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Labour Market Trends

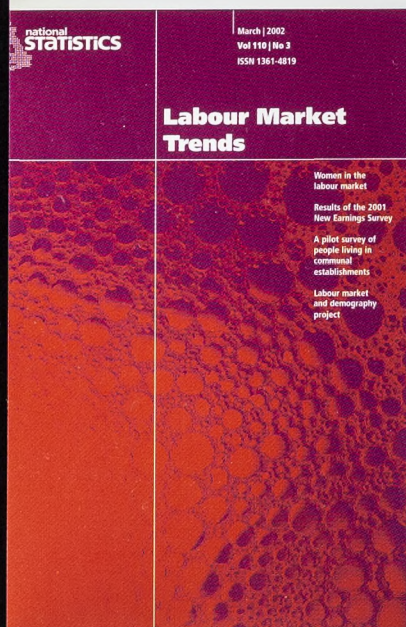
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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 20 February 2002

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

Headlines

1 Rise in the **employment rate** as indicated by October-December 2001 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

2 **ILO unemployment rate** increased in October-December 2001 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in January 2002.

The number of people in employment has risen as has the working-age employment rate. Based on the ILO definition, the number of unemployed people as well as the unemployment rate went up. However, the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits decreased. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has fallen.

The working-age employment rate for October-December 2001 was 74.6 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 80,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.2 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 34,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count fell by 10,600 in January 2002. The average monthly fall has been 1,000 over the past three months and 100 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in December 2001 was 3.3 per cent, down 0.8 percentage points from November 2001.

New this month

October-December 2001: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

January 2002 data: Claimant count;

December 2001 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

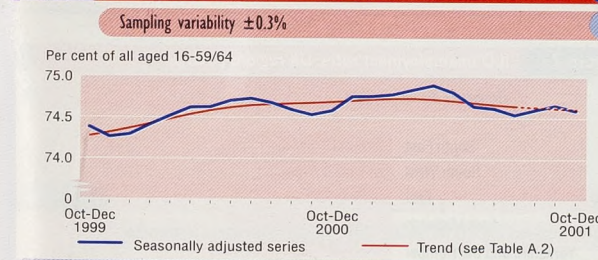


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

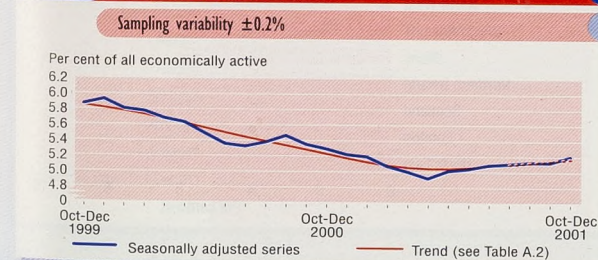


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the October-December 2001 period, up 0.1 percentage point from July-September 2001 but unchanged on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.2 per cent in the October-December 2001 period, up 0.1 percentage point from July-September 2001 but down 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 28.23 million in October-December 2001, up 231,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 116,000 over the year to 29.42 million in September 2001; this comprised a rise of 80,000 male jobs and a rise of 36,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.55 million in October-December 2001. This is 15,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** down 10,600 on the month to January 2002 to 951,300. Claimant count rate in January 2002 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from the December 2001 rate (Table A.3).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in October-December 2001, up 0.1 percentage point from July-September 2001 but down 0.1 percentage point from October-December 2000 (Table A.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the October-December 2001 period, down 0.1 percentage point from July-September 2001 but up 0.1 percentage point from October-December 2000 (Table A.1).
- 9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.3 per cent in December 2001 down 1.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.8 percentage points from the November 2001 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 10 Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, pS14).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 22,000 since July-September 2001 to 15.55 million in October-December 2001, and women up 58,000 in the same period to 12.68 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 22,000 since July-September 2001 to 21.21 million in October-December 2001. People in part-time employment up 58,000 over the same period to 7.02 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 151,000 in the three months to December 2001 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.76 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 918.7 million during October-December 2001, up 0.2 million from October-December 2000. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.8 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.8 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 13,000 over the year to stand at 216,000 in October-December 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 44,000 over the year to stand at 363,000 in October-December 2001 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 rose 17,000 over the year to stand at 418,000 in October-December 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year except for East of England, London, North West and Scotland. The South East region remained unchanged. The highest rate was in the North East at 7.4 per cent and lowest was in the South East at 3.3 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 42,400 over the year to stand at 170,000 in January 2002 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 253,800 in January 2002, a fall of 7,200 since January 2001 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,600 in January 2002, a fall of 400 since January 2001 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	January 2002	Change on year
18-24 over six months	38,616	-1,180
25 and over, 18 months to two years	30,911	-7,356
25 and over, more than two years	72,701	-31,748
Total	142,228	-40,284

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.78 million in October-December 2001. Of this total, 16.49 million were men and 13.28 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was down 40,000 over the quarter to 7.79 million in October-December 2001. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 66,000. The number not wanting a job was up 37,000 over the year to 5.5 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 30,000 over the year to 2.29 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that of the 245,000 increase in the population in the year to October-December 2001, there was an increase in the number in employment of 231,000, a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 15,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 30,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.2 per cent in October-December 2001, unchanged from July-September 2001, while the rate for women was 72.7 per cent for the same period, up 0.3 percentage points from the July-September 2001 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

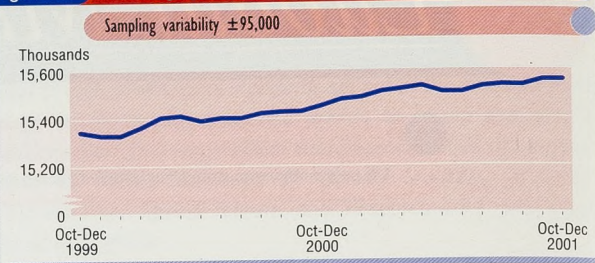


Figure 5 Female employment

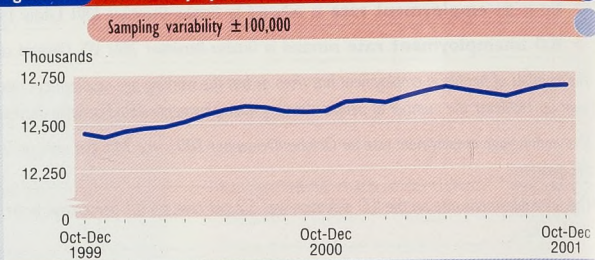


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

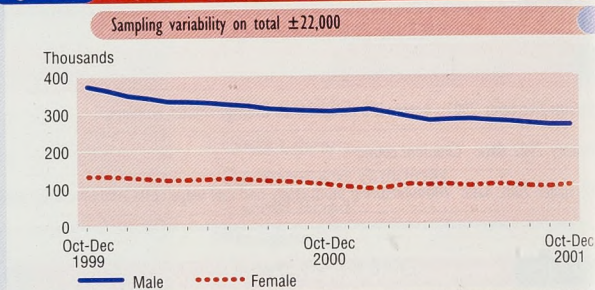


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

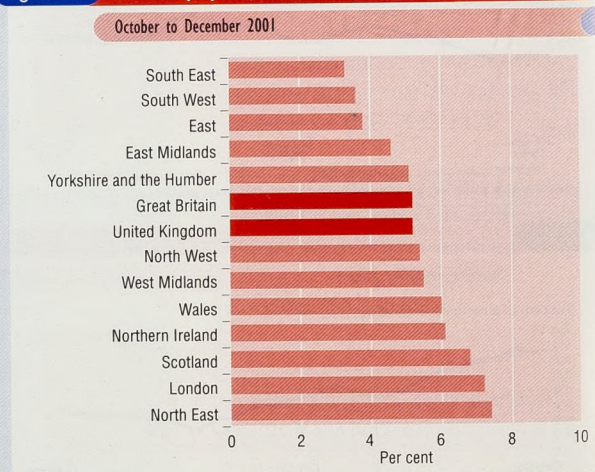


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

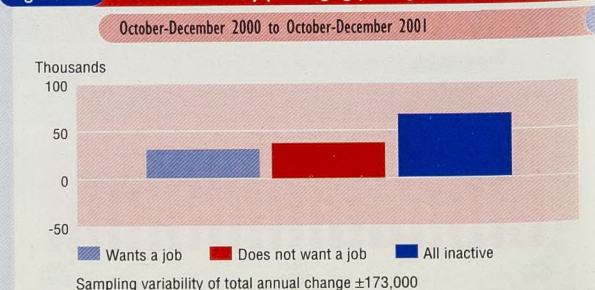


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

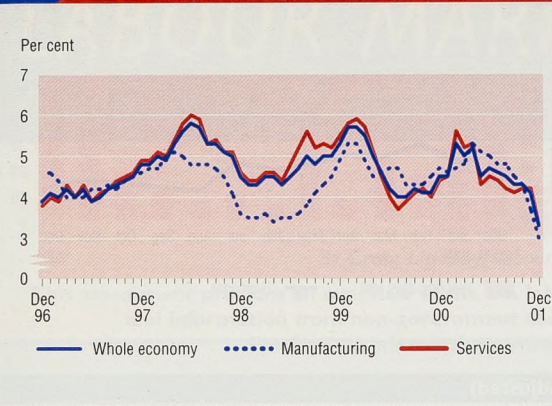


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

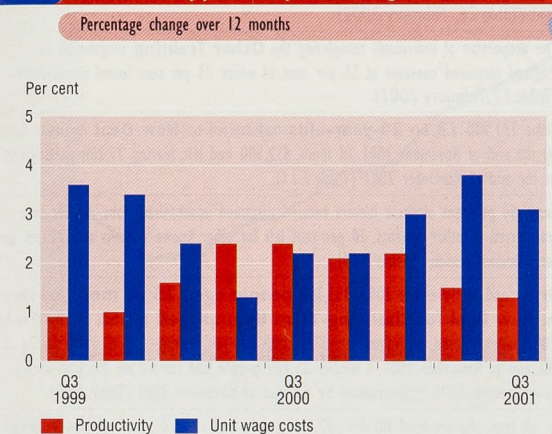
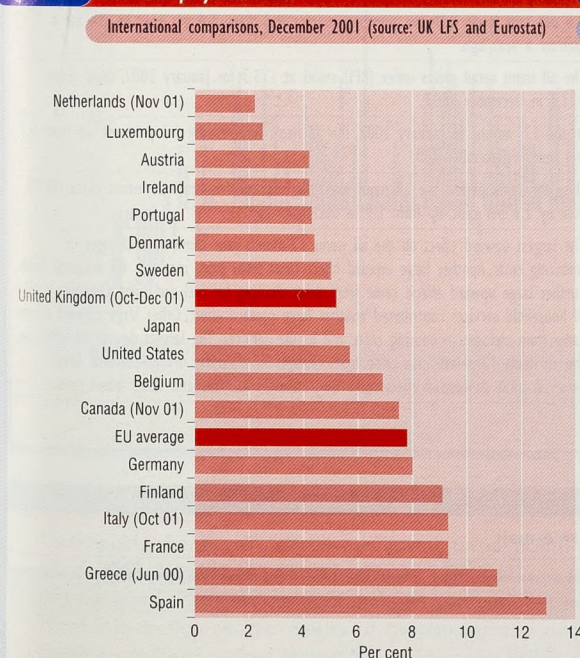


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 193,000 people made redundant in September-November 2001. This compares with 163,000 in the same period a year ago (Table C.41, February 2002).
- Results for September-November 2001 show that ten per thousand of male employees and six per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 46 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, February 2002).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to December 2001 was provisionally estimated to be 3.3 per cent, down 0.8 percentage points from the revised November 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to December 2001 was 2.0 per cent, down 1.7 percentage points from the revised November 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for December 2001 was 3.0 per cent, down 0.7 percentage points from the revised November 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 2.7 per cent for December 2001, down 1.1 percentage points on the revised November 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 3.3 per cent in December 2001, down 0.9 percentage points from the November 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for December 2001 was 5.2 per cent down 0.2 percentage points from the November 2001 rate. This is up 1.3 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for December 2001 was 2.9 per cent, down 0.9 percentage points from the revised November 2001 rate. This is down 1.6 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 5.6 per cent lower in the three months ending December 2001 compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 1.0 per cent lower in the three months ending December 2001 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 4.0 per cent higher in the three months ending December 2001 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.3 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2001 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.1 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2001 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in October-December 2001 was 5.2 per cent, below the EU average of 7.8 per cent in December 2001 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s, at 12.4 per cent in October-December 2001, was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.0 per cent over the 12 months to December 2001, compared with 1.0 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.4 per cent and in Germany by 1.5 per cent.

VACANCIES

- Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, pS14).

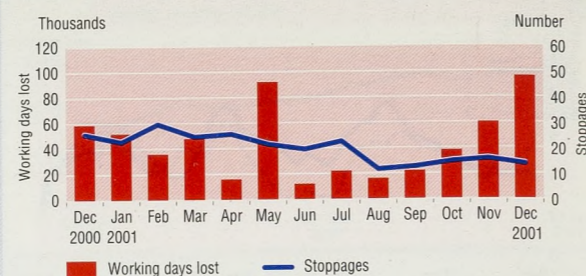
LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to December 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 510,000 from 181 stoppages. Some 42 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 21 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost in December 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 96,000 from 14 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- As at 23 September 2001, 43 per cent of people in **work-based training for young people** were participating in **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**, 39 per cent were in **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**, 15 per cent were in **Other Training**, and 3 per cent were in **Life Skills**. The numbers participating in **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** and **Life Skills** were 105,700 and 9,200 respectively; these being the highest totals to date (Table F.1, February 2002).
- In the past three years, **Other Training** starts have fallen from 182,000 to 57,000, while starts on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** have risen from 1,000 to 104,000 (Table F.2, February 2002).
- There are traditionally more **work-based learning for young people** starts in July-September than any other and 2001 was no exception. There were 85,000 **work-based learning for young people** starts in July-September 2001 (Table F.2, February 2002).
- In the 12 months between April 2000 and March 2001 **work-based learning for adults** leavers entering employment increased by 2 percentage points compared with the previous year 1999-2000. There were similar increases for all leavers gaining either a full or part qualification. The qualification rates for those who completed their training have remained constant (Table F.3 and F.4, February 2002).
- The increase in **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** qualification rates has tailed off. This proportion was 27 per cent in 1997-98, 36 per cent in 1998-99, 48 per cent in 1999-2000 and 49 per cent in 2000-01. The qualification rate for **Other Training** is falling. It was 40 per cent in 1997-99, 38 per cent in 1999-2000 and 33 per cent in 2000-01. This is likely to be because more able young people, who

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



would have been involved in **Other Training** a year or two ago, are starting **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** instead (Table F.5, February 2002).

- The employment rate following **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** has never been higher than its latest value of 73 per cent. When leavers into government-supported training or full-time education are also included this rate increases to 90 per cent (Table F.6, February 2002).
- The proportion of individuals completing the **Other Training** programme in England remained constant at 55 per cent, of which 73 per cent found employment (Table F.7, February 2002).
- Some 731,900 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of November 2001. Of these, 652,800 had left, leaving 79,200 participants at the end of November 2001 (Table F.11).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of November 2001, 353,300 **people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed** in Great Britain (Pre-April 2001 re-engineered programme) and 341,000 had left, leaving 12,300 participating at the end of November 2001. A further 85,100 people had started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of November 2001 (Table F.16).
- In all, from the pre-April ND25+, 62,410 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of November 2001, of which 49,260 were unsubsidised jobs and 13,160 were subsidised (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the fourth quarter of 2001 grew by 0.2 per cent, down from 0.5 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the fourth quarter of 2000, GDP has grown by 1.9 per cent.
- In December, the seasonally adjusted estimate of **retail sales volume** was 130.5. This was 0.3 per cent below the November figure of 131.0 and 5.7 per cent higher than the December 2000 level.
- In the three months to December 2001, **manufacturing output** fell by 1.7 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 3.6 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- Business investment** was 1.6 per cent lower in the third quarter of 2001 than in the previous quarter and 0.3 per cent lower than the third quarter of 2000.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the fourth quarter of 2001 was in deficit by £8.4 billion, up from a deficit of 8.1 billion in the previous quarter and up from a deficit of 7.9 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the fourth quarter of 2001 were 2.1 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 5.4 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the fourth quarter of 2001 were 0.6 per cent lower than the previous quarter and down 3.6 per cent on the same quarter a year ago.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 173.3 for January 2002, down from 173.4 in December 2001.
- In the 12 months to January 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.3 per cent, up from 0.7 per cent in December 2001.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.6 per cent, up from 1.9 in December 2001.
- The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in motoring costs. Another large upward effect came from price increases for seasonal food. Further large upward effects came from price changes for fuel and light. Changing costs of household services contributed another large upward effect. Other large upward effects came from changes in housing costs and leisure services. The largest downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in a variety of non-seasonal food prices. A small downward effect came from changes in fares and other travel costs.

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

Next month

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

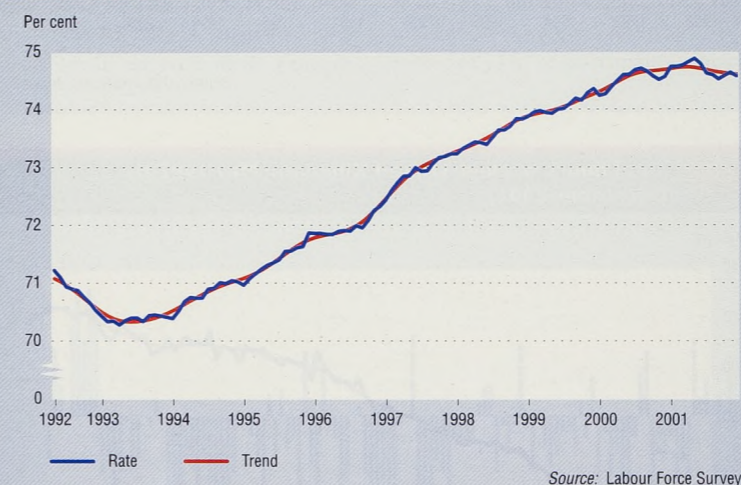
LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

13 February 2002

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

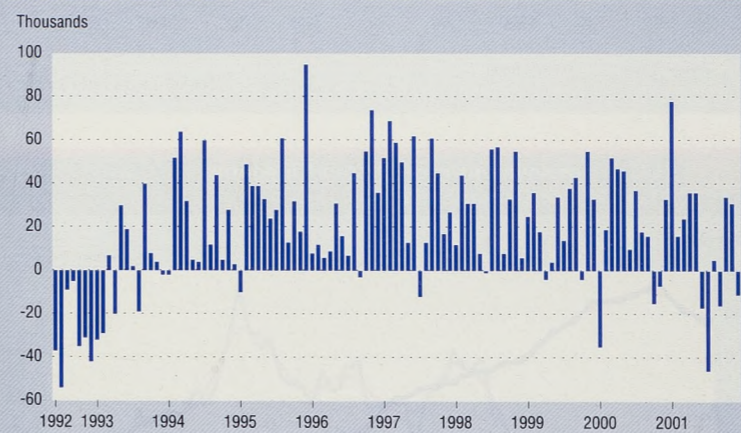
This assessment provides an overview of the UK labour market, drawing together the latest official labour market data and information from non-government sources and taking the wider economic picture into account. For further information, e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5896.

Figure 1 Working age employment rate; United Kingdom; May 1992 to December 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; June 1992 to December 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Overlapping change

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

Summary

The latest set of labour market data provide evidence of continued levelling off in the labour market. There may be signs of a pick-up in activity rates but at this stage both the employment and unemployment rates look flat, as do hours worked. Earnings growth has shown a marked slow-down. The wider economic picture suggests an easing in output growth, which is reflected in employment reports from sources outside ONS. However, at this stage, official data continues to indicate a largely stable labour market.

Employment

Despite the slow-down in gross domestic product through 2001, employment continued to grow steadily through the first half of last year. However, during the third quarter, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) data started to weaken. Despite this, the latest figures, for October to December, show working-age employment rising by 54,000 in the final quarter. This could be seen as a sign of recovery as these latest data do give a more positive picture than has been seen for several months. However, the increase in employment is in line with population growth. As a result, the employment rate is unchanged, and the trend looks broadly flat over the past six months (see Figure 1).

Normally, data are presented in terms of changes between non-overlapping quarters: for example, the change between the average of May, June and July and the average of August, September and October. However, the recent 'overlapping' changes (see red box) for employment reveal the more volatile nature of recent movements, following the consistent growth of the 1990s (see Figure 2).

Between the August-October and September-November quarters, there was growth of 31,000 in the working-age employment level compared with 34,000 between the July-September and August-October periods. However, the latest data reveal a fall of 11,000. This does need to be treated with caution, as the overlapping changes do fluctuate. The uncertainties are also illustrated by the fact that while the working-age employment level fell, the employment level for all those aged 16 and over actually rose on the latest overlapping quarter. Overall though, the recent fluctuations are consistent with the view that employment is essentially flat.

Reports from bodies outside ONS remain downbeat. For example, the Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS) reports on manufacturing and services have recorded continuing falls in both sectors in January. Services employment was down for the fourth consecutive month, and at the sharpest rate in the CIPS survey's history. Meanwhile, the CBI Industrial Trends Survey reports a balance of 37 per cent of manufacturing firms reporting job losses in the four months (9 per cent reported increases in employment, 46 per cent decreases) – the highest percentage of firms since 1999.

The picture of slow-down is also reflected in the latest workforce jobs data, which showed a 54,000 fall in the three months to September (see *Figure 3*).

Alongside this, although LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level, actual growth has again flattened off. Total weekly hours have been on a steady upward trend since mid-1993. Since the turn of last year, the growth has slowed and appears to have levelled off at around 920 million hours per week (see *Figure 4*).

Unemployment

Similar to the employment data, the latest ILO unemployment numbers reveal a slow-down in the labour market over the past six months. Overall, the unemployment rate has been on a steady downward trend since 1993. However, it has flattened out recently. The unemployment rate at 5.2 per cent is up 0.1 percentage point on the

Figure 3 Workforce jobs; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to autumn 2001

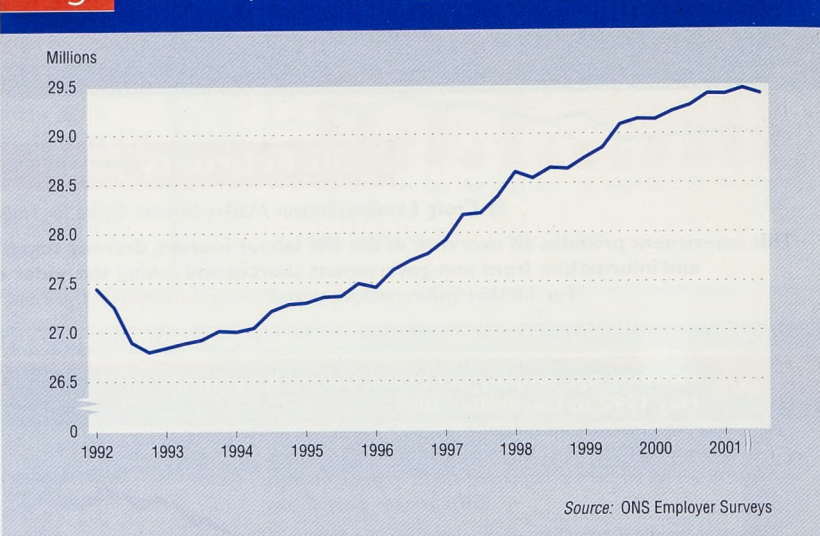
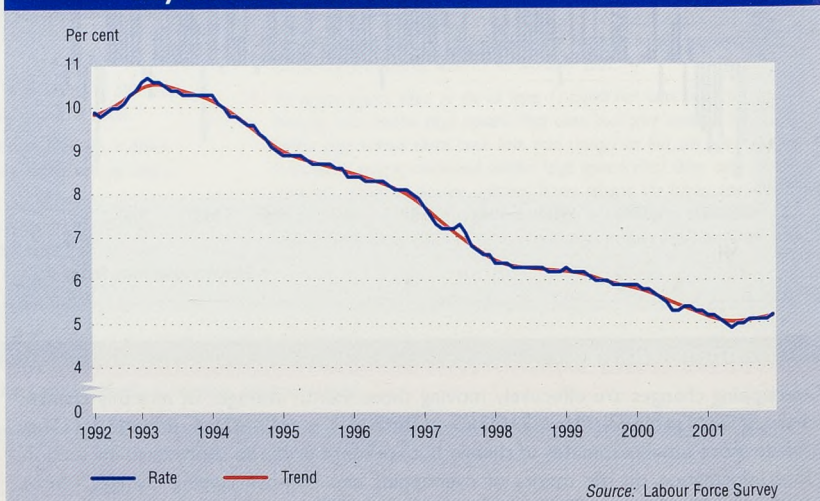


Figure 4 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; May 1992 to December 2001



Figure 5 ILO unemployment rate; United Kingdom; May 1992 to December 2001



quarter (see *Figure 5*). The latest figure for the level of unemployment also shows a rise of 35,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.546 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 24,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the September-November and October-December quarters (see *Figure 6*). This is the seventh consecutive such increase, and the first time there have been seven consecutive increases since the quarterly survey was introduced in 1992. The last time there were five consecutive overlapping increases was February 1993. While these monthly increases may be suggestive, they do need to be treated with caution,

particularly as they continue to be very small. There have been increases in the past, which have proved to be temporary blips with unemployment quickly resuming its downward trend. For example, there were three consecutive monthly rises in 1998. So again, given the signals coming from the output side, this rise may appear worrying to those looking for evidence of a turning point, but there is a need for caution with the data.

In contrast to the increases in ILO unemployment, the claimant count fell in the latest month (January) by 10,600. This is the first fall since September last year, and follows three months of small increases. The rate remains unchanged.

Figure 6 ILO unemployment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; June 1992 to December 2001

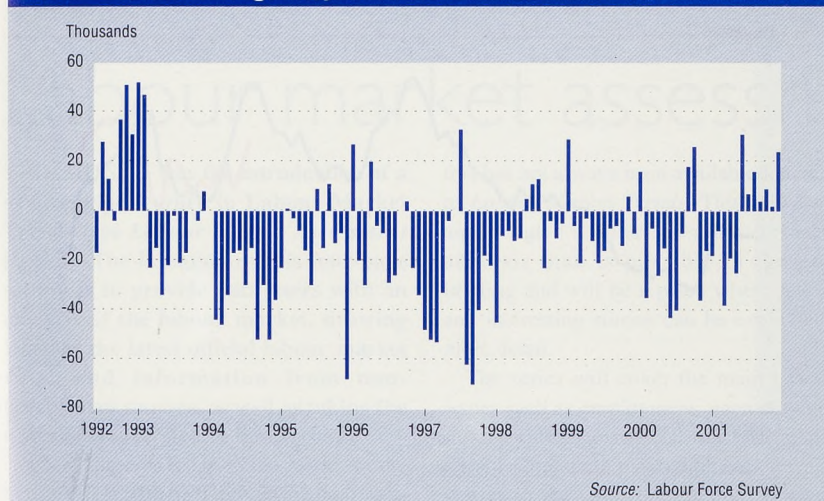
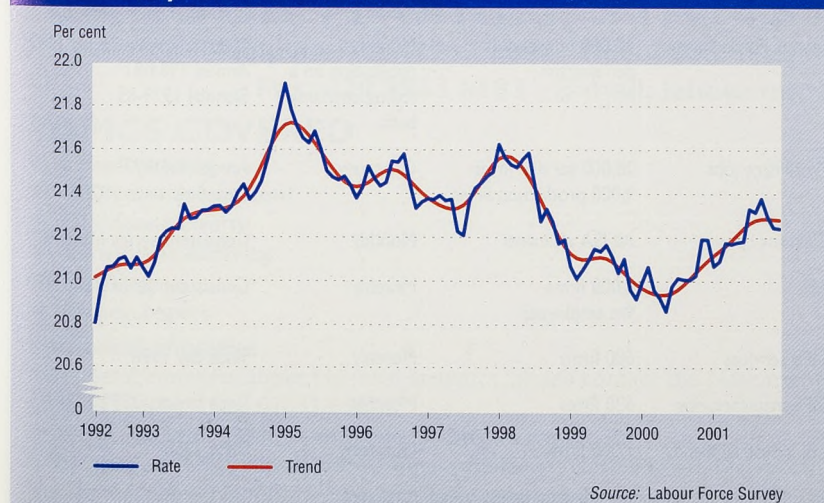


Figure 7 Working age inactivity rate; United Kingdom; May 1992 to December 2001



Both inflows and outflows to the claimant count fell slightly on the month; the change, however, was small, and overall the flows appear flat. Interestingly, for both the ILO and the claimant count much of the rise in recent months is driven by London. Of the 93,000 increase in ILO unemployment since March-May 2001, 47,000 has come from London. And while the count has risen 4,500 nationally since September, it has risen 10,100 in London. So while the national picture may be flat, unemployment in London appears to have been on the rise. However, this may represent special factors, such as the particular impact of the slow-down in the US earlier in 2001, and the later impact on the major London airports and associated business from the 11 September terrorist attacks.

Economic inactivity

Looking at inactivity, the rate picked up marginally from the last quarter of 2000. However, it has declined in recent months with the rate falling to 21.2 per cent (see *Figure 7*). Within the increase since 2000, there had been a dichotomy between those inactive wanting a job and those not. Looking at the levels, total inactivity rose from 7.577 million in March-May 2000 to 7.832 million in July-September 2001. Over the same period, the numbers of inactive not wanting a job rose by 327,000, while the numbers of inactive people wanting a job fell by 72,000. This could be interpreted as suggesting that the proportion of the inactive who were closest to the labour market, that is, the closest to becoming active, was in decline. By comparison, the last quarter has seen an increase in activity. As noted above, the inactivity rate has fallen, and within the inactive the numbers not wanting a job have fallen 94,000; the numbers wanting a job have increased by 54,000. This rise has been driven largely by men who want work, but who are not available to start.

Redundancies

The latest set of LFS redundancy data showed a small increase on the quarter; there was a more marked increase on the year (around 18 per cent) which may be a more reliable indicator given the fact that data are not seasonally adjusted.

The rise appears plausible given press coverage of redundancies, and appears to be centred on manufacturing. However, caution is needed to avoid reading too much into this. Overall, it looks as if the level of redundancies may have been on an upward trend since summer 2000; however, the current figure is still below the 1998 blip and continues to look low historically (see *Figure 8*).

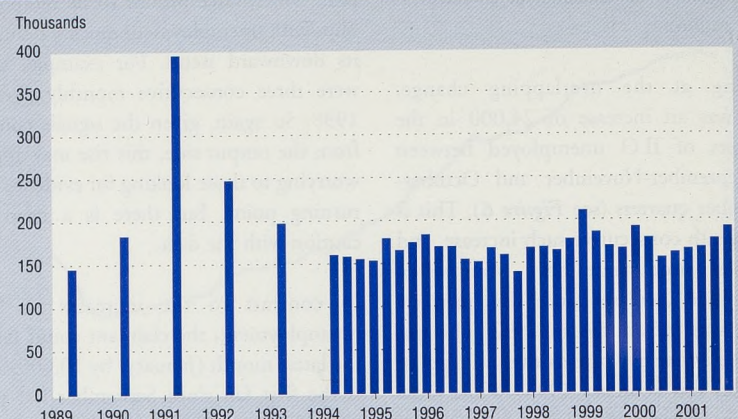
Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, growth has been largely flat for some time. However, the latest data show a sharp slow-down in private sector services earnings growth, largely driven by lower bonuses being paid in the financial sector in December 2001 compared with December 2000. The whole economy headline rate was 3.3 per cent in the three months to December, down from 4.1 per cent, and the lowest rate since May 1996. Private sector services headline growth fell from 3.8 per cent to 2.7 per cent, and the 12-month growth rate was just 0.6 per cent. By comparison, the excluding bonuses series (which can be seen as a measure of underlying earnings growth) continues to report stronger growth, although it too has slowed to 4.5 per cent, having been at 5 per cent or above for much of 2001.

Alongside the private sector, there are two other stories within the data. The first is the continued slight slowdown in public sector headline growth. Growth is still strong, but at 5.2 per cent the headline rate is at its lowest since April. However, the main cause for the easing appears to be timing with delays to public sector pay settlements.

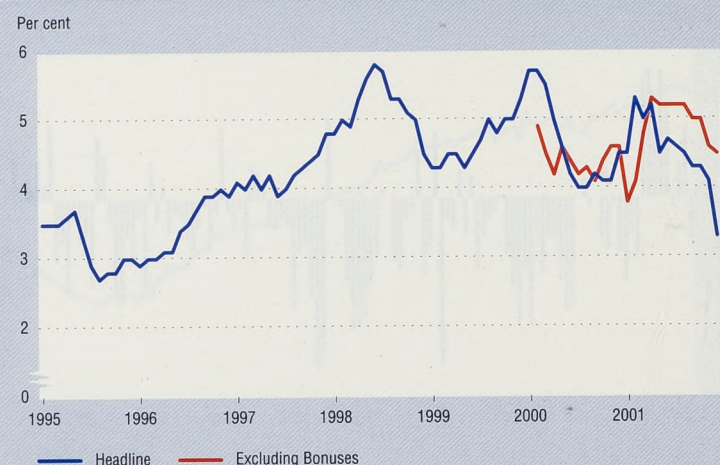
The second story is the sharp slow-down in manufacturing earnings growth, with the headline rate falling to 3.0 per cent and the 12-month rate falling to 2.3 per cent (both the respective lowest rates since the consistent series started in 1991). This general slow-down in earnings growth could reduce one source of pressure on profit margins – unit wage costs – and, hence, inflation. However, it also reflects company finances, and lower earnings growth may also affect consumer spending and confidence.

Figure 8 Redundancies; United Kingdom; Spring 1989 to Autumn 2001; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; January 1995 to December 2001



Source: ONS Average Earnings Index

Technical details of sources

Series	Sample size	Frequency	Time series
Labour Force Survey	60,000 households per quarter	Monthly publication on a rolling quarterly basis	Quarterly since Spring 1992 Annual 1984-91 Biennial 1979-83
Workforce jobs	28,000 service firms 9,000 production firms	Quarterly	Annual 1959-77 Quarterly since 1978
Claimant count	All JSA claimants	Monthly	Consistent series from 1970
AEI	8,000 firms 9m employees	Monthly	Consistent series from 1990
CIPS services	600 firms	Monthly	Since July 1996
CIPS manufacturing	620 firms	Monthly	Since January 1992
CBI industrial trends	1,000 firms	Quarterly	Since 1958

All ONS data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

Low pay estimates

AROUND 1.3 per cent (320,000) of jobs held by people aged 18 and over paid less than the national minimum wage (NMW) rate in spring 2001, according to estimates published by ONS in January. Around 1.2 per cent (270,000) of jobs held by employees aged 22 and over and 2.6 per cent (50,000) of jobs held by 18 to 21-year-olds paid less than the NMW.

In spring 1998 (before the introduction of the NMW rates for employees aged 18 and over on 1 April 1999), it is estimated that 6.4 per cent of jobs paid less than the introductory NMW rate. Between spring 2000 and spring 2001 the NMW increased from £3.60 to £3.70 per hour for those aged

22 and over and from £3.00 to £3.20 for those aged 18 to 21, but the proportion of jobs paying less than the NMW rate did not change significantly.

More than two-thirds of all jobs paying below NMW rates in spring 2001 were part-time positions (70 per cent) and just under two-thirds (66 per cent) were held by women. More than half (53 per cent) were part-time positions held by women.

The estimate of jobs paid under the NMW threshold included in the First Release on low pay estimates for spring 2001 are based on analyses from the New Earnings Survey (NES) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The estimates cannot

be used as a measure of non-compliance with the legislation, as it is not possible to discern from either survey whether an individual is eligible for NMW rates. Details of the low pay methodology were given on pp55-66, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2001.

More detailed estimates, including analyses by sex, occupation, industry and regions, as well as distributions by 10p bands are given on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/pay_and_earnings/measuring_low_pay.asp. A Labour Market Spotlight item on low pay will appear in the April issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Labour market assessment

THIS MONTH sees the introduction of a new regular feature in Labour Market Trends (see Labour Market Assessment pp95-8). The intention of this four-page section is to provide data users with an analysis of the labour market, drawing together the latest official labour market data, and information from non-government sources, as well as taking the wider economic picture into account.

While some briefing on the stories in the newly released data is given to the press,

this has not always been available to readers of *Labour Market Trends*. This assessment aims to give a fuller and more considered analysis than is possible in the press briefing and will be a place where relevant and interesting stories can be explained in more detail.

The series will cover the main headline issues such as employment, unemployment, inactivity and earnings, but will also be flexible enough to pick up other noteworthy stories in the data, for example particular

industrial or regional differences.

The assessment first appears on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk about a week after the First Release and some two weeks before *Labour Market Trends* is published. For further information on the labour market assessment contact Craig Lindsay, tel. 020 7533 5896, e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk.

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094 Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

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TOPICS COVERED

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- ILO unemployment
- Claimant count
- Economic activity
- Earnings
- Other topics

Statistical enquiries

for general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on:

0845 601 3034 Fax: 01633 652747

minicom 01633 812399 e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk,

or by post to: ONS Library, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG

You can also find National Statistics at www.statistics.gov.uk.

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.

Unemployment

CHRIS RUANE (Vale of Clwyd) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many adults aged 25 and over were seeking paid work by region expressed as (a) a percentage and (b) the total number, ranked in descending order according to percentages for the latest date for which figures are available.

LEN COOK: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of the number and percentage of people aged 25 years and over who are seeking work: that is, people aged over 25 years who are unemployed, as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The latest available estimates are for autumn (September to November) 2001. These are given in *Table 1*.

Table 1 ILO unemployed people aged 25 and over by government office region; United Kingdom; autumn (September to November) 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Percentages ^a	Thousands
United Kingdom	2.4	953
London	3.5	172
North East	3.1	53
Scotland	3.0	104
Northern Ireland	2.8	30
North West	2.4	113
Yorkshire and the Humber	2.4	81
West Midlands	2.3	83
Wales	2.1	42
East Midlands	2.1	60
East of England	1.8	69
South East	1.7	94
South West	1.5	52

^a ILO unemployed people aged 25 and over as a percentage of all persons aged 25 and over.

Source: Labour Force Survey (30 January)

CHRIS RUANE (Vale of Clwyd) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many young adults aged 16 to 24 are unemployed by region expressed as (a) a percentage of population and (b) the total number, ranked in descending order according to percentage figures for the latest date available.

LEN COOK: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of the number and percentage of people aged 16 to 24 who are unemployed, as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The latest available estimates are for autumn (September to November) 2001. These are given in *Table 2*.

Table 2 ILO unemployed people aged 16 to 24 by government office region; United Kingdom; autumn (September to November) 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Percentages ^a	Thousands
United Kingdom	8.9	580
Scotland	11.0	63
London	11.0	97
West Midlands	10.9	63
North East	9.9	29
Wales	9.2	30
North West	9.0	68
East of England	8.0	43
Northern Ireland	7.8	16
South West	7.5	37
Yorkshire and the Humber	7.3	41
East Midlands	7.3	33
South East	7.2	59

^a ILO unemployed people aged 16 to 24 as a percentage of all persons aged 16 to 24.

Source: Labour Force Survey (30 January)

Workless households

CHRIS RUANE (Vale of Clwyd) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many households were without work for two years or more by region expressed as (a) a percentage and (b) the total number, ranked in descending order according to percentages for the latest date for which figures are available.

LEN COOK: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) household datasets provide estimates of working-age households that have been workless for two years or more: that is, households that include at least one person of working age where everyone has been without work for two years or more. The LFS household datasets are available for the spring (March to May) and autumn (September to November) quarters of each year. The latest available estimates are for spring (March to May) 2001. These are given in *Table 3*.

Table 3 Working-age households without work for two years or more^a by government office region; United Kingdom; spring (March to May) 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Percentages ^b	Thousands
UK	11.0	2,060
Northern Ireland	16.5	84
Wales	16.2	147
North East	16.0	131
North West	13.5	289
Scotland	12.7	216
London	11.9	287
Yorkshire and the Humber	11.8	190
West Midlands	11.2	185
East Midlands	9.0	119
South West	8.4	128
East of England	7.3	126
South East	6.4	159

^a Households that include at least one person of working age (i.e. a man aged 16-64 or a woman aged 16-59) where everyone has been without work for two years or more. Excludes households where everyone of working age is a full-time student. Not adjusted for households with unknown economic activity.

^b Working-age households without work for two years or more as a percentage of all working-age households.

Source: Labour Force Survey (30 January)

CHRIS RUANE (Vale of Clwyd) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many children were living in workless households, by region, expressed (a) as a percentage of population and (b) the total number, in descending order according to percentage figures in 2000.

LEN COOK: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) household datasets provide estimates of the number and percentage of children living in workless households; that is, households that include at least one person of working age with no-one in employment. The estimates for spring (March to May) 2000 are given in *Table 4*.

Table 4 Children^a in workless households^b by government office region; United Kingdom; spring (March to May) 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Percentages ^c	Thousands
United Kingdom	16.0	1,867
London	23.7	353
North East	21.8	115
Northern Ireland	20.1	76
Wales	19.5	116
North West	18.4	261
Yorkshire and the Humber	18.0	178
Scotland	16.7	151
West Midlands	16.1	170
East Midlands	12.4	98
East of England	10.6	111
South West	10.5	96
South East	9.2	143

^a Children refers to all children aged 16 and under.

^b Households that include at least one person of working age (i.e. a man aged 16-64 or a woman aged 16-59) where no-one is in employment. Not adjusted for households with unknown economic activity.

^c Children in workless households as a percentage of all children in working-age households.

Source: Labour Force Survey (30 January)

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

Improvements introduced

December 2001–March 2002

As part of the annual benchmarking exercise, the employee jobs series have been benchmarked to the results of the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) for December 2000. The benchmarking is a regular exercise to ensure that the short-term series are consistent with the more complete results collected on the ABI. Contact: Ian Richardson, tel. 01633 812 072 or e-mail ian.richardson@ons.gov.uk.

The booklets *How exactly is unemployment measured?* and *How exactly is employment measured?* have been revised and are available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/other_features/BriefGuides.asp. Contact: Labour Market Statistics Helpline for further details, tel. 020 7533 6094 or e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

ONS has published new productivity data on 'output per job' and 'output per hour'. New experimental quarterly measures for the services industries (sections G-P combined), quarterly measures for the distribution, hotels and catering industries (sections G and H combined) and annual measures for the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries (sections A and B combined) are now available. The new data can be found on the experimental area of the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/press_release/experimental.asp. Contact: Chris Daffin, tel. 01633 813 131 or e-mail productivity@ons.gov.uk.

The labour market pages of the National Statistics website have been redesigned to make the pages easier to navigate, and to provide better access to the increasing amount of material available on the website. A series of topic-based pages provide links to articles, publications and data sources relating to that topic. The labour market theme pages can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/.

In January 2002 the ONS published on the National Statistics website a historical supplement to the labour market statistics First Release. The web-only supplement provides full historical data for the series published in the First Release in Excel spreadsheets. These can be viewed on screen or downloaded for further manipulation and analysis. *The Labour Market Statistics First Release Historical Supplement* is available at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/LMS_FR_HS.asp.

On 30 January ONS issued the third in the series of news releases on *Work and Worklessness among households* alongside the corresponding (LFS) database. For the first time, this release contained estimates of the sampling variability of the key indicators. Contact: Richard Laux, tel. 020 7533 5529 or e-mail richard.laux@ons.gov.uk.

It was announced on 5 February that ONS would continue to compile and publish labour disputes statistics in their current format and frequency. The decision resulted from a consultation exercise which began in December last year and was completed in January. Responses to the consultation exercise confirmed that there was very strong and widespread support for the continuation of these statistics. Contact: James Partington, tel. 01928 792545 or e-mail james.partington@ons.gov.uk.

Alongside the paper release of the 2001 New Earnings Survey results on 24 January 2002, the latest data have also been released on the Nomis[®] database. This follows the revision of the 2000 results, which took place on 21 December 2001. The 2000 Annual Business Inquiry results were also released on Nomis[®] on 12 December. All of these datasets can be found at www.nomisweb.co.uk.

Work in progress

Revised Labour Force Survey estimates based on more up-to-date population data and the annual seasonal adjustment review will be released in April 2002. All published aggregates and individual record datasets for periods after summer quarter (June to August) 2000 will be affected. Contact: Allan Smith, tel. 020 7533 6140 or e-mail allan.smith@ons.gov.uk.

Work has started to see if there is scope to refine the detailed elements of the quarterly employee jobs series, some of which contain discontinuities between September 1998 and December 1998 as a result of the way the ABI figures were built into the quarterly series. Contact: James Partington, tel. 01928 792545 or e-mail james.partington@ons.gov.uk.

Work on the production of grossed data from the New Earnings Survey is nearing completion. First results from this development, relating to NES data from 1999, 2000 and 2001, are expected to be available in an article on the National Statistics website in April 2002. Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819 005 or e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.

ONS is continuing with its research to estimate the standard error of the annual growth in the Average Earnings Index (AEI). ONS is currently assessing the quality of the preliminary estimates together with the expert group that advises on the AEI. Once the quality assurance of the estimates has been completed, the estimates will be published. Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819 005 or e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.

ONS is continuing to develop historical employment and unemployment series on a consistent ILO basis. ONS is currently in the process of having the methodology quality-assured and expects to be able to publish the first set of estimates in spring 2002. Contact: Craig Lindsay, tel. 020 7533 5896 or e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk.

Future developments

ONS is developing a new survey of the number of vacancies held by employers. The inquiry was launched in November 2000 on an experimental basis, initially just in the production, construction and public administration sectors. Since April 2001 it has been extended to cover all sectors of the economy except agriculture. The aim now is to begin publishing some quarterly results in the near future on a provisional basis once it is clear that the statistics from the survey are of suitable quality. Contact: Andrew Machin, tel. 020 7533 6162 or e-mail andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk.

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

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

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 March 2002

- 1 Trade union membership by employment type (LFS)
- 2 Job-related training (LFS)
- 3 Revised estimates for ethnic groups (LFS)
- 4 Disabled people and the labour market (LFS)
- 5 Bank holiday working (LFS)
- 6 Usual main method and time taken to travel to work (LFS)

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

1 Trade union membership by employment type

Table 1 Employees^a by sex, type of employment and membership of a trade union; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent					
	Permanent		Temporary		All	
	Employees (000s)	Members of trade unions (%)	Employees (000s)	Members of trade unions (%)	Employees ^b (000s)	Members of trade unions (%)
Men						
Full-time	11,276	32	526	20	11,914	31
Part-time	812	12	257	13	1,092	12
All employees ^c	12,089	31	784	18	13,008	30
Women						
Full-time	6,298	34	371	21	6,694	33
Part-time	4,531	22	500	18	5,067	22
All employees ^c	10,830	29	871	19	11,763	28

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Excluding the armed forces.

b Including some people who did not state whether they were temporary or permanent.

c Including some people who did not state whether they were full- or part-time.

Note: Percentages are based on those that gave a valid answer to the union question for each type of employment.

Information on trade union membership is available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) every autumn quarter. Table 1 contains information on the proportion of full- and part-time employees, in temporary and permanent employment, that were union members in autumn 2001.

Although overall rates of union membership were similar for men and women (30 and 28 per cent respectively), union membership in each category is greater for women than men. This difference is greatest among part-time permanent employees (12 per cent of women, compared with 22 per cent of men).

Employees in temporary employment are less likely to be union members than permanent employees, except in the case of part-time male employees (13 and 12 per cent respectively). Part-timers, in total, are less likely to be members than full-timers.

2 Job-related training

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change within the labour market. A large number of both employers and employees see training as an essential investment for the future. The DfES workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489) receives a large number of requests for LFS data about training.

In autumn 2001, 3.9 million employees of working age – 15.9 per cent of all such employees – received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview (seasonally adjusted).

Figure 1 shows the proportion of working-age employees who had received job-related training by occupation in autumn 2001, and Figure 2 breaks the data down by industry.

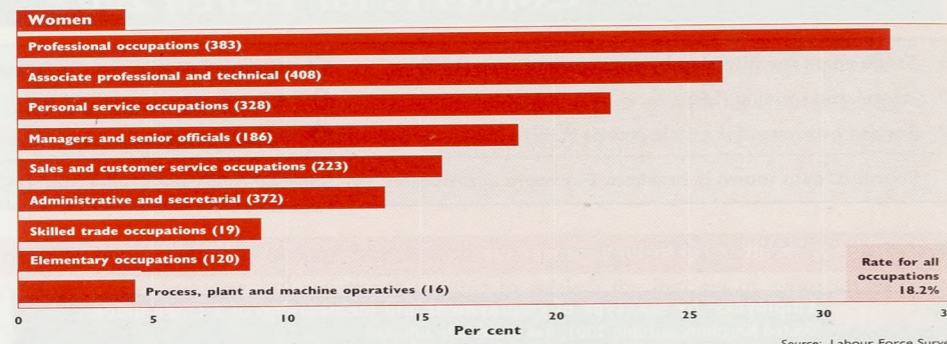
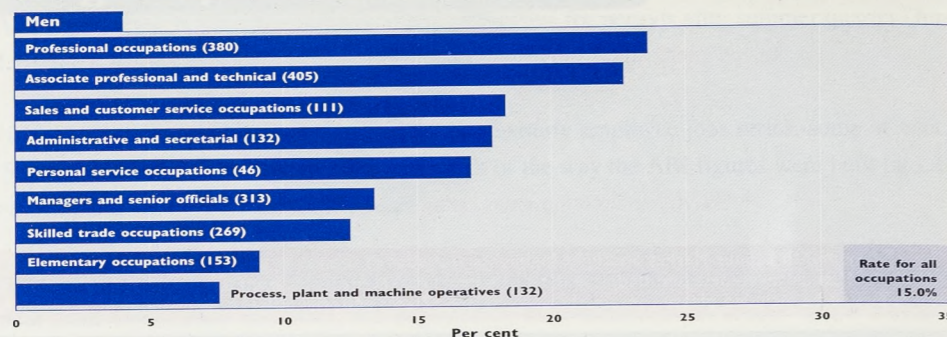
A higher proportion of female than male working-age employees had received job-related training in the UK – 18.2 per cent, compared with 15.0 per cent (not seasonally adjusted).

Among both men and women, employees in professional occupations were more likely than employees in any other occupation group to have received job-related training (23.6 per cent and 32.5 per cent respectively).

Employees in the public administration, education and health industry sector experienced higher levels of job-related training than any other industry group. This was true for both men and women (24.7 per cent and 24.2 per cent respectively).

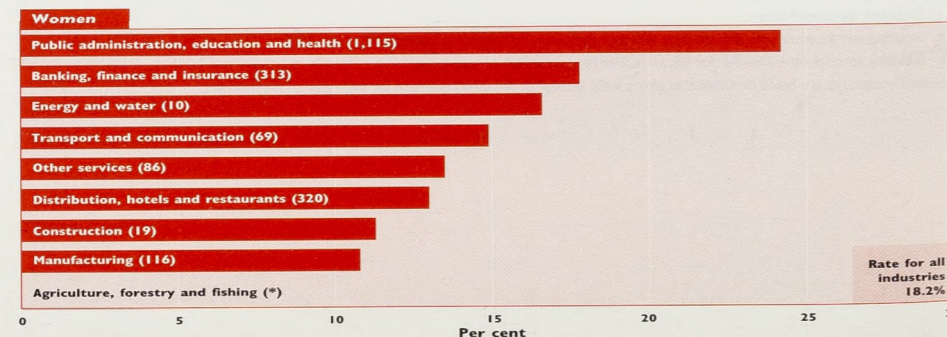
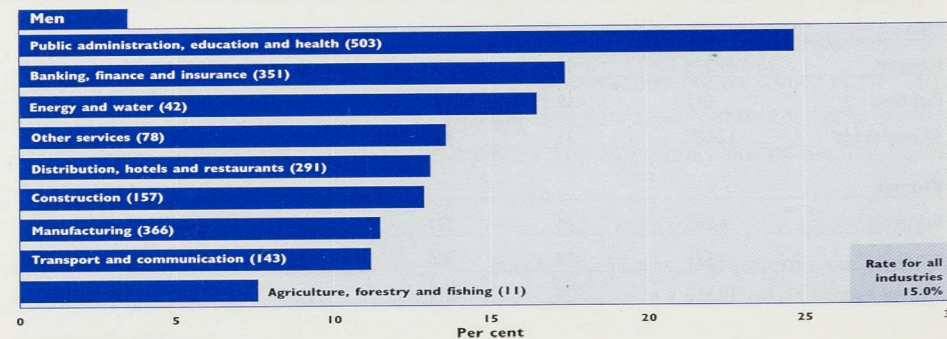
Employees in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry group were the least likely to have received job-related training (7.9 per cent).

Figure 1 Proportions of working-age^a employees receiving job-related training^b by occupation;^c United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



a Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.
 b Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.
 c Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
 () The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving training in each occupation.

Figure 2 Proportions of working-age^a employees receiving job-related training^b by industry;^c United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



a Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.
 b Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.
 c Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
 () The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving training in each industry group.
 * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

3 Revised estimates for ethnic groups

Table 2 Economic activity by ethnic group;^a United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent						
	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	All aged 16 and over (000s)	Economic activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all 16+
All							
White	26,518	1,212	27,730	43,921	79	76	4
All ethnic minority groups	1,545	193	1,738	2,907	65	57	11
Mixed	132	16	149	226	70	62	11
Asian	774	91	865	1,516	62	55	11
Black	466	69	535	823	71	62	13
Chinese	72	*	77	141	58	54	*
Other ethnic groups	102	10	112	200	58	53	9
Men							
White	14,578	742	15,320	21,487	84	80	5
All ethnic minority groups	880	116	996	1,429	75	66	12
Mixed	70	*	79	106	79	70	*
Asian	482	58	541	770	75	67	11
Black	225	38	264	375	77	66	15
Chinese	39	*	42	72	62	57	*
Other ethnic groups	63	*	70	107	67	61	*
Women							
White	11,941	470	12,410	22,434	74	71	4
All ethnic minority groups	665	76	741	1,479	55	49	10
Mixed	62	*	70	120	62	55	*
Asian	291	33	324	746	48	43	10
Black	240	31	271	449	66	58	11
Chinese	33	*	35	70	54	51	*
Other ethnic groups	38	*	42	94	47	44	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

a This table uses the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups and should not be compared with data produced under the old classification.
 * Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Ethnicity classification in the LFS

Further information concerning the change to the ethnicity classification within the LFS can be found on the National Statistics website at

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/downloads/ethnicity_changes.pdf.

In the September 2001 issue of *Labour Market Trends* (p429) provisional spring 2001 estimates for ethnic groups from the LFS were published. Since then, further work has been carried out to improve the estimates. The classification of those respondents who were not contacted in the spring quarter has been improved using all available information about them. In addition, those who gave specific answers after choosing 'Other' have been recoded to the appropriate category (see red box). Revised spring 2001 estimates are now available for the highest level of ethnic group classification (level 1), although more detailed ethnic group breakdowns (level 2) are not currently available. Level 1 data for summer and autumn 2001 will be available shortly on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk. Data for summer 2001 onwards at level 2 should be available later in the year. More information on estimation methods will appear on the website and in a feature article in a future issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Table 2 shows economic activity by ethnic group for spring 2001.

In spring 2001 there were 2.9 million members of ethnic minority groups in the UK aged 16 and over. This figure is much closer to that of winter 2000/01 than the provisional estimate.

Compared with the provisional estimates there has been a 2.2 per cent overall increase in the number of people aged 16 and over in ethnic minority groups. The estimate for 'Other' ethnic groups has been reduced by just over a third.

Economic activity rates, employment rates and unemployment rates are broadly unchanged compared with the provisional estimates, although estimates for 'Other' ethnic groups have changed by up to two percentage points.

4 Disabled people and the labour market

A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of disabled people. **Table 3** shows the economic activity status, and **Figure 3** the ILO unemployment rates of people according to whether they were disabled or not (see red box).

1 In autumn 2001 there were 7.1 million people of working age with long-term disabilities in the UK, just over half of whom were men (52.4 per cent).

2 People without a disability were more likely to be in employment than those who had a disability (81.3 per cent, compared with 47.9 per cent).

3 Disabled people in employment were slightly more likely than those without a disability to work part time (27.9 per cent, compared with 22.5 per cent).

4 The rates of ILO unemployment were much higher for disabled people compared with people without a disability (8.3 per cent, and 4.8 per cent).

5 Disabled people who were unemployed were more likely than people without a disability to have been unemployed for at least a year (34.9 per cent, compared with 20.5 per cent).

6 Disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive than people without a disability (47.8 per cent overall, compared with 14.7 per cent). The difference was greater for men (44.3 per cent, compared with 8.8 per cent). For disabled women, the proportion who were economically inactive was higher, at 51.6 per cent, but it was also higher for those without a disability at 21.1 per cent.

7 Among the economically inactive, disabled people were more likely than people without a disability to want a job. This was true for both men and women.

Table 3 Economic activity status of working-age^a people by sex and by whether disabled;^b United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Men		Women		All	
	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent	
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Economically active	55.7	91.2	48.4	78.9	52.2	85.3
In employment	50.3	86.7	45.2	75.3	47.9	81.3
Working full time	44.0	80.3	24.1	44.0	34.5	63.0
Working part time	6.3	6.4	21.1	31.4	13.3	18.3
ILO unemployed	5.4	4.6	3.2	3.5	4.3	4.1
less than 1 year	3.1	3.4	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.2
at least 1 year	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.8
ILO unemployment rate ^c	9.7	5.0	6.6	4.5	8.3	4.8
Economically inactive	44.3	8.8	51.6	21.1	47.8	14.7
Wants job	15.2	2.3	15.4	5.4	15.3	3.8
Does not want job	29.1	6.4	36.2	15.7	32.5	10.8
All people of working age ^a (=100%)(millions)	3.7	15.5	3.4	14.1	7.1	29.6

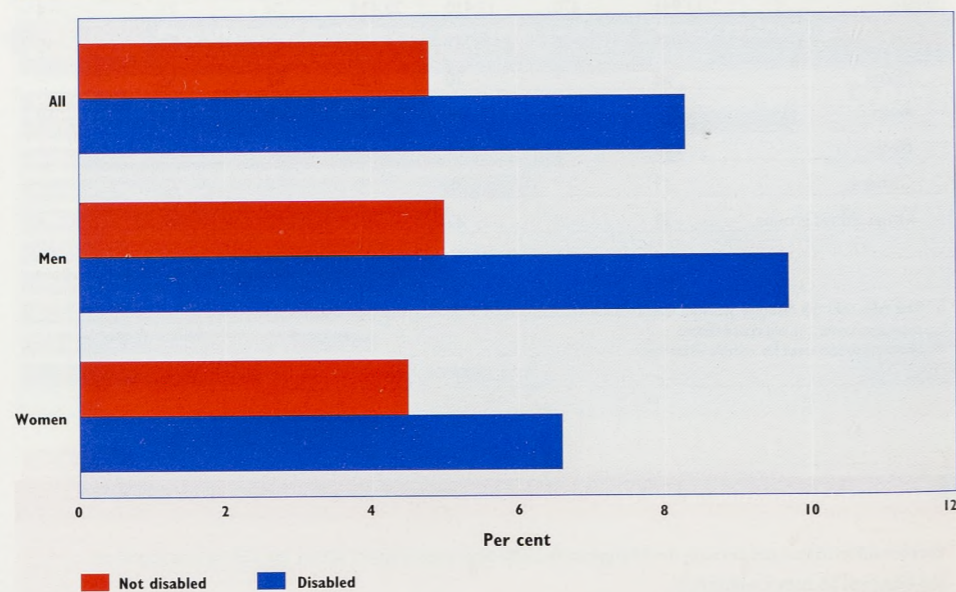
Source: Labour Force Survey

a Working age is 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

b Current long-term health problem or disability (see red box).

c The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

Figure 3 ILO unemployment rates^a for working-age^b people by whether disabled^c or not; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

b Working age is defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

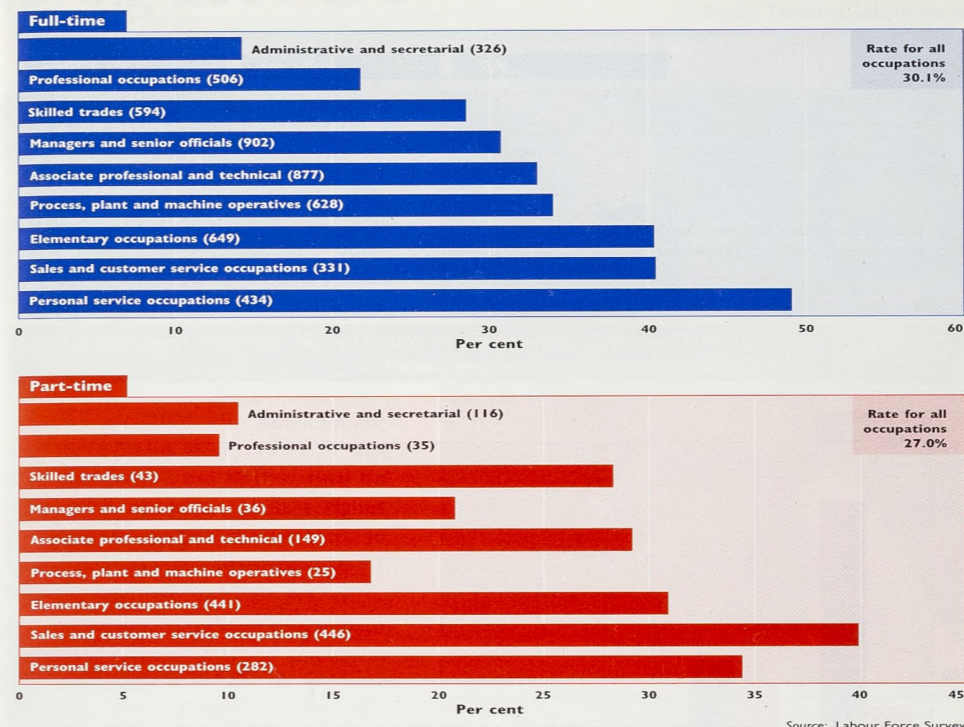
c Current long-term health problem or disability (see red box).

