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Results of the 2001 New Earnings Survey

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March 2002

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\$1-88 The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, earnings, New Deal, vacancies, labour disputes and retail prices, plus statistical enquiry points.



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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS88.

Labour Market Trends

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 20 February 2002

UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

Headlines

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

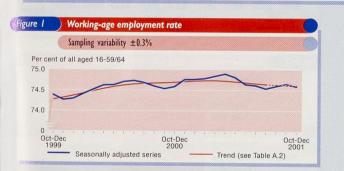
The headline rate of growth of average earnings in December 2001 was 3.3 per cent, down 0.8 percentage points from November 2001.

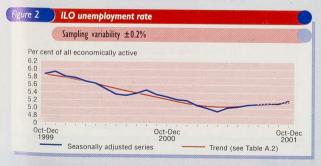
New this month

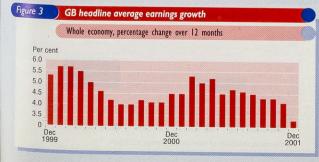
October-December 2001: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

January 2002 data: Claimant count;

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







SUMMARY

- **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).
- 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).
- Employment was 28.23 million in October-December 2001, up 231,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 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).
- 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*).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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. I).
- 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).
- 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
- 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).

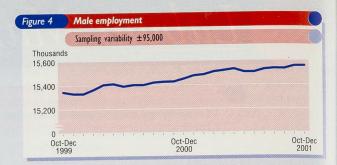
UNEMPLOYMENT

- 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).
- D 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

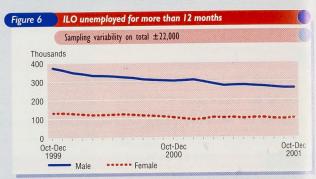
Jai	nuary 2002	Change on year	
18-24 over six months	38,616	-1,180	
25 and over, 18 months to two years	30,911	-7,356	
25 and over, more than two years	72,701	-31,748	
Total	142,228	-40,284	

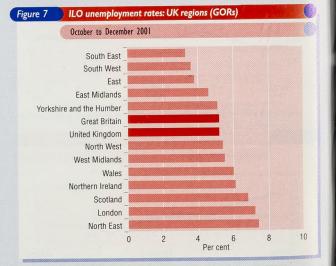
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

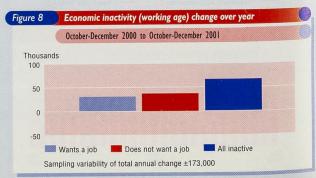
- Number of economically active people was 29.78 million in October-December 2001. Of this total, 16.49 million were men and 13.28 million were women (Table D 1)
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was down 40,000 over the guarter to 7.79 million in October-December 2001. Over the 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 5.50 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).

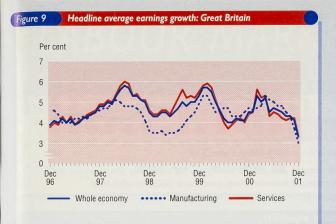


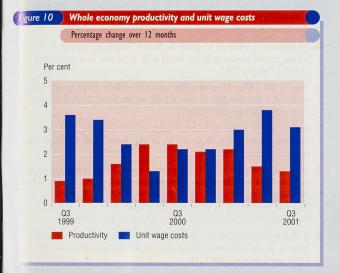


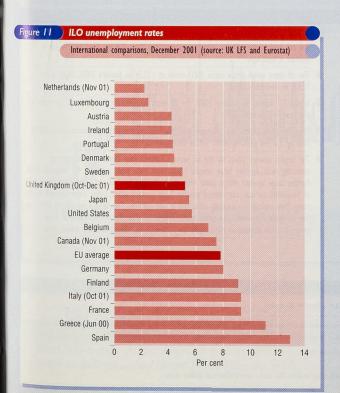












REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 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. I).
- 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.I).
- 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. I.)
- 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. I).
- 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.

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

Publication of the lobcentre 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

- 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 governmentsupported training or full-time education are also included this rate increases to 90 per cent (Table F6 February 2002).
- 1 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).
- O 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 5.6 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.

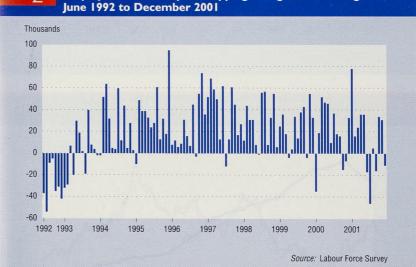
13 February 2002

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.

Working age employment rate; United Kingdom; May 1992 to December 2001 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 1994 1995 Source: Labour Force Survey

Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom;



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.

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).

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.

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

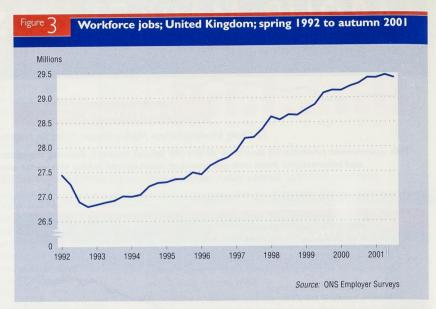
Reports from bodies outside ONS remain downbeat. For example, the Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS) reports on manufacturing and services have recorded continuing falls in both sectors in January. Services employment was down for the fourth consecutive month, and at the sharpest rate 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.

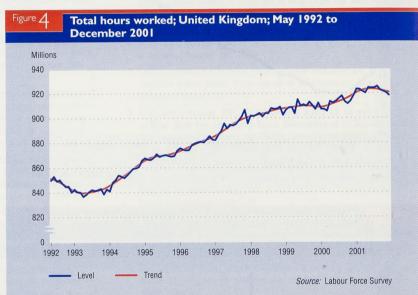
The picture of slow-down is also reflected in the latest workforce jobs data, which showed a 54,000 fall in the three months to September (see Figure 3).

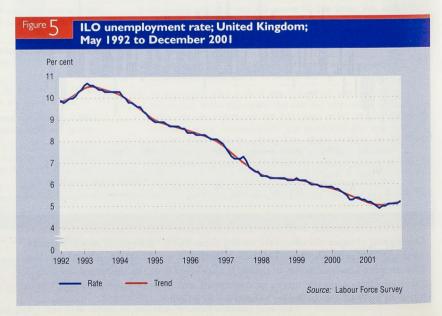
Alongside this, although LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level, actual growth has again flattened off. Total weekly hours have been on a steady upward trend since mid-1993. Since the turn of last year, the growth has slowed and appears to have levelled off at around 920 million hours per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







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 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.

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 turning point, but there is a need for 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

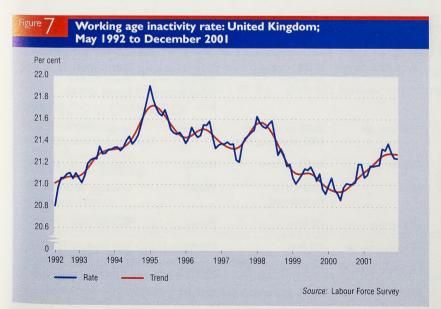
Looking at inactivity, the rate picked up marginally from the last quarter of 2000. However, it has declined in recent months with the rate falling to 21.2 per cent (see Figure 7). Within the increase since 2000, there had been a dichotomy between those inactive wanting a job and those not. Looking at 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.





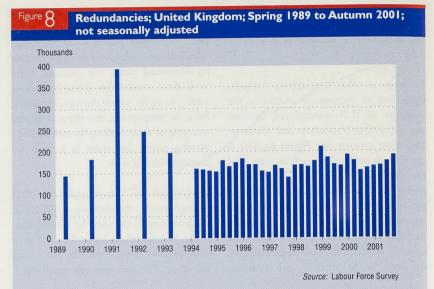
The rise appears plausible given press coverage of redundancies, and appears to be centred on manufacturing. However, caution is needed to avoid reading too much into this. Overall, it looks as if the level of redundancies may have been on an upward trend since summer 2000; however, the current figure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

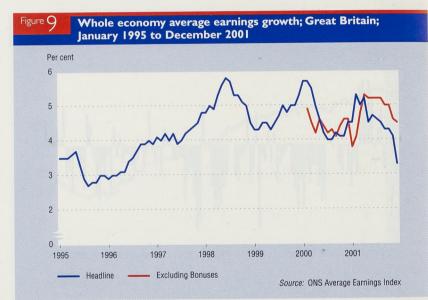
Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, growth has been largely flat for some time. However, the latest data show a sharp slowdown 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 12month 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.





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 seas	onally adjusted unless othe	rwise stated.				

NATIONAL STATISTICS NEWS

Low pay estimates

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

AROUND 1.3 per cent (320,000) of jobs 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 parttime 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/measurin g low pay.asp. A Labour Market Spotlight item on low pay will appear in the April issue of Labour Market Trends.

_abour 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 ogether the latest official labour market data, and information from nongovernment 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

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

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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, NPI0 8XG

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

March 2002

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 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 Clwvd) 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 morea 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 Clwvd) 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 Childrena in workless householdsb by government office region; United Kingdom; spring (March to May) 2000, not seasonally

	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

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 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 Statistics Helpline

020 7533 6094

Fax: 020 7533 6183 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

Trade union membership by employment type (LFS)

Job-related training (LFS)

Revised estimates for ethnic groups (LFS)

- Disabled people and the labour market (LFS)
- Bank holiday working (LFS)
- 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

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

Thousands and per cer

				Tilousand	is and per cent
Perm	anent	Tem	porary	A	All Paragraphic
Employees (000s)	Members of trade unions (%)	Employees (000s)	Members of trade unions (%)	Employees ^b (000s)	Members of trade unions (%)
11,276	32	526	20	11,914	31
812	12	257	13	1,092	12
12,089	31	784	18	13,008	30
6,298	34	371	21	6,694	33
4,531	22	500	18	5,067	22
10,830	29	871	19	11,763	28
	Employees (000s) 11,276 812 12,089 6,298 4,531	(000s) trade unions (%) 11,276 32 812 12 12,089 31 6,298 34 4,531 22	Employees (000s) Members of trade unions (%) Employees (000s) 11,276 32 526 812 12 257 12,089 31 784 6,298 34 371 4,531 22 500	Employees (000s) Members of trade unions (%) Employees (000s) Members of trade unions (%) 11,276 32 526 20 812 12 257 13 12,089 31 784 18 6,298 34 371 21 4,531 22 500 18	Permanent Temporary A Employees (000s) Members of trade unions (000s) Employees trade unions (000s) Employees (000s) <t< td=""></t<>

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Excluding the armed forces.
- b Including some people who did not state whether they were temporary or permanent.
- 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 parttime 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

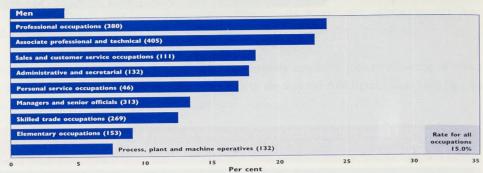
Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change within the labour market. A large number of both employers and employees see training as an essential investment for the future. The DfES workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489) receives a large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

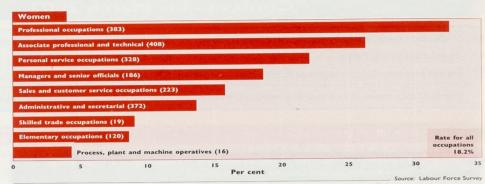
In autumn 2001, 3.9 million employees of working age -15.9 per cent of all such employees - received jobrelated training in the four weeks prior to interview (seasonally adjusted).

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 workingage 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).

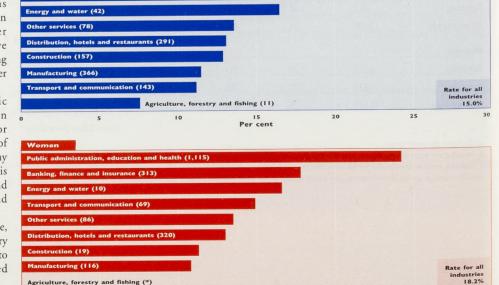
Proportions of working-agea employees receiving job-related trainingb by occupation; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted





- Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.
- Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks
- 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

Proportions of working-agea employees receiving job-related trainingb by ndustry; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



- Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.
- Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.
- 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
- pole size too small for a reliable estimate.



3 Revised estimates for ethnic groups

Table 7 Economic activity by ethnic group; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per						
	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 grou	ps 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 grou	ps 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 grou	ps 665	76	741	1,479	55	49	10
Mixed	62	*	70	120	62	55	k
Asian	291	33	324	746	48	43	10
Black	240	31	271	449	66	58	- 11
Chinese	33	*	35	70	54	51	k
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.
- O 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).

- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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.
- 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

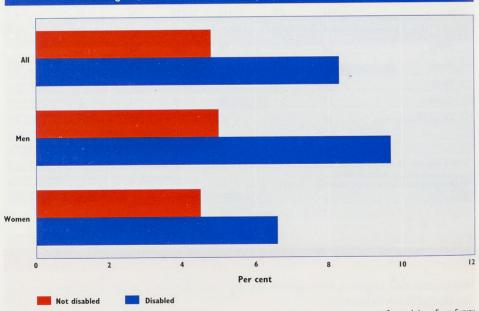
						Per cent
	Men Women			All		
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Economically active	55.7	91.2	48.4	78.9	52.2	85.3
In employment	50.3	86.7	45.2	75.3	47.9	81.3
Working full time	44.0	80.3	24.1	44.0	34.5	63.0
Working part time	6.3	6.4	21.1	31.4	13.3	18.3
ILO unemployed	5.4	4.6	3.2	3.5	4.3	4.1
less than I year	3.1	3.4	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.2
at least I 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.

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



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

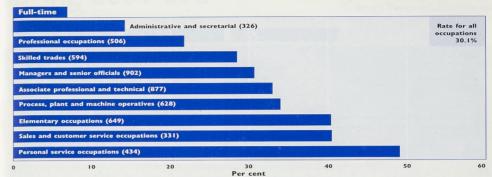
Working age is defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for won Current long-term health problem or disability (see red box).

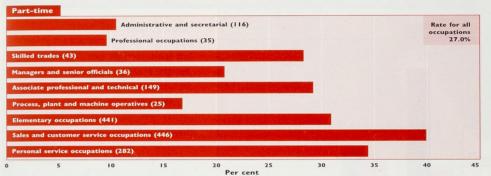
Definition of long-term disability

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

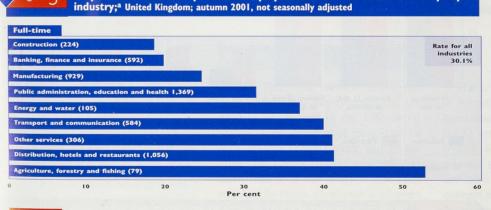
Proportions of full- and part-time employees who worked on bank holidays by occupation; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

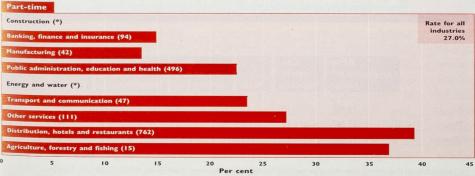




Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification () The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees who worked on bank holidays.

Proportions of full- and part-time employees who worked on bank holidays by





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 fulland part-time employees who worked on bank holidays by occupation and Figure 5 shows this by industry.

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).

• 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).

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.

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

• 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.

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

• 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 selfemployed 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 parttime workers

- The average time taken to travel to work in the UK was 25 minutes. However, employees and the selfemployed 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 40 reach their place of employment than full-time 35 workers (18 minutes, compared with 28 minutes). This may be due to part-time workers working closer to 25 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.
- O Some 45 per cent of parttimers' journeys took ten minutes or less, compared with 27 per cent of full-time workers
- O Some 45 per cent of fulltimers 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.

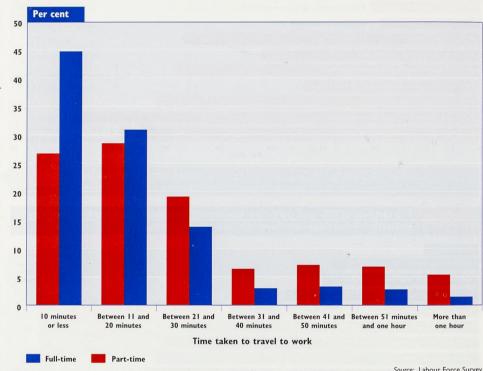
Table 4

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

Full-time	Part-time
28	18
3 29	21
26	18
3	3 29

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

Distribution of average journey time to worka 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

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

							Per cent
	All in employment ^a (000s)	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.

National Statistics feature

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.



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 paygap 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

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

	Thousands			. Percentage c	hange
	1991	1996	2001	1991-96	1996-0
Women aged 16-59					
All	16,754	17,022	17,399	1.6	2.3
Economically active	11,897	12,098	12,598	1.7	4.
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.
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.
Employment rate (per cent)	79.6	76.4	79.3		
Full-time ^{b,c}	13,861	13,161	13,940	-5.0	5.
Part-time ^{b,c}	732	1,072	1,245	46.4	16.
ILO unemployed	1,496	1,538	851	2.8	-44.
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	9.3	9.7	5.3		
Economically inactive	2,251	2,866	3,110	27.3	8.
- In the Cale State of Cale and Cale an				Source: L	abour Force Surv

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

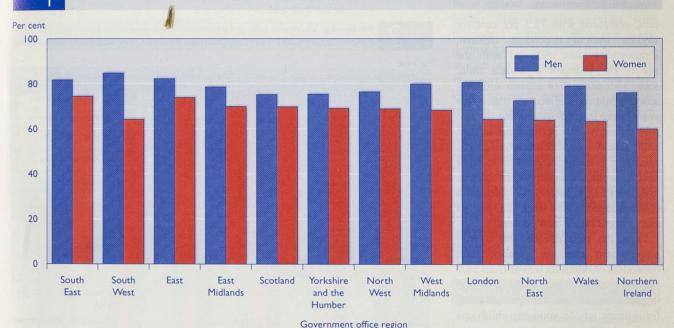
c Classification based on respondents' self-assessment

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

	Women	(16-59)	Per cent Men (16-64)					
	All	With youngest depende		dependen	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	e: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate

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



Source: Labour Force Surve

also been a marked increase in parttime 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

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 parttime employment responded that they did not want a full-time job, but this figure rose to 94 per cent for workingage 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 dependent

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

b Includes respondents on government-supported training and employment programmes

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

	All in part-time					Could a full-ti	Thousands and per not find Did not wa me job full-time jo		t want
	employment	Studen (000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
		(0005)	rer cent	(0003)	r er eene	(0000)			
Women aged 16-59	5,197	626	12	83	2	367	7	4,091	79
With youngest dependent cl	hild aged					101		2 722	0.4
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		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

results from the spring 2001 LFS

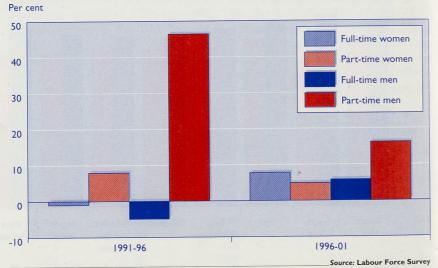
a Includes those who did not state a reason for part-time employment, but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

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 preschool 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

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



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 with-

out dependent children, compared with 31.4 per cent for women with dependent children).

lower than for those without children

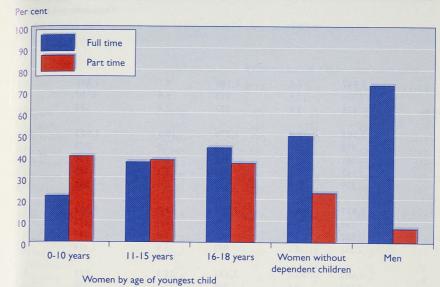
Marital status had a relatively small effect on the employment rates for women without dependent children: the rate for unmarried women was around 9 percentage points lower than that for equivalent married or cohabiting women (see *Table E*). The employ-

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

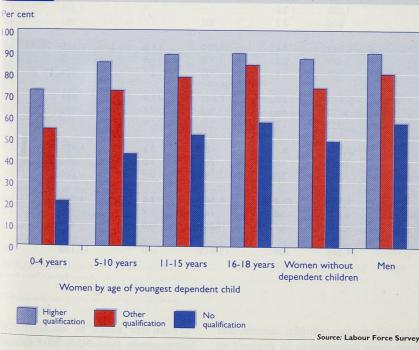
The number of women holding higher educational qualifications continues to increase (see *Table F*). In spring 2001 nearly 4.5 million working-age women in the UK had a higher qualification (above A-level or equivalent), an increase of 34 per cent on the spring 1996 figure. There was a corresponding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

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

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



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

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

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

per interest of the contest through the filtre	All people	16-59/64	Women ag	ed 16-59	Thousands and Men aged I	
Major/sub-major occupation group						
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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

						Thousa	nds and per cent
	Women	Men (16-64)					
All	With yo	oungest dep	endent chile	d aged		Without dependent children	
	0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
279	151	64	50	30	*	128	69
1,420	689	262	257	130	41	731	417
3,360	1,990	710	717	419	145	1,369	804
1,064	391	111	124	107	48	673	674
3,316	931	267	283	270	110	2,385	4,548
1,170	311	84	94	93	40	859	2,905
1,243	353	84	104	107	59	890	5,370
12,059	4,879	1,603	1,646	1,174	455	7,180	15,194
2	3	4	3	3	*	2	2-02 Laga sha
12	14	16	16	11	9	10	aminusci dina 3
28	41	44	44	36	32	.19	Section of the Sectio
9	8	7	8	9	110	9	- 620 M 101 104
28	19	17	17	23	24	. 33	30
10	6	5	6	8	9	12	19
10	7	5	6	9	13	12	3.5
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	279 1,420 3,360 1,064 3,316 1,170 1,243 12,059 2 12 28 9 28 10 10	All With ye 0-18 279 151 1,420 689 3,360 1,990 1,064 391 3,316 931 1,170 311 1,243 353 12,059 4,879 2 3 12 14 28 41 9 8 28 19 10 6 10 7	0-18 0-4 279 151 64 1,420 689 262 3,360 1,990 710 1,064 391 111 3,316 931 267 1,170 311 84 1,243 353 84 12,059 4,879 1,603 2 3 4 12 14 16 28 41 44 9 8 7 28 19 17 10 6 5 10 7 5	All With youngest dependent child 0-18	All With youngest dependent child aged 0-18	All With youngest dependent child aged 0-18	Women (16-59) All With youngest dependent child aged Children

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				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		Maria										
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
year but less than 2 years	51	10	22	10	30	9	111	13	41	13	70	13
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 For	ce Surve

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

^{*} Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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

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)									
	All	With dependent children	Without dependent children							
All aged 16-59/64	4.3	5.0	3.8	5.3						
Decade aged										
People aged	8.7	17.2	7.9	. 12.0						
	4.3	5.4	2.8	4.5						
25-39			2.9	3.8						
40-49	3.1	3.2								
50-59/64	2.0	*	1.9	4.0						
			S	ource: Labour Force Surv						

^{*} Sample size too small for reliable estimate

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).

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

	Women (16-5	9)					Thousands Men (16-64)		
	All	With youngest dependent a		With youngest dependent aged ^b Without		it aged ^b			
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	dependent children			
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		
						C	Labour Force Survey		

a As an employee.

	Women (Thousand Men (16-64						
	All	With y	oungest d	ependent	child aged	ı	Without		
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	dependent children		
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	see 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	

1,588

19

165

68

73

1,262

886

802

24

405

55

289

33

223

53

138

16

23

33

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

ot seeking/does not want work

Does not want/need job

Long-term sick/disabled

Looking after family/home

Notes

Student

Other

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.

3,519

130

687

1,600

699

404

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

1,931

112

521

337

631

331

2,159

51

809

104

654

541

Source: Labour Force Surve

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:

Catherine Cousins/Breda Twomey, Room B3/04, Office for National Statistics,

I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ,

e-mail catherine.cousins@ons.gov.uk, or breda.twomey@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6142/50.

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

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

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

										2000	2001
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Women 16-59								17.174	17.224	17 202	17 200
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
Employeed	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
	684	673	681	755	797	838	875	877	811	843	834
Temporary Self-employed	755	720	716	737	730	749	786	790	749	756	742
	755	, 20	21								
On government-supported											
training and employment	174	135	127	119	103	94	85	62	55	58	- 54
programmes		102	91	81	79	69	65	57	49	58	49
Unpaid family workerse	077		928	896	839	783	720	668	646	618	539
ILO unemployed	877	888				4,924	4,892	4,890	4,812	4,758	4,801
Inactive	4,857	4,928	4,941	4,955	4,982		2,399	2,395	2,270	2,201	2,196
Looking after family/home	2,788	2,823	2,727	2,713	2,612	2,520	802	817	856	833	888
Students	590	732	793	789	809	799			1,686	1,723	1,717
Other inactive	1,478	1,374	1,421	1,453	1,562	1,606	1,691	1,678	1,000	1,723	1,7.17
Men 16-64											10.151
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
Employeed	11,835	11,405	11,223	11,282	11,470	11,690	11,987	12,299	12,469	12,758	12,84
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
	509	543	578	652	704	801	899	906	951	961	1,000
Part-time ^c	11,390	10,773	10,533	10,549	10,636	10,868	11,116	11,466	11,601	11,923	11,979
Permanent	429	497	542	602	698	690	759	725	754	733	74
Temporary			2,288	2,368	2,421	2,360	2,369	2,290	2,249	2,174	2,22
Self-employed	2,496	2,326	2,200	2,300	2,721	2,300	2,507	2,270			
On government-supported											
training and employment	244	251	227	222	107	160	139	117	109	91	10:
programmes	264	251	237	223	187		29	19	24	27	28
Unpaid family workerse		40	32	37	31	29		1,088	1,086	984	85
ILO unemployed	1,496	1,850	1,974	1,816	1,604	1,538	1,294			2,987	3,110
Inactive	2,251	2,511	2,661	2,735	2,828	2,866	2,926	3,038	3,006		17
Looking after family/home	79	80	110	122	133	168	158	179	174	164	858
Students	657	789	843	857	863	807	825	839	844	813	
Other inactive	1,515	1,641	1,708	1,756	1,832	1,890	1,943	2,020	1,988	2,010	2,07
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	36,55
Economically active	27,995	27,734	27,640	27,648	27,673	27,873	28,026	28,097	28,359	28,568	28,64
In employment ^a	25,622	24,996	24,738	24,936	25,230	25,552	26,012	26,341	26,627	26,966	27,25
Full-time ^{b,c}	20,279	19,502	19,155	19,194	19,466	19,518	19,853	20,124	20,344	20,595	20,80
Part-time ^{b,c}	5,328	5,487	5,578	5,734	5,760	6,026	6,155	6,212	6,275	6,364	6,44
	21,920	21,423	21,246	21,371	21,678	22,092	22,539	23,006	23,392	23,802	24,05
Employee ^d	17,218	16,678	16,426	16,402	16,643	16,783	17,113	17,513	17,798	18,124	18,27
Full-time ^c	4,700	4,742	4,818	4,964	5,033	5,309	5,424	5,489	5,589	5,674	5,77
Part-time ^c		20,010	19,766	19,781	19,946	20,351	20,731	21,245	21,666	22,070	22,30
Permanent	20,778			1,357	1,495	1,528	1,634	1,601	1,565	1,576	1,57
Temporary	1,113	1,170	1,224			3,109	3,155	3,080	2,999	2,930	2,96
Self-employed	3,250	3,046	3,005	3,105	3,151	3,109	3,133	3,000	2,777	2,750	
On government-supported											
training and employment				2.10	200	254	224	170	163	149	15
programmes	437	386	364	342	290	254	224	179		85	7
Unpaid family workerse		142	123	118	110	97	94	75	73		
ILO unemployed	2,373	2,738	2,902	2,712	2,443	2,321	2,015	1,757	1,732	1,602	1,39
Inactive	7,108	7,439	7,602	7,690	7,810	7,790	7,818	7,929	7,818	7,744	7,91
Looking after family/home	2,867	2,903	2,836	2,835	2,744	2,688	2,557	2,574	2,444	2,366	2,37
Students	1,247	1,521	1,637	1,646	1,672	1,606	1,627	1,656	1,700	1,646	1,74
		3,016	3,129	3,209	3,394	3,496	3,634	3,698	3,674	3,733	3,79

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 programme:

C Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.

c Classification based on respondents sen-assessment.

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

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.

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

	l	IK North Eas		Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands		Eastern	London	South	South West	Wales	Scotland	Norther Irelan
omen of working age													
All	17,3				1,226	1,531	1,582	2,250	2,363	1,399	833	1,527	49
Economically active	12,5				901	1,094	1,213	1,531	1,814	1,078	556	1,115	31
All in employment ^a	12,0				858	1,046	1,169	1,445	1,758	1,040	527	1,066	29
Full-time ^b	6,8				461	586	653	966	988	521	293	617	18
Part-time ^b Employees ^a	5,1				396 800	460 992	515	479	769	519	234	448	11
Full-time ^b	6,4		,		435	558	1,083	1,310	920	946 479	490 274	1,013	27 17
Part-time ^b	4,7				365	434	467	415	692	467	217	424	10
Permanent	10,3				740	921	1,000	1,179	1,494	864	449	930	25
Temporary		34 4			57	64	78	122	109	74	40	80	
Self-employed	7	42 2	4 67	48	53	47	76	120	134	85	30	45	
On government-supported													
and employment progran		J-T	* *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Unpaid family worker		77				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed	4,8	39 3 01 24		44 405	43 325	48 437	45 369	85 719	56 549	38	29	48	1
Looking after family, home	2,1			180	151	207	181	339	266	321 156	277	412 156	18
Student		88 3		74	64	72	64	167	101	51	44	73	4
Other	1,7			152	110	158	124	213	182	114	114	183	5
												01	ATOMIC .
omen with dependent children			S. Tek		05 17]	580,30	1-28						
All	7,4			622	518	672	664	917	1,028	603	367	636	23
Economically active	5,1			440	372	453	487	532	741	453	238	453	15
All in employment ^a Full-time ^b	4,8			417 160	350 133	429 169	464	496	711	432	226	431	14
Part-time ^b	2,9			256	217	260	165 299	252 245	264 446	134 298	97 129	181	
Employees ^a	4,4			391	321	404	425	442	635	388	207	403	13
Full-time ^b	1,8			147	122	157	152	232	242	120	90	168	6
Part-time ^b	2,6	72 11	3 303	243	198	247	272	210	393	269	118	235	7
Permanent	4,1			358	296	379	391	407	590	356	190	370	12
Temporary	3			31	22	23	31	33	41	30	17	32	
Self-employed		52 1	3 31	24	28	23	36	46	69	41	16	25	
On government-supported		12	* *	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
and employment program Unpaid family worker		J	* *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed	2			23	21	24	23	36	31	20	13		
nactive	2.3			182	146	218	177	384	287	151	129	183	8
Looking after family,home	1,8			143	119	167	146	295	230	125	93	126	6
Student	31 83	38	* *	*	*	*	*	26	11	*	*	*	
Other	4	30 2	4 52	32	22	44	27	63	45	22	32	50	1
omen without dependent ch All										11000	Bylinna.	with an in	
Economically active	7,6 ! 5,8			648 480	557 422	644 488	707 572	1,038	1,057	630	365	696	16
All in employment ^a	5,6			465	409	477	557	815 787	856 842	501 491	250 241	518	10
Full-time ^b	3,9			295	272	338	400	611	602	324	164	349	7
Part-time ^b	1,68	39 7	2 178	170	137	140	157	176	240	167	77	152	2
Employees ^a	5,2	95 194	4 574	441	382	453	514	712	776	447	226	479	9
Full-time ^b	3,7			279	258	324	376	563	559	300	154	336	7
Part-time ^b	1,5:			161	124	129	138	149	217	147	72	143	2
Permanent	4,9			414	362	423	482	634	725	412	210	443	9
Self-employed	3.			24	19	26	31	73	46	30	15	34	
Self-employed On government-supported	raining 3!	,0	* 32	22	25	22	38	69	63	41	13	19	
and employment program		2	* *	*	*	*	*	×	*	*			
Unpaid family worker			* *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed	10		k 16	14	13	11	15	29	13	10	*	17	
Inactive	1,8		7 214	169	136	156	135	223	201	129	115	177	6
Looking after family,home	37			35	31	38	35	43	35	31	26	28	Ĭ
Student Other	26		27	24	24	15	13	49	38	12	14	30	
Guier	1,13	1 6	7 150	109	81	103	88	130	128	86	76	119	3
en of working age													
All	19,15	5 822	2,200	1,632	1,361	1,715	1,742	2 457	2,592	1 544	025	1 427	
Economically active	16,04			1,331	1,155	1,713	1,742	2,437	2,289	1,546	925 717	1,637	52 42
All in employment ^a	15,19			1,256	1,096	1,360	1,481	1,902	2,223	1,327	671	1,353	38
Full-time ^b	13,94	10 542	1,542	1,146	1,020	1,251	1,377	1,702	2,045	1,164	620	1,166	36
Part-time ^b	1,24		1 139	109	77	107	103	197	177	117	51	91	2
Employees ^a	12,84			1,080	936	1,186	1,237	1,553	1,879	1,050	556	1,080	31
Full-time ^b Part-time ^b	11,83			990	871	1,095	1,156	1,401	1,736	957	516	1,007	29
Permanent	1,00			90	65	91	81	150	143	93	40	73	2
Temporary	11,97			1,007	879	1,117	1,170	1,416	1,766	978	514	1,000	28
Self-employed	2,22			64 162	51	56	56	121	92	63	37	73	
On government-supported	raining		221	162	153	164	237	332	334	223	107	164	6
and employment program	me I(3	k 14	- 11	*	*	*	.11	*	*	*	- 11	
Unpaid family worker		8	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
ILO unemployed	85		109	75	59	81	55	127	66	47	46	96	3
nactive	3,11	0 170	409	301	205	274	205	427	303	216	208	284	10
Looking after family, home	17		26	20	*	14	13	21	17	13	12	17	10
Student	85	8 37	95	87	61	66	54	163	91	61	46	69	2
Other	2,07	3 122	2 288	195									

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

Based on respondents' self assessment. Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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
	Women	aged 16-59						Men
	All	With you	ngest depen	dent child ag	ed		Without dependent	aged (16-64)
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	children	
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							Very	
All persons	17,022	7,384	3,083	2,207	1,550	545	9,638	18,64
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 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	
In employment ^a	12,059	4,879	1,603	1,646	1,174	455	7,180	
Full-time	6,859	1,961	535	600	578	248	4,899	
Part-time Part-time	5,197	2,917	1,068	1,046	596	207	2,280	
Employees	11,214	4,479	1,471	1,512	1,079	418	6,735	
Self-employed	742	362	115	124	89	35	380	2,22
On government-supported training								
and employment programmes	54	13	*	*	*	*	41	10
Unpaid family workers ^c	49	25	14	*	*	*	24	
ILO unemployed	539	255	102	82	57	14	284	85
Inactive	4,801	2,325	1,272	624	332	97	2,476	
Looking after family/home	2,196	1,807	1,138	435	195	39	389	179
LOOKING after family/florine	2,170	1,007	,,,,,,,	1.00			1311	

(continued on next page)

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 cen
	Women	aged 16-59						Mer
	All	With you	ngest depen	dent child a	ged		Without dependent	(16-64
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	children	(
Spring 1991								
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10
Economically active	71.0	64.0	49.4	71.8	77.5	78.1	75.6	87.
In employment ^{a,b}	65.8	58.7	43.4	66.3	73.2	75.2	70.4	79.
Full-time	38.3	21.4	14.2	21.1	31.0	37.5	49.3	75.
Part-time	27.5	37.3	29.1	45.2	42.2	37.7	21.1	4.
Employees	60.2	52.8	38.4	60.3	66.1	68.4	65.0	64.
Self-employed	4.5	5.5	4.7	5.5	6.8	6.6	3.8	13.
On government-supported trainin	g							
and employment programmes	1.0	0.3	*	*	*	*	1.5	1.
ILO unemployed ^d	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.5	4.3	2.8	5.2	8.
Inactive	29.0	36.0	50.6	28.2	22.5	21.9	24.4	12.
Looking after family/home	17.0	30.8	47.1	22.6	15.5	13.7	8.1	0.
Spring 1996								
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10
Economically active	71.1	65.8	53.6	70.0	78.8	80.3	75.1	84
In employment ^a	66.5	61.0	48.4	64.6	75.0	77.7	70.7	76
Full-time	37.3	23.3	16.9	21.5	34.0	37.0	48.1	70
Part-time	29.1	37.6	31.5	43.0	41.0	40.7	22.6	5
Employees	61.1	55.0	43.3	58.1	68.1	70.9	65.8	62
Self-employed	4.4	5.2	4.3	5.7	6.1	6.1	3.8	12
On government-supported trainin		3.2	4.3	3.7	0.1	0.1	3.0	12
and employment programmes	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	*	*	0.3	0
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.4	0.3	*	*	*	*		
	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.4			0.8	0
LO unemployed ^d	28.9				3.8	2.7	4.5	8
Inactive Looking after family/home	14.8	34.2 27.6	46.4 42.1	30.0 22.0	21.2 12.8	19.7	24.9 5.0	15
Looking after family/florife	17.0	27.0	72.1	22.0	12.0	10.0	5.0	0
Spring 2001								
All persons	100	100	100	100	100		100	10
Economically active	72.4	68.8	57.3	73.5	78.7	82.9	75.1	83
In employment ^a	69.3	65.4	53.9	70.0	75.1	80.4	72.2	79
Full-time	39.4	26.3	18.0	25.5	37.0	43.8	49.3	72
Part-time Part-time	29.9	39.1	35.9	44.5	38.1	36.6	22.9	6
Employees	64.5	60.1	49.4	64.3	69.0	73.8	67.8	67
Self-employed On government-supported trainin	4.3	4.9	3.9	5.3	5.7	6.1	3.8	- 11
and employment programmes	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.4	^
Unpaid family workers ^c	0.3	0.2	0.5	*	*	*	0.4	0
ILO unemployed ^d								0
Inactive	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.5	2.9	4
	27.6	31.2	42.7	26.5	21.3	17.1	24.9	16
Looking after family/home	12.6	24.2	38.2	18.5	12.5	6.8	3.9	0

Includes those who did not state if they worked full- or part-time, or their employment status. Classifications are based on respondents' self-assessment. Excludes most unpaid family workers before spring 1992 although some may have been reported as employees or self-employed.

Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.

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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

								Thousands
	Women	aged 16-59						Men aged
	All	With y	oungest dep	endent child	aged		Without dependent	(16-64)
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	children	
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 train		*	*	*	*	*	31	72
and employment programme	s 32 *	*	*	*	*	*	*	73
Unpaid family workers				*	*	*	146	205
ILO unemployed	176	30	28	*	*	*	840	285 918
Inactive	1,129	289	280	*	*	*	14	710
Looking after family/home	273	259	254	4	*		14	
25-39		4 205	2210	1,495	439	42	2,268	6,807
All persons	6,554	4,285	2,310	1,493	348	37	2,063	6,332
Economically active	4,957	2,894 2,737	1,410	1,040	319	34	2,006	6,050
In employment ^a	4,742 2,833	1,018	449	379	167	23	1,815	5,837
Full-time	1,909	1,718	894	661	152	12	1,013	211
Part-time	4,443	2,538	1,233	969	305	32	1,906	5,28
Employees	272	179	98	65	14	*	92	745
Self-employed		179	70	65	17		, ,,	7-13
On government-supported train		*	*	*	*	*	*	20
and employment programme 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	1,130	1,133	.001	27 1	3.		23	
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 train								
and employment programme		*	*	*	*	*	*	×
Unpaid family workers	15	10	*	*	*	*	*	×
ILO unemployed	98	58	*	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	3,54
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 train	ning							
and employment programme		*	*	*	*	*	*	>
Unpaid family workers	17	*	*	*	*	*	15	
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)

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 age
	All		oungest depe	endent child	aged		Without	(16-6
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	dependent children	
Spring 2001								
6-24								
All persons	100	100	100	100	*	*	100	10
Economically active	64.2	37.9	36.6	62.1	*	*	68.8	72
In employment ^a	58.6	31.4	30.3	51.0	*	*	63.4	63
Full-time	33.2	9.4	8.6	*	*	*		
Part-time	25.4	22.0	21.7	*	*	*	37.3	40
Employees	56.9	30.8	29.7		*	*	26.0	16
		*	¥	51.0	*	*	61.4	58
Self-employed	0.7	~	*	*	*	*	0.8	
On government-supported training								
and employment programmes	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	1.2	
Unpaid family workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
LO unemployed ^b	5.6	6.5	6.3	*	*	*	5.4	
Inactive	35.8	62.1	63.4	*	*	*	31.2	2
Looking after family/home	8.7	55.8	57.4	*	*	*	0.5	
5-39							ay almulante	
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1
Economically active	75.6	67.5	61.1	73.5	79.3	88.0	91.0	
In employment ^a	72.4	63.9	58.2	69.5	72.8			9.
Full-time	43.2	23.8	19.5			81.0	88.4	8
Part-time				25.4	38.1	53.6	80.0	8
	29.1	40.1	38.7	44.2	34.7	27.4	8.4	
Employees	67.8	59.2	53.4	64.8	69.5	75.2	84.0	7
Self-employed	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.2	*	4.1	10
On government-supported training								
and employment programmes	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Unpaid family workers	0.2	0.3	0.4	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed ^b	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.9	6.6	*	2.5	
Inactive	24.4	32.5	38.9	26.5	20.7	*	9.0	
Looking after family/home	17.7	26.5	34.8	18.4	12.4	*	1.0	
0-49							1.0	
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	- 1
Economically active	79.3	77.6	59.4	74.9	80.4	87.4	81.7	9
In employment ^a	76.8	75.1	56.0	72.5	77.9	85.2		
Full-time	43.2	34.0	20.6				79.3	87
Part-time	33.5	41.0		26.2	38.7	47.2	56.0	84
			35.4	46.3	39.1	38.0	23.2	
Employees	70.2	68.0	47.6	64.9	71.0	79.6	73.3	7
Self-employed	6.1	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.0	5.6	1.
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	TIA .
Inactive	20.7	22.4	40.6	25.1	19.6	12.6	18.3	
Looking after family/home	10.4	14.8	35.7	17.9	11.1	4.9	4.4	
)-59/64			55.7		11.1.	7.7	7.7	
All persons	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	
Economically active	66.3	68.3	*	53.9		100	100	10
In employment ^a	64.9		*		68.6	72.2	66.0	73
Full-time		65.9	*	50.0	66.2	70.3	64.8	70
	33.9	28.5		*	25.1	34.3	34.5	63
Part-time	31.0	37.5	*	31.2	41.1	36.0	30.3	7
Employees	58.8	57.2	*	40.7	57.6	61.4	59.0	54
Self-employed	5.5	8.1	*	*	7.4	8.7	5.2	15
On government-supported training							290000	a Day N
and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Unpaid family workers	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	C
ILO unemployed ^b	1.3	*	*	*	*	*		
Inactive	33.7	31.7	*	46.1	31.4		1.2	2
Looking after family/home	9.4	17.7	*			27.8	34.0	26
area laring/Home	7.4	17.7	•	31.5	19.6	11.7	8.4	1

Sample size too small for reliable estimate Includes those who did not state if they worked full- or part-time, or their employment status. Classifications are based on respondents' self-assessment. 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.

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 dep	pendent	Without children	t dependent	All	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
II 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
	12,059	69.3	4,879	65.4	7,180	72.2	15,194	79.3
All in employment ^b Full-time ^c	6,859	39.4	1,961	26.3	4,899	49.3	13,940	72.8
		29.9	2,917	39.1	2,280	22.9	1,245	6.5
Part-time ^c	5,197		4,479	60.1	6,735	67.8	12,841	67.0
Employees ^b	11,214	64.5				46.6	11,838	61.8
Full-time ^c	6,436	37.0	1,807	24.2	4,630		1,000	5.2
Part-time ^c	4,777	27.5	2,672	35.8	2,105	21.2		
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	t							
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.
	539	3.1	255	3.4	284	2.9	851	4.4
ILO unemployed ^d		27.6	2,325	31.2	2,476	24.9	3,110	16.2
Inactive	4,801		1,807	24.2	389	3.9	179	0.9
Looking after family, home	2,196	12.6				8.0	858	4.5
Student	888	5.1	88	1.2	800			
Other	1,717	9.9	430	5.8	1,287	12.9	2,073	10.8
1arried/living together				100	F 270	100	12.250	100
All	10,941	100	5,671	100	5,270	100	12,359	
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.
Full-time ^c	3,949	36.1	1,436	25.3	2,513	47.7	8,416	68.
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
	456	4.2	255	4.5	202	3.8	347	2.8
Temporary	571	5.2	314	5.5	256	4.9	1,792	14.
Self-employed	3/1	5.2	317	5.5	230	7.7	1,772	animal I
On government-supported								
training and employment			*	*	*	*	15	0.
programme	16	0.1					15	
Unpaid family worker	46	0.4	24	0.4	21	0.4	14	0.
ILO unemployed ^d	215	2.0	133	2.4	81	-1.5	317	2.0
Inactive	2,697	24.7	1,540	27.1	1,158	22.0	1,431	11.0
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
Not married/living togethera						graphers billion	pqui-limithman	DE HE
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
All in employmentb	4,031	62.4	881	49.3	3,150	67.4	4,582	67.
Full-time ^c	2,622	40.6	395	22.1	2,227	47.7	3,861	56.
Part-time ^c	1,407	21.8	486	27.2	922	19.7	720	10.
Employees ^b	3,817	59.1	828	46.3	2,989	64.0	4,051	59.
Full-time ^c	2,487	38.5	370	20.7	2,117	45.3	3,422	50
Part-time ^c	1,330	20.6	457	25.6	872	18.7	629	9.
		53.0	771	43.2	2,652	56.8	3,634	53.
Permanent	3,423					7.0	397	5.
Temporary	377	5.8	52	2.9	325			6.
Self-employed	171	2.7	48	2.7	124	2.7	429	0
On government-supported								
training employment	39	0.6	*	*	34	0.7	88	1
programme	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	0.
Unpaid family worker								7.
ILO unemployed ^d	324	5.0	121	6.8	203	4.3	535	
Inactive	2,103	32.6	785	43.9	1,318	28.2	1,680	24.
Looking after family, home	645	10.0	594	33.2	51	1.1	57	0.
Student	788	12.2	41	2.3	748	16.0	811	11.
Other	670	10.4	151	8.4	519	11.1	812	11.

* 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.

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.

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

	Level of I	nighest quali	fication held					Thousand d per cen
	Alla	ngnese quan	Higher ^b		Other ^c		None	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cei
Spring 1996								
Women aged 16-59								
All	17,022	100	3,310	100	9,284	100	4,291	10
Economically active	12,098	71.1	2,838	85.7	6,834	73.6	2,330	54
In employment	11,315	66.5	2,746	82.9	6,364	68.6	2,114	49
ILO unemployed ^d	783	4.6	92	2.8	469	5.1	216	5.
Inactive	4,924	28.9	472	14.3	2,450	26.4	1,961	45.
Men aged 16-64								
All Economically active	18,641	100	4,034	100	10,979	100	3,458	10
Economically active	15,776	84.6	3,710	92.0	9,457	86.1	2,467	71.
Spring 2001								
Women aged 16-59	17 200							
All Economically active	17,399	100	4,429	100	9,706	100	3,159	10
Economically active In employment	12,598	72.4	3,828	86.4	7,156	73.7	1,541	48.
ILO unemployed ^d	12,059	69.3	3,741	84.5	6,820	70.3	1,429	45.
Inactive	4,801	27.6	87 601	2.0 13.6	336	3.5	112	3.
		27.0	601	13.0	2,550	26.3	1,618	51.
With youngest dependent child a								
All	7,459	100	1,814	100	4,376	100	1,238	10
Economically active	5,134	68.8	1,505	83.0	3,069	70.1	540	43.
In employment ILO unemployed ^d	4,879	65.4	1,467	80.9	2,907	66.4	486	39.
Inactive	2,325	3.4 31.2	38	2.1 17.0	163	3.7	54	4.
		31.2	307	17.0	1,307	29.9	698	56.
With youngest dependent child a								
All Economically active	2,977	100	728	100	1,830	100	408	10
Economically active In employment	1,705	57.3	538	73.9	1,057	57.8	104	25.
ILO unemployed ^d	1,603	53.9 3.4	524 14	72.0	988	54.0	86	20.
Inactive	1,272	42.7	190	1.9 26.1	69 773	3.8 42.2	19 304	4. 74.
Alieb warm made dam and and a 1911			.,,	20.7	773	72.2	304	/4.
With youngest dependent child a All		100	F 4F					
Economically active	2,352	73.5	545 474	100	1,409	100	388	10
In employment	1,646	70.0	462	87.1	1,068	75.8	181	46.
ILO unemployed ^d	82	3.5	12	84.9 2.2	1,013	71.8 3.9	166	42.
Inactive	624	26.5	70	12.9	341	24.2	14 208	3. 53.
With youngest dependent child a	and II-IE							33.
All	1,564	100	380	100	841	100	225	
Economically active	1,231	78.7	344	90.6	691	100 82.2	335 189	10
In employment	1,174	75.1	336	88.6	658	78.2	173	56. 51.
ILO unemployed ^d	57	3.6	*	*	33	3.9	16	4.
Inactive	332	21.3	36	9.4	150	17.8	146	43.
With youngest dependent child a	ged 16-18							
All	566	100	161	100	295	100	106	10
Economically active	469	82.9	148	92.0	253	85.7	66	62.
In employment	455	80.4	144	89.3	248	84.0	61	57.
ILO unemployed ^d Inactive	14	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	
	97	17.1	13	8.0	42	14.3	40	38.
Without dependent children								
All	9,940	100	2,615	100	5,330	100	1,921	10
Economically active	7,464	75.1	2,323	88.8	4,087	76.7	1,001	52.
In employment	7,180	72.2	2,274	86.9	3,913	73.4	943	49.
ILO unemployed ^d Inactive	284 2,476	2.9 24.9	49 292	1.9	174	3.3	59	3.
	2,770	24.7	272	11.2	1,243	23.3	919	47.
Men aged 16-64								
All	19,155	100	5,090	100	11,141	100	2,785	10
Economically active	16,045	83.8	4,695	92.2	9,428	84.6	1,808	64.
In employment	15,194	79.3	4,567	89.7	8,922	80.1	1,597	57.
ILO unemployed ^d Inactive	851 3,110	4.4	128	2.5	506	4.5	211	7.
······································	3 1 1 0	16.2	395	7.8	1,713	15.4	977	35.

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

Other' qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent.

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

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 Embloyment

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

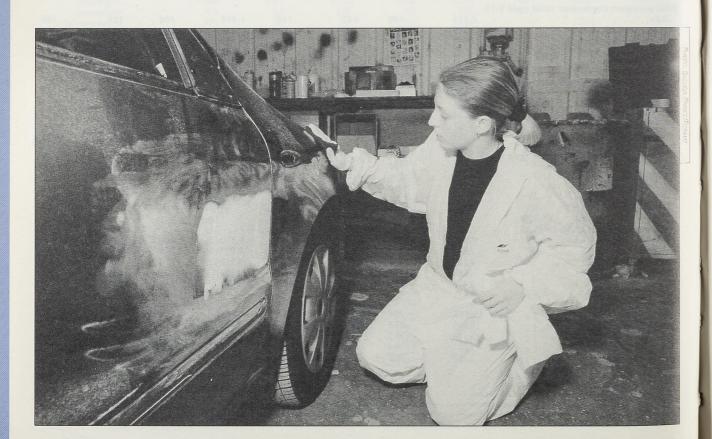
ILO unemployed people (based on the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment, also used by OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job, who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks before the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

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):

- I 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:

- I 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:

- I 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 4444.
- 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).



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.

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.

Summary results for full-time employees

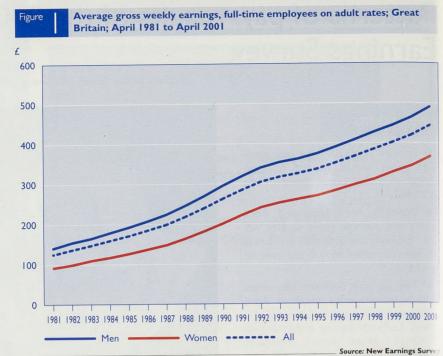
Average gross annual earnings of all full-time employees on adult rates, who have been in the same job for at least a year, stood at £23,607 for the 2000-2001 tax year. Full-time men earned on average £26,389 compared with £18,811 for full-time women.

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).



Summary results for part-time employees

Average gross annual pay of parttime 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 hour 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

	Full time			Part ti	me		All employees			
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	A	
Average gross annual earnings (£)b	26,389	18,811	23,607	8,067	6,972	7,145	25,026	13,794	19,60	
Increase since April 2000 (per cent)	5.2	5.6	5.2	6.1	3.5	3.9	5.1	5.0	4.	
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	490.5	367.8	444.3	141.4	135.6	136.6	462.3	271.7	370.	
Increase since April 2000 (per cent)	5.7	6.7	5.9	2.6	4.6	4.3	5.3	6.5	5.	
Average gross hourly earnings									101	
Excluding overtime pay and hours (£)	11.97	9.76	11.18	7.69	7.03	7.13	11.82	9.06	10.6	
Increase since April 2000 (per cent)	6.3	6.9	6.4	1.5	4.5	4.1	6.1	6.5	6.	
Average total weekly hours	41.2	37.5	39.8	18.5	19.5	19.3	39.6	30.2	35.	
Increase since April 1999 (per cent)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	-0.1	0.6	0.	
Average weekly overtime hours	2.6	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.5	0.8	1.	
Increase since April 2000 (per cent)	1.2	7.6	1.7	-1.0	7.6	5.9	1.0	7.5	2.	

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

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



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

Source: New Earnings Survey

Make-up of average gross weekly pay; Great Britain; April 2001

	Full ti	me		Part ti	ime		All employees		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Average gross weekly earnings (£) of which:	490.5	366.8	444.3	141.4	135.6	136.6	462.3	271.7	370.5
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	0.0	0.1	0.0	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 earnin	gs								
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 re	ceived								
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
			30.5			25.5		ource: New Ea	

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

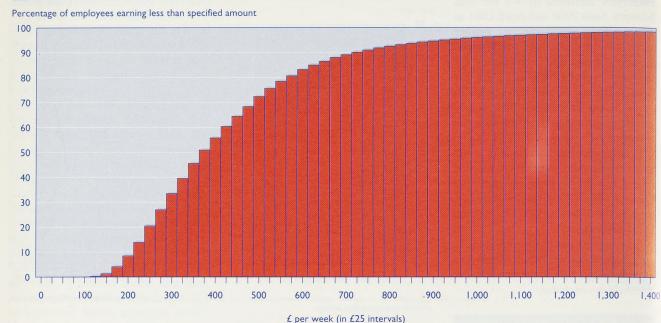
b Annual earnings estimates relate to employees who have been in the same job for at least 12 months, regardless of whether or not their pay was affected by absence.

4.32

8.08

5.56 7.76 11.74

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

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

Part time All employees Men Women Men Women Men Women Gross weekly earnings (£) including overtime pay and overtime hours: 0 per cent earned less than 185.8 233.9 313.2 189.6 132.1 230.3 355.8 511.7 25 per cent earned less than 69.6 112.8 170.1 272.7 388.0 548.2 193.4 310.2 296.6 407.7 267.5 370.1 60.0 71.8 114.8 50 per cent earned less than 25 per cent earned more than 567.5 169.0 170.4 470.0 657.9 10 per cent earned more than Gross hourly earnings (£) excluding overtime pay and overtime hours:
10 per cent earned less than 4.00 4.54 3.99 4.50 5.53 7.81

8.19 11.97

9.03 13.33

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

Distribution of pay; Great Britain; April 2001

Source: New Earnings Surve

5.76 8.13

5.16 7.02

15.08

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

9.57 14.19

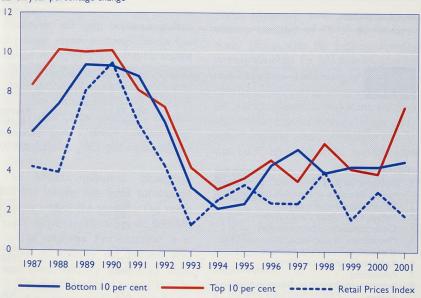
Year on year percentage change

25 per cent earned less than

50 per cent earned less than

25 per cent earned more than

10 per cent earned more than



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 parttime 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 percent 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.

6.60 9.28

13.89

Results by industry

Average weekly earnings for fulltime 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.

	Average	Average	Percentage	Average	hourly pay total	Average
	gross annual pay (£) ^b	gross gross increase annual weekly April 2000-	increase			weekly overtime
				excluding overtime (£)	weekly hours	hours
Industry sector (SIC 92)						4.2
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;	22,050	426.5	5.1	11.19	38.1	1.2
compulsory social security	22,030	437.5	5.1	12.42	35.2	0.5
Education		405.0	6.4	10.33	38.6	1.3
Health and social work	20,364	405.0	0.4	10.55	30.0	1.5
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
					Soul	ce: New Earnings Sur

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

Ta	Highest and lowest paid industry group	s; Great Britain; Apr	il 2001
		SIC 92 code	Average gross weekly pay (£) ^a
Hi	ghest paid		
1	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation,		
	except insurance and pension funding	671	923.2
2	Other financial intermediation	652	703.8
3	Software consultancy and supply	722	700.0
4	Other computer-related activities	726	694.5
5	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal/		
	chemicals and botanical products	244	610.0
6	Radio and television activities	922	598.7
7	Advertising	744	584.1
8	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension	mes year 04 mester	F70 /
	funding	672	578.6
9	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters		
	and apparatus for line telephony and line	200	572.8
	telegraphy	322	571.7
10	Scheduled air transport	621	3/1./
Lo	west paid		
1	Restaurants	553	265.3
2	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in	Maria Again and Mi	270.2
	specialised stores	522	279.3 288.9
3	Bars	554	288.9
4	Hotels	551	290.0
5	Growing of crops combined with farming of	012	290.5
	animals (mixed farming)	013	292.1
6	Retail sale in non-specialised stores	521	296.0
7	Compulsory social security activities	753	297.3
8	Renting of personal and household goods nec	714	271.5
9	Agricultural and animal husbandry service	014	297.4
10	activities, except veterinary activities	747	301.5
10	Industrial cleaning	W. Else J. T. Landson	Miles and a second

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

Levels of pay by occupational major group;^a 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
38,107	672.6	6.2	17.41	38.8	0.5
30,874	604.5	6.5	16.88	35.8	0.6
28,006	507.9	5.2	13.24	38.2	0.9
15,414	297.7	4.9	7.71	38.4	1.1
19,862	386.5	4.6	8.66	43.2	4.1
16,712	317.7	3.6	7.73	40.7	1.9
16,648	320.2	4.2	8.21	39.0	0.9
17,795	345.1	4.4	7.56	44.5	4.8
15,055	292.6	4.9	6.61	43.3	4.6
23,607	444.3	5.9	11.18	39.8	1.9
	gross annual pay (£) ^b 38,107 30,874 28,006 15,414 19,862 16,712 16,648 17,795 15,055	gross annual weekly pay (£) 38,107 672.6 30,874 604.5 28,006 507.9 15,414 297.7 19,862 386.5 16,712 317.7 16,648 320.2 17,795 345.1 15,055 292.6	gross annual weekly pay (£) April 2000- pay (£)b pay (£) April 2001 38,107 672.6 6.2 30,874 604.5 6.5 28,006 507.9 5.2 15,414 297.7 4.9 19,862 386.5 4.6 16,712 317.7 3.6 16,648 320.2 4.2 17,795 345.1 4.4 15,055 292.6 4.9	gross annual pay (£)	gross annual pay (£)

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

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.

Source: New Earnings Survey

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 exclud-

Highest and lowest paid occupations; Great Britain; April 2001

		SOC90 code	Average gross weekly pay (£)
Hig	hest paid		
1 2 3 4	Treasurers and company financial managers Aircraft flight deck officers Medical practitioners Underwriters, claims assessors, brokers,	120 331 220	1,179.6 1,125.8 1,097.4
5 6 7 8 9	investment analysts Management consultants, business analysts Computer systems and data processing managers Organisation and methods and work study managers Police officers (inspector and above) Solicitors Marketing and sales managers	361 253 126 125 152 242 121	908.9 885.5 841.1 834.2 807.4 804.5 785.5
Lov	vest paid		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Retail cash desk and check-out operators Kitchen porters, hands Bar staff Petrol pump forecourt attendants Counterhands, catering assistants Launderers, dry cleaners, pressers Waiters, waitresses Hairdressers, barbers Sewing machinists, menders, darners and embroiderers Educational assistants	721 952 622 722 953 673 621 660 553 652	195.4 196.7 198.6 203.7 204.2 204.7 208.2 214.5 218.3 219.2

Source: New Earnings Survey

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

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 employ-

ees in industries or occupations with

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 dif-

ference can be found in Wales, where

women earned 87.9 per cent of men's

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 widen-

ing of the pay difference was in the

between men's and women's pay in the

North East, however, is still the second

smallest throughout the English

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

Results by age group

relatively lower earnings.

hourly pay (see Figure 5).

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.

Great Britain

North Fast

North West

East Midlands

West Midlands

East of England

South West

London

Wales

Scotland

South East

Yorkshire and the Humber

England

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 fulltime 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

Average

gross

weekly

pay (£)

444.3

451.5

380.8

408.3

394.3

419.1

438.7

593.7

473.0

381.8

404.5

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.

Percentage

April 2000-

Abril 2001

5.9

5.9

3 5

50

7.4

54

57

67

3.6

56

increase

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 Midland experienced the largest increase in average gross weekly earnings (8.2 per cent), followed by the South West (7. per cent). The North East, on the other hand, experienced the smallest rise (3. per cent), with Wales showing the new smallest rise (3.6 per cent). With the regions already being the lowest-pair in Great Britain, this has increased the dispersion of earnings between the highest-paid and the lowest-paid

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

Average

overtime

weekly

hours

1.9

2.0

20

2.2

2.3

2.0

1.9

2.1

1.3

17

1.9

2.0

Source: New Earnings Survey

Average

weekly

39.8

39.8

39.8

39.8

40.1

40.5

39.9

40.0

40.3

39.9

39.8

39.6

Average

hourly pay

excluding

11.18

1136

9 50

10.23

9 77

9.73

10.50

10.19

10.89

15.33

11.90

9.56

10.07

overtime (£)

North East North Wes Yorkshire and the Humbe Fast Midland West Midland South Wes Londo South East 78

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

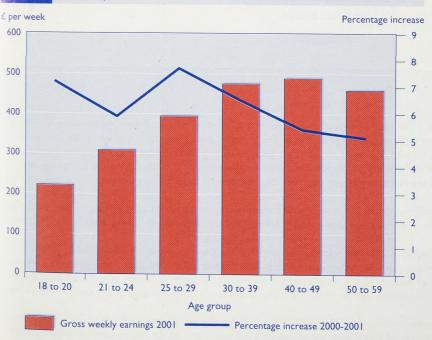
Hourly earnings excluding overtime

North East (84.9 per cent in 2000 and 84.1 per cent in 2001). The difference

regions.

Source: New Earnings Survey

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



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

Percentages

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 been 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

Source: New Earnings Survey

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

Levels of pay by region; Great Britain; April 2001

Average

gross

annual

pay (£)b

23,607

24.067

19.831

21 164

20 567

20.686

21,705

21.194

23.176

34,777

24 944

19,901

21.110

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.

excluding overtime also peak in this age group at £21,014 and £10.90

respectively. Full-time men's average

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.

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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Technical report

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.



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 considered 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). The collaboration with DfEE was reflected in the focus of the questionnaire on labour market information, with many

Box I The definitions used in the pilot survey

Definition of a communal establishment

An establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means fulltime 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;*
- 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 smalle the sample, the less precise the esti mates. 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

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 VHS staff accommodation. As students in halls of residence are already included n the LFS results, educational establishnents are excluded from the CEPS esults presented below. Prison establishments 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-

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.

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 establish Statistical significance at the 95 per cent level.

** Statistical significance at the 99 per cent level

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

Source: Communal Establishments Pilot Survey; Labour Force Survey

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)				
I 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 occupation	s 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	though still el	estation like the	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)				
l 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		1.61	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 question 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.

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

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, estimates 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 significantly 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

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

Source: Communal Establishments Pilot Survey; Labour Force Survey

a Excludes educational and prison establish

Statistical significance at the 95 per cent level.

^{**} Statistical significance at the 99 per cent level.

aged. The viability of, and demand for,

such a survey will be revisited in the

ONS is currently carrying out a quali-

ty 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 require-

ments. The report of this review will be

published on the National Statistics web-

site in the spring of this year.

intercensal period.

Next steps

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 communalestablishment 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 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 infor-

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 routeing 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 'vic timisation', to be improved for an future survey of people living in communal establishments.

Conclusions and recommendations for future research

The results from the pilot, combin ing data from the CEPS with compara ble 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 generall worked well in all types of communa 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 ampling.4 Possible strategies would be o drop the upper limit on the number of individuals sampled at each estabishment, although this would make ieldwork planning difficult and lead o more clustering of the sample, which tself leads to higher sampling errors. Another option would be to draw a arger sample from the LUF and find out the size of each establishment in dvance. This would make it possible o stratify according to size so that ach communal establishment could hen be drawn with probability proortional to size. Further work could so be carried out to assess whether sing the LUF is good value for oney, and whether, for the purposes improving key estimates, inclusion communal establishments from only e Small User File would be suffi-

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

If the survey were extended to orthern Ireland to give UK coverage, nvestigation would be needed to estabsh if the principles of the survey esign used in this pilot could be pplied consistently. The sampling rame used for the LFS and other government 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 multitopical survey of communal establishments, as was originally envis-

Notes

- 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
- Survey of People Living in Communal Establishments (pilot): Technical Report, ONS, April 2001.
- Some CEPS respondents who reported being in employment did not respond to the question about whether this was part-time or full-time work.
- Postcode Address File is a registered trademark of the Royal Mail (part of Consignia plc).

Further information

For general information on the project, contact: June Bowman, Room B2/04,

Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 200, e-mail june.bowman@ons.gov.uk. tel. 020 7533 5878.

For further information on the survey methodology, contact: Rebecca Gatward e-mail rebecca.gatward@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5416.

For further information about the LFS quarterly review, contact: Elaine Chamberlain, e-mail elaine.chamberlain@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5148.

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:

in delow.	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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Technical report

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.



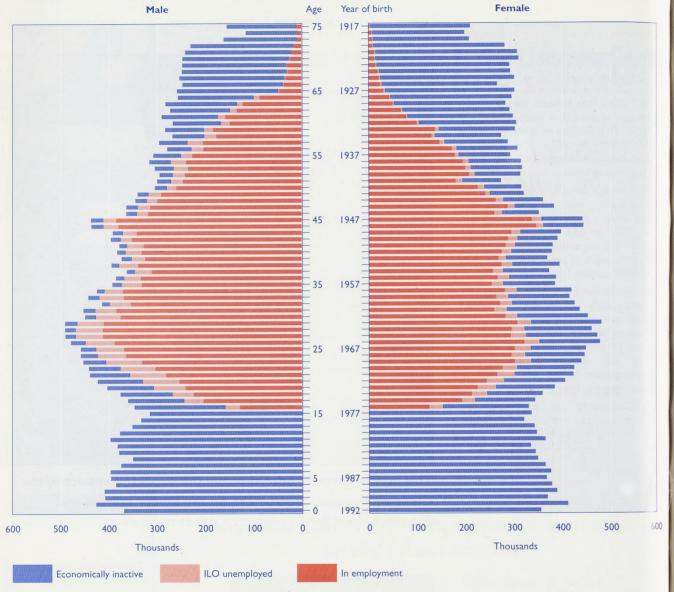
This article presents data showing the expected impact of the changing population structure on the labour market and considers what further research needs to be done.

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.





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

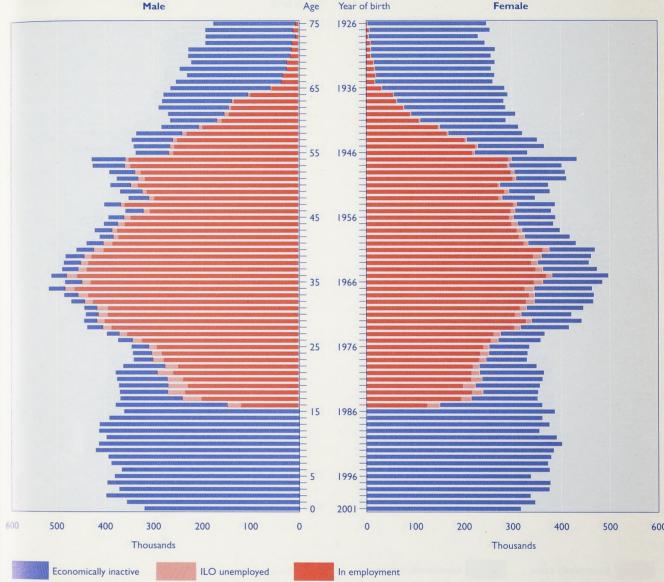
inward migration. The remainder is classified as natural increase, that is, the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. In the longer term, projections indicate that the UK population will peak at nearly 66 million in 2040 and will then begin to fall.