Definition of long-term disability

The LFS definition of current long-term disability includes all those who report having a work-limiting disability or a current disability covered by the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA). This definition gives the most comprehensive coverage of disability.

5 Bank holiday working

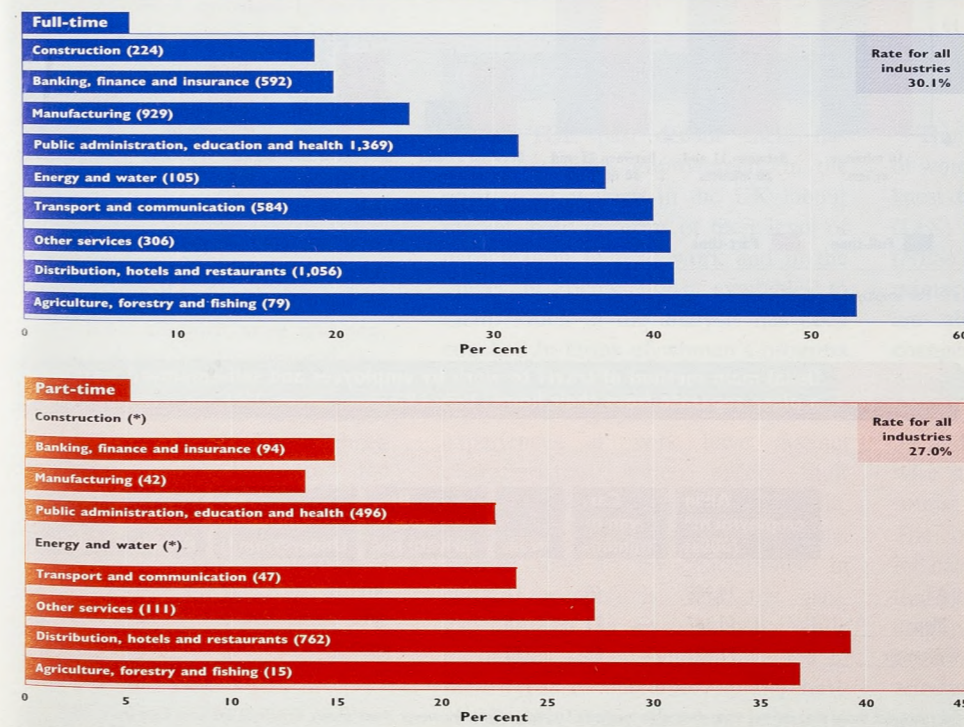
Figure 4 Proportions of full- and part-time employees who worked on bank holidays by occupation;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.

() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees who worked on bank holidays.

Figure 5 Proportions of full- and part-time employees who worked on bank holidays by industry;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

() See footnote to Figure 4.

* Sample too small for a reliable estimate.

The LFS collects detailed information about bank holiday working, in particular whether people get bank holidays in addition to their annual leave allowance and whether they get paid for working or not working. **Figure 4** shows autumn 2001 data on the proportion of full- and part-time employees who worked on bank holidays by occupation and **Figure 5** shows this by industry.

1 Some 29 per cent of employees worked on at least one bank or public holiday during the period 1 December 2000 to 31 August 2001. A slightly higher proportion of men (32 per cent) worked on bank holidays than women (27 per cent).

2 The great majority were paid for all bank holidays (95 per cent of those who worked on bank holidays and 81 per cent of those who did not).

3 Overall, a slightly higher proportion of full-time employees than part-time employees worked bank holidays (30 per cent, compared with 27 per cent). However, it should be borne in mind that some part-time workers will not normally work on Mondays, the day on which at least four bank holidays fall.

4 In personal service occupations 49 per cent of full-timers worked on bank holidays compared with 34 per cent of part-timers.

5 Among full-time employees some 53 per cent of those in agriculture, forestry and fishing worked on at least one bank holiday, compared with only 19 per cent of those in construction.

6 Almost three-fifths of employees in selling and customer service occupations, were not paid for bank holidays on which they did not work.

7 Among employees who did not work on any of the bank holidays, those in the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry were the least likely to receive any pay for those days (66 per cent).



6 Usual main method and time taken to travel to work

In the autumn quarter the LFS asks employees and the self-employed who work at places separate from their home how they travel to work and how long in total it usually takes. **Table 4** shows the average usual time taken to travel to work in autumn 2001 and **Figure 6** shows the distribution of usual time taken by full- and part-time workers.

● The average time taken to travel to work in the UK was 25 minutes. However, employees and the self-employed whose jobs were in central London took more than twice the national average time to get to work, 56 minutes.

● Part-time workers took, on average, ten minutes less to reach their place of employment than full-time workers (18 minutes, compared with 28 minutes). This may be due to part-time workers working closer to home than full-time workers.

● Women worked an average six minutes closer to home than men did (22 and 28 minutes respectively). This can be partly explained by the fact that women are more likely to work part-time.

● Some 45 per cent of part-timers' journeys took ten minutes or less, compared with 27 per cent of full-time workers.

● Some 45 per cent of full-timers took more than 20 minutes to get to work, compared with 24 per cent of part-timers. In fact, full-time workers were more than three times as likely to take more than one hour to travel to work as part-time workers.

Table 5 shows the usual main method of travel to work in autumn 2001.

● Women were more likely than men to walk to work (15 per cent, compared with 8 per cent).

● Nearly three-quarters of men usually travelled to work by car, compared with just under two-thirds of women.

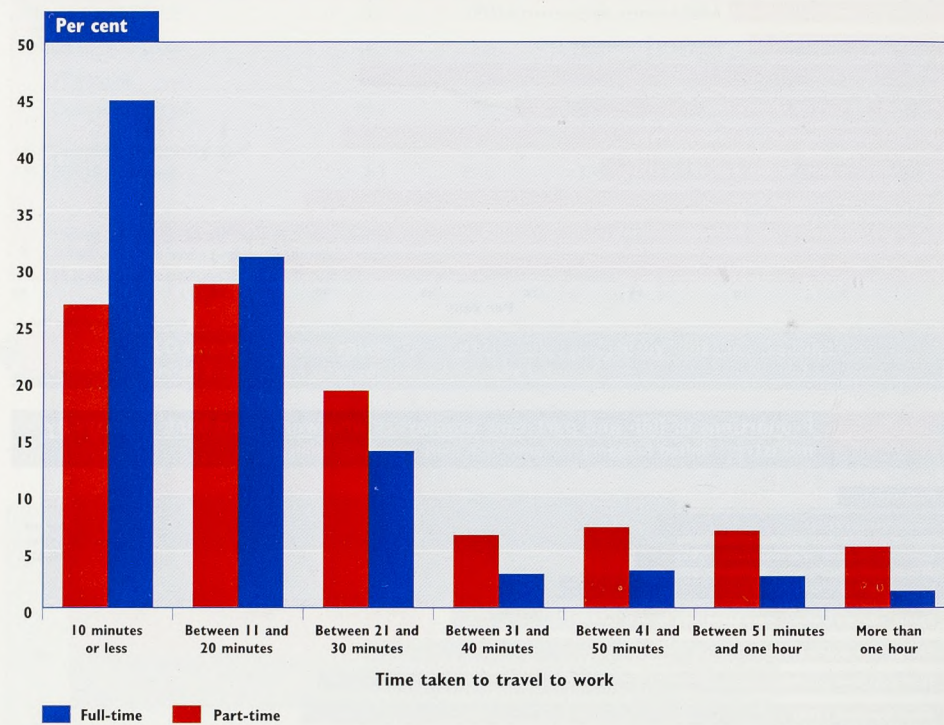
Table 4 Average journey time to work by employees and self-employed working at a place separate from their home;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Minutes		
	All ^b	Full-time	Part-time
All	25	28	18
Men	28	29	21
Women	22	26	18

a Excludes those people who work outside the United Kingdom.
b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Distribution of average journey time to work^a by full- and part-time workers; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



a For employees and self-employed working at a place separate from home and excluding those people who work outside the United Kingdom.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 5 Usual main method of travel to work by employees and self-employed working at a place separate from their home; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All in employment ^a (000s)	Per cent					
		Car, van or minibus	Walk	Bus, coach, private bus	Train (including Underground)	Bicycle	Other ^b
All	24,968	69	11	8	7	3	2
Men	13,347	71	8	6	7	4	3
Women	11,621	65	15	11	6	2	1

a Includes those who did not state their main method of travel to work. However, these people have been excluded from the calculation of percentages in the table.

b The 'Other' category includes those who travelled to work by motorcycle, by taxi, or by some other method.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Women in the labour market: results from the spring 2001 LFS

By Breda Twomey, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

● Women represented 44 per cent of the working age labour force in spring 2001, an increase of nearly one-and-a-half percentage points over the past decade. Some 72 per cent of all women of working age were economically active in spring 2001.

● In spring 2001 the employment rate for women of working age was 69.3 per cent – the highest rate on record. Men continue to have higher employment rates than women. In spring 2001 the employment rate for working-age men was 79.3 per cent.

● The presence and age of a dependent child had a marked effect on the employment rates of women. Women with children under five years had the lowest employment rate at 54 per cent, and women with dependent children aged 16-18 years had the highest at 80 per cent.

● Women were more likely to work part-time than men. In spring 2001, some 43 per cent of women of working age in employment were in part-time employment, compared with only 8 per cent of men.

● In spring 2001 85 per cent of highly qualified women were in employment, compared with 45 per cent of 'unqualified' women

● Female employment remained concentrated in a narrow range of occupations; administrative and secretarial (24 per cent), personal service occupations (14 per cent), and sales and customer service occupations (12 per cent). These three occupation groups accounted for only 12 per cent of employed men.

● In spring 2001, there were 539,000 ILO unemployed women of working age in the UK, an unemployment rate of 4.3 per cent. The unemployment rate for working age men stood at 5.3 per cent.



PHOTO: JACZY CHAMMAN/FORMA

This article describes the participation of women in the labour market using results mainly from the spring 2001 Labour Force Survey. The focus is on key indicators such as employment rates, ILO unemployment rates and economic inactivity.

Introduction

OVER THE past decade there has been continuous improvement in the position of women in the UK labour market, both in terms of their level of participation in paid work and in the range of occupations available to them. Much of the analysis has been couched in terms of women's progress relative to men's. The reason for this focus is largely because women's experiences at work have distinct characteristics, which reflect their relative disadvantage. For example, more women than men work part time, women tend to be concentrated in certain occupations, and the pay-gap between the sexes persists. While a complex set of factors have led to these types of outcomes, studies have consistently found that sex inequality in the labour market is not yet outdated.

This article examines the participation of women in the labour market using the latest data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the New Earnings Survey (NES). Spring 2001 LFS data are the primary source, but other LFS quarters are also used to highlight relevant changes and trends. The data are not seasonally adjusted, and relate to people of working age in the UK: women aged 16-59 and men aged 16-64, unless otherwise stated. The April 2001 NES is the source for earnings data in Great Britain. The focus of the article is on the key indicators of women's participation in the labour market: economic activity, employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity, and how they are affected by age, marital status, family commitments, region of residence, qualifications, occupation, and earnings and hours worked.

Participation in the labour force

According to spring 2001 LFS results, the representation of women in the UK workforce continues to increase steadily, with women now constituting 44 per cent of the total working age labour force, an increase of nearly one-and-a-half percentage points in the past ten years. Out of the population of 17.4 million working-age women in the UK, 72 per cent were economically active – either in employment or ILO unemployed (see Table 1). There were over 12 million women of working age in employment in the UK in spring 2001, over one million more than in spring 1991.

While economic activity rates for women of working age have increased only slightly over the past decade (from 71 per cent to 72 per cent), there was a marked overall upward trend in the employment rate for women over this period, from 65.8 per cent in spring 1991 to 69.3 per cent in 2001 (see Table 1). Over the same period, the employment rate for men fell

slightly from 79.6 per cent to 79.3 per cent, although men still had higher employment rates overall. However, the differential between the women's and men's employment rates fell from 14 percentage points in spring 1991 to 10 percentage points in spring 2001. This differential was noticeable for all the age groups shown in Table 2, with the 25-39 age group showing the largest difference between men at 88.9 per cent and women at 72.4 per cent. This can be attributed to the fact that it is in this age group that women's responsibilities for their children are at their greatest, and they are classified as 'economically inactive' if they choose not to do or seek paid work (or unpaid work for a family business).

Employment rates for women, as with activity rates, were higher in some regions of the UK than others. As Figure 1 shows, the South East, with almost one-seventh of the total working-age women in the UK, had the highest proportion of women in employment at 74.4 per cent. Regions with the lowest proportions of women in employment included the North East

at 63.8 per cent, Wales at 63.3 per cent and Northern Ireland at 60.0 per cent. In comparison, the South West had the highest proportion of men in employment at 84.7 per cent, while the North East had the lowest at 72.5 per cent.

Part-time employment

Women were more likely to work part-time than men. Overall, out of an estimated 12.1 million working-age women employed in the UK, 43 per cent were in part-time employment, compared with only 8 per cent of men (see Table 1). Women in London had the lowest part-time employment rates in the UK at 33 per cent, while women in the South West had the highest at 50 per cent. In comparison, men in Northern Ireland had the lowest part-time employment rate at 6 per cent and men in London had the highest at 10 per cent (see Table B).

Since spring 1991, there has been a 13 per cent increase in part-time employment of women, compared with only a 7 per cent increase in full-time employment (see Table 1). There has

Table 1 Economic status of women and men of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1991 to spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands			Percentage change	
	1991	1996	2001	1991-96	1996-01
Women aged 16-59					
All	16,754	17,022	17,399	1.6	2.2
Economically active	11,897	12,098	12,598	1.7	4.1
Economic activity rate (per cent)	71.0	71.1	72.4		
In employment ^a	11,020	11,315	12,059	2.7	6.6
Employment rate (per cent)	65.8	66.5	69.3		
Full-time ^{b,c}	6,418	6,357	6,859	-1.0	7.9
Part-time ^{b,c}	4,596	4,954	5,197	7.8	4.9
ILO unemployed	877	783	539	-10.7	-31.2
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	7.4	6.5	4.3		
Economically inactive	4,857	4,924	4,801	1.4	-2.5
Men aged 16-64					
All	18,350	18,641	19,155	1.6	2.8
Economically active	16,099	15,776	16,045	-2.0	1.7
Economic activity rate (per cent)	87.7	84.6	83.8		
In employment ^a	14,603	14,238	15,194	-2.5	6.7
Employment rate (per cent)	79.6	76.4	79.3		
Full-time ^{b,c}	13,861	13,161	13,940	-5.0	5.9
Part-time ^{b,c}	732	1,072	1,245	46.4	16.2
ILO unemployed	1,496	1,538	851	2.8	-44.7
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	9.3	9.7	5.3		
Economically inactive	2,251	2,866	3,110	27.3	8.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time. From spring 1992, also includes unpaid family workers.
b Includes respondents on government-supported training and employment programmes.
c Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.

Table 2 Working-age employment rates; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women (16-59)						Per cent Men (16-64)	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
All working age	69	65	54	70	75	80	72	79
People aged								
16-24	59	31	30	51	*	*	63	63
25-39	72	64	58	70	73	81	88	89
40-49	77	75	56	73	78	85	79	88
50-59/64	65	66	*	50	66	70	65	70

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Figure 1 Employment rates for working-age men and women by region; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

also been a marked increase in part-time employment of men over the past decade, particularly in the period 1991 to 1996 when the increase was 46 per cent (see Figure 2). However, this rise started from a base of only 5 per cent of men in part-time employment in 1991.

Women with dependent children were more likely to work part time than full time. For example, women with dependent children under 11 years had a part-time employment rate of 40 per cent, compared with a full-time rate of 21 per cent. However, more women

with children aged 16-18 worked full time than part time: 44 per cent and 37 per cent respectively (see Figure 3).

Many women working part time did so to accommodate caring responsibilities. As Table 3 shows, some 79 per cent of women of working age in part-time employment responded that they did not want a full-time job, but this figure rose to 94 per cent for working-age women with dependent children. For women with a youngest dependent child under five years, the proportion not wanting a full-time job rose to 97 per cent. For women without depen-

dent children who worked part time, some 60 per cent gave not wanting a full-time job as their reason for working part time.

Family status and dependent children

The presence and age of a dependent child in the family continues to have a major effect on the employment rate of women (see Table C). In spring 2001, the overall employment rate for women with dependent children was 65.4 per

Table 3 Part-time employment by sex and reason for working part-time; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All in part-time employment*	Thousands and per cent							
		Student		Ill or disabled		Could not find a full-time job		Did not want full-time job	
		(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
Women aged 16-59	5,197	626	12	83	2	367	7	4,091	79
With youngest dependent child aged									
0-18	2,917	30	1	21	1	121	4	2,732	94
0-4	1,068	*	*	*	*	19	2	1,035	97
5-10	1,046	14	1	*	*	39	4	980	94
11-15	596	*	*	*	*	46	8	536	90
16-18	207	*	*	*	*	17	8	180	88
Without dependent children	2,280	596	26	61	3	246	11	1,360	60
Men aged 16-64	1,245	484	40	49	4	236	20	432	36

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

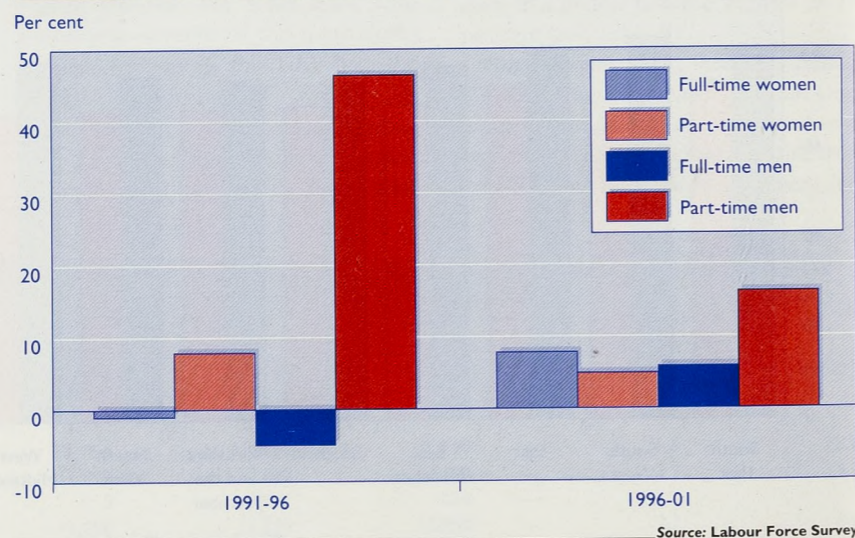
a Includes those who did not state a reason for part-time employment, but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

cent, compared with 72.2 per cent for women without dependent children. Employment rates increased with the age of the youngest dependent child: some 53.9 per cent of women with pre-school children (defined as under five years) were in employment, but the rate rose to nearly 70.0 per cent for women with primary school children (defined as aged five to ten years), and to 75.1 per cent for women with dependent children aged 11-15 (see Table 2). Women with children aged 16-18 had the highest employment rate at 80.4 per cent.

Over the past decade, the overall employment rate for women with dependent children increased from 58.7 per cent to 65.4 per cent, with the largest increase over this period being for women whose youngest child was aged under five, to stand 11 percentage points above the 1991 figure of 43.4 per cent. For men and for women without dependent children, the employment rate has remained broadly constant at around 79 per cent and 70 per cent respectively between spring 1991 and spring 2001.

The combined effect of a woman's age and the age of her youngest dependent child can be seen in Table 2. Employment rates ranged between 30.3 per cent for mothers aged 16-24 with the youngest child aged under five, and 85.2 per cent for mothers aged 40-49 with children aged 16-18. Overall, employment rates for women with dependent children tended to be much

Figure 2 Percentage change in full- and part-time employment by sex; United Kingdom; spring 1991-1996 and spring 1996-2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

lower than for those without children for each age group in Table D, except for the 50-59 age group. For the 16-24 age group, the difference in employment rates for those with and without dependent children was 32 percentage points (63.4 per cent for women without dependent children, compared with 31.4 per cent for women with dependent children).

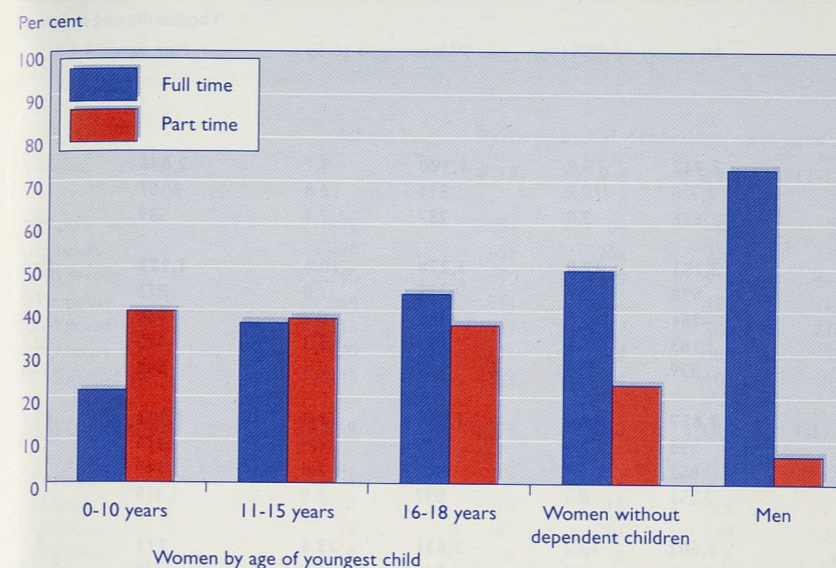
Marital status had a relatively small effect on the employment rates for women without dependent children: the rate for unmarried women was around 9 percentage points lower than that for equivalent married or cohabiting women (see Table E). The employ-

ment rate for married women with dependent children was much higher, at around 70.5 per cent, than that for non-married women with dependent children at 49.3 per cent.

Educational qualifications

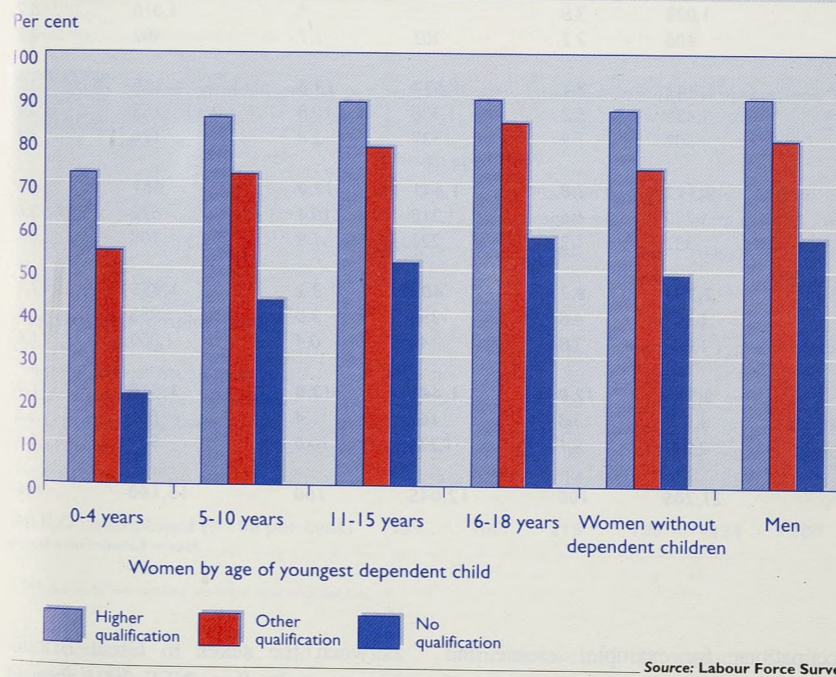
The number of women holding higher educational qualifications continues to increase (see Table F). In spring 2001 nearly 4.5 million working-age women in the UK had a higher qualification (above A-level or equivalent), an increase of 34 per cent on the spring 1996 figure. There was a corresponding downward trend in the numbers of

Figure 3 Full- and part-time employment rates by sex and age of woman's youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Employment rates by highest qualification and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

women without qualifications, from 4.3 million in spring 1996 to 3.2 million in spring 2001. In comparison, the number of working-age men holding a higher qualification increased by 26 per cent over the same period to reach over 5 million in spring 2001. Overall, the percentage of working-age women with higher qualifications (25 per cent)

is now approaching that for men (27 per cent).

As Figure 4 shows, women with higher qualifications had correspondingly high employment rates. In spring 2001, some 84.5 per cent of highly qualified women were in employment, compared with 45.2 per cent of 'unqualified' women. Similarly, some

89.7 per cent of highly qualified men of working age were in employment, whereas only 57.4 per cent of men without qualifications were in employment in spring 2001. The sex differential narrowed as the level of qualification increased. For example, Table F shows that there was a 5 percentage point difference between the employment rates of women and men of working age with a higher qualification, but the differential increased to 12 percentage points for 'unqualified' women and men.

The presence of a dependent child had a marked influence on the employment rates of women with higher qualifications. For example, an overall employment rate of 86.9 per cent, for those without dependent children, was higher than that for women with dependent children (80.9 per cent), dropping to as low as 72.0 per cent for women with a child under five years. However, as the age of a dependent child increased, employment rates for women with higher qualifications increased correspondingly. This effect was even more marked for 'unqualified' women with dependent children. For 'unqualified' women with children under five years, the employment rate was only 20.9 per cent, 18 percentage points lower than the overall rate for 'unqualified' women with dependent children.

Occupation

Table 4 shows the occupational structure of male and female employment at the major/sub-major group level using the new Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000).¹ It illustrates that almost a quarter of women of working age in employment work in administrative and secretarial occupations. Women also predominate in both the personal service occupations and sales and customer service occupations, each consisting of more than 68 per cent women. These three occupation groups accounted for only 12 per cent of employed men, who instead predominated in the following occupations: skilled trades (20 per cent); managers and senior officials (18 per cent); and process, plant and machinery operatives

Table 4 People of working age in employment by occupation; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Major/sub-major occupation group	All people 16-59/64		Women aged 16-59		Thousands and per cent Men aged 16-64	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Managers and senior officials	3,747	13.8	1,100	9.1	2,646	17.5
Corporate managers	2,920	10.7	813	6.8	2,107	13.9
Managers and proprietors in agriculture and services	826	3.0	287	2.4	539	3.6
Professional occupations	3,251	12.0	1,278	10.6	1,973	13.0
Science and technology professionals	998	3.7	125	1.0	873	5.8
Health professionals	261	1.0	113	0.9	148	1.0
Teaching and research professionals	1,163	4.3	753	6.3	410	2.7
Business and public service professionals	829	3.0	287	2.4	542	3.6
Associate professional and technical	3,637	13.4	1,654	13.7	1,983	13.1
Science and technology associate professionals	535	2.0	119	1.0	415	2.7
Health and social welfare associate professionals	852	3.1	702	5.8	149	1.0
Other professional occupations	2,251	8.3	832	6.9	1,419	9.4
Administrative and secretarial	3,602	13.2	2,831	23.5	771	5.1
Administrative occupations	2,683	9.9	1,945	16.1	738	4.9
Secretarial and related occupations	919	3.4	886	7.4	33	0.2
Skilled trades occupations	3,282	12.1	256	2.1	3,026	20.0
Skilled agriculture trades	255	0.9	22	0.2	233	1.5
Skilled metal and electrical trades	1,397	5.1	25	0.2	1,372	9.1
Skilled construction and building trades	1,023	3.8	*	*	1,018	6.7
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	606	2.2	203	1.7	402	2.7
Personal service occupations	1,941	7.1	1,637	13.6	305	2.0
Caring personal service occupations	1,435	5.3	1,300	10.8	135	0.9
Leisure and other personal service occupations	507	1.9	337	2.8	170	1.1
Sales and customer service occupations	2,122	7.8	1,441	12.0	681	4.5
Sales occupations	1,790	6.6	1,218	10.1	572	3.8
Customer service occupations	332	1.2	223	1.9	109	0.7
Process, plant and machine operatives	2,357	8.7	402	3.3	1,955	12.9
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,313	4.8	358	3.0	955	6.3
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	1,044	3.8	44	0.4	1,000	6.6
Elementary occupations	3,254	12.0	1,443	12.0	1,810	11.9
Elementary trades, plant and storage related occupations	1,047	3.8	167	1.4	880	5.8
Elementary administration and service occupations	2,207	8.1	1,276	10.6	931	6.1
All in employment^a	27,205	100	12,045	100	15,160	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

^a Includes those who did not state their occupation

(13 per cent). Some 9 per cent of women in employment in the UK were managers and senior officials, but only 2 per cent were in a skilled trade occupation.

The sex differential was less marked for the professional (13 per cent of men, 11 per cent of women) and associate professional and technical occupations (13 per cent of men and 14 per cent of women), but at the sub-major occupation level the differential increased for some

occupations; for example, science and technology professionals (6 per cent of men, 1 per cent of women) and corporate managers (7 per cent of women, 14 per cent of men) showed large differentials.

Earnings and hours worked

The New Earnings Survey (NES) is the main source of data on the pay-gap

between the sexes in Great Britain. Latest results from NES 2001 showed that average gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) for full-time female employees² were £9.76, some 81.6 per cent of those for full-time male employees (£11.97) (see Table 1, p130). However, comparative figures over time show the differential to be steadily narrowing. For example, figures from NES 1996 show that hourly earnings for full-time women were

Table 5 People of working age in employment by usual weekly hours worked; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Women (16-59)					Thousands and per cent	
		With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	Men (16-64)
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
0-5 hours	279	151	64	50	30	*	128	69
6-15 hours	1,420	689	262	257	130	41	731	417
16-30 hours	3,360	1,990	710	717	419	145	1,369	804
31-35 hours	1,064	391	111	124	107	48	673	674
36-40 hours	3,316	931	267	283	270	110	2,385	4,548
41-45 hours	1,170	311	84	94	93	40	859	2,905
46 hours and over	1,243	353	84	104	107	59	890	5,370
Total (thousands)	12,059	4,879	1,603	1,646	1,174	455	7,180	15,194
0-5 hours	2	3	4	3	3	*	2	1
6-15 hours	12	14	16	16	11	9	10	3
16-30 hours	28	41	44	44	36	32	19	5
31-35 hours	9	8	7	8	9	11	9	4
36-40 hours	28	19	17	17	23	24	33	30
41-45 hours	10	6	5	6	8	9	12	19
46 hours and over	10	7	5	6	9	13	12	35
Total (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table 6 ILO unemployment by sex, marital status and duration of unemployment; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59				Men aged 16-64							
	All		Married /living together		Other marital status		All		Married /living together		Other marital status	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
Duration of unemployment^a												
Less than 3 months	241	45	114	53	128	40	282	33	105	33	177	33
3 months but less than 6 months	106	20	35	16	71	22	158	19	61	19	97	18
6 months but less than 12 months	87	16	30	14	57	18	132	16	47	15	85	16
1 year but less than 2 years	51	10	22	10	30	9	111	13	41	13	70	13
1 year or more	104	19	36	17	68	21	279	33	103	33	176	33
2 years or more	53	10	14	7	38	12	168	20	62	20	106	20
All ILO unemployed (= 100 per cent)	539	100	215	100	324	100	851	100	317	100	535	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a The shorter of time seeking work and time since last job.

79.8 per cent of men's, and in 1991 women's average hourly earnings were 77.8 per cent of men's (see Figure 2, p131). The pay-gap between the sexes can be partly explained by occupational differences, for example where women tend to be concentrated in the lower-paid occupations and industries.³

Table 5 shows LFS data on the usual hours worked by women and men of working age, and by age of youngest

dependent child for women. Some 10 per cent of women worked 46 hours or more per week, compared with over one third of men. Overall, similar proportions of women and men worked 'standard' hours (36-40 hours) per week, 28 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, but only 19 per cent of women with dependent children worked these hours. By far the largest group of women with dependent children tended to work 16-30 hours per

week. For example, some 44 per cent of women with children under 11 years worked 16-30 hours

Unemployment

Of a total of nearly 1.4 million working-age ILO unemployed in spring 2001, 539,000 (39 per cent) were women and 851,000 (61 per cent) were men. This represents an unemployment rate of 4.3 per cent for

women of working age and 5.3 per cent for men of working age. Women were also less likely to be out of work for longer durations than men. As Table 6 shows, some 45 per cent of all unemployed working-age women had been out of work and looking for a job for less than three months, compared with 33 per cent of men. Some 19 per cent of women had been unemployed for one year or more compared with 33 per cent of all men.

ILO unemployment rates for women of working age fell as age increased. Table 7 shows that unemployment rates decreased from 8.7 per cent for 16 to 24-year-old women to 2.0 per cent for those aged 50-59. There was a similar pattern for unemployed men of working age, with rates ranging from 12.0 per cent for those aged 16-24 to 4.0 per cent for the 50-64 age group. Among young women with dependent children, the unemployment rate rose to 17.2 per cent, more than double the rate for those without children.

In all, 63 per cent of unemployed women with dependent children were looking specifically for part-time work in spring 2001, compared with 30 per cent of women without dependent children, and only 10 per cent of men (see Table 8).

Economic inactivity

Some 28 per cent of women of working age were economically inactive according to the spring 2001 LFS, a decrease of one percentage point from the same period in 1996. In compari-

Table 7 ILO unemployment rates by sex and age group; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women (16-59)			Per cent
	All	With dependent children	Without dependent children	Men (16-64)
All aged 16-59/64	4.3	5.0	3.8	5.3
People aged				
16-24	8.7	17.2	7.9	12.0
25-39	4.3	5.4	2.8	4.5
40-49	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.8
50-59/64	2.0	*	1.9	4.0

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

son, men had a much lower inactivity rate of 16 per cent in spring 2001, one percentage point higher than the spring 1996 rate. Tables 1 and A show how inactivity levels for women and men have changed over the past decade.

Table 9 shows the different reasons given by respondents for not seeking or being available for work and whether they would like a job (see *technical note* for a description of the questions asked in the LFS). Some 27 per cent of inactive women of working age said they would like to work, compared with 31 per cent of inactive men of working age. However, reasons for inactivity varied between the sexes. Some 45 per cent of women cited looking after family/home as a main reason for inactivity, compared with only 5 per cent of inactive men. Whereas among men of working age some 41 per cent cited long-term sickness/disability as the main reason for inactivity in spring

2001, only 20 per cent of women of working age cited this reason.

Some 22 per cent of inactive women without dependent children said they would like to work, compared with 32 per cent of women with dependent children. Women with dependent children of all ages most frequently cited looking after home/family as the main reason for their inactivity, but this reason decreased in importance as the age of the youngest child increased. For example, some 80 per cent of inactive women with dependent children, who were not seeking and not wanting work, cited family and/or home commitments as the reason for their inactivity, compared with only 17 per cent of women without dependent children. For women without dependent children, education was the most common reason cited for not wanting a job at 33 per cent, similar to the proportion for men (30 per cent).

Table 8 ILO unemployed people of working age who were looking for full-time or part-time work; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women (16-59)						Thousands
	All	With youngest dependent aged ^b				Without dependent children	Men (16-64)
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15		
All unemployed	539	255	102	82	57	284	851
Looking for:							
Full-time work	194	42	13	13	13	153	605
Part-time work	244	159	71	54	27	85	89
No preferences	83	40	12	12	14	42	186

Source: Labour Force Survey

a As an employee.

b The sample size for women youngest dependent child aged 16-18 is too small for a reliable estimate.

Table 9 Economically inactive people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women (16-59)							Thousands
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	Men (16-64)
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
All economically inactive	4,801	2,325	1,272	624	332	97	2,476	3,110
All inactive who would like to work	1,282	737	386	219	110	22	545	951
Seeking work but not available to start in two weeks	114	46	23	17	*	*	68	109
Student	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	60	43	21	16	*	*	*	*
Not seeking work but would like work^a	1,163	688	361	201	104	20	475	838
Of which:								
Available to start in next two weeks	355	222	85	79	49	*	133	241
Not available to start in next two weeks	808	466	276	122	55	13	342	597
Believes no jobs available (discouraged workers)	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Long-term sick/disabled	284	74	12	28	22	11	210	448
Looking after family/home	563	512	319	134	54	*	51	67
Student	135	17	*	*	*	*	118	141
Other	169	80	22	31	25	*	89	159
Not seeking/does not want work	3,519	1,588	886	405	223	75	1,931	2,159
Does not want/need job	130	19	*	*	*	*	112	51
Long-term sick/disabled	687	165	34	55	53	23	521	809
Looking after family/home	1,600	1,262	802	289	138	33	337	104
Student	699	68	24	33	*	*	631	654
Other	404	73	24	24	16	*	331	541

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

^a Includes those who did not state whether they were available to start work in the next two weeks.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Notes

- For a full report on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2000 and its impact on the Labour Force Survey, see 'Changing to Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2000: dual coding on the Labour Force Survey', *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001. General information on the SOC2000 classification can be found on the website page: http://statbase/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.
- The preferred method of measuring the earnings of women relative to men is hourly earnings **excluding** overtime, as overtime can distort the picture with men working relatively more overtime than their female counterparts.
- Although average hourly earnings excluding overtime provide a useful comparison between the earnings of men and women, it does not indicate differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. This is because such averages reflect the different employment characteristics of men and women, such as the proportions in different occupations and their length of time in jobs. For further analysis of pay differences between the sexes, see pp 129-39, also available on the website at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/pay_and_earnings/downloads/new_earnings_survey2001.pdf.

Further information

For further information or more advice about the LFS, and how to access the results, telephone the Labour Market Helpline on 020 7533 6094. For enquiries specifically related to this article, contact:
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Table A Economic status of women and men of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1991 to spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Women 16-59											
All	16,754	16,791	16,828	16,877	16,942	17,022	17,101	17,174	17,234	17,292	17,399
Economically active	11,897	11,863	11,887	11,923	11,960	12,098	12,208	12,284	12,422	12,534	12,598
In employment ^a	11,020	10,975	10,958	11,026	11,121	11,315	11,488	11,616	11,776	11,916	12,059
Full-time ^{b,c}	6,418	6,302	6,245	6,241	6,336	6,357	6,485	6,564	6,693	6,768	6,859
Part-time ^{b,c}	4,596	4,670	4,711	4,781	4,783	4,954	5,002	5,049	5,081	5,146	5,197
Employee ^d	10,085	10,018	10,023	10,089	10,208	10,402	10,552	10,707	10,923	11,044	11,214
Full-time ^c	5,894	5,818	5,782	5,773	5,878	5,895	6,026	6,122	6,283	6,329	6,436
Part-time ^c	4,191	4,199	4,241	4,312	4,329	4,508	4,525	4,583	4,638	4,713	4,777
Permanent	9,388	9,238	9,234	9,232	9,311	9,483	9,615	9,780	10,066	10,147	10,324
Temporary	684	673	681	755	797	838	875	877	811	843	834
Self-employed	755	720	716	737	730	749	786	790	749	756	742
On government-supported training and employment programmes	174	135	127	119	103	94	85	62	55	58	54
Unpaid family workers ^e	877	888	928	896	839	783	720	668	646	618	539
ILO unemployed	4,857	4,928	4,941	4,955	4,982	4,924	4,892	4,890	4,812	4,758	4,801
Inactive	2,788	2,823	2,727	2,713	2,612	2,520	2,399	2,395	2,201	2,196	2,196
Looking after family/home	590	732	793	789	809	799	802	817	856	833	888
Students	1,478	1,374	1,421	1,453	1,562	1,606	1,691	1,678	1,686	1,723	1,717
Other inactive											
Men 16-64											
All	18,350	18,382	18,414	18,460	18,541	18,641	18,744	18,852	18,943	19,020	19,155
Economically active	16,099	15,871	15,754	15,725	15,713	15,776	15,818	15,813	15,937	16,034	16,045
In employment ^a	14,603	14,021	13,780	13,909	14,109	14,238	14,523	14,725	14,851	15,049	15,194
Full-time ^{b,c}	13,861	13,200	12,910	12,953	13,130	13,161	13,368	13,560	13,652	13,827	13,940
Part-time ^{b,c}	732	817	867	953	977	1,072	1,153	1,162	1,194	1,219	1,245
Employee ^d	11,835	11,405	11,223	11,282	11,470	11,690	11,987	12,299	12,469	12,758	12,841
Full-time ^c	11,324	10,860	10,644	10,629	10,765	10,888	11,087	11,391	11,515	11,795	11,838
Part-time ^c	509	543	578	652	704	801	899	906	951	961	1,000
Permanent	11,390	10,773	10,533	10,549	10,636	10,868	11,116	11,466	11,601	11,923	11,979
Temporary	429	497	542	602	698	690	759	725	754	733	744
Self-employed	2,496	2,326	2,288	2,368	2,421	2,360	2,369	2,290	2,249	2,174	2,221
On government-supported training and employment programmes	264	251	237	223	187	160	139	117	109	91	103
Unpaid family workers ^e	1,496	1,850	1,974	1,816	1,604	1,538	1,294	1,088	1,086	984	851
ILO unemployed	2,251	2,511	2,661	2,735	2,828	2,866	2,926	3,038	3,006	2,987	3,110
Inactive	79	80	110	122	133	168	158	179	174	164	179
Looking after family/home	657	789	843	857	863	807	825	839	844	813	858
Students	1,515	1,641	1,708	1,756	1,832	1,890	1,943	2,020	1,988	2,010	2,073
Other inactive											
All persons 16-59/64											
All	35,103	35,173	35,242	35,337	35,483	35,663	35,844	36,026	36,177	36,312	36,554
Economically active	27,995	27,734	27,640	27,648	27,673	27,873	28,026	28,097	28,359	28,568	28,643
In employment ^a	25,622	24,996	24,738	24,936	25,230	25,552	26,012	26,341	26,627	26,966	27,253
Full-time ^{b,c}	20,279	19,502	19,155	19,194	19,466	19,518	19,853	20,124	20,344	20,595	20,800
Part-time ^{b,c}	5,328	5,487	5,578	5,734	5,760	6,026	6,155	6,212	6,275	6,364	6,442
Employee ^d	21,920	21,423	21,246	21,371	21,678	22,092	22,539	23,006	23,392	23,802	24,056
Full-time ^c	17,218	16,678	16,426	16,402	16,643	16,783	17,113	17,513	17,798	18,124	18,274
Part-time ^c	4,700	4,742	4,818	4,964	5,033	5,309	5,424	5,489	5,589	5,674	5,777
Permanent	20,778	20,010	19,766	19,781	19,946	20,351	20,731	21,245	21,666	22,070	22,302
Temporary	1,113	1,170	1,224	1,357	1,495	1,528	1,634	1,601	1,565	1,576	1,577
Self-employed	3,250	3,046	3,005	3,105	3,151	3,109	3,155	3,080	2,999	2,930	2,963
On government-supported training and employment programmes	437	386	364	342	290	254	224	179	163	149	157
Unpaid family workers ^e	2,373	2,738	2,902	2,712	2,443	2,321	2,015	1,757	1,732	1,602	1,390
ILO unemployed	7,108	7,439	7,602	7,690	7,810	7,790	7,818	7,929	7,818	7,744	7,911
Inactive	2,867	2,903	2,836	2,835	2,744	2,688	2,557	2,574	2,444	2,366	2,375
Looking after family/home	1,247	1,521	1,637	1,646	1,672	1,606	1,627	1,656	1,700	1,646	1,746
Students	2,994	3,016	3,129	3,209	3,394	3,496	3,634	3,698	3,674	3,733	3,790
Other inactive											

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time. From spring 1992 also includes unpaid family workers.

b Includes respondents on government-supported training and employment programmes.

c Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.

d Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time, permanent or temporary.

e Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992; before this some may have been reported as employees or self-employed, others as unemployed or inactive.

... Data not available.

Table B Economic status of working-age men, women, and women with and without dependent children by region; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands												
	UK	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Women of working age													
All	17,399	751	1,985	1,455	1,226	1,531	1,582	2,250	2,363	1,399	833	1,527	496
Economically active	12,598	510	1,424	1,050	901	1,094	1,213	1,531	1,814	1,078	556	1,115	312
All in employment ^a	12,059	479	1,368	1,005	858	1,046	1,169	1,445	1,758	1,040	527	1,066	297
Full-time ^b	6,859	262	798	527	461	586	653	966	988	521	293	617	187
Part-time ^b	5,197	217	570	478	396	460	515	479	769	519	234	448	111
Employee ^a	11,214	448	1,292	949	800	992	1,083	1,310	1,612	946	490	1,013	279
Full-time ^b	6,436	246	753	495	435	558	615	895	920	479	274	589	177
Part-time ^b	4,777	202	539	454	365	434	467	415	692	467	217	424	102
Permanent	10,324	404	1,212	875	740	921	1,000	1,179	1,494	864	449	930	256
Temporary	834	42	76	72	57	64	78	122	109	74	40	80	19
Self-employed	742	24	67	48	53	47	76	120	134	85	30	45	12
On government-supported training and employment programme	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unpaid family worker	49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	539	31	56	44	43	48	45	85	56	38	29	48	15
Inactive	4,801	241	561	405	325	437	369	719	549	321	277	412	184
Looking after family, home	2,196	112	244	180	151	207	181	339	266	156	119	156	84
Student	888	35	98	74	64	72	64	167	101	51	44	73	44
Other	1,717	94	218	152	110	158	124	213	182	114	114	183	55
Women with dependent children													
All	7,459	338	857	622	518	672	664	917	1,028	603	367	636	237
Economically active	5,134	220	594	440	372	453	487	532	741	453	238	453	151
All in employment ^a	4,879	207	572	417	350	429	464	496	711	432	226	431	145
Full-time ^b	1,961	85	252	160	133	169	165	252	264	134	97	181	68
Part-time ^b	2,917	122	320	256	217	260	299	245	446	298	129	250	76
Employee ^a	4,479	191	538	391	321	404	425	442	635	388	207	403	134
Full-time ^b	1,807	79	235	147	122	157	152	232	242	120	90	168	64
Part-time ^b	2,672	113	303	243	198	247	272	210	393	269	118	235	70
Permanent	4,148	177	509	358	296	379	391	407	590	356	190	370	126
Temporary	307	14	27	31	22	23	31	33	41	30	17	32	*
Self-employed	362	13	31	24	28	23	36	46	69	41	16	25	*
On government-supported training and employment programme	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unpaid family worker	25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	255	13	22	23	21	24	23	36	31	20	13	22	*
Inactive	2,325	118	263	182	146	218	177	384	287	151	129	183	87
Looking after family, home	1,807	91	203	143	119	167	146	295	230	125	93	126	68
Student	88	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	11	*	*	*	*
Other	430	24	52	32	22	44	27	63	45	22	32	50	18
Women without dependent children													
All	7,659	310	838	648	557	644	707	1,038	1,057	630	365	696	168
E													

Table C Economic status of working-age women, men and women by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1991, 1996, 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands							Men aged (16-64)
	Women aged 16-59						Without dependent children	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged						
	0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18			
Spring 1991								
All persons	16,754	6,593	2,776	1,975	1,384	458	10,160	18,350
Economically active	11,897	4,219	1,371	1,417	1,073	358	7,678	16,099
In employment ^{a,b}	11,020	3,870	1,203	1,309	1,012	345	7,150	14,603
Full-time	6,419	1,412	394	416	429	172	5,007	13,860
Part-time	4,601	2,458	809	893	583	173	2,143	743
Employees	10,085	3,484	1,065	1,190	915	313	6,601	11,835
Self-employed	755	364	131	109	94	30	391	2,496
On government-supported training and employment programmes	174	21	*	*	*	*	153	264
ILO unemployed	877	349	168	108	60	13	528	1,496
Inactive	4,857	2,374	1,405	558	311	101	2,483	2,251
Looking after family/home	2,854	2,032	1,307	447	215	63	823	83
Spring 1996								
All persons	17,022	7,384	3,083	2,207	1,550	545	9,638	18,641
Economically active	12,098	4,856	1,653	1,544	1,221	438	7,242	15,776
In employment ^a	11,315	4,503	1,491	1,426	1,163	423	6,812	14,238
Full-time	6,357	1,724	521	475	526	201	4,633	13,161
Part-time	4,954	2,777	970	949	636	222	2,178	1,072
Employees	10,402	4,059	1,336	1,281	1,055	386	6,344	11,690
Self-employed	749	386	133	125	94	33	363	2,360
On government-supported training and employment programmes	94	18	*	*	*	*	76	160
Unpaid family workers ^c	69	40	16	12	*	*	28	29
ILO unemployed	783	353	162	119	58	15	430	1,538
Inactive	4,924	2,528	1,430	662	329	107	2,396	2,866
Looking after family/home	2,520	2,037	1,299	485	199	54	483	168
Spring 2001								
All persons	17,399	7,459	2,977	2,352	1,564	566	9,940	19,155
Economically active	12,598	5,134	1,705	1,729	1,231	469	7,464	16,045
In employment ^a	12,059	4,879	1,603	1,646	1,174	455	7,180	15,194
Full-time	6,859	1,961	535	600	578	248	4,899	13,940
Part-time	5,197	2,917	1,068	1,046	596	207	2,280	1,245
Employees	11,214	4,479	1,471	1,512	1,079	418	6,735	12,841
Self-employed	742	362	115	124	89	35	380	2,221
On government-supported training and employment programmes	54	13	*	*	*	*	41	103
Unpaid family workers ^c	49	25	14	*	*	*	24	28
ILO unemployed	539	255	102	82	57	14	284	851
Inactive	4,801	2,325	1,272	624	332	97	2,476	3,110
Looking after family/home	2,196	1,807	1,138	435	195	39	389	179

(continued on next page)

Table C Economic status of women and men of working age, by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1991, 1996, 2001; not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent							Men aged (16-64)
	Women aged 16-59						Without dependent children	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged						
	0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18			
Spring 1991								
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	71.0	64.0	49.4	71.8	77.5	78.1	75.6	87.7
In employment ^{a,b}	65.8	58.7	43.4	66.3	73.2	75.2	70.4	79.6
Full-time	38.3	21.4	14.2	21.1	31.0	37.5	49.3	75.5
Part-time	27.5	37.3	29.1	45.2	42.2	37.7	21.1	4.0
Employees	60.2	52.8	38.4	60.3	66.1	68.4	65.0	64.5
Self-employed	4.5	5.5	4.7	5.5	6.8	6.6	3.8	13.6
On government-supported training and employment programmes	1.0	0.3	*	*	*	*	1.5	1.4
ILO unemployed ^d	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.5	4.3	2.8	5.2	8.2
Inactive	29.0	36.0	50.6	28.2	22.5	21.9	24.4	12.3
Looking after family/home	17.0	30.8	47.1	22.6	15.5	13.7	8.1	0.5
Spring 1996								
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	71.1	65.8	53.6	70.0	78.8	80.3	75.1	84.6
In employment ^a	66.5	61.0	48.4	64.6	75.0	77.7	70.7	76.4
Full-time	37.3	23.3	16.9	21.5	34.0	37.0	48.1	70.6
Part-time	29.1	37.6	31.5	43.0	41.0	40.7	22.6	5.7
Employees	61.1	55.0	43.3	58.1	68.1	70.9	65.8	62.7
Self-employed	4.4	5.2	4.3	5.7	6.1	6.1	3.8	12.7
On government-supported training and employment programmes	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	*	*	0.3	0.2
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.6	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.8	0.9
ILO unemployed ^d	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.4	3.8	2.7	4.5	8.2
Inactive	28.9	34.2	46.4	30.0	21.2	19.7	24.9	15.4
Looking after family/home	14.8	27.6	42.1	22.0	12.8	10.0	5.0	0.9
Spring 2001								
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	72.4	68.8	57.3	73.5	78.7	82.9	75.1	83.8
In employment ^a	69.3	65.4	53.9	70.0	75.1	80.4	72.2	79.3
Full-time	39.4	26.3	18.0	25.5	37.0	43.8	49.3	72.8
Part-time	29.9	39.1	35.9	44.5	38.1	36.6	22.9	6.5
Employees	64.5	60.1	49.4	64.3	69.0	73.8	67.8	67.0
Self-employed	4.3	4.9	3.9	5.3	5.7	6.1	3.8	11.6
On government-supported training and employment programmes	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.5
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.3	0.3	0.5	*	*	*	0.2	0.1
ILO unemployed ^d	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.5	2.9	4.4
Inactive	27.6	31.2	42.7	26.5	21.3	17.1	24.9	16.2
Looking after family/home	12.6	24.2	38.2	18.5	12.5	6.8	3.9	0.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Includes those who did not state if they worked full- or part-time, or their employment status. Classifications are based on respondents' self-assessment.
 b Excludes most unpaid family workers before spring 1992 although some may have been reported as employees or self-employed.
 c Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
 d Percentage is as a proportion of total population. It does not equate to the ILO unemployment rate, which is as a proportion of economically active population.
 * Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table D Economic status of working-age women, men and women with dependent children by age group; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59						Men aged (16-64)	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
Spring 2001								
16-24								
All persons	3,156	465	442	23	*	*	2,691	3,291
Economically active	2,027	176	162	14	*	*	1,850	2,373
In employment ^a	1,851	146	134	12	*	*	1,705	2,088
Full-time	1,048	44	38	*	*	*	1,005	1,541
Part-time	802	102	96	*	*	*	700	546
Employees	1,794	143	131	12	*	*	1,651	1,935
Self-employed	23	*	*	*	*	*	21	72
On government-supported training and employment programmes	32	*	*	*	*	*	31	73
Unpaid family workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	176	30	28	*	*	*	146	285
Inactive	1,129	289	280	*	*	*	840	918
Looking after family/home	273	259	254	*	*	*	14	*
25-39								
All persons	6,554	4,285	2,310	1,495	439	42	2,268	6,807
Economically active	4,957	2,894	1,410	1,099	348	37	2,063	6,332
In employment ^a	4,742	2,737	1,344	1,040	319	34	2,006	6,050
Full-time	2,833	1,018	449	379	167	23	1,815	5,837
Part-time	1,909	1,718	894	661	152	12	191	211
Employees	4,443	2,538	1,233	969	305	32	1,906	5,281
Self-employed	272	179	98	65	14	*	92	745
On government-supported training and employment programmes	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Unpaid family workers	16	12	10	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	215	157	66	59	29	*	58	282
Inactive	1,597	1,392	900	396	91	*	205	474
Looking after family/home	1,158	1,135	804	274	54	*	23	60
40-49								
All persons	3,980	2,311	222	791	943	354	1,669	4,011
Economically active	3,156	1,793	132	593	759	310	1,363	3,652
In employment ^a	3,058	1,734	124	573	735	302	1,323	3,515
Full-time	1,721	786	46	207	365	167	935	3,384
Part-time	1,335	948	78	366	369	135	386	128
Employees	2,794	1,571	106	514	670	282	1,222	2,869
Self-employed	242	149	15	54	62	18	93	635
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unpaid family workers	15	10	*	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	98	58	90	19	24	*	40	137
Inactive	824	518	90	199	185	45	306	359
Looking after family/home	416	343	79	141	105	17	73	51
50-59/64								
All persons	3,710	397	*	43	181	170	3,312	5,046
Economically active	2,459	271	*	23	124	122	2,188	3,688
In employment ^a	2,409	262	*	22	120	119	2,147	3,541
Full-time	1,257	113	*	*	45	58	1,144	3,178
Part-time	1,151	149	*	14	74	61	1,003	360
Employees	2,183	227	*	18	104	104	1,956	2,756
Self-employed	206	32	*	*	13	15	174	769
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unpaid family workers	17	*	*	*	*	*	15	11
ILO unemployed	50	*	*	*	*	*	41	147
Inactive	1,251	126	*	20	57	47	1,125	1,358
Looking after family/home	349	70	*	14	35	20	279	61

(continued on next page)

Table D Economic status of men and women of working age, by age group, and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 2001; not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59						Men aged (16-64)	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
Spring 2001								
16-24								
All persons	100	100	100	100	*	*	100	100
Economically active	64.2	37.9	36.6	62.1	*	*	68.8	72.1
In employment ^a	58.6	31.4	30.3	51.0	*	*	63.4	63.4
Full-time	33.2	9.4	8.6	*	*	*	37.3	46.8
Part-time	25.4	22.0	21.7	*	*	*	26.0	16.6
Employees	56.9	30.8	29.7	51.0	*	*	61.4	58.8
Self-employed	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	0.8	2.2
On government-supported training and employment programmes	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	1.2	2.2
Unpaid family workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed ^b	5.6	6.5	6.3	*	*	*	5.4	8.6
Inactive	35.8	62.1	63.4	*	*	*	31.2	27.9
Looking after family/home	8.7	55.8	57.4	*	*	*	0.5	*
25-39								
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	75.6	67.5	61.1	73.5	79.3	88.0	91.0	93.0
In employment ^a	72.4	63.9	58.2	69.5	72.8	81.0	88.4	88.9
Full-time	43.2	23.8	19.5	25.4	38.1	53.6	80.0	85.7
Part-time	29.1	40.1	38.7	44.2	34.7	27.4	8.4	3.1
Employees	67.8	59.2	53.4	64.8	69.5	75.2	84.0	77.6
Self-employed	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.2	*	4.1	10.9
On government-supported training and employment programmes	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
Unpaid family workers	0.2	0.3	0.4	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed ^b	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.9	6.6	*	2.5	4.1
Inactive	24.4	32.5	38.9	26.5	20.7	*	9.0	7.0
Looking after family/home	17.7	26.5	34.8	18.4	12.4	*	1.0	0.9
40-49								
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	79.3	77.6	59.4	74.9	80.4	87.4	81.7	91.0
In employment ^a	76.8	75.1	56.0	72.5	77.9	85.2	79.3	87.6
Full-time	43.2	34.0	20.6	26.2	38.7	47.2	56.0	84.4
Part-time	33.5	41.0	35.4	46.3	39.1	38.0	23.2	3.2
Employees	70.2	68.0	47.6	64.9	71.0	79.6	73.3	71.5
Self-employed	6.1	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.0	5.6	15.8
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unpaid family workers	0.4	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed ^b	2.5	2.5	*	2.4	2.5	*	2.4	3.4
Inactive	20.7	22.4	40.6	25.1	19.6	12.6	18.3	9.0
Looking after family/home	10.4	14.8	35.7	17.9	11.1	4.9	4.4	1.3
50-59/64								
All persons	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	100
Economically active	66.3	68.3	*	53.9	68.6	72.2	66.0	73.1
In employment ^a	64.9	65.9	*	50.0	66.2	70.3	64.8	70.2
Full-time	33.9	28.5	*	*	25.1	34.3	34.5	63.0
Part-time	31.0	37.5	*	31.2	41.1	36.0	30.3	7.1
Employees	58.8	57.2	*	40.7	57.6	61.4	59.0	54.6
Self-employed	5.5	8.1	*	*	7.4	8.7	5.2	15.2
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unpaid family workers	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.2
ILO unemployed ^b	1.3	*	*	*	*	*	1.2	2.9
Inactive	33.7	31.7	*	46.1	31.4	27.8	34.0	26.9
Looking after family/home	9.4	17.7	*	31.5	19.6	11.7	8.4	1.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate

a Includes those who did not state if they worked full- or part-time, or their employment status. Classifications are based on respondents' self-assessment.

b Percentage is as a proportion of total population. It does not equate to the ILO unemployment rate, which is as a proportion of economically active population.

Table E Economic status of working-age women, men and women with dependent children by marital status; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59				Men aged 16-64			
	All		With dependent children		Without dependent children		All	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
All persons								
All	17,399	100	7,459	100	9,940	100	19,155	100
Economically active	12,598	72.4	5,134	68.8	7,464	75.1	16,045	83.8
All in employment ^b	12,059	69.3	4,879	65.4	7,180	72.2	15,194	79.3
Full-time ^c	6,859	39.4	1,961	26.3	4,899	49.3	13,940	72.8
Part-time ^c	5,197	29.9	2,917	39.1	2,280	22.9	1,245	6.5
Employees ^b	11,214	64.5	4,479	60.1	6,735	67.8	12,841	67.0
Full-time ^c	6,436	37.0	1,807	24.2	4,630	46.6	11,838	61.8
Part-time ^c	4,777	27.5	2,672	35.8	2,105	21.2	1,000	5.2
Permanent	10,324	59.3	4,148	55.6	6,176	62.1	11,979	62.5
Temporary	834	4.8	307	4.1	527	5.3	744	3.9
Self-employed	742	4.3	362	4.9	380	3.8	2,221	11.6
On government-supported training and employment programme	54	0.3	13	0.2	41	0.4	103	0.5
Unpaid family worker	49	0.3	25	0.3	24	0.2	28	0.1
ILO unemployed ^d	539	3.1	255	3.4	284	2.9	851	4.4
Inactive	4,801	27.6	2,325	31.2	2,476	24.9	3,110	16.2
Looking after family, home	2,196	12.6	1,807	24.2	389	3.9	179	0.9
Student	888	5.1	88	1.2	800	8.0	858	4.5
Other	1,717	9.9	430	5.8	1,287	12.9	2,073	10.8
Married/living together								
All	10,941	100	5,671	100	5,270	100	12,359	100
Economically active	8,244	75.3	4,132	72.9	4,112	78.0	10,928	88.4
All in employment ^b	8,029	73.4	3,998	70.5	4,030	76.5	10,612	85.9
Full-time ^c	4,237	38.7	1,566	27.6	2,671	50.7	10,079	81.6
Part-time ^c	3,790	34.6	2,432	42.9	1,358	25.8	525	4.2
Employees ^b	7,397	67.6	3,651	64.4	3,745	71.1	8,790	71.1
Full-time ^c	3,949	36.1	1,436	25.3	2,513	47.7	8,416	68.1
Part-time ^c	3,447	31.5	2,215	39.0	1,233	23.4	371	3.0
Permanent	6,900	63.1	3,377	59.5	3,524	66.9	8,345	67.5
Temporary	456	4.2	255	4.5	202	3.8	347	2.8
Self-employed	571	5.2	314	5.5	256	4.9	1,792	14.5
On government-supported training and employment programme	16	0.1	*	*	*	*	15	0.1
Unpaid family worker	46	0.4	24	0.4	21	0.4	14	0.1
ILO unemployed ^d	215	2.0	133	2.4	81	1.5	317	2.6
Inactive	2,697	24.7	1,540	27.1	1,158	22.0	1,431	11.6
Looking after family, home	1,551	14.2	1,213	21.4	338	6.4	122	1.0
Student	99	0.9	47	0.8	52	1.0	48	0.4
Other	1,047	9.6	279	4.9	768	14.6	1,261	10.2
Not married/living together^a								
All	6,458	100	1,787	100	4,670	100	6,796	100
Economically active	4,354	67.4	1,002	56.1	3,352	71.8	5,117	75.3
All in employment ^b	4,031	62.4	881	49.3	3,150	67.4	4,582	67.4
Full-time ^c	2,622	40.6	395	22.1	2,227	47.7	3,861	56.8
Part-time ^c	1,407	21.8	486	27.2	922	19.7	720	10.6
Employees ^b	3,817	59.1	828	46.3	2,989	64.0	4,051	59.6
Full-time ^c	2,487	38.5	370	20.7	2,117	45.3	3,422	50.3
Part-time ^c	1,330	20.6	457	25.6	872	18.7	629	9.3
Permanent	3,423	53.0	771	43.2	2,652	56.8	3,634	53.5
Temporary	377	5.8	52	2.9	325	7.0	397	5.8
Self-employed	171	2.7	48	2.7	124	2.7	429	6.3
On government-supported training employment programme	39	0.6	*	*	34	0.7	88	1.3
Unpaid family worker	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	0.2
ILO unemployed ^d	324	5.0	121	6.8	203	4.3	535	7.9
Inactive	2,103	32.6	785	43.9	1,318	28.2	1,680	24.7
Looking after family, home	645	10.0	594	33.2	51	1.1	57	0.8
Student	788	12.2	41	2.3	748	16.0	811	11.9
Other	670	10.4	151	8.4	519	11.1	812	11.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

a Includes those single, widowed, divorced or separated.

b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time, or were in temporary or permanent employment.

c Based on respondents' self assessments.

d Percentage is as a proportion of total population. It does not equate to the ILO unemployment rate, which is as a proportion of economically active population.

Table F Economic status of working-age women, men, and women with dependent children by highest qualification; United Kingdom; spring 1996 and 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Level of highest qualification held							
	All ^a		Higher ^b		Other ^c		None	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
Spring 1996								
Women aged 16-59								
All	17,022	100	3,310	100	9,284	100	4,291	100
Economically active	12,098	71.1	2,838	85.7	6,834	73.6	2,330	54.3
In employment	11,315	66.5	2,746	82.9	6,364	68.6	2,114	49.3
ILO unemployed ^d	783	4.6	92	2.8	469	5.1	216	5.0
Inactive	4,924	28.9	472	14.3	2,450	26.4	1,961	45.7
Men aged 16-64								
All	18,641	100	4,034	100	10,979	100	3,458	100
Economically active	15,776	84.6	3,710	92.0	9,457	86.1	2,467	71.3
Spring 2001								
Women aged 16-59								
All	17,399	100	4,429	100	9,706	100	3,159	100
Economically active	12,598	72.4	3,828	86.4	7,156	73.7	1,541	48.8
In employment	12,059	69.3	3,741	84.5	6,820	70.3	1,429	45.2
ILO unemployed ^d	539	3.1	87	2.0	336	3.5	112	3.6
Inactive	4,801	27.6	601	13.6	2,550	26.3	1,618	51.2
With youngest dependent child aged 0-18								
All	7,459	100	1,814	100	4,376	100	1,238	100
Economically active	5,134	68.8	1,505	83.0	3,069	70.1	540	43.6
In employment	4,879	65.4	1,467	80.9	2,907	66.4	486	39.3
ILO unemployed ^d	255	3.4	38	2.1	163	3.7	54	4.3
Inactive	2,325	31.2	309	17.0	1,307	29.9	698	56.4
With youngest dependent child aged 0-4								
All	2,977	100	728	100	1,830	100	408	100
Economically active	1,705	57.3	538	73.9	1,057	57.8	104	25.6
In employment	1,603	53.9	524	72.0	988	54.0	86	20.9
ILO unemployed ^d	102	3.4	14	1.9	69	3.8	19	4.6
Inactive	1,272	42.7	190	26.1	773	42.2	304	74.4
With youngest dependent child aged 5-10								
All	2,352	100	545	100	1,409	100	388	100
Economically active	1,729	73.5	474	87.1	1,068	75.8	181	46.5
In employment	1,646	70.0	462	84.9	1,013	71.8	166	42.8
ILO unemployed ^d	82	3.5	12	2.2	55	3.9	14	3.7
Inactive	624	26.5	70	12.9	341	24.2	208	53.5
With youngest dependent child aged 11-15								
All	1,564	100	380	100	841	100	335	100
Economically active	1,231	78.7	344	90.6	691	82.2	189	56.4
In employment	1,174	75.1	336	88.6	658	78.2	173	51.7
ILO unemployed ^d	57	3.6	*	*	33	3.9	16	4.7
Inactive	332	21.3	36	9.4	150	17.8	146	43.6
With youngest dependent child aged 16-18								
All	566	100	161	100	295	100	106	100
Economically active	469	82.9	148	92.0	253	85.7	66	62.0
In employment	455	80.4	144	89.3	248	84.0	61	57.6
ILO unemployed ^d	14	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inactive	97	17.1	13	8.0	42	14.3	40	38.0
Without dependent children								
All	9,940	100	2,615	100	5,330	100	1,921	100
Economically active	7,464	75.1	2,323	88.8	4,087	76.7	1,001	52.1
In employment	7,180	72.2	2,274	86.9	3,913	73.4	943	49.1
ILO unemployed ^d	284	2.9	49	1.9	174	3.3	59	3.1
Inactive	2,476	24.9	292	11.2	1,243	23.3	919	47.9
Men aged 16-64								
All	19,155	100	5,090	100	11,141	100	2,785	100
Economically active	16,045	83.8	4,695	92.2	9,428	84.6	1,808	64.9
In employment	15,194	79.3	4,567	89.7	8,922	80.1	1,597	57.4
ILO unemployed ^d	851	4.4	128	2.5	506	4.5	211	7.6
Inactive	3,110	16.2	395	7.8	1,713	15.4	977	35.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state highest qualification.

b Higher qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent.

c 'Other' qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent (or lower) and includes miscellaneous qualifications that cannot be classified.

d Percentage is as a proportion of total population. It does not equate to the ILO unemployment rate, which is as a proportion of economically active population.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households and people living in NHS accommodation (i.e. nurses). Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Before this the survey was conducted every two years, but not until 1984 did the questionnaire stabilise in a form similar to that used at present.

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. Questions about economic activity (paid work, job search, etc.) are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period immediately before the interview (normally one week or four weeks, depending on the topic). If any household member is unavailable for interview, a related adult member of the same household can provide information for that person. Students living away from home in halls of residence are included.

Classification of economic activity

Employment

People in employment are those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed), those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example), those

on government-supported employment or training programmes and unpaid family workers

ILO unemployment

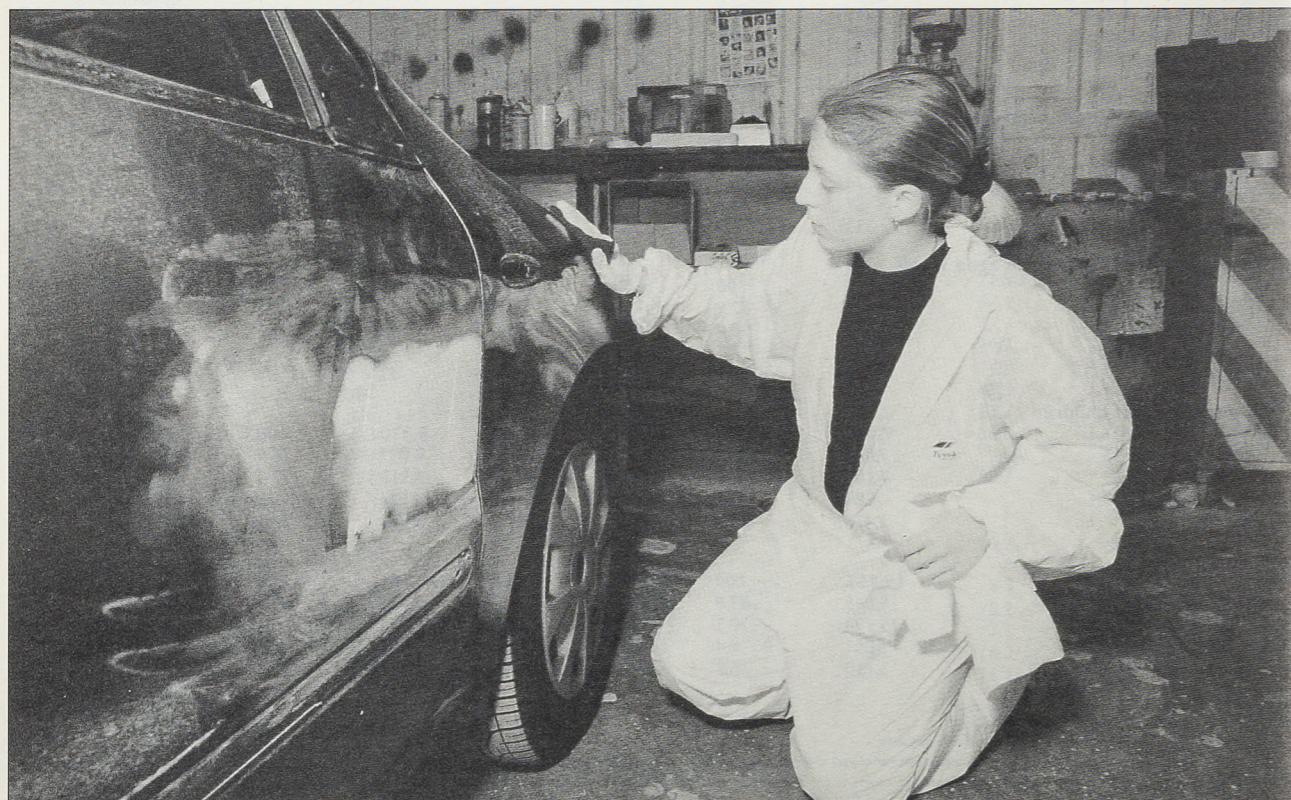
ILO unemployed people (based on the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment, also used by OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job, who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks before the interview, or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Economically active

The economically active population, or labour force, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people.

Economically inactive

The economically inactive population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also discouraged workers who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available.



Technical note

Economic inactivity classification

There are several questions asked to determine whether a respondent is economically inactive and, if so, their main reason for inactivity. If the respondent is not employed they are asked whether they were looking for work in the previous four weeks. If the respondent answers 'no' nor have they been seeking a place on a government scheme in the last four weeks they will be classified as economically inactive. They are then asked if they would 'like to have a regular paid job at the moment, either a full-time or part-time job?' If the respondent answers 'yes' they would like a job they are asked to give the main reason why they had not looked for work (and the answer is recorded as their main reason for inactivity):

- 1 Waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent.
- 2 Student.
- 3 Looking after the family/home.
- 4 Temporarily sick or injured.
- 5 Long-term sick or disabled.
- 6 Believes no jobs available.
- 7 Not yet started looking.
- 8 Any other reason.

Those who replied earlier that they **did not want a job** are asked the main reason that they did not want work (in the last four weeks) to record their main reason for inactivity:

- 1 Waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent.
- 2 Student.
- 3 Looking after the family/home.
- 4 Temporarily sick or injured.
- 5 Long-term sick or disabled.
- 6 Doesn't need employment.

- 7 Retired from paid work.
- 8 Any other reason.

Those who had been looking for work (and those who have already been identified as inactive because they are not seeking work, but who would like a job) are asked a further question: "If a job or a place on a government scheme had been available in the week ending Sunday the [date], would you have been able to start within two weeks?"

Those who had been seeking work, but were not available to start work are then defined as inactive. All those responding that they are unavailable to start work are then asked to state the main reason:

- 1 Must complete education
- 2 Looking after family/home
- 3 Temporarily sick or injured
- 4 Long-term sick or disabled
- 5 Other reason

For those who had been seeking work the answer to this question is used as the main reason for their inactivity. The reason for inactivity for those who had not been seeking work is already defined by the answer to the question about why they were not seeking.

Results based on small samples

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. Estimates of less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results since they are based on small samples (less than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable.

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National Statistics feature

Patterns of pay: results of the 2001 New Earnings Survey

By Jamie Jenkins, Employment Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- For the 2000-2001 tax year average gross annual pay of full-time employees in Great Britain was £23,607.
- Between April 2000 and April 2001 the average gross weekly pay of full-time employees in Great Britain increased by 5.9 per cent to £444.
- The pay gap between the sexes has narrowed once more in April 2001 and is the narrowest since the New Earnings Survey (NES) began. Average gross hourly earnings excluding overtime for full-time women was 81.6 per cent of the equivalent amount for men.
- The dispersion of earnings between the lowest-paid employees and the highest-paid employees has increased in April 2001. Earnings of the highest paid full-time employees increased by 7.3 per cent compared with a 4.5 per cent increase for the lowest-paid full-time employees.
- Managers and administrators were the occupational group with the highest average gross weekly earnings (£673); professional occupations had the highest increase in the year to April 2001 (6.5 per cent).
- In the year to April 2001 the NES estimate of the growth in gross weekly pay excluding bonus payments was 5.4 per cent. The comparable figure from the Average Earnings Index (AEI) was 5.3 per cent.
- Regionally, London has by far the highest average earnings (£594 per week). The North East experienced the lowest average earnings (£381 per week) and also experienced the smallest increase in average earnings (3.5 per cent).



Photo: Brenda Pance/Forum

The New Earnings Survey provides a wealth of information on employees' earnings, giving data by sex, age, occupation, industry and region. This article describes some of the main findings from the latest survey, which relate to earnings in April 2001.

Introduction

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

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

Summary results for full-time employees

The first few sections of this article present summary results of the 2001 NES that look at overall averages, make-up and distribution of earnings. While these figures are of interest, they can hide wide variations between different industries, occupations, regions and age groups and the concluding sections of the article give summary analyses of each of these factors.

Average gross annual earnings of all full-time employees on adult rates, who have been in the same job for at

least a year, stood at £23,607 for the 2000-2001 tax year. Full-time men earned on average £26,389 compared with £18,811 for full-time women.

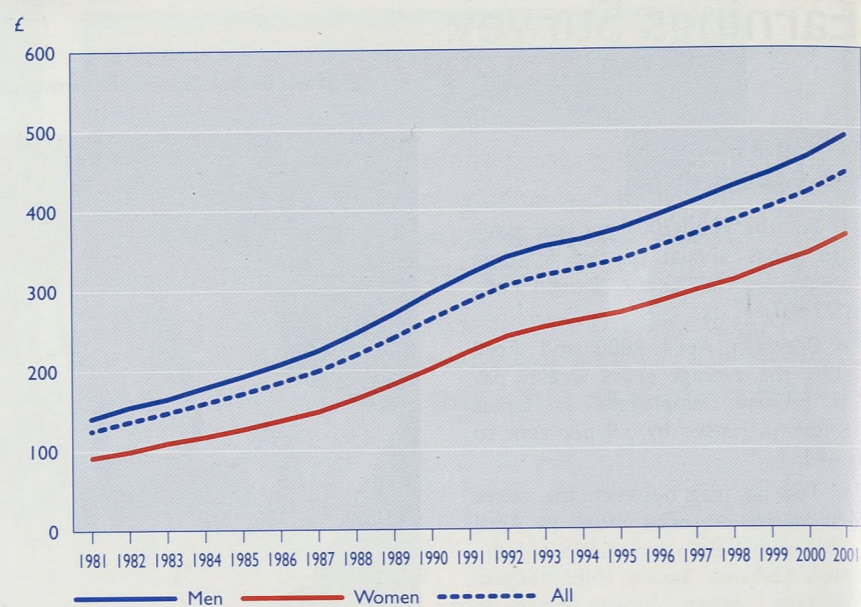
Full-time female employees saw an increase in annual earnings of 0.4 percentage points more than full-time men (5.6 per cent, compared with 5.2 per cent respectively).

Average gross weekly earnings of all full-time employees working a full week in April 2001 stood at £444. The average working week, for those full-time employees for whom weekly hours were reported, stood at 39.8 hours in 2001, of which 1.9 hours consisted of paid overtime (see Table 1).

At £367, average gross weekly earnings of full-time women were almost £124 less than for men (see Figure 1). Women worked on average 37.5 hours per week, 3.7 hours fewer than men and almost half of this difference could be accounted for by overtime. At 6.7 per cent, women's weekly earnings increased just over one percentage point more than men's did (5.7 per cent).

Average gross hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of all full-time employees stood at £11.18 in April 2001: this represented an increase of 6.4 per cent on April 2000. There was no change in the length of the average full-time working week, including overtime, between the two years (39.8 hours).

Figure 1 Average gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 1981 to April 2001



Source: New Earnings Survey

Summary results for part-time employees

Average gross annual pay of part-time employees stood at £7,145 for the 2000-2001 tax year (see technical note for further details).

The average number of hours worked by part-timers increased slightly to stand at 19.3 hours. Women

worked more hours than men (19.3 hours, compared with 18.5 hours respectively).

Part-time employees earned on average £137 per week in April 2001, an increase of 4.3 per cent over the year. Average earnings of part-time men increased by 2.6 per cent over the year to £141, while those of part-time women rose by 4.6 per cent to stand at £136.

Table 1 Employees' average pay^a and hours in April 2001 and increases since April 2000; Great Britain

	Full time			Part time			All employees		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Average gross annual earnings (£)^b	26,389	18,811	23,607	8,067	6,972	7,145	25,026	13,794	19,608
Increase since April 2000 (per cent)	5.2	5.6	5.2	6.1	3.5	3.9	5.1	5.0	4.9
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	490.5	367.8	444.3	141.4	135.6	136.6	462.3	271.7	370.5
Increase since April 2000 (per cent)	5.7	6.7	5.9	2.6	4.6	4.3	5.3	6.5	5.5
Average gross hourly earnings									
Excluding overtime pay and hours (£)	11.97	9.76	11.18	7.69	7.03	7.13	11.82	9.06	10.66
Increase since April 2000 (per cent)	6.3	6.9	6.4	1.5	4.5	4.1	6.1	6.5	6.2
Average total weekly hours	41.2	37.5	39.8	18.5	19.5	19.3	39.6	30.2	35.1
Increase since April 1999 (per cent)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	-0.1	0.6	0.1
Average weekly overtime hours	2.6	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.5	0.8	1.7
Increase since April 2000 (per cent)	1.2	7.6	1.7	-1.0	7.6	5.9	1.0	7.5	2.3

Source: New Earnings Survey

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

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

Average gross hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of all part-time employees increased by 4.1 per cent between April 2000 and April 2001 to £7.13. This represents a smaller increase than that of full-timers. Earnings of part-time men rose by 1.5 per cent over the year to £7.69 per hour. Part-time women fared better in terms of pay increases – their hourly earnings excluding overtime rose on average by 4.5 per cent to £7.03.

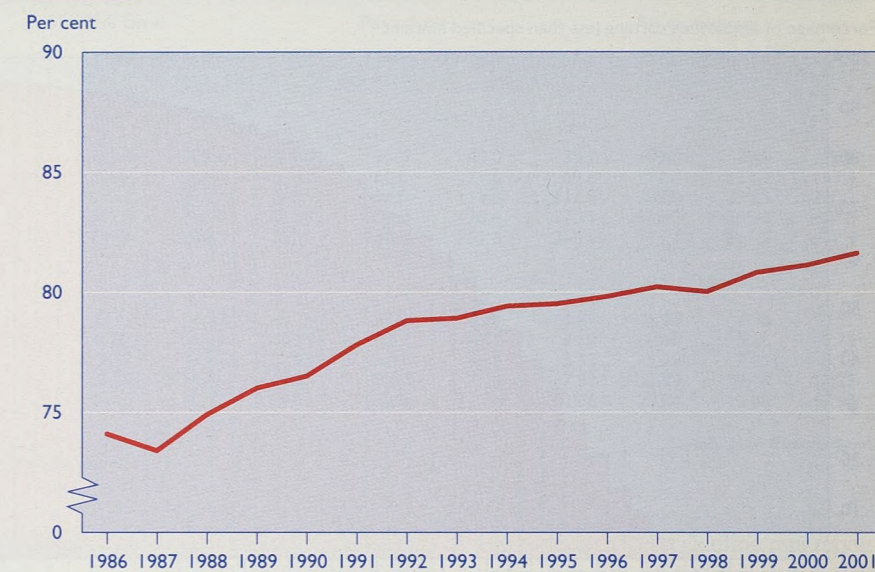
Hourly earnings (excluding overtime) of part-time workers were just under two-thirds those of full-time workers. The differential was bigger for men (64.3 per cent) than for women (72.0 per cent).

Coverage of part-time employees is not comprehensive. Many employees with earnings below the income tax threshold are excluded.

Pay difference between the sexes

There are various methods that can be used to measure the earnings of

Figure 2 Ratio of women's pay to men's pay for full-time employees on adult rates;^a Great Britain; April 1986 to April 2001



Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Hourly earnings excluding overtime.

women relative to men. ONS's preferred method is to use hourly earnings excluding overtime, as overtime can distort the picture with men working relatively more overtime than

women. On this measure, average hourly earnings for women, at £9.76, were 81.6 per cent of those for men (£11.97). In 2000 equivalent earnings for women were 81.1 per cent of those

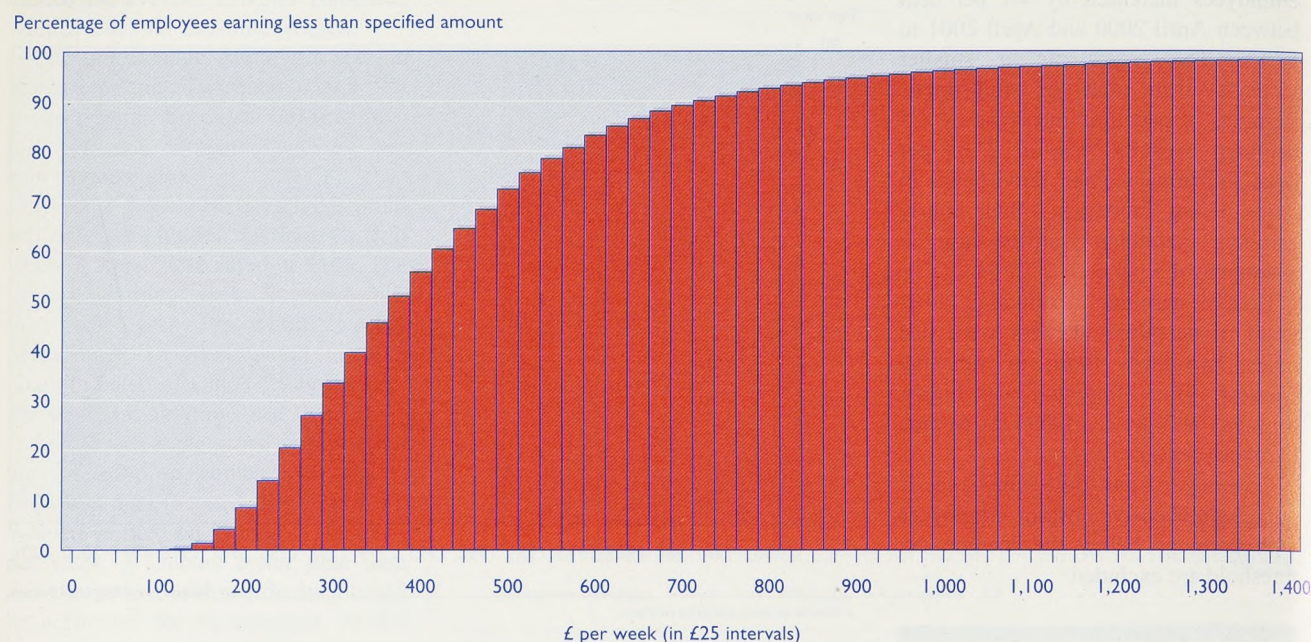
Table 2 Make-up of average gross weekly pay;^a Great Britain; April 2001

	Full time			Part time			All employees		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	490.5	366.8	444.3	141.4	135.6	136.6	462.3	271.7	370.5
of which:									
overtime payments	27.5	7.6	20.1	8.6	6.4	6.8	26.0	7.1	16.9
profit-related payments	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
payment by results etc. payments	17.4	7.5	13.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	16.1	5.0	10.8
shift etc. premium payments	6.7	3.3	5.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	6.3	2.8	4.6
As a percentage of average gross weekly earnings									
overtime payments	5.6	2.1	4.5	6.1	4.7	5.0	5.6	2.6	4.6
profit-related payments	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
payment by results etc. payments	3.5	2.1	3.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	3.5	1.8	2.9
shift etc. premium payments	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
Percentage of employees who received									
overtime payments	31.5	17.1	26.1	17.7	19.9	19.5	30.4	18.2	24.5
profit-related payments	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9
in each pay period	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
less often than each pay period	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6
other incentive etc. payments	16.1	9.9	13.7	4.8	5.6	5.5	15.1	8.1	11.8
in each pay period	8.9	4.2	7.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	8.4	3.4	6.0
less often than each pay period	7.7	6.0	7.1	2.6	3.5	3.3	7.3	5.0	6.2
shift etc. premium payments	12.2	8.4	10.8	8.0	8.8	8.6	11.9	8.6	10.3
Average weekly payment (£) of those who received									
overtime payments	87.3	44.4	76.8	48.5	32.1	34.7	85.4	38.9	68.8
profit-related payments	61.8	31.3	52.1	19.4	19.8	19.8	60.3	27.9	47.7
in each pay period	77.8	36.1	65.0	21.0	18.9	19.3	74.9	30.2	57.5
less often than each pay period	45.4	25.8	39.0	12.9	17.6	17.0	44.6	23.6	36.3
other incentive etc. payments	108.3	76.2	99.7	37.0	24.1	26.1	106.5	61.4	91.5
in each pay period	103.0	75.6	97.0	43.6	24.8	28.3	101.5	61.6	90.6
less often than each pay period	106.5	73.3	96.0	26.7	22.7	23.3	104.2	58.6	86.6
shift etc. premium payments	55.1	38.8	50.3	19.3	24.5	23.6	53.1	32.8	44.9

Source: New Earnings Survey

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

Figure 3 Cumulative distribution of gross weekly earnings; full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 2001



Source: New Earnings Survey

for men. This represents a narrowing of the pay gap, which is now at its smallest since the NES started in 1970. Figure 2 shows the variation in the pay difference between the sexes since 1986.

Although average hourly pay excluding overtime provides a useful comparison between the earnings of men and women, it does not indicate differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. This is because such averages reflect the different employment characteristics of men and women, such as the proportion in different occupations and their length of time in jobs. A regional analysis of the pay gap between the sexes is described later in the article.

The make-up of pay

The NES divides total gross weekly earnings into five components: overtime; profit-related payments; other payments by results/incentive payments; premium payments for shift work; and the residual – which can be referred to simply as ‘basic pay’. The first four elements vary quite considerably by type of worker. Overall, additional payments as a proportion of total pay fell over the year for full-timers

from 9.3 per cent to 8.9 per cent of average gross weekly pay (see Table 2).

The proportion of full-time male employees working paid overtime (31.5 per cent) was much greater than that for women (17.1 per cent), although for part-time employees the proportion of women working overtime was greater than that for men (19.9 per cent, compared with 17.7 per cent respectively).

There was little difference in the proportions of full-time male and female employees’ profit-related payments (1.1 per cent and 0.9 per cent). The proportion of full-time employees receiving earnings from Inland Revenue approved profit-sharing schemes fell from 3.5 to 1.0 per cent between April 2000 to April 2001. A similar pattern occurred for part-time employees with 0.5 per cent receiving this payment, representing a 1.2 percentage points decrease. This can be explained by the phasing out of such schemes. At £52, additional payments for full-time male employees were far greater than that for women (£19). The additional payments for part-time men and women showed little difference (£12 compared with £10).

Among the 26 per cent of full-time workers who worked paid overtime the

average weekly overtime payment was £77 for an average of 7.2 weekly overtime hours. Part-time workers saw an average weekly payment of £35 for 4.9 weekly overtime hours. The average profit-related payment for those who received this type of remuneration was £52 per week for full-timers and £20 per week for part-timers. A total of 13.7 per cent of full-time workers received other incentive payments, averaging £100 per week. Incentive payments for part-time employees averaged £26 per week with 5.5 per cent of employees receiving this type of remuneration.

The distribution of earnings

Figure 3 shows the distribution of gross weekly earnings among full-time employees in the NES sample. The median level of earnings (the level above and below which 50 per cent of the sample fell) was £370 per week. This is considerably lower than the average (£444), since the latter is boosted by the relatively small number of people at the top end of the distribution with extremely high earnings. At the bottom of the distribution, a tenth of employees earned less than £207 per

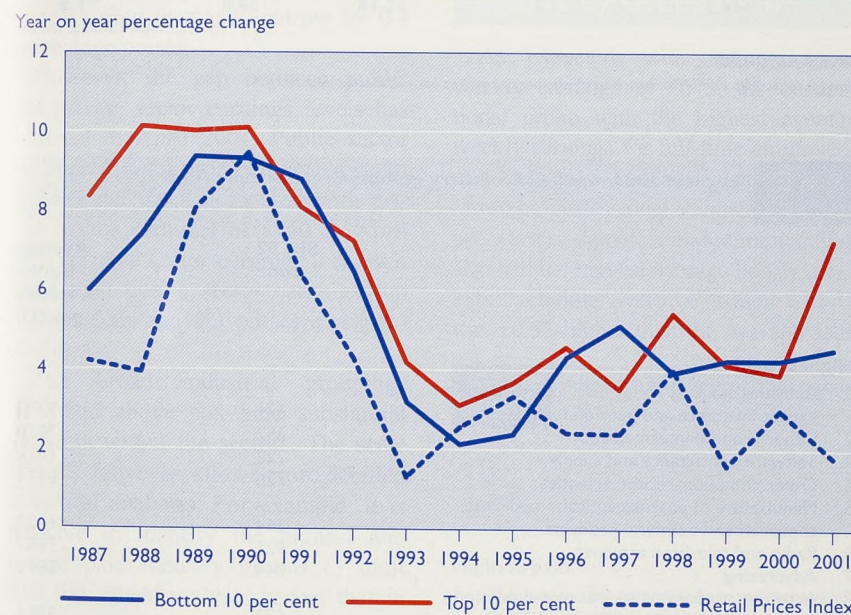
Table 3 Distribution of pay;^a Great Britain; April 2001

	Full time			Part time			All employees		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Gross weekly earnings (£) including overtime pay and overtime hours:									
10 per cent earned less than	229.5	185.8	207.0	35.0	40.0	38.7	189.6	70.3	98.5
25 per cent earned less than	296.6	233.9	267.5	60.0	71.8	69.6	272.7	132.1	193.4
50 per cent earned less than	407.7	313.2	370.1	104.0	114.8	112.8	388.0	230.3	310.2
25 per cent earned more than	567.5	446.4	519.8	169.0	170.4	170.1	548.2	355.8	470.0
10 per cent earned more than	799.6	584.7	722.1	280.5	251.0	255.1	775.1	511.7	657.9
Gross hourly earnings (£) excluding overtime pay and overtime hours:									
10 per cent earned less than	5.41	4.86	5.16	3.82	4.00	3.99	5.08	4.30	4.57
25 per cent earned less than	6.91	6.07	6.56	4.32	4.54	4.50	6.60	5.16	5.76
50 per cent earned less than	9.57	8.19	9.03	5.31	5.56	5.53	9.28	7.02	8.13
25 per cent earned more than	14.19	11.97	13.33	8.08	7.76	7.81	13.89	10.44	12.28
10 per cent earned more than	20.90	16.70	19.27	14.36	11.74	12.06	20.54	15.08	17.92

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

Source: New Earnings Survey

Figure 4 Earnings growth in top and bottom deciles; full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; 1987-2001



Source: New Earnings Survey

week, whereas at the other end of the scale, 10 per cent earned more than £772 (see Table 3). The ratio – 3.5 in April 2001 – between these two numbers gives a measure of the dispersion of weekly earnings. A similar pattern can be observed for gross hourly earnings excluding overtime. The ratio of the highest to the lowest decile for all full-time employees was 3.7.

The top 10 per cent of part-time employees earned around £50 per week more than the bottom 10 per cent of full-time employees (£255, compared

with £207 respectively). Median hourly earnings excluding overtime for part-time employees were just over 60 per cent those of full-time workers.

In the year to April 2001, the dispersion of full-time earnings widened as weekly earnings increased by 4.5 per cent at the bottom decile and by 7.3 per cent at the top. A similar pattern occurred for part-time employees with a 1.9 per cent increase at the bottom and a 5.4 per cent increase at the top. Earnings at both ends of the distribution increased in real terms (the Retail

Prices Index (RPI) headline rate reported an increase of 1.8 per cent for the same period). A similar pattern occurs for part-time employees, although only slightly at the bottom end of the distribution. Figure 4 shows the pattern of growth in the top and bottom deciles of gross weekly earnings for full-time employees and the RPI since 1987.

Results by industry

Average weekly earnings for full-time employees in April 2001 were highest in the financial intermediation sector at £599. This was £32 per week higher than the second highest, mining and quarrying. The weekly earnings in mining were boosted by significantly longer hours as employees in this sector worked on average 44.7 hours per week (including 4.5 hours overtime), on average some 4.9 hours longer than the average for all industries and services (see Table 4).

Employees in the financial intermediation sector also topped the list in terms of gross annual earnings. Their average of £39,861 for the 2000-2001 tax year was over two-and-a-half times the average seen in the hotels and restaurants sector, which, as in 2000, was the lowest-paid sector. At £16.51, the financial intermediation sector saw the highest average hourly earnings excluding overtime for full-time employees followed by the real estate, renting and business activities sector (£13.31), some £3.21 lower.

Table 4 Levels of pay for employees^a by industrial sector; Great Britain; April 2001

Industry sector (SIC 92)	Average gross annual pay (£) ^b	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 2000-April 2001	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	15,805	303.0	4.6	6.67	44.3	4.3
Mining and quarrying	30,599	566.7	6.3	13.10	44.7	4.5
Manufacturing	22,632	435.5	5.6	10.49	41.3	2.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	27,827	508.7	-0.8	12.65	39.8	2.7
Construction	22,909	444.4	6.1	9.94	44.3	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	20,455	383.1	4.7	9.45	40.5	1.5
Hotels and restaurants	15,515	289.1	4.0	7.11	40.7	1.0
Transport, storage and communication	22,906	441.0	4.1	10.15	43.5	4.1
Financial intermediation	39,861	598.9	6.2	16.51	36.4	0.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	28,223	521.8	8.8	13.31	39.5	1.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	22,050	426.5	5.1	11.19	38.1	1.2
Education	22,094	437.5	5.1	12.42	35.2	0.5
Health and social work	20,364	405.0	6.4	10.33	38.6	1.3
Other community, social and personal service activities	22,560	418.2	3.5	10.45	39.8	1.4
All industries and services	23,607	444.3	5.9	11.18	39.8	1.9

Source: New Earnings Survey

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

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

The hotels and restaurants sector once again saw the lowest average gross weekly earnings. At £289, full-time employees' earnings were £14 per week lower than the average seen in agriculture, hunting and forestry (the second lowest paid). Working longer hours than those in hotels and restaurants (44.3 hours, compared with 40.7 hours) boosted agricultural employees' earnings. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime were actually lower in the agricultural sector (£6.67) than in the hotel sector (£7.11).

It should be noted that the number of hours worked in each industry will be affected by the April survey date and may not be indicative of the annual average.

At 8.8 per cent, employees in the real estate, renting and business activities sector enjoyed the largest increase in average weekly earnings between April 2000 and April 2001. At the other end of the scale, average weekly pay in the electricity, gas and water supply sector experienced an overall decrease of 0.8 per cent.

At £447, average weekly earnings in services were higher than the £435 seen in manufacturing. The service sector also fared better in terms of pay

Table 5 Highest and lowest paid industry groups; Great Britain; April 2001

	SIC 92 code	Average gross weekly pay (£) ^a
Highest paid		
1	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	671
2	Other financial intermediation	652
3	Software consultancy and supply	722
4	Other computer-related activities	726
5	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal/chemicals and botanical products	244
6	Radio and television activities	922
7	Advertising	744
8	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding	672
9	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy	322
10	Scheduled air transport	621
Lowest paid		
1	Restaurants	553
2	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	522
3	Bars	554
4	Hotels	551
5	Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)	013
6	Retail sale in non-specialised stores	521
7	Compulsory social security activities	753
8	Renting of personal and household goods nec	714
9	Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities	014
10	Industrial cleaning	747

Source: New Earnings Survey

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

Table 6 Levels of pay by occupational major group; Great Britain; April 2001

Occupational group (SOC90)	Average gross annual pay (£) ^b	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 2000-April 2001	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
Managers and administrators	38,107	672.6	6.2	17.41	38.8	0.5
Professional occupations	30,874	604.5	6.5	16.88	35.8	0.6
Associate professional and technical occupations	28,006	507.9	5.2	13.24	38.2	0.9
Clerical and secretarial occupations	15,414	297.7	4.9	7.71	38.4	1.1
Craft and related occupations	19,862	386.5	4.6	8.66	43.2	4.1
Personal and protective service occupations	16,712	317.7	3.6	7.73	40.7	1.9
Sales occupations	16,648	320.2	4.2	8.21	39.0	0.9
Plant and machine operatives	17,795	345.1	4.4	7.56	44.5	4.8
Other occupations	15,055	292.6	4.9	6.61	43.3	4.6
All occupations	23,607	444.3	5.9	11.18	39.8	1.9

Source: New Earnings Survey

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

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

increases, exceeding the average increase seen in manufacturing by 0.4 percentage points.

However, the gap between public and private sector earnings levels has widened in April 2001. Public sector earnings for full-time employees stood at £432 per week compared with private sector earnings of £450 in April 2001: private sector earnings increased more than public sector earnings (up 6.2 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively).

The broad industrial groupings described above can hide substantial variation within the sectors. The scale of NES, however, allows more detailed industrial analyses. For example, it is possible to identify the highest and lowest paid industry groups (3 digit SIC 92). Such analyses reveal that in addition to those employees noted earlier within financial intermediation, and mining and quarrying, full-time employees involved in software consultancy and supply (£700), computer activities (£694), and the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products (£610) were among the highest paid per week in April 2001 (see Table 5).

Various branches of the hotel and restaurant and manufacturing sectors make up much of the ten lowest paid industries. Full-time employees working in restaurants (SIC 553) were again the lowest paid of all, earning on average £265 per week.

Results by occupation

As expected, with average gross weekly earnings of £673, the occupational group with the highest average weekly earnings for full-time employees was managers and administrators, followed by professional occupations (£605 per week). Managers and administrators also had the highest average hourly earnings excluding overtime – their £17.41 was £0.53 higher than the average seen

in professional occupations, the second most highly paid group (see Table 6).

Again the highest paid occupational group in terms of gross annual pay was managers and administrators. Their average of £38,107 exceeded their nearest rival (professional occupations) by over £7,000. At the other end of the scale, 'other' occupations earned £15,055 for the 2000-2001 tax year.

Average full-time gross weekly earnings and gross hourly earnings includ-

Table 7 Highest and lowest paid occupations; Great Britain; April 2001

	SOC90 code	Average gross weekly pay (£)
Highest paid		
1	Treasurers and company financial managers	120
2	Aircraft flight deck officers	331
3	Medical practitioners	220
4	Underwriters, claims assessors, brokers, investment analysts	361
5	Management consultants, business analysts	253
6	Computer systems and data processing managers	126
7	Organisation and methods and work study managers	125
8	Police officers (inspector and above)	152
9	Solicitors	242
10	Marketing and sales managers	121
Lowest paid		
1	Retail cash desk and check-out operators	721
2	Kitchen porters, hands	952
3	Bar staff	622
4	Petrol pump forecourt attendants	722
5	Counterhands, catering assistants	953
6	Laundrerers, dry cleaners, pressers	673
7	Waiters, waitresses	621
8	Hairdressers, barbers	660
9	Sewing machinists, menders, darners and embroiderers	553
10	Educational assistants	652

Source: New Earnings Survey

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

ing overtime (£293 and £6.61 respectively) were also lowest among 'other' occupations. This group includes occupations that are generally acknowledged to be low-paid such as non-managerial occupations within agriculture, mining, construction and transport as well as service sector occupations such as shelf-fillers, porters, cleaners, attendants, catering assistants, etc.

As far as pay increases for the occupational groups are concerned, the highest-paid groups also received the highest increases. Professional occupations had an increase of 6.5 per cent, and managerial and administrators a slightly smaller increase of 6.2 per cent. The smallest increase in earnings was in the personal and protective service occupations (3.6 per cent).

Once again plant and machine operatives worked the longest average working week. Their average working week of 44.5 hours (including 4.8 hours overtime) was almost nine hours longer than professional occupations, who worked the shortest hours (35.8 hours with 0.6 hours paid overtime). This group does, however, include the teaching profession who work shorter paid hours (according to the NES definition). The low number of average hours worked by teachers (32.0 hours) also contributes to the high level of hourly pay within the professional occupations as a whole.

As with the industrial analyses, average hours worked for particular occupations might be affected by the choice of survey date. Also, some occupations, particularly managerial, do not get paid overtime, and the use of paid overtime is likely to lead to total hours being under-recorded.

In the 2001 survey, results showed treasurers and company financial managers earning on average £1,180 per week, topping the earnings table of specific occupations. The next highest paid occupational group was aircraft flight deck officers with average gross weekly earnings of £1,126 per week. With average gross weekly earnings of £195, retail desk and checkout operators were the lowest paid of all full-time adult employees (see Table 7).

It should be noted that there are higher-paid occupations, but there were not enough employees in the sample to produce reliable results for these occupations.

Results by region

There were no surprises when looking at the regional picture, with London topping the list in terms of regional average full-time gross weekly earnings, with £594 in April 2001. This is over £120 higher than its nearest rival, the South East, where average gross weekly earnings were £473.

London's high levels of pay are largely due to the fact that a high proportion of London's labour force is employed in higher-paying industries and occupations and also because many employees are entitled to allowances for working in the capital. Outside the South East, the East of England, with average weekly earnings of £439, once again fared better than all other regions, where average earnings ranged from £381 in the North East to £419 in the West Midlands (see Table 8).

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

Employees in the West Midlands experienced the largest increase in average gross weekly earnings (8.2 per cent), followed by the South West (7.4 per cent). The North East, on the other hand, experienced the smallest rise (3.5 per cent), with Wales showing the next smallest rise (3.6 per cent). With these regions already being the lowest-paid in Great Britain, this has increased the dispersion of earnings between the highest-paid and the lowest-paid regions.

It should be noted that earnings comparisons take no account of different price levels between regions and

Table 8 Levels of pay by region; Great Britain; April 2001

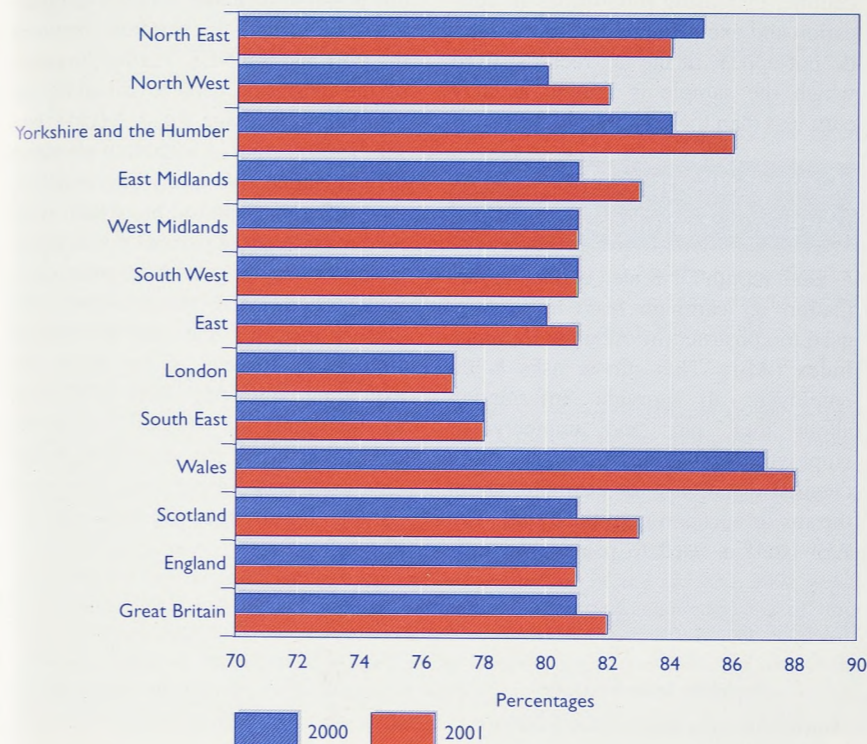
	Average gross annual pay (£) ^b	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 2000-April 2001	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
Great Britain	23,607	444.3	5.9	11.18	39.8	1.9
England	24,067	451.5	5.9	11.36	39.8	1.9
North East	19,831	380.8	3.5	9.50	39.8	2.0
North West	21,164	408.3	5.0	10.23	39.8	2.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	20,567	392.1	4.5	9.77	40.1	2.2
East Midlands	20,686	394.3	5.3	9.73	40.5	2.3
West Midlands	21,705	419.1	8.2	10.50	39.9	2.0
South West	21,194	408.5	7.4	10.19	40.0	1.9
East of England	23,176	438.7	5.4	10.89	40.3	2.1
London	34,777	593.7	5.7	15.33	38.9	1.3
South East	24,944	473.0	6.7	11.90	39.9	1.7
Wales	19,901	381.8	3.6	9.56	39.8	1.9
Scotland	21,110	404.5	5.6	10.07	39.6	2.0

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

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

Source: New Earnings Survey

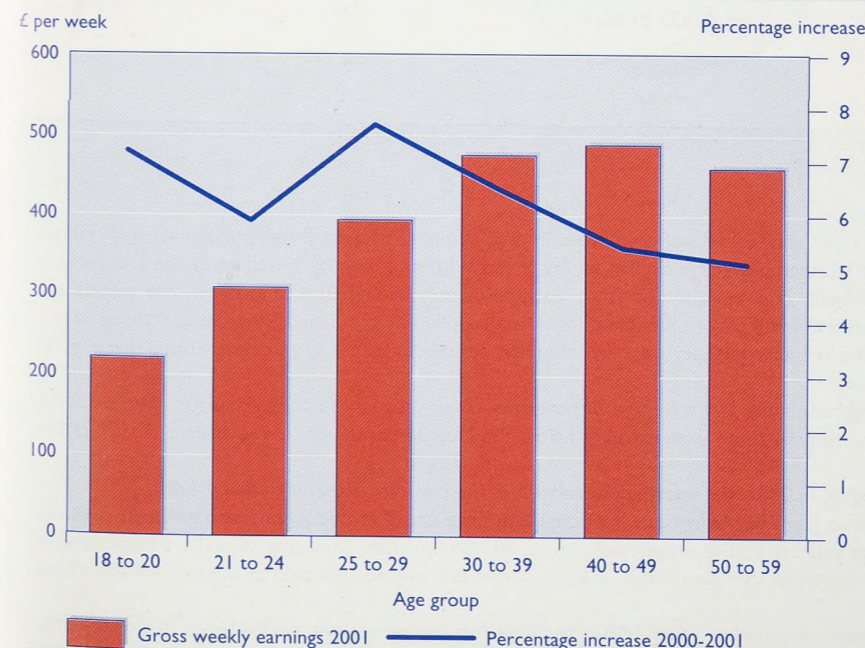
Figure 5 Ratio of women's pay to men's pay for full-time employees on adult rates;^a by government office region; Great Britain; April 2000 and April 2001



a Hourly earnings excluding overtime.

Source: New Earnings Survey

Figure 6 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees^a by age group; Great Britain; April 2001



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

Source: New Earnings Survey

therefore do not indicate differences in the standard of living. Neither do they take account of the different mix of occupations and therefore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is different. A region could have a lower level of average earnings than another if it has a higher proportion of employees in industries or occupations with relatively lower earnings.

In 2001, looking at the regional pay differences between the sexes, in London hourly earnings excluding overtime for women were 77.2 per cent of those for men. This represented the largest pay gap between the sexes and has widened by 0.1 percentage point since April 2000. The smallest pay difference can be found in Wales, where women earned 87.9 per cent of men's hourly pay (see Figure 5).

With women earning 82.4 per cent of that for men, the largest narrowing of the pay difference can be found in the North West (2.8 percentage points up on April 2000). The largest widening of the pay difference was in the North East (84.9 per cent in 2000 and 84.1 per cent in 2001). The difference between men's and women's pay in the North East, however, is still the second smallest throughout the English regions.

Results by age group

As seen last year, average gross weekly earnings of all full-time employees climb steadily with age to reach a maximum of £489 per week for 40 to 49-year-olds and decline thereafter. Gross annual earnings and hourly earnings excluding overtime display a similar pattern, with the peaks of £25,976 and £12.38 respectively reached in the 40 to 49-year-old age group. However, looking at the average earnings of men and women separately, it can be seen that women's earnings peak earlier than those of men. Average gross weekly earnings of full-time women climb with age to reach a maximum of £409 in the 30 to 39-year-old age group. Their average gross annual earnings and gross hourly earnings excluding overtime also peak in this age group at £21,014 and £10.90 respectively. Full-time men's average

earnings reach their maximum in the 40 to 49-year-old age group with values of £29,475 per year, £549 per week and £13.49 per hour (excluding overtime).

The largest increase between April 2000 and April 2001 was recorded among employees aged 25 to 29, whose weekly earnings increased by 7.7 per cent to stand at £394. This was some 2.6 percentage points higher than for the 50 to 59-year-old age group, which saw an increase of 5.1 per cent in weekly earnings (see *Figure 6*).

There was little difference in the hourly working patterns of the various age groups with the exception of employees aged 60 to 64 years, whose average working week of 41.3 hours was 1.9 hours longer any other group. This age group, however, is primarily made up of men, who generally work longer hours than women.

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

Comparisons with the Average Earnings index

Each month ONS also collects information on earnings from the survey used to construct the Average Earnings Index (AEI). This survey asks 8,300 employers to provide information about total pay and numbers of employees, but does not ask more detailed questions, for example, about the sex or occupation of their staff. The AEI itself is used to provide an esti-

mate of the growth in earnings per head, and is not used to produce estimates of levels of pay. It is therefore not possible to make detailed comparisons of growth in earnings between the AEI and the NES. Further, because of the definition used to calculate the estimate of average gross weekly pay for the NES (that is, including elements of bonus/incentive pay which relate to the NES survey period but which were paid outside of the period) it is not possible to compare growth in gross earnings between the two surveys. The closest measure that can be derived from both surveys is for gross pay excluding bonus payments. In the year to April 2001 the NES estimate of the growth in gross pay excluding bonus payments was 5.4 per cent. The comparable figure from the AEI was 5.3 per cent.

Further information

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Technical note

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

Coverage of full-time employees is virtually complete but coverage of part-time employees is less comprehensive. The response rates were similar except for part-time men. Many of those with earnings below the income tax threshold (equivalent to £87.21 per week in April 2001) are excluded.

The survey does not cover the self-employed. In 2001, the information related to the pay period that included 4 April.

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

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

Technical note

Factors contributing to earnings growth

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

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

Revisions to NES 2000 data

The provisional results for 2000 were updated following the take-on of around 9,000 extra records that were not processed prior to the release of the data in October 2000. Within these records there was a small number of high earners that have had a significant impact on the aggregate data; approximately three-quarters of the revision can be attributed to the data for just 350 employees on very high levels of pay. Consequently it is not possible to compare the figures in this article with the article, Patterns of pay: results of the 2000 New Earnings Survey, in *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication arrangements

National averages of earnings hide wide variations between different collective agreements, industries, occupations, regions and age groups. The six-part report containing the detailed GB results of the NES, includes analyses of each of these. A seventh volume, published on 14 February 2002, contains key UK results. The streamlined analyses, which give the principal results by major collective agreements, by industry, by occupation, by age group and by region; distributions and summary analyses for broad categories of employees; and a description of the Survey, were also published on 14 February 2002.

Results by region, counties and small areas were published on 28 February 2002, along with revised regional data for 2000.

Results by occupation and industry will be published on 14 and 28 March 2002 respectively.

Results by wage negotiating groups and pension categories; and for age-groups, hours and part-time employees will be published on 11 April 2002.

An article will be published in April on the National Statistics website and later in the year in *Labour Market Trends* on the effect of non-responders on the NES. The article will also contain some provisional grossed estimates.






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A pilot survey of people living in communal establishments

By **Rebecca Gatward**, Social Survey Division, **Charles Lound**, Statistical Methodology and Quality Division and **June Bowman**, Integration and Harmonisation Division

Key points

- Results from the Pilot Survey of People Living in Communal Establishments (CEPS), combining estimates from the CEPS with comparable data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), indicate that including adults who are resident in communal establishments in social surveys would make a statistically significant difference to some key estimates.
- This pilot has established that it is feasible to carry out a multipurpose survey of communal establishments and has highlighted some areas for further development work.
- The user need for extending the LFS to cover some, if not all, communal establishments is being specifically considered in the consultation exercise being carried out as part of the LFS Quality Review.



PHOTO: JUANNE O'BRIEN/FORMAT

In the autumn of 2000 ONS undertook a pilot survey of adults living in communal establishments. This article summarises the results of this feasibility work and highlights potential areas for development work should it be decided to go ahead with a full-scale survey.

Introduction

THE COVERAGE of most large scale social surveys extends only to the adult population resident in private households. As a result, nearly all social surveys of the general population exclude adults resident in communal establishments, although the Labour Force Survey (LFS) includes those in NHS staff accommodation, and accounts for students who live in halls of residence, or boarding schools, as information about them is collected at their parental address. The 1991 Census of Population found that adults in communal establishments make up just over 1 per cent of the adult population and it has been con-

sidered that they are unlikely to make a statistically significant difference to the estimates obtained from social surveys.

Information about individuals resident in communal establishments is collected during the Census, but is not updated in the interim period between censuses. In 2000 ONS carried out a pilot survey of adults in Great Britain living in communal establishments. This work was funded by ONS and the former Department for Education and Employment (DfEE).¹ The collaboration with DfEE was reflected in the focus of the questionnaire on labour market information, with many

Box 1 The definitions used in the pilot survey

Definition of a communal establishment

An establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

Definition of a communal establishment resident

Any person who has been living or intends to live in the establishment for six months or more. People visiting the establishment who do not have a usual address elsewhere will also be classified as a resident.

The types of establishments covered within this pilot survey included:

- NHS psychiatric hospitals;
- NHS hospitals and homes (not psychiatric);
- local authority (LA) homes (not children's homes);
- housing association (HA) homes/hostels;
- hotels, boarding houses, guesthouses, bed-and-breakfast establishments;
- nursing homes (not NHS, LA or HA);
- residential care homes (not NHS, LA or HA);
- Prison Service establishments;* and
- educational establishments;* and
- hostels, lodging houses (excluding HA).

* Data from both Prison Service establishments and educational establishments were excluded from the analysis in this article.

Note: the above definitions have changed since the 1991 Census.

questions identical to those used in the LFS. In addition, the fieldwork period corresponded with the autumn quarter (September to November) of the LFS.

The definition of a communal establishment used in the pilot was the same as that used in the 2001 Census (see note in *Box 1*).

Any future survey based on this pilot would be able to provide up-to-date data during the intercensal period. These basic measures could be used to add to; and compare with, estimates from the private household population to complete the population coverage.

This article summarises ONS's technical report² on the pilot. It briefly outlines the methodology, and reports some key estimates from the pilot survey together with an assessment of their quality. As with any sample survey, the results from the pilot are subject to sampling error. In general, the smaller the sample, the less precise the estimates. As this was a pilot, the sample was very small. Hence, the sampling

errors and confidence intervals are large. Therefore, caution should be used when analysing the results. The pilot has raised a number of methodological issues. More development work would need to be undertaken before a full-scale survey could go ahead.

Key estimates

Some estimates from the Communal Establishments Pilot Survey (CEPS) are shown in *Table 1* and *Table 2*. For comparison, these estimates are shown alongside the equivalent estimates from the September to November (autumn) 2000 quarter of the LFS. The LFS results cover people living in private households (including students not living in halls of residence) plus students living in halls of residence and people in NHS staff accommodation. As students in halls of residence are already included in the LFS results, educational establishments are excluded from the CEPS results presented below. Prison establish-

ments are also excluded (see *technical note*). In the remainder of this article the population covered by the LFS is referred to as the 'LFS private household population'.

Demographic estimates

The CEPS estimated that approximately 601,000 adults were resident in the communal establishments covered by the survey results. The CEPS found that the communal establishment population was older than the LFS private household population. Just under half (48 per cent) of adults living in communal establishments were over 75 years of age, compared with just 9 per cent in the LFS private household population. Approximately the same percentage of the adult population living in communal establishments were aged over 75 in the 1991 Census. In contrast, a smaller proportion of adults living in communal establishments were aged 25-64 years (23 per cent) compared with the proportion in this age group in the LFS private household population (67 per cent).

The higher proportion of adults aged over 75 years in communal establishments is not surprising, as the residential and nursing-home population is primarily made up of the elderly. As with the LFS private household population, there were more women aged 75 and over than men. Two-thirds of the communal establishment adult population were women. Marital status also varies between the two populations. Over half of adults in communal establishments were single, that is, never married, compared with under a third in the LFS private household population. More than a third of adults residing in communal establishments were widowed, compared with 8 per cent of the private household population.