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

Age Year of birth

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

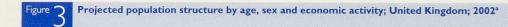
population of working age is predicted rise to 40.8 million by 2021. Although the size of this group is projected to increase only slightly, the composition will alter fairly dramatically. The working-age population will become much older and there will be little or no change in the number of adults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

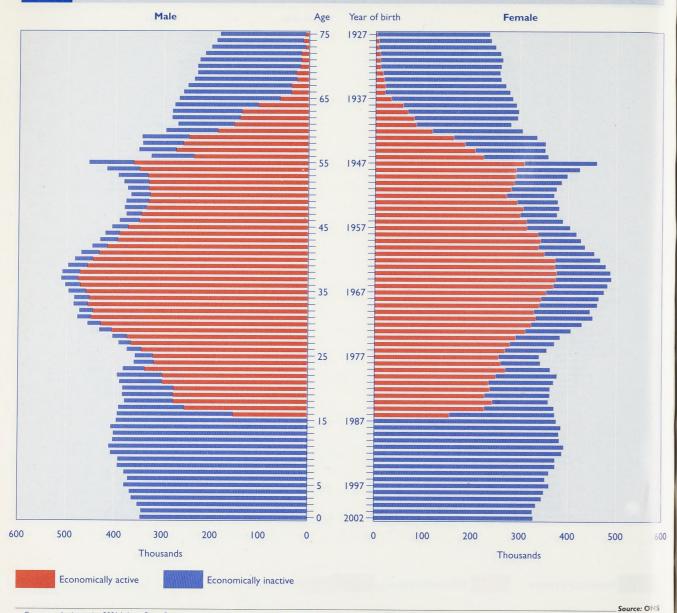
The population pyramids shown here illustrate these changes to population structure by age, sex and economic activity in the UK. Figures 1 and 2

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





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

demands of employers. In economic the impact of these broad demographic activity terms, the employed are supplychanges on the labour market, both in ing labour, the unemployed are in a terms of size and composition. Work position to supply their labour, and the started on the demographic elements in economically inactive are potential sup-2001 with an initial scoping study. The aim was to identify gaps and develop a pliers. This project will focus on supply number of feasible analytical projects rather than demand due to the more complex socio-demographic interacfor further investigation. tions that have an impact on this. There One of the findings from this was

are, however, a number of areas where it will be necessary to broaden this definition in order to explain the full picture.

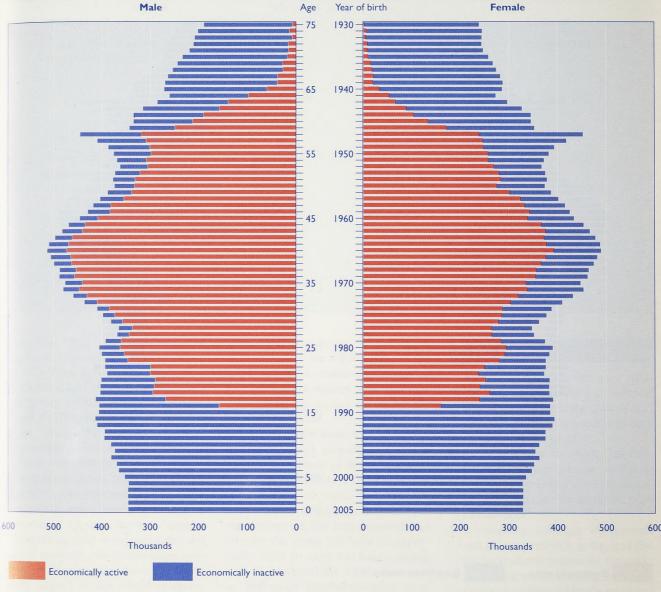
The aim of the labour market and demography project is to investigate that there has already been a great deal of research carried out into potential demographic influences on labour market supply, although this has not been brought together in a systematic way.

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

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

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

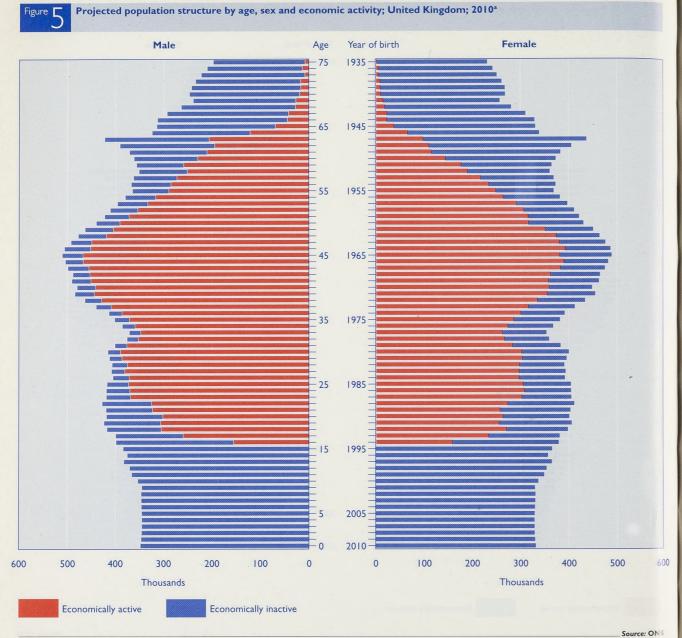
shrinking the size of the population available for work. In this sense, predicting future changes to participation rates is a far more complex process than projecting the size and structure of the population of working age. In the case of the latter, the main uncertainties involve migration patterns, 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



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

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

Major topic	Subtopic	Outputs	Estimated date
Demographic influences on population size	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
Demographic influences on propensity to work	An 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 emography project proposes to look at mitially. These are:

Box I Proposed plan of outputs

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 multitopical 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

- I Regrossed 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 regrossed 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.
- 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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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 and not had a job at all since the end of ear 11.
- In year 12, half of those with jobs worked ander 11 hours per week and threeuarters worked under 16 hours. Working ours in year 13 were slightly longer.
- Year 13 students who did not have jobs pent on average three more hours per veek working for their qualifications than tudents with jobs.
- Students were less likely to have a job they had poor GCSE results, if they did not have a parent in full-time work or if hey lived in a region with high unemployment.
- Students were more likely to have a job they were female, white or on a Level 3 ocational 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.

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

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, the ewas no evidence that student workers we 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 student and part-time jobs: patterns and effect report based on the England and Wals Youth Cohort Study (RR323) and the Research Brief (RB323) are available free of charge, from DFES Publication PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesle Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 084 6022260. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed awww.dfee.gov.uk/research/. Furthe information about this research can bobtained from Ian Drummond, Room W611, Moorfoot Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mattan.drummond@dfes.gsi.gov.uk/

Labour Market Data

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Publication dates of main economic indicators March – Ma

Labour market statistics

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

flarch	20 Wednesday
pril	17 Wednesday
May	15 Wednesday

Consumer price indices

arc	h	19 Tuesday
oril		16 Tuesday
ay		21 Tuesday

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

The LFS household datasets are designed specifically to be used for analysis at the household and family

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

Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

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

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

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of employ ment than the workforce jobs series, but the workforce jobs series probably provides a more accurate industri al breakdown than the LFS.

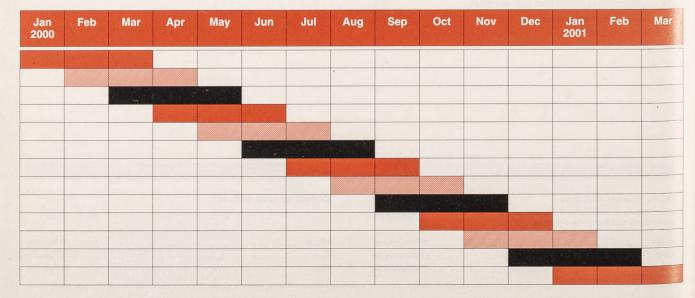
To gain an idea of the extent of work being per formed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is all the only source of detailed information about the cha acteristics (occupations, homeworking, work pattern and so on) of people's work - except for the industry which people work, where the workforce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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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



Definitions

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

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

Workforce jobs

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

Self-employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

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

Government-supported trainees

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

imployment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

LO unemployment

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

Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

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

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

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economically inactive

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

shares, benefit receipts, trust funds, etc. It should be noted that the Average Earnings Index excludes bonuses at the more detailed industry levels shown in Table E.2. in order to reduce volatility in the Index.

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent occupational breakdown for UK official statistics. This system was introduced in 1991. The revised classification (SOC2000) replaced SOC90 in the LFS from spring 2001

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3 0.4	Regional labour market summary Workforce jobs	A.11 B.11
Workforce: GB Background economic indicators	0.4	Background economic indicators	H.1
EMPLOYMENT	No.		
Norkforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12 B.13
Employees in employment: industry: production industries All industries: by division, class or group	1.3 1.4	Employee jobs: industry: production industries Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.13
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.9 1.14	Employment: selected countries: national definitions Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.51 B.17
JNEMPLOYMENT			
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.3 2.4	Claimant count by region Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.11 C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
laimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.8 2.9	Claimant count by age and duration: regions Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.13 C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.2
elected countries	2.18	Selected countries	C.51
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age Claimant count: average duration	2.20 2.21	Discontinued Average duration of claims by age	C.35
laimant count: average duration Claim history: number of previous claims	2.21	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.32
claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
ly sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.34
Redundancies in Great Britain Redundancies by region	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom Redundancies by region	C.41 C.42
Redundancies by region Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	0.42
Redundancies by industry Redundancies by occupation	2.35 2.36	Redundancies by industry Discontinued	C.43
	2.00	Discontinued	
ACANCIES IK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
dummary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
ABOUR DISPUTES [otals; industries; causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
ARNINGS			
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
verage Earnings Index: all employees: by industry Nanual employees	5.3 5.4	Discontinued Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
lon-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
Ill employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
Init wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21
elected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
ETAIL PRICES	61	Potail prioce: gummaru of recent movements	U 11
ummary of recent movements etailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.1 6.2	Retail prices: summary of recent movements Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.11 H.12
verage for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
eneral index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	H.14
hanges on a year earlier: time series	6.5	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.15
U countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices elected countries	6.8 6.9	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices Discontinued	H.21 H.22
ABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
conomic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
conomic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
conomic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	D.1/B.2/C.2/
ull-time and part-time workers Iternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.4 7.5	Employment by category Temporarily suspended	B.1
Iternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended	
ob-related training received by employees	7.7	Job-related training received by employees	B.41
verage actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.8	Actual weekly hours of work	B.21
OVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING	0.4	Number of popula participation in training and anter-	E1
lumber of people participating in training and enterprise programmes lumber of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.1 8.2	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	F.1 F.2
raining for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.2 F.3
raining for Work: destination of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.4
outh Training: destination of leavers outh Training: qualifications of leavers	8.5 8.6	Other training: destination of leavers Other training: qualifications of leavers	F.5 F.6
	0.0	outer warming, qualifications of foators	1.0
ITHER FACTS AND FIGURES obseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	G.22
egional selective assistance by region	A2	Regional selective assistance by region	G.31
	A3	Regional selective assistance by region and company	G.32
egional selective assistance by region and company otal hours worked per week Statistical u		Total hours worked per week	B.33

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

	, D	egulari	iy pub	lished statistics			
	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest	Table numbe or page
ABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
JK summary	М	Mar 2002	A.1	Number of people participating in training and			
rends	M	Mar 2002	A.2	enterprise programmes	Q	Feb 2002	F.1
other headline indicators	M	Mar 2002	A.3	Number of starts on training and enterprise		. 00 2002	
Vorking-age households	Q	Feb 2002	A.4	programmes	Q	Feb 2002	F.2
legional labour market summary	M	Mar 2002	A.11	Work-based training for adults: destination of			
FS annual local area data	Α	Jan 2002	A.12	leavers Work-based training for adults: qualifications of	Q	Feb 2002	F.3
MPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.4
mployment by category	М	Mar 2002	B.1	Work-based training for young people:			
mployment by age	M	Mar 2002	B.2	qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.5
mployment by occupation	Q	Feb 2002	B.3	Work-based training for young people:			
Vorkforce jobs	M (Q)	Mar 2002	B.11	destination of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.6
mployee jobs by industry	М	Mar 2002	B.12	Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	Feb 2002	F.7
mployee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Mar 2002	B.13	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	М	Mar 2002	F.11
mployee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jan 2002	B.14	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	М	Mar 2002	F.12
mployee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jan 2002	B.15	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	М	Mar 2002	F.13
imployee jobs by region and industry	Q	Feb 2002	B.16	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	М	Mar 2002	F.14
mployment in tourism-related industries	Q	Feb 2002	B.17	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment			
Vorkforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Mar 2002	B.18	from New Deal	М	Mar 2002	F.15
ctual weekly hours of work	M	Mar 2002	B.21	New Deal 25+ summary figures	М	Mar 2002	F.16
Isual weekly hours of work	M	Mar 2002	B.22	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	Mar 2002	F.17
ndices of output, productivity jobs, output per				Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of			
filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Mar 2002	B.32	New Deal 25+	М	Mar 2002	F.18
otal workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jan 2002	B.33	Number of people into employment from New			
ob-related training	Q	Feb 2002	B.41	Deal 25+	М	Mar 2002	F.19
elected countries: national definitions	'Q	Feb 2002	B.51				
elected codificación indicatal delimitación	۵.	1 00 2002	B.01	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
NEMPLOYMENT				Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	М	Mar 2002	G.1
O unemployment by age and duration	М	Mar 2002	C.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	М	Mar 2002	G.2
_O unemployment by age and duration	M	Mar 2002	C.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices			
_O unemployment rates by age	Q	Feb 2002	C.4	by region	М	Mar 2002	G.3
Claimant count by region	M	Mar 2002	C.11	Labour disputes: summary	М	Mar 2002	G.11
Claimant count by region	M	Mar 2002		Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	М	Mar 2002	G.12
	M		C.12	Labour disputes: annual report	Α	Jun 2001	301
laimant count by age and duration: regions		Mar 2002	C.13	International labour disputes	Α	Apr 2001	195
laimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	C.14	Trade union membership	Α	Sep 2001	433
laimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Mar 2002	C.21	Labour market and educational status of young			
laimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Mar 2002	C.22	people	М	Mar 2002	G.21
laimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 2002	C.23	Economic activity of young people	Q	Feb 2002	63
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Mar 2002	C.24	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Mar 2002	106
laimant count flows	M	Mar 2002	C.31	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into			
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 2002	C.32	employment	М	Mar 2002	G.22
terval between claims	Q	Mar 2002	C.33	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Mar 2002	105
estination of leavers from claimant count	М	Mar 2002	C.34	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual			
verage duration of claims by age	Q	Jan 2002	C.35	report	A	Jan 2001	29
Redundancies in UK	Q	Feb 2002	C.41	Women in the labour market	Q	Feb 2002	64
Redundancies by region	Q	Feb 2002	C.42	Women in the labour market: annual report	Α	Mar 2002	109
Redundancies by industry	Q	Feb 2002	C.43	Job-related training	Q	Mar 2002	104
Redundancies	Α	Jun 2001	315	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jan 2002	G.31
nternational comparisons	M	Mar 2002	C.51	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jan 2002	G.32
				Sickness absence	Q	Feb 2002	65
CONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Seasonal adjustment review	Α	May 2001	269
conomic activity by age	M	Mar 2002	D.1				
conomic inactivity	M	Mar 2002	D.2	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
conomic inactivity by age	M	Mar 2002	D.3	Background economic indicators	М	Mar 2002	H.1
				Retail prices: summary	М	Mar 2002	H.11
ARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Mar 2002	H.12
verage Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Mar 2002	E.1	Retail prices: selected items	М	Mar 2002	H.13
verage Earnings Index: by industry	M	Mar 2002	E.2	Retail prices: general index	M	Mar 2002	H.14
verage earnings: effects of bonus payments	М	Mar 2002	E.4	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	М	Mar 2002	H.15
lew Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Dec 2001	E.11	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer			
lew Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2002	129	Prices	М	Mar 2002	H.21
verage earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Dec 2001	E.12				
verage earnings and hours: non-manual	~ ()	2002001		Frequency of publication, with frequency of comp	ilation sho	wn in bracke	ts if
employees	Q (A)	Dec 2001	E.13	different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly		J. J. J. L.	
verage earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Dec 2001	E.14		nito Plan-	o refer to A	111000
Unit wage costs	M M	Mar 2002	E.14 E.21	Discontinued tables may be found in the list oppo		e reier to Apr	11 1998
arnings: international comparisons	M	Mar 2002	E.31	Labour Market Trends, pS79, for tables not listed I	iere.		
abour costs 1992 Quadrennial	IVI	Sep 1994	313	* Currently suspended.			
			41.4				

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	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	YBTO
1989 1990 1991	44,978 45,107 45,226	28,897 29,038 28,935	26,791 27,033 26,490	2,106 2,005 2,445	16,081 16,070 16,291	64.2 64.4 64.0	59.6 59.9 58.6	7.3 6.9 8.4 9.9	35.6 35.6 36.0
1992 1993 1994	45,310 45,400 45,488	28,699 28,565 28,578	25,868 25,568 25,780 26,100	2,831 2,997 2,798	16,611 16,836 16,909	63.3 62.9 62.8	57.1 56.3 56.7	10.5 9.8 8.8	36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2
1995 1996 1997	45,641 45,835 46,036	28,618 28,806 29,004	26,412	2,518 2,394 2,087	17,023 17,030 17,032	62.7 62.8 63.0 62.8	57.2 57.6 58.5 58.9	8.3 7.2 6.3	37.3 37.2 37.0 37.2
1998 1999 2000 2001	46,253 46,431 46,581 46,832	29,049 29,356 29,574 29,634	27,227 27,560 27,913 28,180	1,822 1,795 1,661 1,453	17,204 17,075 17,007 17,198	63.2 63.5 63.3	59.4 59.9 60.2	6.1 5.6 4.9	36.8 36.5 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 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,532 46,544	29,500 29,493	27,756 27,784	1,744 1,709	17,032 17,051	63.4 63.4	59.6 59.7	5.9 5.8	36.6 36.6
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,556 46,568 46,581	29,535 29,556 29,574	27,833 27,881 27,913	1,702 1,676 1,661	17,022 17,012 17,007	63.4 63.5 63.5	59.8 59.9 59.9	5.8 5.7 5.6	36.6 36.5 36.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,593 46,605 46,617	29,543 29,542 29,549	27,926 27,964 27,980	1,618 1,578 1,569	17,050 17,063 17,068	63.4 63.4 63.4	59.9 60.0 60.0	5.5 5.3 5.3	36.6 36.6 36.6
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,665 46,686 46,707	29,579 29,590 29,552	27,992 27,977 27,975	1,587 1,613 1,577	17,086 17,096 17,155	63.4 63.4 63.3	60.0 59.9 59.9	5.4 5.4 5.3	36.6 36.6 36.7
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,727 46,748	29,562 29,617	28,001 28,075	1,561 1,543	17,165 17,131	63.3 63.4	59.9 60.1	5.3 5.2	36. 7 36.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001	46,769 46,790 46,811	29,623 29,598	28,088 28,101	1,535	17,146 17,192	63.3 63.3	60.1	5.2 5.1	36.7 36.7
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,832	29,619 29,634	28,142 28,180	1,478 1,453	17,191 17,198 17,194	63.3 63.3	60.1 60.2 60.1	5.0 4.9 5.0	36.7 36.7 36.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,853 46,873 46,894	29,659 29,646 29,668	28,175 28,155 28,161	1,484 1,491 1,507	17,194 17,227 17,226	63.2 63.3	60.1 60.1	5.0 5.1	36.8 36.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,914 46,933 46,953	29,663 29,699 29,748	28,152 28,179 28,227	1,511 1,520 1,522	17,251 17,234 17,205	63.2 63.3 63.4	60.0 60.0 60.1	5.1 5.1 5.1	36.8 36.7 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 Per cent	58 <i>0.1</i>	114 0.4	80 0.3	34 2.3	- 56 -0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Over last 12 months Per cent	245 0.5	216 0.7	231 0.8	-15 -1.0	30 0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
1989 1990 1991	34,908 35,018 35,103	28,061 28,216 28,118	26,007 26,246 25,713	2,054 1,970 2,404	6,847 6,802 6,986	80.4 80.6 80.1	74.5 75.0 73.3	7.3 7.0 8.6	19.6 19.4 19.9
1992 1993 1994	35,174 35,242 35,337	27,855 27,762 27,773	25,056 24,799 25,002	2,799 2,963 2,771	7,318 7,481 7,564	79.2 78.8 78.6	71.2 70.4 70.8	10.0 10.7 10.0	20.8 21.2 21.4 21.6 21.4 21.6 21.2 20.9
1995 1996 1997	35,483 35,663 35,844	27,807 28,018 28,182	25,308 25,645 26,118	2,499 2,373 2,063	7,676 7,645 7,663	78.4 78.6 78.6	71.3 71.9 72.9	9.0 8.5 7.3	21.4 21.4 21.4
1998 1999 2000 2001	36,026 36,177 36,312 36,554	28,258 28,525 28,736 28,812	26,457 26,750 27,092 27,374	1,802 1,775 1,644 1,438	7,768 7,652 7,577 7,743	78.4 78.8 79.1 78.8	73.4 73.9 74.6 74.9	6.4 6.2 5.7 5.0	21.2 20.9 21.2
3-month averages Oct-Dec 1999	36,257	28,671	26,963	1,708 1,724	7,585	79.1	74.4	6.0	20.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,268 36,279	28,652 28,635	26,928 26,947	1,688	7,616 7,643	79.0 78.9	74.2 74.3	6.0 5.9	21.0 21.1 21.0
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,290 36,301 36,312	28,683 28,705 28,736	26,999 27,046 27,092	1,684 1,659 1,644	7,607 7,596 7,577	79.0 79.1 79.1	74.4 74.5 74.6	5.9 5.8 5.7	20.9 20.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,323 36,334 36,346	28,702 28,697 28,709	27,102 27,139 27,157	1,601 1,559 1,552	7,621 7,637 7,637	79.0 79.0 79.0	74.6 74.7 74.7	5.6 5.4 5.4	21.0 21.0 21.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,392 36,412 36,433	28,746 28,755 28,711	27,173 27,158 27,151	1,573 1,597 1,560	7,646 7,657 7,722	79.0 79.0 78.8	74.7 74.6 74.5	5.5 5.6 5.4	21.0 21.0 21.2
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,452 36,473 36,493	28,726 28,787 28,795	27,184 27,262 27,278	1,543 1,525 1,517	7,726 7,686 7,698	78.8 78.9 78.9	74.6 74.7 74.7	5.4 5.3 5.3	21.2 21.1 21.1
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,514 36,534 36,554	28,780 28,798 28,812	27,302 27,338 27,374	1,479 1,460 1,438	7,733 7,736 7,743	78.8 78.8 78.8	74.8 74.8 74.9	5.1 5.1 5.0	21.2 21.2 21.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,575 36,595 36,615	28,826 28,788 28,809	27,357 27,311 27,316	1,470 1,477 1,493	7,749 7,807 7,806	78.8 78.7 78.7	74.8 74.6 74.6	5.1 5.1 5.2	21.2 21.3 21.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,631 36,646 36,662	28,798 28,840 28,871	27,300 27,334 27,365	1,498 1,506 1,506	7,832 7,806 7,790	78.6 78.7 78.8	74.5 74.6 74.6	5.2 5.2 5.2	21.4 21.3 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 Per cent	46 0.1	86 0.3	54 0.2	32 2.2	-40 -0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Over last 12 months Per cent	225 0.6	158 0.6	171 0.6	-12 -0.8	66 0.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1

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: male, seasonally adjusted

Total mically active MITED KINGDOM Economic inactivity rate (%) Economic activity rate (%) ILO Total in employment^a ILO unemployed Economically inactive All aged 16 and over Employment rate (%) rate (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ales aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May) MGSM MGSG MGSA MGSD MGSJ MGWH MGSS MGSY YBTD 23.9 24.1 24.7 25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 27.8 28.2 28.0 27.9 28.4 70.4 70.5 68.3 65.6 64.1 64.5 65.2 65.3 66.8 67.1 67.7 67.8 3-month averages Oct-Dec 1999 **15,342** 15,328 15,327 1,045 1,061 1,026 Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 1,019 1,004 1,002 6,359 6,340 6,343 67.6 67.7 67.7 72.0 72.1 72.1 28.0 27.9 27.9 15,388 15,400 15,399 983 950 945 28.1 28.2 28.2 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 16,365 16,387 16,378 15,419 15,425 15,426 947 962 952 6,446 6,436 6,459 71.7 71.8 71.7 67.6 67.6 67.5 28.3 28.2 28.3 28.2 28.2 28.2 Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 920 895 876 28.2 28.3 28.4 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 902 918 927 28.5 28.4 28.3 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 28.3 28.3 28.3 Oct-Dec 23.005 16,493 15,555 938 6,512 71.7 67.6 28.3 Changes Over last 3 months **35** 0.2 **35** 0.2 0.1 13 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 Over last 12 months 155 0.7 **94** 0.6 106 0.7 -11 -1.2 **60** 0.9 -0.1 0.0 -0.1 0.1 es aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May) YBTG YBSL YBSF YBSI MGSP MGSV YBTJ YBTM 18,242 18,312 18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,744 18,744 18,852 18,943 19,020 19,155 14,986 15,085 14,660 14,072 13,830 13,960 14,163 14,296 14,795 14,795 14,925 15,126 15,268 1,205 1,164 1,512 1,877 2,001 1,843 1,631 1,562 1,316 1,105 1,099 995 868 88.8 88.7 88.1 86.8 86.0 85.6 85.2 85.1 84.9 84.3 84.6 84.8 82.1 82.4 79.9 76.6 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.7 77.8 78.5 78.8 79.5 79.7 11.2 11.3 11.9 13.2 14.0 14.4 14.8 14.9 15.1 15.7 15.4 15.2 15.8 3-month averages Oct-Dec 1999 Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) **16,087** 16,093 16,060 **15,049** 15,039 15,040 **2,902** 2,902 2,941 **15.3** 15.3 15.5 Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 1,012 999 995 84.6 84.7 84.8 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 16,086 16,063 16,063 2,940 2,969 2,975 15.5 15.6 15.6 16,087 16,103 16,092 15,145 15,147 15,149 942 956 943 2,981 2,975 2,997 84.4 84.4 84.3 15.6 15.6 15.7 Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) 940 935 940 **2,982** 2,968 2,967 84.4 84.5 84.5 **79.5** 79.6 79.6 **15.6** 15.5 15.5 Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 15.5 15.7 15.8 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 895 910 920 84.2 84.1 84.3 15.8 15.9 15.7 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) **3,025** 3,022 3,023 **84.2** 84.3 84.3 **79.5** 79.4 79.5 15.8 15.7 15.7 Oct-Dec 19,222 16,192 931 3,029 84.2 79.4 5.8 15.8 Over last 3 months 25 0.1 20 0.1 12 0.0 0.1 -0.1 0.2 0.1 0.0 Over last 12 months

-9 -1.0

47

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

122 0.6

75 0.5

le: 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

-0.1

0.1

Thousands

-0.1

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	MGSN 23,272 23,307 23,354 23,386 23,415 23,488 23,486 23,553 23,624 23,707 23,774 23,826 23,915	MGSH 12,389 12,482 12,461 12,434 12,466 12,500 12,528 12,670 12,819 12,868 13,037 13,163	MGSB 11,514 11,657 11,546 11,496 11,496 11,649 11,850 12,060 12,160 12,350 12,504 12,550	MGSE 875 825 915 938 982 943 879 820 760 708 687 6559 578	MGSK 10,883 10,825 10,893 10,949 10,938 10,958 10,863 10,805 10,663 10,663 10,663	MGWI 53.2 53.6 53.4 53.2 53.3 53.8 54.3 54.3 54.8 55.2 55.3	49.5 50.0 49.4 49.2 49.0 49.3 49.6 50.3 51.0 51.9 52.5 52.9	MGSZ 7.1 6.6 7.3 7.5 7.9 7.5 7.9 6.5 8.9 8.3 8.0	YBTE 46.8 46.4 46.6 46.8 46.7 46.7 46.7 45.7 45.7 44.8
3-month average Oct-Dec 1999 Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,805 23,810 23,814	13,131 13,111 13,140	12,448 12,428 12,457	683 683 682	10,675 10,699 10,674	55.2 55.1 55.2	52.3 52.2 52.3	5.2 5.2 5.2	44. 8 44. 9 44. 8
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,818 23,822 23,826	13,155 13,150 13,163	12,472 12,479 12,504	683 671 659	10,663 10,672 10,663	55.2 55.2 55.2	52.4 52.4 52.5	5.2 5.1 5.0	44.8 44.8 44.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,831 23,835 23,839	13,172 13,192 13,205	12,538 12,564 12,581	635 627 624	10,658 10,643 10,634	55.3 55.3 55.4	52.6 52.7 52.8	4.8 4.8 4.7	44.7 44.1 44.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,855 23,863 23,870	13,214 13,202 13,174	12,574 12,552 12,548	640 650 626	10,641 10,660 10,696	55.4 55.3 55.2	52.7 52.6 52.6	4.8 4.9 4.7	44. 44. 44.
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,877 23,884 23,892	13,163 13,198 13,190	12,551 12,598 12,604	612 600 586	10,714 10,687 10,702	55.1 55.3 55.2	52.6 52.7 52.8	4.5	44 44 44
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,899 23,907 23,915	13,170 13,207 13,228	12,593 12,624 12,650	578 583 578	10,729 10,700 10,687	55.1 55.2 55.3	52.7 52.8 52.9	4.4	44.5 44.5 44.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,922 23,929 23,937	13,253 13,225 13,215	12,671 12,652 12,635	582 573 580	10,669 10,705 10,721	55.4 55.3 55.2	53.0 52.9 52.8	4.3 4.4	44.3 44.3 44.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,944 23,952 23,960	13,205 13,230 13,267	12,619 12,648 12,673	586 582 594	10,740 10,722 10,693	55.1 55.2 55.4	52.7 52.8 52.9	4.4 4.5	44.3 44.3 44.3
Oct-Dec	23,967	13,284	12,677	608	10,683	55.4	52.9		4- 6
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	23 0.1	80 0.6	58 0.5	21 3.6	- 57 -0.5	0.3	0.2		-0.3
Over last 12 months Per cent	91 0.4	121 0.9	125 1.0	-4 -0.7	-31 -0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.1	~7.3
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	YBTH 16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,234 17,292 17,399	YBSM 11,870 11,967 11,946 11,931 11,970 12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359 12,501 12,615 12,675	YBSG 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,984 11,043 11,145 11,348 11,530 11,662 11,825 11,966 12,106	YBSJ 849 806 893 922 961 928 869 811 748 697 676 649 570	4,796 4,739 4,808 4,885 4,897 4,907 4,929 4,863 4,824 4,815 4,734 4,677 4,724	MGSQ 71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 72.0 72.5 73.0 72.9	MGSW 66.1 66.8 66.0 65.4 65.2 65.4 65.8 66.7 67.4 68.6 69.2	7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.7 6.7 6.7 6.1 5.6 5.4	YB 1 22 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 27 27 27
3-month averages Oct-Dec 1999 Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,268 17,273 17,277	12,584 12,558 12,575	11,914 11,889 11,907	670 669 668	4,683 4,714 4,702	72.9 72.7 72.8	69. 0 68.8 68.9	5.3	27 1 27 2 27 2
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,282 17,287 17,292	12,598 12,597 12,615	11,927 11,937 11,966	672 660 649	4,684 4,690 4,677	72.9 72.9 73.0	69.0 69.0 69.2	5.2	27. 27. 27.
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,297 17,301 17,307	12,616 12,634 12,646	11,992 12,017 12,031	624 618 614	4,681 4,667 4,661	72.9 73.0 73.1	69.5 69.5 69.5	4.9	27. 27. 26.
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,324 17,334 17,343	12,659 12,652 12,619	12,028 12,011 12,002	632 641 617	4,665 4,682 4,725	73.1 73.0 72.8	69.4 69.2 69.2	5.1	26. 27. 27.
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,352 17,362 17,371	12,609 12,644 12,640	12,006 12,054 12,063	602 590 577	4,743 4,717 4,731	72.7 72.8 72.8	69. 2 69.4	4.7	27. 27. 27.
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,380 17,389 17,399	12,620 12,655 12,675	12,053 12,081 12,106	568 573 570	4,760 4,735 4,724	72.6 72.8 72.9	69.6 69.6	5 4.5 6 4.5	27.27.27.27.27.27.27.27.27.27.27.27.27.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,408 17,418 17,427	12,697 12,652 12,638	12,123 12,085 12,065	574 567 573	4,711 4,765 4,789	72.9 72.6 72.5	69.6 69.2	4 4.5 4.5	21.
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,434 17,441 17,448	12,626 12,656 12,680	12,047 12,081 12,096	579 576 585	4,808 4,784 4,768	72.4 72.6 72.7	69 . 69. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69.	3 4.5 3 4.6	27.
Oct-Dec	17,455	12,692	12,093	599	4,763	72.7	69.:		-0.
Over last 3 months Per cent Over last 12 months	21 0.1 103	66 0.5 84	46 0.4 87	3.4		0.3	0.		