Labour market estimates

Results from the CEPS show that over half a million adults in communal establishments were economically inactive. Adults in communal establishments were more likely to be economically inactive than those in the private house-

Table 1 Demographic estimates: Communal Establishments Pilot Survey, Labour Force Survey, and combined estimates; Great Britain; autumn 2000

	Number of people (weighted) Communal Establishments Survey ^a	95 per cent confidence intervals	Number of people (weighted) LFS (private household)	Combined estimate (Communal Establishments Survey and LFS private household)
Age (years)				
16-24	139,800	0-311,200	6,195,600	6,335,400
25-44	76,800	16,700-136,800	17,107,600	17,184,400
45-64	60,500	40,100-81,000	13,529,200	13,589,700
65-74	38,000	19,900-56,100	4,717,100	4,755,100
75+	285,100	194,000-376,200	3,890,000	4,175,100
Sex				
Male	202,000	136,700-267,200	22,224,700	22,426,600
Female	398,300	251,900-544,600	23,214,800	23,613,000
Marital status				
Single, never married	329,300	149,700-508,800	12,987,300	13,316,600
Married, living with husband/wife	22,400	8,500-36,200	24,600,000	24,622,400
Married, separated from husband/wife	17,100	4,900-29,200	1,127,000	1,144,100
Divorced	14,600	5,100-24,000	3,183,600	3,198,200
Widowed	210,300	134,300-286,200	3,541,500	3,751,800
Base^a	600,800		45,439,400	46,040,200

Note: some figures may not add to totals due to rounding (see *technical note*). The numbers under each category do not always add to the base. This is because some questions do not apply to all respondents, or in some cases it is due to non-response to specific questions.

As this was a pilot the sample was small (500 individuals). Hence, the sampling errors and confidence intervals are large. Therefore caution should be used when analysing the results.

^a Excludes educational and prison establishments.

* Statistical significance at the 95 per cent level.

** Statistical significance at the 99 per cent level.

Percentage of people

	Communal Establishments Survey ^a (weighted)	LFS (private household) (weighted)	Combined estimate (Communal Establishments Survey and LFS private household)	Difference between combined and LFS estimate (%)
Age (years)				
16-24	23.3	13.6	13.8	0.1
25-44	12.8	37.6	37.3	-0.3**
45-64	10.1	29.8	29.5	-0.3**
65-74	6.3	10.4	10.3	-0.1*
75+	47.5	8.6	9.1	0.5**
Sex				
Male	33.6	48.9	48.7	-0.2**
Female	66.3	51.1	51.3	0.2**
Marital status				
Single, never married	54.8	28.6	28.9	0.4**
Married, living with husband/wife	3.7	54.1	53.5	-0.7**
Married, separated from husband/wife	2.8	2.5	2.5	0.0
Divorced	2.4	7.0	6.9	-0.1**
Widowed	35.0	7.8	8.1	0.4**
Base	100	100	46,040,200	

Source: Communal Establishments Pilot Survey; Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Key labour market estimates: Communal Establishments Pilot Survey, Labour Force Survey, and combined estimates; Great Britain; autumn 2000

	Number of people (weighted) Communal Establishments Survey ^a	95 per cent confidence intervals	Number of people (weighted) LFS (private household)	Combined estimate (Communal Establishments Survey and LFS private household)
Economic activity				
In employment	81,000	13,600-148,400	27,329,100	27,410,100
ILO unemployed	8,600	100-17,200	1,531,600	1,540,200
Inactive	510,600	352,200-668,900	16,578,800	17,089,300
Working full time or part time (all in employment)				
Full time	45,500	0-99,600	20,491,300	20,536,800
Part time	28,400	0-67,500	6,828,700	6,857,100
Standard Occupational Classification (SOC90), main job (all in employment)				
1 Managers and administrators	1,700	0-4,400	4,445,000	4,446,700
2 Professional occupations	5,600	0-13,100	2,976,900	2,982,600
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	18,900	0-46,200	2,953,000	2,971,900
4 Clerical and secretarial occupations	7,300	0-17,400	3,983,100	3,990,400
5 Craft and related occupations	-	-	3,188,300	3,188,300
6 Personal and protective service occupations	20,300	0-42,000	3,002,700	3,023,100
7 Sales occupations	10,900	0-30,300	2,250,400	2,261,300
8 Plant and machine operatives	400	0-1,100	2,417,700	2,418,100
9 Other occupations	2,000	0-4,200	2,061,700	2,063,600
Social class, main job (all in employment)				
1 Professional occupations	2,900	0-7,500	1,796,300	1,799,300
2 Intermediate occupations	11,600	1,000-22,200	8,593,400	8,605,000
3 Skilled occupations (non-manual)	32,200	0-73,300	6,147,800	6,180,000
4 Skilled occupations (manual)	800	0-2,300	5,252,600	5,253,400
5 Partly skilled occupations	12,300	200-24,300	4,051,200	4,063,400
6 Unskilled occupations	7,300	0-17,400	1,223,600	1,230,900
7 Armed forces	-	-	109,400	109,400
Base	600,800		45,439,400	46,040,200

Note: some figures may not add to totals due to rounding (see technical note). The numbers under each category do not always add to the base. This is because some questions do not apply to all respondents or in some cases it is due to non-response to specific questions.

As this was a pilot the sample was small (500 individuals). Hence, the sampling errors and confidence intervals are large. Therefore caution should be used when analysing the results.

^a Excludes educational and prison establishments.

* Statistical significance at the 95 per cent level.

** Statistical significance at the 99 per cent level.

hold population (85 per cent compared with 37 per cent respectively). As a result, the percentages of both employed and unemployed were lower in communal establishments compared with the LFS private household population. Only 1 per cent of the communal establishment adult population were unemployed, compared with 3 per cent in the LFS private household population. Some 14 per cent of adults in communal establishments were employed, compared with 60 per cent in the LFS private

household population. Employed adults living in communal establishments were more likely to work part time; over a third worked part time compared with a quarter of the employed LFS private household population.

The type of employment also varies between the two populations. Employed adults living in LFS private households were more likely to be managers and administrators, and in clerical and secretarial occupations, while those in communal establishments were more likely

to be in associate professional and technical occupations, and personal, protective services occupations.

In summary, as might be expected, the communal establishments adult population was predominantly composed of elderly, single or widowed, economically inactive women.

Combined estimates

It has been well documented (see *What Exactly is the Labour Force Survey*, ONS, September 2000) that the

Percentage of people

	Communal Establishments Survey ^a (weighted)	LFS (private household) (weighted)	Combined estimate (Communal Establishments Survey and LFS private household)	Difference between combined and LFS estimate (%)
Economic activity				
In employment	13.5	60.1	59.5	-0.6**
ILO unemployed	1.4	3.4	3.3	0.0*
Inactive	85.0	36.5	37.1	0.6**
Working full time or part time (all in employment)				
Full time	7.6	45.1	44.6	-0.5**
Part time	4.7	15.0	14.9	-0.1**
Standard Occupational Classification (SOC90), main job (all in employment)				
1 Managers and administrators	0.3	9.8	9.7	-0.1**
2 Professional occupations	0.9	6.6	6.5	-0.1**
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	3.1	6.5	6.5	0.0
4 Clerical and secretarial occupations	1.2	8.8	8.7	-0.1**
5 Craft and related occupations	-	7.0	6.9	-0.1*
6 Personal and protective service occupations	3.4	6.6	6.4	-0.1**
7 Sales occupations	1.8	5.0	4.9	-0.1**
8 Plant and machine operatives	0.1	5.3	5.3	-0.1**
9 Other occupations	0.3	4.5	4.5	-0.1**
Social class, main job (all in employment)				
1 Professional occupations	0.5	4.0	3.9	0.0**
2 Intermediate occupations	1.9	18.9	18.7	-0.2**
3 Skilled occupations (non-manual)	5.4	13.5	13.4	-0.1**
4 Skilled occupations (manual)	0.1	11.6	11.4	-0.1**
5 Partly skilled occupations	2.0	8.9	8.8	-0.1**
6 Unskilled occupations	1.2	2.7	2.7	0.0*
7 Armed forces	-	0.2	0.2	0.0
Base	100	100	46,040,200	

Source: Communal Establishments Pilot Survey; Labour Force Survey

coverage of the LFS falls short of the whole population. This is a limitation, to the extent that estimates of key labour market indicators derived from the LFS are biased downwards. For example, based on the 1991 Census, ONS calculated that the LFS underestimated employment by about 150,000 and unemployment by about 30,000.

Many users have been content to accept this position, at least in the past, because the biases have been relatively consistent over time. Therefore, esti-

mates of change, which are of key importance to labour market observers, will be unbiased apart from any differential patterns of change in labour market behaviour between the private household population and the communal-establishment population.

While there is some interest in the labour market and other characteristics of the communal-establishment population, most of the interest in this study is focused on the issue of whether the estimates from the LFS are significant-

ly different from those of the combined population. The combined population comprises adults living in private households and those living in communal establishments.

To test the hypothesis that the inclusion of people living in communal establishments in social surveys would make a statistically significant difference to key estimates, the data from this pilot survey were combined with comparable data from the LFS. In the remainder of this article these estimates

are referred to as the 'combined estimates'.

Combined demographic estimates

The combined estimate of the number of adults aged 75 years and over was 285,000 higher than the LFS private household population estimate. For adults aged 25-64, the combined estimate was 137,300 more than the LFS private household estimate.

There was a higher proportion of females than males in the communal-establishment population. Hence, the combined estimates included nearly 400,000 women, and just over 200,000 men, more than the LFS private household population estimate.

For adults 'married and living with husband or wife' the combined estimate was 22,400 higher than the LFS private household estimate. In contrast, the combined estimate for the 'single, never married' was 329,300 higher; for those who had been widowed, it was 210,300 higher than the LFS private household population estimate.

Combined labour market estimates

The combined estimates show that the number of adults in employment was 81,000 higher than the LFS private household population estimate, with the combined estimate of unemployed adults 8,600 higher than the LFS estimate. When the estimates were combined, the largest difference was for adults who were economically inactive; the combined estimate includes over 510,000 economically inactive adults who were not included in the LFS private household population estimate.

Combining the CEPS and LFS estimates resulted in an additional 45,500 full-time workers and 28,400 part-time workers³ who were not included in the LFS private household population estimates.

Survey instruments

One of the main aims of the pilot survey was to test the feasibility of using a multipurpose survey instrument in all types of communal establishment. The questionnaire was primarily

designed to complement the LFS, the General Household Survey (GHS) and the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) (now the Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS)) by providing information on a range of topics from people who are excluded from the LFS, the GHS and the FES.

The questionnaire had the following main sections:

- details of the establishment collected from the administrator;
- rent and fees paid by each resident (this information was provided by the administrator, a proxy, or the selected individual); and
- the individual interview, covering a variety of topics addressed to each selected resident or a proxy informant.

Topics covered in the individual interview included:

- basic demographics;
- housing history;
- employment and training;
- educational attainment;
- disability and activities of daily living;
- victimisation; and
- income including benefits.

Feedback from the interviewers, as well as the quality of the actual data collected, indicated that in general the questionnaire worked well. Changes made to the routing and question wording after the pre-pilot seemed to improve the quality of the answers. These changes also reduced the number of what seemed, to the respondent, to be irrelevant or insensitive questions.

Most of the sections in the questionnaire were relevant to people living in all types of communal establishment. The three sections that seemed to work least well were the 'employment and training', 'qualifications' and 'victimisation' sections.

Interviewers felt that it was inappropriate to ask the questions on employment and training of people with severe learning difficulties who had never worked. Similarly, the qualification section did not work well in establishments where residents had severe learning difficulties; interviewers felt that it was insensitive to ask these residents about

qualifications when they were highly unlikely to have any.

The victimisation section was not well received in residential care homes or nursing homes. Elderly residents had often moved into the communal establishment because they were unable to cope, living in their own home. In these cases, questions referring to whether the resident went out very often, or felt safe out on their own or in their neighbourhood, were difficult for the residents to answer, especially if they had moved away from what they considered their own neighbourhood to live in the residential or nursing home. In some cases, these questions even caused distress because residents were reminded of things that they could no longer do.

Lessons learnt from this pilot will enable all three sections, 'employment and training', 'qualifications' and 'victimisation', to be improved for any future survey of people living in communal establishments.

Conclusions and recommendations for future research

The results from the pilot, combining data from the CEPS with comparable data from the LFS, indicate that including adults who are resident in communal establishments in social surveys would make a statistically significant difference to some key estimates.

The CEPS questionnaire generally worked well in all types of communal establishments. If a survey of people living in communal establishments were to go ahead in the future, changes, as suggested above, would need to be made to the questionnaire. These changes would need to be tested in the field.

Feedback from interviewers also suggests that the sampling and survey procedures worked well in the field. There were some minor problems with the procedures and if a full-scale survey were to go ahead further work would need to take place to understand fully why so many addresses – 34 per cent of the original sample – were identified as ineligible to take part in this survey. The aim would be to produce a more accurate sampling frame in the future.

Findings from the work to develop weights for the CEPS (see *technical note*) suggest that there is a case to try and reduce the range of the sampling weights. These changes would mainly be focused on the use of the Large User Postcode Address File® (LUF) in the sampling.⁴ Possible strategies would be to drop the upper limit on the number of individuals sampled at each establishment, although this would make fieldwork planning difficult and lead to more clustering of the sample, which itself leads to higher sampling errors. Another option would be to draw a larger sample from the LUF and find out the size of each establishment in advance. This would make it possible to stratify according to size so that each communal establishment could then be drawn with probability proportional to size. Further work could also be carried out to assess whether using the LUF is good value for money, and whether, for the purposes of improving key estimates, inclusion of communal establishments from only the Small User File would be sufficient.

Once the results of the 2001 Census of Population are available, data from this pilot survey will be compared with the headline results from the Census.

If the survey were extended to Northern Ireland to give UK coverage, investigation would be needed to establish if the principles of the survey design used in this pilot could be applied consistently. The sampling frame used for the LFS and other gov-

ernment surveys in Northern Ireland is not the Postcode Address File®.

The interest in communal establishments goes wider than the labour market and the potential of using a Survey of People Living in Communal Establishments to supplement a range of other surveys such as the EFS and the GHS, as well as the uses of the survey in its own right, should also be considered. This pilot survey follows on from the conclusions of the ONS report *The feasibility of a multipurpose survey of communal establishments*, ONS, 1999, which was commissioned by a number of government departments: Department for Culture, Media and Sport; Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (now Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions); Department of Health; Home Office; Scottish Office; and ONS. The purpose of this earlier research was to investigate whether an interdepartmental survey of communal establishments was feasible and to make recommendations on its design.

This pilot work has established that it is practicable to carry out a multipurpose survey of communal establishments. Although this pilot focused on labour market information, it did also collect information on other topics. The experience gained from this exercise, and many of the conclusions and suggestions for future development work, would be equally relevant for a more multitematical survey of communal establishments, as was originally envis-

aged. The viability of, and demand for, such a survey will be revisited in the intercensal period.

Next steps

ONS is currently carrying out a quality review of the LFS, the primary aims of which are to ascertain the key uses and requirements of the LFS, to assess how well the current survey meets requirements and to consider future options for the LFS. As part of this review, a major consultation exercise has taken place between ONS and users of the LFS. The user need for extending the LFS to cover some, if not all, communal establishments has been specifically considered and will be assessed and reported on alongside other LFS requirements. The report of this review will be published on the National Statistics website in the spring of this year.

Notes

- 1 Following a government reorganisation, Department for Education and Employment has now been replaced by the Department for Education and Skills and the Department for Work and Pensions. This work has moved to the latter.
- 2 *Survey of People Living in Communal Establishments (pilot): Technical Report*, ONS, April 2001.
- 3 Some CEPS respondents who reported being in employment did not respond to the question about whether this was part-time or full-time work.
- 4 Postcode Address File is a registered trademark of the Royal Mail (part of Consignia plc).

Further information

For general information on the project, contact:

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For further information about the LFS quarterly review, contact: Elaine Chamberlain,

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Technical note

Survey methodology

Following a small pre-pilot, fieldwork for the pilot survey of adults living in communal establishments was carried out between 4 September and 10 December 2000. This period was chosen to coincide exactly with the LFS autumn quarter.

The pilot survey was undertaken to test the feasibility of conducting a CEPS within different types of communal establishments, and to make an initial assessment as to whether the inclusion of the CEPS population would have a statistically significant impact on a number of key statistics. The main objectives at the pilot stage were to test:

- sampling procedures;
- the relevance and range of topics in the questionnaire to people living in different types of establishments;
- survey procedures for establishments; and
- weighting methodology.

Sampling methodology

The sample of communal establishments for this stage of the survey was drawn from the Postcode Address File[®] using both components: the small user file (SUF) and the large user file (LUF). The SUF element of the sample consisted of addresses that had initially been selected for the LFS, but were identified as institutions and consequently excluded from the LFS. Following low response to an initial letter sent out asking for permission to include establishments in the pilot survey, and a higher than expected number of ineligible addresses, two supplementary samples were drawn. The sample included those establishments selected for the spring 1998 to summer 2000 LFS (ten quarters) that had been identified as institutions.

The LUF element of the sample consisted of a small number of addresses drawn from the LUF using the interdepartmental business register (IDBR) to identify eligible establishments. The final sample size from both the SUF and the LUF totalled 349 establishments.

The second stage of the sampling procedure was to select a sample of individuals from within each establishment. This was done by the interviewers, who obtained a list of all residents at the establishment, from which they compiled a list of all eligible residents aged 16 or over (see *Box 1*). A random sample of individuals was then drawn. The number of individuals selected was dependent on the size of the establishment.

The greatest problem proved to be in identifying communal establishments (over a third of addresses contacted were ineligible) to take part in the survey. Once contact had been made, 62 per cent of eligible establishments took part in the survey. The response rate among individuals within these establishments was high, with 82 per cent of the eligible individuals sampled, responding either in person or by proxy. Response rates varied by type of establishment with the highest rates recorded at homes for the elderly and the lowest at NHS hospitals, hostels and lodging houses.

Weighting the results

There is no reliable source of population estimates for all the types of communal establishments in this survey. The LFS

uses ONS population projections as controls for weighting. These control totals are adjusted to exclude non-private addresses using the proportion of people recorded as resident in communal establishments from the 1991 Census. Although the Census figures are ten years out of date, the resulting error in the proportion of the population allocated to communal establishments in the LFS will have a minimal impact on LFS totals as the omitted population only forms a small part of the whole country's population. However, a small error in the proportion would make a large relative change in the estimated size of the communal establishment population.

Two approaches were used to weight the communal establishment population. In the first method, each observation was weighted by the reciprocal of its inclusion probability. Inclusion probabilities were calculated by multiplying together:

- probability that a communal establishment is sampled;
- probability that a given individual is sampled, given that the communal establishment is sampled;
- estimated probability that the communal establishment responds; and
- estimated probability that the individual responds.

This method produced a wide range of weights due to the range of establishment sizes, from two residents up to 2,100 residents. Due to the large weights attributed to residents of establishments sampled using the LUF, some consideration was given to whether it would be sensible to exclude these establishments from the data used to produce estimates. The conclusion reached was that the communal establishment data used should exclude those sampled in prisons and educational establishments.

Students in halls of residence were excluded, as most are picked up indirectly on the LFS at their parents' addresses. To include students in the communal establishment results as well as the LFS would run the risk of double-counting. There were also pragmatic reasons for excluding prisoners from the data used. More reliable estimates of the prison population are available from the Home Office: certain characteristics of prisoners are identifiable from their unique circumstances, or from administrative records, for example employment status. Finally, prisoners are not included in the ILO definitions of the economically active.

The second weighting methodology took the approach that the data from the LFS and the CEPS could be merged into a single analysis file, and weighted to the total population projections, including both household and communal establishment populations. This alleviates the problem of not having reliable control totals for the communal establishments themselves. The success of this method was judged in terms of the range of weights produced, and whether there was any apparent detrimental effect on the LFS weights.

The second approach used to weight the CEPS together with the LFS was a near replication of the methodology used to weight the LFS alone, which uses raking on three post-stratifying variables to form the survey weights. For practical reasons only two post-stratifying variables could be used on the communal-establishment data.

Technical note

Distribution of the weights for the pilot Communal Establishments Survey (excluding prisoner and students) is shown below:

	First set of weights	Second set of weights
Mean	1,226	1,161
5th percentile	266	268
95th percentile	3,616	3,116

As can be seen above, the second weighting methodology produces a slightly smaller range of weights. The second range of weights did not appear to have a detrimental effect on the LFS weights. All results presented in this article were produced using the first set of weights. Results produced using the second set of weights do not change the conclusions in this article.

Significance testing

To test whether combining the results from the CEPS with the LFS had a significant impact on the percentages in each group, significance tests were carried out comparing the percentages for each of the surveys. In *Table 1* and *Table 2*, where the difference was found to be significant at the 95 per cent level, the combined percentage is flagged with a single asterisk and where the results were highly significant, at the 99 per cent level, this is indicated with two asterisks.

Presentation of results

The LFS results presented in the tables are not seasonally adjusted. The investigative nature of the article means that for comparative purposes, LFS and CEPS figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Caution should be used when analysing these results.

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Labour market and demography project

By Catherine Barham, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Projections indicate that the population of the UK is likely to increase from 59.8 million in 2000 to nearly 65 million by 2025. Two-thirds of this increase is attributable to new inward migration.
- The age structure of the population is also projected to change, with the mean age rising from 38.8 years in 2000 to 42.6 years by 2025. By 2007 it is expected that there will be more people of pensionable age than children under 16.
- Work on the labour market and demography project will be divided into two main areas: factors which have impact on the size and structure of the population of working age; and factors influencing the participation rates of groups of people in the labour market.
- Comments on the proposed content of the project are welcome by the end of March 2002.



Photo: Ulrike Preuss-Fornat

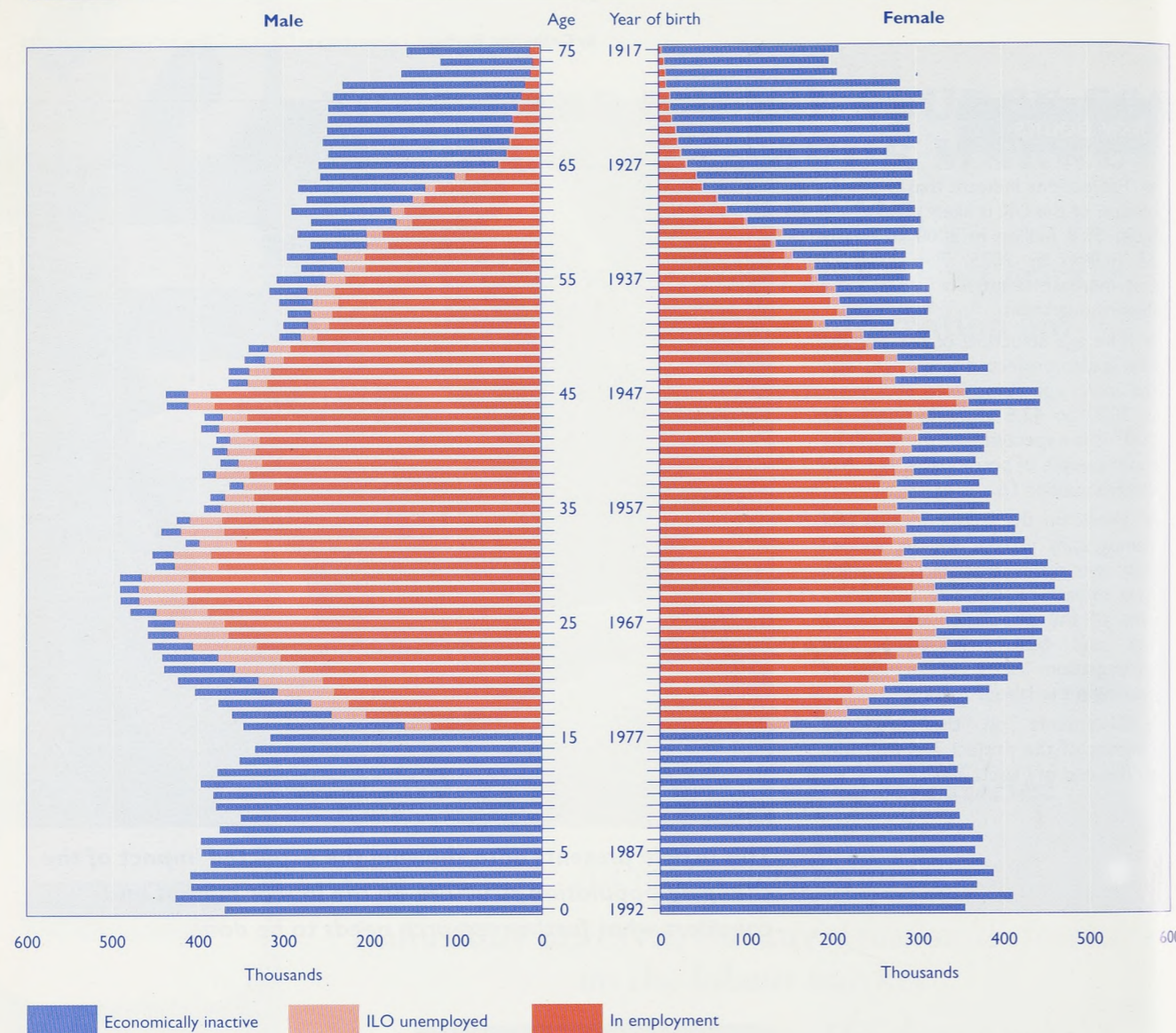
This article presents data showing the expected impact of the changing population structure on the labour market and considers what further research needs to be done.

Introduction

IN JUNE 2000 the Cabinet Office produced two reports *Adding it Up* and *Wiring it Up*. These reports looked at how to improve analysis as part of evidence-based policy making and also how to improve the formulation and management of crosscutting policies and services. *Adding it Up* made particular mention of the need to improve the extent to which analysis is carried out covering crosscutting issues. In response to this, a review of existing research and analysis work within the Social Directorate of ONS was conducted in summer 2000. This was followed by a series of brain-

storming sessions with the aim of identifying gaps in analysis which could be met by crosscutting projects. A variety of projects were identified, including one looking at the relationship between demography and labour market supply. Others identified within the same portfolio were ethnicity and identity, inequality, the elderly, e-society, health surveys and social capital. This paper outlines the work carried out to date on the labour market and demography project, which is being led by ONS's Labour Market Division, and sets out the work planned for the coming year.

Figure 1 Population structure by age, sex and economic activity; United Kingdom; spring 1992, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

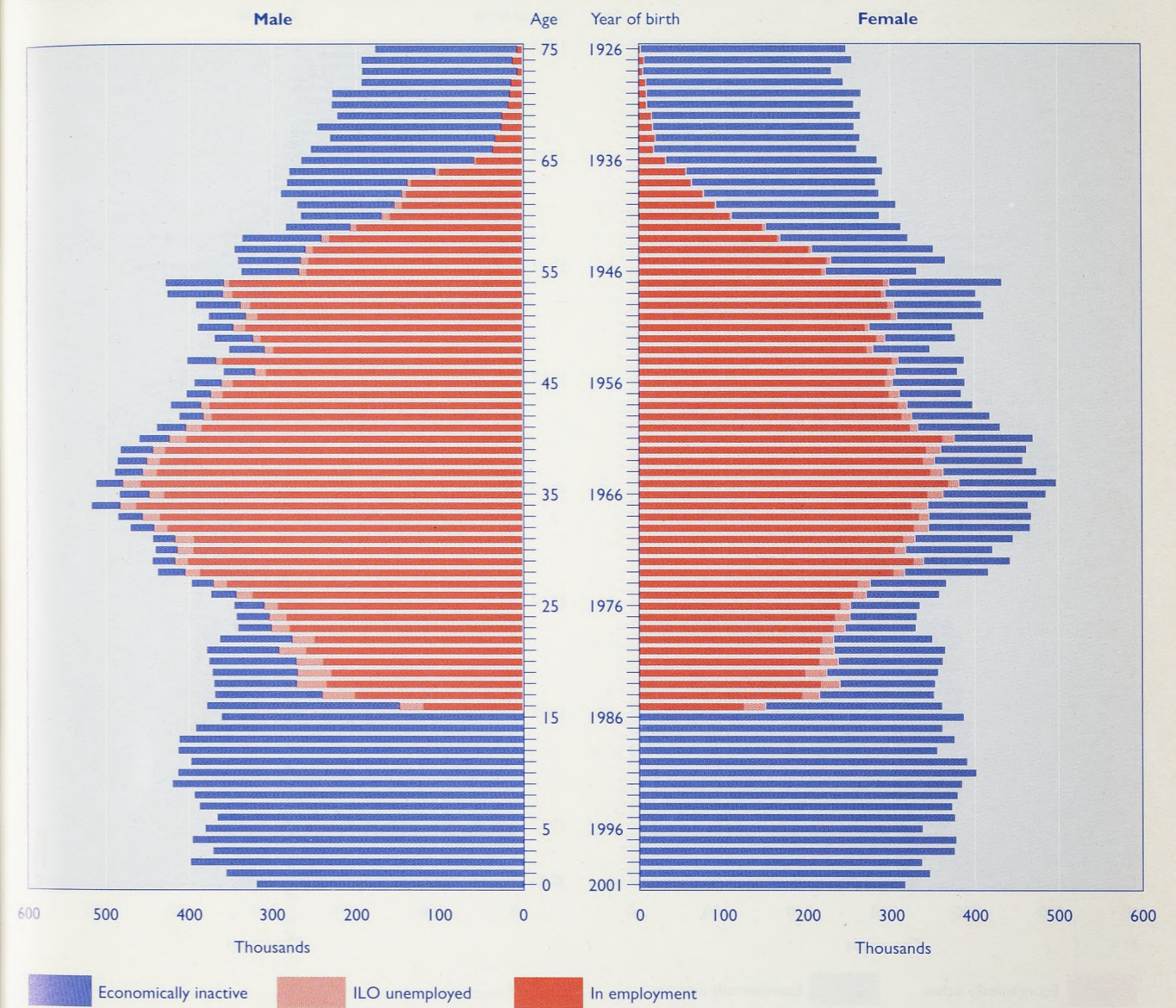
Context for the work

There are a number of key demographic trends that are important to take into account when looking at factors impacting on labour market supply. Projections suggest that the population of the UK is likely to increase from 59.8 million in 2000 to reach nearly 65 million by 2025. This equates to a 0.3 per cent annual growth rate. What is perhaps more interesting to note is that around two-thirds of this projected 5.1 million increase in population between 2000 and 2025 is attributable to new

inward migration. The remainder is classified as natural increase, that is, the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. In the longer term, projections indicate that the UK population will peak at nearly 66 million in 2040 and will then begin to fall. This relative stability in terms of overall size disguises marked changes in age structure. It is well known that the population of the UK is steadily ageing with the mean age predicted to rise from 38.8 years in 2000 to 42.6 years by 2025. In 2000 there were nearly 1.3 million more children aged

under 16 than people of state pension age. This is projected to change in the future as, from 2007, it is expected that there will be more pensioners than children. By 2025, people of pensionable age will outnumber children by nearly 2 million. These changes mean that the number of people of working age (currently 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women) will rise by only around 6 per cent from 36.9 million in 2000 to 39 million in 2011. Given that the increase in women's state retirement age from 60 to 65 is due to be introduced between 2010 and 2020, the

Figure 2 Population structure by age, sex and economic activity; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

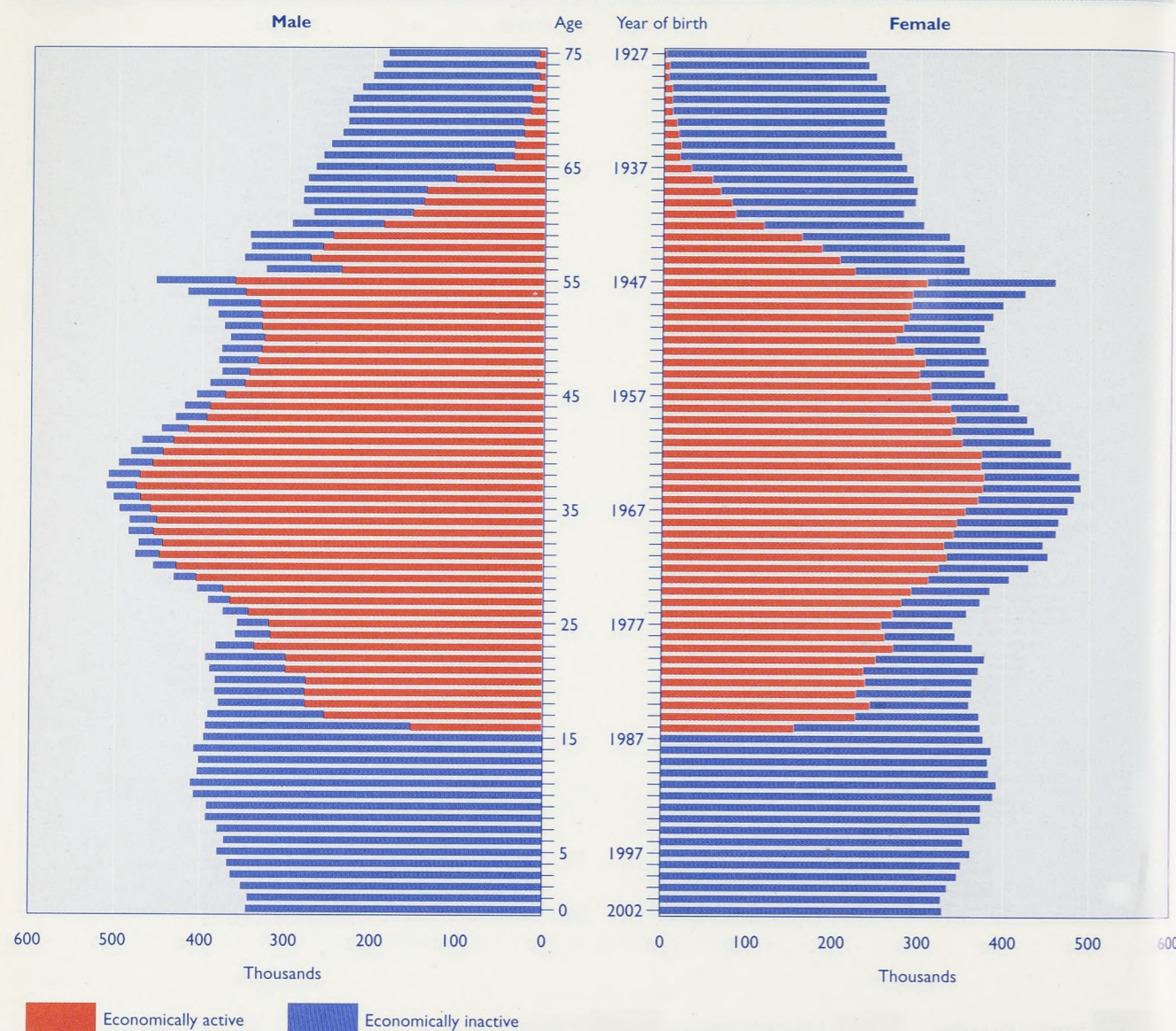
population of working age is predicted to rise to 40.8 million by 2021. Although the size of this group is projected to increase only slightly, the composition will alter fairly dramatically. The working-age population will become much older and there will be little or no change in the number of adults aged under 30 as a result of the ageing of the baby-boom generation of the mid-1960s. The population pyramids shown here illustrate these changes to population structure by age, sex and economic activity in the UK. Figures 1 and 2

show the changes between 1992 and 2001 in economic activity as measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Figures 3, 4 and 5 have been constructed using economic activity rates for spring 2001 from the LFS and, assuming stable rates, applying these to the 2000-based population projections for 2002, 2005 and 2010.¹ Data for interim years have also been calculated, and a dynamic version of these pyramids is available on the National Statistics website.² Population projections data can be found on the Government Actuary's Department website at www.gad.gov.uk.

Scoping study

The rationale for looking at factors which influence the supply of labour comes in part from the review of the labour market framework which ONS is coordinating.³ The aim of this review is to provide an overarching model of the labour market, which encompasses the huge range of sources describing the various elements within this. The framework is based on an underlying supply/demand model. In this the adult population actually or potentially supply their labour in order to meet the

Figure 3 Projected population structure by age, sex and economic activity; United Kingdom; 2002^a



^a Constructed using spring 2001 Labour Force Survey economic activity rates applied to 2000-based population projections.

Source: ONS

demands of employers. In economic activity terms, the employed are supplying labour, the unemployed are in a position to supply their labour, and the economically inactive are potential suppliers. This project will focus on supply rather than demand due to the more complex socio-demographic interactions that have an impact on this. There are, however, a number of areas where it will be necessary to broaden this definition in order to explain the full picture.

The aim of the labour market and demography project is to investigate

the impact of these broad demographic changes on the labour market, both in terms of size and composition. Work started on the demographic elements in 2001 with an initial scoping study. The aim was to identify gaps and develop a number of feasible analytical projects for further investigation.

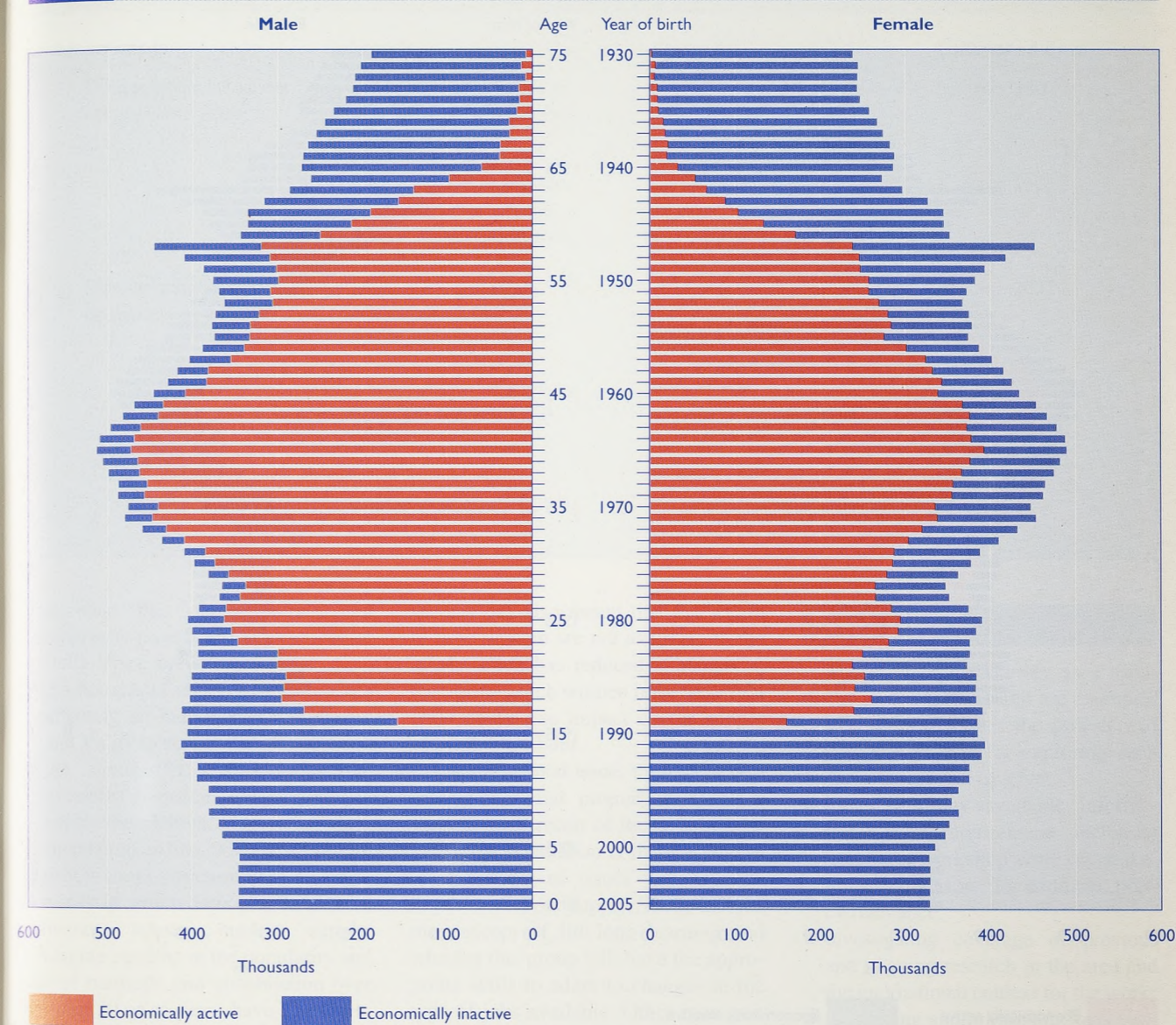
One of the findings from this was that there has already been a great deal of research carried out into potential demographic influences on labour market supply, although this has not been brought together in a systematic way.

In addition, this is a complex area with many interacting factors. In order to add value, a framework for breaking the project down into smaller parts was necessary.

Framework for labour market and demography project

The demographic changes mentioned above relate to the total population of the UK. It is clear that the size

Figure 4 Projected population structure by age, sex and economic activity; United Kingdom; 2005^a



^a Constructed using spring 2001 Labour Force Survey economic activity rates applied to 2000-based population projections.

Source: ONS

and structure of the labour force in an area will depend on two main factors: firstly the size and structure of the population of working age, and secondly the participation rates or willingness of groups of people to join the labour force. One example of the latter has been the dramatic increase in participation rates for women over the past 25 years. Other changes, including the extended duration of full-time education and the increased popularity of early retirement, have had the impact of

shrinking the size of the population available for work. In this sense, predicting future changes to participation rates is a far more complex process than projecting the size and structure of the population of working age. In the case of the latter, the main uncertainties involve migration patterns, whereas predicting participation rates requires assumptions to be made about such topics as future levels of economic activity, the structure of the economy, socio-economic influences on family and household struc-

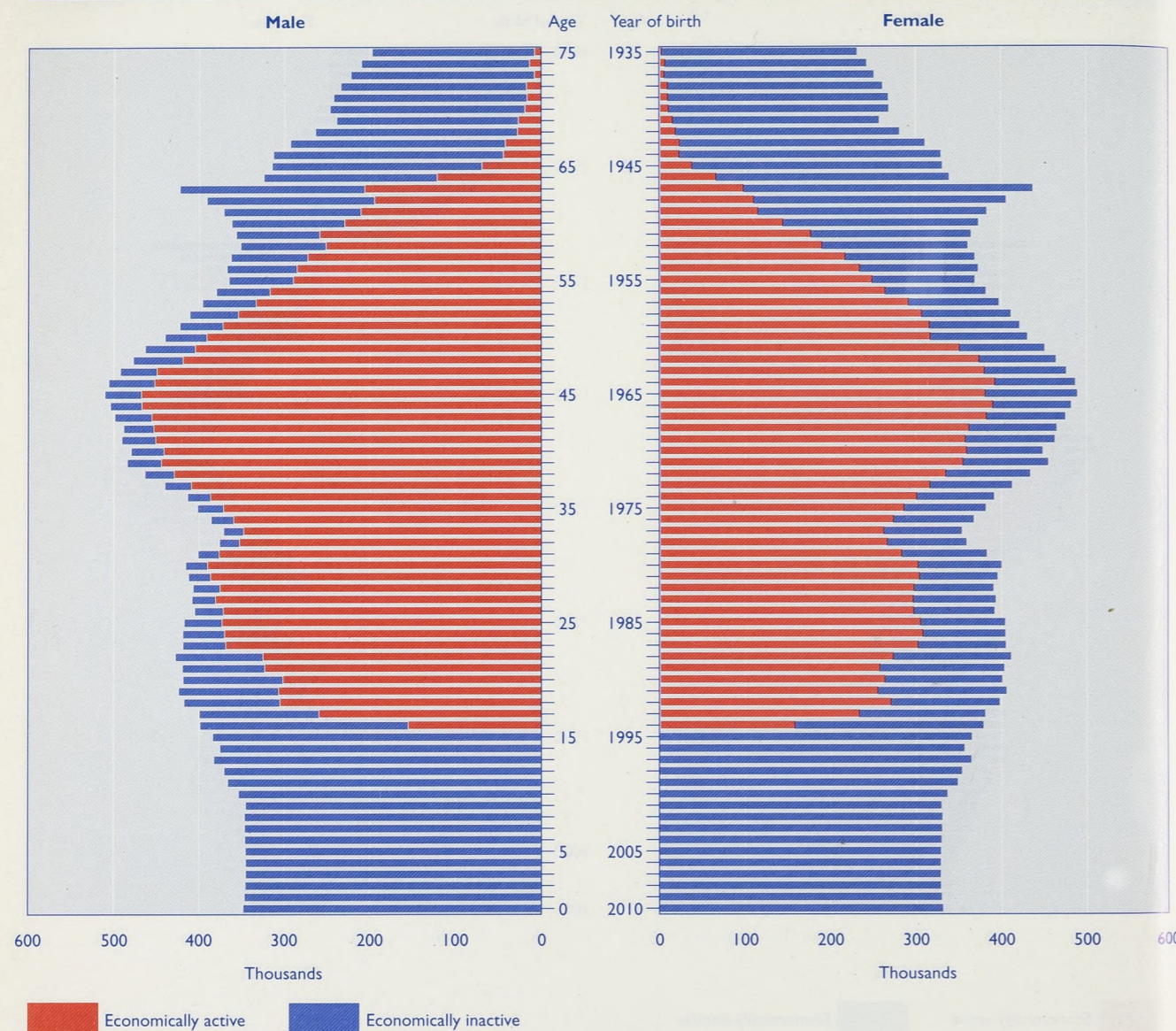
tures, and the impact of technology on numbers and types of jobs.

Proposed future work

Demographic influences on population size

This division of the demographic influences on labour market supply, into those which impact on the population and those which influence the likelihood that people will work, forms the basis for the future work planned. The

Figure 5 Projected population structure by age, sex and economic activity; United Kingdom; 2010^a



^a Constructed using spring 2001 Labour Force Survey economic activity rates applied to 2000-based population projections.

Source: ONS

first step will be to bring together the wealth of information already in existence on the past and future changes to the size of the population of working age. This will include looking for techniques to identify and illustrate patterns in the data, for example using dynamic population pyramids and other types of dynamic graphics that can be used interactively on the NS website.

As mentioned above, migration will have an increasing input in predicting the size and structure of the population of working age. Questions to be

answered include whether or not labour shortages could be affected by socio-economic conditions that discourage certain types of work; whether skills shortages arise from the rapid expansion of certain industries, and which lead in turn to migration; and issues relating to European and other international migration patterns which impact on the UK labour market. Another important aspect is the influence of migration within smaller areas of the UK, where the size and composition of the population has an impact on the labour market.

Demographic influences on the propensity of people to work

It is proposed that the second stage of the project will be to look at the demographic influences on the propensity of people to work. In order to investigate these issues in more detail, it is important to narrow the focus from general population issues to smaller subgroups. The scoping study identified a number of key issues relating to subgroups, and there are two main

Box 1 Proposed plan of outputs

Major topic	Subtopic	Outputs	Estimated date
1) Demographic influences on population size	a) Past and future trends in the size and composition of the labour force	LMT article and dynamic web product	Summer 2002
	b) Migration and its impact on the structure of the labour force in local areas	LMT article	Autumn 2002
2) Demographic influences on propensity to work	a) Household and family influences on labour market supply	LMT article	Autumn 2002
	b) Factors influencing the over-50s' decisions and abilities to work	LMT article	Winter 2002
	c) Early life-decisions among those aged 16-25	Possible LMT article	Spring 2003

areas that the labour market and demography project proposes to look at initially. These are:

- the household and family influences affecting an individual's willingness and ability to supply their labour; and
- the circumstances influencing the over-50s' decisions and abilities to supply their labour.

In relation to the first issue, family and household structures are an obvious way in which demographic factors influence labour market supply. Changing patterns in the popularity and age of marriage and cohabitation over the past 20 or so years have had a dramatic impact on household composition in the UK today. Issues such as the existence, or otherwise, of extended family links in facilitating participation in the workforce will be looked at as well as other factors such as caring and childcare.

As mentioned above, one of the key family/household changes has been the feminisation of the workforce, mainly among married women. Given the stability, or even reduction, in the size of the cohort entering the labour market as a result of general demographic trends, the significance of the growth in the number of women returning to paid work after a break for children is likely to increase. Fewer children per

woman has also meant that the length of time women are not available to the labour force has reduced. Changes in the age at which women have their first child could also impact on the supply of available labour.

For the second issue, the increase in the number and proportion of older workers as a result of the overall ageing of the population is likely to throw up a number of issues that have an impact on labour supply. These include the concept of life-long learning and whether this group will have the appropriate skills to adapt to changes in the type of jobs available. Other issues on an individual family/household level include the extent of private pension provision, which may enhance the choice to opt for early retirement, and the impact of marital status and household composition on economic activity levels. Changes to the retirement policies of employers may also be important to consider.

Following the completion of the first two projects above, it may be decided to scope and carry out a further research subproject within the broad heading of youth. This would look at the early life-decisions that take place among those aged 16-25 and the relationship between education and patterns of economic activity.

Next steps

These topics have arisen as a result of the initial scoping and are examples of the types of issues the project will cover. The process for exploring each of these topics will involve:

- identifying any available information on user requirements, including holding a workshop with key stakeholders to ensure, for example, policy relevance;
- investigating coverage of previous and ongoing research in the area and the international context for the work;
- identifying and prioritising key questions to be addressed by the project;
- obtaining required data sources, software and documentation, and carrying out necessary analytical work; and
- drafting, circulating and publishing final articles/reports via appropriate media (see Box 1).

Consultation

One of the aims of this series of crosscutting projects is to bring together a variety of areas of expertise to improve our understanding of multi-topical issues. It is imperative, therefore, that a wide variety of experts in

the relevant fields are consulted. Within ONS, the project will primarily be coordinated by Labour Market Division, with input from Population and Demography Division. In addition, ONS welcomes comments on the content of the proposed workplan from other interested parties. Comments should be sent to Catherine Barham at catherine.barham@ons.gov.uk by the end of March 2002.

Notes

- 1 Regressed Labour Force Survey data will be published in April 2002. ONS is planning to produce updated national labour force projections following the release of the regressed data. Publication on-line is planned for September with an article to follow in *Labour Market Trends* later in the year. For more information, e-mail paul.doyle@ons.gov.uk.
- 2 The population pyramids can be accessed from the labour market theme homepage at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market.
- 3 The White Paper *Building trust in statistics* includes, among other things, a commitment to assuring the quality of National Statistics, and refers to a programme of reviews of key outputs. The labour market theme working group decided that one of its first reviews should relate to the framework of labour market statistics. This review began in mid-2001 and is expected to be completed by mid-2002. See p463, *Labour Market Trends*, October 2001 and the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk.

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- Ghee C., 'Population review of 2000: England and Wales', pp7-14, *Population Trends* 106, winter 2001.
- Performance Innovation Unit, Cabinet Office, *Wiring it Up: Whitehall's management of crosscutting policies and services*, 2000, and *Adding it Up: Improving analysis and modelling in central government*, 2000.

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Post-16 students and part-time jobs: patterns and effect – a report based on the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study

Joan Payne, Policy Studies Institute, London

A study looking at the role of children's part-time jobs and the effect they have on educational performance and the decision to stay on in education after age 16.

Key points

- Over two-fifths of year 12 students and around three-fifths of year 13 students held part-time or casual jobs when surveyed in the spring of the year.
- Only 14 per cent of year 13 students had not had a job at all since the end of year 11.
- In year 12, half of those with jobs worked under 11 hours per week and three-quarters worked under 16 hours. Working hours in year 13 were slightly longer.
- Year 13 students who did not have jobs spent on average three more hours per week working for their qualifications than students with jobs.
- Students were less likely to have a job if they had poor GCSE results, if they did not have a parent in full-time work or if they lived in a region with high unemployment.
- Students were more likely to have a job if they were female, white or on a Level 3 vocational course.
- Students from independent schools and students with highly educated parents were less likely to have jobs than others.
- Educational Maintenance Allowances reduced the probability of taking a job.
- The jobs of year 12 students were nearly all in sales or catering.
- Year 12 students with jobs in spring 2000 had a mean net weekly pay of £39.65 and a mean net hourly pay of £3.52.
- Working more than 15 hours per week in year 12 and working over ten hours per week in year 13 had a serious impact on A-level results.

Introduction

STUDENT INCOMES in years 12 and 13 are of policy interest because they are likely to influence young people's decisions about whether to stay on in education after 16. The most common way in which 16 to 18-year-old students boost their income is to take a part-time job. This report describes the extent and nature of part-time work in years 12 and 13 and its impact on educational performance.

The report is based on Cohorts 9 and 10 of the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS). Each YCS cohort forms a very large, nationally representative sample of young people at the end of compulsory education. Cohort 9 started year 12 in autumn 1997 and Cohort 10 started year 12 in autumn 1999.

Extent of part-time work

Over two-fifths of full-time students had jobs in the spring of year 12. This was about the same proportion as in YCS Cohort 4 nearly ten years earlier. In year 13, almost three-fifths of full-time students had jobs, and five out of six year 13 students who had been in jobs 12 months previously were still working. In total, only 14 per cent of year 13 students had not had a job at all since the end of year 11.

Working hours

Year 12 students with jobs spent on average just under 12 hours per week in employment and 21 hours per week in class. More than half of those with jobs worked ten hours or less per week and another quarter worked between 11 and 15 hours. As a group, year 12 students with jobs spent nearly as many hours working for their qualifications (including time spent both in class and in private study) as students who did not have jobs.

Year 13 students spent on average 4.6 hours longer per week working for their qualifications than year 12 students, and those with jobs also spent on average slight-

ly more hours in employment than those in year 12. In year 13, students who had jobs spent on average three hours less per week working for their qualifications than students without jobs.

Factors associated with paid work in year 12

Statistical modelling revealed the factors that affected the probability of taking a job, after holding constant a wide range of relevant variables. Students with poor GCSE results were a lot less likely to have jobs than students with average GCSE grades, though the probability of having a job fell again somewhat among students with top GCSE grades. Students on Level 3 vocational courses were more likely to have jobs than A-level students, while students on lower level vocational courses or who were doing GCSE re-sits only were less likely to have jobs.

Female students were more likely to have jobs than males, students of Asian origin were much less likely to have jobs than white students and students in the South East, excluding London, were more likely to have jobs than those in other regions, especially regions with above average unemployment rates.

Students whose parents had good educational qualifications were less likely to have jobs than others. Students whose parents were not in full-time employment were less likely to have jobs than those who were not. Students with parents in personal and protective service or sales occupations were more likely to have jobs than those in other occupations.

Students who had attended an independent school in year 11 were less likely to have jobs than students who had attended state schools. Students with Educational Maintenance Allowances (EMAs) were less likely to have jobs than students without EMAs.

The labour market for 16 and 17-year-old students

Well over two-fifths of full-time year 12 students with jobs were in sales occupations

(mostly sales assistants and check-out operators), around a quarter were in unskilled manual occupations (mostly in sales and services, especially in catering and as shelf fillers), and about a fifth were in personal and protective service occupations (mostly in catering occupations). Differences between the jobs held by males and females were not as pronounced as in the non-student workforce.

Young male workers not in full-time education were much more likely than male student workers to be in craft occupations and much less likely to be in personal and protective service, sales and unskilled manual occupations. Young female workers not in full-time education were much more likely than female student workers to be in clerical and secretarial occupations and much less likely to have sales jobs.

Overall, students made up well over 80 per cent of all 16 and 17-year-old workers in sales occupations, well over 70 per cent of all 16 and 17-year-old workers in unskilled manual occupations, and almost 70 per cent of all 16 and 17-year-old workers in personal and protective service occupations. In higher level, clerical and secretarial, and plant and machine operative occupations students formed between a quarter and two-fifths of the 16 and 17-year-old workforce. Only in craft and related occupations was the contribution of the students to the total youth workforce fairly insignificant.

Earnings

Overall mean net weekly pay for year 12 students with jobs was modest: £38.40 in spring 1998 and £39.65 in spring 2000. However, their mean net hourly pay was £3.24 in 1998 and £3.52 in 2000, both comfortably above the minimum wage for 18 to 20-year-olds introduced in April 1999.

Female students with jobs earned on average 14p per hour less than males in 1998 and 16p per hour less in 2000. The mean hourly pay of year 12 students was higher than that of 16 and 17-year-old workers of the same sex and in the same occupational group but not in full-time education.

Impact of part-time jobs on examination results

An earlier analysis of YCS data suggested that year 12 students who did not have jobs were more likely to stay in full-time education until the end of year 13 than year 12 students with jobs. The present report examines the impact of part-time jobs on examination results, given that the students stayed on to year 13.

Statistical modelling showed that, after controlling for a wide range of variables that affect examination results, the negative impact of paid employment on A and AS-level grades was negligible unless students worked long hours. For jobs in year 12, this meant more than 15 hours per week; over 15 hours per week the impact on examination results suddenly became much bigger. In year 13 jobs the critical point was lower, and jobs had a serious impact on results if they took up more than ten hours per week.

The model for achieving Level 3 vocational qualifications was based on a much smaller sample and was less satisfactory. The impact of part-time jobs was not statistically significant overall, though it appeared to be generally negative.

Policy implications

The issue of student incomes needs to be tackled if participation in post-16 education is to be increased. Many students augment their income by part-time jobs, but the report

found clear evidence that working more than ten hours per week in year 12 and more than 15 hours per week in year 13 led to significantly poorer results in A-levels. With the new two-stage A-levels, effects in year 12 could become as serious as in year 13.

Nevertheless students benefit in a number of ways from working part time: the issue is one of the balance between jobs and study. Schools and colleges could give guidance – as many do – on the maximum number of hours that students should spend in part-time jobs, and conforming to this guidance could be made a condition of receiving an EMA (it should be noted that EMAs reduced the probability of taking a part-time job).

There was some evidence that family contacts help students to get jobs, and that certain groups of students find it more difficult to get jobs than others. However, there was no evidence that student workers were exploited in terms of pay.

The report highlights the importance of the student workforce to the UK economy, particularly in sales and other service sector occupations.

Copies of the full report Post-16 students and part-time jobs: patterns and effect – a report based on the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (RR323) and the Research Brief (RB323) are available, free of charge, from DFES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed at www.dfee.gov.uk/research/. Further information about this research can be obtained from Ian Drummond, Room W611, Moorfoot Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail ian.drummond@dfes.gsi.gov.uk

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

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* Currently suspended.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
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	28,935	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	62.8	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
2001	46,832	29,634	28,180	1,453	17,198	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
3 month averages									
Oct-Dec 1999	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	5.8	36.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,493	27,784	1,709	17,051	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,535	27,833	1,702	17,022	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,556	27,881	1,676	17,012	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
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
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,748	29,617	28,075	1,543	17,131	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
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
Feb-Apr	46,811	29,619	28,142	1,478	17,191	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,832	29,634	28,180	1,453	17,198	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Apr-Jun	46,853	29,659	28,175	1,484	17,194	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
May-Jul	46,873	29,646	28,155	1,491	17,227	63.2	60.1	5.0	36.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,894	29,668	28,161	1,507	17,226	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,914	29,663	28,152	1,511	17,251	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Aug-Oct	46,933	29,699	28,179	1,520	17,234	63.3	60.0	5.1	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,953	29,748	28,227	1,522	17,205	63.4	60.1	5.1	36.6
Oct-Dec	46,972	29,777	28,232	1,546	17,195	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Changes Over last 3 months	58	114	80	34	-56	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Per cent	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.3	-0.3				
Over last 12 months	245	216	231	-15	30	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.5	0.7	0.8	-1.0	0.2				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
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
2001	36,554	28,812	27,374	1,438	7,743	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 1999	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
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,705	27,046	1,659	7,596	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9
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
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,473	28,787	27,262	1,525	7,686	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
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
Feb-Apr	36,534	28,798	27,338	1,460	7,736	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,554	28,812	27,374	1,438	7,743	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
Apr-Jun	36,575	28,826	27,357	1,470	7,749	78.9	74.8	5.1	21.2
May-Jul	36,595	28,789	27,311	1,477	7,707	78.7	74.6	5.1	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,615	28,809	27,316	1,493	7,806	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jul-Sep	36,631	28,798	27,300	1,498	7,832	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Aug-Oct	36,646	28,840	27,334	1,506	7,806	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,662	28,871	27,365	1,506	7,790	78.8	74.6	5.2	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,677	28,885	27,354	1,530	7,792	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Changes Over last 3 months	46	86	54	32	-40	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Per cent	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.2	-0.5				
Over last 12 months	225	158	171	-12	66	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Per cent	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.8	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.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
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
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.8
1998	22,547	16,181	15,067	1,114	6,366	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.0
1999									

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active		Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
		1	2								3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSB	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE	
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	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	49.0	7.9	46.8	
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7	
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	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	750	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	
2001	23,915	13,228	12,650	578	10,687	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7	
3-month average	23,805	13,131	12,448	683	10,675	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8	
Oct-Dec 1999	23,810	13,111	12,428	683	10,699	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.8	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,814	13,140	12,457	682	10,674	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,818	13,155	12,472	683	10,663	55.2	52.4	5.2	44.8	
Jan-Mar 2000	23,822	13,150	12,479	671	10,672	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8	
Feb-Apr	23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8	
Mar-May (Spr)	23,831	13,172	12,538	635	10,658	55.3	52.6	4.8	44.8	
Apr-Jun	23,835	13,192	12,564	627	10,643	55.3	52.7	4.8	44.8	
May-Jul	23,839	13,205	12,581	624	10,634	55.4	52.8	4.7	44.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,855	13,214	12,574	640	10,641	55.4	52.7	4.8	44.8	
Jul-Sep	23,863	13,202	12,552	650	10,660	55.3	52.6	4.9	44.8	
Aug-Oct	23,870	13,174	12,548	626	10,696	55.2	52.6	4.7	44.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,877	13,163	12,551	612	10,714	55.1	52.6	4.6	44.8	
Oct-Dec	23,884	13,198	12,598	600	10,687	55.3	52.7	4.5	44.8	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,892	13,190	12,604	586	10,702	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,899	13,170	12,593	578	10,729	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.8	
Jan-Mar 2001	23,907	13,207	12,624	583	10,700	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8	
Feb-Apr	23,915	13,228	12,650	578	10,687	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.8	
Mar-May (Spr)	23,922	13,253	12,671	582	10,669	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.8	
Apr-Jun	23,929	13,225	12,652	573	10,705	55.3	52.9	4.3	44.8	
May-Jul	23,937	13,215	12,635	580	10,721	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,944	13,205	12,619	586	10,740	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.8	
Jul-Sep	23,952	13,230	12,648	594	10,722	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8	
Aug-Oct	23,960	13,267	12,673	594	10,693	55.4	52.9	4.5	44.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,967	13,284	12,677	608	10,683	55.4	52.9	4.6	44.8	
Oct-Dec	23,974	13,301	12,681	622	10,674	55.4	52.9	4.6	44.8	
Changes Over last 3 months	23	80	58	21	-57	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.3	
Percent	0.1	0.6	0.5	3.6	-0.5					
Over last 12 months	91	121	125	-4	-31	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	
Percent	0.4	0.9	1.0	-0.7	-0.3					
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTL	
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.1	
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.1	
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.1	
1992	16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	28.1	
1993	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	28.1	
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	28.1	
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	28.1	
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.1	
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.1	
1998	17,174	12,359	11,662	697	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.1	
1999	17,234	12,501	11,825	676	4,734	72.5	68.6	5.4	28.1	
2000	17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2	5.1	28.1	
2001	17,399	12,675	12,106	570	4,724	72.9	69.6	4.5	28.1	
3-month averages	17,268	12,584	11,914	670	4,683	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.1	
Oct-Dec 1999	17,273	12,558	11,889	669	4,714	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.1	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,558	11,889	668	4,702	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.1	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,282	12,598	11,927	672	4,684	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.1	
Jan-Mar 2000	17,287	12,597	11,937	660	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.2	27.1	
Feb-Apr	17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2	5.1	27.1	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,297	12,616	11,992	624	4,681	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1	
Apr-Jun	17,301	12,634	12,017	618	4,667	73.0	69.5	4.9	27.1	
May-Jul	17,307	12,646	12,031	614	4,661	73.1	69.5	4.9	27.1	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,324	12,659	12,028	632	4,665	73.1	69.4	5.0	26.9	
Jul-Sep	17,334	12,652	12,011	641	4,682	73.0	69.3	5.1	27.0	
Aug-Oct	17,343	12,619	12,002	617	4,725	72.8	69.2	4.9	27.2	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,352	12,609	12,006	602	4,743	72.7	69.2	4.8	27.3	
Oct-Dec	17,362	12,644	12,054	590	4,717	72.8	69.4	4.7	27.2	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,362	12,644	12,054	590	4,717	72.8	69.4	4.6	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	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,399	12,675	12,106	570	4,724	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1	
Apr-Jun	17,408	12,697	12,123	574	4,711	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1	
May-Jul	17,418	12,652	12,085	567	4,765	72.6	69.4	4.5	27.4	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,427	12,638	12,065	573	4,789	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5	
Jul-Sep	17,434	12,626	12,047	579	4,808	72.4	69.1	4.6	27.6	
Aug-Oct	17,441	12,656	12,081	576	4,784	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,448	12,680	12,096	585	4,768	72.7	69.3	4.6	27.3	
Oct-Dec	17,455	12,692	12,093	599	4,763	72.7	69.3	4.7	27.3	
Changes Over last 3 months	21	66	46	20	-45	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.3	
Percent	0.1	0.5	0.4	3.4	-0.9					
Over last 12 months	103	84	87	-3	19	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
Percent	0.6	0.7	0.7	-0.5	0.4					

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 ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
		1	2								3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	MGUE	MGUK			
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	37.4	
1994	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	10.3	37.3	
1995	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6</	

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
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	27.4
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
2001	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.0
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 1999	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov 99-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
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,341	15,323	1,018	6,406	71.8	67.4	6.2	28.2
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	28.1
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	72.1	67.9	5.8	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,837	16,392	15,461	931	6,445	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Oct-Dec	22,850	16,390	15,478	912	6,460	71.7	67.7	5.6	28.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,864	16,403	15,474	929	6,461	71.7	67.7	5.7	28.1
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
Feb-Apr	22,904	16,345	15,441	904	6,559	71.4	67.4	5.5	28.5
Mar-May (Spr)	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.5
Apr-Jun	22,931	16,347	15,458	889	6,584	71.3	67.4	5.4	28.7
May-Jul	22,944	16,428	15,508	920	6,516	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,957	16,577	15,613	963	6,381	72.2	68.0	5.8	27.8
Jul-Sep	22,969	16,596	15,638	957	6,374	72.3	68.1	5.8	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,981	16,542	15,601	941	6,439	72.0	67.9	5.7	28.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,993	16,500	15,585	915	6,493	71.8	67.8	5.5	28.3
Oct-Dec	23,005	16,494	15,583	911	6,510	71.7	67.7	5.5	28.3
Changes Over last 12 months	155	104	105	0	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI		
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.2
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	15.9
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
2000	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.8
2001	19,155	16,045	15,194	851	3,110	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 1999	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	15.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	15.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,042	15,029	1,012	2,972	84.4	79.0	6.3	15.6
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,065	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.7
May-Jul	19,032	16,075	15,134	942	2,957	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,184	15,214	970	2,854	85.0	79.9	6.0	15.0
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,224	15,252	972	2,844	85.1	80.0	6.0	14.9
Aug-Oct	19,078	16,175	15,221	955	2,903	84.8	79.8	5.9	15.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,089	16,107	15,181	923	2,982	84.4	79.5	5.7	15.6
Oct-Dec	19,100	16,111	15,208	903	2,989	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,111	16,131	15,211	920	2,980	84.4	79.6	5.7	15.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,122	16,100	15,157	943	3,022	84.2	79.3	5.9	15.8
Jan-Mar 2001	19,133	16,090	15,164	927	3,043	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
Feb-Apr	19,144	16,075	15,178	896	3,070	84.0	79.3	5.6	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	19,155	16,045	15,194	851	3,110	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
Apr-Jun	19,167	16,066	15,185	881	3,101	83.8	79.2	5.5	16.2
May-Jul	19,177	16,137	15,225	912	3,040	84.1	79.4	5.7	15.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,188	16,292	15,335	956	2,896	84.9	79.9	5.9	15.1
Jul-Sep	19,197	16,309	15,358	951	2,888	85.0	80.0	5.8	15.0
Aug-Oct	19,205	16,256	15,321	935	2,949	84.8	79.8	5.8	15.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,214	16,207	15,299	908	3,007	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Oct-Dec	19,222	16,191	15,287	904	3,030	84.2	79.5	5.6	15.8
Changes Over last 12 months	122	80	79	1	41	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>				

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 7533 6094

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
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	11,003	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,089	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
2001	23,915	13,153	12,607	546	10,762	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 1999	23,805	13,147	12,488	660	10,658	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,095	12,443						

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 1998.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Oct-Dec 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)	28,232	±161	80	±117	231	±208
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,546	±51	34	±54	-15	±70
ILO unemployment rate	5.2%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,777	±158	114	±115	216	±204
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±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

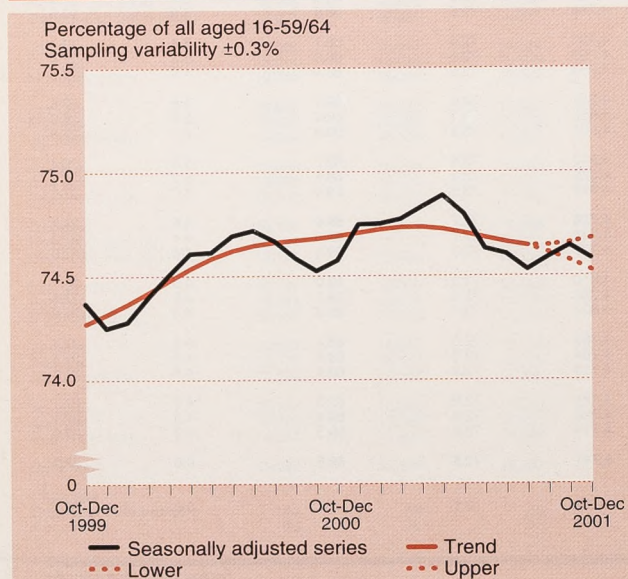
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this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

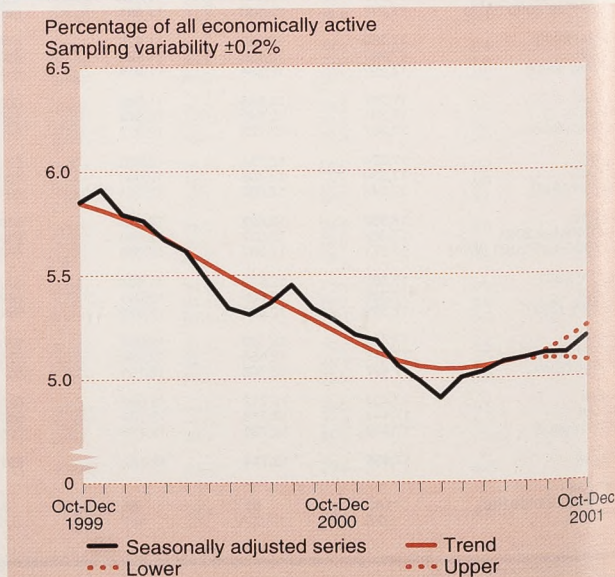
There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

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

Employment



ILO unemployment



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.2

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Oct-Dec 1993	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	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,806	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,778	9.7
May-Jul	25,833	70.9	2,748	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,858	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,882	71.0	2,684	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,905	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,618	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,976	71.1	2,566	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	2,523	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,513	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,504	8.7
May-Jul	26,163	71.4	2,495	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,487	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.7	2,470	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,460	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,449	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,336	71.8	2,437	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,353	71.8	2,425	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	26,419	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,443	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	26,553	72.2	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,602	72.3	2,286	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	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	26,822	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	2,069	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,039	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,010	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,981	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	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	27,162	73.3	1,860	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,185	73.4	1,846	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,211	73.4	1,840	6.3
Mar-May	27,238	73.5	1,834	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,268	73.5	1,831	6.3
May-Jul	27,300	73.6	1,829	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,334	73.6	1,828	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,369	73.7	1,826	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,403	73.8	1,825	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,436	73.8	1,823	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,466	73.9	1,821	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,492	73.9	1,820	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,514	73.9	1,817	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,534	73.9	1,813	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,553	74.0	1,806	6.1
Mar-May	27,571	74.0	1,796	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,592	74.0	1,784	6.1
May-Jul	27,614	74.1	1,771	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,640	74.1	1,759	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,667	74.1	1,749	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,694	74.2	1,740	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,722	74.2	1,732	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,749	74.3	1,724	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,777	74.3	1,715	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,806	74.4	1,704	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,837	74.4	1,691	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,867	74.5	1,676	5.7
Mar-May	27,896	74.5	1,659	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,924	74.6	1,642	5.6
May-Jul	27,948	74.6	1,625	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,968	74.6	1,609	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,986	74.7	1,594	5.4
Aug-Oct	28,003	74.7	1,578	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,020	74.7	1,562	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,038	74.7	1,544	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,057	74.7	1,527	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,078	74.7	1,512	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,098	74.7	1,500	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,117	74.7	1,492	5.1
Mar-May	28,133	74.7	1,488	5.0
Apr-Jun	28,148	74.7	1,490	5.0
May-Jul	28,162	74.7	1,495	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,175	74.7	1,502	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,189	74.6	1,511	5.1
Aug-Oct	28,204	74.6	1,520	5.1
Sep-Nov	28,218	74.6	1,529	5.1
Oct-Dec 2001	28,233	74.6	1,539	5.2

a Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-15, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

b Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.

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

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	September	29,106	15,612	13,495
	December	29,155	15,592	13,563
2000	March	29,161	15,576	13,584
	June	29,233	15,685	13,548
	September	29,300	15,707	13,593
	December	29,408	15,809	13,599
2001	March	29,417	15,818	13,599
	June	29,461	15,828	13,633
	September	29,416	15,787	13,628
Change on quarter		-45	-40	-5
Percent		-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Change on year		116	80	36
Percent		0.4	0.5	0.3

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
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 ^c	980.0	748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
	May	975.7	743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.7
	June ^e	963.1	733.8	229.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July	951.6	727.0	224.6	3.2	4.4	1.6
	August	947.0	724.7	222.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
	September ^c	946.8	722.4	224.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
	October	954.3	726.2	228.1	3.2	4.4	1.7
	November	960.3	729.4	230.9	3.2	4.5	1.7
	December ^{c,R}	961.9	729.5	232.4	3.2	4.5	1.7
2002	January P	951.3	721.6	229.7	3.2	4.4	1.7
Change on month		-10.6	-7.9	-2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-1.1	-1.1	-1.2			
Change on year		-55.0	-47.2	-7.8	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Percent		-5.5	-6.1	-3.3			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^e	
		Average Earnings Index (3-month average) ^d	Headline rate			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
2000	December R	128.3	4.5	2001	January	224.9	
2001	January R	128.0	4.5		February	233.2	
	February R	131.0	5.3		March	232.8	
	March	128.5	5.0		April	237.6	
	April	128.7	5.2				
	May	128.8	4.5				
	June	129.5	4.7				
	July	129.7	4.6				
	August	130.4	4.5				
	September	130.8	4.3				
	October R	131.1	4.3				
	November R	131.2	4.1				
	December P	130.8	3.3				
Change on month		-0.4	-0.8				
Change on year		2.5	-1.2				

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

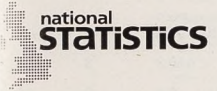
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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 Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.
 d The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.
 e Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and the Employment Service will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon - as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.
 R Revised
 P Provisional

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2

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A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (October to December 2001)																		
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female			All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
North East	2,033	1,189	74.0	655	533	1,101	68.5	597	72.0	504	64.6	88	7.4	58	8.8	30	5.6		
North West	5,371	3,293	76.5	1,812	1,481	3,117	72.4	1,701	76.1	1,416	68.2	176	5.4	111	6.1	65	4.4		
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,975	2,456	77.5	1,376	1,080	2,330	73.4	1,292	77.9	1,038	68.4	126	5.1	84	6.1	42	3.9		
East Midlands	3,339	2,132	80.1	1,182	951	2,034	76.3	1,129	81.1	905	71.0	99	4.6	53	4.5	46	4.8		
West Midlands	4,185	2,648	79.0	1,498	1,150	2,504	74.6	1,406	80.2	1,098	68.3	145	5.5	92	6.2	52	4.6		
East	4,315	2,858	82.6	1,578	1,280	2,748	79.4	1,525	85.4	1,223	72.8	110	3.8	52	3.3	58	4.5		
London	5,750	3,742	76.6	2,107	1,635	3,471	71.0	1,936	76.8	1,535	64.6	271	7.2	171	8.1	100	6.1		
South East	6,412	4,303	83.1	2,379	1,925	4,161	80.3	2,301	85.9	1,860	74.1	142	3.3	77	3.3	65	3.4		
South West	3,949	2,529	82.2	1,372	1,156	2,438	79.2	1,323	83.2	1,115	74.8	91	3.6	49	3.6	42	3.6		
England	39,329	25,151	79.3	13,960	11,191	23,903	75.3	13,211	80.3	10,692	69.8	1,247	5.0	749	5.4	499	4.5		
Wales	2,320	1,328	73.1	733	596	1,249	68.7	686	72.7	563	64.2	79	6.0	47	6.4	32	5.4		
Scotland	4,046	2,548	78.7	1,377	1,171	2,375	73.2	1,266	76.3	1,109	69.9	173	6.8	111	8.1	63	5.3		
Great Britain	45,696	29,027	79.0	16,069	12,958	27,527	74.8	15,162	79.6	12,365	69.5	1,500	5.2	906	5.6	594	4.6		
Northern Ireland	1,276	750	71.1	424	326	705	66.7	393	72.7	312	60.3	46	6.1	32	7.5	14	4.3		
United Kingdom	46,972	29,777	78.8	16,493	13,284	28,232	74.6	15,555	79.4	12,677	69.3	1,546	5.2	938	5.7	606	4.6		

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (October to December 2001)																		
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female			All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
North East	1	6	0.2	4	2	0	-0.2	-3	-0.5	3	0.1	6	0.5	7	1.0	-1	-0.2		
North West	3	39	0.8	3	36	31	0.6	-3	-0.1	35	1.4	7	0.2	6	0.3	1	0.0		
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	-10	-0.4	-1	-9	-1	-0.2	3	0.2	-4	-0.5	-10	-0.4	-5	-0.3	-5	-0.4		
East Midlands	5	6	0.1	1	5	6	0.1	4	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	-2	-0.2	3	0.3		
West Midlands	3	33	0.7	13	20	35	0.8	18	0.8	17	0.9	-1	-0.1	-5	-0.4	3	0.2		
East	8	14	0.3	5	9	15	0.4	9	0.4	6	0.4	-1	0.0	-4	-0.3	3	0.2		
London	9	23	0.2	10	13	-5	-0.4	-9	-0.6	4	-0.1	28	0.7	19	0.9	9	0.5		
South East	12	8	-0.1	7	1	12	0.0	12	0.0	0	0.0	-4	-0.1	-5	-0.2	1	0.0		
South West	8	12	0.2	5	6	11	0.1	7	0.4	4	-0.1	1	0.0	-2	-0.1	2	0.2		
England	51	131	0.2	48	82	104	0.1	38	0.0	65	0.3	27	0.1	10	0.1	17	0.1		
Wales	2	4	0.3	-2	7	-3	0.0	-1	-0.1	-2	0.1	7	0.5	-1	-0.1	-2	-0.2		
Scotland	2	-4	-0.1	-3	-1	-6	-0.2	-7	-0.4	1	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.3	-2	-0.2		
Great Britain	56	131	0.2	43	88	95	0.1	30	0.0	65	0.2	36	0.1	13	0.1	23	0.1		
Northern Ireland	3	-17	-2.0	-9	-8	-15	-1.8	-8	-1.9	-7	-1.6	-2	-0.1	0	0.1	-2	-0.4		
United Kingdom	58	114	0.1	35	80	80	0.1	22	-0.1	58	0.2	34	0.1	13	0.1	21	0.1		

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (October to December 2001)																		
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female			All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
North East	1	3	0.1	-12	15	10	0.6	-6	-0.8	17	2.1	-8	-0.7	-5	-0.6	-2	-0.6		
North West	7	16	-0.1	-3	20	12	-0.2	-10	-0.7	22	0.4	4	0.1	6	0.4	-2	-0.2		
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	-41	-1.5	0	-41	-13	-0.6	10	0.4	-24	-1.7	-27	-1.0	-10	-0.8	-17	-1.4		
East Midlands	20	22	0.3	-1	23	23	0.3	6	-0.4	17	1.1	-1	-0.1	-6	-0.5	6	0.5		
West Midlands	10	37	0.7	28	9	49	1.1	35	1.7	14	0.5	-12	-0.5	-7	-0.6	-5	-0.5		
East	30	18	-0.1	12	5	8	-0.4	19	0.5	-11	-1.3	10	0.3	-7	-0.4	16	1.2		
London	62	94	0.6	45	49	77	0.3	26	-0.3	51	0.9	16	0.3	18	0.7	-2	-0.3		
South East	52	54	0.1	42	12	53	0.1	43	0.4	11	-0.2	1	0.0	-1	-0.1	2	0.1		
South West	29	29	-0.2	0	29	36	0.1	9	-0.3	27	0.5	-7	-0.3	-9	-0.6	2	0.1		
England	221	232	0.0	111	121	256	0.1	132	0.1	124	0.1	-24	-0.1	-21	-0.2	-3	-0.1		
Wales	8	-12	-0.9	-13	1	-10	-0.7	-5	-0.7	-5	-0.7	-2	-0.1	-8	-0.9	6	1.0		
Scotland	7	-6	-0.2	-5	-1	-17	-0.6	-20	-1.3	3	0.1	11	0.4	15	1.1	-4	-0.3		
Great Britain	236	213	0.0	93	121	228	0.0	106	-0.1	121	0.1	-15	-0.1	-14	-0.1	-1	0.0		
Northern Ireland	9	2	-0.3	2	1	3	-0.2	-1	-0.5	4	0.1	-1	-0.1	3	0.6	-3	-1.0		
United Kingdom	245	216	-0.1	94	121	231	0.0	106	-0.1	125	0.1	-15	-0.1	-11	-0.1	-4	-0.1		

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.

Note: 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 (September 2001); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (January 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies ^d (January 2002)				
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%)^{a}
North East	1,034	534	500	61.0	5.3	49.1	8.0	11.9	2.2								
North West	3,176	1,708	1,469	121.2	3.7	94.6	5.3	26.6	1.7								
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,322	1,222	1,100	90.8	3.7	70.1	5.3	20.7	1.9								
East Midlands	1,973	1,059	914	59.5	3.0	44.0	4.1	15.5	1.7								
West Midlands	2,580	1,391	1,189	95.6	3.6	73.0	5.0	22.6	1.9								
East	2,556	1,398	1,157	54.5	2.1	40.0	2.8	14.5	1.2								
London	4,591	2,527	2,064	162.3	3.5	117.7	4.6	44.6	2.1								
South East	4,093	2,203	1,889	66.8	1.6	49.6	2.2	17.2	0.9								
South West	2,413	1,274	1,139	50.1	2.0	37.1	2.7	13.0	1.2								
England	24,827	13,348	11,479	762.0	3.0	575.4	4.1	186.6	1.6								
Wales	1,226	632	594	47.8	3.7	37.1	5.4	10.7	1.7								
Scotland	2,461	1,247	1,214	103.6	4.1	80.4	5.9	23.2	2.0								
Great Britain	28,514	15,227	13,287	913.4	3.1	692.9	4.3	220.5	1.6								
Northern Ireland	752	406	346	37.9	4.8	28.7	6.5	9.2	2.7								
United Kingdom	29,266	15,633	13,633	951.3	3.2	721.6	4.4	229.7	1.7								

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys						Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system				
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on June 2001); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (change on December 2001)						Jobcentre vacancies ^d (change on December 2001)				
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level														

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
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
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	2,692	611	1,149
1995	26,100	22,312	3,364	139	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,431	2,734	630	1,233
1996	26,412	22,730	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,656	649	1,297
1997	26,916	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	1,193
2001	28,180	24,760	3,171	97	153	21,161	7,020	18,544	6,215	2,513	658	1,182
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 2000	28,001	24,622	3,144	102	132	20,997	7,003	18,427	6,196	2,474	670	1,197
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,075	24,667	3,167	101	140	21,039	7,035	18,443	6,224	2,495	672	1,200
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,088	24,674	3,179	98	137	21,051	7,037	18,448	6,226	2,506	673	1,179
Jan-Mar 2001	28,101	24,670	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	7,015	18,519	6,203	2,507	666	1,163
Mar-May (Spr)	28,180	24,760	3,171	97	153	21,161	7,020	18,544	6,215	2,513	658	1,182
Apr-Jun	28,175	24,773	3,161	95	146	21,158	7,018	18,545	6,228	2,512	648	1,169
May-Jul	28,155	24,756	3,157	95	147	21,148	7,007	18,547	6,209	2,499	658	1,159
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,161	24,751	3,180	95	136	21,203	6,959	18,583	6,167	2,522	658	1,143
Jul-Sep												
Aug-Oct	28,152	24,732	3,201	94	125	21,191	6,961	18,558	6,174	2,540	661	1,142
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,179	24,778	3,193	93	115	21,206	6,973	18,590	6,188	2,530	663	1,123
Oct-Dec	28,227	24,821	3,183	101	122	21,225	7,001	18,624	6,197	2,510	672	1,125
Changes												
Over last 3 months	80	77	-4	10	-2	22	58	53	24	-28	24	6
Percent	0.3	0.3	-0.1	10.4	-1.6	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	-1.1	3.6	0.6
Over last 12 months	231	186	53	2	-10	215	16	184	2	38	14	-9
Percent	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.0	-7.4	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.6	2.2	-7.1
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRD	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBV
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	2,554	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	532
1997	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	538
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	994	2,148	271	539
1999	15,210	12,680	2,386	36	108	13,837	1,373	11,637	1,043	2,129	258	538
2000	15,409	12,972	2,310	38	90	14,012	1,397	11,909	1,063	2,039	271	536
2001	15,530	13,045	2,349	36	100	14,121	1,410	11,950	1,095	2,100	249	498
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 2000	15,449	13,014	2,319	35	81	14,043	1,406	11,920	1,094	2,062	256	505
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	15,476	13,007	2,343	36	91	14,056	1,421	11,902	1,105	2,088	255	517
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,484	13,009	2,359	38	89	14,054	1,430	11,886	1,113	2,103	256	495
Jan-Mar 2001	15,508	13,011	2,362	37	98	14,071	1,437	11,893	1,117	2,110	252	499
Feb-Apr	15,518	13,023	2,360	37	98	14,097	1,421	11,924	1,117	2,105	255	495
Mar-May (Spr)	15,530	13,045	2,349	36	100	14,121	1,410	11,950	1,095	2,100	249	498
Apr-Jun	15,504	13,036	2,335	34	98	14,108	1,396	11,946	1,090	2,092	243	491
May-Jul	15,503	13,039	2,332	32	100	14,098	1,405	11,947	1,092	2,080	252	493
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,526	13,049	2,355	32	90	14,120	1,406	11,955	1,094	2,100	256	493
Jul-Sep												
Aug-Oct	15,533	13,044	2,375	31	83	14,122	1,411	11,941	1,104	2,120	256	492
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,531	13,054	2,375	30	73	14,115	1,417	11,942	1,111	2,117	258	493
Oct-Dec	15,554	13,076	2,368	33	77	14,118	1,436	11,957	1,119	2,102	266	493
Changes												
Over last 3 months	22	14	9	3	-5	-22	44	-5	19	-15	24	3
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.4	10.8	-6.3	-0.2	3.1	0.0	1.7	-0.7	9.4	0.7
Over last 12 months	106	44	66	-1	-3	57	49	15	29	43	23	-40
Percent	0.7	0.3	2.8	-2.9	-4.0	0.4	3.5	0.1	2.6	2.1	9.1	-7.9
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBW
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	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	745
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	411	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	82	6,736	5,424	6,264	4,891	423	448	663
1999	12,350	11,404	828	64	54	6,881	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
2001	12,650	11,715	823	60	53	7,040	5,610	6,495	5,120	413	413	694
3-month averages												
Oct-Dec 2000	12,551	11,608	825	57	51	6,954	5,597	6,506	5,102	412	413	692
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	12,598	11,660	824	65	49	6,984	5,615	6,541	5,120	407	417	693
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (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
Mar-May (Spr)	12,650	11,715	823	60	53	7,040	5,610	6,595	5,120	413	413	694
Apr-Jun	12,671	11,737	825	61	48	7,050	5,622	6,599	5,138	420	406	698
May-Jul	12,652	11,717	825	63	47	7,050	5,601	6,600	5,117	419	406	697
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,635	11,702	825	64	45	7,083	5,552	6,628	5,073	423	402	677
Jul-Sep												
Aug-Oct	12,619	11,688	826	64	42	7,069	5,550	6,617	5,071	421	405	680
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,648	11,725	818	63	42	7,092	5,556	6,648	5,076	412	406	665
Oct-Dec	12,673	11,745	815	68	45	7,107	5,566	6,666	5,079	408	406	670
Changes												
Over last 3 months	58	62	-14	6	3	44	14	57	5	-13	-1	3
Percent	0.5	0.5	-1.7	10.2	7.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.1	-3.1	-0.1	0.5
Over last 12 months	125	142	-13	3	-7	158	-33	168	-26	-4	-9	-10
Percent	1.0	1.2	-1.6	4.6	-12.8	2.3	-0.6	2.6	-0.5	-1.0	-2.2	-1.4

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=21+23+24+25; 20=9+11; 14=13/2; 16=15/3; 22=21/20.

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	698	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
2001	28,180	27,374	665	3,363	6,873	10,518	5,955	807
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	28,001	27,184	654	3,322	6,942	10,429	5,836	817
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,075	27,262	667	3,341	6,938	10,459	5,857	813
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
Feb-Apr	28,142	27,338	665	3,352	6,882	10,508	5,932	804
Mar-May (Spr)	28,180	27,374	665	3,363	6,873	10,518	5,955	807
Apr-Jun	28,175	27,357	661	3,399	6,847	10,500	5,950	819
May-Jul	28,155	27,311	655	3,382	6,811	10,513	5,949	844
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,161	27,316	649	3,391	6,781	10,522	5,973	845
Jul-Sep	28,152	27,300	654	3,372	6,757	10,553	5,963	851
Aug-Oct	28,179	27,334	666	3,392	6,756	10,548	5,973	845
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,227	27,365	670	3,412	6,733	10,550	5,999	861
Oct-Dec	28,232	27,354	669	3,415	6,698	10,562	6,009	877
Changes								
Over last 3 months	80	54	15	43	-59	10	46	26
Percent	0.3	0.2	2.3	1.3	-0.9	0.1	0.8	3.0
Over last 12 months	231	171	15	92	-244	134	173	60
Percent	0.8	0.6	2.3	2.8	-3.5	1.3	3.0	7.4
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	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	14,562	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
2001	15,530	15,268	331	1,802	3,869	5,717	3,548	262
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	15,449	15,177	325	1,784	3,902	5,684	3,482	272
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	15,476	15,208	331	1,792	3,898	5,693	3,494	268
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
Feb-Apr	15,518	15,257	334	1,794	3,875	5,718	3,535	261
Mar-May (Spr)	15,530	15,268	331	1,802	3,869	5,717	3,548	262
Apr-Jun	15,504	15,234	327	1,823	3,848	5,697	3,539	270
May-Jul	15,503	15,226	323	1,819	3,830	5,716	3,537	278
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,526	15,251	332	1,825	3,816	5,714	3,565	275
Jul-Sep	15,533	15,253	335	1,810	3,807	5,742	3,559	280
Aug-Oct	15,531	15,253	339	1,811	3,804	5,735	3,564	278
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,554	15,270	342	1,823	3,788	5,734	3,582	284
Oct-Dec	15,555	15,261	341	1,825	3,773	5,747	3,576	294
Changes								
Over last 3 months	22	8	6	14	-34	5	17	14
Percent	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.8	-0.9	0.1	0.5	5.0
Over last 12 months	106	84	16	40	-129	63	93	22
Percent	0.7	0.6	4.9	2.3	-3.3	1.1	2.7	8.0
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	4,584	2,235	526
2000	12,504	11,966	338	1,549	3,074	4,682	2,323	538
2001	12,650	12,106	334	1,560	3,004	4,801	2,407	544
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	12,551	12,006	329	1,538	3,041	4,745	2,353	545
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	12,598	12,054	336	1,548	3,041	4,766	2,363	545
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
Feb-Apr	12,624	12,081	331	1,557	3,007	4,790	2,397	542
Mar-May (Spr)	12,650	12,106	334	1,560	3,004	4,801	2,407	544
Apr-Jun	12,671	12,123	334	1,576	2,999	4,803	2,411	548
May-Jul	12,652	12,085	332	1,563	2,981	4,797	2,412	567
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,635	12,065	317	1,567	2,965	4,808	2,408	570
Jul-Sep	12,619	12,047	320	1,562	2,950	4,810	2,405	572
Aug-Oct	12,648	12,081	326	1,580	2,951	4,814	2,409	567
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,673	12,096	329	1,589	2,945	4,816	2,417	577
Oct-Dec	12,677	12,093	329	1,590	2,925	4,815	2,433	584
Changes								
Over last 3 months	58	46	9	28	-25	5	29	12
Percent	0.5	0.4	2.8	1.8	-0.8	0.1	1.2	2.1
Over last 12 months	125	87	-1	52	-115	70	80	39
Percent	1.0	0.7	-0.2	3.4	-3.8	1.5	3.4	7.1

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^a 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
	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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
2001	60.2	74.9	45.5	67.4	80.5	82.1	68.0	7.8
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	59.9	74.6	45.2	66.9	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	60.1	74.7	46.0	67.2	80.6	82.1	67.3	7.9
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
Feb-Apr	60.1	74.8	45.6	67.3	80.5	82.1	67.9	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.9	45.5	67.4	80.5	82.1	68.0	7.8
Apr-Jun	60.1	74.8	45.2	68.1	80.4	81.8	67.9	8.0
May-Jul	60.1	74.6	44.8	67.7	80.2	81.8	67.8	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.1	74.6	44.3	67.8	80.0	81.7	67.9	8.2
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.5	44.5	67.3	79.9	81.8	67.8	8.3
Aug-Oct	60.0	74.6	45.2	67.6	80.1	81.7	67.8	8.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.1	74.6	45.5	67.9	80.0	81.6	68.0	8.4
Oct-Dec	60.1	74.6	45.3	67.9	79.8	81.6	68.1	8.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	-0.7	-0.4	0.9	0.6
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	64.1	75.1	42.6	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.2	83.7	85.5	64.4	7.

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

	Employment				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^e	Workforce jobs ^f	
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Not seasonally adjusted									
1998	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DY DA
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	28,498
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	12,633	1,628	12,267	5,860	3,467	209	124	28,700
Jun	12,719	1,664	12,378	5,888	25,097	3,513	208	123	28,941
Sep	12,877	1,698	12,506	5,943	25,383	3,432	208	131	29,153
Dec	12,919	1,680	12,598	6,008	25,517	3,424	208	129	29,278
2000	Mar	12,789	1,684	12,494	5,965	3,412	208	123	29,026
Jun	12,953	1,726	12,523	5,929	25,476	3,423	207	114	29,219
Sep	13,016	1,758	12,603	5,920	25,618	3,397	205	123	29,343
Dec	13,134	1,778	12,674	6,016	25,809	3,392	206	121	29,528
2001	Mar	13,006	1,730	12,562	5,946	3,392	206	114	29,279
Jun	13,072	1,757	12,624	5,969	25,696	3,426	204	110	29,437
Sep	13,081	1,768	12,686	6,018	25,767	3,403	203	96	29,469
UNITED KINGDOM									
Seasonally adjusted									
1998	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DY ZN	LOJX	LOJU	LY DC
Mar	12,489	1,573	12,214	5,540	24,703	3,563	210	151	28,826
Jun	12,529	1,549	12,192	5,464	24,722	3,499	210	133	28,963
Sep	12,610	1,529	12,238	5,435	24,848	3,481	210	129	29,067
Dec	12,591	1,580	12,242	5,792	24,833	3,492	210	121	29,056
1999	Mar	12,710	1,647	12,336	5,874	3,464	208	123	29,041
Jun	12,735	1,669	12,395	5,919	25,130	3,487	209	130	29,056
Sep	12,843	1,703	12,489	5,967	25,332	3,436	209	129	29,106
Dec	12,855	1,653	12,529	5,942	25,385	3,438	208	124	29,155
2000	Mar	12,863	1,702	12,559	5,976	3,409	207	122	29,161
Jun	12,970	1,732	12,540	5,960	25,510	3,397	207	119	29,233
Sep	12,984	1,761	12,584	5,943	25,568	3,403	206	122	29,300
Dec	13,071	1,753	12,610	5,953	25,681	3,405	206	117	29,408
2001	Mar	13,080	1,748	12,627	5,956	3,392	205	114	29,417
Jun	13,089	1,762	12,641	5,999	25,729	3,413	204	114	29,461
Sep	13,050	1,768	12,666	6,038	25,716	3,399	204	96	29,416
GREAT BRITAIN									
Not seasonally adjusted									
1998	DY CA		DY CB		DY CM	DY CT	DY CU	DY DE	DY DF
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	12,325	1,577	11,954	5,711	3,379	209	111	27,978
Jun	12,408	1,613	12,065	5,738	24,473	3,427	208	111	28,220
Sep	12,563	1,646	12,189	5,792	24,753	3,346	208	119	28,425
Dec	12,602	1,626	12,275	5,852	24,877	3,338	208	116	28,540
2000	Mar	12,474	1,632	12,174	5,812	3,326	208	111	28,293
Jun	12,637	1,673	12,201	5,775	24,838	3,330	207	103	28,477
Sep	12,697	1,705	12,282	5,767	24,979	3,304	205	111	28,599
Dec	12,814	1,722	12,347	5,858	25,161	3,299	206	107	28,773
2001	Mar	12,688	1,675	12,236	5,788	3,298	206	101	28,529
Jun	12,753	1,702	12,299	5,811	25,052	3,332	204	99	28,687
Sep	12,763	1,713	12,360	5,861	25,123	3,309	203	82	28,717
GREAT BRITAIN									
Seasonally adjusted									
1998	DY CF		DY CG		DY CN	DY ZO	LOJW	LOJT	DY DH
Mar	12,185	1,524	11,907	5,394	24,092	3,472	210	134	27,908
Jun	12,225	1,499	11,883	5,317	24,108	3,411	210	118	27,847
Sep	12,304	1,479	11,927	5,290	24,231	3,393	210	114	27,948
Dec	12,284	1,528	11,931	5,642	24,214	3,404	210	106	27,935
1999	Mar	12,401	1,596	12,023	5,725	3,377	208	110	28,119
Jun	12,424	1,617	12,081	5,769	24,504	3,402	209	118	28,233
Sep	12,529	1,652	12,171	5,817	24,701	3,351	209	117	28,377
Dec	12,540	1,599	12,210	5,786	24,749	3,352	208	112	28,422
2000	Mar	12,546	1,649	12,239	5,822	3,323	207	110	28,426
Jun	12,653	1,678	12,217	5,805	24,871	3,304	207	108	28,490
Sep	12,666	1,707	12,262	5,789	24,928	3,310	206	110	28,554
Dec	12,752	1,697	12,285	5,795	25,037	3,312	206	103	28,658
2001	Mar	12,760	1,693	12,300	5,798	3,299	205	101	28,666
Jun	12,770	1,707	12,314	5,842	25,084	3,318	204	103	28,709
Sep	12,732	1,713	12,339	5,882	25,071	3,305	204	82	28,662

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

a Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
b Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.
c Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
d HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
e Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series).
f Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

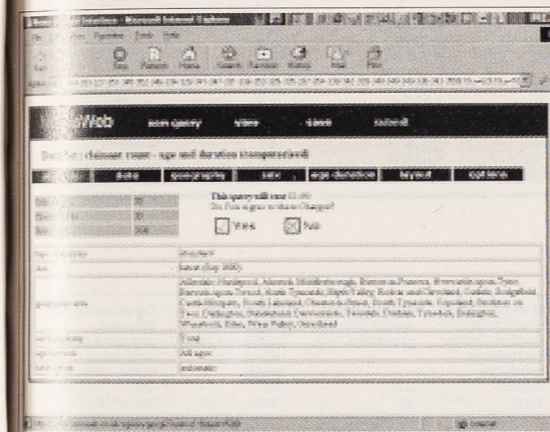
R Revised

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

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B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs		All employee jobs		All employee jobs		All employee jobs	
		unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1989 Jun		23,990	23,990	4,904	4,914	5,327	5,371	6,583	6,623
1990 Jun		24,265	24,265	4,779	4,794	5,182	5,227	6,452	6,496
1991 Jun		23,576	23,576	4,360	4,372	4,737	4,778	5,908	5,949
1992 Jun		23,213	23,196	4,146	4,146	4,480	4,512	5,514	5,573
1993 Jun		22,879	22,854	3,960	3,960	4,259	4,278	5,204	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	4,331	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	4,416	4,424	5,514	5,531
1999 Jun		25,097	25,130	4,063	4,068	4,267	4,272	5,378	5,389
1999 Oct				4,038	4,029	4,236	4,226		
1999 Nov				4,036	4,022	4,232	4,218		
1999 Dec		25,517	25,385	4,035	4,025	4,228	4,218	5,380	5,363
2000 Jan				4,003	4,009	4,192	4,200		
2000 Feb				3,997	4,005	4,186	4,195		
2000 Mar		25,284	25,422	3,983	3,992	4,172	4,181	5,320	5,342
2000 Apr				3,968	3,982	4,155	4,168		
2000 May				3,960	3,975	4,146	4,160		
2000 Jun		25,476	25,510	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150	5,317	5,325
2000 Jul				3,958	3,954	4,137	4,128		
2000 Aug				3,954	3,946	4,137	4,107	5,281	5,261
2000 Sep		25,618	25,568	3,936	3,927	4,117	4,107		
2000 Oct				3,932	3,925	4,111	4,104		
2000 Nov				3,926	3,913	4,105	4,091		
2000 Dec		25,809	25,681	3,904	3,896	4,081	4,074	5,243	5,230
2001 Jan				3,890	3,896	4,067	4,075		
2001 Feb				3,880	3,887	4,058	4,065		
2001 Mar		25,568	25,706	3,874	3,881	4,052	4,058	5,211	5,231
2001 Apr				3,865	3,876	4,043	4,055		
2001 May				3,845	3,858	4,024	4,036		
2001 Jun		25,696	25,729	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,209	5,215
2001 Jul				3,829	3,826	4,008	4,004		
2001 Aug				3,816	3,808	3,995	3,986		
2001 Sep		25,767	25,716	3,797	3,790	3,978	3,970	5,212	5,194
2001 Oct P				3,782	3,777	3,962	3,956		
2001 Nov P				3,771	3,760	3,951	3,940		
2001 Dec P				3,744	3,742	3,923	3,921		

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	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1989 Jun	17,087	17,043	324	570	532	570	95	472	318	306
1990 Jun	17,496	17,440	318	433	525	525	98	463	277	277
1991 Jun	17,359	17,298	309	406	527	448	86	454	270	270
1992 Jun	17,421	17,312	311	366	500	430	85	445	257	257
1993 Jun	17,328	17,283	327	319	486	423	91	445	246	246
1994 Jun	17,466	17,413	300	281	475	414	83	466	254	254
1995 Jun	17,793	17,738	273	255	474	388	85	466	252	252
1996 Jun	18,051	18,031	285	233	468	390	85	466	251	251
1997 Jun	18,460	18,472	317	221	494	383	87	474	258	258
1998 Jun	18,844	18,872	318	220	506	369	86	474	258	258
1999 Jun	19,401	19,429	313	204	502	324	84	469	249	249
1999 Oct				196	506	312	82	469	245	245
1999 Nov				195	507	309	82	469	244	244
1999 Dec	19,859	19,729	293	194	499	306	82	470	243	243
2000 Jan				191	502	304	83	468	242	242
2000 Feb				190	502	302	83	467	241	241
2000 Mar	19,658	19,764	315	189	501	297	83	467	241	241
2000 Apr				187	501	292	83	466	240	240
2000 May				185	500	288	82	466	239	239
2000 Jun	19,838	19,872	314	185	498	285	83	465	239	239
2000 Jul				183	500	282	83	463	239	239
2000 Aug				181	500	278	84	461	239	239
2000 Sep	20,024	20,013	294	180	493	274	83	461	239	239
2000 Oct				179	498	271	84	459	238	238
2000 Nov				179	497	269	83	458	236	236
2000 Dec	20,286	20,155	296	178	493	266	83	457	237	237
2001 Jan				179	495	260	82	456	237	237
2001 Feb				178	494	260	82	455	236	236
2001 Mar	20,095	20,203	272	177	493	258	82	455	236	236
2001 Apr				178	494	257	81	455	236	236
2001 May				179	494	254	81	452	236	236
2001 Jun	20,208	20,244	271	179	492	252	80	451	235	235
2001 Jul				178	493	249	81	450	235	235
2001 Aug				178	492	246	80	448	235	235
2001 Sep	20,281	20,268	254	180	491	243	81	449	233	233
2001 Oct P				179	492	241	80	447	233	233
2001 Nov P				180	492	238	81	445	233	233
2001 Dec P				179	489	236	80	444	231	231

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1989 Jun		236	892	482	575	496	244	1,252	3,953	1,363
1990 Jun		230	878	481	544	489	245	1,269	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	935	4,065	1,418
1996 Jun		240	720	391	497	386	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	408	243	1,107	4,314	1,577
1999 Jun		243	675	370	496	402	252	1,116	4,364	1,631
1999 Oct		239	671	365	495	401	243			
1999 Nov		239	672	364	495	401	242			
1999 Dec		239	672	363	494	400	258	1,144	4,403	1,650
2000 Jan		239	671	362	494	399	244			
2000 Feb		239	669	362	494	400	245			
2000 Mar		237	669	361	492	400	243	1,162	4,378	1,660
2000 Apr		238	665	361	492	401	243			
2000 May		239	663	361	492	400	245			
2000 Jun		237	660	360	493	400	244	1,175	4,376	1,662
2000 Jul		237	656	360	493	398	244			
2000 Aug		235	654	360	494	398	244	1,154	4,396	1,649
2000 Sep		234	650	359	493	396	244			
2000 Oct		233	648	359	493	396	245			
2000 Nov		233	645	358	492	396	243			
2000 Dec		232	641	358	492	395	244	1,156	4,432	1,650
2001 Jan		232	642	358	491	394	247			
2001 Feb		231	639	358	489	393	247			
2001 Mar		230	638	358	487	394	248	1,173	4,454	1,647
2001 Apr		230	639	357	486	392	249			
2001 May		229	635	355	481	392	248	1,198	4,459	1,656
2001 Jun		227	632	353	477	389	248			
2001 Jul		227	630	351	471	389	249			
2001 Aug		227	628	349	464	389	249			
2001 Sep		226	625	348	460	388	247	1,224	4,451	1,653
2001 Oct P		225	624	346	454	388	246			
2001 Nov P		225	622	344	450	386	245			
2001 Dec P		224	620	343	445	384	244			

UNITED KINGDOM

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	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
	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L ^a 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q ^b 90-99
	LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1989 Jun	945	489	1,095	203	2,347	1,404	1,827	2,373	1,042
1990 Jun	978	488	1,104	211	2,481	1,445	1,848	2,393	1,035
1991 Jun	965	480	1,090	206					

B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	Thousands											
		September 2000			September 2001			2001					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct P	Nov P	Dec P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,978.0	1,138.9	4,116.9	2,906.6	1,071.0	3,977.5	4,008.1	3,994.9	3,977.5	3,961.9	3,950.3	3,923.0
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.9	8.4	73.3	67.0	9.6	76.6	74.8	75.7	76.6	76.2	76.1	75.6
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.3	5.1	43.3	40.0	5.7	45.7	44.3	45.0	45.7	45.2	45.2	44.8
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.6	3.3	29.9	27.0	3.9	30.9	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.8
MANUFACTURING	D	2,834.0	1,102.1	3,936.1	2,766.4	1,030.4	3,796.8	3,829.4	3,815.3	3,796.8	3,782.3	3,770.7	3,744.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	311.8	187.0	498.8	316.1	179.1	495.1	493.7	496.5	495.1	496.9	498.9	495.3
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	127.3	122.4	249.7	120.5	101.2	221.7	227.5	225.1	221.7	219.9	218.8	216.4
	18	82.9	63.1	146.0	77.8	55.6	133.4	136.5	134.8	133.4	133.0	132.4	130.5
		44.5	59.2	103.7	42.7	45.5	88.2	90.9	90.2	88.2	87.0	86.4	85.9
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	14.2	9.6	23.7	12.8	8.1	20.9	21.3	21.3	20.9	20.6	20.4	20.4
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	60.1	23.5	83.5	58.6	22.6	81.2	81.5	80.2	81.2	80.7	80.6	79.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	285.3	175.7	461.0	281.9	167.2	449.1	451.4	448.9	449.1	447.6	445.4	443.3
		70.8	28.0	98.9	68.0	25.6	93.6	95.2	94.2	93.6	93.1	92.6	91.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.4	147.7	362.1	214.0	141.6	355.5	356.2	354.7	355.5	354.5	352.7	351.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.7	6.3	28.9	25.1	5.9	31.0	31.4	31.5	31.0	30.7	30.7	30.7
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.7	75.5	239.2	161.0	72.7	233.7	236.1	235.6	233.7	233.7	233.5	231.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	183.5	50.9	234.4	176.0	49.6	225.6	226.9	226.9	225.6	225.5	225.7	224.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	113.2	25.6	138.8	109.8	26.3	136.1	135.9	136.1	136.1	134.8	134.1	133.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals, except machinery	DJ 27	423.1	90.1	513.1	406.0	84.5	490.5	496.5	494.2	490.5	489.0	487.1	484.8
		95.8	19.8	115.6	94.0	13.7	107.6	109.3	109.2	107.6	106.9	106.5	105.7
	28	327.2	70.3	397.5	312.0	70.9	382.9	387.2	385.0	382.9	382.1	380.6	379.1
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	230.4	69.6	300.1	281.4	66.9	348.3	350.1	349.5	348.3	347.1	344.8	343.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus nec of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL 30	345.4	146.7	492.1	326.9	131.3	458.2	471.6	463.4	458.2	452.2	448.5	442.7
		36.5	16.3	52.8	34.8	14.2	48.9	50.9	49.6	48.9	48.5	47.6	47.8
	31	124.0	51.7	175.7	117.1	45.8	162.9	165.7	163.5	162.9	160.1	158.5	156.4
	32	89.9	40.9	130.8	79.8	34.3	114.1	120.3	117.3	114.1	111.9	111.1	108.5
	33	95.0	37.7	132.8	95.2	37.0	132.2	134.7	133.0	132.2	131.7	131.3	130.2
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34	343.4	52.6	396.1	339.9	47.9	387.9	387.9	387.8	387.9	388.0	386.8	384.2
	35	191.7	31.2	222.8	185.9	27.6	213.6	213.0	213.6	214.2	213.9	213.0	213.0
		151.8	21.5	173.2	154.0	20.3	174.3	174.3	174.8	174.3	173.8	172.9	171.2
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	150.0	66.7	216.7	150.4	67.1	217.5	217.8	218.4	217.5	215.4	215.3	214.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	79.1	28.4	107.5	73.1	31.0	104.1	104.0	103.9	104.1	103.4	103.5	102.9

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

P Provisional

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 92 sections	Thousands										
		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1995	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	1,592	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	4,495	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	6,408	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	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455
	Jun	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433
	Sep	28,667	545	228	4,508	1,798	6,678	1,641	5,165	6,474	1,630	21,589
	Dec	28,656	529	222	4,449	1,828	6,649	1,674	5,207	6,490	1,609	21,628
1999	Mar	28,841	525	215	4,405	1,827	6,664	1,683	5,291	6,572	1,660	21,869
	Jun	28,956	517	211	4,364	1,822	6,677	1,699	5,338	6,600	1,728	22,042
	Sep	29,106	507	208	4,332	1,833	6,727	1,727	5,386	6,681	1,736	22,227
	Dec	29,155	498	205	4,319	1,810	6,705	1,752	5,417	6,688	1,760	22,323
2000	Mar	29,161	519	199	4,280	1,817	6,695	1,741	5,452	6,704	1,754	22,346
	Jun	29,233	513	194	4,237	1,866	6,677	1,744	5,503	6,763	1,736	22,423
	Sep	29,300	495	190	4,197	1,845	6,700	1,758	5,569	6,831	1,714	22,572
	Dec	29,408	494	186	4,151	1,855	6,724	1,777	5,640	6,831	1,749	22,722
2001	Mar	29,417	477	187	4,134	1,888	6,732	1,788	5,656	6,823	1,733	22,733
	Jun	29,461	468	188	4,091	1,912	6,741	1,798	5,681	6,865	1,716	22,801
	Sep	29,416	448	189	4,046	1,931	6,733	1,785	5,669	6,885	1,730	22,802
Change on quarter		-45	-20	1	-44	18	-8	-13	-13	20	13	1
Percent		-0.2	-4.3	0.5	-1.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0
Change on year		116	-47	-1	-151	86	33	28	100	54	15	229
Percent		0.4	-9.5	-0.6	-3.6	4.7	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1995	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	9,378
	Sep	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	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	3,174	1,585	3,138	1,232	2,408	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	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889
	Jun	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,658	2,059	785	9,906
	Sep	15,387	411	176	3,215	1,587	3,243	1,213	2,689	2,065	787	9,997
	Dec	15,386	402	173	3,206	1,623	3,181	1,240	2,792	2,065	796	9,981
1999	Mar	15,504	400	168	3,185	1,626	3,206	1,242	2,828	2,012	836	10,125
	Jun	15,532	391	165	3,160	1,611	3,219	1,251	2,850			

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	878.8	33.4	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	882.0	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	901.6	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.1
1999	915.5	33.3	38.6	15.4	9.1
2000	912.6	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
2001	925.0	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
3-month averages					
Oct-Dec 2000	918.6	32.9	38.1	15.8	9.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	923.8	33.0	38.2	15.7	9.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	923.6	32.9	38.2	15.6	9.2
Jan-Mar 2001	921.9	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.3
Feb-Apr	920.6	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.2
Mar-May (Spr)	925.0	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
Apr-Jun	924.6	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.3
May-Jul	924.7	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	926.0	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5
Jul-Sep	923.0	32.8	37.9	15.6	9.6
Aug-Oct	922.0	32.8	37.9	15.6	9.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	920.9	32.7	37.8	15.5	9.4
Oct-Dec	918.7	32.6	37.7	15.6	9.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-4.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-1.7
Over last 12 months	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-1.3	0.1
Percent	0.0	-0.8	-0.8	-1.3	1.0
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	540.4	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	550.6	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.8
1995	564.0	39.2	40.9	14.6	9.9
1996	566.7	39.1	40.8	14.8	9.6
1997	574.4	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.7
1998	581.9	38.7	40.6	15.0	9.8
1999	585.6	38.6	40.5	15.1	9.8
2000	583.5	37.9	39.9	15.1	9.4
2001	589.5	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
3-month averages					
Oct-Dec 2000	586.8	38.0	39.9	15.8	10.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	591.1	38.2	40.1	15.8	10.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	589.8	38.2	40.1	15.8	10.1
Jan-Mar 2001	588.5	38.0	39.9	15.8	10.1
Feb-Apr	587.0	37.9	39.7	15.8	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	589.5	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
Apr-Jun	588.8	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
May-Jul	589.2	38.1	40.0	15.6	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	590.8	38.1	39.9	15.4	10.4
Jul-Sep	587.9	37.9	39.8	15.2	10.4
Aug-Oct	586.6	37.8	39.7	15.1	10.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	585.0	37.7	39.6	15.0	10.4
Oct-Dec	583.0	37.5	39.5	14.8	10.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-4.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
Percent	-0.8	-1.0	-0.8	-2.5	0.2
Over last 12 months	-3.8	-0.5	-0.4	-1.0	0.2
Percent	-0.7	-1.3	-1.0	-6.1	2.4
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	298.4	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302.9	26.3	34.5	15.1	8.6
1995	307.6	26.5	34.5	15.2	8.6
1996	312.1	26.4	34.7	15.1	8.3
1997	317.7	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.4
1998	319.7	26.3	34.4	15.1	8.5
1999	329.8	26.8	34.8	15.4	8.5
2000	329.1	26.4	34.3	15.5	8.7
2001	335.5	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.8
3-month averages					
Oct-Dec 2000	331.8	26.5	34.4	15.8	8.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	333.7	26.5	34.4	15.6	8.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	333.8	26.5	34.5	15.6	8.6
Jan-Mar 2001	333.4	26.5	34.4	15.5	8.7
Feb-Apr	333.6	26.5	34.3	15.6	8.7
Mar-May (Spr)	335.5	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.8
Apr-Jun	335.8	26.5	34.3	15.7	8.7
May-Jul	335.5	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	335.3	26.6	34.2	15.8	9.0
Jul-Sep	335.0	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.1
Aug-Oct	335.4	26.5	34.3	15.7	8.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	336.0	26.5	34.3	15.6	8.7
Oct-Dec	335.7	26.5	34.3	15.7	8.7
Changes					
Over last 3 months	0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Percent	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-4.3
Over last 12 months	4.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Percent	1.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.3

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
	YCDM	LUA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
All										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
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	6,990	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
2001	429	1.5	2,051	7.3	4,552	16.2	14,313	50.8	6,835	24.3
3-month averages										
Oct-Dec 2000	448	1.6	2,080	7.4	4,524	16.2	14,152	50.5	6,797	24.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	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
Feb-Apr	437	1.6	2,046	7.3	4,539	16.1	14,265	50.7	6,855	24.4
Mar-May (Spr)	429	1.5	2,051	7.3	4,552	16.2	14,313	50.8	6,835	24.3
Apr-Jun	424	1.5	2,027	7.2	4,583	16.3	14,339	50.9	6,802	24.1
May-Jul	420	1.5	2,034	7.2	4,600	16.3	14,307	50.8	6,794	24.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	408	1.4	2,009	7.1	4,604	16.3	14,314	50.8	6,828	24.2
Jul-Sep	412	1.5	2,000	7.1	4,613	16.4	14,330	50.9	6,797	24.1
Aug-Oct	413	1.5	2,024	7.2	4,614	16.4	14,347	50.9	6,781	24.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	415	1.5	2,059	7.3	4,608	16.3	14,424	51.1	6,721	23.8
Oct-Dec	418	1.5	2,074	7.3	4,602	16.3	14,428	51.1	6,710	23.8
Changes										
Over last 3 months	6		74		-11		98		-87	
Percent	1.4		3.7		-0.2		0.7		-1.3	
Over last 12 months	-30		-6		78		276		-87	
Percent	-6.7		-0.3		1.7		2.0		-1.3	
Male	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
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	7,805	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
2001	93	0.6	462	3.0	922	5.9	8,508	54.8	5,545	35.7
3-month averages										
Oct-Dec 2000	102	0.7	464	3.0	912	5.9	8,424	54.5	5,546	35.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	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
Feb-Apr	97	0.6	459	3.0	925	6.0	8,455	54.5	5,582	36.0
Mar-May (Spr)	93	0.6	462	3.0	922	5.9	8,508	54.8	5,545	35.7
Apr-Jun	92	0.6	456	2.9	913	5.9	8,531	55.0	5,512	35.6
May-Jul	92	0.6	458	3.0	929	6.0	8,504	54.9	5,519	35.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	87	0.6	466	3.0	942	6.1	8,503	54.8	5,528	35.6
Jul-Sep	89	0.6	475	3.1	946	6.1	8,506	54.8	5,517	35.5
Aug-Oct	94	0.6	485	3.1	9					