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 A.1

UNITED KINGDOM		Total				Economic		ILO	Thousands
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	inactivity rate (%)
all people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	6	MGUE	MGUK	9
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 1999 2000 2001	44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,480 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253 46,431 46,832	28,764 28,909 28,813 28,582 28,447 28,455 28,486 28,663 28,852 28,852 29,194 29,412	26,689 26,935 26,400 25,812 25,511 25,717 26,026 26,323 26,814 27,116 27,442 27,793 28,066	2,075 1,974 2,414 2,769 2,936 2,738 2,460 2,037 1,776 1,752 1,619	16,214 16,198 16,413 16,729 16,954 17,032 17,155 17,172 17,184 17,361 17,237 17,169	64.0 64.1 63.7 63.1 62.7 62.6 62.4 62.5 62.7 62.5 62.9	59.3 59.7 58.4 57.0 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.4 58.6 59.1 59.7	7.2 6.8 8.4 9.7 10.3 9.6 8.6 8.2 7.1 6.1 6.0 5.5	36.0 35.9 36.3 36.9 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.3 37.5 37.1 36.9
3-month averages Oct-Dec 1999 Nov 99 - Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,520 46,532 46,544	29,524 29,463 29,382	27,857 27,767 27,693	1,667 1,696 1,689	16,996 17,069 17,162	63.5 63.3 63.1	59.9 59.7	5.6 5.8	36.5 36.7
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,556 46,568 46,581	29,418 29,448 29,412	27,696 27,765 27,793	1,722 1,683 1,619	17,138 17,121 17,169	63.2 63.2 63.1	59.5 59.5 59.6 59.7	5.7 5.9 5.7 5.5	36.9 36.8 36.8 36.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,593 46,605 46,617	29,433 29,564 29,750	27,844 27,977 28,118	1,589 1,587 1,632	17,160 17,040 16,868	63.2 63.4 63.8	59.8 60.0 60.3	5.4 5.4 5.5	36.8 36.6 36.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,665 46,686 46,707	29,803 29,716 29,611	28,146 28,077 28,036	1,657 1,639 1,575	16,862 16,971 17,096	63.9 63.6 63.4	60.3 60.1 60.0	5.6 5.5 5.3	36.1 36.4 36.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,727 46,748 46,769	29,568 29,585 29,516	28,068 28,088 27,997	1,500 1,497 1,519	17,158 17,163 17,253	63.3 63.1	60.1 60.1 59.9	5.1 5.1 5.1	36.7 36.9
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,790 46,811 46,832	29,480 29,508 29,470	27,961 28,027 28,066	1,519 1,481 1,404	17,309 17,303 17,362	63.0 63.0 62.9	59.8 59.9 59.9	5.2 5.0 4.8	37.0 37.0 37.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,853 46,873 46,894	29,544 29,658 29,866	28,097 28,159 28,289	1,448 1,498 1,576	17,309 17,216 17,028	63.1 63.3 63.7	60.0 60.1 60.3	4.9 5.1 5.3	36.9 36.7 36.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	46,914 46,933 46,953 46,972	29,886 29,828 29,821 29,804	28,299 28,270 28,288 28,302	1,587 1,558 1,533 1,501	17,028 17,105 17,132	63.7 63.6 63.5	60.3 60.2 60.2	5.3 5.2 5.1	36.3 36.4 36.5
Changes Over last 12 months	245	236	234	2	17,168	63.5	0.2	5.0	-0.2
Percent I people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	0.5 YBTF	0.8 YBSW	0.8 YBSQ	0.1 YBST	0.1 YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH	0.0	-0.2
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	34,908 35,108 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,177 36,312 36,554	27,928 28,087 27,995 27,734 27,640 27,648 27,673 27,873 28,026 28,097 28,359 28,568 28,643	25,905 26,149 25,662 24,937 24,738 24,936 25,230 25,552 26,012 26,341 26,627 26,966 27,253	2,022 1,939 2,373 2,738 2,902 2,712 2,443 2,321 2,015 1,757 1,732 1,602 1,390	6,980 6,931 7,108 7,440 7,602 7,690 7,810 7,790 7,818 7,929 7,818 7,744 7,911	80.0 80.2 79.8 78.8 78.4 78.2 78.2 78.2 78.2 78.4 78.7 78.4	74.2 74.7 73.0 71.1 70.2 70.6 71.1 71.6 72.6 73.1 73.6 74.3 74.6	7.2 6.9 8.5 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 7.2 6.1 5.6 4.9	20.0 19.8 20.2 21.2 21.6 21.8 22.0 21.8 22.0 21.8 21.8 22.0
3-month averages Oct-Dec 1999 Nov 99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,257 36,268 36,279	28,679 28,619 28,531	27,032 26,945 26,862	1,647 1,675 1,669	7,578 7,648 7,748	79.1 78.9 78.6	74.6 74.3 74.0	5.7 5.9 5.8	20.9 21.1 21.4
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,290 36,301 36,312	28,564 28,594 28,568	26,860 26,928 26,966	1,704 1,666 1,602	7,726 7,707 7,744	78.7 78.8 78.7	74.0 74.2 74.3	6.0 5.8 5.6	21.3 21.2 21.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,323 36,334 36,346	28,587 28,717 28,907	27,015 27,148 27,291	1,572 1,569 1,617	7,737 7,617 7,438	78.7 79.0 79.5	74.4 74.7 75.1	5.5 5.5 5.6	21.3 21.0 20.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,392 36,412 36,433	28,975 28,883 28,773	27,332 27,261 27,215	1,643 1,623 1,557	7,417 7,529 7,660	79.6 79.3 79.0	75.1 74.9 74.7	5.7 5.6 5.4	20.4 20.7 21.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,452 36,473 36,493	28,734 28,759 28,694	27,252 27,279 27,192	1,481 1,479 1,501	7,718 7,714 7,799	78.8 78.8 78.6	74.8 74.8 74.5	5.2 5.1 5.2	21.2 21.2 21.4
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	36,514 36,534 36,554	28,660 28,684 28,643	27,161 27,220 27,253	1,499 1,464 1,390	7,853 7,850 7,911	78.5 78.5 78.4	74.4 74.5 74.6	5.2 5.1 4.9	21.5 21.5 21.6
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	36,575 36,595 36,615 36,631	28,705 28,791 29,000 29,022	27,271 27,305 27,436	1,434 1,486 1,563	7,870 7,804 7,615	78.5 78.7 79.2	74.6 74.6 74.9	5.0 5.2 5.4	21.5 21.3 20.8
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,646 36,662 36,677	29,022 28,969 28,941 28,905	27,447 27,425 27,425 27,420	1,574 1,544 1,516 1,486	7,609 7,676 7,721	79.2 79.1 78.9	74.9 74.8 74.8	5.4 5.3 5.2	20.8 20.9 21.1
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	225 0.6	172 0.6	167 0.6	4 0.3	7,772 53 0.7	78.8	74.8	5.1	0.0

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

 ${\it Note:} Relationship \, between \, columns: \, 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.$

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All 1	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGSM	матт	MGTN	мдто	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,657 22,754 22,917	16,434 16,483 16,401 16,187 16,021 16,000 16,009 16,052 16,098 16,096 16,234 16,327 16,318	15,219 15,318 14,887 14,322 14,035 14,173 14,397 14,503 14,792 14,999 15,138 15,336 15,459	1,215 1,165 1,514 1,886 1,986 1,612 1,549 1,306 1,098 1,095 991 859	5,272 5,318 5,470 5,737 5,964 6,050 6,146 6,230 6,314 6,450 6,423 6,423 6,423 6,600	75.7 75.6 75.0 73.8 72.9 72.6 72.3 72.0 71.8 71.4 71.6	70.1- 70.3 68.1 65.3 63.8 64.3 65.0 65.1 66.0 66.5 66.8 67.4	7.4 7.1 9.2 11.5 12.4 11.4 10.1 9.6 8.1 6.8 6.7 6.1 5.3	24.3 24.4 25.0 26.2 27.1 27.7 28.0 28.2 28.6 28.4 28.8
3-month averages Oct-Dec 1999 Nov 99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,714 22,722 22,730	16,376 16,368 16,289	15,369 15,324 15,264	1,008 1,044 1,026	6,338 6,354 6,441	72.1 72.0 71.7	67.7 67.4 67.2	6.2 6.4 6.3	27.9 28.0 28.0
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	28.2
May-Jul	22,770	16,365	15,414	950	6,405	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,778	16,468	15,491	977	6,310	72.3	68.0	5.9	27.
Jul-Sep	22,811	16,502	15,525	977	6,309	72.3	68.1	5.9	27.
Aug-Oct	22,823	16,458	15,497	960	6,366	72.1	67.9	5.8	27.
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,837	16,392	15,461	931	6,445	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,850 22,864 22,877	16,390 16,403 16,373	15,478 15,474 15,421	912 929 952	6,460 6,461 6,504	71.7 71.7 71.6	67.7 67.7 67.4	5.6 5.7 5.8	28. 28. 28.4
Jan-Mar 2001	22,890	16,358	15,422	936	6,533	71.5	67.4	5.7	28 3
Feb-Apr	22,904	16,345	15,441	904	6,559	71.4	67.4	5.5	28 3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	28 3
Apr-Jun	22,931	16,347	15,458	889	6,584	71.3	67.4	5.4	28
May-Jul	22,944	16,428	15,508	920	6,516	71.6	67.6	5.6	28
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,957	16,577	15,613	963	6,381	72.2	68.0	5.8	27
Jul-Sep	22,969	16,596	15,638	957	6,374	72.3	68.1	5.8	27 /
Aug-Oct	22,981	16,542	15,601	941	6,439	72.0	67.9	5.7	28 /
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,993	16,500	15,585	915	6,493	71.8	67.8	5.5	28 /
Oct-Dec	23,005	16,494	15,583	911	6,510	71.7	67.7	5.5	28
Over last 12 months Per cent	155 0.7	104 0.6	105 0.7	0 0.0	50 0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 1999 2000	YBTG 18,242 18,312 18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,943 19,020 19,155	YBSX 16.117 16.175 16.099 15.871 15.754 15.725 15.713 15.776 15.818 15.813 15.937 16.034	YBSR 14,927 15,027 14,603 14,021 13,780 14,109 14,109 14,1238 14,523 14,725 14,851 15,049 15,194	YBSU 1,189 1,148 1,496 1,850 1,974 1,816 1,604 1,538 1,294 1,088 1,086 984 851	2.126 2.136 2.251 2.511 2.661 2.735 2.828 2.866 2.926 3.038 3.006 2.987 3.110	88.3 88.3 87.7 86.3 85.6 85.2 84.7 84.6 84.4 83.9 84.1 84.3	81.8 82.1 79.6 76.3 74.8 75.3 76.1 76.4 77.5 78.1 78.4 79.3	7.4 7.1 9.3 11.5 11.5 10.2 9.7 8.2 6.9 6.8 6.1 1.5.3	11 11 11 12 12 13 14 14 14 15 15 16 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
3-month averages Oct-Dec 1999 Nov 99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	18,989 18,995 19,001	16,079 16,076 16,001	15,078 15,040 14,981	1,001 1,037 1,020	2,910 2,919 3,000	84.7 84.6 84.2	79.4 79.2 78.8	6.2 6.4 6.4	15.4 15.4 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.
May-Jul	19,032	16,075	15,134	942	2,957	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,184	15,214	970	2,854	85.0	79.9	6.0	15.
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,224	15,252	972	2,844	85.1	80.0	6.0	14.5
Aug-Oct	19,078	16,175	15,221	955	2,903	84.8	79.8	5.9	15.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,089	16,107	15,184	923	2,982	84.4	79.5	5.7	15.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,100 19,111 19,122	16,111 16,131 16,100	15,208 15,211 15,157	903 920 943	2,989 2,980 3,022	84.4 84.4 84.2	79.6 79.6 79.3	5.6 5.7 5.9	15.0 15.0 15.0
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	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,188	16,292	15,335	956	2,896	84.9	79.9	5.9	15.
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	84.6	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 Per cent	122 0.6	80 0.5	79 0.5	0.2	41 1.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1

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

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

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

SIO Labour Market trends March 2002

NITED KINGDOM NOTSEASONALLY DJUSTED —	All	economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	inactivity rate (%)
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
emales aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTU	мсто	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
(Mar-May) 1990 1990 1990 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998	23,272 23,307 23,354 23,386 23,415 23,486 23,553 23,624 23,707 23,774 23,826 23,915	12,330 12,427 12,412 12,395 12,426 12,477 12,611 12,754 12,796 12,960 13,084	11,470 11,617 11,512 11,491 11,476 11,544 11,629 11,820 12,022 12,117 12,304 12,457 12,607	860 809 900 904 949 912 849 791 732 679 657 628 546	10,942 10,880 10,942 10,992 10,989 10,983 11,009 10,942 10,871 10,911 10,813 10,742 10,762	53.0 53.3 53.1 53.0 53.1 53.1 53.1 53.5 54.0 54.0 54.5 54.9	49.3 49.8 49.3 49.1 49.0 49.3 49.5 50.2 50.9 51.1 51.8 52.3 52.7	7.0 6.5 7.2 7.3 7.3 6.8 6.3 5.7 5.3 4.8 4.2	47.0 46.7 46.9 47.0 46.9 46.9 46.5 46.0 45.5 45.1
3-month averages Oct-Dec 1999 Nov 99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,805 23,810 23,814	13,147 13,095 13,093	12,488 12,443 12,430	660 652 664	10,658 10,715 10,721	55.2 55.0 55.0	52.5 52.3 52.2	5.0 5.0 5.1	44.8 45.0 45.0
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,818 23,822 23,826	13,111 13,107 13,084	12,423 12,442 12,457	688 665 628	10,707 10,715 10,742	55.0 55.0 54.9	52.2 52.2 52.3	5.2 5.1 4.8	45.0 45.0 45.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun Aug (Sum)	23,831 23,835 23,839	13,113 13,199 13,282	12,498 12,563 12,627	615 636 655	10,718 10,635 10,557	55.0 55.4 55.7	52.4 52.7 53.0	4.7 4.8 4.9	45.0 44.6 44.3
Jul-Sep Aug Oct Sec-Nov (Aut)	23,855 23,863 23,870	13,301 13,258 13,220	12,621 12,579 12,575	680 678 644	10,554 10,605 10,650	55.8 55.6 55.4	52.9 52.7 52.7	5.1 5.1 4.9	44.2 44.4 44.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,877 23,884 23,892	13,178 13,182 13,143	12,590 12,613 12,576	588 569 568	10,699 10,703 10,749	55.2 55.2 55.0	52.7 52.8 52.6	4.5 4.3 4.3	44.8 44.8 45.0
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar May (Spr)	23,899 23,907 23,915	13,123 13,163 13,153	12,540 12,586 12,607	583 577 546	10,777 10,744 10,762	54.9 55.1 55.0	52.5 52.6 52.7	4.4 4.4 4.2	45.1 44.9 45.0
Apr Jun May Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,922 23,929 23,937	13,198 13,230 13,289	12,639 12,652 12,676	559 578 613	10,724 10,700 10,648	55.2 55.3 55.5	52.8 52.9 53.0	4.2 4.4 4.6	44.8 44.7 44.5
Jul Sep Aug Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,944 23,952 23,960	13,291 13,286 13,321	12,661 12,669 12,703	630 617 618	10,654 10,666 10,639	55.5 55.5 55.6	52.9 52.9 53.0	4.7 4.6 4.6	44.5 44.5 44.4
Oct-Dec Changes	23,967	13,309	12,719	590	10,658	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Over last 12 months Percent	91 0.4	131 1.0	129 1.0	2 0.4	-41 -0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3
emales aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YВТВ	MGUD	MGUJ		
1983 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1900 2000	16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,234 17,292 17,399	11,811 11,912 11,897 11,863 11,887 11,923 11,960 12,098 12,208 12,284 12,422 12,534 12,598	10,978 11,122 11,020 10,975 10,958 11,026 11,121 11,315 11,488 11,616 11,776 11,916 12,059	833 790 877 888 928 896 839 783 720 668 646 618 539	4,855 4,794 4,857 4,929 4,941 4,955 4,982 4,924 4,892 4,892 4,812 4,758 4,801	70.9 71.3 71.0 70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1 71.4 71.5 72.1 72.5 72.4	65.9 66.6 65.8 65.4 65.1 65.3 65.6 66.5 67.2 67.6 68.3 68.9	7.1 6.6 7.4 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.4 5.2 4.9	29.1 28.7 29.0 29.4 29.4 29.4 28.9 28.6 28.5 27.9 27.5 27.6
3-month averages Oct-Dec 1999 Nov 99 - Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,268 17,273 17,277	12,600 12,543 12,530	11,954 11,905 11,881	647 638 649	4,667 4,730 4,748	73.0 72.6 72.5	69.2 68.9 68.8	5.1 5.1 5.2	27.0 27.4 27.5
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,282 17,287 17,292	12,552 12,552 12,534	11,876 11,898 11,916	676 654 618	4,730 4,735 4,758	72.6 72.6 72.5	68.7 68.8 68.9	5.4 5.2 4.9	27.4 27.4 27.5
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,297 17,301 17,307	12,555 12,642 12,723	11,950 12,014 12,077	605 628 647	4,742 4,660 4,584	72.6 73.1 73.5	69.1 69.4 69.8	4:8 5.0 5.1	27.4 26.9 26.5
Jui-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,324 17,334 17,343	12,751 12,708 12,665	12,080 12,040 12,031	671 668 634	4,573 4,626 4,678	73.6 . 73.3 73.0	69.7 69.5 69.4	5.3 5.3 5.0	26.4 26.7 27.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,352 17,362 17,371	12,623 12,627 12,594	12,044 12,068 12,036	579 559 558	4,729 4,734 4,777	72.7 72.7 72.5	69.4 69.5 69.3	4.6 4.4 4.4	27.3 27.3 27.5
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,380 17,389 17,399	12,570 12,609 12,598	11,997 12,041 12,059	573 568 539	4,810 4,780 4,801	72.3 72.5 72.4	69.0 69.2 69.3	4.6 4.5 4.3	27.7 27.5 27.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,408 17,418 17,427	12,639 12,654 12,708	12,087 12,080 12,101	553 574 607	4,769 4,764 4,719	72.6 72.6 72.9	69.4 69.4 69.4	4.4 4.5 4.8	27.4 27.4 27.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	17,434 17,441 17,448	12,713 12,713 12,734	12,090 12,104 12,126	623 609 608	4,721 4,728 4,714	72.9 72.9 73.0	69.3 69.4 69.5	4.9 4.8 4.8	27.1 27.1 27.0
Changes	17,455	12,714	12,132	581	4,741	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Over last 12 months Per cent	103 0.6	91 0.7	88 0.7	3 0.5	12 0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted A.1

Thousands

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

tionship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1;7=3/1;8=4/2;9=5/1.

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 than November to January. 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 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	<u>+</u> 208
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,546	<u>+</u> 51	34	<u>+</u> 54	-15	<u>+</u> 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 main Labour Force Survey has changed from June 2000. There will be more interview areas from which interviews will be selected. In the short to (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 measured company to the company and company to the comp (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 measured of employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity (expected to be no bigger than 4 per cent), as the survey methodology switches from the survey methodology switches from the increase in the number of interview areas. After that period there will be a decrease in those standard errors because of the increase in the number of interview are 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 the levels, rates or changes in LFS data; there will only be an impact on the levels. standard errors. For more information see article by Dave Elliot in the July 2000 edition of the ONS Survey Methodology Bulletin, or contact Adran

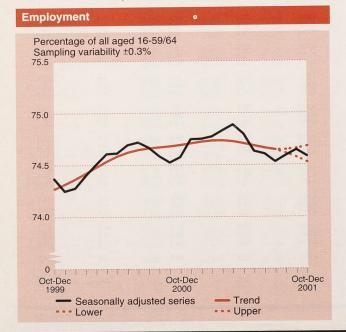
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

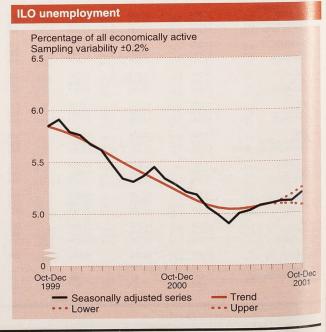
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are show in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this case,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





LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOMa	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-nionth averages Oct-Dec 1993 Nov93-Jan 93 Dec 93-Feb 94	25,645 25,669 25,696	70.5 70.5 70.6	2,921 2,903 2,882	10.2 10.2 10.1
Jan-Mar 1994 Feb-Apr Mei-May Apr-Jun Mey-Jul Jun-Aug Jun-Sep Aun-Oct Sep-Nov Oct Oec Nov 94-Jan 95 Des 94-Feb 95	25,724 25,753 25,780 25,807 25,833 25,858 25,982 25,905 25,928 25,976 26,002	70.6 70.7 70.8 70.8 70.9 70.9 71.0 71.0 71.1 71.1	2,859 2,833 2,806 2,778 2,748 2,717 2,684 2,650 2,618 2,589 2,566 2,548	100 9.9 9.8 9.7 9.6 9.5 9.4 9.3 9.2 9.1 9.0 8.9
Jan-Mar 1995 Feo Apr Mar-May Ara, lun Mar-Aug Ud-Aug Ud-Sep Bay-Oct Sey-Nov C-Dec W 95-Jan 96 S-95-Feb 96	26,030 26,061 26,094 26,163 26,163 26,197 26,231 26,262 26,290 26,315 26,353	71.2 71.3 71.4 71.4 71.5 71.6 71.7 71.7 71.8 71.8 71.8	2,534 2,523 2,513 2,504 2,495 2,479 2,479 2,470 2,460 2,449 2,437 2,437	8.9 8.8 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.5 8.5
ia Mar 1996 Fee Apr de May ap Jun de Jul ur Aug ur Aug ur Ese Nov De Dec Dec 36-Feb 97	26,369 26,384 26,400 26,419 26,443 26,473 26,510 26,553 26,602 26,655 26,710 26,767	71.8 71.9 71.9 71.9 72.0 72.1 72.2 72.3 72.4 72.5 72.6	2,412 2,399 2,386 2,372 2,358 2,343 2,327 2,308 2,286 2,259 2,229 2,197	8.4 8.3 8.2 8.2 8.1 8.1 8.0 7.9 7.8 7.7
an Mar 1997 eb Apr tas May ps lun tas Jul ur Aug ul Sep us Oct es Nov cb Dec cb 97-Jan 98	26,822 26,874 26,921 26,962 26,999 27,030 27,057 27,081 27,101 27,121 27,140 27,162	72.7 72.8 72.9 73.0 73.0 73.1 73.1 73.2 73.2 73.2 73.2 73.3 73.3	2,164 2,132 2,100 2,069 2,039 2,010 1,981 1,952 1,924 1,898 1,877 1,860	7.5 7.3 7.2 7.1 7.0 6.9 6.8 6.7 6.6 6.5 6.5
an Mar1998 et: Apr las-May pp Jun las-Jul un-Aug ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov et-Dec ec-98-Feb 99	27,185 27,211 27,238 27,268 27,300 27,334 27,369 27,403 27,496 27,492 27,514	73.4 73.4 73.5 73.5 73.6 73.6 73.7 73.8 73.8 73.9 73.9	1,848 1,840 1,834 1,831 1,829 1,826 1,826 1,825 1,823 1,821 1,820 1,837	6.4 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2
an-Mar 1999 eb Apr eb Apr pr-Jul n-Aug ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov ct-Dec ec 99-Feb 2000	27,534 27,553 27,571 27,592 27,614 27,667 27,664 27,722 27,749 27,777 27,806	73.9 74.0 74.0 74.0 74.1 74.1 74.1 74.2 74.2 74.3 74.4	1,813 1,806 1,796 1,794 1,771 1,759 1,749 1,749 1,742 1,732 1,724 1,715	6.2 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.0 6.0 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.8
an-Mar 2000 eb-Apr lar-May pr-Jun lay-Jul Ji-Sep ug-Oct eg-Nov et-Dec ve2000-Jan 2001 ec 2000-Feb 2001	27,837 27,867 27,896 27,924 27,948 27,948 27,986 28,003 28,003 28,005 28,038 28,057	74.4 74.5 74.5 74.6 74.6 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7	1,691 1,676 1,659 1,642 1,625 1,609 1,594 1,578 1,562 1,542	5.7 5.7 5.6 5.6 5.5 5.4 5.4 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.2
an-Mar 2001 reb-Apr Mar-May pry-Jun May-Jul un-Aug ul-Sep ug-Oct psp-Noy Oct-Dec 2001	28,098 28,117 28,133 28,148 28,162 28,175 28,189 28,204 28,218	74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.7 74.6 74.6	1,512 1,500 1,492 1,488 1,490 1,495 1,502 1,511 1,520 1,529 1,539	5.1 5.1 5.0 5.0 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1

Frend 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

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

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 amployment, 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

March 2002 Labour Market trends

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED	KINGDOM	Workforcejobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1999	September	29,106	15,612	13,495
1000	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 counta					
		Levels			Rates (%)b		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
B. G.	Service	BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
001	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
	Aprilc	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
	Junec	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	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
	DecembercR	961.9	729.5	232.4	3.2	4.5	1.7
002	January P	951.3	721.6	229.7	3.2	4.4	1.7
hange	on month	-10.6	-7.9	-2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-1.1	-1.1	-1.2			
hange	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 ea	rnings	UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^e
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level
te in		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW
2000	December R	128.3	4.5	2001	January February	224.9 233.2
2001	January R	128.0	4.5		March	232.8
	February R	131.0	5.3			
	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

Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.

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.

Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the restare four-week periods.

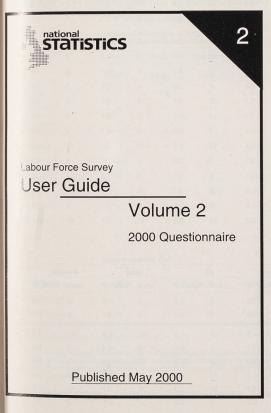
The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.

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 form local Jobcentre 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.

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ousands, seasonall	yadjusted

1	otal aged 6 and over		Economi	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL		oloyment		
Government	All	А	II	Male	Female	A	II	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al	1	Ma	ale	Fer	nale
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	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		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 Irelar		750	71.1	424	326	705	66.7	393	72.7	312	60.3	46	6.1	32	7.5	14	4.3
United Kingdo		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	608	4.6

Change on quarter^c

1	Total aged 6 and over		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unemp	oloyment		
Government	All	A		Male	Female	Al	1	Ma	-	Fen	nale	All		Ma	ale	Fem	ale
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
lorth 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
lorth 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
orkshire 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
ast 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
Vest 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
ondon	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
Vales	2	4	0.3	-2	7	-3	0.0	-1	-0.1	-2	0.1	7	0.5	-1	-0.1	8	1.3
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 Irelan	id 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 Kingd	om 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

Tota 16 ar	al aged		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	oloyment				IL	O unemp	oloyment		
Government	All	A		Male	Female	А	II	Ma	ile	Fen	nale	All		Ma	ale	Fem	ale
Office Regions	Level	_	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	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
lorth 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
orkshire 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		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.

 $\textit{Note:} \textbf{The Labour Force Survey} \ is \ a survey \ of the population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS \ accommodation.$

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 1 1 Regional summary Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Em	ployer surve	ys		Bene	fits Agency ac	Iministrative s	ystem		Employment :	Service admini	strative systen
		kforce jobs (S asonally adjus	eptember 2001); sted		CI	aimant count	(January 200	2)		Jobcentre v	acancies ^{d,f} (Ja	nuary 2002)
	All	Male	Female		All	Ma	ile	Fem	nale			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Forth 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			
/o kshire and the Humber	2,322	1,222	1,100	90.8	3.7	70.1	5.3	20.7	1.9			
astMidlands	1,973	1,059	914	59.5	3.0	44.0	4.1	15.5	1.7			
Vest Midlands	2,580	1,391	1,189	95.6	3.6	73.0	5.0	22.6	1.9			
	2,556	1,398	1,157	54.5	2.1	40.0	2.8	14.5	1.2			
adon	4,591	2,527	2,064	162.3	3.5	117.7	4.6	44.6	2.1			
oth East	4,093	2,203	1,889	66.8	1.6	49.6	2.2	17.2	0.9			
with West	2,413	1,274	1,139	50.1	2.0	37.1	2.7	13.0	1.2			
pland	24,827	13,348	11,479	762.0	3.0	575.4	4.1	186.6	1.6			
Lies	1,226	632	594	47.8	3.7	37.1	5.4	10.7	1.7			
roland	2,461	1,247	1,214	103.6	4.1	80.4	5.9	23.2	2.0			
eat Britain	28,514	15,227	13,287	913.4	3.1	692.9	4.3	220.5	1.6			
them Ireland	752	406	346	37.9	4.8	28.7	6.5	9.2	2.7			
ed 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)

	Emp	ployer survey	rs .		Bene	fits Agency ac	Iministratives	ystem	1	Employment S	Service admin	istrative systen
	Civilian wo June 2001);	rkforce jobs (not seasonal	change on ly adjusted		Claima	nt count (cha		Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (change on December 2001)				
	All	Male	Female		All	Ma	ale	Fer	male			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
No th East	-12	-6	-6	-1.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1			
Na 4h West	9	23	-14	-1.7	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	-1	1	-2	-1.5	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.0			
estMidlands	1	4	-3	-1.6	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
West Midlands	34	7	27	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.0			
	-18	1	-19	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0			
London	11	2	9	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
South East	-34	17	-52	-0.9	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0			
South West	5	0	5	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
England	53	53	0	-8.4	0.0	-6.4	0.0	-2.0	0.0			
Wales	-8	-25	17	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.0			
Scotland	-14	-30	16	-1.1	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.0			
Great Britain	31	-2	33	-10.3	0.0	-7.6	0.0	-2.7	0.0			
Northern Ireland	2	1	1	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0			
United Kingdom	33	-1	34	-10.6	0.0	-7.9	0.0	-2.7	0.0			

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

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

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, HIM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-1999 for 1999 and 2000 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

See footnote e in Table A3.

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: October to December 2001

1	Employment level (000s)	unemployment level (000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 12	± 35	± 36	±1.8%	±1.0%
North West	± 59	± 18	± 58	± 58	±1.1%	±0.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 47	± 15	± 46	± 45	±1.2%	±0.6%
East Midlands	± 42	±13	± 43	± 40	±1.3%	±0.6%
WestMidlands	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 45	±1.2%	±0.6%
East	± 47	± 14	± 46	± 42	±1.0%	±0.5%
London	± 59	± 23	± 57	± 56	±1.1%	±0.6%
SouthEast	± 57	± 16	± 56	±51	±0.8%	±0.4%
South West Wales	± 46	± 12	± 46	± 43	±1.1%	±0.5%
	± 37	± 12	± 36	± 38	±1.7%	±0.9%
Scotland	± 47	± 16	± 45	± 44	±1.2%	±0.6%

The Labour Force Survey data in table A.11 are based on statistical samples and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If many samples were drawn, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in this table represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. It is represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. It is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*. Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey, the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed, from June 2000. temporarily increasing standard errors

2000, temporarily increasing standard errors. See technical note, pS12.

JNITED		A	II in employme	nt		Total wo	rkers	Employ	/ees		nds, seasonal	
NITED IINGDOM	Total workers	Employees	Self- employed		Government- supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Parttime	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Workers with second jobs
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	УСВН	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
pring quarters Mar-May) 1993	25,568 25,780	21,877 21,998	3,186 3,303	150 145	355 335	19,473 19,526	6,095 6,255	16,667 16,648	5,210 5,350	2,604 2,692	582 611	1,042 1,149
94 95 96	26,100 26,412	22,312 22,730 23,218	3,364 3,304	139 127 118	284 250 222	19,794 19,866 20,219	6,306 6,546 6,697	16,882 17.043	5,431 5,688 5,827	2,734 2,656 2,668	630 649 690	1,293 1,29 1,25
997 998 999	26,916 27,227 27,560	23,657 24,084	3,358 3,290 3,214	102 101	178 162	20,473 20,718	6,755 6,843	17,392 17,773 18,084	5,885 6,000 6,104	2,571 2,523 2,465	719 690 694	1,19 1,28 1,19
000 001	27,913 28,180	24,497 24,760	3,160 3,171	108	148 153	20,967 21,161	6,946 7,020	18,393 18,544	6,104 6,215	2,465 2,513	658	1,18
month averages ct-Dec 2000	28,001 28,075	24,622 24,667	3,144 3,167	102 101	132 140	20,997 21,039	7,003 7,035	18,427 18,443	6,196 6,224	2,474 2,495	670 672	1,19 1,20
ov 2000-Jan 2001 ec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,088	24,674	3,179	98	137	21,051 21,065	7,037 7,035	18,448 18,454	6,226 6,216	2,506 2,511	673 670	1,17
an-Mar 2001 eb-Apr Iar-May (Spr)	28,101 28,142 28,180	24,670 24,722 24,760	3,181 3,174 3,171	99 96 97	151 150 153	21,105 21,127 21,161	7,015 7,020	18,519 18,544	6,203 6,215	2,507 2,513	666 658	1,16 1,18
pr-Jun lay-Jul	28,175 28,155	24,773 24,756	3,161 3,157	95 95 95	146 147	21,158 21,148	7,018 7,007	18,545 18,547	6,228 6,209	2,512 2,499	648 658 658	1,18
un-Aug (Sum)	28,161 28,152	24,751 24,732	3,180 3,201	95 94	136 125	21,203 21,191	6,959 6,961	18,583 18,558	6,167 6,174	2,522 2,540	658 661	1,14
ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	28,179 28,227	24,732 24,778 24,821	3,193 3,183	93 101	115 122	21,206 21,225	6,973 7,001	18,590 18,624	6,188 6,197	2,530 2,510	663 672	1,12
Oct-Dec	28,232	24,808	3,197	104	123	21,213	7,019	18,610	6,198	2,512	684	1,1%
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	80 0.3	77 0.3	-4 -0.1	10 10.4	-2 -1.6	22 0.1	58 0.8	53 0.3	24 0.4	-28 -1.1	24 3.6	
Over last 12 months	231 0.8	186 0.8	53	2.0	-10 -7.4	215 1.0	16 0.2	184 1.0	0.0	38 1.6	14 2.2	-t-
Male Spring quarters	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	усво	YCBR	YCBU	YCE
Mar-May) 993	14,085	11,421	2,389 2,485	43 49	232 219	13,059 13,124	1,026	10,743 10,737	678 734	2,185 2,270	203 215	47
994 995 996	14,224 14,451 14,562	11,471 11,670 11,885	2,554 2,477	43 43	183 157	13,296 13,327	1,155 1,234 1,316	10,870 10,995 11,201	801 890 986	2,321 2,239 2,241	233 238 253	5 5
997 998 999	14,857 15,067 15,210	12,187 12,503 12,680	2,494 2,419 2,386	39 29 36	137 116 108	13,540 13,736 13,837	1,330 1,373	11,509 11,637	994 1,043	2,148 2,128 2,039	271 258 271	5
999 1000 1001	15,409 15,530	12,972 13,045	2,310 2,349	38 36	90	14,012 14,121	1,397 1,410	11,909 11,950	1,063 1,095	2,039 2,100	271 249	50
-month averages 0ct-Dec 2000	15,449	13,014	2,319 2,343	35	81 91	14,043 14,056	1,406 1,421	11,920 11,902	1,094 1,105	2,062 2,088	255	5/. 5
Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,476 15,484	13,007 12,999	2,359	38	89	14,054	1,430	11,886	1,113	2,103	256	40
an-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,508 15,518 15,530	13,011 13,023 13,045	2,362 2,360 2,349	37 37 36	98 98 100	14,071 14,097 14,121	1,437 1,421 1,410	11,924 11,950	1,099 1,095	2,110 2,105 2,100	255 249	4 4
Apr-Jun May-Jul	15,504 15,503	13,036 13,039	2,335 2,332	34 32	100	14,108 14,098	1,396 1,405	11,946 11,947	1,090 1,092	2,092 2,080	252	4
Jul-Sep	15,526 15,533	13,049 13,044	2,355 2,375	32	90	14,120 14,122	1,406 1,411	11,955	1,094	2,100 2,120	256	4.
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,531 15,554	13,054 13,076	2,375 2,368	30	73	14,115 14,118	1,417 1,436	11,942 11,957	1,111	2,117 2,102	266	4
Oct-Dec	15,555	13,058	2,385	34	78	14,100	1,455	11,936	1,122	2,105		4
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	22 0.1	14 0.1	9 0.4	10.8		- 22 -0.2	44 3.1	-5 0.0	19 1.7	-15 -0.7	24 9.4	. (
Over last 12 months Per cent	106 0.7	44 0.3	66 2.8	-1 -2.5	-3	57 0.4	49 3.5	15 0.1	29 2.6	43	23 9.1	-7
Female	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV		YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCE
Spring quarters Mar-May) 1993	11,483	10,456 10,527	797	107	123	6,414 6,402	5,069 5,154	5,924 5,911	4,532 4,616	418 421	396	5 6
994 1995 1996	11,556 11,649 11,850	10,642 10,845	817 810 828	96 96 84	101	6,498 6,539	5,151 5,311	6,012 6,047	4,630 4,798	413 417	397	7 7 7
1997 1998 1999	12,060 12,160 12,350	11,032 11,155 11,404	864 871 828	84 80 72 64	84 2 62 4 54	6,679 6,736 6,881	5,381 5,424 5,469	6,191 6,264 6,447	4,841 4,891 4,957	427 423 398	448	6
1999 2000 2001	12,504 12,650	11,526 11,715	850 823	64 7' 60	62 4 54 58 53	6,955 7,040	5,549 5,610	6,485 6,595	5,041 5,120	427	423	6
B-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,551 12,598 12,604	11,608 11,660 11,675	825 824 820	6. 6. 6.	5 49	6,954 6,984 6,997	5,597 5,615 5,607	6,506 6,541 6,561	5,102 5,120 5,113	412 407 403	417	6 6 6
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,593 12,624 12,650		819 813 823	6 5 6	2 53	6,994 7,030 7,040	5,599 5,594 5,610	6,561 6,595 6,595	5,099 5,104 5,120	40: 40: 41:	412 410	6666
Apr-Jun May-Jul	12,671 12,652	11,737 11,717 11,702	825 825 825	6 6 6	3 47	7,050 7,050 7,083	5,622 5,601 5,552	6,599 6,600 6,628	5,138 5,117 5,073	42 41: 42:	406	6
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	12,635 12,619	11.688	826	6	4 42	7,069	5,550 5,556	6,617 6,648	5,071 5,076	42 41:	1 405	6666
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,648 12,673	11,745	818 815	6	3 45	7,092 7,107	5,566	6,666	5,079	40	3 406	6
Oct-Dec	12,677	11,750	812	7	0 45	7,113	5,564	6,675	5,076	40		
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	58 0.5	62 0.5	-14 -1.7	10.	6 3 2 7.6	44 0.6	0.3	57 0.9	5 0.1	-1 -3.	1 -0.1	(
Over last 12 months Per cent	125 1.0		-13 -1.6	4.	3 -7 6 -12.8	158 2.3	-33 -0.6	168 2.6	-26 -0.5	-1.		-1