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All	MG SX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	
2001	4.9	5.0	17.9	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.9	
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	5.3	5.4	20.1	10.8	4.8	3.6	3.9	2.2	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	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									
Jan-Mar 2001	5.1	5.1	18.8	10.6	4.6	3.6	3.4	2.3	
Feb-Apr	5.0	5.1	18.0	10.5	4.6	3.5	3.3	2.1	
Mar-May (Spr)	4.9	5.0	17.9	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.9	
Apr-Jun									
Apr-Jun	5.0	5.1	18.5	10.0	4.8	3.7	3.2	1.7	
May-Jul	5.0	5.1	19.1	10.1	4.8	3.6	3.3	1.6	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.1	5.2	19.4	10.3	4.8	3.6	3.5	1.6	
Jul-Sep									
Jul-Sep	5.1	5.2	19.7	10.4	4.9	3.5	3.6	1.5	
Aug-Oct	5.1	5.2	19.6	10.6	4.8	3.5	3.5	1.6	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.1	5.2	19.3	10.7	4.9	3.6	3.2	1.8	
Oct-Dec									
Oct-Dec	5.2	5.3	19.3	10.9	5.0	3.6	3.2	1.7	
Changes Over last 3 months									
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.2	
Over last 12 months									
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.5	
Male									
All	MG SY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1993	12.5	12.6	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.9	
1994	11.7	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	3.1	
1996	9.8	9.9	22.7	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.3	
1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.8	4.3	
1998	6.9	6.9	19.9	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.6	3.1	
1999	6.8	6.9	23.2	12.9	6.0	5.0	5.4	2.1	
2000	6.1	6.2	22.0	12.1	5.3	4.2	5.1	1.8	
2001	5.3	5.4	20.3	11.3	4.8	3.7	3.8	1.6	
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	5.8	5.8	22.4	11.8	5.1	3.8	4.7	1.7	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	5.7	5.8	22.1	11.8	5.1	3.8	4.5	1.7	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.8	5.8	23.0	12.0	5.1	3.9	4.4	1.7	
Jan-Mar 2001									
Jan-Mar 2001	5.6	5.6	21.4	12.0	4.9	3.8	4.1	1.7	
Feb-Apr	5.5	5.5	20.4	11.6	4.9	3.7	4.0	1.7	
Mar-May (Spr)	5.3	5.4	20.3	11.3	4.8	3.7	3.8	1.6	
Apr-Jun									
Apr-Jun	5.5	5.5	21.3	11.0	5.1	3.8	4.0	1.7	
May-Jul	5.6	5.6	22.0	11.2	5.4	3.8	4.0	1.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.6	5.7	21.3	11.8	5.2	3.8	4.1	1.6	
Jul-Sep									
Jul-Sep	5.6	5.7	20.7	11.9	5.2	3.7	4.2	1.6	
Aug-Oct	5.7	5.7	20.9	12.3	5.2	3.8	4.1	1.6	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.6	5.7	20.3	12.2	5.3	3.9	3.7	1.6	
Oct-Dec									
Oct-Dec	5.7	5.8	20.8	12.4	5.4	3.8	3.7	1.6	
Changes Over last 3 months									
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.1	
Over last 12 months									
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	-0.9	-0.9	
Female									
All	MG SZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1993	7.9	8.1	17.7	13.6	8.5	5.6	5.7	3.9	
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	2.2	
1998	5.5	5.6	17.4	10.3	5.8	3.9	3.3	2.2	
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	1.8	
2001	4.4	4.5	15.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.0	1.6	
3-month averages									
Oct-Dec 2000	4.6	4.8	17.6	9.5	4.3	3.4	2.9	1.6	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	4.5	4.7	16.8	9.1	4.2	3.5	2.6	1.6	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	4.4	4.6	15.9	9.2	4.1	3.3	2.6	1.6	
Jan-Mar 2001									
Jan-Mar 2001	4.4	4.5	15.9	8.9	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.8	
Feb-Apr	4.4	4.5	15.3	9.3	4.3	3.4	2.1	1.8	
Mar-May (Spr)	4.4	4.5	15.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.0	1.6	
Apr-Jun									
Apr-Jun	4.4	4.5	15.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	1.8	
May-Jul	4.3	4.5	16.1	8.7	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.4	4.5	17.3	8.5	4.2	3.4	2.6	1.8	
Jul-Sep									
Jul-Sep	4.4	4.6	18.5	8.5	4.6	3.2	2.6	1.8	
Aug-Oct	4.4	4.5	18.3	8.5	4.4	3.2	2.6	1.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.5	4.6	18.3	8.9	4.4	3.2	2.4	1.8	
Oct-Dec									
Oct-Dec	4.6	4.7	17.6	9.2	4.5	3.3	2.5	1.8	
Changes Over last 3 months									
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	
Over last 12 months									
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.1	

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

a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	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	1,802.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,594.5	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8
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	283.1	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
2001 Annual averages	983.0	746.8	236.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	969.1	..	..	739.0	230.1	3.2	4.5	1.7
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	288.7	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	1,088.1	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	4.9	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	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3										

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a											
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Yorkshire and the Humber	BCKB			DPAM			DPAX				ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB			
1995) Annual averages	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.3	11.6	4.2	204.5	158.9	45.6	8.1	11.4	4.1			
1996) Annual averages	191.8	147.9	43.9	7.7	10.8	3.9	188.3	146.2	42.1	7.6	10.7	3.8			
1997) Annual averages	152.0	117.9	34.1	6.2	8.7	3.1	150.1	116.8	33.3	6.1	8.7	3.0			
1998) Annual averages	134.9	104.4	30.5	5.5	7.7	2.8	133.2	103.5	29.7	5.4	7.6	2.7			
1999) Annual averages	124.7	96.6	28.1	5.1	7.1	2.6	123.0	95.6	27.4	5.0	7.1	2.5			
2000) Annual averages	108.5	83.9	24.5	4.5	6.4	2.2	107.0	83.1	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.2			
2001) Annual averages	97.5	75.1	22.4	4.0	5.7	2.0	96.0	74.2	21.7	4.0	5.7	2.0			
2001 Jan 11	107.8	83.8	24.0	4.4	6.4	2.2	99.5	-2.2	-1.2	77.1	22.4	4.1	5.9	2.0				
2001 Feb 8	107.6	83.4	24.3	4.4	6.3	2.2	98.7	-0.8	-1.1	76.4	22.3	4.1	5.8	2.0				
2001 Mar 8	104.3	81.1	23.3	4.3	6.2	2.1	98.1	-0.6	-1.2	75.9	22.2	4.0	5.8	2.0				
2001 Apr 12	101.4	78.3	23.1	4.2	6.0	2.1	98.0	-0.1	-0.5	75.9	22.1	4.0	5.8	2.0				
2001 May 10	98.1	75.9	22.2	4.0	5.8	2.0	97.4	-0.6	-0.4	75.1	22.3	4.0	5.7	2.0				
2001 Jun 14	94.3	72.7	21.6	3.9	5.5	1.9	96.4	-1.0	-0.6	74.4	22.0	4.0	5.7	2.0				
2001 Jul 12	95.6	73.0	22.6	3.9	5.6	2.0	95.4	-1.0	-0.9	73.9	21.5	3.9	5.6	1.9				
2001 Aug 9	96.6	73.2	23.4	4.0	5.6	2.1	94.4	-1.0	-1.0	73.3	21.1	3.9	5.6	1.9				
2001 Sep 13	92.7	70.6	22.1	3.8	5.4	2.0	93.9	-0.5	-0.8	72.8	21.1	3.9	5.5	1.9				
2001 Oct 11	89.4	68.5	20.9	3.7	5.2	1.9	93.7	-0.2	-0.6	72.5	21.2	3.9	5.5	1.9				
2001 Nov 8	89.9	69.2	20.7	3.7	5.3	1.9	93.7	0.0	-0.2	72.4	21.3	3.9	5.5	1.9				
2001 Dec 13 R	91.8	71.4	20.4	3.8	5.4	1.8	92.3	-1.4	-0.5	71.2	21.1	3.8	5.4	1.9				
2002 Jan 10 P	98.5	76.5	22.1	4.1	5.8	2.0	90.8	-1.5	-1.0	70.1	20.7	3.7	5.3	1.9				
East Midlands	BCKC			DPAN			DPAY				ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPD			
1995) Annual averages	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.2	9.8	3.9	145.9	111.4	34.5	7.1	9.7	3.8			
1996) Annual averages	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.6	9.1	3.6	131.3	99.9	31.4	6.5	9.0	3.4			
1997) Annual averages	97.4	74.2	23.2	4.7	6.6	2.5	96.3	73.5	22.8	4.7	6.5	2.5			
1998) Annual averages	81.1	61.3	19.8	4.0	5.5	2.2	80.3	60.9	19.4	4.0	5.4	2.1			
1999) Annual averages	77.0	58.3	18.7	3.7	5.2	2.0	76.3	57.9	18.4	3.7	5.2	1.9			
2000) Annual averages	70.2	52.7	17.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	69.4	52.3	17.2	3.5	4.8	1.9			
2001) Annual averages	64.4	47.9	16.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	63.7	47.5	16.2	3.2	4.4	1.8			
2001 Jan 11	71.5	53.6	17.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	65.7	-1.6	-0.8	49.0	16.7	3.3	4.5	1.8				
2001 Feb 8	72.0	53.9	18.1	3.6	5.0	2.0	65.8	0.1	-0.6	49.1	16.7	3.3	4.5	1.8				
2001 Mar 8	70.0	52.5	17.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	65.6	-0.2	-0.6	49.0	16.6	3.3	4.5	1.8				
2001 Apr 12	67.5	50.5	17.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	65.3	-0.3	-0.1	48.8	16.5	3.3	4.5	1.8				
2001 May 10	65.8	49.4	16.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	65.0	-0.3	-0.3	48.5	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8				
2001 Jun 14	63.0	47.0	16.0	3.1	4.4	1.7	64.1	-0.9	-0.5	47.8	16.3	3.2	4.4	1.8				
2001 Jul 12	63.3	46.6	16.6	3.2	4.3	1.8	63.2	-0.9	-0.7	47.2	16.0	3.2	4.4	1.7				
2001 Aug 9	63.4	46.3	17.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	62.3	-0.9	-0.9	46.6	15.7	3.1	4.3	1.7				
2001 Sep 13	60.5	44.5	16.0	3.0	4.1	1.7	62.1	-0.2	-0.7	46.4	15.7	3.1	4.3	1.7				
2001 Oct 11	58.3	43.0	15.3	2.9	4.0	1.7	62.2	0.1	-0.3	46.3	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.7				
2001 Nov 8	58.1	43.1	15.0	2.9	4.0	1.6	62.1	-0.1	-0.1	46.1	16.0	3.1	4.3	1.7				
2001 Dec 13 R	59.2	44.3	14.9	3.0	4.1	1.6	61.1	-1.0	-0.3	45.4	15.7	3.0	4.2	1.7				
2002 Jan 10 P	65.0	48.5	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8	59.5	-1.6	-0.9	44.0	15.5	3.0	4.1	1.7				
West Midlands	BCKG			DPAR			DPBC				ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPF	ZMPH			
1995) Annual averages	210.3	158.6	51.7	7.8	10.4	4.5	207.5	157.3	50.2	7.7	10.3	4.3			
1996) Annual averages	188.6	142.0	46.6	7.0	9.4	4.0	186.0	140.8	45.2	6.9	9.4	3.8			
1997) Annual averages	142.3	108.2	34.1	5.4	7.3	2.9	141.0	107.5	33.6	5.3	7.2	2.9			
1998) Annual averages	123.5	93.4	30.1	4.6	6.1	2.6	122.4	92.8	29.6	4.6	6.1	2.6			
1999) Annual averages	120.9	92.1	28.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	119.6	91.4	28.3	4.5	6.2	2.4			
2000) Annual averages	109.2	83.1	26.1	4.1	5.6	2.2	108.0	82.4	25.6	4.0	5.6	2.1			
2001) Annual averages	100.1	76.3	23.8	3.7	5.2	2.0	99.0	75.7	23.3	3.7	5.1	1.9			
2001 Jan 11	109.1	83.6	25.5	4.1	5.7	2.1	104.5	-1.8	-0.6	79.9	24.6	3.9	5.4	2.0				
2001 Feb 8	108.4	83.0	25.4	4.1	5.6	2.1	103.6	-0.9	-1.0	79.2	24.4	3.9	5.4	2.0				
2001 Mar 8	105.7	81.1	24.6	4.0	5.5	2.0	102.4	-1.2	-1.3	78.3	24.1	3.8	5.3	2.0				
2001 Apr 12	103.4	79.2	24.2	3.9	5.4	2.0	101.5	-0.9	-1.0	77.8	23.7	3.8	5.3	2.0				
2001 May 10	101.4	78.0	23.4	3.8	5.3	1.9	100.8	-0.7	-0.9	77.1	23.7	3.8	5.2	2.0				
2001 Jun 14	98.1	75.2	22.9	3.7	5.1	1.9	98.7	-2.1	-1.2	75.5	23.2	3.7	5.1	1.9				
2001 Jul 12	98.8	74.8	24.0	3.7	5.1	2.0	96.9	-1.8	-1.5	74.3	22.6	3.6	5.1	1.9				
2001 Aug 9	100.4	75.4	25.0	3.8	5.1	2.1	96.1	-0.8	-1.6	73.6	22.5	3.6	5.0	1.9				
2001 Sep 13	97.2	73.2	24.0	3.6	5.0	2.0	95.3	-0.8	-1.1	73.0	22.3	3.6	5.0	1.9				
2001 Oct 11	92.9	70.3	22.6	3.5	4.8	1.9	95.7	0.4	-0.4	73.0	22.7	3.6	5.0	1.9				
2001 Nov 8	91.6	69.7	22.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	96.0	0.3	0.0	73.1	22.9	3.6	5.0	1.9				
2001 Dec 13 R	93.7	71.7	22.0	3.5	4.9	1.8	96.2	0.2	0.3	73.2	23.0	3.6	5.0	1.9				
2002 Jan 10 P	100.2	76.5	23.6	3.7	5.2	2.0	95.6	-0.6	0.0	73.0	22.6	3.6	5.0	1.9				
East	DPDI			DPDD			DPDJ				ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON			
1995) Annual averages	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.3	8.5	3.6	164.8	123.5	41.3	6.2	8.4	3.5			
1996) Annual averages	148.7	110.6	38.1	5.8	7.8	3.3	146.2	109.4	36.8	5.7	7.7	3.2			
1997) Annual averages	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.0	5.5	2.3	104.4	78.4	26.0	4.0	5.4	2.2			
1998) Annual averages	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	84.2	62.6	21.6	3.2	4.4	1.8			
1999) Annual averages	77.3	57.6	19.8	2.9	4.0	1.7	76.5	57.1	19.4	2.9	4.0	1.6			
2000) Annual averages	64.9	47.9	17.0	2.5	3.3	1.4	64.1	47.5	16.6	2.5	3.3	1.4			
2001) Annual averages	55.7	41.0	14.7	2.1	2.9	1.3	54.9	40.6	14.3	2.1	2.8	1.2			
2001 Jan 1																		

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMOD	ZMQF
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.2	11.6	4.1	106.1	..	..	82.5	23.6	8.1	11.0	3.8
1996) averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	7.9	11.1	4.0	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.8	7.7	11.0	3.1
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.3	8.9	3.1	79.3	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.2	8.8	2.7
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.5	7.7	2.8	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.4	7.6	2.5
1999)	64.9	50.2	14.7	5.1	7.2	2.5	64.1	..	..	49.8	14.4	5.0	7.1	2.7
2000)	57.9	44.7	13.1	4.5	6.5	2.1	57.2	..	..	44.4	12.9	4.4	6.5	2.1
2001)	51.8	39.9	11.9	4.0	5.8	1.9	51.3	..	..	39.6	11.7	3.9	5.8	1.9
2001	Jan 11	59.8	46.3	13.5	4.6	6.7	54.9	-1.0	-0.5	42.4	12.5	4.2	6.2	2.0
	Feb 8	59.5	45.9	13.6	4.6	6.7	54.6	-0.3	-0.5	42.1	12.5	4.2	6.1	2.0
	Mar 8	57.2	44.3	13.0	4.4	6.4	53.6	-1.0	-0.8	41.4	12.2	4.1	6.0	2.0
	Apr 12	53.9	41.6	12.3	4.1	6.1	52.8	-0.8	-0.7	40.7	12.1	4.1	5.9	2.0
	May 10	51.4	39.9	11.5	4.0	5.8	52.1	-0.7	-0.8	40.1	12.0	4.0	5.8	2.0
	Jun 14	48.8	37.6	11.2	3.8	5.5	50.6	-1.5	-1.0	38.9	11.7	3.9	5.7	1.9
	Jul 12	49.6	37.7	11.9	3.8	5.5	50.1	-0.5	-0.9	38.8	11.3	3.9	5.6	1.8
	Aug 9	50.4	38.0	12.3	3.9	5.5	49.7	-0.4	-0.8	38.6	11.1	3.8	5.6	1.8
	Sep 13	48.7	37.0	11.7	3.7	5.4	49.7	0.0	-0.3	38.4	11.3	3.8	5.6	1.8
	Oct 11	46.8	35.9	10.9	3.6	5.2	49.4	-0.3	-0.2	38.1	11.3	3.8	5.5	1.8
	Nov 8	47.4	36.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	49.0	-0.4	-0.2	37.8	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
	Dec 13 R	48.4	37.8	10.6	3.7	5.5	48.5	-0.5	-0.4	37.5	11.0	3.7	5.5	1.8
2002	Jan 10 P	52.7	41.0	11.7	4.1	6.0	47.8	-0.7	-0.5	37.1	10.7	3.7	5.4	1.7
Scotland	BCKJ			DPAT			DPBF			ZMQG	ZMQI	DPBQ	ZMQH	ZMQJ
1995) Annual	203.5	156.3	47.2	7.7	11.0	3.9	198.1	..	..	153.4	44.7	7.5	10.8	3.7
1996) averages	195.1	149.3	45.7	7.6	10.8	3.8	189.7	..	..	146.5	43.3	7.3	10.6	3.6
1997)	159.6	123.5	36.0	6.3	9.1	3.1	156.1	..	..	121.5	34.6	6.2	9.0	3.0
1998)	141.5	108.5	32.9	5.7	8.2	2.8	138.2	..	..	106.7	31.6	5.5	8.0	2.7
1999)	133.8	103.1	30.7	5.3	7.6	2.6	130.4	..	..	101.2	29.3	5.1	7.4	2.5
2000)	119.4	92.1	27.3	4.8	6.7	2.4	116.3	..	..	90.3	26.0	4.6	6.6	2.3
2001)	108.0	83.6	24.4	4.3	6.1	2.1	105.1	..	..	81.9	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
2001	Jan 11	119.3	93.0	26.4	4.8	6.8	109.1	-2.0	-1.0	84.8	24.3	4.4	6.2	2.1
	Feb 8	118.9	92.2	26.8	4.7	6.8	108.2	-0.9	-1.1	84.1	24.1	4.3	6.2	2.1
	Mar 8	115.8	90.0	25.9	4.6	6.6	106.7	-1.5	-1.5	83.1	23.6	4.3	6.1	2.1
	Apr 12	109.7	85.0	24.7	4.4	6.2	105.5	-1.2	-1.2	82.1	23.4	4.2	6.0	2.1
	May 10	106.7	83.0	23.8	4.3	6.1	104.9	-0.6	-1.1	81.4	23.5	4.2	6.0	2.1
	Jun 14	104.7	80.9	23.9	4.2	5.9	103.8	-1.1	-1.0	80.7	23.1	4.1	5.9	2.0
	Jul 12	108.2	82.4	25.8	4.3	6.0	102.2	-1.6	-1.1	80.0	22.2	4.1	5.9	1.9
	Aug 9	109.4	83.0	26.4	4.4	6.1	102.2	0.0	-0.9	80.6	21.6	4.1	5.9	1.9
	Sep 13	100.5	77.6	22.9	4.0	5.7	103.6	1.4	-0.1	80.9	22.7	4.1	5.9	2.0
	Oct 11	99.2	76.8	22.3	4.0	5.6	104.9	1.3	0.9	81.7	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
	Nov 8	101.2	78.7	22.5	4.0	5.8	105.3	0.4	1.0	82.0	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
	Dec 13 R	102.5	80.5	22.0	4.1	5.9	104.7	-0.6	0.4	81.2	23.5	4.2	5.9	2.1
2002	Jan 10 P	113.6	88.7	24.9	4.5	6.5	103.6	-1.1	-0.4	80.4	23.2	4.1	5.9	2.0
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAT			DPBG			ZMQO	ZMQP	DPBR	ZMQQ	ZMQR
1995) Annual	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.3	15.1	5.9	87.8	..	..	68.6	19.3	11.2	15.1	5.9
1996) averages	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.8	14.5	5.7	83.8	..	..	64.9	18.9	10.7	14.5	5.7
1997)	63.5	49.9	13.5	8.1	11.2	4.0	63.4	..	..	49.9	13.5	8.1	11.2	4.0
1998)	57.5	44.8	12.8	7.3	10.0	3.7	57.4	..	..	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.0	3.7
1999)	50.8	39.3	11.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	50.8	..	..	39.3	11.4	6.4	8.9	3.3
2000)	42.1	32.1	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9	42.1	..	..	32.0	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9
2001)	39.6	30.0	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.8	39.4	..	..	29.9	9.5	5.0	6.8	2.7
2001	Jan 11	41.2	31.8	9.3	5.2	7.2	40.8	-1.1	-0.2	30.9	9.9	5.2	7.0	2.9
	Feb 8	41.0	31.6	9.4	5.2	7.2	40.4	-0.4	-0.4	30.6	9.8	5.1	6.9	2.8
	Mar 8	40.2	31.1	9.1	5.1	7.0	39.9	-0.5	-0.7	30.3	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
	Apr 12	39.5	30.5	9.1	5.0	6.9	40.0	0.1	-0.3	30.4	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
	May 10	38.8	30.0	8.8	4.9	6.8	40.0	0.0	-0.1	30.4	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
	Jun 14	38.7	29.5	9.3	4.9	6.7	39.7	-0.3	-0.1	30.1	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.8
	Jul 12	41.7	30.6	11.2	5.3	6.9	39.3	-0.4	-0.2	29.9	9.4	5.0	6.8	2.7
	Aug 9	42.2	30.6	11.6	5.4	6.9	38.9	-0.4	-0.4	29.6	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
	Sep 13	40.1	29.6	10.5	5.1	6.7	38.7	-0.2	-0.3	29.4	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
	Oct 11	37.9	28.5	9.4	4.8	6.5	38.5	-0.2	-0.3	29.2	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
	Nov 8	36.9	28.1	8.7	4.7	6.4	38.3	-0.2	-0.2	29.0	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
	Dec 13 R	36.6	28.3	8.3	4.6	6.4	38.2	-0.1	-0.2	29.0	9.2	4.8	6.6	2.7
2002	Jan 10 P	38.4	29.7	8.8	4.9	6.7	37.9	-0.3	-0.2	28.7	9.2	4.8	6.5	2.7

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

a The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p608 for the historical list of discontinuities taken into account, and p516 of the April 1994 issue). It also takes into account the effect of the change in benefit eligibility rules introduced with Jobseeker's Allowance (see *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000 pp219-24). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

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-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

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

Note: The introduction of Joint Claims for Jobseeker's Allowance on 19 March 2001, has had an upward effect on the claimant count. ONS estimates that the total impact on the count which accumulated between April and August, has been some 6,500 for the UK overall (approximately 2,200 men and 4,300 women).

The introduction of Joint Claims means that both members of certain couples are now required to claim JSA jointly and both are required to look for work. This applies to couples without dependent children where at least one member was born after 19 March 1976 and is aged over 18. The claimant count continues to include all individual claimants, so there are some extra claimants included as a result of this change.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.12 Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages										18-24					
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months		
															GEYV	GEYZ	GEZA	GEZC	GEZE
2000	Jan 13	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		
	Feb 10	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	281.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5		
	Mar 9	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		
	Apr 13	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		
	May 11	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		
	Jun 8	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		
	Jul 13	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		
	Aug 10	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		
	Sep 14	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		
	Oct 12	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		

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49						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	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
All	713.8	265.8	129.1	124.1	104.6	27.3	90.2	208.8	34.6	32.5	29.6	34.7	42.9
2000 Jan 13	713.8	265.8	129.1	124.1	104.6	27.3	90.2	208.8	34.6	32.5	29.6	34.7	42.9
Feb 10	703.5	254.6	135.1	122.9	101.9	27.1	88.9	205.6	33.3	32.0	29.0	34.5	42.0
Mar 9	685.6	240.3	136.2	122.5	99.1	27.2	87.5	200.8	31.3	32.0	28.6	34.8	41.3
Apr 13	660.2	231.6	123.9	123.7	95.5	27.4	85.5	195.4	31.7	32.3	27.8	35.0	40.5
May 11	644.0	220.7	120.8	124.4	93.4	27.7	84.8	190.0	31.6	32.3	27.1	35.3	40.0
Jun 8	626.3	213.9	115.1	122.4	91.3	27.9	83.5	184.2	30.4	31.4	26.4	35.7	39.3
Jul 13	620.6	222.4	113.6	113.8	89.6	27.5	81.2	180.3	30.8	29.1	25.6	35.4	38.3
Aug 10	617.1	230.1	108.1	111.7	88.1	27.1	79.2	178.3	29.2	28.6	25.0	35.0	37.5
Sep 14	593.8	220.2	105.3	105.6	85.8	27.4	76.9	171.2	28.1	27.2	24.4	35.6	36.5
Oct 12	580.1	216.7	104.4	101.4	82.9	27.2	74.7	169.3	26.9	26.7	23.7	35.1	35.7
Nov 9	577.8	221.6	104.5	98.3	80.6	26.6	72.8	169.4	25.5	25.3	23.2	34.2	34.9
Dec 14	586.1	228.7	108.5	98.0	79.6	25.7	71.3	169.6	25.5	25.2	22.7	33.5	34.1
2001 Jan 11	618.8	244.5	118.2	105.4	80.0	24.3	70.7	179.3	24.8	24.7	22.9	31.6	33.8
Feb 8	611.1	236.4	121.9	104.5	79.2	24.3	69.1	175.7	23.7	23.6	22.6	31.8	33.2
Mar 8	593.2	221.8	122.4	104.2	77.4	24.4	67.4	170.4	22.9	22.5	22.2	32.0	32.4
Apr 12	577.0	217.0	111.8	106.9	76.2	24.5	65.2	166.8	22.2	22.1	22.0	32.1	31.5
May 10	564.1	204.5	110.3	109.0	76.2	24.9	64.1	161.5	21.9	21.7	21.7	32.6	30.9
Jun 14	545.8	196.3	104.4	107.6	75.1	25.2	62.4	155.4	20.7	20.6	21.3	33.3	30.3
Jul 12	544.7	201.6	104.4	103.4	74.2	24.8	61.1	154.8	20.2	20.2	21.1	33.0	29.9
Aug 9	547.2	212.6	98.8	102.6	73.5	24.3	59.6	155.4	19.9	19.9	21.0	32.4	29.5
Sep 13	529.7	205.4	96.2	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	18.8	18.8	20.7	32.8	28.9
Oct 11	519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	18.1	18.1	20.5	32.3	28.2
Nov 8	524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	17.8	17.8	20.5	31.2	27.7
Dec 13	537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46.9	157.7	16.8	16.8	20.3	30.2	27.1
2002 Jan 10	575.3	247.6	112.7	97.8	71.6	20.4	45.6	169.5	16.8	16.8	21.0	28.4	27.1
Male	IACI	IACN	IACW	IADJ	IADK	IADL	IADI	IADJ	IADK	IADL	IADI	IADJ	IADK
2000 Jan 13	571.3	204.6	100.0	100.7	87.7	29.0	78.2	155.7	23.5	22.3	22.3	36.8	35.0
Feb 10	562.4	195.0	105.3	99.7	85.4	28.9	77.1	153.2	22.8	22.2	21.8	36.6	34.2
Mar 9	548.9	183.7	107.4	99.1	83.0	28.9	75.8	149.6	22.2	21.3	21.5	36.9	33.6
Apr 13	528.3	176.9	97.7	99.8	79.9	29.1	74.0	145.8	21.4	21.4	20.9	37.0	33.0
May 11	516.0	168.9	95.0	100.6	78.0	29.4	73.4	141.8	20.6	20.3	20.3	37.3	32.6
Jun 8	501.1	162.9	90.3	99.3	76.2	29.6	72.3	137.1	19.7	19.7	19.7	37.8	32.1
Jul 13	492.2	165.7	89.0	92.6	74.6	29.4	70.3	133.3	18.8	18.8	19.1	37.8	31.3
Aug 10	485.9	168.6	84.7	90.8	73.3	29.2	68.5	130.8	18.3	18.3	18.7	37.7	30.6
Sep 14	470.6	164.4	82.1	86.3	71.3	29.3	66.5	126.4	17.8	17.8	18.3	38.0	29.8
Oct 12	462.6	164.6	81.2	83.2	69.0	28.9	64.7	125.8	17.1	17.1	17.8	37.3	29.2
Nov 9	462.5	169.9	81.3	80.9	67.3	28.2	63.1	126.2	16.5	16.5	17.4	36.4	28.5
Dec 14	472.1	178.4	84.9	80.3	66.6	27.2	61.9	126.9	15.5	15.5	17.2	35.6	27.9
2001 Jan 11	496.6	189.3	93.0	86.1	67.1	25.8	61.2	133.8	14.6	14.6	17.4	33.7	27.7
Feb 8	489.4	181.4	96.4	85.3	66.4	25.8	59.9	130.7	14.0	14.0	17.1	33.9	27.2
Mar 8	475.8	169.9	97.5	85.0	65.0	25.9	58.3	127.0	13.4	13.4	16.8	34.1	26.5
Apr 12	461.8	165.6	88.9	87.0	63.9	26.1	56.4	124.0	12.6	12.6	16.7	34.2	25.8
May 10	452.3	156.8	87.2	88.8	64.0	26.4	55.4	120.6	11.9	11.9	16.5	34.7	25.3
Jun 14	436.5	149.5	82.2	88.1	62.8	26.7	53.9	115.7	11.2	11.2	16.2	35.4	24.8
Jul 12	432.1	150.7	82.0	84.7	61.9	26.6	52.8	114.5	10.5	10.5	16.0	35.3	24.4
Aug 9	431.0	156.8	77.5	84.0	61.3	26.2	51.4	114.2	9.8	9.8	15.8	34.9	24.1
Sep 13	419.0	153.4	75.6	80.9	59.7	26.0	49.5	111.8	9.1	9.1	15.6	35.1	23.6
Oct 11	412.2	155.8	73.5	78.1	58.5	25.4	46.3	112.3	8.5	8.5	15.6	34.4	23.1
Nov 8	416.5	164.7	75.0	75.1	58.2	24.4	43.6	115.0	7.8	7.8	15.6	33.3	22.6
Dec 13	428.9	177.3	78.5	74.4	58.3	23.0	40.5	118.0	7.2	7.2	15.6	32.1	22.2
2002 Jan 10	458.2	191.4	88.0	79.4	60.0	21.7	39.4	126.8	6.8	6.8	16.1	30.2	22.2
Female	IACJ	IACQ	IACR	IACS	IACX	IACD	IADJ	IADK	IADL	IADI	IADJ	IADK	IADL
2000 Jan 13	142.5	61.2	29.0	23.4	16.9	20.3	12.0	53.1	19.2	9.8	7.3	28.5	7.8
Feb 10	141.1	59.6	29.8	23.3	16.5	20.1	11.8	52.3	18.1	10.6	8.8	28.5	7.7
Mar 9	136.7	56.6	28.8	23.5	16.1	20.3	11.7	51.2	17.4	10.3	8.8	28.8	7.6
Apr 13	131.9	54.8	26.2	23.9	15.6	20.5	11.5	49.6	17.3	9.0	8.9	29.1	7.5
May 11	128.0	51.7	25.8	23.8	15.4	20.8	11.3	48.2	16.8	8.6	8.8	29.3	7.4
Jun 8	125.2	51.0	24.8	23.1	15.1	21.0	11.2	47.0	16.4	8.4	8.4	29.4	7.2
Jul 13	128.3	56.7	24.5	21.2	15.0	20.2	11.0	46.9	17.1	8.6	7.7	28.8	7.0
Aug 10	131.3	61.5	23.4	20.9	14.8	19.4	10.7	47.4	18.3	8.4	7.6	28.3	6.9
Sep 14	123.2	55.8	23.2	19.4	14.5	20.2	10.4	44.8	16.5	8.2	7.2	28.6	6.7
Oct 12	117.5	52.1	23.2	18.2	14.0	20.4	10.0	43.5	16.4	7.8	6.9	28.6	6.5
Nov 9	115.3	51.6	23.2	17.4	13.3	20.0	9.8	43.1	16.7	7.7	6.6	28.0	6.3
Dec 14	114.0	50.4	23.5	17.7	12.9	19.7	9.5	42.7	16.6	7.7	6.7	27.3	6.2
2001 Jan 11	122.2	55.3	25.2	19.3	12.9	18.3	9.4	45.6	18.2	8.6	7.2	25.5	6.1
Feb 8	121.7	55.0	25.5	19.2	12.8	18.1	9.3	45.0	17.4	8.9	7.1	25.5	6.0
Mar 8	117.4	51.8	24.9	19.2	12.5	18.3	9.1	43.3	16.2	8.8	7.1	25.4	5.9
Apr 12	115.3	51.4	22.9	19.9	12.3	18.3	8.8	42.7	16.5	7.9	7.3	25.8	5.8
May 10	111.8	47.7	23.1	20.2	12.2	18.6	8.6	40.9	15.1	7.7	7.2	26.4	5.6
Jun 14	109.2	46.8	22.2	19.5	12.2	19.0	8.5	39.7	14.8	7.4	6.8	26.9	5.5
Jul 12	112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	18.3	8.3	40.3	15.4	7.7	6.6	26.4	5.4
Aug 9	116.2	55.8	21.3	18.7	12.2	17.5	8.2	41.1	16.7	7.3	6.6	25.6	5.4
Sep 13	110.6	52.0	21.0	17.9	11.9	17.9	7.8	39.3	15.6	7.1	6.3	26.3	5.3
Oct 11	107.6	50.7	20.7	17.3	11.7	17.7	7.4	38.8	15.6	6.8	6.2	26.0	5.2
Nov 8	108.0	51.9	21.1	16.5	11.5	17.0	6.9	39.3	16.3	7.1	6.0	25.1	5.0
Dec 13	108.2	51.3	22.4	16.7	11.4	16.5	6.4	39.7	16.6	7.3	6.0	24.6	4.9
2002 Jan 10	117.0	56.2	24.7	18.3	11.6	15.2	6.2	42.7	18.0	8.2	6.6	23.1	4.9

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

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at January 10 2002

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49										

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND						
Alnwick and Amble	522	183	705	5.2	3.9	
Andover	283	126	409	1.1	0.9	
Appleby	46	18	64	1.5	1.2	
Ashford	755	219	974	2.4	2.0	
Axminster	116	50	166	2.4	1.9	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,324	742	3,066	1.7	1.3	
Banbury	420	155	575	1.0	0.8	
Barnard Castle	115	37	152	2.3	1.8	
Barnsley	3,419	1,015	4,434	5.6	4.9	
Barnstaple	635	239	874	3.6	3.0	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,411	379	1,790	6.2	5.4	
Basingstoke	785	289	1,074	1.2	1.0	
Bath	1,073	409	1,482	1.8	1.5	
Bedford	2,005	653	2,658	3.2	2.6	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	361	144	505	4.8	4.4	
Bideford	611	222	833	5.6	4.2	
Birmingham	32,979	9,807	42,786	5.2	4.6	
Bishop Auckland	2,833	844	3,677	6.6	5.8	
Blackburn	3,634	1,098	4,732	3.7	3.3	
Blackpool	4,404	1,232	5,636	4.4	3.8	
Bolton	4,262	1,185	5,447	4.3	3.9	
Boston	472	202	674	2.7	2.4	
Bournemouth	2,423	699	3,122	2.5	2.1	
Bradford	10,166	2,727	12,893	5.4	4.8	
Bridgwater	752	279	1,031	3.1	2.5	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,188	467	1,655	8.7	6.9	
Bridport	138	47	185	2.0	1.6	
Brighton	4,828	1,753	6,581	3.7	3.1	
Bristol	6,959	2,149	9,108	2.3	2.0	
Bude	221	110	331	6.3	5.0	
Burnley	980	322	1,302	3.3	3.0	
Burton on Trent	1,554	653	2,207	2.9	2.6	
Bury St Edmunds	423	182	605	1.6	1.4	
Buxton	432	165	597	2.6	2.1	
Calderdale	2,728	808	3,536	4.5	3.9	
Cambridge	1,834	655	2,489	1.6	1.3	
Camelford	105	54	159	7.0	5.5	
Canterbury	1,205	409	1,614	2.4	2.1	
Carlisle	1,460	471	1,931	3.6	3.2	
Chard	167	64	231	1.9	1.6	
Cheltenham	1,366	470	1,836	2.2	1.9	
Chesterfield	3,310	1,017	4,327	6.1	5.5	
Chichester	1,356	489	1,845	2.1	1.6	
Chippenham	338	126	464	1.6	1.3	
Cinderford	630	257	887	4.4	3.8	
Cirencester	288	97	385	1.5	1.2	
Clackton	1,041	288	1,329	6.8	5.3	
Colchester	2,190	826	3,016	2.4	2.0	
Coventry	6,675	2,120	8,795	3.6	3.3	
Crawley	2,112	721	2,833	1.1	1.0	
Crewe	2,408	778	3,186	3.0	2.6	
Cromer	509	180	689	3.9	3.0	
Darlington	1,863	510	2,373	5.2	4.7	
Dartmouth	72	31	103	3.2	2.4	
Derby	4,607	1,412	6,019	3.6	3.3	
Devizes	196	72	268	1.8	1.4	
Diss	286	129	415	2.5	2.0	
Doncaster	4,865	1,411	6,276	5.7	5.1	
Dorchester and Weymouth	800	307	1,107	2.4	1.9	
Dover	1,100	286	1,386	4.6	4.1	
Dudley and Sandwell	8,688	2,409	11,097	4.7	4.3	
Eastbourne	1,423	476	1,899	3.1	2.6	
Evesham	309	122	431	1.5	1.3	
Exeter	2,211	747	2,958	2.4	2.1	
Fakenham	211	92	303	3.0	2.3	
Falmouth	466	173	639	5.5	4.5	
Folkestone	1,178	317	1,495	4.2	3.5	
Gainsborough	645	220	865	7.2	6.1	
Gloucester	1,778	537	2,315	3.1	2.8	
Goole and Selby	1,063	379	1,442	4.8	4.0	
Grantham	524	236	760	2.7	2.3	
Great Yarmouth	2,356	854	3,210	8.5	7.1	
Grimsby	3,899	1,145	5,044	6.6	5.8	
Guildford and Aldershot	1,921	746	2,667	1.1	0.9	
Haltwhistle	112	44	156	4.6	3.7	
Harlow	1,615	547	2,162	1.7	1.4	
Harrogate and Ripon	805	286	1,091	1.5	1.2	
Hartlepool	2,476	548	3,024	8.8	7.9	
Harwich	287	87	374	6.3	4.9	
Hastings	2,150	595	2,745	5.2	4.0	
Haverhill and Sudbury	501	218	719	2.5	2.1	
Hawes and Leyburn	42	23	65	1.8	1.0	
Helston	320	205	525	8.1	5.7	
Hereford	1,120	345	1,465	2.6	2.2	
Hexham	261	89	350	2.6	2.2	
Holworthy	79	44	123	3.8	2.8	
Horncastle	121	69	190	2.6	2.1	
Huddersfield	3,029	953	3,982	4.2	3.6	
Hull	9,190	2,621	11,811	7.1	6.2	
Huntingdon	655	286	941	1.6	1.4	
Ilfracombe	360	131	491	7.5	6.3	
Ipswich	2,733	799	3,532	3.0	2.6	
Isle of Wight	2,195	813	3,008	6.8	5.8	
Keighley and Skipton	1,323	412	1,735	3.2	2.8	
Kendal	226	102	328	1.4	1.1	
Keswick	46	17	63	1.4	1.3	
Kettering and Corby	1,292	450	1,742	2.6	2.3	
Kidderminster	964	343	1,307	2.9	2.5	
King's Lynn	945	355	1,300	2.8	2.2	
Kingsbridge	107	62	169	2.6	2.0	
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,018	574	2,592	4.7	4.1	
Launceston	181	74	255	3.1	2.4	
Leeds	10,507	2,907	13,414	3.4	3.1	
Leek	370	172	542	3.0	2.4	
Leicester	7,969	2,773	10,742	3.8	3.5	
Leominster	219	67	286	3.2	2.7	
Lincoln	1,878	577	2,455	3.3	3.0	
Liskeard	362	178	540	4.9	3.5	
Liverpool	23,571	6,291	29,862	7.6	6.8	
London	118,090	44,742	162,832	3.9	3.4	
Loughborough	1,214	473	1,687	3.4	2.9	
Louth	462	160	622	5.7	4.5	
Lowestoft and Beccles	1,770	561	2,331	5.9	5.1	
Ludlow	238	94	332	3.3	2.6	
Luton	3,232	1,136	4,368	3.4	2.9	
Maidstone and North Kent	6,295	2,148	8,443	3.1	2.7	
Malton	147	67	214	1.8	1.4	
Malvern	329	122	451	1.8	1.4	
Manchester	29,041	7,766	36,807	3.7	3.3	
Mansfield	3,874	1,343	5,217	4.8	4.3	
Matlock	404	133	537	1.7	1.4	
Melton Mowbray	248	99	347	2.1	1.7	
Middlesbrough and Stockton	12,560	2,837	15,397	7.6	6.9	
Mildenhall	236	90	326	2.3	2.0	
Milton Keynes	1,966	735	2,701	1.8	1.7	
Minehead	326	137	463	6.0	4.6	
Morpeth and Ashington	2,625	728	3,353	6.6	5.8	
Nelson and Colne	931	323	1,254	4.3	3.7	
Newark	587	198	785	3.5	3.2	
Newbury	426	157	583	1.0	0.9	
Newquay	611	297	908	9.3	7.2	
Newton Abbot	585	219	804	3.0	2.2	
Northallerton and Thirsk	336	132	468	1.6	1.3	
Northampton	2,861	976	3,837	2.5	2.2	
Norwich	3,377	1,112	4,489	2.7	2.4	
Nottingham	10,436	2,990	13,426	4.2	3.8	
Okehampton	178	71	249	2.8	2.0	
Oswestry	375	169	544	3.2	2.6	
Oxford	2,145	695	2,840	1.2	1.0	
Paignton and Totnes	1,251	464	1,715	6.5	5.3	
Penrith	161	71	232	1.5	1.2	
Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,051	475	1,526	7.7	6.2	
Peterborough	2,004	644	2,648	2.7	2.4	
Pickering	134	63	197	2.5	2.0	
Plymouth	3,851	1,222	5,073	3.8	3.0	
Poole	1,202	370	1,572	1.7	1.4	
Portsmouth	4,409	1,420	5,829	2.8	2.3	
Preston	3,602	1,013	4,615	3.0	2.7	
Reading	3,137	1,158	4,295	1.5	1.3	
Redruth and Camborne	802	227	1,029	5.9	4.2	
Retford	485	235	720	4.9	4.3	
Richmond	193	106	299	2.9	2.1	
Rochdale	2,473	695	3,168	5.0	4.4	
Rugby	677	252	929	2.4	2.1	
Salisbury	439	147	586	1.3	1.0	
Scarborough	1,526	465	1,991	5.7	4.8	
Scunthorpe	2,063	711	2,774	4.2	3.9	
Settle	78	37	115	1.9	1.5	
Shaftesbury	258	96	353	1.6	1.1	
Sheffield and Rotherham	13,814	3,508	17,322	5.4	4.7	
Shrewsbury	1,145	345	1,490	2.3	2.0	
Skegness and Mablethorpe	996	389	1,385	7.4	5.9	
Sleaford	273	139	412	2.8	2.2	
Slough and Woking	11,801	4,436	16,237	2.1	1.8	
South Molton	88	43	131	3.1	2.6	
Southampton and Winchester	4,256	1,147	5,403	1.9	1.7	
Southend	7,045	2,494	9,539	4.0	3.4	
Spalding and Holbeach	395	224	619	2.1	1.8	
St Austell	642	255	897	3.9	3.0	
Stafford	1,264	443	1,707	2.9	2.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SCOTLAND						
Stamford	323	157	480	1.7	1.3	
Stenage	2,051	687	2,738	1.7	1.5	
Stove	6,232	1,967	8,199	4.4	4.0	
Stroud	706	257	963			

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	1,860	511	2,371	5.2	4.7	
Hartlepool UA	2,476	548	3,024	8.8	7.9	
Middlesbrough UA	4,568	966	5,524	7.7	7.3	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,507	798	4,305	9.4	8.1	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,348	1,038	5,386	6.8	6.2	
County Durham	7,215	2,074	9,289	5.8	5.2	
Chester-le-Street	694	165	859	8.0	7.2	
Derwentside	1,295	319	1,614	7.1	6.2	
Durham	1,075	340	1,415	3.4	3.2	
Easington	1,320	392	1,712	7.0	6.5	
Sedgefield	1,405	466	1,871	5.8	5.3	
Teessdale	224	69	293	3.7	2.8	
Wear Valley	1,202	323	1,525	7.4	6.1	
Northumberland	4,690	1,431	6,121	5.5	4.7	
Alnwick	413	151	564	5.1	3.7	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	399	168	567	4.8	4.4	
Blyth Valley	1,492	440	1,932	7.9	6.9	
Castle Morpeth	565	174	739	3.1	2.7	
Tynedale	538	180	718	3.3	2.7	
Wansbeck	1,283	318	1,601	8.8	7.5	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	25,081	5,489	30,570	6.3	5.7	
Gateshead	3,721	909	4,630	4.8	4.6	
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,965	1,251	7,216	4.5	4.2	
North Tyneside	3,977	901	4,878	7.8	6.7	
South Tyneside	4,980	996	5,976	11.7	10.4	
Sunderland	6,438	1,432	7,870	6.8	6.2	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,232	619	2,851	4.6	4.2	
Blackpool UA	2,993	823	3,816	6.0	5.4	
Halton UA	2,388	611	2,999	5.7	5.3	
Warrington UA	1,872	629	2,501	2.2	2.1	
Cheshire	5,610	1,654	7,264	2.3	2.0	
Chester	956	261	1,217	1.7	1.5	
Congleton	712	221	933	2.8	2.4	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,053	325	1,378	2.9	2.5	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	840	210	1,050	3.0	2.8	
Macclesfield	859	244	1,103	1.4	1.1	
Vale Royal	1,190	393	1,583	3.3	2.9	
Cumbria	6,372	1,963	8,335	4.1	3.6	
Allerdale	1,579	496	2,075	6.1	5.4	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,216	300	1,516	7.2	6.6	
Carlisle	1,336	430	1,766	3.6	3.1	
Copeland	1,515	423	1,938	5.9	5.3	
Eden	236	100	336	1.6	1.3	
South Lakeland	490	214	704	1.6	1.3	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	37,535	10,109	47,644	4.0	3.7	
Bolton	3,821	1,075	4,896	4.2	3.8	
Bury	1,655	535	2,190	3.5	3.0	
Manchester	11,111	2,688	13,799	4.7	4.4	
Oldham	3,388	945	4,333	5.0	4.4	
Rochdale	3,156	890	4,046	5.3	4.7	
Salford	3,124	770	3,894	3.5	3.2	
Stockport	2,465	666	3,131	2.6	2.2	
Tameside	2,633	795	3,428	4.5	4.0	
Trafford	2,285	627	2,912	2.3	2.1	
Wigan	3,897	1,118	5,015	4.9	4.4	
Lancashire	11,941	3,652	15,593	3.5	3.0	
Burnley	934	292	1,226	3.4	3.1	
Chorley	834	288	1,122	3.5	2.9	
Fylde	460	141	601	1.5	1.3	
Hyndburn	783	266	1,049	3.6	3.2	
Lancaster	1,964	562	2,526	5.0	4.4	
Pendle	963	344	1,307	4.3	3.8	
Preston	2,017	490	2,507	3.2	3.0	
Ribble Valley	186	75	261	1.2	1.1	
Rossendale	582	193	775	3.1	2.6	
South Ribble	679	207	886	2.4	2.0	
West Lancashire	1,530	512	2,042	5.5	4.6	
Wyre	1,009	282	1,291	4.6	3.7	
Merseyside (Met County)	31,206	8,367	39,573	7.5	6.7	
Knowsley	3,988	1,099	5,087	10.6	9.7	
Liverpool	13,228	3,357	16,585	7.6	7.1	
Saint Helens	3,061	937	3,998	7.0	6.1	
Sefton	4,815	1,328	6,143	6.2	5.4	
Wirral	6,114	1,646	7,760	7.2	6.3	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,801	1,339	5,140	5.6	4.4	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	1,997	9,329	8.0	7.4		
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,658	1,055	4,713	7.0	6.2	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,169	748	2,917	4.1	3.8	
York UA	1,641	480	2,121	2.2	2.0	
North Yorkshire	4,607	1,710	6,317	2.8	2.2	
Craven	279	110	389	1.7	1.3	
Hambleton	522	210	732	1.9	1.5	
Harrrogate	687	252	939	1.5	1.3	
Richmondshire	252	133	385	2.7	1.5	
Ryedale	311	140	451	2.0	1.6	
Scarborough	1,901	613	2,514	6.0	5.1	
Selby	655	252	907	3.4	3.0	
South Yorkshire (Met County)	21,471	5,703	27,174	5.5	4.9	
Barnsley	3,138	927	4,065	5.5	4.8	
Doncaster	4,514	1,289	5,803	5.6	5.0	
Rotherham	4,093	1,069	5,162	6.1	5.2	
Sheffield	9,726	2,418	12,144	5.3	4.7	
West Yorkshire (Met County)	31,777	9,038	40,815	4.2	3.8	
Bradford	9,349	2,498	11,847	5.7	5.2	
Calderdale	2,728	808	3,536	4.5	3.9	
Kirklees	4,955	1,517	6,472	4.0	3.4	
Leeds	10,505	2,905	13,410	3.4	3.0	
Wakefield	4,240	1,310	5,550	4.5	4.1	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derby UA	3,815	1,122	4,937	4.0	3.7	
Leicester UA	5,858	1,970	7,828	4.9	4.6	
Nottingham UA	5,963	1,552	7,515	4.4	4.2	
Rutland UA	91	37	128	1.0	0.7	
Derbyshire	8,431	2,808	11,239	4.0	3.4	
Amber Valley	1,196	394	1,590	2.8	2.5	
Bolsover	1,026	355	1,381	7.3	6.4	
Chesterfield	2,004	605	2,609	5.3	4.8	
Derbyshire Dales	431	137	568	1.7	1.4	
Erewash	1,165	412	1,577	4.0	3.5	
High Peak	696	261	957	2.8	2.3	
North East Derbyshire	1,343	408	1,751	6.2	5.2	
South Derbyshire	570	236	806	3.6	2.9	
Leicestershire	4,289	1,679	5,968	2.6	2.2	
Blaby	529	195	724	2.3	1.9	
Charnwood	1,440	535	1,975	3.6	3.1	
Harborough	350	148	498	1.8	1.5	
Hinckley and Bosworth	658	300	958	2.3	2.1	
Melton	263	97	360	2.1	1.7	
North West Leicestershire	604	254	858	2.3	2.1	
Oadby and Wigston	445	150	595	3.2	2.7	
Lincolnshire	6,198	2,426	8,624	3.5	3.0	
Boston	449	188	637	2.7	2.2	
East Lindsey	1,660	654	2,314	6.0	4.8	
Lincoln	1,363	368	1,731	3.3	3.1	
North Kesteven	537	240	777	2.8	2.2	
South Holland	419	235	654	2.1	1.9	
South Kesteven	818	390	1,208	2.5	2.1	
West Lindsey	952	351	1,303	5.9	5.0	
Northamptonshire	5,482	1,923	7,405	2.5	2.2	
Corby	670	221	891	2.8	2.7	
Daventry	389	190	579	2.1	1.6	
East Northamptonshire	493	199	692	3.0	2.3	
Kettering	594	215	809	2.4	2.0	
Northampton	2,365	741	3,106	1.6	1.2	
South Northamptonshire	275	121	396	1.6	1.2	
Wellingborough	696	236	932	2.6	2.2	
Nottinghamshire	8,361	2,950	11,311	4.6	3.5	
Ashfield	1,659	553	2,212	5.4	4.8	
Bassetlaw	1,628	690	2,318	4.4	4.8	
Broxtowe	970	364	1,334	5.3	3.6	
Gedling	1,072	299	1,371	4.4	3.6	
Mansfield	1,423	511	1,934	5.9	5.2	
Newark and Sherwood	991	335	1,326	3.9	3.5	
Rushcliffe	618	198	816	2.4	1.9	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,427	466	1,893	2.7	2.2	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,207	1,241	5,448	4.6	4.3	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,875	655	2,530	3.1	2.9	
Shropshire	2,119	753	2,872	2.6	2.1	
Bridgnorth	330	139	469	2.6	1.9	
North Shropshire	458	136	594	3.0	2.4	
Oswestry	321	141	462	3.1	2.6	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	737	227	964	2.2	1.8	
South Shropshire	273	110	383	3.1	2.5	
Staffordshire	7,774	2,899	10,673	3.4	3.0	
Cannock Chase	961	358	1,319	4.4	3.9	
East Staffordshire	961	411	1,372	2.8	2.6	
Lichfield	700	270	970	2.7	2.3	
Hackney	5,554	2,102	7,656	8.9	7.4	
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,156	1,270	4,426	4.3	3.8	
Haringey	5,554	2,008	7,562	10.6	9.0	
Harrow	1,936	805	2,741	3.8	3.2	
Havering	1,739	702	2,441	3.2	2.6	
Hillingdon	2,086	795	2,881	1.8	1.6	
Hounslow	1,999	782	2,781	2.1	1.9	
Islington	4,671	1,974	6,645	4.4	3.9	
Kensington and Chelsea	1,944	951	2,895	2.3	1.9	
Kingston upon Thames	994	398	1,392	1.8	1.6	
Lambeth	7,902	2,986	10,888	9.0	7.7	
Lewisham	6,065	2,159	8,224	12.3	10.1	
Merton	1,978	741	2,719	3.8	3.2	
Newham	5,749	1,893	7,642	10.1	8.8	
Redbridge	2,835	1,164	3,999	5.5	4.3	
Richmond upon Thames	1,246	487	1,733	2.6	1.9	
Sutton	6,802	2,562	9,364	5.7	5.3	
Sutton	1,284	480	1,764			

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Devon	5,831	2,214	8,045	2.9	2.4	
East Devon	721	277	998	2.3	1.8	
Exeter	1,153	342	1,495	2.2	2.0	
Mid Devon	421	201	622	2.8	2.2	
North Devon	1,089	415	1,504	4.3	3.6	
South Hams	513	248	761	2.6	1.9	
Teignbridge	938	330	1,268	3.3	2.5	
Torridge	722	277	999	5.3	3.9	
West Devon	274	124	398	2.5	1.8	
Dorset	1,952	722	2,674	1.9	1.5	
Christchurch	259	71	330	1.9	1.7	
East Dorset	296	137	433	1.6	1.2	
North Dorset	225	81	306	1.4	1.0	
Purbeck	195	74	269	1.6	1.4	
West Dorset	365	127	492	1.2	1.0	
Weymouth and Portland	612	232	844	4.9	3.8	
Gloucestershire	4,899	1,671	6,570	2.6	2.3	
Cheltenham	1,054	314	1,368	2.3	2.1	
Cotswold	365	129	494	1.6	1.2	
Forest of Dean	728	308	1,036	4.2	3.7	
Gloucester	1,470	387	1,857	3.1	2.8	
Stroud	806	306	1,112	2.7	2.1	
Tewkesbury	476	227	703	2.3	1.8	
Somerset	3,308	1,225	4,533	2.4	2.0	
Mendip	755	304	1,059	2.9	2.3	
Sedgemoor	807	314	1,121	3.2	2.6	
South Somerset	791	267	1,058	1.8	1.5	
Taunton Deane	582	190	782	1.6	1.4	
West Somerset	363	150	513	5.0	3.8	
Wiltshire	1,902	709	2,611	1.7	1.3	
Kennet	370	125	495	1.9	1.4	
North Wiltshire	551	204	755	1.7	1.3	
Salisbury	415	141	556	1.3	1.0	
West Wiltshire	566	239	805	1.8	1.4	
WALES						
Blaenau Gwent	1,482	397	1,879	8.5	7.7	
Bridgend	1,620	438	2,058	4.3	3.9	
Caerphilly	2,566	779	3,345	6.4	5.6	
Cardiff	4,497	1,069	5,566	3.2	2.9	
Cardiff North	2,139	679	2,818	6.0	4.8	
Ceredigion	719	268	987	4.3	2.9	
Conwy	1,532	460	1,992	5.6	4.5	
Denbighshire	1,103	346	1,449	4.2	3.3	
Flintshire	1,562	480	2,042	3.3	2.8	
Gwynedd	2,250	705	2,955	6.8	5.6	
Isle of Anglesey	1,470	438	1,908	10.1	7.7	
Merthyr Tydfil	1,057	273	1,330	6.7	6.3	
Monmouthshire	738	222	960	2.9	2.4	
Neath Port Talbot	2,015	588	2,603	5.8	5.3	
Newport	2,439	644	3,083	4.0	3.8	
Pembrokeshire	1,932	595	2,527	7.2	5.4	
Powys	1,103	433	1,536	3.5	2.4	
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,090	872	3,962	5.2	4.7	
Swansea	3,483	862	4,345	4.6	4.1	
Torfaen	1,221	351	1,572	4.1	3.8	
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,663	423	2,086	4.9	4.2	
Wrexham	1,339	368	1,707	3.2	2.8	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen City	1,943	516	2,459	1.7	1.6	
Aberdeenshire	1,387	466	1,853	2.6	2.1	
Angus	1,632	637	2,269	5.3	4.6	
Argyll and Bute	1,530	604	2,134	6.1	4.7	
Clackmannanshire	973	275	1,248	8.9	8.1	
Dumfries and Galloway	2,406	808	3,214	5.1	4.4	
Dundee City	3,931	976	4,907	7.7	7.4	
East Ayrshire	3,040	1,023	4,063	9.8	8.9	
East Dunbartonshire	1,111	299	1,410	5.3	3.8	
East Lothian	820	183	1,003	3.9	3.2	
East Renfrewshire	812	231	1,043	6.4	4.9	
Edinburgh, City of	5,561	1,472	7,033	2.5	2.3	
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	718	168	886	7.5	7.0	
Falkirk	2,925	743	3,668	6.5	6.0	
Fife	7,379	2,162	9,541	6.9	6.3	
Glasgow City	14,972	3,484	18,456	5.1	4.8	
Highland	4,010	1,176	5,186	5.7	4.6	
Inverclyde	1,338	319	1,657	4.8	4.6	
Midlothian	783	206	989	4.1	3.6	
Moray	1,028	436	1,464	5.3	3.8	
North Ayrshire	1,141	479	1,620	10.8	9.8	
North Lanarkshire	3,658	1,833	5,491	7.1	6.7	
Orkney Islands	192	81	273	3.2	2.5	
Perth and Kinross	1,377	456	1,833	3.0	2.5	
Renfrewshire	3,380	792	4,172	4.9	4.6	
Scottish Borders	1,264	377	1,641	3.6	3.1	
Shetland Islands	149	46	195	1.6	1.4	
South Ayrshire	2,292	622	2,914	6.2	5.5	
South Lanarkshire	4,817	1,479	6,296	5.4	4.6	
Stirling	1,139	315	1,454	3.5	3.1	
West Dunbartonshire	2,705	717	3,422	11.0	10.2	
West Lothian	2,745	842	3,587	5.6	5.1	