	time)	working part	d (reasons for	self-employed	ployees and	Part-time em		ting)	mporary work	reasons for te	y employees (Temporar	
	Student or at school	III or disabled	Did not want full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Could not find full-time job	Total	Some other reason	Had a contract with period of training	Did not want permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Could not find permanent job	Total as % of all employees	otal
	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	ACD1	YCDG	YCDD	YCDA	YCCX	YCCU	YCCR	YCCO	YCCL	YCCI	YCCF	YCCC	CBZ
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	598 675 735 858 948 969 990 1,059 1,067	87 89 92 85 91 112 119 124 141	4,300 4,355 4,398 4,579 4,660 4,742 4,878 4,942 5,033	13.9 14.1 13.8 12.9 12.6 11.8 10.5 9.9 9.2	808 841 835 814 818 781 703 673 633	5,792 5,961 6,060 6,337 6,516 6,604 6,690 6,798 6,874	346 365 377 430 464 480 458 537 631	81 98 92 86 99 98 113 102 93	361 402 457 472 543 535 541 558 522	42.0 42.0 43.2 40.9 38.3 36.2 35.2 30.8 27.8	569 626 705 684 685 632 603 532 480	6.2 6.8 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.4 7.1 7.1	1,357 1,492 1,631 1,671 1,791 1,745 1,715 1,729 1,726
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Wi	1,049 1,068 1,075	131 134 127	5,026 5,048 5,066	9.6 9.4 9.1	660 646 630	6,865 6,896 6,899	569 573 577	105 106 105	542 538 555	28.1 28.1 27.3	474 475 465	6.9 6.9 6.9	, 689 ,692 ,702
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,077 1,064 1,067	129 134 141	5,044 5,042 5,033	9.2 9.2 9.2	636 630 633	6,886 6,869 6,874	597 619 631	102 103 93	541 541 522	27.5 27.1 27.8	469 470 480	6.9 7.0 7.0	,710 ,733 ,726
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,063 1,060 1,062	145 139 141	5,049 5,059 5,031	9.0 8.9 8.7	621 608 591	6,877 6,867 6,825	633 631 624	101 95 95	519 504 477	27.5 26.6 26.0	474 446 420	7.0 6.8 6.5	,727 ,676 ,617
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,067 1,068 1,061	135 132 131	5,045 5,061 5,085	8.6 8.6 8.6	588 590 593	6,835 6,851 6,870	622 646 632	97 104 107	485 484 500	25.3 25.4 25.1	408 421 416	6.5 6.7 6.7	,611 ,655 ,655
Oct-Dec Changes	1,082	132	5,089	8.4	579	6,882	622	101	489	25.7	420	6.6	631
Over last 3 months Percent	15 1.4	-3 -2.1	44 0.9	-0.2	-9 -1.5	47 0.7	0.0	3.9	0.8	0.4	12 2.9	0.1	20 1.2
Over last 12 month Percent	34 3.2	0.8	63 1.3	-1.2	- 81 -12.3	17 0.2	54 9.4	-4	-53 -9.8	-2.3	-54 -11.4	-0.3	-58 -3.4
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDK	YCDH	YCDE	YCDB	YCCY	YCCV	YCCS	YCCP	YCCM	YCCJ	YCCG	YCCD	CCA
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	248 302 328 384 415 426 428 462 461	29 31 32 29 42 46 40 47 52	336 350 387 420 476 490 548 558 587	30.4 28.0 27.8 26.1 24.7 23.9 21.8 20.0 18.2	267 266 288 294 306 303 284 267 244	881 948 1,034 1,127 1,238 1,264 1,301 1,334 1,344	159 168 170 187 209 208 207 236 283	44 46 55 51 56 53 66 57 54	110 131 155 158 203 192 217 219 210	48.4 48.1 50.1 47.4 43.7 42.5 40.5 36.3 32.1	294 320 382 357 362 335 334 292 259	5.3 5.8 6.5 6.3 6.8 6.3 6.5 6.2	607 665 762 753 829 788 824 805 805
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (W	447 457 465	46 50 46	589 591 601	19.8 19.2 18.7	268 261 256	1,350 1,360 1,369	248 248 255	59 60 63	212 214 223	33.3 33.5 32.0	259 264 255 .	6.0 6.0 6.1	777 786 796
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	473 462 461	47 49 52	598 593 587	18.3 18.4 18.2	251 250 244	1,370 1,354 1,344	270 278 283	62 65 54	215 214 210	31.6 31.4 32.1	253 254 259	6.1 6.2 6.2	799 811 805
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	454 457 465	56 53 55	592 605 605	17.4 17.0 16.6	232 228 225	1,333 1,343 1,350	278 282 281	59 54 53	209 209 200	31.4 29.7 29.0	250 231 218	6.1 6.0 5.8	796 776 751
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	473 477 474	56 58 58	613 612 618	16.0 16.2 17.0	218 222 235	1,359 1,369 1,385	294 304 297	52 57 56	200 197 202	27.9 27.9 28.9	212 215 226	5.8 5.9 6.0	758 773 782
Oct-Dec	489	60	620	16.6	233	1,402	284	55	201	30.2	234	5.9	774
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	16 3.4	5 8.3	8 1.2	0.5	14 6.6	43 3.2	-10 -3.4	2 4.5	0.6	2.3	22 10.6	0.1	16 2.1
Over last 12 month Percent	42 9.3	15 31.6	31 5.3	-3.3	-35 -13.2	52 3.9	37 14.8	-5 -7.6	-11 -5.1	-3.0	-25 -9.5	0.0	-3 -0.4
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDL	YCDI	YCDF	YCDC	YCCZ	YCCW	YCCT	YCCQ	YCCN	YCCK	ҮССН	YCCE	CCB
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	349 373 407 474 532 543 561 597 606	58 59 60 56 49 67 79 76 89	3,964 4,005 4,012 4,159 4,184 4,251 4,330 4,384 4,446	11.0 11.5 10.9 10.0 9.7 9.0 7.8 7.4 7.0	540 575 547 520 512 478 420 406 389	4,911 5,012 5,026 5,209 5,278 5,339 5,390 5,464 5,530	187 197 207 242 255 272 250 301 348	37 53 37 36 43 45 47 44 39	251 271 303 313 340 343 324 339 313	36.8 37.1 37.1 35.6 33.6 31.1 30.2 26.0 24.1	276 307 323 327 323 298 269 240 222	7.2 7.9 8.2 8.5 8.7 8.6 7.8 8.0 7.9	750 827 869 918 961 957 891 924 921
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Wi	601 610 610	85 84 81	4,437 4,457 4,465	7.1 7.0 6.8	392 385 374	5,515 5,536 5,530	321 324 322	45 46 43	330 324 332	23.6 23.3 23.1	215 211 210	7.8 7.8 7.8	911 906 906
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	605 602 606	81 84 89	4,446 4,448 4,446	7.0 6.9 7.0	385 380 389	5,516 5,515 5,530	327 341 348	40 38 39	326 328 313	23.8 23.4 24.1	217 216 222	7.8 7.9 7.9	910 923 921
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	609 603 597	89 86 86	4,457 4,454 4,426	7.0 6.9 6.7	389 380 366	5,544 5,523 5,475	355 349 343	42 41 42	310 294 278	24.0 23.9 23.4	224 215 203	7.9 7.7 7.4	930 900 865
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	595 591 586	79 74 73	4,432 4,449 4,467	6.8 6.7 6.5	370 369 358	5,476 5,482 5,485	328 343 335	44 47 50	285 287 297	23.0 23.3 21.8	196 205 190	7.3 7.5 7.4	853 883 873
Oct-Dec	594	72	4,469	6.3	346	5,480	338	46	287	21.6	185	7.3	857
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-1 -0.2	-7 -9.4	37 0.8	-0.4	-24 -6.4	5 0.1	10 3.1	3.2	1.0	-1.3	-10 -5.3	0.0	4 0.5
Over last 12 months	-8 -1.3	-13 -15.8	32 0.7	-0.8	-46 -11.6	- 35 -0.6	17 5.3	1.3	- 42 -12.8	-2.0	-30 -13.8	-0.6	-54 -6.0

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 = 15/13; 22 = 21/20.

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

INITED	Allaged		40.47	10.04	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
KINGDOM	over16	16-59/64	16-17 3	<u>18-24</u> 4	5	6	7	8
	MGRZ	YBSE	УВТО	YBTR	YВТU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)				0.000	6 907	9,202	4,576	769
1993 1994	25,568 25,780 26,100	24,799 25,002 25,308	576 584 607	3,638 3,491 3,390	6,807 6,932 7,048	9,312 9,463	4,684 4,799	778 792
1995 1996 1997	26,412 26,916	25,645 26,118	660 699	3,345 3,295	7,091 7,247 7,225	9,645 9,724 9,874	4,905 5,154 5,400	767 798 770
1998 1999	27,227 27,560 27,913	26,457 26,750 27,092	695 678 674	3,263 3,273 3,340	7,156 7,036	10,054 10,298	5,589 5,744	811 822
2000 2001	28,180	27,374	665	3,363	6,873	10,518	5,955	807
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,001 28,075	27,184 27,262	654 667	3,322 3,341	6,942 6,938	10,429 10,459	5,836 5,857	817 813
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,088	27,278	659 662	3,330 3,336	6,923	10,482	5,884 5,904	809 799
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28,101 28,142 28,180	27,302 27,338 27,374	665 665	3,352 3,363	6,882 6,873	10,508 10,518	5,932 5,955	804 807
Apr-Jun May-Jul	28,175 28,155	27,357 27,311	661 655	3,399 3,382	6,847 6,811	10,500 10,513	5,950 5,949	819 844
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,161 28,152	27,311 27,316 27,300	649 654	3,391 3,372	6,781 6,757	10,522 10,553	5,973 5,963	845 851
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,179 28,227	27,334 27,365	666 670	3,392 3,412	6,756 6,733	10,548 10,550	5,973 5,999	. 845 861
Oct-Dec	28,232	27,354	669	3,415	6,698	10,562	6,009	877
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	80 0.3	54 0.2	15 2.3	43 1.3	-59 -0.9	10 0.1	46 0.8	26 3.0
Over last 12 months	231	171	15 2.3	92 2.8	-244 -3.5	134 1.3	173 3.0	60 7.4
Per cent Male	0.8 MGSA	0.6 YBSF	УВТР	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1993 1994 1995	14,065 14,224 14,451	13,960 14,163	298 306	1,854 1,811	3,932 4,002	5,037 5,148	2,838 2,896	264 288
1996 1997	14,562 14,857	14,296 14,589	335 343	1,771 1,766 1,748	4,013 4,086 4,093	5,208 5,268 5,363	2,969 3,125 3,245	265 268 272
1998 1999 2000	15,067 15,210 15,409	14,795 14,925 15,126	. 346 335 336	1,752 1,791	4,025 3,962	5,363 5,459 5,616	3,355 3,421	285 283
2001	15,530	15,268	331	1,802	3,869	5,717	3,548	262
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001	15,449 15,476	15,177 15,208	325 331	1,784 1,792	3,902 3,898	5,684 5,693	3,482 3,494	272 268 269
Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001	15,484 15,508	15,215	325	1,790 1,790	3,889	5,703 5,718	3,509 3,524	259
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,518 15,530	15,249 15,257 15,268	334 331	1,794 1,802	3,875 3,869	5,718 5,717	3,535 3,548	261 262
Apr-Jun May-Jul	15,504 15,503	15,234 15,226	327 323	1,823 1,819	3,848 3,830	5,697 5,716	3,539 3,537	270 278 275
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	15,526 15,533	15,251 15.253	332 335	1,825 1,810	3,816 3,807	5,714 5,742 5,735	3,565 3,559	280
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,531 15,554	15,253 15,253 15,270	339 342	1,811 1,823	3,804 3,788	5,735 5,734	3,564 3,582	278 284
Oct-Dec	15,555	15,261	341	1,825	3,773	5,747	3,576	294
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	22 0.1	8 0.1	6 1.8	14 0.8	-34 -0.9	5 0.1	17 0.5	14 5.0
Over last 12 months Per cent	106 0.7	84 0.6	16 4.9	40 2.3	-129 -3.3	63 1.1	93 2.7	22 8.0
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994 1995	11,556 11,649	11,043 11,145	286 300	1,637 1,579 1,573	3,000 3,046 3,078	4,275 4,316 4,438	1,845 1,904 1,936	514 504 502
1996 1997 1998	11,850 12,060 12,160	11,348 11,530 11,662	324 356 349 343	1,529 1,515	3,161 3,132	4,455 4,511	2,029 2,155	530 498
1999 2000	12,350 12,504	11,825 11,966	343 338 334	1,521 1,549 1,560	3,131 3,074 3,004	4,594 4,682 4,801	2,235 2,323 2,407	526 538 544
2001 3-month averages	12,650	12,106						545
Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,551 12,598 12,604	12,006 12,054 12,063	329 336 334	1,538 1,548 1,540	3,041 3,041 3,034	4,745 4,766 4,779	2,353 2,363 2,375	545 545 541
Jan-Mar 2001	12,593	12,053	330 331	1,547 1,557	3,013 3,007	4,783 4,790	2,380	540 542
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,624 12,650	12,081 12,106	334	1,560	3,004	4,801	2,397 2,407	544
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,671 12,652 12,635	12,123 12,085 12,065	334 332 317	1,576 1,563 1,567	2,999 2,981 2,965	4,803 4,797 4,808	2,411 2,412 2,408	548 567 570
Jul-Sep	12,619	12,047	320	1,562	2,950 2,951	4,810	2,405 2,409	572 567
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,648 12,673	12,081 12,096	326 329	1,580 1,589	2,945	4,814 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 month Per cent	58 0.5	46 0.4	9 28	28 1.8	-25 -0.8	5 0.1	29 1.2	12 2.1
Over last 12 months	125 1.0	87 0.7	-1 -0.2	52 3.4	-115 -3.8	70 1.5	80 3.4	39 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

					Linplo	, mont rai	Per cent, sea	sonally adjusted
UNITED	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	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994 1995	56.7 57.2	70.8 71.3 71.9	45.0 45.1	63.7 64.2	74.7 75.6	79.0 79.4	62.4 63.0	7.7
1996 1997	57.6 58.5	72.9	46.4 47.9	65.8 66.6	75.9 78.0	79.7 80.0	63.5 64.5	7.8 7.5 7.8
1998 1999 2000	58.9 59.4 59.9	73.4 73.9 74.6	47.7 46.9 46.8	66.5 66.7 67.7	78.7 79.6 80.5	80.7 81.1 81.8	65.5 66.2 66.8	7.5 7.9 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 Nov 2000-Jan 2001	59.9 60.1	74.6 74.7	45.2 46.0	66.9 67.2	80.5 80.6	82.0 82.1	67.1 67.3	8.0 7.9
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001	60.1 60.1	74.7 74.8	45.4 45.5	67.0 67.0	80.6 80.5	82.1 82.2	67.5 67.6	7.9 7.8
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	60.1 60.2	74.8 74.9	45.6 45.5	67.3 67.4	80.5 80.5	82.1 82.1	67.9 68.0	7.8 7.8 7.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul	60.1 60.1	74.8 74.6	45.2 44.8	68.1 67.7	80.4 80.2	81.8 81.8	67.9 67.8	8.0 8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	60.1 60.0	74.6 74.5	44.3 44.5	67.8 67.3	80.0 79.9	81.7 81. 8	67.9 67.8	8.2 8.3
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.0 60.1	74.6 74.6	45.2 45.5	67.6 67.9	80.1 80.0	81.7 81.6	67.8 68.0	8.2 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	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	64.1	75.1	42.6	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	71
1994 1995	64.5 65.2	75.6 76.4	44.8 44.4	66.2 67.1	83.7 84.6	85.5 86.3	64.4 65.0	7.1 7.4 8.0
1996 1997	65.3 66.3	76.7 77.8	46.0 46.0	68.2 69.9	84.6 86.4	85.9 86.4	65.9 67.3	7.3 7.3 7.4 7.7
1998 1999	66.8 67.1	78.5 78.8	46.4 45.3	69.8 70.0	87.5 87.9	87.3 87.6	67.9 68.7	7.4 7.7
2000 2001	67.7 67.8	79.5 79.7	45.5 44.3	71.2 70.9	88.9 88.9	88.6 88.5	68.8 70.3	7.6 7.0
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000	67.6	79.5	43.8	70.5	88.7	88.6	69.4	7.3
Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	67.7 67.7	79.6 79.6	44.5 43.6	70.7 70.6	88.8 88.8	88.6 88.7	69.6 69.8	7.1 7.2
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	67.7 67.8 67.8	79.7 79.7 79.7	44.5 44.7 44.3	70.5 70.6 70.9	88.9 88.8 88.9	88.7 88.6 88.5	70.0 70.1 70.3	6.9 7.0 7.0
Apr-Jun	67.6	79.5	43.7	71.6	88.6	88.0	70.0	7.2
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.6 67.6	79.4 79.5	43.1 44.2	71.4 71.5	88.3 88.2	88.2 88.0	69.9 70.4	7.4 7.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.6 67.6 67.6	79.5 79.4 79.5	44.5 45.0 45.2	70.8 70.8 71.2	88.2 88.3 88.2	88.3 88.0 87.9	70.2 70.2	7.4 7.4
Oct-Dec	67.6	79.4	45.1	71.1	88.1	88.0	70.6 70.4	7.5 7.8
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.3
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.1	1.2	0.6	-0.7	-0.7	0.9	0.5
Female	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	49.0	65.2	44.3	62.0	65.0	72.6	58.6	7.8
1994 1995	49.3 49.6	65.4 65.8	45.2 45.9	61.1 61.2	65.6 66.4	72.6 72.4	59.5 60.3	7.8 7.7
1996 1997	50.3 51.0	66.7 67.4	46.7 50.0	63.3 63.2	67.0 69.2	73.5 73.6	60.2 60.6	7.8 7.7 7.7 7.7 8.1 7.6
1998 1999 2000	51.3 51.9 52.5	67.9 68.6	49.1 48.7	63.1 63.2	69.5 71.1	74.1 74.6	62.1 62.8	8.0
2001	52.5	69.2 69.6	48.1 46.8	64.0 63.8	71.7 71.9	74.9 75.5	63.9 64.9	8.2 8.4
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001	52.6 52.7	69.2	46.6	63.2	72.0	75.2	64.0	8.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	52.8	69.4 69.4	47.5 47.2	63.6 63.2	72.1 72.1	75.4 75.5	64.1 64.4	8.3 8.3
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	52.7 52.8 52.9	69.3 69.5 69.6	46.5 46.5 46.8	63.4 63.8 63.8	71.8 71.8 71.9	75.5 75.5 75.5	64.4 64.7 64.9	8.3 8.3 8.4
Apr-Jun May-Jul	53.0 52.9	69.6	46.8	64.4	71.9	75.5	64.9	8.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.8	69.4 69.2	46.5 44.4	63.8 63.9	71.7 71.4	75.3 75.3	64.8 64.6	8.7 8.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.7 52.8 52.9	69.1 69.3 69.3	44.6 45.4 45.7	63.7 64.3 64.5	71.3 71.5 71.5	75.3 75.2 75.2	64.4 64.5 64.6	8.8 8.7 8.9
Oct-Dec	52.9	69.3	45.6	64.5	71.2	75.1	65.0	9.0
Changes Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.3	0.1	-1.0	1.3	-0.8	-0.1	1.0	0.6
		Shading to participate the same	STANDARD STANDARD	Market Conse				S. STORY J. S.

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

	E - 55	Employ					Self- employment	HM Forces ^d	Government- supported traineese	Workforce jobs ^f
		Male		Female	1	All	jobs (with or without employees) ^c		traíneese	
	Mr. Lynn	All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b	M14		1	-	
UNITE	ED KINGDOM							2011	DVOT	1
	easonally adjusted	BCAE 12,415	1,555	BCAF 12,134	5,516	BCAD 24,549	BCAG 3,562	BCAH 211	DYCZ 153	DYDA 28,474
1998	Mar Jun	12,505	1,546	12,175	5,437	24,680	3,487	210	121 132	28,498
	Sep	12,654 12,652	1,522 1,607	12,251 12,323	5,407 5,868	24,905 24,975	3,504 3,484	209 210	127	28,749 26,796
	Dec							209	124	
1999	Mar Jun	12,633 12,719	1,628 1,664	12,267 12,378	5,860 5,888	24,900 25,097	3,467 3,513	208	123	28,700 28,941
	Sep	12,877	1,698	12,506	5,943	25,383	3,432	208 208	131 129	29,153
	Dec	12,919	1,680	12,598	6,008	25,517	3,424			29,278
2000	Mar	12,789	1,684	12,494 12,523	5,965 5,929	25,284 25,476	3,412 3,423	208 207	123 114	29,02 29,21
	Jun Sep	12,953 13,016	1,726 1,758	12,603	5,920	25,618	3,397	205	123	29,34
	Dec	13,134	1,778	12,674	6,016	25,809	3,392	206	121	20,52
2001	Mar	13,006	1,730	12,562	5,946	25,568	3,392	206	114	20,27
	Jun	13,072	1,757	12,624	5,969 6,018	25,696 25,767	3,426 3,403	204	110 96	29,43
	Sep	13,081	1,768	12,686	0,010	20,101	0,100	744	-	
UNITE	ED KINGDOM									
	onally adjusted	ВСНІ	A	BCHJ	5540	BCAJ	DYZN 3.563	LOJX 210	LOJU 151	DYD0
1998	Mar Jun	12,489 12,529	1,573 1,549	12,214 12,192	5,540 5,464	24,703 24,722	3,563 3,499	210	133	23,56
	Sep	12,610	1,529	12,238	5,435	24,848	3,481 3,492	210 210	129 121	28,66
	Dec	12,591	1,580	12,242	5,792	24,833				
1999	Mar	12,710	1,647	12,336	5,874	25,046	3,464 3,487	208	123 130	23,84 23,95
	Jun Sep	12,735 12,843	1,669 1,703	12,395 12,489	5,919 5,967	25,130 25,332	3,436	209	129	89,10
	Dec	12,855	1,653	12,529	5,942	25,385	3,438	208	124	29,15
2000	Mar	12,863	1,702	12,559	5,976	25,422	3,409	207	122	39,16
	Jun	12,970	1,732	12,540	5,960 5,943	25,510 25,568	3,397 3,403	207 206	119 122	29,300 29,300
	Sep Dec	12,984 13,071	1,761 1,753	12,584 12,610	5,943	25,681	3,405	206	117	29,400
2001	Mar	13,080	1,748	12,627	5,956	25,706	3,392	205	114	9,417
	Jun	13,089 13,050	1,762 1,768	12,641 12,666	5,999 6,038	25,729 25,716	3,413 3,399	204 204	114 96	29,46t 29,416
	Sep	10,000	1,700	.2,000	0,000	20,	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
GREA	AT BRITAIN									
	easonally adjusted	DYCA	1 505	DYCB 11,828	5,370	DYCM 23,939	DYCT 3,471	DYCU 211	DYDE 137	27,75
1998	Mar Jun	12,112 12,202	1,505 1,496	11,867	5,290	24,068	3,399	210	107	27,78
	Sep	12,347	1,472	11,942 12,009	5,261 5,718	24,289 24,351	3,416 3,397	209 210	117 112	23,03 28.07
	Dec	12,342	1,555							
1999	Mar	12,325	1,577	11,954 12,065	5,711 5,738	24,279 24,473	3,379 3,427	209 208	111	27,97 28,22
	Jun Sep	12,408 12,563	1,613 1,646	12,189	5,792	24,753	3,346	208	119	23,42
	Dec	12,602	1,626	12,275	5,852	24,877	3,338	208	116	28,54
2000	Mar	12,474	1,632	12,174	5,812	24,648	3,326	208	111	28,29
	Jun	12,637	1,673 1,705	12,201 12,282	5,775 5,767	24,838 24,979	3,330 3,304	207 205	103 111	25,47 28,59
	Sep Dec	12,697 12,814	1,722	12,347	5,858	25,161	3,299	206	107	2),77
2001	Mar	12,688	1,675	12,236	5,788	24,923	3,298	206	101	28,52
2001	Mar Jun	12,753	1,702	12,299	5,811	25,052	3,332	204	99	28,68 28,71
	Sep	12,763	1,713	12,360	5,861	25,123	3,309	203	82	23,7
GRE	AT BRITAIN									
Seas	onally adjusted	DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYD
1998	Mar	12,185	1,524	11,907	5,394 5,317	24,092 24,108	3,472 3,411	210 210	134 118	27,90 27,84
	Jun Sep	12,225 12,304	1,499 1,479	11,883 11,927	5,290	24,231	3,393	210	114	27,94
	Dec	12,284	1,528	11,931	5,642	24,214	3,404	210	106	27,90
1999	Mar	12,401	1,596	12,023	5,725	24,424	3,377	208	110	28,11
	Jun	12,424	1,617	12,081 12,171	5,769 5,817	24,504 24,701	3,402 3,351	209 209	118 117	28,2 28,3
	Sep Dec	12,529 12,540	1,652 1,599	12,171	5,786	24,701	3,352	208	112	28,4
2000				12,239	5,822	24,785	3,323	207	110	28,4
2000	Mar Jun	12,546 12,653	1,649 1,678	12,217	5,805	24,871	3,304	207	108	28,4
	Sep	12,666	1,707 1,697	12,262 12,285	5,789 5,795	24,928 25,037	3,310 3,312		110 103	28,5 28,6
	Dec	12,752								
		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	4 000	12,300	5,798	25,061	3,299	205	101	28,66
2001	Mar Jun	12,760 12,770	1,693 1,707	12,314	5,842	25,084	3,318		103	28,70 28,66

Customer helpline: 0163: Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. 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. Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted. HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, are not subject to seasonal adjustment. 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 reincluded in the employee in his series).

are included in the employee jobs series).

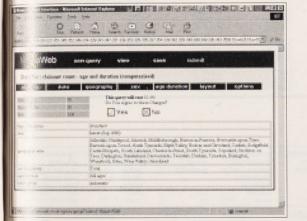
Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees

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

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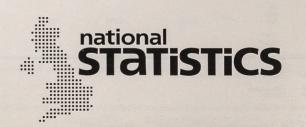
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B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

Th	01	10	_	n	

JNITED I	KINGDOM	All industries and so A-Q	ervices	Manufacturing inde	ustries	Production industr C-E	ies	Production and colindustries C-F	ISTUCTION
SIC 1992 Section,	on, group	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
subsection	on, group	BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
			23,990	4,904	4,914	5,327	5,371	6,583	6,623
1989 Ju		23,990	23,990	4,779	4,794	5,182	5,227	6,452	6,496
1990 Ju	un	24,265	24,254	4,360	4,372	4,737	4,778	5,908	5,949
1991 Ju	ın	23,576	23,556	4,360	4,146	4.480	4,512	5,514	5,573
1992 Ju	ın	23,213	23,196		3,960	4,480 4,259	4,278	5,221	5,243
1993 Ju		22,879	22,854	3,960	3,975	4,242	4,257	5.204	5,243 5,221
1994 Ju		22,971	22,934	3,977	3,975	4,317	4,331	5,250	5.266
1995 Ju		23,317	23,277	4,076	4,076	4,317	4,354	5,270	5,282
1996 Ju		23,601	23,598	4,117	4,121	4,349	4,416	5,382	5,406
1997 Ju		24,156	24.195	4,175	4,185	4,406	4,424	5,514	5 531
1998 Ju		24,680	24,721	4,196	4,204	4,416	4,424	5,378	5,531 5,389
1999 Ju		25,097	25,130	4,063	4,068	4,267	4,272	5,576	0,000
1333 00	uit			4.000	4,029	4,236	4,226		
1999 O	oct			4,038	4,029	4,232	4,218		
N	lov			4,036	4,025	4,228	4,218	5.380	5,363
D	ec	25,517	25,385	4,035	4,025	4,220	.,		
				4,003	4,009	4,192	4,200		
	an			4,003	4,005	4,186	4,195		
F	eb		05 400	3,997 3,983	3,992	4,172	4,181	5,320	5,342
M	1ar	25,284	25,422	3,983	3,332	7,172			
٨	-			3.968	3,982	4,155	4,168		
A	pr			3,960	3,975	4,146	4,160		F 00F
	lay un	25.476	25,510	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150	5,317	5,325
JI	uii	20,470			0.054	4,141	4,137		
. Ji	ul			3,958	3,954		4,128		
Δ	ug			3,954	3,946	4,137	4,107	5,281	5,261
S	Sep	25,618	25,568	3,936	3,927	4,117	4,107	0,201	
				3,932	3,925	4,111	4,104		
C	Oct			3,926	3,913	4,105	4,091		
	lov		05.001	3,904	3,896	4,081	4,074	5,243	5,230
D	Dec	25,809	25,681	3,504	0,000				
0004	lan			3,890	3,896	4,067	4,075		
	lan			3,880	3.887	4,058	4,065		F 004
	Feb ∕/ar	25,568	25,706	3,874	3,881	4,052	4,058	5,211	5,231
IV	nai	20,000		0.005	0.070	4,043	4,055		
A	Apr			3,865	3,876	4,024	4,036		
N	Лау			3,845	3,858	4,024	4,036	5,209	5,215
	lun	25,696	25,729	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,010	0,200	
				3,829	3,826	4,008	4,004		
J	lul			3,816	3,808	3,995	3,986		= 401
A	Aug	05 707	OF 716	3,797	3,790	3,978	3,970	5,212	5,194
S	Sep	25,767	25,716	3,737	0,700				
-	Oct P			3,782	3,777	3,962	3,956		
	Nov P			3,771	3,760	3,951	3,940		
1	Dec P			3,744	3,742	3,923	3,921		

UNITE	DKINGDOM			SEASONALLY A				W Land	Paner mula	Chemicals,
		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and	chemical products an
SIC 199 Section		Allemployee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	and fishing A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24
	, ,	YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJJ	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LO
989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 1997 1998	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	17,087 17,496 17,359 17,421 17,328 17,466 17,793 18,051 18,460 18,844 19,401	17,043 17,440 17,298 17,312 17,283 17,413 17,738 18,031 18,472 18,872 19,429	324 318 309 311 327 300 273 285 317 318	457 433 406 366 319 281 255 233 231 220 204	532 525 527 500 486 475 474 468 494 506 502	570 525 448 430 423 414 396 390 383 369 324	95 98 86 87 91 92 83 85 87 86 84	472 473 463 454 445 459 466 466 474 469	318 306 277 270 257 246 254 252 251 258 249
999	Oct Nov Dec	19,859	19.729	293	196 195 194	506 507 499	312 309 306	82 82 82	469 469 470	245 244 243
000	Jan Feb Mar	19,658	19,764	315	191 190 189	502 502 501	304 302 297	83 83 83	468 467 467	24 24 24
	Apr May Jun	19.838	19,872	314	187 185 185	501 500 498	292 288 285	83 82 83	466 466 465	24 23 23
	Jul Aug Sep	20,024	20,013	294	183 181 180	500 500 493	282 278 274	83 84 83	463 461 461	23 23 23
	Oct Nov Dec	20,286	20,155	296	179 179 178	498 497 493	271 269 266	84 83 83	459 458 457	23 23 23
2001	Jan Feb Mar	20.095	20,203	272	179 178 177	495 494 493	260 260 258	82 82 82	456 455 455	23 23 23
	Apr May Jun	20,208	20,244	271	178 179 179	494 494 492	257 254 252	81 81 80	455 452 451	23 23 23
	Jul Aug Sep	20,281	20,268	254	178 178 180	493 492 491	249 246 243	81 80 81	450 448 449	23 23 23
	Oct P Nov P Dec P				179 180 179	492 492 489	241 238 236	80 81 80	447 445 444	23 23 2 3

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

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted B.12

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 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1892 Jun 1892 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1996 Jun 1997 Jun 1998 Jun	236 230 203 197 201 211 234 240 251 253 243	892 878 785 741 698 708 709 720 721 700 675	482 481 451 416 376 373 386 381 381 381 380 370	575 544 483 442 421 436 473 497 508 518 496	498 489 435 404 355 349 372 386 390 408 402	244 245 215 208 208 213 227 225 242 243 252	1,252 1,269 1,171 1,060 965 964 935 928 990 1,107 1,116	3,953 4,027 3,957 3,946 3,922 4,014 4,065 4,109 4,248 4,314 4,364	1,363 1,430 1,400 1,384 1,344 1,350 1,418 1,478 1,505 1,577 1,631
1999 Oct Nov Dec	239 239 239	671 672 672	365 364 363	495 495 494	401 401 400	243 242 258	1,144	4,403	1,650
2000 Jan Feb Mar	239 239 237	671 669 669	362 362 361	494 494 492	399 400 400	244 245 243	1,162	4,378	1,660
Apr May Jun	238 239 237	665 663 660	361 361 360	492 492 493	401 400 400	243 245 244	1,175	4,376	1,662
Jul Aug Sep	237 235 234	656 654 650	360 360 359	493 494 493	398 398 396	244 244 244	1,154	4,396	1,649
Oct Nov Dec	233 233 232	648 645 641	359 358 358	493 492 492	396 396 395	245 243 244	1,156	4,432	1,650
Jan Feb Mar	232 231 230	642 639 638	358 358 358	491 489 487	394 393 394	247 247 248	1,173	4,454	1,647
Apr May Jun	230 229 227	639 635 632	357 355 353	486 481 477	392 392 389	249 248 248	1,198	4,459	1,656
Jul Aug Sep	227 227 226	630 628 625	351 349 348	471 464 460	389 389 388	249 249 247	1,224	4,451	1,653
Oct P Nov P Dec P	225 225 224	624 622 620	346 344 343	454 450 445	388 386 384	246 245 244			

SiC 19		Transport and storage	Post and telecomm- unications	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security La 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q ^b 90-99
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1989 1990 1991 1992 1963 1964 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	945 978 965 964 941 934 922 907 927 960 987	489 488 480 471 444 446 446 461 464 472 488	1,095 1,104 1,080 1,045 1,012 1,019 1,039 1,015 1,038 1,054 1,075	203 211 206 227 262 276 287 280 299 299 314	2,347 2,481 2,444 2,433 2,493 2,495 2,654 2,800 2,991 3,143 3,281	1,404 1,445 1,465 1,469 1,466 1,448 1,411 1,417 1,369 1,403 1,412	1,827 1,848 1,834 1,816 1,795 1,817 1,825 1,854 1,861 1,844 2,000	2,373 2,393 2,450 2,520 2,531 2,546 2,588 2,591 2,619 2,626 2,596	1,042 1,035 1,017 1,048 1,075 1,069 1,082 1,116 1,148 1,189 1,280
1999	Oct									
	Nov Dec	1,013	514	1,087	333	3,320	1,385	2,097	2,639	1,293
2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May	1,007	503	1,074	338.	3,374	1,399	2,116	2,634	1,280
	May Jun	1,010	511	1,072	351	3,418	1,399	2,119	2,672	1,280
	Jul Aug Sep	1,016	514	1,073	351	3,497	1,397	2,120	2,717	1,283
	Oct Nov Dec	1,018	527	1,078	358	3,551	1,403	2,125	2,730	1,288
2001	Jan Feb Mar	1,018	533	1,077	367	3,546	1,407	2,125	2,733	1,295
	Apr May Jun	1,023	536	1,070	368	3,552	1,409	2,131	2,748	1,291
	Jul Aug Sep	1,027	526	1,082	365	3,553	1,410	2,155	2,754	1,290
	Oct Nov Dec									

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

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.