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at January 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Hilltop	2,476	548	3,024	8.8	7.9	
Middlesbrough	3,465	729	4,194	6.7	6.3	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,081	493	2,574	12.0	10.8	
Redcar	2,529	532	3,061	9.3	7.9	
Stockton North	2,467	573	3,040	7.1	6.5	
Stockton South	1,881	465	2,346	6.4	5.8	
Durham						
Bishop Auckland	1,350	375	1,725	5.5	4.6	
Darlington	1,748	478	2,226	5.4	4.9	
Durham, City of	1,075	340	1,415	3.4	3.2	
Eastington	1,166	355	1,521	6.8	6.3	
North Durham	1,298	311	1,609	8.5	7.5	
North West Durham	1,261	330	1,591	7.2	6.1	
Sagefield	1,177	396	1,573	5.7	5.2	
Northumberland						
Bewick-upon-Tweed	1,041	377	1,418	5.4	4.4	
Blyth Valley	1,492	440	1,932	7.9	6.9	
Hexham	616	213	829	2.9	2.4	
Wansbeck	1,541	401	1,942	6.0	5.2	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						
Blyth	1,209	308	1,517	4.3	4.0	
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,451	374	1,825	7.5	6.9	
Houghton and Washington East	1,624	414	2,038	5.7	5.2	
Jarrow	2,170	428	2,598	11.0	9.8	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,770	419	2,189	3.6	3.3	
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,145	449	2,594	6.7	6.1	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,258	244	1,502	6.0	5.6	
North Tyneside	1,894	414	2,308	8.6	7.3	
South Shields	2,982	604	3,586	12.6	11.3	
Sunderland North	2,005	428	2,433	6.3	5.7	
Sunderland South	2,326	455	2,781	8.7	7.9	
Tyne Bridge	2,710	593	3,303	3.7	3.5	
Tynemouth	1,537	359	1,896	7.0	6.1	
NORTH WEST						
Cheshire						
Cheshire, City of	849	214	1,063	1.6	1.5	
Copleton	712	221	933	2.8	2.4	
Crooke and Nantwich	966	304	1,270	3.3	2.9	
Edisbury	693	238	931	2.9	2.5	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	676	229	905	3.1	2.9	
Heslith	1,537	373	1,910	5.9	5.5	
Macclesfield	453	134	587	1.3	1.3	
Tatton	509	167	676	1.4	1.2	
Warrington North	1,061	337	1,398	2.7	2.5	
Warrington South	811	292	1,103	1.8	1.7	
Wolver Vale	1,343	385	1,728	3.9	3.5	
Cumbria						
Barrow and Furness	1,382	370	1,752	6.4	5.6	
Carlisle	1,151	340	1,491	3.5	3.1	
Copeland	1,515	423	1,938	5.9	5.3	
Penrith and The Border	536	222	758	2.4	2.0	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	324	144	468	1.3	1.0	
Workington	1,464	464	1,928	6.3	5.6	
Greater Manchester (Met County)						
Altrincham and Sale West	654	209	863	2.0	1.8	
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,376	413	1,789	4.4	3.9	
Bolton North East	1,446	357	1,803	5.0	4.6	
Bolton South East	1,654	479	2,133	4.2	3.8	
Bolton West	721	239	960	3.2	2.9	
Bury North	817	274	1,091	2.8	2.4	
Bury South	838	261	1,099	4.6	3.9	
Cheshire	433	133	566	1.4	1.4	
Denton and Reddish	1,023	286	1,309	4.4	3.9	
Eccles	1,141	282	1,423	3.8	3.5	
Hazel Grove	599	181	780	2.9	2.5	
Heywood and Middleton	1,380	437	1,817	5.4	4.7	
Leigh	1,243	359	1,602	5.2	4.6	
Makerfield	1,027	278	1,305	5.5	4.9	
Manchester Blackley	2,103	487	2,590	7.9	7.5	
Manchester Central	3,556	801	4,357	2.6	2.4	
Manchester Gorton	2,458	631	3,089	14.8	14.0	
Manchester Withington	1,490	431	1,921	6.2	5.9	
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,304	364	1,668	5.6	4.9	
Oldham West and Royton	1,770	462	2,232	4.4	3.9	
Rochdale	1,679	427	2,106	5.3	4.7	
Salford	1,350	310	1,660	2.7	2.5	
Sialybridge and Hyde	1,066	335	1,401	5.3	4.7	
Stockport	1,012	258	1,270	2.6	2.2	
Stretford and Urmston	1,405	339	1,744	2.4	2.2	
Wigan	1,140	337	1,477	3.8	3.4	
Worsley	1,120	322	1,442			

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at January 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	1,052	425	1,477	4.1	3.5	
Gainsborough	997	364	1,361	5.9	5.0	
Grantham and Stamford	693	325	1,018	2.4	2.1	
Lincoln	1,388	381	1,769	3.3	3.1	
Louth and Horncastle	1,012	404	1,416	5.5	4.4	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	565	257	822	2.9	2.2	
South Holland and The Deepings	491	270	761	2.2	1.9	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	911	306	1,217	2.8	2.4	
Daventry	550	255	805	1.9	1.4	
Kettering	654	248	902	2.2	1.9	
Northampton North	1,268	425	1,693	4.5	4.1	
Northampton South	1,151	339	1,490	1.8	1.6	
Wellingborough	948	350	1,298	2.8	2.5	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,401	498	1,899	4.8	4.3	
Bassetlaw	1,416	559	1,975	5.8	5.2	
Broxtowe	804	297	1,101	4.3	3.6	
Gedling	866	248	1,114	4.3	3.5	
Mansfield	1,247	456	1,703	5.5	4.9	
Newark	974	383	1,357	4.1	3.7	
Nottingham East	2,360	559	2,919	6.6	6.2	
Nottingham North	1,908	561	2,469	9.9	9.3	
Nottingham South	1,695	432	2,127	2.1	2.0	
Rushcliffe	618	198	816	2.4	1.9	
Sherwood	1,035	311	1,346	5.5	4.9	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	930	274	1,204	2.5	2.1	
Leominster	539	215	754	2.9	2.4	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	517	216	733	2.8	2.1	
North Shropshire	779	277	1,056	3.1	2.5	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	737	227	964	2.2	1.8	
Telford	1,206	413	1,619	3.8	3.5	
Wrekin, The	755	275	1,030	2.5	2.2	
Staffordshire						
Burton	945	400	1,345	2.8	2.6	
Canmock Chase	1,012	371	1,383	4.5	4.0	
Lichfield	592	236	828	2.7	2.3	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	968	288	1,256	4.0	3.5	
South Staffordshire	787	261	1,048	3.9	3.2	
Stafford	978	328	1,306	3.0	2.6	
Staffordshire Moorlands	883	346	1,229	4.4	3.7	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,655	418	2,073	3.4	3.2	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,184	342	1,526	5.8	5.3	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,404	504	1,908	6.0	5.6	
Stone	557	279	836	2.4	2.1	
Tamworth	1,016	367	1,383	3.6	3.2	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	769	298	1,067	2.7	2.4	
Nuneaton	760	276	1,036	3.3	3.0	
Rugby and Kenilworth	760	264	1,024	2.2	1.9	
Stratford-on-Avon	492	187	679	1.4	1.1	
Warwick and Leamington	891	281	1,172	1.8	1.7	
West Midlands (Met County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	846	325	1,171	4.5	4.0	
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,790	481	2,271	5.1	4.7	
Birmingham Erdington	2,072	564	2,636	6.7	6.1	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,345	426	1,771	11.8	10.8	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,178	555	2,733	14.7	13.4	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,120	1,299	6,419	3.3	3.1	
Birmingham Northfield	1,466	394	1,860	5.6	5.1	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,448	720	3,168	10.7	9.8	
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,709	514	2,223	6.4	5.9	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	3,917	1,068	4,985	10.5	9.6	
Birmingham Yardley	1,354	408	1,762	5.3	4.9	
Coventry North East	1,936	526	2,462	5.6	5.3	
Coventry North West	1,264	370	1,634	6.1	5.7	
Coventry South	1,532	444	1,976	2.6	2.4	
Dudley North	1,706	468	2,174	6.1	5.6	
Dudley South	1,390	397	1,787	4.2	3.8	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,404	389	1,793	5.2	4.7	
Menden	1,189	398	1,587	4.4	3.6	
Solihull	568	222	790	1.7	1.4	
Stourbridge	1,157	330	1,487	4.6	4.2	
Sutton Coldfield	748	257	1,005	3.2	3.0	
Walsall North	1,739	522	2,261	6.6	5.9	
Walsall South	1,810	603	2,413	4.7	4.2	
Warley	1,778	507	2,285	7.4	6.8	
West Bromwich East	1,657	482	2,139	5.7	5.3	
West Bromwich West	2,035	547	2,582	4.9	4.5	
Wolverhampton North East	1,713	493	2,206	7.5	6.6	
Wolverhampton South East	1,731	568	2,299	7.4	6.5	
Wolverhampton South West	1,662	472	2,134	4.1	3.7	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	724	246	970	2.7	2.4	
Mid Worcestershire	528	221	749	1.8	1.5	
Redditch	791	337	1,128	2.8	2.5	
West Worcestershire	413	140	553	1.8	1.4	
Worcester	835	286	1,121	2.5	2.3	
Wyre Forest	876	312	1,188	3.1	2.8	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,479	413	1,892	3.6	3.1	
Luton North	976	355	1,331	7.1	6.4	
Luton South	1,430	432	1,862	3.0	2.7	
Mid Bedfordshire	412	171	583	2.0	1.5	
North East Bedfordshire	481	218	699	2.7	2.1	
South West Bedfordshire	664	279	943	2.6	2.1	
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	845	278	1,123	1.8	1.6	
Huntingdon	539	221	760	1.4	1.2	
North East Cambridgeshire	732	333	1,065	3.2	2.8	
North West Cambridgeshire	662	228	890	3.1	2.8	
Peterborough	1,238	386	1,624	2.5	2.3	
South Cambridgeshire	367	131	498	1.1	0.9	
South East Cambridgeshire	506	209	715	1.8	1.4	
Essex						
Basildon	1,067	416	1,483	3.4	3.0	
Billericay	784	325	1,109	3.5	3.1	
Braintree	787	303	1,090	3.1	2.6	
Brentwood and Ongar	368	150	518	1.6	1.4	
Castle Point	640	219	859	4.4	3.8	
Colchester	740	264	1,004	1.8	1.5	
Epping Forest	687	307	994	3.1	2.7	
Harlow	867	294	1,161	3.1	2.7	
Harwich	1,272	351	1,623	6.7	5.2	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	535	196	731	3.1	2.4	
North Essex	436	175	611	3.2	2.6	
Rayleigh	506	225	731	3.1	2.5	
Rochford and Southend East	1,633	522	2,155	4.7	3.9	
Saffron Walden	394	144	538	1.4	1.1	
Southend West	900	277	1,177	5.1	4.3	
Thurrock	1,347	451	1,798	3.9	3.5	
West Chelmsford	606	244	850	1.6	1.3	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	604	244	848	2.6	2.1	
Hemel Hempstead	647	268	915	1.8	1.5	
Hertford and Stortford	383	138	521	1.1	0.9	
Hertsmere	543	202	745	1.7	1.4	
Hitchin and Harpenden	375	148	523	1.5	1.3	
North East Hertfordshire	394	141	535	1.7	1.4	
South West Hertfordshire	479	194	673	2.0	1.7	
St Albans	396	149	545	1.2	1.0	
Stevenage	739	224	963	2.2	1.9	
Watford	765	279	1,044	1.8	1.5	
Welwyn Hatfield	548	159	707	1.3	1.1	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	2,288	830	3,118	8.7	7.2	
Mid Norfolk	544	248	792	3.1	2.5	
North Norfolk	789	296	1,085	3.6	2.9	
North West Norfolk	854	286	1,140	2.8	2.2	
Norwich North	1,015	307	1,322	3.8	3.3	
Norwich South	1,392	403	1,795	2.7	2.3	
South Norfolk	600	241	841	2.7	2.2	
South West Norfolk	685	293	978	2.6	2.1	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	552	234	786	1.6	1.4	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	648	212	860	3.2	2.7	
Ipswich	1,518	404	1,922	3.5	3.0	
South Suffolk	539	194	733	2.6	2.2	
Suffolk Coastal	724	225	949	2.3	1.9	
Waveney	1,635	519	2,154	6.2	5.4	
West Suffolk	543	231	774	1.9	1.7	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,177	396	1,573	5.5	4.9	
Battersea	1,587	628	2,215	4.7	4.0	
Beckenham	1,144	433	1,577	5.4	4.4	
Bethnal Green and Bow	3,712	1,133	4,845	5.5	5.2	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	620	262	882	3.4	2.9	
Brent East	2,268	753	3,021	11.0	9.2	
Brent North	1,064	384	1,448	5.7	4.8	
Brent South	2,474	838	3,312	6.4	5.4	
Brentford and Isleworth	953	389	1,342	1.8	1.6	
Bromley and Chislehurst	771	305	1,076	2.2	1.9	
Camden and Peckham	2,876	1,021	3,897	14.7	13.6	
Carshalton and Wallington	772	268	1,040	3.8	3.2	
Chingford and Woodford Green	793	349	1,142	5.3	4.3	
Chipping Barnet	851	368	1,219	3.4	2.7	
Cities of London and Westminster	1,657	724	2,381	0.3	0.3	
Croydon Central	1,647	639	2,286	3.2	2.8	
Croydon North	2,311	802	3,113	8.1	7.1	
Croydon South	704	305	1,009	3.2	2.8	
Dagenham	1,027	406	1,433	4.8	4.2	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,326	969	3,295	16.2	14.4	
Ealing North	1,414	522	1,936	7.0	6.1	
Ealing Southall	2,056	770	2,826	5.5	4.8	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,266	810	3,076	4.4	3.9	
East Ham	2,434	739	3,173	12.5	10.9	
Edmonton	1,632	611	2,243	7.8	6.6	
Eltham	1,094	479	1,573	10.2	8.8	
Enfield North	1,239	431	1,670	3.5	3.0	
Enfield, Southgate	1,113	469	1,582	6.5	5.5	
Erith and Thamesmead	1,798	703	2,501	9.7	8.2	
Feltham and Heston	1,046	393	1,439	2.5	2.3	
Finchley and Golders Green	1,207	538	1,745	4.6	3.6	
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,240	924	3,164	7.2	6.1	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,756	998	3,754	16.7	14.7	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,021	1,104	4,125	5.8	5.1	
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,846	807	2,653	3.6	3.2	
Hampstead and Highgate	1,706	710	2,416	6.2	5.7	
Harrow East	1,146	469	1,615	3.5	2.9	
Harrow West	790					

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at January 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						
Aberavon	959	244	1,203	4.8	4.3	
Alyn and Deeside	889	261	1,150	3.0	2.6	
Blaenau Gwent	1,482	397	1,879	8.5	7.7	
Brecon and Radnorshire	714	290	1,004	4.4	3.1	
Bridgend	916	275	1,191	3.2	2.9	
Caernarfon	1,108	361	1,469	7.7	6.1	
Caerphilly	1,371	391	1,762	6.3	5.6	
Cardiff Central	1,311	311	1,622	2.1	2.0	
Cardiff North	536	144	680	1.9	1.7	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,558	365	1,923	4.2	3.8	
Cardiff West	1,413	314	1,727	6.9	6.2	
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	722	242	964	6.8	5.3	
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,132	377	1,509	5.8	4.6	
Ceredigion	699	268	967	4.3	2.9	
Clwyd South	838	247	1,085	5.0	4.2	
Clwyd West	1,218	342	1,560	4.9	3.9	
Conwy	957	283	1,240	3.7	3.2	
Cynon Valley	673	219	892	6.2	5.6	
Delyn	838	208	1,046	5.8	5.2	
Gower	875	317	1,192	5.8	5.3	
Islwyn	1,096	340	1,436	6.8	5.8	
Llanelli	683	248	931	7.4	6.5	
Meirionnydd Nan Conwy	1,377	344	1,721	7.2	2.3	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	646	201	847	2.5	1.7	
Monmouth	375	138	513	2.5	1.7	
Montgomeryshire	1,056	344	1,400	7.2	6.5	
Neath	1,229	307	1,536	5.7	5.1	
Newport East	1,389	384	1,773	3.3	3.0	
Newport West	873	220	1,093	5.9	5.3	
Ogmore	954	275	1,229	3.3	2.9	
Pontypridd	1,121	315	1,436	6.5	5.1	
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,076	284	1,360	7.4	6.6	
Rhondda	1,303	281	1,584	5.1	4.6	
Swansea East	1,342	373	1,715	3.7	3.3	
Swansea West	1,134	325	1,459	4.2	3.8	
Torfaen	923	277	1,200	4.5	3.8	
Vale of Clwyd	1,374	331	1,705	5.1	4.5	
Vale of Glamorgan	769	200	969	2.5	2.1	
Wrexham	1,470	438	1,908	10.1	7.7	
Ynys Mon						
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen Central	857	201	1,058	1.8	1.7	
Aberdeen North	485	133	618	1.6	1.4	
Aberdeen South	601	182	783	1.8	1.7	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,698	503	2,201	7.0	6.4	
Argyll and Bute	1,206	448	1,654	5.6	5.0	
Argyll and Bute	1,149	467	1,616	6.8	6.2	
Ayr	1,489	412	1,901	5.8	5.2	
Banff and Buchan	694	199	893	3.4	2.9	
Caitness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,329	327	1,656	7.8	6.6	
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,865	578	2,443	10.1	9.2	
Central Fife	1,982	621	2,603	8.5	7.7	
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,450	340	1,790	9.3	8.4	
Clydesdale	1,381	428	1,809	7.0	6.4	
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,308	356	1,664	8.5	7.7	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	944	268	1,212	5.3	4.7	
Cunningham North	1,636	508	2,144	11.3	10.3	
Cunningham South	2,022	633	2,655	10.4	9.4	
Dumbarton	1,794	555	2,349	8.7	7.9	
Dumfries	1,284	421	1,705	4.4	3.8	
Dumfries East	2,125	541	2,666	11.6	11.1	
Dumfries West	1,806	435	2,241	5.5	5.3	
Dunfermline East	1,451	364	1,815	7.7	7.0	
Dunfermline West	1,315	355	1,670	5.5	5.0	
East Kilbride	1,141	397	1,538	3.8	3.4	
East Lothian	707	153	860	4.4	4.0	
Eastwood	812	231	1,043	6.4	4.9	
Edinburgh Central	1,137	347	1,484	1.9	1.7	
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	929	208	1,137	4.7	4.2	
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,225	355	1,580	1.9	1.7	
Edinburgh Pentlands	893	212	1,105	4.6	4.2	
Edinburgh South	732	198	930	3.9	3.6	
Edinburgh West	758	182	940	1.8	1.7	
Falkirk East	1,462	403	1,865	7.4	6.8	
Falkirk West	1,463	340	1,803	5.7	5.3	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,122	387	1,509	6.3	5.5	
Glasgow Anniesland	1,457	322	1,779	10.8	9.8	
Glasgow Baillieston	1,662	377	2,039	10.0	9.0	
Glasgow Cathcart	1,211	238	1,449	8.8	7.9	
Glasgow Govan	1,590	423	2,013	5.2	4.7	
Glasgow Kelvin	1,603	435	2,038	1.2	1.0	
Glasgow Maryhill	1,869	432	2,301	6.3	5.6	
Glasgow Pollok	1,628	349	1,977	12.3	11.1	
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,041	242	1,283	7.6	6.9	
Glasgow Shettleston	1,732	399	2,131	7.7	7.0	
Glasgow Springburn	1,982	450	2,432	12.3	11.1	
Gordon	424	167	591	2.5	2.1	
Greenock and Inverclyde	761	170	931	3.2	2.9	
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Belfast East	1,219	280	1,499	3.6	3.1	
Belfast North	2,191	470	2,661	4.2	3.7	
Belfast South	1,522	472	1,994	2.9	2.5	
Belfast West	3,262	603	3,865	14.6	12.7	
East Antrim	1,513	483	1,996	6.4	5.6	
East Londonderry	1,701	585	2,286	7.2	6.1	
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,640	566	2,206	6.1	5.0	
Foyle	3,570	943	4,513	10.4	8.9	
Lagan Valley	865	284	1,149	3.1	2.6	
Mid Ulster	909	354	1,263	4.9	4.0	
Newry and Armagh	1,794	512	2,306	6.1	5.1	
North Antrim	1,409	567	1,976	5.1	4.2	
North Down	1,075	369	1,444	6.2	5.5	
South Antrim	1,045	370	1,415	3.7	3.2	
South Down	1,486	477	1,963	7.2	6.9	
Strangford	1,087	350	1,437	5.0	4.3	
Upper Bann	1,384	442	1,826	4.3	3.7	
West Tyrone	1,916	628	2,544	8.8	7.2	

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 rates for Birmingham Northfield have been revised back to April 2001. The revised series is available from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 020 7533 6094. Please note, however, that 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.

P Provisional

UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at January 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Tees Valley and Durham	23,974	5,925	29,899	6.8	6.2	
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	6,824	1,586	8,410	7.4	6.7	
South Teeside	8,075	1,754	9,829	8.4	7.6	
Darlington	1,860	511	2,371	5.2	4.7	
Durham CC	7,215	2,074	9,289	5.8	5.2	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	29,771	6,920	36,691	6.1	5.5	
Northumberland	4,690	1,431	6,121	5.5	4.7	
Tyneside	18,643	4,057	22,700	6.1	5.6	
Sunderland	6,438	1,432	7,870	6.8	6.2	
NORTH WEST						
Cumbria	6,372	1,963	8,335	4.1	3.6	
West Cumbria	4,310	1,219	5,529	6.3	5.7	
East Cumbria	2,062	744	2,806	2.5	2.1	
Cheshire	9,870	2,894	12,764	2.7	2.4	
Halton and Warrington	4,260	1,240	5,500	3.3	3.1	
Cheshire CC	5,610	1,654	7,264	2.3	2.0	
Greater Manchester	37,535	10,109	47,644	4.0	3.7	
Greater Manchester South	21,618	5,546	27,164	3.7	3.4	
Greater Manchester North	15,917	4,563	20,480	4.6	4.1	
Lancashire	17,166	5,094	22,260	3.9	3.4	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,232	619	2,851	4.6	4.2	
Blackpool	2,993	823	3,816	6.0	5.4	
Lancashire CC	11,941	3,652	15,593	3.5	3.0	
Merseyside	31,206	8,367	39,573	7.5	6.7	
East Merseyside	7,049	2,036	9,085	6.6	7.7	
Liverpool	13,228	3,357	16,585	7.6	7.1	
Stilton	4,815	1,328	6,143	6.2	5.4	
Wirral	6,114	1,646	7,760	7.2	6.3	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	16,960	5,139	22,099	6.4	5.6	
Kingston upon Hull, City of	7,332	1,997	9,329	8.0	7.4	
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,801	1,339	5,140	5.6	4.4	
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,827	1,803	7,630	5.5	5.0	
North Yorkshire	6,248	2,190	8,438	2.6	2.2	
York	1,641	480	2,121	2.2	2.0	
North Yorkshire CC	4,607	1,710	6,317	2.8	2.2	
South Yorkshire	21,471	5,703	27,174	5.5	4.9	
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	11,745	3,285	15,030	5.7	5.0	
Sheffield	9,726	2,418	12,144	5.3	4.7	
West Yorkshire	31,777	9,038	40,815	4.2	3.8	
Bradford	9,349	2,498	11,847	5.7	5.2	
Leeds	10,505	2,905	13,410	3.4	3.0	
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	11,923	3,635	15,558	4.3	3.7	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	26,570	8,432	35,002	4.2	3.8	
Derby	3,815	1,122	4,937	4.0	3.7	
East Derbyshire	4,373	1,368	5,741	5.9	5.3	
South and West Derbyshire	4,058	1,440	5,498	3.0	2.5	
Nottingham	5,963	1,552	7,515	4.4	4.2	
North Nottinghamshire	5,701	2,089	7,790	5.2	4.6	
South Nottinghamshire	2,660	861	3,521	3.6	3.0	
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	15,720	5,609	21,329	3.1	2.7	
Leicester City	5,858	1,970	7,828	4.9	4.6	
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,380	1,716	6,096	2.5	2.1	
Northamptonshire	5,482	1,923	7,405	2.5	2.2	
Lincolnshire	6,198	2,426	8,624	3.5	3.0	
Lincolnshire	6,198	2,426	8,624	3.5	3.0	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	9,308	3,337	12,645	2.4	2.0	
Herefordshire, County of	1,427	466	1,893			

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
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
	May 10	201.0	146.3	54.7	224.1	-4.4	160.1	64.0
	Jun 14	208.3	149.1	59.2	222.4	-1.7	159.6	62.8
	Jul 12	247.3	169.7	77.6	217.6	-4.8	157.7	59.9
	Aug 9	240.0	165.6	74.4	220.4	2.8	160.0	60.4
	Sep 13	224.7	157.5	67.2	222.3	1.9	160.0	62.3
	Oct 11	239.2	170.5	68.7	226.8	4.5	162.7	64.1
	Nov 8	239.8	173.5	66.3	229.1	2.3	164.2	64.9
	Dec 13	226.3	168.5	57.7	228.3	-0.8	163.7	64.6
2002	Jan 10 P	236.0	170.4	65.6	225.7	-2.6	162.4	63.3

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
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
	May 10	228.6	165.5	63.2	229.0	-8.5	166.0	63.0
	Jun 14	236.9	173.8	63.1	233.4	4.4	168.3	65.1
	Jul 12	232.3	168.4	63.8	228.8	-4.6	165.2	63.6
	Aug 9	227.7	162.8	64.9	224.2	-4.6	162.7	61.5
	Sep 13	253.2	175.9	77.2	223.8	-0.4	162.7	61.1
	Oct 11	263.0	184.6	78.4	223.2	-0.6	161.5	61.7
	Nov 8	231.4	164.2	67.2	223.8	0.6	161.5	62.3
	Dec 13	206.9	148.2	58.7	226.2	2.4	163.2	63.0
2002	Jan 10 P	156.9	111.9	45.0	224.7	-1.5	161.7	63.0

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 1/3-week month.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT C.33

Claim history: interval between claims

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

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	13.8	17.4	16.5	23.1	80.0	103.1
Over 4 and up to 13	12.4	17.0	15.8	20.7	78.0	98.7
Over 13 and up to 26	8.6	11.8	10.9	14.3	54.0	68.3
Over 26 and up to 39	5.5	7.9	7.3	9.2	36.4	45.6
Over 39 and up to 52	3.5	4.4	4.2	5.8	20.3	26.1
Over 52 and up to 104	7.2	8.7	8.3	12.1	39.7	51.8
Over 104	15.7	15.7	15.7	26.4	72.0	98.4
No previous claims	33.3	17.1	21.4	55.8	78.2	134.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	167.4	458.7	626.1

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
PER CENT												
4 or less	19.8	16.0	17.6	15.8	17.3	14.7	14.5	13.0	15.4	17.2	19.6	16.5
Over 4 and up to 13	18.0	16.5	18.2	15.6	16.1	12.5	14.3	12.3	14.6	16.1	17.8	15.8
Over 13 and up to 26	12.1	11.9	12.3	11.8	10.2	8.7	9.7	8.9	10.4	12.1	11.8	10.9
Over 26 and up to 39	7.9	6.5	7.9	6.1	7.2	6.8	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	8.3	7.3
Over 39 and up to 52	5.0	4.1	4.1	4.8	3.3	3.4	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.2
Over 52 and up to 104	8.2	8.7	7.4	8.2	8.1	9.7	8.5	8.2	9.0	8.2	7.3	8.3
Over 104	11.8	15.3	13.3	15.3	15.3	19.1	18.0	18.9	17.9	14.9	13.6	15.7
No previous claims	17.2	21.1	19.2	22.3	22.5	25.1	24.2	26.7	20.4	19.3	17.4	21.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Interval (weeks)	THOUSANDS											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	8.4	13.7	11.2	7.1	10.2	6.5	11.1	7.1	6.6	6.0	15.3	103.1
Over 4 and up to 13	7.6	14.0	11.5	7.0	9.5	5.5	11.0	6.7	6.3	5.6	14.0	98.7
Over 13 and up to 26	5.1	10.1	7.8	5.3	6.0	3.8	7.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	9.2	68.3
Over 26 and up to 39	3.3	5.5	5.0	2.7	4.3	3.0	4.9	4.0	3.4	2.9	6.5	45.6
Over 39 and up to 52	2.1	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.5	3.3	2.6	1.9	1.4	3.3	26.1
Over 52 and up to 104	3.5	7.4	4.7	3.7	4.8	4.3	6.6	4.5	3.9	2.9	5.7	51.8
Over 104	5.0	13.0	8.4	6.8	9.0	8.4	13.9	10.4	7.7	5.2	10.6	98.4
No previous claims	7.3	18.0	12.1	9.9	13.3	11.1	18.6	14.6	8.8	6.7	13.6	134.0
Total	42.2	85.2	63.2	44.6	59.0	44.0	76.8	54.8	43.1	34.8	78.2	626.1

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims.

'Latest' claims in this table started between 12 October 2001 and 10 January 2002 inclusive.

'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 10 October 1991.

The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is ±1.9 percentage points (Wales).

The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ±1.0 percentage points.

All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

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

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim C.34

Leavers between 13 December 2001 and 9 January 2002, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	39.6	9.2	4.7	1.8	0.7	55.9
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9
Gone abroad	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	4.3
Claimed Income Support	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	3.1
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	6.0
Claimed another benefit	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.6
Full-time education	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Approved training	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Government-supported training	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.9	6.9
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Automatic credits	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gone to prison	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Ceased claiming	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.1
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not known	6.6	1.6	1.8	0.7	0.3	11.0
Failed to sign	29.5	8.4	5.1	1.7	0.6	45.4
New claim review	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Total	91.5	24.3	16.8	7.2	3.5	143.2
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	71.4	63.9	48.0	37.4	26.0	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.7	
Gone abroad	4.7	6.3	5.4	3.9	2.8	
Claimed Income Support	2.1	5.6	6.2	6.7	10.0	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.5	8.6	11.1	14.9	15.7	
Claimed another benefit	1.2	2.7	3.1	3.6	5.1	
Full-time education	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	
Approved training	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Government-supported training	4.4	5.1	5.5	26.7	33.5	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.0	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	
Gone to prison	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Defective claim	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.1	2.6	4.3	2.4	1.6	
Deceased	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	
New claim review	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium ^f	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)	
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	..	7.2	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6	
1993	10.7	7.2	10.3	10.6	3.9	8.8	11.4	10.2	16.4	11.8	7.9	
1994	11.1	7.0	9.4	9.5	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4	
1995	10.7	6.7	8.6	8.2	3.9	9.9	9.4	7.2	15.4	11.8	8.2	
1996	10.8	6.8	8.0	8.2	4.4	9.7	9.6	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9	
1997	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.3	4.4	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9	
1998	9.9	6.4	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.5	8.3	5.2	11.4	11.8	9.3	
1999	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.0	3.9	8.8	7.6	5.2	10.2	11.2	8.6	
2000	8.2	5.7	5.4	6.3	3.7	7.0	6.8	4.7	9.8	9.6	7.9	
2001	7.7	6.0	..	6.7	3.8	6.9	7.2	4.5	9.1	9.0	7.9	
2000 Dec	7.9	5.6	5.2	6.3	3.6	6.8	6.8	4.7	9.3	9.1	7.7	
2001 Jan	7.8	5.7	5.2	6.3	3.6	6.8	6.9	4.7	9.3	9.0	7.7	
Feb	7.8	5.6	5.1	6.6	3.6	6.8	6.9	4.7	9.2	8.9	7.7	
Mar	7.7	5.7	5.0	6.5	3.7	6.8	7.0	4.6	9.1	8.9	7.8	
Apr	7.7	5.8	4.9	6.8	3.7	6.9	7.0	4.6	9.1	8.9	7.8	
May	7.7	5.8	5.0	6.9	3.7	6.9	7.0	4.6	9.0	8.9	7.8	
Jun	7.8	5.8	5.0	6.9	3.8	6.9	7.1	4.5	9.0	8.9	7.9	
Jul	7.7	5.9	5.1	6.9	3.9	6.8	7.1	4.5	9.1	9.0	7.9	
Aug	7.7	6.0	5.1	6.8	3.9	6.8	7.3	4.5	9.1	9.0	7.9	
Sep	7.7	6.1	5.1	6.7	4.0	6.9	7.2	4.5	9.1	9.0	7.9	
Oct	7.8	6.3	5.1	7.1	4.1	7.0	7.4	4.4	9.2	9.1	8.0	
Nov	7.8	6.5	5.2	6.7	4.1	7.0	7.6	4.4	9.2	9.2	8.0	
Dec	7.8	6.6	..	6.7	4.2	6.9	8.0	4.4	9.1	9.3	8.0	
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
2001 Jan	..	..	1,006	617	193	462	1,109	149	240	2,122	..
Feb	..	..	997	646	192	463	1,121	151	239	2,103	..
Mar	..	..	986	633	193	463	1,142	151	238	2,085	..
Apr	..	..	980	671	190	464	1,143	149	236	2,063	..
May	..	..	976	676	197	469	1,138	145	235	2,069	..
Jun	..	..	963	681	200	466	1,149	144	235	2,077	..
Jul	..	..	952	674	204	469	1,152	142	235	2,117	..
Aug	..	..	947	669	207	466	1,185	142	237	2,128	..
Sep	..	..	947	658	212	484	1,173	140	238	2,141	..
Oct	..	..	954	697	215	487	1,201	140	239	2,168	..
Nov	..	..	960	661	218	472	1,239	140	239	2,201	..
Dec	..	..	962	660	231	471	1,319	140	239	2,212	..
2002 Jan	..	..	951	..	223	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.2	6.7	6.8	10.8	8.0	5.0	9.1	9.0	9.5
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
1992	..	..	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,639	829	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	739	215	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	751	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	760	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	721	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999	..	..	1,263	659	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
2000	..	..	1,102	611	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,879
2001	..	..	983	661	204	470	1,170	142	238	2,125	3,858
2001 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	1,194	150	267	2,019	3,868
May	..	..	981	672	175	436	1,159	134	304	1,964	3,721
Jun	..	..	948	654	163	431	1,106	130	256	1,943	3,694
Jul	..	..	962	618	164	484	1,205	140	204	2,022	3,799
Aug	..	..	973	644	171	510	1,242	144	206	2,136	3,789
Sep	..	..	940	673	176	513	1,069	130	223	2,178	3,743
Oct	..	..	918	660	196	503	1,090	129	214	2,224	3,725
Nov	..	..	926	630	225	471	1,157	127	226	2,259	3,789
Dec	..	..	949	662	268	471	1,229	129	208	2,264	3,964
2002 Jan	..	..	1,022	..	298	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.4	6.6	8.9	10.8	7.6	4.6	8.1	..	9.6

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	6.0	4.3	18.4	5.6	3.1	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.2	2.5	2.6	6.6	6.1	5.7	22.7	9.1	4.0	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.1	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.5	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	7.5	11.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	18.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999	11.6	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000	11.1	4.2	10.5	4.7	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.1	14.1	5.9	2.6	4.0
2001	..	3.9	9.5	5.0	2.4	2.3	..	4.1	13.1	5.1	..	4.8
2000 Dec	..	3.8	9.9	4.9	2.4	2.8	..	4.0	13.5	5.1	2.5	3.9
2001 Jan	..	3.8	9.8	4.9	2.3	2.6	..	4.0	13.4	5.4	..	4.2
Feb	..	3.8	9.7	4.7	2.3	2.4	3.5	4.1	13.3	5.2	..	4.2
Mar	..	3.8	9.6	4.7	2.3	2.3	..	4.1	13.3	5.3	2.5	4.3
Apr	..	3.8	9.5	4.8	2.4	2.2	..	4.1	13.2	5.1	..	4.5
May	..	3.8	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.3	3.5	4.1	13.2	4.9	..	4.4
Jun	..	3.8	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.3	..	4.1	13.1	4.9	2.6	4.6
Jul	..	3.8	9.5	5.0	2.5	2.2	..	4.2	13.0	4.9	..	4.6
Aug	..	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.5	2.2	3.6	4.2	13.0	4.9	..	4.9
Sep	..	3.9	9.4	5.3	2.5	2.2	..	4.1	13.0	5.1	..	5.0
Oct	..	4.0	9.3	5.4	2.5	2.2	..	4.1	12.9	5.2	..	5.4
Nov	..	4.1	..	5.4	2.5	2.2	..	4.3	12.9	4.9	..	5.6
Dec	..	4.2	..	5.5	2.5	..	..	4.3	12.9	5.0	..	5.7
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
2001 Jan	..	138	2344	3,290	4.8	..	62	..	1,554	147	66	5,887
Feb	..	138	..	3,180	4.7	..	61	..	1,526	147	63	5,888
Mar	..	138	..	3,200	4.7	..	62	..	1,524	146	62	6,061
Apr	..	139	2270	3,230	4.8	..	61	..	1,521	145	63	6,310
May	..	140	..	3,290	4.8	..	59	..	1,504	146	63	6,210
Jun	..	140	..	3,300	5.0	..	60	..	1,512	145	64	6,465
Jul	..	140	2250	3,380	5.0	..	60	..	1,521	141	65	6,545
Aug	..	141	..	3,340	5.0	..	61	..	1,526	145	66	6,972
Sep	..	142	..	3,560	4.8	..	65	..	1,533	148	67	7,064
Oct	..	147	2198	3,600	5.2	..	65	..	1,545	149	72	7,665
Nov	..	154	..	3,700	5.2	..	69	..	1,547	143	77	8,026
Dec	..	153	..	3,760	5.1	..	69	..	1,547	141	80	8,259
2002 Jan	..	156										

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
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	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
2001	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	29,562	28,726	819	3,723	7,289	10,820	6,076	835
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	29,617	28,787	829	3,734	7,280	10,857	6,087	830
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	10,884	6,132	821
Mar-May (Spr)	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822
Apr-Jun	29,659	28,826	811	3,777	7,189	10,900	6,150	833
May-Jul	29,646	28,788	810	3,761	7,155	10,908	6,154	858
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,668	28,809	805	3,781	7,120	10,915	6,189	859
Jul-Sep	29,663	28,798	815	3,763	7,107	10,930	6,184	865
Aug-Oct	29,699	28,840	828	3,792	7,098	10,934	6,187	859
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,748	28,871	831	3,821	7,084	10,941	6,195	877
Oct-Dec	29,777	28,885	829	3,833	7,054	10,958	6,211	893
Changes								
Over last 3 months	114	86	15	70	-53	28	27	28
Percent	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.9	-0.8	0.3	0.4	3.2
Over last 12 months	216	158	11	110	-235	138	135	57
Percent	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.9	-3.2	1.3	2.2	6.9
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	2,297	4,559	5,559	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
1997	16,184	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
2001	16,406	16,136	415	2,031	4,064	5,937	3,688	269
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	16,399	16,118	419	2,023	4,113	5,910	3,653	281
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	16,420	16,143	425	2,031	4,107	5,920	3,661	276
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
Mar-May (Spr)	16,406	16,136	415	2,031	4,064	5,937	3,688	269
Apr-Jun	16,406	16,129	416	2,048	4,056	5,924	3,686	277
May-Jul	16,421	16,135	414	2,049	4,045	5,940	3,685	286
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,453	16,171	421	2,069	4,024	5,939	3,717	282
Jul-Sep	16,458	16,172	422	2,056	4,016	5,962	3,716	286
Aug-Oct	16,469	16,183	429	2,065	4,012	5,963	3,714	285
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,482	16,191	429	2,077	4,001	5,965	3,719	291
Oct-Dec	16,493	16,192	430	2,082	3,990	5,976	3,714	300
Changes								
Over last 3 months	35	20	8	26	-26	14	-2	14
Percent	0.2	0.1	1.9	1.3	-0.7	0.2	0.0	5.0
Over last 12 months	94	75	11	59	-123	66	61	20
Percent	0.6	0.5	2.7	2.9	-3.0	1.1	1.7	7.0
Female	MGSF	YBSM	YBZN	YBZO	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	12,528	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
2001	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	13,163	12,609	399	1,700	3,176	4,910	2,423	554
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	13,198	12,644	404	1,703	3,174	4,937	2,426	554
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
Mar-May (Spr)	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553
Apr-Jun	13,253	12,697	395	1,729	3,133	4,977	2,464	556
May-Jul	13,225	12,652	396	1,712	3,108	4,968	2,469	572
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,215	12,638	384	1,712	3,095	4,976	2,471	577
Jul-Sep	13,205	12,626	392	1,707	3,091	4,969	2,468	579
Aug-Oct	13,230	12,656	399	1,727	3,086	4,970	2,473	574
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,267	12,680	402	1,744	3,082	4,976	2,476	586
Oct-Dec	13,284	12,692	399	1,751	3,064	4,982	2,496	592
Changes								
Over last 3 months	80	66	7	44	-27	14	29	13
Percent	0.6	0.5	1.7	2.6	-0.9	0.3	1.2	2.3
Over last 12 months	121	84	-1	51	-112	72	74	38
Percent	0.9	0.7	-0.1	3.0	-3.5	1.5	3.0	6.8

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^a 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
All	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	68.5	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
2001	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.0	84.4	85.1	70.2	8.0
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	63.3	78.8	56.5	75.0	84.5	85.0	69.9	8.1
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	63.4	78.9	57.1	75.2	84.6	85.2	69.9	8.1
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	75.2	84.4	85.1	70.1	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.0	84.4	85.1	70.2	8.0
Apr-Jun	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.6	84.4	84.9	70.1	8.1
May-Jul	63.2	78.7	55.3	75.3	84.2	84.8	70.1	8.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3	78.7	54.9	75.6	84.0	84.8	70.4	8.4
Jul-Sep	63.2	78.6	55.4	75.1	84.0	84.8	70.3	8.4
Aug-Oct	63.3	78.7	56.3	75.6	84.1	84.7	70.2	8.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	78.8	56.3	76.1	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.5
Oct-Dec	63.4	78.8	56.1	76.2	84.0	84.6	70.3	8.7
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Over last 12 months	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	1.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.5	0.5
Male	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)																								
		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														
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking					Students	Other	All	Students	Other									
						Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other						All	Students	Other						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15												
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFJ	YCFK	YCFM	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFU	YCFV	YCFW	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGH	YCGI	YCGJ				
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128	230	373	229	100	128	230	373	229	100	128	
1995	17,023	7,676	5,396	2,280	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118	240	396	239	120	118	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	262	411	184	86	99	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	268	393	207	92	115	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	248	367	220	94	126	248	367	220	94	126	
1999	17,075	7,652	5,331	2,321	2,107	888	1,419	88	749	678	242	371	213	90	123	242	371	213	90	123	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	241	400	189	77	113	241	400	189	77	113	
2001	17,198	7,743	5,549	2,194	1,997	621	1,375	34	727	630	253	354	197	72	125	253	354	197	72	125	253	354	197	72	125	
3-month averages																										
Oct-Dec 2000	17,165	7,726	5,464	2,261	2,049	633	1,416	45	747	626	240	391	212	83	129	240	391	212	83	129	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	243	388	220	94	126	243	388	220	94	126	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,146	7,698	5,455	2,243	2,018	627	1,390	40	732	617	248	381	225	98	127	248	381	225	98	127	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	253	361	221	92	129	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	126	255	365	217	81	126	255	365	217	81	126	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,198	7,743	5,549	2,194	1,997	621	1,375	34	727	630	253	354	197	72	125	253	354	197	72	125	253	354	197	72	125	
Apr-Jun	17,194	7,749	5,563	2,186	1,982	606	1,376	32	721	639	243	346	204	79	125	243	346	204	79	125	243	346	204	79	125	
May-Jul	17,227	7,807	5,602	2,205	2,000	607	1,392	34	737	638	244	347	205	85	121	244	347	205	85	121	244	347	205	85	121	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,226	7,806	5,557	2,249	2,026	613	1,414	30	740	646	242	370	223	96	127	242	370	223	96	127	242	370	223	96	127	
Jul-Sep	17,251	7,832	5,595	2,237	2,026	599	1,427	34	737	639	244	371	212	94	118	244	371	212	94	118	244	371	212	94	118	
Aug-Oct	17,234	7,806	5,549	2,257	2,049	588	1,461	36	747	642	253	372	208	92	115	253	372	208	92	115	253	372	208	92	115	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,205	7,790	5,528	2,263	2,057	578	1,479	36	746	652	251	371	205	96	110	251	371	205	96	110	251	371	205	96	110	
Oct-Dec	17,195	7,792	5,501	2,291	2,089	600	1,489	36	760	658	253	383	202	92	110	253	383	202	92	110	253	383	202	92	110	
Changes																										
Overlast 3 months	-56	-40	-94	54	64	1	62	2	23	19	9	12	-10	-2	-8	12	-10	-4.6	-1.9	-6	12	-10	-4.6	-1.9	-6	
Percent	-0.3	-0.5	-1.7	2.4	3.1	0.2	4.4	4.8	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.1	-4.6	-1.9	-6	3.1	-4.6	-1.9	-6	3.1	-4.6	-1.9	-6	3.1	-4.6	
Overlast 12 months	30	66	37	30	40	-33	73	-9	13	32	12	-8	-10	8	-19	-8	-10	-4.9	10.0	8	-10	-4.9	10.0	8	-19	
Percent	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.3	2.0	-5.2	5.2	-20.0	1.7	5.1	5.1	-2.1	-4.9	10.0	-19	-2.1	-4.9	10.0	-19	-2.1	-4.9	10.0	-19	-2.1	-4.9	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFQ	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK											
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	54	121	158	112	57	54	121	158	112	57	54	
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	58	52	129	166	110	58	52	129	166	110	58	52	
1996	6,147	2,782	1,882	900	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45	141	183	86	41	45	141	183	86	41	45	
1997	6,228	2,839	1,898	941	845	272	573	51	419	70	137	168	96	53	43	137	168	96	53	43	137	168	96	53	43	
1998	6,366	2,952	1,964	988	880	279	601	44	472	75	130	159	108	55	53	130	159	108	55	53	130	159	108	55	53	
1999	6,339	2,918	1,972	946	854	274	580	41	460	72	123	158	92	44	48	123	158	92	44	48	123	158	92	44	48	
2000	6,343	2,899	1,957	942	862	264	598	35	465	64	117	181	81	40	40	117	181	81	40	40	117	181	81	40	40	
2001	6,512	3,019	2,089	931	836	257	579	22	445	67	129	173	94	41	53	129	173	94	41	53	129	173	94	41	53	
3-month averages																										
Oct-Dec 2000	6,451	2,982	2,038	944	852	257	595	26	462	65	125	174	92	44	48	125	174	92	44	48	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	123	173	96	49	47	123	173	96	49	47	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,444	2,967	2,024	943	842	251	590	22	455	67	128	169	101	52	49	128	169	101	52	49	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	129	169	100	48	52	129	169	100	48	52	
Feb-Apr	6,491	3,001	2,058	943	841	253	588	20	444	69	130	177	103	45	58	130	177	103	45	58	130	177	103	45	58	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,512	3,019	2,089	931	836	257	579	22	445	67	129	173	94	41	53	129	173	94	41	53	129	173	94	41	53	
Apr-Jun	6,525	3,038	2,115	923	825	248	578	20	445	70	120	170	98	45	53	120	170	98	45	53	120	170	98	45	53	
May-Jul	6,523	3,042	2,118	924	827	247	580	20	454	72	118	163	97	47	49	118	163	97	47	49	118	163	97	47	49	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,504	3,017	2,085	932	834	251	583	18	450	75	116															

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAV	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,564	599	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	9,384
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
2001	17,198	7,743	650	1,245	1,329	1,909	2,611	9,456
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	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
Mar-May (Spr)	17,198	7,743	650	1,245	1,329	1,909	2,611	9,456
Apr-Jun	17,194	7,749	651	1,216	1,326	1,937	2,619	9,445
May-Jul	17,227	7,807	654	1,236	1,342	1,948	2,627	9,420
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,226	7,806	661	1,222	1,359	1,961	2,604	9,420
Jul-Sep	17,251	7,832	654	1,246	1,350	1,963	2,618	9,418
Aug-Oct	17,234	7,806	644	1,224	1,338	1,977	2,623	9,428
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,205	7,790	644	1,202	1,331	1,989	2,624	9,414
Oct-Dec	17,195	7,792	648	1,197	1,340	1,989	2,618	9,403
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-56	-40	-6	-49	-10	26	-1	-16
Percent	-0.3	-0.5	-1.0	-3.9	-0.8	1.3	0.0	-0.2
Over last 12 months	30	66	18	-42	7	85	-1	-37
Percent	0.2	0.9	2.9	-3.4	0.5	4.4	0.0	-0.4
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	488	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
2001	6,512	3,019	332	513	290	527	1,358	3,493
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	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
Mar-May (Spr)	6,512	3,019	332	513	290	527	1,358	3,493
Apr-Jun	6,525	3,038	333	499	289	551	1,366	3,487
May-Jul	6,523	3,042	336	500	290	544	1,373	3,481
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,504	3,017	329	483	303	555	1,346	3,487
Jul-Sep	6,511	3,025	330	499	301	542	1,352	3,486
Aug-Oct	6,512	3,022	325	494	294	551	1,359	3,491
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,511	3,023	327	485	294	559	1,358	3,489
Oct-Dec	6,512	3,029	326	483	295	558	1,368	3,482
Changes								
Over last 3 months	1	5	-4	-16	-6	15	16	-4
Percent	0.0	0.2	-1.1	-3.3	-2.0	2.8	1.1	-0.1
Over last 12 months	60	47	4	-24	10	54	4	13
Percent	0.9	1.6	1.1	-4.8	3.6	10.7	0.3	0.4
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAV	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	4,929	290	790	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,883	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,193	1,193	6,020
1997	10,806	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
2001	10,687	4,724	318	732	1,039	1,382	1,253	5,963
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	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
Mar-May (Spr)	10,687	4,724	318	732	1,039	1,382	1,253	5,963
Apr-Jun	10,669	4,711	318	717	1,037	1,386	1,253	5,958
May-Jul	10,705	4,765	318	737	1,052	1,404	1,254	5,939
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,721	4,789	332	739	1,055	1,405	1,258	5,933
Jul-Sep	10,740	4,808	325	747	1,050	1,420	1,266	5,932
Aug-Oct	10,722	4,784	319	731	1,044	1,427	1,265	5,937
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,693	4,768	317	717	1,037	1,430	1,266	5,926
Oct-Dec	10,683	4,763	322	714	1,045	1,431	1,250	5,920
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-57	-45	-3	-33	-4	11	-16	-11
Percent	-0.5	-0.9	-0.9	-4.4	-0.4	0.8	-1.3	-0.2
Over last 12 months	-31	19	15	-18	-3	31	-5	-50
Percent	-0.3	0.4	4.8	-2.5	-0.3	2.2	-0.4	-0.8

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^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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
2001	36.7	21.2	44.5	25.0	15.6	14.9	29.8	92.0
3-month averages								
Oct-Dec 2000	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
Mar-May (Spr)	36.7	21.2	44.5	25.0	15.6	14.9	29.8	92.0
Apr-Jun	36.7	21.2	44.5	24.4	15.6	15.1	29.9	91.9
May-Jul	36.8	21.3	44.7	24.7	15.8	15.2	29.9	91.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.1	24.4	16.0	15.2	29.6	91.6
Jul-Sep	36.8	21.4	44.6	24.9	16.0	15.2	29.7	91.6
Aug-Oct	36.7	21.3	43.7	24.4	15.9	15.3	29.8	91.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.2	43.7	23.9	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.5
Oct-Dec	36.6	21.2	43.9	23.8	16.0	15.4	29.7	91.3
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-1.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.1	0.4	-1.2	0.5	0.4	-0.5	-0.5
Male	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.6	17.8	5.4			

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months	Headline rate ^a			Per cent change over previous 12 months	Headline rate ^a
1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995)	100.0				100.0			
1996)	103.6				103.0			
1997) Annual	108.0				105.3			
1998) averages	113.5				108.6			
1999)	119.0				113.0			
2000)	124.3				117.3			
2001)	129.7				123.3			
1999 Dec	124.9	121.9	5.8	5.3	115.1	114.9	3.8	3.9
2000 Jan	123.2	122.9	6.1	5.7	115.1	116.2	4.4	4.0
Feb	125.3	122.8	5.3	5.7	116.3	116.6	4.4	4.2
Mar	129.3	123.4	5.2	5.5	115.1	116.4	3.7	4.2
Apr	122.5	122.8	4.5	5.0	116.7	116.8	4.2	4.1
May	122.4	123.2	4.1	4.6	117.0	116.7	3.2	3.7
Jun	123.3	123.5	3.8	4.2	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.6
Jul	123.6	124.2	4.0	4.0	117.4	117.4	3.4	3.4
Aug	122.5	125.0	4.3	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.4
Sep	122.3	125.4	4.2	4.2	117.7	118.0	3.3	3.4
Oct	122.7	125.7	3.9	4.1	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.4
Nov	124.0	126.4	4.2	4.1	118.5	119.4	4.0	3.6
Dec	131.1	128.3	5.2	4.5	120.2	119.9	4.3	3.9
2001 Jan	128.6	128.0	4.1	4.5	119.0	120.1	3.3	3.9
Feb	133.8	131.0	6.7	5.3	119.5	120.2	3.0	3.6
Mar	134.7	128.5	4.1	5.0	120.2	121.6	4.5	3.6
Apr	128.4	128.7	4.8	5.2	123.4	123.2	5.5	4.3
May	127.6	128.8	4.6	4.5	123.6	123.5	5.8	5.3
Jun	129.2	129.5	4.8	4.7	124.5	123.9	5.3	5.5
Jul	128.8	129.7	4.4	4.6	125.1	124.3	5.8	5.6
Aug	127.7	130.4	4.3	4.5	125.4	124.6	5.9	5.7
Sep	127.6	130.8	4.3	4.3	124.5	124.6	5.5	5.7
Oct	128.1	131.1	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.7
Nov R	128.5	131.2	3.7	4.1	124.2	125.4	5.0	5.4
Dec P	133.6	130.8	2.0	3.3	126.4	126.0	5.1	5.2

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months	Headline rate ^a			Per cent change over previous 12 months	Headline rate ^a
1995=100	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNNB	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995)	100.0				100.0			
1996)	103.7				103.5			
1997) Annual	108.7				108.8			
1998) averages	114.7				115.2			
1999)	120.4				121.4			
2000)	126.1				127.2			
2001)	131.3				132.2			
1999 Dec	127.3	123.7	6.3	5.7	129.0	124.7	6.7	6.1
2000 Jan	125.2	124.5	6.5	6.0	126.9	125.4	7.0	6.4
Feb	127.6	124.3	5.5	6.1	130.3	125.4	5.7	6.5
Mar	132.9	125.2	5.5	5.8	136.0	126.5	5.8	6.2
Apr	123.9	124.3	4.6	5.2	124.6	125.4	4.8	5.5
May	123.7	124.8	4.3	4.8	124.2	125.8	3.9	4.8
Jun	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.3	125.5	125.9	3.5	4.1
Jul	125.1	125.9	4.1	4.1	125.7	127.0	4.0	3.8
Aug	123.6	126.9	4.5	4.2	124.5	128.3	4.8	4.1
Sep	123.4	127.2	4.5	4.4	123.5	128.4	4.4	4.4
Oct	124.0	127.5	4.0	4.3	124.0	128.7	4.1	4.5
Nov	125.3	128.1	4.3	4.3	124.9	128.8	3.9	4.2
Dec	133.8	130.1	5.2	4.5	135.8	131.2	5.2	4.4
2001 Jan	131.0	129.8	4.3	4.6	133.3	131.1	4.5	4.5
Feb	137.4	133.6	7.5	5.7	141.9	136.3	8.6	6.1
Mar	138.3	130.2	4.0	5.3	141.1	131.1	3.6	5.6
Apr	129.6	130.2	4.7	5.4	129.9	130.9	4.4	5.6
May	128.7	130.2	4.3	4.3	128.6	130.7	3.9	4.0
Jun	130.4	131.0	4.7	4.6	130.9	131.5	4.5	4.3
Jul	129.7	131.0	4.1	4.4	129.7	131.6	3.6	4.0
Aug	128.3	131.8	3.9	4.2	128.5	132.5	3.3	3.8
Sep	128.3	132.4	4.1	4.0	128.1	133.3	3.8	3.6
Oct	129.0	132.6	4.0	4.0	128.9	133.7	3.9	3.6
Nov R	129.6	132.6	3.5	3.8	129.5	133.4	3.6	3.8
Dec P	135.5	131.7	1.2	2.9	136.6	132.1	0.7	2.7

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	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months	Headline rate ^a			Per cent change over previous 12 months	Headline rate ^a
1995=100	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995)	100.0				100.0			
1996)	104.4				104.4			
1997) Annual	108.5				108.5			
1998) averages	113.4				113.4			
1999)	117.8				117.8			
2000)	122.9				122.9			
2001)	128.0				128.0			
1999 Dec	122.8	120.4	5.2	4.6	123.7	121.1	5.6	4.9
2000 Jan	121.2	121.7	5.4	5.0	121.8	122.2	5.6	5.3
Feb	121.6	120.7	4.4	5.0	122.1	121.3	4.6	5.3
Mar	125.4	120.9	4.1	4.6	126.1	121.7	4.4	4.9
Apr	122.0	121.2	3.9	4.1	122.8	122.2	4.4	4.5
May	121.9	122.3	4.7	4.2	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.6
Jun	121.8	122.2	4.2	4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.7
Jul	123.0	122.8	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.7
Aug	120.9	123.1	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.3
Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.9	4.5	4.3
Oct	122.8	124.3	3.9	4.0	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.3
Nov	124.7	125.4	4.6	4.3	125.8	126.4	4.9	4.5
Dec	128.4	126.0	4.7	4.4	129.6	127.2	5.0	4.7
2001 Jan	125.4	125.9	3.5	4.3	126.3	126.9	3.8	4.6
Feb	127.9	126.8	5.1	4.4	128.3	127.6	5.2	4.7
Mar	131.8	127.2	5.2	4.6	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.8
Apr	128.1	127.5	5.2	5.2	129.0	128.6	5.2	5.3
May	127.3	127.8	4.5	5.0	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.1
Jun	127.5	128.3	4.9	4.9	128.2	129.3	5.0	5.0
Jul	128.1	128.3	4.5	4.6	129.3	129.4	4.6	4.8
Aug	126.3	128.8	4.6	4.7	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.8
Sep	126.8	129.0	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.5
Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3
Nov R	128.1	128.8	2.7	3.6	129.4	129.9	2.8	3.7
Dec P	131.3	128.9	2.3	2.9	132.6	130.2	2.3	3.0

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months	Headline rate ^a
1995=100	LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995)	100.0			
1996)	103.3			
1997) Annual	107.9			
1998) averages	113.4			
1999)	119.2			
2000)	124.5			
2001)	129.8			
1999 Dec	125.2	122.1	5.9	5.5
2000 Jan	123.7	123.1	6.3	5.8
Feb	126.5	123.0	5.4	5.9
Mar	130.2	123.7	5.3	5.7
Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	5.1
May	122.3	123.3	3.7	4.5
Jun	123.5	123.6	3.5	4.0
Jul	123.5	124.4	3.9	3.7
Aug	122.8	125.5	4.4	3.9
Sep	122.0	125.6	4.1	4.1
Oct	122.3	126.0	3.9	4.2
Nov	123.2	126.4	4.0	4.0
Dec	131.6	128.4	5.2	4.4
2001 Jan	129.5	128.3	4.3	4.5
Feb	135.8	132.0	7.3	5.6
Mar	135.5	128.6	3.9	5.2
Apr	128.1	128.7	4.6	5.3
May	127.2	128.7	4.4	4.3
Jun	129.1	129.4	4.6	4.5
Jul	128.5	129.6	4.2	4.4
Aug	127.6	130.4	3.9	4.2
Sep	127.1	131.0	4.3	4.1
Oct	127.6	131.4	4.3	4.2
Nov R	128.0	131.4	3.9	4.2
Dec P	133.9	130.6	1.7	3.3

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633 819002

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index:^a all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,^b unadjusted): excluding bonuses

EARNINGS E.2

Average Earnings Index:^a all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,^b unadjusted): excluding bonuses

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products: beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'g 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. 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
1998	Annual averages	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	109.4
1999	Jan ^a	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	109.4
	Feb ^a	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	109.7
	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	109.6
	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	110.1
	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	110.7
	Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	110.3	115.2	109.5	111.3	111.3
	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	111.7
	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	112.0
	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	112.0
	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	112.4
	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	113.4
	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	114.3
2000	Jan	111.3	111.8	113.4	112.0	118.1	114.8	122.9	113.7	113.3	120.5	110.0	114.4	114.4
	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	114.6
	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	115.1
	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	116.0
	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	116.3
	Jun	111.9	116.1	113.5	107.6	119.6	115.2	123.7	115.0	120.6	122.8	111.0	117.1	117.1
	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	117.8
	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	118.0
	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	117.5
	Oct	113.0	113.9	116.2	109.7	123.4	117.7	124.3	118.7	116.5	125.4	111.6	117.4	117.4
	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	117.9
	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	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	118.7
	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	119.1
	Mar	114.5	116.7	117.6	113.4	127.1	118.3	128.7	119.9	120.7	125.9	113.7	119.7	119.7
	Apr	115.1	118.0	117.5	113.9	128.4	119.1	128.8	120.1	121.1	126.3	115.0	120.3	120.3
	May	115.5	119.3	118.1	113.8	129.9	120.0	129.0	121.2	120.9	127.2	116.5	120.6	120.6
	Jun	115.8	120.1	118.6	113.6	131.5	120.7	129.3	122.1	121.3	127.3	118.2	121.1	121.1
	Jul	116.4	120.0	119.2	114.0	131.9	120.8	130.1	122.8	121.1	127.9	118.7	121.6	121.6
	Aug	116.1	119.8	118.9	114.1	131.9	121.1	130.5	122.5	121.1	128.5	118.3	121.2	121.2
	Sep	116.0	119.5	119.3	114.4	131.8	122.1	130.4	122.8	121.1	128.7	117.6	120.5	120.5
	Oct	116.4	119.7	120.5	114.5	132.2	122.7	130.1	123.4	121.8	129.4	117.4	120.8	120.8
	Nov R	117.0	120.0	121.3	115.0	133.2	123.4	130.6	124.8	122.2	129.5	117.4	121.2	121.2
	Dec P	117.4	121.1	121.5	114.6	133.3	123.9	131.0	124.7	122.4	129.5	116.9	121.3	121.3