B.13 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

JNITED KINGDOM	Section,	Septem	ber 2000		Septemi	per 2001		2001					
	sub- section	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	С	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			1	0.40.7	100.5	404.0	001.7	227.5	225.1	221.7	219.9	218.8	216.4
textile products of textiles	DB 17	127.3 82.9	122.4 63.1	249.7 146.0	120.5 77.8	101.2 55.6	221.7 133.4	136.5	134.8	133.4	133.0	132.4	130.5
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	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	79.8
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	285.3 70.8	175.7 28.0	461.0 98.9	281.9 68.0	167.2 25.6	449.1 93.6	451.4 95.2	448.9 94.2	449.1 93.6	447.6 93.1	445.4 92.6	443.3 91.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.4	147.7	362.1	214.0	141.6	355.5	3562	354.7	355.5	354.5	352.7	351.€
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	2392	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	224.6
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	DJ	423.1	90.1	513.1	406.0	84.5	490.5	496.5	494.2	490.5	489.0	487.1	484.8
of basic metals of fabricated metal products,	27	95.8	19.8	115.6	94.0	13.7	107.6	109.3	109.2	107.6	106.9	106.5	105.7
except machinery	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)	290.4	69.6	360.1	281.4	66.9	348.3	350.1	349.5	348.3	347.1	344.8	343.2
Manufacture of electrical	DL	345.4	146.7	492.1	326.9	131.3	458.2	471.6	463.4	458.2	452.2	448.5	442.7
and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	30	36.5	16.3	52.8	34.8	14.2	48.9	50.9	49.6	48.9	48.5	47.6	47.6
of electrical machinery and apparatus nec	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
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	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
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	95.0	37.7	132.8	95.2	37.0	132.2	134.7	133.0	1322	131.7	131.3	130.2
Manufacture of transport						47.0	007.0	207.2	207.0	207.0	388.0	386.8	3842
equipment of motor vehicles, trailers	DM 34	343.4 191.7	52.6 31.2	396.1 222.8	339.9 185.9	47.9 27.6	387.9 213.6	387.9 213.5	387.8 213.0	387.9 213.6	214.2	213.9	213.0
of other transport equipment	35	151.8	21.5	173.2	154.0	20.3	174.3	174.3	174.8	174.3	173.8	172.9	1712
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

Workforce jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted B.18

UNITED KINGDOM	Alljobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and com- munications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections	A-Q DYDC	A,B LOLI	C,E LOLL	LOLO	F LOLR	G-H LOLU	LOLX	J-K LOMA	L-N LOMD	O-Q LOMG	G-Q LOMJ
All Jobs 1995 Sep Dec	27,371 27,501	561 565	249 253	4,400 4,470	1,792 1,766	6,261 6,275	1,577 1,569	4,652 4,702	6,405 6,424	1,475 1,478	20,370 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
1996 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	5,339	6,600	1,728	22,042
Sep	29,106	507	208	4,332	1,833	6,675	1,727	5,408	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 Percent	-45 -0.2	-20 -4.3	0.5	- 44 -1.1	18 0.9	-8 -0.1	- 13 -0.7	- 13 -0.2	20 0.3	13 0.8	0.0
Change on year Percent Mais jobs 1995 Sep Dec	116	-47	-1	-151	86	33	28	100	54	15	229
	0.4	-9.5	-0.6	-3.6	4.7	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
	14,730	447	200	3,111	1,595	2,967	1,211	2,369	2,117	713	9,377
	14,772	451	203	3,173	1,567	2,941	1,203	2,401	2,126	708	9,378
1995 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	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,208	2,532	2,096	759	9,763
Dec	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810
1998 Mar	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	2,654	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	1,971	796	9,981
1995 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	2,020	865	10,205
Sep	15,612	387	162	3,141	1,630	3,214	1,266	2,907	2,035	869	10,291
Dec	15,592	379	163	3,102	1,621	3,197	1,277	2,930	2,071	854	10,329
2000 Mar	15,576	384	159	3,075	1,621	3,195	1,284	2,936	2,086	838	10,339
Jun	15,685	386	155	3,047	1,663	3,177	1,302	2,966	2,159	830	10,434
Sep	15,707	371	153	3,024	1,649	3,188	1,316	3,002	2,186	818	10,511
Dec	15,809	376	145	3,004	1,651	3,241	1,334	3,016	2,169	873	10,633
2001 Mar	15,818	360	146	3,001	1,674	3,240	1,342	3,029	2,158	868	10,637
Jun	15,828	347	147	2,980	1,699	3,247	1,347	3,064	2,142	853	10,654
Sep	15,787	340	147	2,959	1,697	3,239	1,359	3,048	2,146	852	10,644
Change on quarter Percent	-40 -0.3	-6 -1.9	-0.1	-21 -0.7	-2 -0.1	- 7 -0.2	12	-17 -0.6	0.2	-2 -0.2	-10 -0.1
Change on year Percent Female jobs 1995 Sep Dec	80	-30	-6	-64	48	51	44	45	-40	33	133
	0.5	-8.2	-3.7	-2.1	2.9	1.6	3	1.5	-1.8	4.1	1.3
	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
	12,641	115	48	1,288	197	3,294	366	2,283	4,288	762	10,993
1996 Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,729 12,781 12,883 12,933 12,932	115 116 114 119 117	49 47 46 47 46	1,297 1,294 1,281 1,284 1,288	199 207 209 181 185	3,334 3,312 3,375 3,379 3,333	366 365 370 376 378	2,300 2,313 2,336 2,358 2,406	4,298 4,332 4,335 4,351 4,333	770 795 817 840 845	11,069 11,117 11,233 11,303 11,295
1997 Mar	12,928	119	48	1,289	186	3,348	396	2,420	4,293	830	11,286
Jun	13,024	116	49	1,297	178	3,373	403	2,454	4,310	842	11,383
Sep	13,068	138	48	1,298	201	3,379	401	2,459	4,311	833	11,383
Dec	13,155	146	49	1,300	216	3,406	403	2,471	4,316	848	11,444
1998 Mar	13,283	141	50	1,314	212	3,435	410	2,498	4,369	855	11,567
Jun	13,228	136	51	1,306	208	3,411	419	2,482	4,383	832	11,528
Sep	13,280	134	51	1,292	211	3,436	428	2,476	4,409	843	11,592
Dec	13,270	126	49	1,243	205	3,468	434	2,415	4,518	812	11,648
1999 Mar	13,338	125	48	1,219	201	3,457	441	2,463	4,559	824	11,745
Jun	13,424	126	46	1,205	210	3,458	448	2,489	4,580	863	11,837
Sep	13,495	119	46	1,190	203	3,461	461	2,501	4,646	867	11,936
Dec	13,563	119	43	1,217	190	3,508	475	2,487	4,617	906	11,994
2000 Mar	13,584	135	41	1,205	196	3,500	457	2,516	4,618	916	12,007
Jun	13,548	127	39	1,190	203	3,500	442	2,537	4,604	906	11,989
Sep	13,593	124	38	1,174	195	3,512	442	2,567	4,645	896	12,062
Dec	13,599	118	41	1,147	204	3,483	444	2,625	4,662	875	12,088
2001 Mar	13,599	117	41	1,133	213	3,492	446	2,627	4,665	866	12,095
Jun	13,633	121	41	1,110	213	3,494	451	2,617	4,723	863	12,147
Sep	13,628	107	42	1,087	233	3,494	426	2,621	4,739	878	12,158
Change on quarter Percent	- 5 0.0	-14 -11.4	1 2.5	-23 -2.1	20 9.6	-1 0.0	-25 -5.5	0.2	17 0.4	15 1.8	10 0.1
Change on year Percent	36 0.3	-17 -13.6	5 123	-87 -7.4	38 19.7	-18 -0.5	-16 -3.7	54 2.1	94 2.0	-18 <i>-2.0</i>	96 0.8

 $Workforce\ jobs\ are\ calculated\ by\ summing\ employee\ jobs, self-employment\ jobs\ from\ the\ Labour\ Force\ Survey, HM\ Forces\ and\ government\ supported\ trainees.$

Total weekly hours (millions)a

YBUS

918.6 923.8 923.6

921.9 920.6 925.0

924.6 924.7 926.0

923.0 922.0 920.9

918.7

-4.2 -0.5

0.2 0.0

YBUT

540.4 550.6 564.0 566.7 574.4 581.9 585.6 583.5 589.5

588.8 589.2 590.8

587.9 586.6 585.0

583.0

-4.9 -0.8

-3.8 -0.7

YBUU

298.4 302.9 307.6 312.1 317.7 319.7 329.8 329.1 335.5

331.8 333.7 333.8

333.4 333.6 335.5

335.8 335.5 335.3

335.0 335.4 336.0

335.7

S28 Labour Market trends March 2002

UNITED KINGDOM

Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months
Percent

Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months Percent

3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)

Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months
Percent

Oct-Dec

Oct-Dec

3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)

Oct-Dec

Average actual weekly hours of work

YBUY

38.1 38.5 38.7 38.7 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.0 38.1

38.1 38.2 38.2

38.1 38.0 38.1

38.0 38.1 38.0

37.9 37.8

37.7

-0.2 -0.5

-0.3 -0.8

YBUZ

40.0 40.4 40.9 40.8 40.6 40.6 40.5 39.9 39.9

39.9 40.1 40.1

39.9 39.7 39.9

39.9 40.0 39.9

39.8 39.7 39.6

39.5

-0.3 -0.8

-0.4 -1.0

34.2 34.5 34.5 34.7 34.5 34.4 34.8 34.3 34.4

34.3

YBVA

Part-time workersb

YBVB

15.8 15.7 15.6

15.7 15.7 15.7

15.7 15.7 15.7

15.6 15.6 15.5

15.6

-0.1 -0.6

-0.2 -1.3

14.3 14.8 14.6 14.8 15.0 15.1 15.1 15.7

15.8 15.8 15.8

15.8 15.8 15.7

15.7 15.6 15.4

15.2 15.1 15.0

14.8

-0.4 -2.5

-1.0 -6.1

YBVD

15.8 15.6 15.6

15.5 15.6 15.7

15.7 15.7 15.8

15.7 15.7 15.6

15.7

0.0

0.0 -0.3

YBVC

Full-time workers^b

YBUV

33.0 33.3 33.5 33.4 33.2 33.2 33.3 32.8 32.9

32.9 33.0 32.9

32.9 32.8 32.9

32.9 32.9 32.9

32.8 32.8 32.7

32.6

-0.2 -0.7

-0.3 -0.8

38.0 38.2 38.2

38.0 37.9 38.0

38.0 38.1 38.1

37.9 37.8 37.7

37.5

-0.4 -1.0

-0.5 -1.3

YBUX

26.1 26.3 26.5 26.4 26.4 26.3 26.8 26.4 26.6

26.5 26.5 26.5

26.5 26.5 26.6

YBUW

INITED KINGDOM	Less th	an 6 hours	6 up to	15 hours	16 up t	o 30 hours	31 up t	o 45 hours	Over 4	5 hours
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
Spring quarters	YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	525 506	2.1 2.0	2,039 2,107	8.0 8.2	3,553 3,647	13.9 14.1	13,157 12,977	51.5 50.3	6,294 6,544	24.6 25.4
1995 1996	531 541	2.0 2.0	2,088 2,135 2,173	8.0 8.1 8.1	3,677 3,904 4,056	14.1 14.8 15.1	13,031 12,902 13,110	49.9 48.8 48.7	6,772 6,930 7,075	25.9 26.2 26.3
1997 1998 1999	502 504 494	1.9 1.8 1.8	2,154 2,145	7.9 7.8	4,160 4,297	15.3 15.6	13,360 13,871	49.1 50.3	7,049 6,754	26.3 25.9 24.5
2000	474 429	1.7 1.5	2,142 2,051	7.7 7.3	4,414 4,552	15.8 16.2	14,045 14,313	50.3 50.8	6,837 6,835	24.5 24.3
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	448 452 443	1.6 1.6 1.6	2,080 2,098 2,073	7.4 7.5 7.4	4,524 4,519 4,537	16.2 16.1 16.2	14,152 14,169 14,182	50.5 50.5 50.5	6,797 6,836 6,852	24.3 24.4 24.4
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	436 437 429	1.6 1.6 1.5	2,078 2,046 2,051	7.4 7.3 7.3	4,540 4,539 4,552	16.2 16.1 16.2	14,168 14,265 14,313	50.4 50.7 50.8	6,879 6,855 6,835	24.5 24.4 24.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	424 420 408	1.5 1.5 1.4	2,027 2,034 2,009	7.2 7.2 7.1	4,583 4,600 4,604	16.3 16.3 16.3	14,339 14,307 14,314	50.9 50.8 50.8	6,802 6,794 6,828	24.1 24.1 24.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	412 413 415	1.5 1.5 1.5	2,000 2,024 2,059	7.1 7.2 7.3	4,613 4,614 4,608	16.4 16.4 16.3	14,330 14,347 14,424	50.9 50.9 51.1	6,797 6,781 6,721	24.1 24.1 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 Percent	6 1.4		74 3.7		-11 -0.2		98 0.7		-87 -1.3	
Over last 12 months Per cent	-30 -6.7		-6 -0.3		78 1.7		276 2.0		-87 -1.3	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
1993 1994 1995	114 120 134	0.8 0.8 0.9	352 384 407	2.5 2.7 2.8	610 645 668	4.3 4.5 4.6	7,755 7,658 7,605	55.1 53.8 52.6	5,253 5,417 5,637	37.3 38.1 39.0
1996 1997	131 129	0.9 0.9	426 462	2.9 3.1	738 800	5.1 5.4	7,538 7,657	51.8 51.5 52.2	5,729 5,808 5,802	39.3 39.1 38.5
1998 1999 2000 2001	117 129 117 93	0.8 0.9 0.8 0.6	466 464 490 462	3.1 3.1 3.2 3.0	818 900 888 922	5.4 5.9 5.8 5.9	7,864 8,236 8,320 8,508	54.1 54.0 54.8	5,481 5,595 5,545	36.0 36.3 35.7
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	102 103 102	0.7 0.7 0.7	464 473 469	3.0 3.1 3.0	912 912 927	5.9 5.9 6.0	8,424 8,413 8,408	54.5 54.4 54.3	5,546 5,576 5,578	35.9 36.0 36.0
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	98 97	0.6 0.6	474 459	3.1 3.0	930 925	6.0 6.0	8,402 8,455	54.2 54.5	5,604 5,582	36.1 36.0
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	93	0.6	462 456 458	3.0 2.9 3.0	922 913 929	5.9 5.9 6.0	8,508 8,531 8,504	54.8 55.0 54.9	5,545 5,512 5,519	35.6 35.6 35.6
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) J ul-Sep	92 87 89	0.6 0.6	456 466 475	3.0	942 946	6.1 6.1	8,503 8,506	54.8 54.8	5,528 5,517	35.6 35.5
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	94 100	0.6 0.6	485 497	3.1 3.2	933 931	6.0 6.0	8,508 8,553	54.8 55.0	5,511 5,473	35.5 35.2
Oct-Dec Changes	103	0.7	514	3.3	930	6.0	8,558	55.0	5,449	35.0
Over last 3 months Per cent	14 15.8		39 8.3		-16 -1.7		52 0.6		-68 -1.2	
Over last 12 months Percent	1 1.2		50 10.8		18 1.9		134 1.6		-97 -1.8	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZ
1993 1994 1995	411 386 396	3.6 3.3 3.4	1,687 1,722 1,681	14.7 14.9 14.4	2,943 3,002 3,010	25.6 26.0 25.8	5,403 5,319 5,426	47.0 46.0 46.6	1,040 1,127 1,136	9.1 9.8 9.7
1996 1997 1998	410 373 387	3.5 3.1 3.2	1,710 1,710 1,688	14.4 14.2 13.9	3,166 3,256 3,342	26.7 27.0 27.5	5,364 5,453 5,496	45.3 45.2 45.2	1,200 1,267 1,248	10.1 10.5 10.3
1999 2000 2001	364 358 336	3.0 2.9 2.7	1,680 1,652 1,590	13.6 13.2 12.6	3,397 3,526 3,631	27.5 27.5 28.2 28.7	5,635 5,725 5,805	45.6 45.8 45.9	1,274 1,242 1,289	10.3 9.9 10.2
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001	346	2.8	1,616	12.9	3,612	28.8	5,728	45.6	1,251	10.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001	349 342 338	2.8 2.7 2.7	1,625 1,604	12.9 12.7	3,607 3,610	28.6 28.6 28.7	5,757 5,774	45.7 45.8	1,260 1,274	10.0 10.1
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	338 340 336	2.7 2.7 2.7	1,587 1,590	12.7 12.6 12.6	3,610 3,614 3,631	28.7 28.6 28.7	5,766 5,810 5,805	45.8 46.0 45.9	1,275 1,273 1,289	10.1 10.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	333 328 320	2.6 2.6 2.5	1,571 1,575 1,542	12.4 12.5 12.2	3,670 3,671 3,662	29.0 29.0 29.0	5,808 5,803 5,811	45.8 45.9 46.0	1,289 1,275 1,300	10.2 10.3 10.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	323 319 315	2.6 2.5 2.5	1,525 1,539 1,562	12.1 12.2 12.3	3,667 3,681 3,677	29.1 29.1 29.0	5,824 5,839 5,871	46.2 46.2 46.3	1,280 1,270 1,248	10.0 10.0 9.8
Oct-Dec	315	2.5	1,560	12.3	3,672	29.0	5,870	46.3	1,261	9.9
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-8 -2.5		34 2.3		5 0.1		46 0.8		-19 -1.5	
Over last 12 months Per cent	-31 -9.0		-56 -3.5		60 1.7		142 2.5		10 0.8	

Hours, seasonally ad

Second jobs

9.3 9.4 9.2

9.3 9.2 9.4

9.3 9.5 9.5

9.6 9.5 9.4

9.4

-0.2 -1.7

0.1 1.0

YBVF

10.8 9.8 9.9 9.6 10.7 9.8 9.8 9.4 10.2

10.2 10.3 10.1

10.1 10.0 10.2

10.2 10.3 10.4

10.4 10.3 10.4

10.4

YBVG

-0.4 -4.3

Source: Labour Fore Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207

a Main and second jobs. b Main job only.

-0.1 -0.2

March 2002

Labour Market trends

S29

PRODUCTIVITY Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM		Wh	ole economy			Production	on industries			Manufacturing	industries	
SIC 1992	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2000 P	90.6 92.9 97.3 100.0 102.7 106.0 109.4 111.6	99.3 98.3 99.1 100.0 101.0 102.8 104.6 105.8	91.3 94.5 98.1 100.0 101.6 103.1 104.6 105.5	96.0 98.7 100.0 101.6 103.0 105.2 106.6 109.6	91.3 93.3 98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2	103.1 99.0 98.7 100.0 101.2 101.5 101.4 98.0 94.5	88.5 94.2 99.6 100.0 100.1 100.9 101.9 106.3 112.2	96.9 101.4 100.0 99.7 100.9 102.7 107.9 113.9	92.8 94.1 98.6 100.0 100.7 102.1 102.8 103.2 105.1 102.7	100.0 101.3	91.7 96.2 100.5 100.0 99.4 100.3 101.1 104.8 110.8 112.9	99.1 102.2 100.0 98.9 100.4 102.0 106.4
1992 Q2 Q3 Q4	90.3 90.7 91.2	99.9 98.8 98.1	90.4 91.8 92.9	92.1 93.1 94.4	90.6 91.5 92.0	104.2 102.5 100.4	87.0 89.3 91.6	91.0 91.6 94.0	92.7 93.0 92.8	102.1 100.5 98.7	90.7 92.6 94.0	94.9 94.8 96.5
1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	91.8 92.4 93.2 94.0	98.0 98.2 98.4 98.6	93.7 94.1 94.7 95.3	95.0 95.6 96.3 97.0	92.3 92.6 93.5 94.8	99.5 99.2 98.8 98.5	92.8 93.3 94.7 96.2	95.8 95.8 96.9 99.1	94.1 94.0 93.9 94.4	97.9 97.8 97.8 97.8	96.1 96.1 96.1 96.5	99.3 98.6 99.6 99.8
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	95.4 96.8 98.0 98.9	98.7 98.8 99.4 99.6	96.7 98.0 98.6 99.3	97.6 98.8 99.2 99.3	96.5 98.0 98.8 99.9	98.4 98.5 98.7 98.9	98.1 99.5 100.1 101.0	100.1 101.7 101.8 101.9	96.7 98.0 99.1 100.4	97.9 98.3	99.1 100.1 100.8 101.9	101.1 102.4 102.6 102.6
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	99.5 99.7 100.1 100.7	99.7 99.9 100.1 100.3	99.8 99.8 100.0 100.4	99.9 99.8 100.1 100.2	99.6 99.9 100.0 100.5	99.3 99.7 100.0 101.0	100.3 100.2 100.0 99.5	100.3 100.1 100.4 99.3	99.6 100.0 100.1 100.3	100.0	100.4 100.2 100.1 99.3	100,4 160,2 160,3 193,1
1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	101.6 102.3 102.9 103.9	100.4 100.7 101.3 101.6	101.2 101.5 101.6 102.3	101.1 101.1 101.6 102.4	101.2 100.8 101.3 102.0	101.3 100.9 101.2 101.4	99.9 99.9 100.1 100.6	99.4 99.2 100.4 100.0	100.7 100.0 100.6 101.4	101.0	99.7 99.0 98.9 99.8	98.9 98.1 99.6
1997 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.8 105.5 106.3 107.3	101.9 102.6 103.0 103.6	102.8 102.8 103.2 103.6	102.5 102.6 102.9 104.2	102.3 102.3 102.6 102.4	101.4 101.6 101.5 101.5	100.9 100.7 101.0 100.9	100.6 100.8 100.8 101.5	102.2 101.8 102.1 102.2	101.7	100.6 99.8 100.3 100.3	100.0 100.7 100.7 101.2
1998 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108.3 109.2 109.8 110.2	104.2 104.5 104.8 104.8	103.9 104.5 104.7 105.1	104.3 105.1 105.2 106.2	102.9 103.9 103.7 103.1	101.9	100.8 102.0 102.2 102.7	102.3 102.3 102.6 103.7	102.9 103.5 102.9 102.0	102.2 102.1 101.6 100.7	100.7 101.3 101.3 101.3	1022 191.1 101.1 102.4
1999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110.3 110.9 112.2 113.1		104.9 105.1 105.7 106.2	105.6 106.0 106.9 107.8	102.7 103.6 105.2 105.2	98.4	103.4 105.3 107.8 108.7	104.8 107.0 109.0 110.9	101.9 102.5 104.0 104.2	99.7 98.5 97.9 97.3	102.1 104.0 106.2 107.0	103.0 105.0 107.0 109.0
2000 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	113.5 114.7 115.7 116.3	106.5 106.6 106.9 107.3	106.6 107.6 108.3 108.4	109.0 109.2 110.2 110.2	104.6 106.2 107.0 106.2	95.8 94.9 94.0	109.2 111.9 113.8 114.0	110.5 113.2 115.6 116.4	103.8 104.8 105.7 106.	7 94.4	107.8 109.9 111.9 113.5	109. 111. 114. 116.
2001 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 P	117.1 117.5 117.9	107.5 107.6 107.5	108.9 109.2 109.7	110.5 110.6 111.1	105.5 104.4 103.6	92.4 91.5 90.4	114.2 114.0 114.6	115.7 115.1 115.1	105.3 103.3 101.9 100.	91.7	113.7 112.6 112.7 112.4	115. 114. 113.

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS Customer Helpline: 0163381.766

Output per filled job is the ratio of gross value added at basic prices and productivity jobs. Output per hour worked is the ratio of gross value added at basic prices and productivity hours. Provisional

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

ILO unemployment by age and duration C. 1

		1341	-	All aged 16 ar	nd over					Α	II aged 16-59	/64		
TED GDOM	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA
1993	2,997 2,798 2,518	10.5 9.8 8.8	1,155 1,080 1,038	577 467 403	1,265 1,251 1,077	42.2 44.7 42.8	651 735 669	2,963 2,771 2,499	10.7 10.0 9.0	1,141 1,072 1,032	571 464 400	1,250 1,235 1,068	42.2 44.6 42.7	641 726 663
1995 1996 1997	2,394 2,087	8.3 7.2	1,060 992	404 310	930 785	38.9 37.6	585 496	2,373 2,063	8.5 7.3	1,051 982	400 309	922 773	38.9 37.5	578 485
1998 1999 2000	1,822 1,795 1,661	6.3 6.1 5.6	987 1,011 969	254 269 243	581 515 449	31.9 28.7 27.0	363 303 252	1,802 1,775 1,644	6.4 6.2 5.7	978 1,002 961	241	572 507 443	31.7 28.5 26.9	355 298 247
2001 3-month averages	1,453	4.9	856	218	379	26.1	218	1,438	5.0	848	215	375	26.1	216
Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win	1,561 1,543 1,535	5.3 5.2 5.2	925 913 909	228	407 402 400	26.0 26.0 26.1	227 222 224	1,543 1,525 1,517	5.4 5.3 5.3	916 905 901	228 226 222	399 395 393	25.9 25.9 25.9	222 218 221
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,497 1,478 1,453	5.1 5.0 4.9	888 866 856	222	393 390 379	26.2 26.4 26.1	222 222 218	1,479 1,460 1,438	5.1 5.1 5.0	880 858 848	218	386 384 375	26.1 26.3 26.1	219 219 216
Apr-Jun May-Jul	1,484	5.0 5.0	883 903	219 209	382 379	25.7 25.4	214 212	1,470 1,477	5.1 5.1	876 895	208	378 374 373	25.7 25.3	212 211
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	1,507	5.1 5.1	918 920	218	377 374	25.0 24.8	212 213	1,493	5.2 5.2	910 911	216	371	25.0 24.8	209
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,520 1,522	5.1 5.1	940 946	217	364 359	24.0 23.6	206 199	1,506 1,506	5.2 5.2	932 936	214	361 356	23.9 23.6	203 197
Oct-Dec Changes	1,546	5.2	967	216	363	23.5	195	1,530	5.3	957		359	23.5	192
Over last 3 months Percent	34 2.3	0.1	47 5.1	-1 -0.6	-12 -3.1	-1.3	-18 -8.5	32 2.2	0.1	46 5.0		-12 -3.2	-1.3	-18 -8.6
Overlast 12 months Percent	-15 -1.0	-0.1	42 4.6		-44 -10.9	-2.6	-32 -14.2	-12 -0.8	-0.1	4.5		-40 -9.9	2.4	-30 -13.5
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBXB
1993 1994 1995	2,014 1,854 1,639	12.5 11.5 10.2	699 615 580	375 302 258	941 938 802	46.7 50.6	497 572	2,001 1,843 1,631	12.6 11.7 10.3	695 612	300	935 931	46.7 50.5	494 569
1996 1997	1,574 1,328	9.8 8.2	605 553	259 190	710 585	48.9 45.1 44.0	518 472 387	1,562 1,316	9.9 8.3	577 602 549	256 190	797 704 577	48.9 45.1 43.8	515 467 380
1998 1999 2000 2001	1,114 1,108 1,002 876	6.9 6.8 6.1 5.3	532 568 531 467	167 169 144 134	416 372 328 274	37.3 33.6 32.7 31.3	277 231 193 166	1,105 1,099 995 868	6.9 6.9 6.2 5.4	528 563 528 463	167 143	411 369 325 273	37.2 33.5 32.6 31.4	274 228 191 165
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001	949 943	5.8 5.7	507 502	143 140	300 302	31.6 32.0	174 172	940 935	5.8 5.8	504 499	142 139	295 297	31.3 31.8	170 169
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win Jan-Mar 2001		5.8 5.6	507 494	137	305	32.2	174 174	940	5.8	504	135	301 292	32.0	172
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	895 876	5.5 5.3	479 467	134	284 274	31.7 31.3	168 166	887 868	5.5 5.4	476 463	129	282 273	31.8 31.4	167 165
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	902 918 927	5.5 5.6 5.6	491 508 522		276 277 273	30.6 30.2 29.5	162 161 159	895 910 920	5.5 5.6 5.7	487 504 519	131	274 275 271	30.7 30.2 29.4	162 161 157
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	925 937 928	5.6 5.7 5.6	520 533 528	139	270 265 261	29.2 28.3 28.1	157 154 152	919 930 921	5.7 5.7 5.7	517 531 524	138	268 262 259	29.1 28.2 28.1	155 151 151
Oct-Dec	938	5.7	538		261	27.8	150	931	5.8	534		260	27.9	149
Changes Overlast3months Percent	13 1.4	0.1	18 3.4	3.0	-9 -3.3	-1.4	- 7 -4.2	12 1.4	0.1	17 3.2	4 2.9	-8 -3.0	-1.3	-6 -4.0
Overlast 12 months Percent	-11 -1.2	-0.1	31 6.2	-3 -2.4	-39 -13.1	-3.8	-23 -13.3	-9 -1.0	-0.1	30 5.9	-4	-35 -11.9	-3.5	-21 -12.4
Spring guarters	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YВТК	YBWC	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	УВХС
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	982 943	7.9 7.5 7.0 6.5	455 465	165	325 313	33.1 33.2	153 162	961 928	8.1 7.7 7.2	446 460 455	199 163 144	316 304	32.8 32.8	147 157
1995 1996 1997	879 820 760	5.9	458 455 439	145 120	275 221 200	31.2 26.9 26.4	151 113 109	869 811 748	7.2 6.7 6.1	449	144	270 218 196	31.1 26.9 26.2	148 111
1998 1999 2000	708 687 659	5.5 5.3 5.0	455 443 438	87 101	166 143 121	23.4 20.8 18.4	85 72 58	697 676 649	5.6 5.4 5.1	450 439 433	86	161 138 118	23.1 20.5 18.2	105 82 70 56 50
2001 3-month averages	578	4.4	389	84	104	18.1	52	570	4.5	385	83	102	17.9	50
Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win	612 600 586	4.6 4.5 4.4	418 411 403	. 89	106 100 95	17.4 16.7 16.3	54 50 50	602 590 577	4.8 4.7 4.6	412 405 397	87	104 98 93	17.3 16.5 16.0	52 48 48
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	578 583 578	4.4 4.4 4.4	394 387 389	86 90 84	98 106 104	17.0 18.1 18.1	51 53 52	568 573 570	4.5 4.5 4.5	389 382 385	2 88	94 103 102	16.6 17.9 17.9	50 52 50
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	582 573 580	4.4 4.3 4.4	392 394 396	85 77	105 101	18.1 17.7	52 52	574 567	4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5	388	83 77	103	18.0 17.5	50 50 52
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	586 582	4.4 4.4 4.4	400 406	82	104 104 99	17.9 17.8 17.0	53 56 52	573 579 576	4.5 4.6 4.5	391 394 401	81	103 104 99	17.9 17.9 17.1	52 55 51
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	594 608	4.5	418	77	98	16.5	47 45	585 599	4.6	412	2 76	97	16.6	46
Changes Overlast3 months	21	0.1	29 7.3		-3	-1.1	-11	20	0.1	29	-5	-4	16.7 -1.2	-12
Percent	3.6		7.3	-6.4	-2.6		-20.5	3.4		7.3	3 -6.5	-3.6		-21.4

Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

				25-49						Ę	50 and over	Thou	isands, sea	sonally adju
NITED INGDOM	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVI	MGXB	ҮВҮН	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
1993 1994 1995	1,557 1,483 1,350	8.9 8.4 7.6	551 532 491	296 242 212	709 709 647	45.6 47.8 47.9	373 427 417	517 487 403	8.8 8.2 6.7	151 128 117	96 73 54	270 286 233	52.2 58.7 57.8	162 187 158
1996 1997 1998	1,280 1,079 928	7.1 6.0 5.1	503 453 463	226 165 135	552 461 331	43.1 42.7 35.6	361 297 214	377 341 289	6.2 5.4 4.5	119 118 104	57 41 30	202 182 154	53.4 53.3 53.5	147 139 112
1999 2000 2001	908 804 723	5.0 4.4 4.0	461 425 377	139 122 116	308 257 229	33.9 32.0 31.7	179 151 145	287 274 205	4.3 4.0 2.9	121 117 88	34 42 33	131 115 84	45.7 42.0 40.9	99 73 55
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000	738	4.1	395	110	233	31.6	134	258	3.7	112	37	110	42.6	71
Nov2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		4.1	399 397	109 107	231 228	31.3 31.2	131 135	248 243	3.6 3.5	104	36 36	108 105	43.5 43.4	69 67
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	724 720 723	4.0 4.0 4.0	392 372 377	105 116 116	227 231 229	31.3 32.1 31.7	136 140 145	225 217 205	3.3 3.1 2.9	92 90 88	36 34 33	98 93 84	43.3 43.0 40.9	63 59 55
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	743 739 731	4.1 4.1 4.1	389 400 396	121 111 110	233 228 225	31.4 30.9 30.8	143 140 138	214 218 230	3.1 3.1 3.3	97 101 111	33 33 34	84 84 85	39.2 38.6 37.0	53 54 57
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	728 728	4.0 4.0	393 402	112 109	222 217	30.5 29.8	135 130	233 228	3.3 3.2	110 109	35 32	88 87	37.5 38.3	59 58
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	740 751	4.1	412 426	112	216 215	29.2 28.6	125 122	212 217	3.0 3.1	99	33 33	79 80	37.3 36.8	52 52
Changes Overlast3 months Percent	24 3.3	0.1	33 8.4	-2 -1.6	-8 -3.4	-2.0	-13 -9.6	-17 -7.1	-0.3	-6 -5.9	-2 -7.0	-8 -8.7	-0.7	-7 -11.6
Overlast 12 months Percent	13 1.8	0.1	31 7.9	1 0.7	-18 -7.9	-3.0	-12 -8.9	-41 -16.1	-0.7	-8 -6.9	-4 -9.8	-30 -27.4	-5.8	-19 -26.4
Spring quarters	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	УВУО	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	1,035 970	10.5 9.8	322 289	183 152	530 530	51.2 54.6	284 332	388 359	11.3 10.4	108 87	72 55	207 217	53.5 60.5	127 147
1995 1996 1997	862 821 681	8.6 8.2 6.8	251 270 240	133 134 96	479 416 345	55.5 50.7 50.7	323 291 231	299 281 239	8.6 8.0 6.6	81 76 72	38 43 30	181 163 137	60.4 57.9 57.5	124 119 109
1998 1999 2000 2001	553 545 469 415	5.5 5.4 4.7 4.2	233 242 216 188	84 84 69 66	235 219 184 161	42.6 40.2 39.3 38.7	164 134 115 109	203 202 191 147	5.5 5.3 4.9 3.7	66 80 74 59	22 22 29 22	116 100 88	57.0 49.7 46.3	87 78 58
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000	437	4.4	205	66	166	38.0	99	180	4.6	68	23	66 89	45.1 49.5	45
Nov2000-Jan 2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	435 436	4.3 4.3	205 205	62 61	168 171	38.6 39.2	98 103	175 171	4.4 4.3	65 64	22 22	88 85	50.2 49.7	57 55
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	426 417 415	4.2 4.2 4.2	200 188 188	59 64 66	167 165 161	39.2 39.6 38.7	103 105 109	159 156 147	4.0 3.9 3.7	59 62 59	22 21 22	78 73 66	49.0 47.0 45.1	51 48 45
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	435 441 433	4.4 4.4 4.4	200 212 212	72 68 66	163 160 155	37.4 36.4 35.8	106 105 103	154 156 159	3.9 3.9 4.0	65 68 74	21 21 19	68 68 66	44.1 43.5 41.7	45 45 45
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	429 437	4.3 4.4	210 218	66 70	152 149	35.5 34.1	100 95	163 157	4.1 3.9	72 66	23 22	69	41.9 43.7	46 48
Sep-Nov(Aut) Oct-Dec	444	4.5	219 224	73 72	151 150	34.0 33.7	93	144 145	3.6 3.6	59 62	23 23	61 61	42.6	43
Changes Overlast3months Percent	17 4.1	0.2	13 6.4	6 9.2	-2 -1.3	-1.8	- 7 -7.2	-18 -10.9	-0.5	-10 -13.7	0 -0.2	-8 -11.5	-0.3	-4 -8.3
Overlast 12 months Percent	9 2.1	0.1	18 8.9	7 10.0	-16 -9.6	-4.3	- 7 -7.0	-34 -19.0	-0.9	-5 -8.0	0 -1.8	- 28 -31.9	-7.9	-16 -27.0
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
1993 1994 1995	522 513 488	6.8 6.6 6.2	229 243 240	114 91 80	180 179 168	34.4 35.0 34.4	89 94 94	129 128 104	5.3 5.1 4.1	43 41 36	24 18 16	62 68	48.3 53.3	35 40 33
1996 1997 1998	459 398 375	5.8 5.0 4.7	233 213 229	91 69 51	136 115 95	29.5 29.0 25.4	69 65	96 102 85	3.8 3.8 3.1	43 46 38	16 14 12	68 52 39 45 39 30 27	50.3 40.5 43.6	28 30 25
1999 2000 2001	363 335 308	4.5 4.1 3.8	219 209 190	56 53 50	89 72 69	24.4 21.6 22.3	51 45 36 36	84 83 58	3.0 2.8 1.9	42 43 29	12 13 11	39 30 27 17	45.2 36.0 32.1 30.2	21 15 10
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001	301 304	3.7 3.7	190 194	44 47	67 63	22.2 20.8	35 33	79	2.6	44	14	21	26.8	13
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001	296	3.6	192	46 46	57	19.4	31 33	73 72 66	2.4 2.4 2.2	38 37 33	15 15	20 20 20	27.2 28.3 29.7	12 12
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	303 308	3.7 3.8	185 190	52 50	66 69	21.8 22.3	35 36	61 58	2.0	28 29	13 11	20 17	32.7 30.2	11
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	308 298 298	3.8 3.7 3.7	188 188 184	49 42 44	71 68 70	22.9 22.9 23.4	36 35 35	60 62 70	2.0 2.0 2.3	32 34 38	12 12 14	16 17 19	26.6 26.6 26.5	9 9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov(Aut)	299 292 296	3.7 3.6 3.7	183 184 192	46 39 39	70 68 65	23.4 23.4 22.0	35 35 32	70 71 89	23 23	38 42	13 10	19 18	27.1 26.1	13
Oct-Dec	305	3.8	203	38	64	21.1	30	68 71	2.2 2.3	40 42	10 10	18	26.1 27.0	10
Changes Overlast 3 months Percent	6 22	0.1	20 10.8	- 8 -17.0	-5 -7.9	-2.3	-6 -16.4	1 1.8	0.0	3 9.0	-2 -19.0	0	-0.1	-3 -23.6
Overlast 12 months Percent	4 1.5	0.1	13 6.7	-6 -13.2	-2 -3.6	-1.1	-5 -14.5	-7 -9.2	-0.3	-2 -5.3	-3 -23.3	-2 -8.5	0.2	-23.6 -23.8

	Source:
Labour	Market Statistics He

			are the s	300	16-17							18-24			
UNITE		All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	77	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	Spring quarters	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994	137 145	19.2 19.9	92 110 111	27 19 23	18 16 12	13.0 11.1 8.0	:	787 682 619	17.8 16.4 15.4	361 310 320 311	158 132 115 94	269 240 185	34.1 35.1 29.9	112 120 94 77 59 37 26 28
	1995 1996 1997	146 167 169	19.4 20.2 19.5	128 129	27	12 17 10	7.2 9.9 6.1	*	570 498 446	14.6 13.1 12.0	311 291 289	81 71	165 126 86	28.9 25.3 19.4	59 37
	1998 1999 2000 2001	159 168 174 145	18.6 19.9 20.5 17.9	130 135 141 120	19 23 23 15	10 10 10	6.0 5.6 7.1	:	433 410 380	11.7 10.9 10.2	294 286 271	73 56 54	66 67 55	15.3 16.4 14.5	26 28 18
	3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001	164 162	20.1 19.5	132 131	22 21	10 10	6.1 6.1	:	401 394	10.8 10.5	285 279	62	54 53 56	13.4 13.4 14.1	21 20 22
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Wir Jan-Mar 2001	n) 160 153 145	19.6 18.8 18.0	129 126 123	21 17 14	10	6.5 7.0		400 395 395	10.7 10.6 10.5	283 278 281	61 59 58	58 56 55	14.6	22 22 18
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	145	17.9	120	15 15	10	7.1 6.7		380	10.2	271	54 51	54 55 57		17
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	155 156	19.1 19.4	126 129	17 16	11 10	7.4 6.7		379 389 390	10.1 10.3 10.4	275 281 285	49 52 49	56	14.4	17 15 18
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	160 163 161	19.7 19.6 19.3	131 133 129	21 22 22	10	6.1	:	401 409	10.6 10.7	295 306	53 49	52 54	13.1	20
	Oct-Dec	160	19.3	130	19	10	6.6		418	10.9	306	54	58		21
	Over last 3 months Percent	-0.2		-1 -0.5	-2 -8.2	:		:	27 7.0		21 7.5		2.6	3	12.5
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-5 -2.8		-1.5	-3 -13.9	3.9	0.4	**************************************	17 4.3 YBVO		21 7.3 YBXT	-8 -12.3 YBXW	7.4 YBXZ	1	-3.5 YBYF
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVI			YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ .	517		219		194		
	1993 1994 1995	75 78 81	20.7 20.9	60 62	15	10	12.9 12.5	:	447 397 374	19.4 18.0	179 187 186	87 75	181 134 121	40.4 4 33.9 3 32.9	8 9 7 6 4 2 2 2 1
	1996 1997 1998	99 91 86	21.0 19.9	69 70	17 14 10		:	:	316 272 260	15.2	171 163 166	51 51	94	29.7 3 21.5 5 17.4	2
	1999 2000 2001	101 94 84	. 22.0	77	13 12 10	*	:	:	247 229	12.1	164 151	34 37	50	20.1	2
	3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Wi	94 94 in) 97	22.1	72	15 15 15				239 239 249	11.8	161 159 163	41	. 3	8 16.1 9 16.3 2 17.3	1
	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	91 86 84	21.4	73 71	11	*			245 236 225	11.6	162 158 151	40 38 37	4	1 17.2	1
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	89 91 90	21.3	72	11 11				225 230 24) 11.2	157	33 32 35	4	0 17.6	1
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	86 90	20.7 20.9	68 71	13 12				24 25 25	3 12.3	178	34	4	2 17.0 1 16.2 2 16.4	2
	Sep-Nov(Aut) Oct-Dec	87			13				25					3 16.6	
	Changes Overlast 3 months Percent	2.0	2 0.0	3 4.4					1: 4.		11 6.8			1 -0.3	3 45
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-4.	5 -1.7	7 -2	-4	3			7.	9 0.6	12.0	6 -15.6			-5
Fema	ale Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBV	J YBVN	M YBXF	YBX	I YBXL	YBXC	YBXR	YBVI	P YBVS	YBXU	J YBXX	(YBY		
	1993 1994	666	2 17.7 8 19.1 4 17.7	1 50) 11				27 23 22	5 12.6 3 12.4	13	1 45	4 7 5 5 9 5	75 27.3 59 25.3 51 22.3	7
	1995 1996 1997	6 7 7 6	8 17.3 8 17.5 3 17.4	3 54 9 60)				19 18 17	6 11.1 2 10.6	12	6 25 0 30 7 19	9 4 0 3 9 2	59 25.5 51 22.5 42 21.5 32 17.0 28 16.	1
	1998 1999 2000 2001	6 7 6	9 19.0	3 55 0 64	1 1				17 16 15	3 10.2 2 9.5	12	8 2 2 2 9 1	3 2 7	21 12. 18 10. 14 9.	8
	3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001	7 6 Vin) 6	8 16.8	8 59		*			* 16 * 15 * 15	2 9.5 5 9.1 6 9.2	12	0 2	3 1 2	15 9. 14 8. 14 9.	7
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (W Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	6666	2 15.9 0 15.3	9 50	3	: 1	•	:	* 15 * 15 * 15	9.3	3 12	3 2	1	15 9. 16 9. 14 9.	9
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	6		5 5X			* *		* 15 * 14 * 14	3 8.8 19 8.7	7 11	8 1	7	16 10. 14 9. 14 9.	4
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	7	2 18.	5 6	3 1	* 0	•		* 14 * 14	15 8.5 17 8.5	5 11	8 1	8	14 10 11 7 13 8	
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec		73 18. 74 18. 70 17.	.3 6	2				* 15 * 16						2
	Changes Overlast3 months		2 -0.		4	: /	:	• 65		16 0.º	7 1	10 15 36	6.0	0 -0 2.6	.7
	Percent Overlast 12 months		.9 0 0.		0		:			-1 -0.:	3		-1	0 -0	.1

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

March 2002 S32 Labour Market trends

Denominator = economically active for that age group. Note: Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12.

March 2002

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNI	TED 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	Spring quarters	MGSX	YВТІ	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1 5.6 4.9	10.7 10.0 9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4 6.2 5.7 5.0	19.2 19.9 19.4 20.2 19.5 18.6 19.9 20.5 17.9	17.8 16.4 15.4 14.6 13.1 12.0 11.7 10.9	10.6 10.0 9.0 8.5 6.9 6.3 5.8 5.1 4.6	7.5 7.1 6.5 6.0 5.3 4.3 4.5 4.0 3.6	9.5 8.9 7.4 6.8 5.8 4.7 4.6 4.3 3.1	4.3 3.3 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.0
	3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.3 5.2 5.2	5.4 5.3 5.3	20.1 19.5 19.6	10.8 10.5 10.7	4.8 4.7 4.7	3.6 3.7 3.6	3.9 3.8 3.7	22 2.1 2.2
	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.1 5.0 4.9	5.1 5.1 5.0	18.8 18.0 17.9	10.6 10.5 10.2	4.6 4.6 4.6	3.6 3.5 3.6	3.4 3.3 3.1	2.3 2.1 1.9
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.0 5.0 5.1	5.1 5.1 5.2	18.5 19.1 19.4	10.0 10.1 10.3	4.8 4.8 4.8	3.7 3.6 3.6	3.2 3.3 3.5	1.7 1.6 1.6
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.1 5.1 5.1	5.2 5.2 5.2	19.7 19.6 19.3	10.4 10.6 10.7	4.9 4.8 4.9	3.5 3.5 3.6	3.6 3.5 3.2	1.5 1.6 1.8
	Oct-Dec	5.2	5.3	19.3	10.9	5.0	3.6	3.2	1.7
	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	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.5
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 2000	12.5 11.5 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 6.8 6.1 5.3	YBTJ 12.6 11.7 10.3 9.9 8.3 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.2 5.4	20.5 20.7 20.9 22.7 21.0 19.9 23.2 22.0 20.3	21.3 - 19.4 - 18.0 - 17.4 - 15.2 - 13.5 - 12.9 - 12.1 - 11.3	12.1 11.6 10.2 9.5 7.7 6.7 6.0 5.3 4.8	92 83 74 72 61 46 50 42 37	11.8 10.9 9.1 8.3 6.8 5.6 5.4 5.1 3.8	4.9 4.0 4.3 4.3
	2001 3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.8 5.7 5.8	5.8 5.8 5.8	22.4 22.1 23.0	11.8 11.8 12.0	5.1 5.1 5.1	3.8 3.8 3.9	4.7 4.5 4.4	:
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.6 5.5 5.3	5.6 5.5 5.4	21.4 20.4 20.3	12.0 11.6 11.3	4.9 4.9 4.8	3.8 3.7 3.7	4.1 4.0 3.8	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5 5.6 5.6	5.5 5.6 5.7	21.3 22.0 21.3	11.0 11.2 11.8	5.1 5.4 5.2	3.8 3.8 3.8	4.0 4.0 4.1	:
	Jul-Sep Aug Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.6 5.7 5.6	5.7 5.7 5.7	20.7 20.9 20.3	11.9 12.3 12.2	5.2 5.2 5.3	3.7 3.8 3.9	4.2 4.1 3.7	:
	Oct-Dec	5.7	5.8	20.8	12.4	5.4	3.8	3.7	*
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.5	*
Fema	Over last 12 months	-0.1 MGSZ	-0.1 YBTK	-1.7 YBVM	0.6 YBVS	0.3 YCGR	0.0 YCGX	-0.9 MGXG	MGXJ
1 Cili	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								0.0
	1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	7.9 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.5 5.3 5.0 4.4	8.1 7.7 7.2 6.7 6.1 5.6 5.4 4.5	17.7 19.1 17.7 17.3 17.9 17.4 16.3 19.0	13.6 12.6 12.4 11.1 10.6 10.3 10.2 9.5	8.5 7.9 7.4 7.3 5.8 5.8 5.4 4.8	5.6 5.7 5.4 4.7 4.4 3.9 3.8 3.7 3.5	5.7 5.7 4.7 4.3 4.3 3.3 3.2 3.0	3.9 3.0 2.0 2.2 2.2 2.0 1.8
	2000 2001 3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	4.6 4.5	4.8 4.7	15.5 17.6 16.8	9.5 9.1	4.3 4.3 4.2	3.5 3.4 3.5 3.3	3.0 2.0 2.9 2.6 2.6	
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	4.6 4.5 4.5 4.5	15.9 15.9 15.3 15.5	9.2 8.9 9.3 8.8	4.1 4.1 4.3 4.3	3.4 3.4 3.5	2.3 2.1 2.0	1.8
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.4 4.3 4.4	4.5 4.5 4.5	15.5 16.1 17.3	8.8 8.7 8.5	4.3 4.1 4.2	3.5 3.4 3.4	2.1 2.3 2.6	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.4 4.4 4.5	4.6 4.5 4.6	18.5 18.3 18.3	8.5 8.5 8.9	4.6 4.4 4.4	32 32 3.2	2.6 2.6 2.4	:
	Oct-Dec Changes	4.6	4.7	17.6	9.2	4.5	3.3	2.5	injunio*
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	*
	Overlast 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3	*

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C. 11

rage Male nge er 3 hths ded DPAE	ale Female	RATE ^b	BACT	
DPAE			Male	Female
1,752.2 1,593.1 1,214.9 1,029.5 955.1 831.6 739.0	2.2 537.5 3.1 494.4 4.9 369.6 9.5 318.4 5.1 293.1 1.6 256.9	BCJE 7.6 7.0 5.3 4.5 4.2 3.6 3.2	DPAH 10.5 9.8 7.4 6.3 5.8 5.1 4.5	DPAI 4.0 3.7 2.8 2.4 2.1 1.9 1.7
3.1 886.5 1.9 878.8 8.0 869.2	6.5 275.9 8.8 272.9	3.9 3.8 3.8	5.4 5.4 5.3	2.0 2.0 2.0
5.8 850.4 5.2 843.5 5.2 835.0	0.4 264.6 3.5 262.7	3.7 3.7 3.6	5.2 5.1 5.1	1.9 1.9 1.9
4.6 819.6	0.4 246.9	3.6	5.0	1.8
6.3 810.4		3.5	4.9	1.8
7.0 798.9		3.5	4.9	1.8
8.1 801.3	5.4 244.5	3.5	4.9	1.8
5.8 795.4		3.4	4.9	1.8
3.2 790.4		3.4	4.8	1.8
3.5 768.8	1.2 235.5	3.3	4.7	1.7
4.4 761.2		3.3	4.6	1.7
5.9 753.4		3.3	4.6	1.7
8.8 748.6	3.6 232.1	3.2	4.6	1.7
7.0 743.6		3.2	4.5	1.7
7.6 733.8		3.2	4.5	1.7
9.5 727.0	4.7 222.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
9.6 724.7		3.1	4.4	1.6
5.4 722.4		3.1	4.4	1.6
0.9 726.2	9.4 230.9	3.2	4.4	1.7
4.4 729.4		3.2	4.5	1.7
5.0 729.5		3.2	4.5	1.7
1.0 721.6		3.2 DPAJ	4.4	1.7
1,683.6 1,528.2 1,165.0 984.6 915.8 799.6 709.1	8.2 475.5 5.0 356.1 4.6 305.7 5.8 281.6 9.6 246.8	7.5 6.9 5.3 4.4 4.1 3.6 3.2	10.4 9.6 7.3 6.2 5.7 5.0 4.4	4.0 3.6 2.7 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.6
3.3 737.9	0.6 225.8	3.3	4.6	1.7
3.9 730.6		3.3	4.6	1.7
5.3 723.0		3.2	4.5	1.7
8.5 718.2	3.2 222.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
6.9 713.2		3.2	4.5	1.7
7.5 703.7		3.1	4.4	1.6
9.2 697.1	5.1 213.1	3.1	4.4	1.6
9.2 695.1		3.1	4.4	1.6
5.1 693.0		3.1	4.3	1.6
1.1 696.9	0.4 221.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
4.6 700.4		3.1	4.4	1.7
5.2 700.5		3.1	4.4	1.7
0.8 692.9	IPI ZMPK	3.1	4.3	1.6
ZMPI		DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL
103.3 92.9 74.7 66.7 63.8 57.9 50.3	2.9 23.5 4.7 18.6 6.7 16.6 3.8 16.1 7.9 14.3	10.8 10.0 8.1 7.2 7.0 6.3 5.5	15.7 14.8 11.8 10.7 10.3 9.4 8.1	4.7 4.4 3.6 3.1 3.1 2.7 2.3
1.1 53.4	2.2 13.0	5.8	8.7	2.5
1.4 52.2		5.7	8.5	2.4
1.5 51.1		5.6	8.3	2.4
1.1 50.6	0.2 12.6	5.5	8.2	2.4
0.8 50.2		5.5	8.1	2.4
0.7 49.4		5.4	8.0	2.3
0.6 49.2	9.3 12.0	5.3	8.0	2.3
0.5 49.3		5.3	8.0	2.3
0.4 48.7		5.3	7.9	2.3
0.1 49.7	9.8 12.2	5.4	8.1	2.3
0.2 49.8		5.4	8.1	2.3
0.4 49.7		5.4	8.1	2.3
208.4 192.2 150.6 128.7	PU ZMPW 8.4 58.9 2.2 54.2 0.6 41.3 8.7 35.6	5.3 IBWC 8.1 7.5 5.9 5.1	8.0 ZMPV 11.4 10.8 8.4 7.4	2.2 ZMPX 4.0 3.6 2.8 2.4
107.2	6.8 26.7	4.1 3.7	5.4	2.8 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.7
1.4 99.1 1.7 98.7	9.1 27.2 8.7 27.0		5.6 5.5	1.8 1.8 1.8
0.6 98.3 0.5 97.7 1.0 96.1	6.1 26.7			1.8 1.8 1.7
1.4 95.0 1.3 95.0 0.6 94.9	5.0 25.9 4.9 26.0	3.7 3.6 3.7	5.3 5.3 5.3	1.7 1.7 1.7
0.2 95.4 0.5 95.8 0.7 96.1	5.8 26.6 6.1 26.8	3.7 3.7 3.7	5.3 5.4 5.4	1.7 1.7 1.8 1.7
1.1.0.0.1.1.0.00	20 19 15 15 12 12 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2084 589 1922 542 1506 413 1287 356 1205 333 1072 297 968 267 4 99.7 27.5 7 98.7 27.0 6 98.3 27.0 96.1 26.7 4 95.0 26.2 2 95.4 26.4 2 95.4 26.4 2 95.8 26.6 7 96.1 26.8	2084 58.9 8.1 1922 54.2 7.5 150.6 41.3 5.9 128.7 35.6 5.1 120.5 33.3 4.6 107.2 29.7 4.1 107.2 29.7 3.8 4 99.7 27.5 3.8 4 99.1 27.2 3.8 7 98.7 27.0 3.8 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 6 99.1 26.7 3.7 4 95.0 26.2 3.7 3 95.0 26.2 3.7 4 95.0 26.2 3.7 4 95.0 26.2 3.7 5 96.1 26.8 3.7	2084 58.9 8.1 11.4 1922 54.2 7.5 10.8 150.6 41.3 5.9 8.4 128.7 35.6 5.1 7.4 120.5 33.3 4.6 6.6 107.2 29.7 4.1 6.0 107.2 29.7 3.7 5.4 4 99.7 27.5 3.8 5.6 7 98.7 27.0 3.8 5.5 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 5.5 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 5.5 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 5.5 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 5.5 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 5.5 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 5.5 6 98.3 27.0 3.8 5.5 6 99.1 26.7 3.7 5.4 4 95.0 26.2 3.7 5.3 3 95.0 26.2 3.7 5.3 3 95.0 26.2 3.7 5.3 3 95.0 26.2 3.7 5.3 5 94.9 26.0 3.7 5.3 5 95.8 26.4 3.7 5.3 2 95.4 26.4 3.7 5.3 2 95.8 26.6 3.7 5.3 5 98.8 26.6 3.7 5.3

a Denominator=all economically active for that age group.

0.1				ONALLY ADJ						SEASONA	LLY ADJUS			s and per cent				OT SEASON		STED	The second second				SE	ASONALL	Y ADJUSTED	usands an	
	CLAIMAN		NOT SEASO	RATE ^b	IUSTED	TO SERVICE	CLAIMA	NT COUNT				RATE			Government	CLAIMA	NT COUNT Male	Female	RATE ^b	Male	Female	CLAIMANT	COUNT	Average	Male	Female	RATE ^b	Male	Female
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Öffice Regions								since previous month	change over 3 months ended	wate	Temale	All	wate	remaie
Yorkshire and the Humber	ВСКВ	700		DPAM			DPAX			ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI 8.1	ZMPZ 11.4	ZMQB 4.1	London 1995) Annual	394.7	292.1	102.6	DPDE 9.0	12.0	5.3	DPDK 390.0			ZMOO 290.1	ZMOQ 99.9	DPDQ 8.9	ZMOP 11.9	ZMOR 5.1
1995) Annual 1996) averages	207.9 191.8	160.6 147.9 117.9	47.3 43.9 34.1	8.3 7.7 6.2	11.6 10.8 8.7	4.2 3.9 3.1	204.5 188.3 150.1			158.9 146.2 116.8	45.6 42.1 33.3	7.6 6.1	10.7 8.7	3.8	1996) averages 1997) 1998)	360.1 271.4 226.6	265.2 199.8 166.5	95.0 71.6 60.1	8.3 6.2 5.1	11.1 8.4 6.8	4.9 3.6 2.9	355.8 269.7 225.4			263.3 198.9 165.9	92.5 70.8 59.5	8.2 6.2 5.0	11.0 8.4 6.8	4.8 3.6 2.9
1997) 1998) 1999)	152.0 134.9 124.7	104.4 96.6	30.5 28.1	5.5 5.1	7.7 7.1 6.4	2.8 2.6 2.2	133.2 123.0 107.0			103.5 95.6 83.1	29.7 27.4 23.9	5.4 5.0 4.4	7.6 7.1 6.3	2.7 2.5 2.2	1999) 2000) 2001)	204.3 175.5 155.9	150.5 129.5 114.2	53.8 46.0 41.7	4.5 3.8 3.4	6.1 5.1 4.5	2.6 2.2 2.0	203.1 174.4 154.7			149.9 128.9 113.7	53.2 45.5 41.0	4.5 3.8 3.3	6.0 5.1 4.5	3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2 1.9
2000)	108.5 97.5	83.9 75.1	24.5 22.4	4.5	5.7	2.0	96.0 99.5	-2.2	-1.2	74.2 77.1	21.7	4.0	5.7 5.9	2.0	2001 Jan 11 Feb 8	160.4 160.0	119.2 118.6	41.2 41.4	3.5 3.4	4.7 4.7	2.0 2.0	158.7 156.6	-3.6 -2.1	-2.1 -2.5	117.4 115.8	41.3 40.8	3.4	4.6 4.6	2.0
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	107.8 107.6 104.3	83.8 83.4 81.1	24.0 24.3 23.3	4.4 4.4 4.3	6.4 6.3 6.2	2.2 2.1	98.7 98.1	-0.8 -0.6	-1.1 -1.2	76.4 75.9	22.3 22.2	4.1 4.0	5.8 5.8	2.0	Mar. 8 Apr. 12	156.4 153.3	116.0 113.6	40.4	3.4	4.6 4.5	1.9	153.8	-2.8	-2.8 -2.1	113.7	40.1	3.3	4.5	1.9
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	101.4 98.1 94.3	78.3 75.9 72.7	23.1 22.2 21.6	4.2 4.0 3.9	6.0 5.8 5.5	2.1 2.0 1.9	98.0 97.4 96.4	-0.1 -0.6 -1.0	-0.5 -0.4 -0.6	75.9 75.1 74.4	22.1 22.3 22.0	4.0 4.0 4.0	5.8 5.7 5.7	2.0 2.0 2.0	May 10 Jun 14	152.9 151.4	113.2	39.7 39.7	3.3	4.5 4.4	1.9 1.9	152.4 151.5	0.0	-1.4 -0.8	112.4 111.5	40.0 40.0	3.3 3.3	4.4 4.4	1.9
Jul 12 Aug 9	95.6 96.6	73.0 73.2	22.6 23.4	3.9 4.0	5.6 5.6	2.0 2.1	95.4 94.4	-1.0 -1.0 -0.5	-0.9 -1.0 -0.8	73.9 73.3 72.8	21.5 21.1 21.1	3.9 3.9 3.9	5.6 5.6 5.5	1.9 1.9 1.9	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	152.0 154.7 155.3	111.1 112.0 112.3	40.9 42.6 43.0	3.3 3.3 3.3	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.9 2.0 2.0	150.5 150.8 152.2	-1.0 0.3 1.4	-0.6 -0.5 0.2	110.7 110.9 111.6	39.8 39.9 40.6	3.2 3.2 3.3	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.9 1.9 1.9
Sep 13 Oct 11	92.7 89.4	70.6 68.5	22.1 20.9 20.7	3.8 3.7 3.7	5.4 5.2 5.3	2.0 1.9 1.9	93.9 93.7 93.7	-0.2 0.0	-0.6 -0.2	72.5 72.4	21.2 21.3	3.9 3.9	5.5 5.5	1.9 1.9	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 R	155.7 157.8 161.0	112.5 113.8 116.6	43.2 43.9 44.4	3.3 3.4 3.5	4.4 4.5 4.6	2.0 2.1 2.1	155.7 159.5 162.4	3.5 3.8 2.9	1.7 2.9 3.4	113.7 116.0 117.7	42.0 43.5 44.7	3.4 3.4 3.5	4.5 4.6 4.6	2.0 2.1 2.1
Nov 8 Dec 13 R	89.9 91.8	69.2 71.4	20.4	3.8	5.4	1.8	92.3 90.8	-1.4 -1.5	-0.5 -1.0	71.2	21.1	3.8	5.4 5.3	1.9 1.9	3002 Jan 10 P	165.0	119.7	45.3	3.5	4.7	22	162.3	-0.1	2.2	117.7	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1
2002 Jan 10 P East Midlands	98.5 BCKC	76.5	22.1	DPAN 72	9.8	3.9	DPAY 145.9			ZMPA 111.4	ZMPC 34.5	DPBJ 7.1	ZMPB 9.7	ZMPD 3.8	South East 1995) Annual 1996) averages	229.0 200.2	173.8 151.3	55.1 48.9	5.7 5.0	7.9 6.9	3.1 2.7	DPDL 225.7 197.2			ZMOS 172.2 149.8	ZMOU 53.5 47.3	5.6 4.9	ZMOT 7.8 6.8	ZMOV 3.0 2.6
1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	148.3 133.6 97.4	112.5 101.0 74.2	35.7 32.5 23.2	6.6 4.7	9.1 6.6	3.6 2.5	131.3 96.3 80.3			99.9 73.5 60.9	31.4 22.8 19.4	6.5 4.7 4.0	9.0 6.5 5.4	3.4 2.5 2.1	1997) 1998) 1999)	136.2 107.0 96.1	103.7 81.3 73.2	32.5 25.7 23.0	3.3 2.6 2.3	4.6 3.7 3.3	1.8 1.4 1.2	134.8 106.1 95.3			102.9 80.8 72.7	31.9 25.3 22.6	3.3 2.6 2.3	4.6 3.6 3.2	1.7
1998) 1999) 2000)	81.1 77.0 70.2	61.3 58.3 52.7	19.8 18.7 17.5	4.0 3.7 3.5	5.5 5.2 4.9	2.2 2.0 1.9	76.3 69.4 63.7			57.9 52.3 47.5	18.4 17.2 16.2	3.7 3.5 3.2	5.2 4.8 4.4	1.9 1.9 1.8	2000)	79.7 67.4	60.2 50.6	19.5 16.8	1.9	2.6 2.2	1.0	78.9 66.5			59.8 50.1	19.1 16.4	1.8 1.6	2.6	1.2 1.0 0.8
2001) 2001 Jan 11	71.5 72.0	47.9 53.6 53.9	16.5 17.8 18.1	3.2 3.6 3.6	5.0 5.0	1.8 1.9 2.0	65.7 65.8	-1.6 0.1	-0.8 -0.6	49.0 49.1	16.7 16.7	3.3 3.3	4.5 4.5	1.8	2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	75.9 75.2 71.6	57.9 57.0 54.4	18.0 18.2 17.2	1.8 1.8 1.7	2.5 2.5 2.4	0.9 0.9 0.9	68.8 67.9 67.3	-3.9 -0.9 -0.6	-1.8 -1.8 -1.8	52.3 51.4 51.0	16.5 16.5 16.3	1.6 1.6 1.6	2.3 2.2 2.2	0.8 0.8 0.8
Feb 8 Mar 8 Apr 12	72.0 70.0 67.5	52.5	17.5	3.5	4.9 4.7	1.9	65.6 65.3	-0.2 -0.3	-0.6 -0.1	49.0 48.8 48.5	16.6 16.5 16.5	3.3 3.3 3.2	4.5 4.5 4.5	1.8 1.8 1.8	Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	68.6 66.1 63.1	52.1 50.2 47.7	16.5 16.0 15.4	1.6 1.6 1.5	2.3	0.8	67.0 66.7	-0.3 -0.3	-0.6 -0.4	50.7 50.3	16.3 16.4	1.6 1.6	22 22	0.8
May 10 Jun 14	65.8 63.0	49.4 47.0	16.5 16.0	3.3	4.6 4.4 4.3	1.8 1.7	65.0 64.1 63.2	-0.3 -0.9	-0.3 -0.5	47.8 47.2	16.3	3.2	4.4	1.8	Jul 12 Aug 9	63.8 64.9	47.6 47.7	16.2 17.2	1.5 1.5	2.1 2.1 2.1	0.8 0.8 0.9	66.0 65.2 64.6	-0.7 -0.8 -0.6	-0.4 -0.6 -0.7	49.7 49.2 48.7	16.3 16.0 15.9	1.5 1.5 1.5	22 21 21	0.8
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	63.3 63.4 60.5	46.6 46.3 44.5	16.6 17.1 16.0	3.2 3.2 3.0	4.3 4.1	1.8 1.7	62.3 62.1	-0.9 -0.2	-0.9 -0.7	46.6 46.4	15.7 15.7	3.1	4.3	1.7 1.7	Sep 13 Oct 11	63.3 63.2	46.5 46.6	16.8 16.6	1.5	2.0	0.9	64.5 65.3	-0.1	-0.5 0.0	48.5	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8 0.8
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 R	58.3 58.1 59.2	43.0 43.1 44.3	15.3 15.0 14.9	2.9 2.9 3.0	4.0 4.0 4.1	1.7 1.6 1.6	62.2 62.1 61.1	0.1 -0.1 -1.0	-0.3 -0.1 -0.3	46.3 46.1 45.4	15.9 16.0 15.7	3.1 3.1 3.0	4.3 4.3 4.2	1.7 1.7 1.7	Nov 8 Dec 13 R	64.8 68.4 74.4	48.0 51.3 55.7	16.8 17.1 18.6	1.5 1.6	2.1 2.2 2.4	0.9 0.9	66.4 67.7	1.1	0.6	49.5 50.5	16.9 17.2	1.6 1.6	2.1 2.2	0.9
2002 Jan 10 P	65.0	48.5	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8	59.5 DPBC	-1.6	-0.9	44.0 ZMPE	15.5 ZMPG	3.0 DPBN	4.1 ZMPF	1.7 ZMPH	South West	BCKF 166.3	124.1	42.3	DPAQ 6.6			DPBB	-0.9	0.5	49.6 ZMOW	17.2 ZMOY	1.6 DPBM	ZMOX	0.9 ZMOZ
West Midlands 1995) Annual 1996) averages	210.3 188.6	158.6 142.0	51.7 46.6	7.8 7.0	10.4 9.4	4.5 4.0	207.5 186.0			157.3 140.8	50.2 45.2	7.7 6.9 5.3	10.3 9.4 7.2	4.3 3.8 2.9	1996) averages	148.2 105.4	110.3 79.0	38.0 26.4	6.0 4.2	9.0 8.1 5.8	3.7 3.4 2.4	163.5 145.6 104.3		::	122.7 109.0 78.4	40.8 36.7 25.9	6.5 5.9 4.2	8.9 8.1 5.7	3.6 3.3 2.3
1997) 1998) 1999)	142.3 123.5 120.9	108.2 93.4 92.1	34.1 30.1 28.8	5.4 4.6 4.5	7.3 6.1 6.3	2.9 2.6 2.4	141.0 122.4 119.6			107.5 92.8 91.4	33.6 29.6 28.3	4.6 4.5 4.0	6.1 6.2 5.6	2.6 2.4 2.1	1899) 2000)	84.8 76.2 62.6	63.0 56.5 46.3	21.8 19.7 16.3	3.4 3.1 2.5	4.6 4.2 3.4	1.9 1.8 1.4	84.0 75.3 61.9	::		62.5 56.0 45.9	21.5 19.3 16.0	3.4 3.1 2.5	4.6 4.2 3.4	1.9 1.7 1.4
2000) 2001)	109.2 100.1	83.1 76.3	26.1 23.8	4.1 3.7	5.6 5.2	2.2	108.0 99.0			82.4 75.7 79.9	25.6 23.3 24.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	2001 Jan 11 Feb 8	53.4 61.4 60.6	39.4 45.4 44.8	14.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	52.5 54.0	-2.2	-1.4	39.0	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	109.1 108.4 105.7	83.6 83.0 81.1	25.5 25.4 24.6	4.1 4.1 4.0	5.7 5.6 5.5	2.1 2.1 2.0	104.5 103.6 102.4	-1.8 -0.9 -1.2	-0.6 -1.0 -1.3	79.9 79.2 78.3	24.0 24.4 24.1	3.9 3.8	5.4 5.3	2.0	Mar 8 Apr 12	58.0 55.6	43.0	15.8 14.9	2.4 2.3 2.2	3.3 3.2 3.0	1.4 1.3	53.2 53.5 53.7	-0.8 0.3	-1.4 -0.9 -0.1	39.6 39.8 39.8	13.6 13.7 13.9	2.1 2.2 2.2	2.9	12 12
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	103.4 101.4 98.1	79.2 78.0 75.2	24.2 23.4 22.9	3.9 3.8 3.7	5.4 5.3 5.1	2.0 1.9 1.9	101.5 100.8 98.7	-0.9 -0.7 -2.1	-1.0 -0.9 -1.2	77.8 77.1 75.5	23.7 23.7 23.2	3.8 3.8 3.7	5.3 5.2 5.1	2.0	May 10 Jun 14	53.3 49.9	39.7 37.2	13.6 12.7	2.1	2.9 2.8	1.2	53.8 53.2	0.1 -0.6	0.2 -0.1	39.7 39.4	14.1 13.8	22 2.1	2.9 2.9 2.9	1.2 1.2 1.2
Jul 12 Aug 9	98.8 100.4	74.8 75.4	24.0 25.0	3.7 3.8 3.6	5.1 5.1 5.0	2.0 2.1 2.0	96.9 96.1 95.3	-1.8 -0.8 -0.8	-1.5 -1.6 -1.1	74.3 73.6 73.0	22.5	3.6 3.6 3.6	5.1 5.0 5.0	1.9	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	50.4 51.1 50.0	37.0 37.4 36.5	13.4 13.7 13.4	2.0 2.1 2.0	2.7 2.8 2.7	12 12 12	52.3 52.0 51.3	-0.9 -0.3 -0.7	-0.5 -0.6 -0.6	38.7 38.6 38.0	13.6 13.4 13.3	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.9 2.9 2.8	1.2 1.2 1.2
Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8	97.2 92.9 91.6	73.2 70.3 69.7	24.0 22.6 22.0	3.5 3.4	4.8 4.7	1.9 1.8	95.7 96.0	0.4 0.3	-0.4 0.0	73.0 73.1	22.7 22.9	3.6 3.6	5.0 5.0	1.9	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 R	48.8 50.1 51.6	35.8 36.9 38.3	13.0 13.3 13.3	2.0 2.0 2.1	2.6 2.7 2.8	1.1 1.2 1.2	51.2 51.3 50.9	-0.1 0.1 -0.4	-0.4 -0.2 -0.1	37.9 38.0 37.7	13.3 13.3 13.2	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8 2.8	12 12 12
Dec 13 R 2002 Jan 10 P		71.7 76.5	22.0 23.6	3.5	4.9 5.2	1.8	96.2 95.6	0.2 -0.6		73.2 73.0		3.6 3.6	5.0 5.0	1.9	2002 Jan 10 P	56.8	42.1	14.8	2.3	3.1	1.3	50.1	-0.8	-0.4	37.1	13.0	2.0	2.7	1.2
East 1995) Annual	DPCI 167.5	124.8	42.7	DPDD 6.3	8.5	3.6	DPDJ 164.8		4	ZMOK 123.5	41.3	6.2	ZMOL 8.4	3.5	England 1995) Annual	VASR 1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	VASS 7.6	10.4	4.1	BWK 1,897.7			ZMQK 1,447.7	ZMQM 449.9	VASQ 7.5	ZMQL 10.3	ZMQN 4.0
1996) averages 1997)	148.7 105.5 85.0	110.6 79.0 63.1	38.1 26.5 22.0	5.8 4.0 3.3	7.8 5.5 4.4	3.3 2.3 1.9	146.2 104.4 84.2			109.4 78.4 62.6	26.0	5.7 4.0 3.2	7.7 5.4 4.4	1.8	1996) averages 1997) 1998)	1,740.4 1,299.1 1,093.6	1,316.7 989.2 830.3	423.6 309.9 263.3	6.9 5.2 4.3	9.6 7.2 6.0	3.8 2.7 2.3	1,713.1 1,285.7 1,083.1			1,303.5 981.6 824.4	409.6 304.1 258.7	6.8 5.1 4.3	9.5 7.1 6.0	3.6 2.7 2.3
1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)	77.3 64.9 55.7	57.6 47.9 41.0	19.8 17.0 14.7	2.9 2.5 2.1	4.0 3.3 2.9	1.7 1.4 1.3	76.5 64.1 54.9			57.1 47.5 40.6	16.6	2.9 2.5 2.1	4.0 3.3 2.8	1.4	1999) 2000) 2001)	1,013.5 882.8 783.6	770.9 670.7 593.3	242.7 212.1 190.2	4.0 3.5 3.1	5.5 4.8 4.3	2.1 1.8 1.6	1,002.8 872.8 773.4			764.8 665.0 587.7	238.0 207.9 185.7	3.9 3.4 3.0	5.5 4.8 4.2	2.1 1.8 1.6
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8	62.0 62.6	46.1 46.3	15.9 16.3	2.4 2.4	32 32	1.4 1.4	56.6 56.3 55.7	-2.4 -0.3 -0.6	-1.2	41.6	14.7	22 22 2.1	2.9 2.9 2.9	1.3	2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	857.4 853.9 827.9	655.6 651.0 632.2	201.9 202.9 195.7	3.4 3.3 3.2	4.7 4.7	1.7	801.5 793.6	-23.2 -7.9	-11.8 -12.3	610.7 604.4	190.8 189.2	3.1 3.1	4.4 4.3	1.6 1.6
Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10	60.5 57.2 55.4	44.9 42.4 41.2	15.6 14.8 14.2	2.3 2.2 2.1	3.0	1.3 1.3 1.2	55.2 55.2	-0.5 0.0	-0.5 -0.4	40.8 40.8	14.4 14.4	2.1 2.1	2.8	12 12	Apr 12 May 10	803.4 784.0	612.1 598.5	191.2 185.5	3.1 3.1	4.5 4.4 4.3	1.7 1.6 1.6	785.6 781.7 778.8	-8.0 -3.9 -2.9	-13.0 -6.6 -4.9	598.5 595.4 591.7	187.1 186.3 187.1	3.1 3.1 3.0	4.3 4.3 4.3	1.6 1.6 1.6
Jun 14	52.7 53.2	39.1	13.7 14.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.6 54.1	-0.6 -0.5	-0.4	40.1	14.0	2.1	2.8 2.8 2.8	1.2	Jun 14 Jul 12 Aug 9	755.7 762.3	575.0 573.4	180.7	3.0	4.1	1.5	769.0 760.1	-9.8 -8.9	-5.5 -7.2	584.1 578.3	184.9	3.0	4.2	1.6
Aug 9 Sep 13	54.0 52.9	39.1 38.3	14.9 14.5	2.1	2.7	1.3 1.2	53.9 53.8 54.0	-0.2 -0.1	-0.3	39.9	13.9	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8	12	Sep 13 Oct 11	771.1 751.0 734.6	575.0 561.1 551.1	196.2 189.9 183.5	3.0 2.9	4.1 4.0 4.0	1.7 1.6	756.2 754.8	-3.9 -1.4	-7.5 -4.7	575.9 573.7	180.3 181.1	3.0 3.0	4.1	1.5 1.6
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 R	51.7 52.4 53.8	37.6 38.2 39.8	14.1 14.2 14.0	2.0 2.0 2.1	2.7	12 12 12	54.0 54.4 54.9	0.4	0.2	40.0 40.4	14.4 14.5	2.1 2.1	2.8	12 12	Nov 8 Dec 13 R	740.8 761.0	557.5 577.8	183.3 183.2	2.9 2.9 3.0	4.0 4.0 4.2	1.6 1.6 1.6	761.6 767.6 770.4	6.8 6.0 2.8	0.5 3.8 5.2	577.2 580.6 581.8	184.4 187.0 188.6	3.0 3.0 3.0	4.2 4.2 4.2	1.6 1.6 1.6
2002 Jan 10 P	59.7	44.1	15.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	54.5	-0.4	0.2	40.0	14.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	²⁰⁰² Jan 10 P	816.7	619.0	197.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	762.0	-8.4	0.1	575.4	186.6	3.0	4.1	1.6