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^d	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^e	Other services ^f	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	1998
101.1	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
101.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	107.9	113.3	110.3	103.5	107.6	114.8	Averages
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
124.2	116.4	100.3	121.7	119.2	105.9	124.4	113.3	124.4	121.3	109.3	117.6	130.4	2000
131.9	122.1	102.8	129.3	121.4	109.0	130.0	118.7	131.4	128.5	115.0	124.2	133.4	2001
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
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	Feb ^a
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	Mar
114.0	111.4	102.2	113.0	113.1	101.6	113.4	109.8	116.5	114.6	105.0	110.4	117.7	Apr
114.6	109.7	103.8	113.3	113.6	102.1	115.2	108.6	117.6	115.2	105.1	111.2	118.3	May
115.1	112.2	104.9	113.4	113.8	103.2	117.1	107.8	118.2	115.8	105.6	112.7	119.5	Jun
116.0	110.5	103.7	113.9	113.8	103.2	118.0	108.1	118.6	116.0	105.9	113.4	121.2	Jul
116.9	111.1	102.2	114.3	114.0	103.7	119.0	108.6	118.6	115.4	106.1	114.4	122.6	Aug
118.0	111.5	101.0	115.5	114.3	104.0	118.7	109.9	118.6	115.0	105.9	114.7	123.8	Sep
118.7	112.1	100.8	116.5	114.4	103.9	118.7	109.8	118.2	114.6	106.4	114.8	124.5	Oct
119.3	116.8	100.9	117.8	114.3	103.3	118.2	110.0	118.5	115.1	107.2	114.5	125.8	Nov
119.4	113.3	101.2	118.0	114.6	102.8	120.8	110.5	119.3	115.6	107.6	114.3	126.9	Dec
119.8	116.9	101.8	118.2	115.3	104.0	121.8	111.7	121.3	117.2	108.0	114.6	128.7	2000
120.3	113.4	101.3	118.5	116.4	104.7	122.8	112.1	122.0	118.5	109.0	114.8	130.3	Jan
121.3	115.0	100.3	119.6	117.1	105.2	121.2	111.9	122.6	119.5	109.3	114.8	130.1	Feb
122.0	115.0	99.4	120.0	117.6	104.7	122.8	111.0	122.1	119.5	109.3	115.4	129.5	Mar
122.7	115.7	99.5	120.3	118.0	105.6	123.2	111.6	122.9	120.0	108.3	116.1	128.7	Apr
123.5	117.0	100.2	120.6	111.0	106.3	124.3	112.5	123.4	120.4	108.6	117.3	129.8	May
124.2	116.0	100.1	121.7	118.2	106.8	124.0	113.0	124.1	121.2	108.7	117.8	130.5	Jun
124.9	119.0	100.1	121.9	118.1	106.5	125.5	113.5	124.3	121.3	109.0	118.7	131.4	Jul
125.5	115.9	99.8	121.8	118.0	106.8	125.8	113.6	124.6	121.6	109.3	119.1	131.0	Aug
125.8	116.5	99.7	122.0	118.5	106.5	126.0	114.3	125.1	121.9	109.8	119.2	130.6	Oct
126.2	118.2	99.9	123.5	119.1	106.0	125.1	114.7	126.0	122.7	111.1	118.9	129.8	Nov
126.6	119.6	100.8	124.6	119.3	105.3	126.2	115.3	127.0	123.9	111.8	119.0	130.5	Dec
127.2	120.4	101.6	125.5	119.3	105.9	125.7	115.7	127.9	125.2	112.4	119.4	131.1	2001
128.2	120.2	101.9	125.8	119.4	106.4	125.9	116.2	128.8	126.3	112.5	119.6	132.1	Jan
129.2	119.3	102.7	126.7	119.7	106.7	125.3	117.1	129.7	126.9	112.7	119.7	131.7	Feb
130.4	121.2	101.3	127.2	120.3	107.2	127.0	117.9	130.7	127.2	113.2	121		

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Whole economy (Division 01-93)					Public sector				
					Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)					
1995=100					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		
					LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR		
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0					
	Feb ^a	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	3.5	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	122.3	4.0	4.1	-0.1	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	4.0	4.6	-0.6	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	134.7	4.2	4.8	-0.6	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3					
	Apr	128.4	4.8	5.3	-0.5	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5					
	May	127.6	4.3	5.2	-0.9	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2					
	Jun	129.2	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2					
	Jul	128.8	4.2	5.2	-1.0	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1					
	Aug	127.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1					
	Sep	127.6	4.3	5.0	-0.7	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1					
	Oct	128.1	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.7	0.0					
	Nov R	128.5	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0					
	Dec P	133.6	1.9	4.5	-2.6	126.4	5.1	5.2	-0.1					

Private sector

					Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
					LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
1999	Jan ^a	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.0	4.9	4.9	0.0			
	Feb ^a	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	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8			
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3			
	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	4.4	4.4	0.0	124.5	4.6	4.8	-0.2			
	Sep	123.4	4.2	4.3	-0.1	123.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4			
	Oct	124.0	4.0	4.6	-0.6	124.0	4.1	5.1	-1.0			
	Nov	125.3	4.2	4.8	-0.6	124.9	4.0	5.2	-1.2			
	Dec	133.8	5.1	4.8	0.3	136.8	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	141.9	8.9	4.3	4.6			
	Mar	138.3	4.1	4.8	-0.7	141.1	3.8	5.0	-1.2			
	Apr	129.6	4.6	5.2	-0.6	129.9	4.3	5.1	-0.8			
	May	128.7	4.0	5.0	-1.0	128.6	3.6	4.8	-1.2			
	Jun	130.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5	130.9	4.3	5.0	-0.7			
	Jul	129.7	3.7	4.8	-1.1	129.7	3.2	4.7	-1.5			
	Aug	128.3	3.8	5.0	-1.2	128.5	3.1	4.9	-1.8			
	Sep	128.3	4.0	4.9	-0.9	128.1	3.7	4.8	-1.1			
	Oct	129.0	4.1	4.8	-0.7	128.9	4.0	4.8	-0.8			
	Nov R	129.6	3.5	4.6	-1.1	129.5	3.6	4.7	-1.1			
	Dec P	135.5	1.2	4.3	-3.1	136.6	0.6	4.3	-3.7			

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 pp267-8, *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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
					Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
1995=100					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
					LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
1999	Jan ^a	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5			
	Feb ^a	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	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6			
	Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1			
	May	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5			
	Jun	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5			
	Jul	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5			
	Aug	126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3			
	Sep	126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3			
	Oct	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4			
	Nov R	128.1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9	-1.1			
	Dec P	131.3	2.3	4.0	-1.7	132.6	2.3	4.0	-1.7			

Services (Divisions 50-93)

					Change on year (%)			
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
					LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU
1999	Jan ^a	115.9	4.6	4.5	0.1			
	Feb ^a	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			

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
		Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier	
1992		94.9	0.2	99.1	2.3
1993		94.8	-0.2	99.4	0.3
1994		95.3	0.5	98.5	-0.9
1995		100.0	4.9	100.0	1.6
1996		105.0	5.0	101.4	1.4
1997		108.5	3.3	104.6	3.1
1998		112.4	3.6	107.5	2.8
1999		112.8	0.4	111.6	3.8
2000		111.7	-1.0	113.9	2.0
2001 P		114.4	2.4	..	..
1998	Q2	111.8	3.3	107.0	2.9
	Q3	112.9	3.7	107.9	2.6
	Q4	113.4	2.7	109.0	2.7
1999	Q1	113.7	2.1	110.6	4.2
	Q2	112.8	0.9	111.4	4.1
	Q3	112.1	-0.7	111.7	3.6
	Q4	112.6	-0.7	112.7	3.4
2000	Q1	112.9	-0.7	113.2	2.4
	Q2	111.7	-1.0	112.8	1.3
	Q3	111.0	-1.0	114.2	2.2
	Q4	111.2	-1.3	115.2	2.2
2001	Q1	112.1	-0.7	116.7	3.0
	Q2	114.5	2.5	117.1	3.8
	Q3	115.2	3.8	117.8	3.1
	Q4 P	115.7	4.0	..	..
1999	Aug	112.2	-0.6	..	..
	Sep	112.1	-1.4	..	..
	Oct	112.6	-0.7	..	..
	Nov	112.0	-1.5	..	..
	Dec	113.2	0.0	..	..
2000	Jan	114.2	0.6	..	..
	Feb	112.9	-1.0	..	..
	Mar	111.7	-1.5	..	..
	Apr	112.1	-0.5	..	..
	May	111.7	-0.6	..	..
	June	111.2	-0.6	..	..
	July	111.4	-0.6	..	..
	Aug	110.5	-1.5	..	..
	Sep	111.0	-1.0	..	..
	Oct	111.0	-1.5	..	..
	Nov	111.4	-0.6	..	..
	Dec	111.3	-1.7	..	..
2001	Jan	111.8	-2.1	..	..
	Feb	112.1	-0.7	..	..
	Mar	112.5	0.8	..	..
	Apr	114.0	1.7	..	..
	May	115.2	3.1	..	..
	Jun	114.2	2.7	..	..
	Jul	115.7	3.9	..	..
	Aug	114.1	3.3	..	..
	Sep	115.7	4.2	..	..
	Oct P	115.5	4.1	..	..
	Nov P	115.5	3.7	..	..
	Dec P	116.0	4.2	..	..
Three months ending	1999	Aug	112.6	0.2	..
	Sep	112.1	-0.7	..	..
	Oct	112.3	-0.9	..	..
	Nov	112.2	-1.2	..	..
	Dec	112.6	-0.7	..	..
2000	Jan	113.2	-0.3	..	..
	Feb	113.4	-0.1	..	..
	Mar	112.9	-0.7	..	..
	Apr	112.2	-1.0	..	..
	May	111.8	-0.9	..	..
	June	111.7	-1.0	..	..
	July	111.5	-1.0	..	..
	Aug	111.0	-1.4	..	..
	Sep	111.0	-1.0	..	..
	Oct	110.8	-1.3	..	..
	Nov	111.1	-1.0	..	..
	Dec	111.2	-1.3	..	..
2001	Jan	111.5	-1.5	..	..
	Feb	111.7	-1.5	..	..
	Mar	112.1	-0.7	..	..
	Apr	112.9	0.6	..	..
	May	113.9	1.8	..	..
	Jun	114.5	2.5	..	..
	Jul	115.1	3.2	..	..
	Aug	114.7	3.3	..	..
	Sep	115.2	3.8	..	..
	Oct P	115.1	3.9	..	..
	Nov P	115.6	4.0	..	..
	Dec P	115.7	4.0	..	..

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

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

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

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

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	103.8	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	105.7	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	106.9	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.8	111.0	109.4	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.6	105.1	115.0	118.3	121.3	120.0
2001	129.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages														
1999	Q4	120.6	109.0	107.5	118.7	111.9	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.5	118.7	117.0
2000	Q1	121.8	110.0	109.0	120.1	114.5	..	121.1	113.6	106.4	113.5	117.3	120.3	119.0
	Q2	122.8	110.0	109.2	120.5	115.4	..	125.0	114.7	105.9	114.6	117.6	122.4	120.0
	Q3	124.2	112.0	110.0	121.8	116.7	..	126.7	115.1	105.1	116.0	118.6	120.7	121.0
	Q4	126.3	112.0	109.6	122.9	117.5	..	129.3	115.2	105.1	115.9	119.4	121.9	122.0
2001	Q1	127.6	113.0	109.5	124.4	119.4	..	130.7	115.8	106.9	117.7	111.6	123.1	123.0
	Q2	128.9	115.0	110.4	126.2	120.3	..	135.9	116.1	106.6	119.3	120.4	126.2	125.0
	Q3	129.8	117.0	111.8	..	121.5	..	..	..	104.7	120.7	..	124.3	126.0
	Q4	130.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999	Dec	121.1	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.7	118.0
2000	Jan	122.2	..	109.6	..	..	111.2	..	..	106.8	113.3	..	120.9	118.0
	Feb	121.3	..	110.4	120.1	..	..	..	113.6	107.1	113.5	..	120.2	118.0
	Mar	121.7	110.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.3	113.8	..	119.9	119.0
	Apr	122.2	..	110.0	..	..	112.4	..	..	106.9	114.6	..	122.7	119.0
	May	123.2	..	110.8	120.5	..	..	..	114.9	106.4	114.6	..	121.7	120.0
	Jun	123.1	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
	Jul	123.7	..	109.9	..	..	113.7	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5	120.0
	Aug	124.1	..	110.1	121.8	..	..	..	115.1	106.2	115.8	..	119.4	121.0
	Sep	124.9	112.0	110.3	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3	121.0
	Oct	125.3	..	109.8	..	..	113.9	..	115.2	106.6	115.9	..	121.6	122.0
	Nov	126.4	..	109.8	122.9	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	115.9	..	121.2	122.0
	Dec	127.2	112.0	109.0	..	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	116.0	..	122.9	123.0
2001	Jan	126.9	..	108.9	..	..	113.4	..	..	106.1	117.6	..	122.2	123.0
	Feb	127.6	..	109.7	124.4	..	..	..	115.9	107.3	117.6	..	123.5	123.0
	Mar	128.2	113.0	110.0	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	117.9	..	123.8	124.0
	Apr	128.6	..	110.5	..	..	114.6	..	..	106.9	118.9	..	126.4	124.0
	May	129.0	..	110.3	126.2	..	..	..	116.1	106.2	119.3	..	126.0	125.0
	Jun	129.3	115.0	110.3	..	..	..	..	116.3	106.5	119.6	..	126.1	125.0
	Jul	129.4	..	110.9	..	..	..	..	117.1	102.8	120.7	..	124.2	125.0
	Aug	129.9	..	111.7	..	..	..	..	..	104.9	120.7	..	123.5	126.0
	Sep	130.2	117.0	112.8	..	..	..	..	..	106.3	120.7	..	125.3	126.0
	Oct	130.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106.0	..	..	..	127.0
	Nov	129.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec P	130.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	2	3	5	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	7
2001	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages														
1999	Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	7	2	0	3	3	4
2000	Q1	5	3	3	4	5	3	..	4	2	2	3	3	4
	Q2	5	2	4	3	5	2	..	6	2	2	4	2	4
	Q3	4	3	2	4	5	3	..	6	2	2	3	4	4
	Q4	5	3	2	4	5	2	..	2	1	3	2	3	4
2001	Q1	5	3	0	4	4	2	..	8	2	0	4	-5	3
	Q2	5	5	1	5	4	2	..	9	1	1	4	2	4
	Q3	5	4	2	..	4	..	..	..	0	4	..	3	4
	Q4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1999	Dec	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	3	..	6
2000	Jan	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	7
	Feb	5	..	4	-1	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	3	7
	Mar	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	3	7
	Apr	4	..	5	..	..	3	..	2	2	4	..	4	6
	May	5	..	5	-3	..	..	..	3	2	4	..	2	7
	Jun	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	5	7
	Jul	4	..	2	..	..	3	..	3	4	4	..		

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

Year/quarter/month	Thousands								
	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM*									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	38.4	16.1	54.5
GREAT BRITAIN									
1998	101.1	33.5	134.6	157.2	57.3	214.5	56.1	23.8	79.9
1999	98.8	34.1	133.0	136.2	55.0	191.3	138.5	54.4	92.9
2000	80.1	28.1	108.5	124.1	51.5	175.9	142.7	57.5	200.4
Jan-Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.1	13.7	46.8	34.8	13.7	48.6
Apr-Jun 2001	72.5	25.5	98.2	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.6	5.0	18.7
Jul-Sep 2001	65.5	24.1	89.8	8.0	3.7	11.7	13.7	5.2	18.9
Oct 2001	58.4	22.0	80.6	7.2	3.1	10.2	14.3	5.1	19.4
Nov 2001	57.7	21.2	79.2	8.9	3.6	12.5	15.8	5.9	21.6

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 Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
e Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for January 2000 to November 2001.

Note: 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-November 2001^a

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway ^b	Options					Follow-Through ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
All ^d	79.2	43.2	21.46	3.73	8.47	4.88	4.38	14.54
Male	57.7	30.8	15.67	2.74	6.03	2.87	4.04	11.22
Female	21.2	12.1	5.76	0.99	2.43	2.00	0.34	3.32
People with disabilities ^e	10.0	4.7	3.11	0.46	1.25	0.84	0.57	2.21
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	13.2	8.1	3.03	0.30	1.66	0.80	0.28	2.07
White	62.9	32.7	17.89	3.59	6.61	3.87	3.82	12.27
Prefer not to say	3.9	2.5	0.84	0.13	0.37	0.23	0.12	0.61

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

- a Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for November 2001.
b Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
c Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
d Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination^a

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other			Not known ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other		
All											
1998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89	
1999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37	
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66	
Jan-Mar 2001	44.8	12.05	15.19	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.45	4.38	8.75	
Apr-Jun 2001	42.8	12.69	12.85	2.51	3.80	3.50	3.05	4.05	4.01	9.20	
Jul-Sep 2001	45.0	12.16	14.14	2.20	5.65	3.29	3.01	3.96	5.08	9.69	
Oct 2001	14.0	4.31	3.82	0.62	1.38	0.97	0.85	1.24	1.48	3.13	
Nov 2001	17.9	5.59	4.34	0.54	1.52	1.18	1.10	1.62	2.02	4.33	
Male											
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88	
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22	
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14	
Jan-Mar 2001	32.0	8.70	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.41	3.12	6.53	
Apr-Jun 2001	30.7	9.22	9.54	1.85	2.86	2.03	2.81	2.18	2.88	6.93	
Jul-Sep 2001	32.3	8.86	10.37	1.63	4.07	1.89	2.78	2.14	3.56	7.33	
Oct 2001	9.9	3.06	2.75	0.43	0.97	0.56	0.79	0.67	1.04	2.39	
Nov 2001	12.9	4.08	3.20	0.42	1.08	0.68	1.02	0.90	1.48	3.27	
Female											
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00	
1999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04	
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44	
Jan-Mar 2001	12.7	3.35	3.88	0.77	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.03	1.26	2.21	
Apr-Jun 2001	12.0	3.46	3.30	0.65	0.94	1.47	0.24	1.87	1.14	2.26	
Jul-Sep 2001	12.7	3.30	3.75	0.56	1.57	1.40	0.22	1.82	1.51	2.34	
Oct 2001	4.1	1.25	1.06	0.18	0.40	0.41	0.06	0.57	0.44	0.74	
Nov 2001	4.9	1.50	1.14	0.12	0.43	0.50	0.08	0.73	0.53	1.05	

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 Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'.

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
1998	80.01	36.40	10.51	11.34	21.77
1999	193.43	74.42	21.80	39.33	57.88
2000	215.55	81.23	23.01	46.06	65.25
Jan-Mar 2001	47.45	17.86	5.93	9.82	13.85
Apr-Jun 2001	46.01	17.99	5.38	8.53	14.11
Jul-Sep 2001	48.29	17.94	5.36	9.66	15.33
Oct 2001	16.16	6.50	1.68	3.09	4.89
Nov 2001	21.65	8.06	2.28	4.37	6.94
Those leaving before having a first interview					
1998	13.14	4.98	1.20	2.48	4.48
1999	20.51	7.08	1.77	3.56	8.11
2000	22.15	7.09	1.87	3.66	9.54
Jan-Mar 2001	4.92	1.61	0.47	0.77	2.07
Apr-Jun 2001	4.83	1.65	0.42	0.56	2.21
Jul-Sep 2001	5.04	1.61	0.42	0.72	2.30
Oct 2001	1.53	0.50	0.13	0.20	0.70
Nov 2001	1.96	0.61	0.15	0.28	0.92
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
1998	59.22	28.83	8.47	7.79	14.13
1999	99.47	44.67	14.57	14.58	25.66
2000	99.17	43.51	14.38	15.46	25.84
Jan-Mar 2001	24.72	10.44	3.99	3.60	6.69
Apr-Jun 2001	25.12	11.04	3.65	3.40	7.03
Jul-Sep 2001	25.84	10.54	3.55	4.35	7.40
Oct 2001	8.63	3.81	1.11	1.28	2.43
Nov 2001	11.61	4.99	1.47	1.74	3.41
Those leaving having started an option^a					
1998	7.64	2.58	0.84	1.07	3.15
1999	73.25	22.61	5.45	21.15	24.04
2000	81.88	25.13	6.09	25.15	25.52
Jan-Mar 2001	17.82	5.81	1.47	5.45	5.09
Apr-Jun 2001	16.05	5.30	1.31	4.57	4.88
Jul-Sep 2001	17.41	5.79	1.39	4.59	5.64
Oct 2001	6.00	2.19	0.44	1.61	1.76
Nov 2001	8.08	2.47	0.65	2.35	2.61

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.
b The numbers of leavers in individual months January to June are too small to show separately.

Note: 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^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN Year/quarter/month	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f						
1998	44.40	36.27	8.14	16.96	16.22	0.74
1999	87.10	76.06	11.04	32.78	31.57	1.21
2000	96.89	86.62	10.27	22.37	20.99	1.39
Jan-Mar 2001	18.34	16.37	1.96	4.85	4.40	0.45
Apr-Jun 2001	19.26	17.36	1.90	4.93	4.43	0.50
Jul-Sep 2001	18.64	17.01	1.64	4.96	4.50	0.46
Oct 2001	6.19	5.68	0.51	1.43	1.34	0.09
Nov 2001	7.59	7.07	0.52	0.85	0.83	0.03
Male						
1998	32.49	26.49	6.00	13.40	12.85	0.55
1999	64.34	56.17	8.16	25.48	22.89	2.59
2000	68.45	61.04	7.41	17.52	13.33	4.19
Jan-Mar 2001	12.56	11.63	0.93	3.39	3.09	0.30
Apr-Jun 2001	12.59	11.57	1.02	3.76	3.44	0.32
Jul-Sep 2001	12.54	11.39	1.15	4.07	3.74	0.34
Oct 2001	4.37	4.01	0.36	1.05	0.99	0.06
Nov 2001	5.49	5.10	0.39	0.64	0.62	0.02
Female						
1998	11.91	9.78	2.13	3.56	3.37	0.19
1999	22.75	19.88	2.87	7.23	6.92	0.31
2000	24.93	22.22	2.71	5.46	5.05	0.42
Jan-Mar 2001	4.92	4.54	0.38	1.13	1.02	0.11
Apr-Jun 2001	4.76	4.38	0.37	1.18	1.07	0.11
Jul-Sep 2001	4.84	4.41	0.43	1.28	1.15	0.13
Oct 2001	1.82	1.67	0.16	0.38	0.35	0.03
Nov 2001	2.09	1.96	0.13	0.21	0.21	0.00
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
1998	4.90	4.22	0.69	1.91	1.86	0.05
1999	9.77	8.77	1.00	3.62	2.35	1.27
2000	10.68	9.90	0.78	2.68	2.02	0.66
Jan-Mar 2001	2.14	2.00	0.14	0.58	0.54	0.04
Apr-Jun 2001	1.96	1.83	0.14	0.53	0.51	0.03
Jul-Sep 2001	2.03	1.91	0.13	0.57	0.53	0.04
Oct 2001	0.72	0.68	0.05	0.15	0.14	0.01
Nov 2001	0.95	0.91	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.00

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 in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
d Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

F.16

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 25+ summary figures (Pre-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN Year/quarter/month	Number on New Deal at year/quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in year/quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in year/quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
1999	272.0	48.8	321.5	118.6	22.2	141.5	98.7	18.8	117.8
2000	245.5	45.2	293.4	69.6	13.5	84.0	79.6	14.8	95.1
Jan-Mar 2001	49.6	9.1	59.2	6.0	1.2	7.2	9.5	1.8	11.4
Apr-Jun 2001	28.3	5.2	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.2	8.4
Jul-Sep 2001	14.5	2.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	3.7
Oct 2001	12.3	2.4	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	2.9
Nov 2001	10.1	2.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	2.5

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

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

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

F.17

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-November 2001 (Pre-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-based learning for adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All ^d	12.3	7.3	0.40	0.18	1.24	2.39
Male	10.1	5.9	0.33	0.16	1.00	2.02
Female	2.0	1.2	0.06	0.02	0.23	0.35
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	1.5	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.28
People with disabilities ^f	2.8	1.6	0.12	0.05	0.26	0.53

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/TIW 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.

Note: 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^a (Pre-April 2001 starts)

F.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN Year/quarter/month of leaving	All	Left New Deal Left JSA				On JSA ^e	Still on New Deal Left JSA		On JSA Education and training opportunities
		Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d		Employer subsidy	Work-based learning for adults/TIW	
All									
1999	125.5	15.92	13.05	5.21	11.08	59.51	6.67	10.27	3.80
2000	133.5	17.76	13.84	5.87	10.25	67.85	5.46	10.14	2.30
Jan-Mar 2001	28.2	3.90	3.71	1.56	1.98	13.45	1.23	2.17	0.18
Apr-Jun 2001	23.6	2.74	2.04	0.93	1.29	14.80	0.68	0.14	0.02
Jul-Sep 2001	13.9	1.23	0.79	0.46	0.73	9.56	0.22	0.02	0.01
Oct 2001	2.1	0.22	0.13	0.08	0.15	1.32	0.04	0.01	0.00
Nov 2001	1.8	0.23	0.15	0.09	0.14	0.94	0.03	0.01	0.00
Males									
1999	105.2	13.25	10.57	4.14	9.02	50.76	5.67	8.56	3.27
2000	111.5	14.64	11.18	4.68	8.43	57.46	4.66	8.48	1.98
Jan-Mar 2001	23.6	3.23	3.03	1.25	1.65	11.37	1.07	1.85	0.15
Apr-Jun 2001	19.9	2.30	1.65	0.78	1.07	12.58	0.57	0.12	0.02
Jul-Sep 2001	11.7	1.04	0.66	0.37	0.64	8.06	0.18	0.01	0.01
Oct 2001	1.8	0.19	0.11	0.06	0.13	1.13	0.03	0.00	0.00
Nov 2001	1.5	0.19	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.79	0.03	0.00	0.00
Females									
1999	20.0	2.62	2.45	1.05	2.03	8.65	0.94	1.69	0.51
2000	20.8	2.87	2.56	1.11	1.67	9.99	0.74	1.57	0.31
Jan-Mar 2001	4.3	0.61	0.65	0.29	0.30	2.00	0.15	0.30	0.02
Apr-Jun 2001	3.6	0.41	0.38	0.14	0.21	2.16	0.10	0.02	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001	2.1	0.18	0.13	0.08	0.08	1.45	0.03	0.00	0.00
Oct 2001	0.3	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov 2001	0.3	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.00

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

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
b 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.
c At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.
d Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'.
e Includes, for example, gone abroad.

Note: 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+^a (Pre-April 2001 starts)

F.19

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN Year/quarter/month	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f						
1999	23.01	17.91	5.10	4.51	4.09	0.42
2000	26.47	21.58	4.89	3.15	2.92	0.23
Jan-Mar 2001	5.42	4.41	1.01	1.01	0.88	0.13
Apr-Jun 2001	3.85	3.23	0.62	0.66	0.59	0.08
Jul-Sep 2001	1.98	1.77	0.21	0.29	0.25	0.04
Oct 2001	0.40	0.36	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.01
Nov 2001	0.41	0.37	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.00
Male						
1999	19.27	14.93	4.34	3.92	3.56	0.36
2000	22.06	17.88	4.18	2.72	2.52	0.20
Jan-Mar 2001	4.54	3.67	0.87	0.85	0.74	0.11
Apr-Jun 2001	3.17	2.68	0.50	0.55	0.49	0.07
Jul-Sep 2001	1.63	1.46	0.17	0.27	0.24	0.04
Oct 2001	0.34	0.30	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.01
Nov 2001	0.35	0.31	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00
Female						
1999	3.63	2.92	0.71	0.58	0.52	0.06
2000	4.08	3.43	0.65	0.42	0.38	0.03
Jan-Mar 2001	0.79	0.68	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.01
Apr-Jun 2001	0.59	0.49	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.01
Jul-Sep 2001	0.29	0.26	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.01
Oct 2001	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Nov 2001	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
1999	2.18	1.89	0.28	0.38	0.35	0.03
2000	2.36	2.13	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.02
Jan-Mar 2001	0.53	0.48	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.00
Apr-Jun 2001	0.34	0.31	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00
Oct 2001	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Nov 2001	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ 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 JSA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
c Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
d Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW			OUTFLOW			of which PLACINGS		
		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended			
		DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR				
1997		283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0				
1998		295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5				
1999		314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4				
2000		359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6				
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6			
	May	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1			
	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4			
	Jul	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2			
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2			
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6			
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9			
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4			
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0			
2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.8			
	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	-2.5			
	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	-2.6			
	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	-1.1			
	Aug	361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.1			
	Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.8			
	Oct	364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.0			
	Nov	374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.8			
	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	0.0			
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.5			
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4			

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).

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

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

Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month.

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

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

Source: 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).

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

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

G.3

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	22.5	20.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	34.8	26.1	239.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	..	..
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	..	..
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..	..
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..
2001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9</			

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	206	140	141	242	57
2000	207	212	182	183	499	52
1998 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	22	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	6.1	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	23.2	52.5	2.2
Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
Mar	17	25	13.7	26.4	47.6	8.8
Apr	21	26	3.5	4.3	16.0	1.5
May	17	22	62.4	63.6	92.4	4.3
Jun	17	20	7.3	7.6	12.3	4.0
Jul	16	23	6.2	7.8	21.9	1.9
Aug	8	12	5.4	8.0	16.7	1.4
Sep	9	13	3.0	5.6	21.7	1.4
Oct	9	15	3.4	6.5	38.3	1.9
Nov	11	16	6.2	10.8	59.6	2.4
Dec	10	14	28.7	33.0	96.3	2.4

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC1992	Thousands										
		A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23	
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3	
1997	-	2	86	17	28	36	23	29	28	7	5	
1998	-	16	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30	
1999	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7	7	
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	36	
1998 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	1.1	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	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2	
Aug	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1	
Sep	-	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-	
Oct	-	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Nov	-	-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-	
Dec	-	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-	
2000 Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	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	0.6	
Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.1	
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	-	11.7	6.7	29.5	9.0	
Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	12.9	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	3.0	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6	
Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-	
Mar	-	-	8.8	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6	
Apr	-	-	1.5	-	-	1.3	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-	
May	-	-	4.3	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-	
Jun	-	-	4.0	0.4	-	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.8	
Jul	-	-	1.9	0.4	-	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	0.1	-	
Aug	-	3.3	1.0	-	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2	-	
Sep	-	5.6	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-	
Oct	-	6.1	1.9	-	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2	-	
Nov	-	0.6	2.4	-	-	2.1	-	52.4	-	2.1	-	
Dec	-	9.0	-	-	-	2.9	-	82.9	1.3	-	0.1	

^a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2001 are provisional.

R Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes G.12

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC1992	12 months to December 2000			12 months to December 2001		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	2	900	2,300	1	300	15,100
Manufacturing of:						
Food, beverages and tobacco;	1	-	**	3	500	4,700
Textiles and textile products;	3	300	500	-	-	-
Leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products;	1	-	1,800	1	200	800
Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	300	500	2	100	200
Coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	1,500	800	2	300	500
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and plastics;	2	100	400	1	100	100
Other non-metallic mineral products;	2	1,200	1,700	1	100	4,600
Basic metals and fabricated metal products;	3	600	2,400	3	200	4,600
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	5	2,300	2,900	2	1,600	1,600
Electrical and optical equipment;	3	1,200	2,800	2	1,400	900
Transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	14	20,500	38,200	8	11,000	13,300
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	200	300	1	200	3,600
Construction	16	15,800	49,400	9	2,900	9,800
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	100	100	2	100	300
Hotels and restaurants	3	12,200	39,900	3	700	3,600
Transport, storage and communication	116	39,100	97,100	92	68,400	105,500
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	1	100	200
Real estate, renting and business activities	1	-	**	1	200	200
Public administration and defence	7	28,900	49,800	22	46,100	215,900
Education	18	16,600	49,500	16	33,000	38,700
Health and social work	10	27,600	121,600	10	6,100	72,400
Other community, social and personal service activities	13	13,200	35,800	9	1,200	4,200
All industries and services	212 ^a	183,200	498,800	181 ^a	176,900	510,500

^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: December 2001

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	14	33,000	96,300
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	10	3,000 ^a	13,300
Continuing from earlier months	4	30,000 ^b	83,100

^a All directly involved.
^b Includes 25,700 involved for the first time in the month.

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 December 2001		
	Stoppages	Workers	Working
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	55	47,700	127,400
extra wage and fringe benefits	6	1,500	2,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	10	7,300	13,200
Redundancy questions	22	23,800	87,900
Trade union matters	3	700	5,800
Working conditions and supervision	10	38,100	172,200
Manning and work allocation	45	41,500	78,300
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	30	16,700	23,000
All causes	181	176,900	510,500

Prominent stoppages in the 6-month period 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2001

Industry and location	Date when stoppage	Number of workers involved ^a		Number of working days lost in period	Cause or object	
		Directly	Indirectly			
Mining and Quarrying						
Yorkshire and the Humber	15.08.01	31.10.01	300	-	15,100	Over pay increases to accompany and compensate for a basic change in the payment system
Electricity, gas and water supply						
Various areas of Great Britain	04.12.01	continuing	1,500	-	9,000	Over temporary staffing arrangements
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security						
North West	13.07.01	26.07.01	1,300	100	13,100	Over staffing arrangements
Various areas of Great Britain	20.08.01	continuing	3,800	-	23,000	Over pay increases to give parity with other workers
Various areas of Great Britain	04.09.01	continuing	28,500	-	155,000	Over health and safety issues
Health and social work						
Various areas of Great Britain	07.06.01	07.11.01	400	-	8,100	Over straight pay increase (total days lost 8,100)

^a The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the six-month period.

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

October to December 2001

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
LEVELS													
All	16-17	856	351	504	701	273	428	155	78	77	622	72	550
	18-24	3,811	3,249	561	3,409	2,909	500	402	341	61	1,219	474	745
	All under 25	4,667	3,601	1,066	4,110	3,182	928	557	419	138	1,841	546	1,295
Male	16-17	445	217	228	357	168	190	88	49	39	311	32	280
	18-24	2,063	1,785	278	1,818	1,568	250	245	217	28	502	118	384
	All under 25	2,508	2,002	506	2,176	1,736	440	332	266	66	813	150	663
Female	16-17	411	134	276	344	105	238	67	29	38	310	40	270
	18-24	1,748	1,464	284	1,590	1,341	250	158	124	34	718	356	362
	All under 25	2,159	1,599	560	1,934	1,446	488	225	153	72	1,028	396	632
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	57.9	83.0	47.8	47.4	64.5	40.6	18.1	22.3	15.2	42.1	17.0	52.2
	18-24	75.8	87.3	43.0	67.8	78.1	38.3	10.6	10.5	10.9	24.2	12.7	57.0
	All under 25	71.7	86.8	45.1	63.2	76.7	39.3	11.9	11.6	12.9	28.3	13.2	54.9
Male	16-17	58.8	87.2	44.9	47.2	67.4	37.3	19.7	22.7	16.9	41.2	12.8	55.1
	18-24	80.4	93.8	42.0	70.9	82.4	37.8	11.9	12.2	9.9	19.6	6.2	58.0
	All under 25	75.5	93.0	43.3	65.5	80.7	37.6	13.2	13.3	13.1	24.5	7.0	56.7
Female	16-17	57.0	77.0	50.6	47.7	60.4	43.6	16.3	21.6	13.8	43.0	23.0	49.4
	18-24	70.9	80.4	44.0	64.5	73.6	38.7	9.0	8.5	11.9	29.1	19.6	56.0
	All under 25	67.7	80.1	47.0	60.7	72.5	41.0	10.4	9.6	12.8	32.3	19.9	53.0
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	14	32	-18	15	25	-10	-2	7	-8	15	15	0
	18-24	117	94	22	94	60	34	23	34	-11	-50	-26	-23
	All under 25	131	127	4	109	86	24	22	41	-19	-35	-11	-24
Male	16-17	13	21	-8	15	15	-3	6	6	-8	2	2	-28
	18-24	61	25	37	40	-4	44	22	29	-7	-27	1	-28
	All under 25	74	46	29	55	11	44	19	35	-16	-25	3	-28
Female	16-17	1	11	-10	10	10	-10	1	1	13	14	14	-1
	18-24	56	70	-14	54	66	-11	2	5	-4	-23	-28	5
	All under 25	57	81	-24	54	75	-21	3	6	-4	-10	-14	4
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	-0.2	-1.9	-0.9	0.1	-1.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-1.0	0.2	1.9	0.9
	18-24	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.2	2.6	0.3	0.8	-2.5	-1.3	-1.0	-1.7
	All under 25	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	-0.1	1.3	0.1	0.8	-1.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.5
Male	16-17	0.6	0.6	-0.9	1.1	0.0	0.6	-1.2	0.5	-3.0	-0.6	-0.6	0.9
	18-24	1.3	0.0	5.1	0.6	-1.4	6.3	0.7	1.5	-4.6	-1.3	0.0	-5.1
	All under 25	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.7	-1.3	3.8	0.4	1.5	-4.1	-1.1	0.0	-2.4
Female	16-17	-1.0	-5.4	-0.8	-1.0	-3.3	-1.0	0.2	-1.1	0.5	1.0	5.4	0.8
	18-24	1.3	2.0	-1.6	1.3	1.9	-1.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.7	-1.3	-2.0	1.6
	All under 25	0.8	1.4	-1.2	0.8	1.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-1.4	-1.4	1.2

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6994

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.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Data for December 2001 to January 2002 are not available due to a system error. The missing data will be included in next month's table.

UNITED KINGDOM	Effective exchange rate ^a		Base lending rate ^{d,k}	FTSE All-share		Money supply growth		Trade in goods		Balance of payments							
	1990=100	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Export volume	Import volume	Trade in goods balance	Current balance								
				(%)		1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	£ billion						
1994	AJHX	89.2	0.3	AMIH	5.46	HSEL	1,521	EUAC	EUAD	BOKU	BQKV	BOKI	HBOP				
1995		89.2	-4.9		6.70		1,803		5.1	91.3	9.9	94.5	4.4	-11.1	-6.8		
1996		84.8	1.8		5.96		2,014		7.3	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.8	-12.0	-9.0		
1997		86.3	1.8		5.96		2,014		9.9	107.6	7.6	109.5	9.5	-13.7	-8.7		
1998		100.6	16.6		6.56		2,411		11.2	116.7	8.5	120.3	9.9	-12.3	-1.7		
1999		103.9	3.3		7.24		2,674		6.1	9.8	118.2	1.3	131.1	9.0	-21.8	-4.8	
2000		103.8	-0.1		5.34		3,242		21.2	7.3	5.6	123.3	4.3	141.3	7.8	-27.5	-19.1
2001		107.5	3.6		5.97		2,984		-8.0	8.0	6.7	137.6	11.6	158.3	12.0	-30.0	-17.0
		105.8	-1.6		5.13		2,524		-15.4	7.1	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Q4		107.6	1.6		6.00		2,984		-8.0	6.3R	8.4 R	142.5	11.5	164.5	11.6	-7.9	-5.3
2001 Q1		104.5	-3.6		5.86		2,711		-12.8	6.7R	9.0	146.0R	11.2 R	168.7R	13.1 R	-7.9	-2.1
Q2		106.4	-1.2		5.36		2,728		-10.0	7.1R	7.5	141.8R	3.4 R	165.8R	5.3 R	-9.2 R	-4.6
Q3		105.1	-0.3		5.05		2,340		-22.7	7.0R	7.6 R	136.7R	-1.9 R	160.1R	-1.1 R	-8.0	-2.0
Q4		106.1	-1.4		4.23		2,524		-15.4	7.5	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output		GDP market prices		Index of output UK				Index of production OECD Countries					
	GDP 1995 prices	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Production industries ^a	Manufacturing industries ^b	Service industries	Construction output	1995=100	Change on year (%)				
	1995=100				1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)				
1994	YBEZ	97.2	ABMI	698.9	CKYW	98.3	CKYY	98.5	GDQS	96.9	GDQB	100.0	0.0	
1995		100.0		719.2		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	0.0	
1996		102.6		738.0		101.3		100.7		103.6		103.0	2.7	
1997		106.2		763.5		102.4		102.0		108.0		106.1	2.9	
1998		109.3		786.3		103.4		102.8		112.9		107.0	1.2	
1999		111.7		803.0		104.2		103.1		116.3		108.0	0.7	
2000		115.1		827.5		106.0		105.1		120.7		110.0	1.8	
2001		117.9		847.7		103.6		102.7		125.5		110.0	4.0	
2000 Q4		116.3		209.0		106.2		1.0	106.1 R	1.8	122.6	3.9	109.2	-0.1
2001 Q1		117.1		210.5		105.6R		1.0 R	105.3	1.4	124.1	4.5	111.2	-0.8
Q2		117.7		211.6		104.4		-1.7	103.3 R	-1.4	125.2	4.2	113.0	3.0
Q3		118.2		212.5		103.3R		-3.5 R	101.9 R	-3.6	125.9	3.7	114.2	5.8
Q4		118.5		213.0		101.1		-4.8	100.1	-5.7	127.0	3.6	..	..
Income	Real household disposable income £ billion	Change on year (%)	Gross trading profits of companies^c	Change on year (%)	RPI	RPIX	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Producer Price Index^{b,d,e,f}	Materials and fuels	Input prices	Output prices	Home sales	Changes on year 1995 prices^g
1994	OSXS	97.5	CAED	117.5	CZBH	2.4	CDKQ	2.3	PLKW	91.9	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.5
1995		100.0		125.2		3.5		2.9		100.0	8.8	9.5	4.1	4.1
1996		102.4		133.5		6.7		3.0		98.8	-1.2	-4.3	1.9	2.6
1997		106.8		145.7		9.1		2.8		96.6	-4.3	-6.4	0.2	0.9
1998		106.4		151.0		3.6		2.6		82.4	-9.1	-4.2	-0.1	0.6
1999		110.1		154.1		2.1		2.3		83.7	1.6	-3.1	-0.4	1.2
2000		114.7		156.2		1.4		2.1		93.3	11.5	3.2	0.8	2.6
2001		..		..		1.8		2.1		92.4	-1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
2000 Q4		117.2		39.4		0.6		3.1		96.7	9.9	3.8	0.8	2.6
2001 Q1		119.8		39.0		-1.7		2.6		95.0	4.9	3.2	0.5	1.4
Q2		119.7		38.3										

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding						
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	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	
	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI	
2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5	161.1	1.3
	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6	162.0	1.4
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8	162.7	1.4
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2	163.2	1.2
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8	164.7	1.9
	Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8	165.1	1.9
	Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6	163.6	1.5
	Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1	164.1	2.0
	Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8	164.9	1.7
	Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8	164.7	1.7
	Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2	164.3	1.1
	Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3	164.5	1.2
2002	Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0	164.2	1.9

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H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for 15 January 2002

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months	
	ALL ITEMS	173.3	-0.1	1.3	289.3	0.0	4.3	
	Food and catering	164.9	0.7	3.8	295.5	0.0	4.4	
	Alcohol and tobacco	2192	0.5	2.8	232.0	0.0	5.0	
	Housing and household expenditure	179.5	-0.3	0.6	218.4	0.5	-1.1	
	Personal expenditure	132.3	-2.8	-0.5	248.7	0.0	3.0	
	Travel and leisure	171.7	0.6	0.8	189.1	0.0	-2.4	
	Consumer durables	101.1	-4.7	-1.7	165.0	0.0	8.0	
	Seasonal food	145.9	4.2	12.5	201.2	0.0	6.0	
	Food excluding seasonal	150.6	0.1	2.0	268.9	0.0	4.0	
	All items excluding seasonal food	174.0	-0.2	1.1	244.8	0.0	8.0	
	All items excluding food	177.6	-0.2	1.0	157.7	0.0	1.0	
	Other indices				219.0	0.0	6.0	
	All items excluding:				127.8	2.0	3.8	
	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	172.4	-0.1	2.6	148.3	0.0	6.0
	Housing	CHAZ	164.2	-0.2	1.9	128.4	0.0	1.0
	Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ^a	CBZW	165.0	0.0	3.0	125.1	0.0	9.0
	Mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	171.2	-0.1	2.4	137.9	0.0	-1.4
	Mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	170.3	-0.1	2.3	139.9	-3.8	1.4
	Food	CHBA	150.3	0.8	3.6	146.3	0.0	3.0
	Bread	DOAA	142.0	0.0	3.0	144.2	0.0	1.0
	Cereals	DOAB	138.6	0.0	3.0	88.7	0.0	2.0
	Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	163.2	0.0	3.0	138.7	0.0	0.0
	Beef	DOAD	133.7	0.0	3.0	163.2	0.0	2.0
	Lamb	DOAE	163.8	0.0	3.0	154.9	0.0	2.0
	of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	164.8	0.0	3.0	163.1	0.4	3.8
	Pork	DOAG	139.8	0.0	3.0	158.7	0.0	1.0
	Bacon	DOAH	173.8	0.0	3.0	90.0	0.0	5.0
	Poultry	DOAJ	141.2	0.0	3.0	230.5	0.0	5.0
	Other meat	DOAK	157.3	0.0	3.0	211.7	0.0	6.0
	Fish	DOAL	164.2	0.0	3.0	101.7	-5.2	-3.2
	of which, fresh fish	DOAM	166.0	0.0	3.0	102.5	0.0	-3.0
	Butter	DOAN	132.1	-2.0	3.0	77.4	0.0	-6.0
	Oil and fats	DOAO	166.4	0.0	3.0	101.3	0.0	-5.0
	Cheese	DOAP	150.9	0.0	3.0	150.9	0.0	-2.0
	Eggs	DOAQ	163.0	0.0	3.0	111.2	0.0	0.0
	Milk fresh	DOAR	139.1	0.0	3.0	193.5	0.1	3.0
	Milk products	DOAS	162.0	0.0	3.0	127.9	0.0	3.0
	Tea	DOAT	116.1	0.0	3.0	192.3	0.0	1.0
	Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAU	185.5	-1.0	3.0	192.3	0.0	6.0
	Soft drinks	DOAV	135.9	0.0	3.0	291.5	0.0	6.0
	Sugar and preserves	DOAW	162.0	0.0	3.0	177.4	1.1	-1.3
	Sweets and chocolates	DOAX	156.8	0.0	3.0	123.6	0.0	0.0
	Potatoes	DOAY	153.8	0.0	3.0	228.4	0.0	6.0
	of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAZ	141.3	0.0	3.0	206.2	0.0	-8.0
	Vegetables	DOBA	135.1	0.0	3.0	269.4	0.0	2.0
	of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBB	145.2	0.0	3.0	191.7	-0.1	2.0
	Fruit	DOBC	142.2	0.0	3.0	217.5	0.0	3.0
	of which, other fresh fruit	DOBD	153.6	0.0	3.0	215.5	0.0	3.0
	Other foods				164.6	0.0	1.0	
	Catering	CHBC	216.2	0.3	4.4	108.2	-0.6	-1.4
	Restaurant meals	DOBE	211.3	0.0	4.4	33.2	0.0	-1.1
	Canteen meals	DOBF	255.2	0.0	4.4	107.3	0.0	4.0
	Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	209.1	0.0	4.4	107.2	0.0	-2.0
	Alcoholic drink	CHBD	193.0	0.6	2.1	213.0	0.0	5.0
	Beer	DOBH	208.4	0.0	2.1	148.8	0.0	-1.0
	on sales	DOBI	218.1	0.0	2.1	228.1	0.0	16.0
	off sales	DOBJ	160.5	-1.0	2.1	274.0	0.0	4.0
	Wines and spirits	DOBK	172.1	0.0	2.1	152.7	0.0	7.0
	on sales	DOBL	206.2	0.0	2.1	131.8	0.0	4.0
	off sales	DOBM	152.9	0.0	2.1			

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a 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.
 The amount of prices data published in *Labour Market Trends* will be reduced beginning with the April 2002 issue. Two tables will continue to be published in *Labour Market Trends*: an amended version of H.11 will contain summary data on the RPI, and a new table, H.12, will contain headline HICP data. For further information, see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002.

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 147 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 January 2002

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)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Cheese, per kg			
Best beef mince	CZPI	557	411	Cheddar type	CZNV	190	520
Topside	CZPH	507	666				339-679
Rump steak ^a	CZPF	594	864				
Stewing steak	CZPE	518	490				
				Eggs			
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	145	172
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	543	906	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	162	148
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	387	351				128-250
							115-230
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	105	610	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT	238	37
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	126	473				28-41
				Tea			
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Loose, per 125g	CZNR	179	85
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	535	455	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	233	149
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	383	317				74-99
							115-189
Bacon, per kg				Coffee			
Gammon ^a	CZOU	575	580	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	238	181
Black ^a	DOIF	654	685	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	195	199
							165-219
Ham				Sugar			
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	714	96	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	180	60
							49-80
Sausages, per kg^c				Fresh vegetables			
Pork	CZOQ	642	325	Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^d	CZNM	501	88
				Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^d	CZNK	482	93
Canned meats				Tomatoes, per kg ^d	CZNJ	538	145
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO	190	97	Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^d	CZNH	508	68
				Cauliflower, each	CZNG	572	114
				Brussels sprouts, per kg ^d	CZNF	496	93
				Carrots, per kg ^d	CZNE	647	55
				Onions, per kg ^d	CZND	646	68
				Mushrooms, per kg ^d	CZNC	628	265
				Cucumber, each	CZNB	562	101
				Lettuce-iceberg, each	CZNA	605	92
				Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	462	195
							188-234
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Fresh fruit			
Frozen	CZON	150	164	Apples, cooking, per kg ^d	CZMZ	573	117
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	506	230	Apples, dessert, per kg ^d	CZMY	597	118
				Pears, dessert, per kg ^d	CZMX	561	138
				Oranges, each	CZMW	533	25
				Bananas, per kg ^d	CZMU	616	107
				Grapes, per kg ^d	CZML	552	267
				Avocado pear, each	DOHT	361	70
				Grapefruit, each	DOHN	580	36
							29-45
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Items other than food			
Cod fillets	CZOL	351	865	Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	529	183
Salmon fillets	ZPTX	297	957	Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	532	206
				Whisky per nip	CZMR	532	150
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	700	417
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	116	821
				Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMN	117	1053
				Lead replacement petrol, per litre ^d	CZMM	486	77
				Ultra low sulphur diesel, per litre ^d	CZML	526	75
				Ultra low sulphur/unleaded petrol, per litre	CZMK	526	70
							69-71

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a Or Scottish equivalent.
 b Average price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes only shop-bought milk.
 c From February 1999, prices for these items are quoted as per kg. In order to calculate the price per lb (the previously published measure), divide the given price per kg by 2.203. In the case of mushrooms, in order to calculate the price per 4oz (the previously published measure), divide the given price by 8.812.
 d From February 2000, 4-star petrol and derv were replaced with lead replacement petrol and ultra low sulphur diesel respectively.
 Note: The amount of prices data published in *Labour Market Trends* will be reduced beginning with the April 2002 issue. Two tables will continue to be published in *Labour Market Trends*: an amended version of H.11 will contain summary data on the RPI, and a new table, H.12, will contain headline HICP data. For further information, see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002.

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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	Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.6
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
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
2002	Jan 15	1.3	3.6	4.4	2.1	4.3	-1.1	3.8	1.4	3.8	-3.2	3.0	-1.3	2.0	-1.4	6.8
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
	Jun 12	1.9	5.6	4.2	2.1	4.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.7	-4.7	4.0	-0.4	3.3	-1.5	5.7
	Jul 17	1.6	2.9	4.3	2.2	4.2	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.6	-3.9	3.6	-0.9	2.9	-1.1	6.5
	Aug 14	2.1	3.6	4.3	2.3	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.9	-3.0	3.3	0.4	2.8	-1.6	6.6
	Sep 18	1.7	3.2	4.2	2.0	4.1	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	-3.8	3.6	-0.3	2.7	-1.6	5.7
	Oct 16	1.6	3.3	4.4	2.3	4.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.2	-4.3	3.3	-0.1	2.8	-1.9	5.8
	Nov 13	0.9	2.6	4.4	2.2	4.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	2.3	-4.7	3.1	-2.8	3.0	-2.1	6.2
	Dec 11	0.7	3.0	4.3	2.2	4.3	-1.3	1.1	1.3	2.9	-4.4	3.2	-3.0	3.0	-1.6	6.3
2002	Jan 15	1.3	3.6	4.4	2.1	4.3	-1.1	3.8	1.4	3.8	-3.2	3.0	-1.3	2.0	-1.4	6.8

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

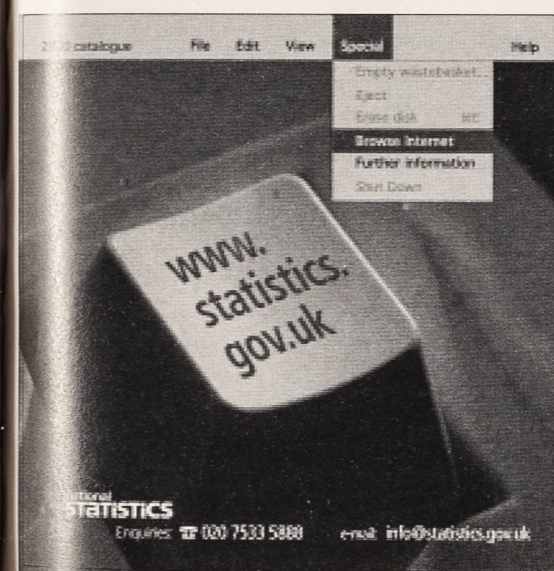
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H.21 RETAIL PRICES

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

1996=100	European Union (15) CLNJ	United Kingdom CHVJ	Austria CLMV	Belgium CLMW	Denmark CLMX	Finland CLMY	France CLMZ	Germany CLNA
Annual averages								
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
2001	109.0P	106.9	106.9	109.0	110.7	109.8	106.3P	107.4
Monthly								
1999 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	108.8	106.7	106.9	109.0	110.8	109.5	106.1	107.3
May	109.4	107.5	107.1	109.5	111.4	110.5	106.8	107.9
Jun	109.5	107.7	107.2	109.8	111.2	110.6	106.8	108.1
Jul	109.3	106.9	107.2	108.4	110.8	109.7	106.6	108.1
Aug	109.4	107.3	106.9	109.8	110.7	109.9	106.6	107.9
Sep	109.7	107.6	107.3	110.0	111.3	110.9	106.8	107.9
Oct	109.6	107.4	107.4	109.8	111.4	110.8	106.9	107.5
Nov	109.4	107.2	107.4	109.8	111.2	110.4	106.6	107.3
Dec	109.7P	107.5	107.7	109.7	111.4	110.4	106.7P	107.4
Percentage change on a year earlier								
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
Annual averages								
1996 ^b	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	0.7	0.7	0.8
1999	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
2000	2.1	0.8	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.1
2001	2.4P	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.8P	2.4
Monthly								
1999 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	2.6	1.1	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.9
May	3.1	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.6
Jun	2.8	1.7	2.6	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	3.1
Jul	2.6	1.4	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.6
Aug	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.6
Sep	2.4	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.6	2.1
Oct	2.2	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.0
Nov	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.5
Dec	2.0P	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.4P	1.5

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 Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

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

P Provisional

Note: The amount of prices data published in *Labour Market Trends* will be reduced beginning with the April 2002 issue. Two tables will continue to be published in *Labour Market Trends*: an amended version of H.11 will contain summary data on the RPI, and a new table, H.12, will contain headline HICP data. For further information, see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002.

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a H.21

1996=100	Greece CLNB	Irish Republic ^c CLNC	Italy CLND	Luxembourg CLNE	Netherlands CLNF	Portugal CLNG	Spain CLNH	Sweden CLNI
Annual averages								
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	112.8	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999	115.8	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
2000	120.1	111.5	108.4	107.3	108.2	109.4	109.7	104.8
2001	120.1	116.0	111.3	109.9P	113.8P	114.2	113.7	107.6
Monthly								
1999 Dec	114.7	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	112.7	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	107.9	104.0
Mar	115.6	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	108.4	104.6
Apr	116.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0	108.4	108.8	104.4
May	116.6	111.3	108.1	106.6	108.3	109.1	109.0	105.0
Jun	115.9	111.9	108.4	106.1	108.3	109.7	109.3	105.0
Jul	113.9	111.9	108.6	107.0	108.0	110.2	110.0	104.4
Aug	114.1	112.5	108.6	107.7	108.4	110.3	110.4	104.5
Sep	116.5	112.8	108.9	108.5	109.4	110.2	110.8	105.4
Oct	117.8	113.4	109.2	108.9	109.8	110.5	111.0	105.6
Nov	118.3	113.6	109.6	109.2	109.7	111.2	111.3	105.7
Dec	118.9	113.5	109.7	109.4	109.2	111.6	111.6	105.5
2001 Jan	116.8	112.4	109.8	107.3	110.7	112.0	111.8	105.2
Feb	116.6	113.4	110.2	108.5	111.7	112.2	112.2	105.6
Mar	119.3	114.3	110.5	109.1	113.0	112.7	112.7	106.4
Apr	120.6	115.2	110.9	109.5	113.9	113.4	113.2	107.5
May	121.2	115.9	111.2	110.7	114.2	114.4	113.6	108.3
Jun	121.1	116.7	111.5	111.0	113.8	114.7	113.9	108.1
Jul	118.7	116.4	111.6	109.6	113.7	114.9	114.2	107.4
Aug	118.7	116.7	111.6	110.4	114.0	114.7	114.6	107.6
Sep	121.2	117.1	111.7	110.6	115.2	114.7	114.6	108.9
Oct	121.6	117.7	111.9	110.7	115.3	115.1	114.5	108.7
Nov	121.7	117.5	112.1	110.7	115.0	115.5	114.4	108.8
Dec	123.1	118.5	112.2	110.4P	114.8P	116.0	114.8	108.9
Percentage change on a year earlier								
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
Annual averages								
1996 ^b	7.9	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	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
2000	2.9	5.3	2.6	3.8	2.3	2.8	3.5	1.3
2001	3.7	4.0	2.7	2.4P	5.1P	4.4	3.7	2.7
Monthly								
1999 Dec	2.3	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	2.6	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.4
Mar	2.8	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.4
Apr	2.1	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	2.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	1.4
Jul	2.6	5.9	2.6	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.7	1.3
Aug	2.9	5.7	2.6	3.7	2.5	3.6	3.6	1.4
Sep	3.0	5.5	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.7	1.3
Oct	3.8	6.0	2.7	4.3	3.2	3.7	4.0	1.3
Nov	4.0	6.0	2.9	4.5	2.9	3.6	4.1	1.8
Dec	3.7	4.6	2.8	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.0	1.3
2001 Jan	3.2	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.5	4.4	3.8	1.6
Feb	3.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.9	4.9	4.0	1.5
Mar	3.2	4.1	2.6	3.0	5.0	5.1	4.0	1.7
Apr	3.7	4.3	3.0	2.7	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.0

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings

Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01633 819002
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01633 819024/11
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01633 819002

Economic activity and inactivity

020 7533 6094

Employment

Annual Employment Statistics	01928 792733
Annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792733
annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk	
Workforce jobs series—short-term estimates	01633 812079
Total workforce hours worked per week	01633 812766
steven.dunstan@ons.gov.uk	

Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers) 020 7533 6094

General ONS enquiries

0845 601 3034

Labour disputes

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey

020 7533 6094

New Deal (ES)

0114 259 6425

Producer Price Index

01633 812106

ppi@ons.gov.uk

Productivity and unit wage costs

01633 812766

Qualifications (DfES)

0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics

020 7533 6094

Retail Prices Index

Ansafone service 020 7533 5866

Enquiries 020 7533 5874

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfES)

0114 259 4350

Small firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538

maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk

Trade unions (DTI)

020 7215 5780

Training (DfES)

Work-Based Learning for Adults, Foundation and Advanced Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training for Young People 0114 259 3327

Job-related training 0114 259 3489

Travel-to-Work Areas

Composition and review of 020 7533 6114

Unemployment

ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count 020 7533 6094

Vacancies

Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies 020 7533 6094

Youth Cohort Study (DfES)

0114 259 4218

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics 020 7533 6094

Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data 020 7533 6178

Subnational labour markets 020 7533 6130

Low pay estimates 020 7533 6167

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline 020 7533 6094
labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs 020 7533 6176

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in *Focus on Consumer Price Indices* available from www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi/.

ON-LINE

Labour Market Trends is available on the National Statistics website (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p550.asp>).

Most series in the Labour Market Data tables are also available to view on-line or download via the StatBase-TimeZone service (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/tzgate.asp>). Where this is the case the four-letter identifier is shown at the top of the column.

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

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on page S23. 0191 374 2468

National Statistics DataBank service. 020 7533 5675

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

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Seasonal adjustment of ILO unemployment aged 18 to 24 series, Allan Smith, ONS

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In forthcoming issues

- Sickness absence in the UK
- Patterns of economic activity among older men
- Second jobs
- Moving between Jobseeker's Allowance and Incapacity Benefit
- People leaving inactivity
- Regional labour market performance
- Quality of the estimates of earnings growth from the AEI
- Labour disputes in 2001
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- Redundancies

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