		1	IOT SEASO	NALLY ADJ	USTED					SEASONA	LLYADJUST			
	CLAIMA	NT COUNT		RATE			CLAIMAN	T COUNT	- W	39,819		RATE	Male	Famal
Government Office Regions	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Fema
Vales 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 2000)	BCKI 107.8 102.7 80.3 69.8 64.9 57.9 51.8	83.4 79.2 62.4 54.0 50.2 44.7 39.9	24.4 23.5 17.9 15.8 14.7 13.1 11.9	DPAT 8.2 7.9 6.3 5.5 5.1 4.5 4.0	11.6 11.1 8.9 7.7 7.2 6.5 5.8	4.1 4.0 3.1 2.8 2.5 2.1 1.9	DPBE 106.1 100.9 79.3 69.0 64.1 57.2 51.3			ZMQC 82.5 78.3 61.9 53.5 49.8 44.4 39.6	23.6 22.6 17.5 15.5 14.4 12.9 11.7	BPBP 8.1 7.7 6.2 5.4 5.0 4.4 3.9	ZMQD 11.5 11.0 8.8 7.6 7.1 6.5 5.8	ZMQ 4.0 3.0 3.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.0
001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	59.8 59.5 57.2	46.3 45.9 44.3	13.5 13.6 13.0	4.6 4.6 4.4	6.7 6.7 6.4	2.2 2.2 2.1	54.9 54.6 53.6	-1.0 -0.3 -1.0	-0.5	42.4 42.1 41.4	12.5 12.5 12.2	42 42 4.1	6.2 6.1 6.0	2 2 2
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	53.9 51.4 48.8	41.6 39.9 37.6	12.3 11.5 11.2	4.1 4.0 3.8	6.1 5.8 5.5	2.0 1.9 1.8	52.8 52.1 50.6	-0.8 -0.7 -1.5	-0.8	40.7 40.1 38.9	12.1 12.0 11.7	4.1 4.0 3.9	5.9 5.8 5.7	2 2 1
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	49.6 50.4 48.7	37.7 38.0 37.0	11.9 12.3 11.7	3.8 3.9 3.7	5.5 5.5 5.4	1.9 2.0 1.9	50.1 49.7 49.7	-0.5 -0.4 0.0	-0.8	38.8 38.6 38.4	11.3 11.1 11.3	3.9 3.8 3.8	5.6 5.6 5.6	1 1 1
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 R	46.8 47.4 48.4	35.9 36.6 37.8	10.9 10.8 10.6	3.6 3.6 3.7	5.2 5.3 5.5	1.8 1.8 1.7	49.4 49.0 48.5	-0.3 -0.4 -0.5	-0.2	38.1 37.8 37.5	11.3 11.2 11.0	3.8 3.8 3.7	5.5 5.5 5.5	
002 Jan 10 P	52.7	41.0	11.7	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.8	-0.7	7 -0.5	37.1	10.7	3.7	5.4	
Scotland 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 19000)	BCKJ 203.5 195.1 159.6 141.5 133.8 119.4 108.0	156.3 149.3 123.5 108.5 103.1 92.1 83.6	47.2 45.7 36.0 32.9 30.7 27.3 24.4	7.7 7.6 6.3 5.7 5.3 4.8 4.3	11.0 10.8 9.1 8.2 7.6 6.7 6.1	3.9 3.8 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.1	DPBF 198.1 189.7 156.1 138.2 130.4 116.3 105.1			ZMQG 153.4 146.5 121.5 106.7 101.2 90.3 81.9	2MQI 44.7 43.3 34.6 31.6 29.3 26.0 23.2	7.5 7.3 62 5.5 5.1 4.6 4.2	2MQH 10.8 10.6 9.0 8.0 7.4 6.6 6.0	ZM
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	119.3 118.9 115.8	93.0 92.2 90.0	26.4 26.8 25.9	4.8 4.7 4.6	6.8 6.8 6.6	2.3 2.3 2.3	109.1 108.2 106.7	-2.0 -0.1	9 -1.1	84.8 84.1 83.1	24.3 24.1 23.6	4.4 4.3 4.3	6.2 6.2 6.1	
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	109.7 106.7 104.7	85.0 83.0 80.9	24.7 23.8 23.9	4.4 4.3 4.2	6.2 6.1 5.9	2.2 2.1 2.1	105.5 104.9 103.8	-1. -0. -1.	6 -1.1	82.1 81.4 80.7	23.4 23.5 23.1	42 42 4.1	6.0 6.0 5.9	
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	108.2 109.4 100.5	82.4 83.0 77.6	25.8 26.4 22.9	4.3 4.4 4.0	6.0 6.1 5.7	2.3 2.3 2.0	102.2 102.2 103.6	-1. 0. 1.	0 -0.9	80.0 80.6 80.9	22.2 21.6 22.7	4.1 4.1 4.1	5.9 5.9 5.9	
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 R	99.2 101.2 102.5	76.8 78.7 80.5	22.3 22.5 22.0	4.0 4.0 4.1	5.6 5.8 5.9	2.0 2.0 1.9	104.9 105.3 104.7	1. 0. -0.	4 1.0	81.7 82.0 81.2	23.2 23.3 23.5	42 42 42	6.0 6.0 5.9	
2002 Jan 10 P Northern Ireland 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)	113.6 BCKK 88.2 84.2 63.5 57.5 50.8 42.1 39.6	68.7 65.0 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.1 30.0	19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6 11.5 10.1 9.6	4.5 DPAV 11.3 10.8 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	6.5 15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 2.8	103.6 DPBG 87.8 83.8 63.4 57.4 50.8 42.1 39.4	-1.		80.4 ZMQO 68.6 64.9 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.0 29.9	23.2 ZMQQ 19.3 18.9 13.5 12.6 11.4 10.1 9.5	4.1 DPBR 11.2 10.7 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	5.9 ZMQP 15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	ZM
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	41.2 41.0 40.2	31.8 31.6 31.1	9.3 9.4 9.1	5.2 5.2 5.1	7.2 7.2 7.0	2.7 2.7 2.6	40.8 40.4 39.9	· -1 -0 -0	.4 -0.4		9.9 9.8 9.6	5.2 5.1 5.1	7.0 6.9 6.9	
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	39.5 38.8 38.7	30.5 30.0 29.5	9.1 8.8 9.3	5.0 4.9 4.9	6.9 6.8 6.7	2.6 2.5 2.7	40.0 40.0 39.7	0	.1 -0.3 .0 -0.1 .3 -0.1	30.4	9.6 9.6 9.6	5.1 5.1 5.0	6.9 6.9 6.8	
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	41.7 42.2 40.1	30.6 30.6 29.6	11.2 11.6 10.5	5.3 5.4 5.1	6.9 6.9 6.7	3.2 3.4 3.0	39.3 38.9 38.7		.4 -0.2 .4 -0.4 .2 -0.3	29.6	9.4 9.3 9.3	4.9	6.8 6.7 6.7	
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13 R	37.9 36.9 36.6	28.5 28.1 28.3	9.4 8.7 8.3	4.8 4.7 4.6	6.5 6.4 6.4	2.7 2.5 2.4	38.5 38.3 38.2	-0	0.2 -0.3 0.2 -0.2 0.1 -0.2	29.0	9.3 9.3 9.2	4.9	6.6 6.6 6.6	
2002 Jan 10 P	38.4	29.7	8.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	37.9	-0	.3 -0.2	28.7	9.2	4.8	6.5	

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

Claimant count by age and duration Thousands and percent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED			Alla	ges						18	3-24	nus anu per	cent, not se	easonally adjust
KINGDOM	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All 2000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	GEYV 1,225.7 1,216.9 1,185.2	512.2 500.2 472.6	236.7 247.3 249.0	GEYX 201.7 200.3 200.2	140.9 137.3 133.8	22.4 22.1 22.2	GEYZ 134.2 131.8 129.6	GEZA 288.7 291.5 282.5	166.2 167.4 158.0	70.5 72.2 72.7	GEZC 44.3 44.7 45.0	6.6 6.3 6.0	2.7 2.5 2.4	GEZE 1.1 0.9 0.8
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	0.7
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	0.7
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	0.6
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	0.6
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	0.5
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	0.6
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	0.5
Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
Dec 14	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5
2001 Jan 11	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	168.0	107.5	19.8	104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5
Feb 8	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
Mar 8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Apr 12	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
May 10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
Jun 14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
Jul 12	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
Aug 9	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
Sep 13	930.2	416.8	174.6	155.6	96.4	19.7	86.8	238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	0.5
Oct 11	908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5	94.7	19.5	82.4	226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	0.5
Nov 8	915.2	423.6	175.9	143.1	94.0	18.9	78.7	225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
Dec 13	937.4	440.4	185.1	143.4	94.0	18.0	74.5	231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	0.5
200% Jan 10 Male	1,009.8 GEZG	474.5	207.6	157.7 GEZI	96.8	16.8	73.2 GEZK	253.8 GEZL	152.7	62.4	34.0 GEZN	4.1	1.8	0.5 GEZP
2000 Jan 13	938.8	378.8	175.2	156.0	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7	0.8
Feb 10	929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	0.7
Mar 9	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	0.6
Apr 13	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5
May 11	844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	0.5
Jun 8	819.0	301.5	157.3	155.6	99.8	25.0	104.9	172.7	92.3	43.3	32.7	3.9	2.5	0.4
Jul 13	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.4
Aug 10	809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.4
Sep 14	780.3	317.2	140.8	132.0	93.6	24.4	96.7	176.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5	0.4
Oct 12	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	23	0.4
Nov 9	759.6	318.0	140.9	120.8	87.9	23.7	92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	21	0.3
Dec 14	775.3	331.8	146.6	119.7	87.0	22.8	90.1	169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	20	0.3
2001 Jan 11	822.4	353.8	160.8	130.9	87.7	21.5	89.2	184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	1.9	0.3
Feb 8	816.4	345.1	167.2	130.0	86.6	21.3	87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
Mar 8	793.1	323.1	170.6	129.5	84.7	21.4	85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	0.3
Apr 12	764.5	310.9	154.9	132.9	83.3	21.7	82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	0.3
May 10	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
Jun 14	716.5	278.6	143.4	133.7	81.7	22.4	79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	0.3
Jul 12	717.4	288.9	142.2	128.0	80.7	22.1	77.6	164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	1.9	0.3
Aug 9	719.2	302.5	133.3	127.6	79.9	21.7	75.9	167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	0.3
Sep 13	698.2	295.4	129.3	121.9	78.1	21.7	73.4	161.6	101.1	34.8	22.6	2.8	1.9	0.3
Oct 11	685.0	294.6	127.1	116.8	76.8	21.4	69.7	154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	1.9	0.3
Nov 8	693.1	308.3	130.1	111.8	76.4	20.6	66.5	156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	1.8	0.3
Dec 13	716.3	328.3	137.0	111.5	76.5	19.5	63.1	163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	1.8	0.3
2002 Jan 10 Female	769.8 GEZR	352.5	154.6	121.8 GEZT	78.9	18.3	61.9 GEZV	178.6 GEZW	108.6	43.4	23.4 GEZY	2.8	1.7	0.3 GEYU
2000 Jan 13	286.9	133.4	61.5	45.7	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6	0.3
Feb 10	287.0	133.3	62.9	45.4	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.3
Mar 9	278.7	127.3	60.9	45.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.2
Apr 13	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	2.4	0.2
May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jun 8	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jul 13	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.2
Aug 10	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2
Sep 14	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	2.4	0.2
Oct 12	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	0.2
Nov 9	235.1	116.5	49.2	32.6	20.6	15.7	16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
Dec 14	230.7	111.7	50.4	33.0	19.7	15.4	15.8	68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	2.1	0.1
2001 Jan 11	249.7	123.2	54.0	37.1	19.8	14.2	15.7	76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	1.9	0.1
Feb 8	251.3	125.2	54.4	36.7	19.6	13.9	15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	0.2
Mar 8	242.2	117.8	53.4	36.8	19.1	14.1	15.1	74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	0.2
Apr 12	235.5	114.8	48.9	38.4	18.7	14.2	14.7	71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	1.8	0.2
May 10	227.0	105.5	49.9	38.5	18.5	14.5	14.4	68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9	0.2
Jun 14	222.2	104.9	47.7	37.0	18.6	14.7	14.2	67.6	39.1	16.8	10.4	1.1	1.9	0.2
Jul 12	235.0	118.5	48.3	35.4	18.7	13.9	14.0	76.6	48.4	17.0	9.8	1.2	1.9	0.2
Aug 9	243.5	129.5	45.8	35.8	18.7	13.3	13.7	80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	1.8	0.2
Sep 13	232.0	121.4	45.3	33.7	18.3	13.6	13.3	77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	0.2
Oct 11	223.1	115.0	44.8	32.7	17.9	13.7	12.7	71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	2.1	0.2
Nov 8	222.1	115.3	45.7	31.3	17.6	13.4	12.1	70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	2.0	0.2
Dec 13	221.0	112.1	48.2	31.9	17.5	13.1	11.5	68.3	40.4	17.7	8.9	1.2	2.0	0.2
2002 Jan 10	240.0	122.0	53.0	35.8	17.9	12.2	11.3	75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	2.0	0.2

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

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.

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.

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

An occasional supplementary analysis by age and duration of the full claimant count including 6,000 clerical claims for April 2001 is available. For further details see pp365-9, Labour Market Trends, July 2001. This is also available on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk.

50 and over

1,572

591 382 282

251 17.3

3,078

14,832

6,749 5,388

3,946

3,846

22.4

862 393 307

220

23.9

2,052

1,904 847 633

452

493

21.8

7,989

6,328

4,618

4,609

22.4

318

1,572

8,234

6.606

4,960

4,927

42,714 240,040

41,142 231,393

4,329 24,709

All ages^a

2,939 1,698 830

498 9.1

14,612

43,473 29.313

14,557

9,056

12.1

2,505 1,556 757

11,565

13,706 5,182 3,395

1,452

974

51,160

34,264

16,766

10,612

1,841 1,566

1,140

671

8,647

53,001

35,830

17,906

11,283

Female

2,848

874 406 44

4,181

35,093

15,376 8,499

999

2,615 1,035 548

4,246

4,876 1,728 982

0.9

7,655

1,104

1,555 859 571

189 27

3,201

18,998 10,600

1,293

44,139 56,199 24,717 18,323

42,584 54,751 18,139 10,029

72,003 113,226

18-24 25-49

4,008

1,407 898 503

238 10.5

7,054

46,069

20,568 15,214 9,595

15.2

2,495 1,021 692 495

16.0

5,008

6,187 2,399 1,706

930

12.0

11,698

23,988 17,612

11,020

5,855

14.9

326

24.5

3,823

11,629

6,181

15.2 75,204 117,049

60,102 96,520 34,761 195,119

usted	Government

Duration of	Male		1		Female				Male			
claims in weeks	18-24	25-49	50 and	All	18-24	25-49	50 and	All	18-24	25-49	50 and	
			over	ages ^a			over	agesa			over	-
NORTH EAST									SOUTH V	/EST		
13 or less	8,193	12,528	3,489	24,635	2,832	2,618	810	6,565	6,345	11,961	3,553	
Over 13 and up to 26	3,406	5,594	1,748	10,839	1,224	1,122	369	2,812	1,972	4,778	1,517	
26 and up to 52	1,849	4,888	1,201	7,962	630	898	302	1,851	935	3,690	1,125	
52 and up to 104	166	3,899	1,049	5,121	66	600	233	899	108	2,283	857	
Over104	11	3,016	1,843	4,870	3	349	262	614	14	1,230	961	
Percent claiming over 52		23.1	31.0	18.7	1.5	17.0	25.1	11.9	1.3	14.7	22.7	
AH	13,625	29,925	9,330	53,427	4,755	5,587	1,976	12,741	9,374	23,942	8,013	
NORTH WEST									ENGLAN	D		
13 or less	16,048	24,578	5,839	47,200	5,986	6,301	2,035	14,852	84,319	153,123	38,588	2
Over 13 and up to 26	6,335	10,850	2,533	19,914	2,465	2,573	856	6,016	34,004	70,895	17,789	1
25 and up to 52	3,680	10,099	2,183	16,017	1,558	1,847	653	4,094	18,437	64,412	15,049	
5Zandup to 104	377	8,342	1,926	10,649	191	1,308	467	1,970	2,136	47,739	12,521	
Over104	37	4,967	2,561	7,565	18	703	484	1,206	240	31,055	16,892	
Parcent claiming over 52	weeks 1.6	22.6	29.8	18.0	2.0	15.8	21.2	11.3	1.7	21.5	29.2	
AS	26,477	58,836	15,042	101,345	10,218	12,732	4,495	28,138	139,136	367,224	100,839	6
										7		
YORKSHIRE AND THE		10.750	4.000	05.005	4.000	4		10	WALES	0010	0.505	
13 or less	11,359	18,752	4,660	35,295	4,370	4,681	1,550	10,995	7,041	9,912	2,525	
Over 13 and up to 26	4,373	8,474	2,147	15,087	1,928	2,040	759	4,834	2,656	4,422	1,183	
26 and up to 52	2,345	7,626	1,918	11,909	1,107	1,630	626	3,400	1,158	3,612	902	
52 and up to 104	214	5,584	1,563	7,364	124	976	418	1,523	68	2,810	808	
Over104	40	3,427	2,116	5,583	11	486	434	931	14	2,113	1,140	
Percent claiming over 52 All	weeks 1.4 18,331	20.5 43,863	29.7 12,404	17.2 75,238	7, 540	9,813	22.5 3,787	11.3 21,683	0.7 10,937	21.5 22,869	29.7 6,558	
							100					
EAST MIDLANDS	7.100	10.047	0.500	00.047	0.454	0.000			SCOTLA		5.704	
13 or less	7,188	12,247	3,522	23,217	3,151	3,883	1,413	8,658	13,423	23,467	5,731	
Over13 and up to 26	2,591	5,019	1,473	9,143	1,258	1,544	642	3,497	4,838	9,991	2,601	
26 and up to 52	1,425	4,718	1,255	7,406	715	1,162	481	2,369	2,443	8,345	2,023	
52 and up to 104	158	3,513	1,042	4,714	71	658	371	1,100	147	5,868	1,734	
Over104	14	2,168	1,362	3,544	7	353	322	682	15	3,613	2,482	
Per cent claiming over 52		20.5	27.8	17.2	1.5	13.3	21.5	10.9	0.8	18.5	28.9	
AU	11,376	27,665	8,654	48,024	5,202	7,600	3,229	16,306	20,866	51,284	14,571	
WEST MIDLANDS					-				GREAT B	RITAIN		
13 or less	10,610	16,709	4,611	32,267	4,271	4,917	1,711	11,203	104,783	186,502	46,844	3
Over 13 and up to 26	4,375	8,063	2,080	14,603	2,024	2,215	836	5,157	41,498	85,308	21,573	1
26 and up to 52	2,541	8,170	2,016	12,775	1,219	1,760	678	3,682	22,038	76,369	17,974	1
52 and up to 104	321	6,371	1,666	8,363	140	1,204	558	1,903	2,351	56,417	15,063	-
Over104	44	5,097	2,449	7,590	30	795	576	1,401	269	36,781	20,514	
Percent claiming over 52	weeks 2.0	25.8	32.1	21.1	2.2	18.4	26.0	14.2	1.5	21.1	29.2	
All	17,891	44,410	12,822	75,598	7,684	10,891	4,359	23,346	170,939	441,377	121,968	7
EAST												
13 or less	6 104	10 200	2644	20.405	0.770	4.00=	+ 540	0.004	NORTHE			
Over 13 and up to 26	0,134	12,390	3,644	22,435	2,772	4,065	1,516	8,601	3,818	4,884	927	
26 and up to 52	2,113 959	4,990	1,549	8,719	992	1,639	671	3,379	1,920	2,663	550	
52 and up to 104		4,053	1,188	6,217	447	976	526	1,973	1,398	3,065	656	
Over 104	126 17	2,583	1.090	3,591	55	559	290	906	419	3,587	1,023	
Percent claiming over 52		1,534	1,080	2,631	13	259	282	554	.74	2,657	1,641	
All	weeks 1.5 9,349	16.1 25,550	23.5 8,343	14.3 43,593	1.6 4,279	7,498	17.4 3,285	9.5 15,413	6.5 7,629	37 16,856	55.5 4,797	:
LONDON 13 or less	10,964	27,218	4,314	42,802	5,814	10,220	2,207	18,515	UNITED K 108,601	191,386	47,771	35
Over 13 and up to 26	6,418	16,404	2,689	25,608	3,524	6,018	1,279	10,924	43,418	87,971	22,123	15
26 and up to 52	3,708	16,357	2,737	22,831	1,929	4,823	1,226	8,005	23,436	79,434	18,630	12
52 and up to 104	560	12,241	2,486	15,290	264	3,167	1,018	4,450	2,770	60,004	16,086	7
Over104	48	7,850	3,205	11,103	38	1,570			343	39,438		
Percent claiming over 52		25.1	36.9	22.4	2.6	1,570	903	2,511	1.7	21.7	22,155 30.2	6
All	21,698	80,070	15,431	117,634	11,569	25,798	29.0 6,633	15.7 44,405	178,568	458,233	126,765	76
20172102									-			
SOUTH EAST												
13 or less	7,478	16,740	4,956	29,501	3,049	5,376	2,018	10,684				
	2,421	6,723	2,053	11,255	1,087	2,010	746	3,915				
Over 13 and up to 26	995	4,811	1,426	7,247	488	1,220	514	2,241				
26 and up to 52								976				
26 and up to 52 52 and up to 104	106	2,923	1,050	4,083	44	620	309	9/0				
26 and up to 52 52 and up to 104 Over 104	15	2,923 1,766	1,050 1,315	4,083 3,096	6	321	332	659				
26 and up to 52 52 and up to 104	15											

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

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

UNITED			25-49							50	and over		4	
KINGDOM	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
AII 2000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	GEZF 713.8 703.5 685.6	265.8 254.6 240.3	129.1 135.1 136.2	124.1 122.9 122.5	104.6 101.9 99.1	27.3 27.1 27.2	90.2 88.9 87.5	208.8 205.6 200.8	69.3 65.3 61.3	34.6 37.3 37.5	32.5 32.0 32.0	29.6 29.0 28.6	34.7 34.5 34.8	42.9 42.0 41.3
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	660.2 644.0 626.3	231.6 220.7 213.9	123.9 120.8 115.1	123.7 124.4 122.4	95.5 93.4 91.3	27.4 27.7 27.9	85.5 84.8 83.5	195.4 190.0 184.2	61.7 59.0 56.7	33.1 31.6 30.4	32.3 32.3 31.4	27.8 27.1 26.4	35.0 35.3 35.7	40.5 40.0 39.3
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	620.6 617.1 593.8	222.4 230.1 220.2	113.6 108.1 105.3	113.8 111.7 105.6	89.6 88.1 85.8	27.5 27.1 27.4	81.2 79.2 76.9	180.3 178.3 171.2	56.4 58.1 55.0	30.8 29.2 28.1	29.1 28.6 27.2	25.6 25.0 24.4	35.4 35.0 35.6	38.3 37.5 36.5
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	580.1 577.8 586.1	216.7 221.6 228.7	104.4 104.5 108.5	101.4 98.3 98.0	82.9 80.6 79.6	27.2 26.6 25.7	74.7 72.8 71.3	169.3 169.4 169.6	56.3 59.1 60.1	26.9 26.8 27.5	26.7 25.5 25.2	23.7 23.2 22.7	35.1 34.2 33.5	35.7 34.9 34.1
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	618.8 611.1 593.2	244.5 236.4 221.8	118.2 121.9 122.4	105.4 104.5 104.2	80.0 79.2 77.4	24.3 24.3 24.4	70.7 69.1 <i>67.4</i>	179.3 175.7 170.4	64.8 60.5 56.4	30.8 32.7 32.9	27.1 26.7 26.5	22.9 22.6 22.2	31.6 31.8 32.0	33.8 33.2 32.4
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	577.0 564.1 545.8	217.0 204.5 196.3	111.8 110.3 104.4	106.9 109.0 107.6	76.2 76.2 75.1	24.5 24.9 25.2	65.2 64.1 62.4	166.8 161.5 155.4	57.0 53.4 50.7	29.2 27.9 26.4	27.1 27.6 26.6	22.0 21.7 21.3	32.1 32.6 33.3	31.5 30.9 30.3
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	544.7 547.2 529.7	201.6 212.6 205.4	104.4 98.8 96.6	103.4 102.6 98.7	74.2 73.5 71.6	24.8 24.3 24.3	61.1 59.6 57.3	154.8 155.4 151.1	50.8 53.8 52.1	27.2 25.9 25.1	25.7 25.3 24.4	21.1 21.0 20.7	33.0 32.4 32.8	29.9 29.5 28.9
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	519.8 524.6 537.1	206.5 216.6 228.6	94.2 96.1 100.9	95.3 91.6 91.0	70.2 69.7 69.7	23.8 22.9 21.7	53.7 50.5 46.9	151.1 154.3 157.7	54.1 58.0 60.8	24.1 24.9 26.0	24.2 23.3 23.3	20.5 20.5 20.5	32.3 31.2 30.2	28.2 27.7 27.1
2002 Jan 10 Male 2000 Jan 13 Feb 10	575.3 IACI 571.3 562.4	247.6 204.6 195.0 183.7	112.7 100.0 105.3 107.4	97.8 IACN 100.7 99.7 99.1	71.6 87.7 85.4 83.0	29.0 28.9 28.9	45.6 IACT 78.2 77.1 75.8	169.5 IACW 155.7 153.2 149.6	50.1 47.2 44.0	30.4 - 24.8 26.8 27.2	25.2 IADC 23.5 23.2 23.3	21.0 22.3 21.8 21.5	36.8 36.6 36.9	27.1 IADI 35.0 34.2 33.6
Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11	548.9 528.3 516.0	176.9 168.9 162.9	97.7 95.0	99.8 100.6 99.3		29.1 29.4 29.6	74.0 73.4 72.3	145.8 141.8 137.1	44.4 42.2 40.3	24.1 23.0 21.9	23.4 23.6 23.0	20.9 20.3 19.7	37.0 37.3 37.8	33.0 32.6 32.1
Jun 8 Jul 13 Aug 10	501.1 492.2 485.9 470.6	165.7 168.6 164.4	89.0 84.7	92.6 90.8 86.3	74.6 73.3 71.3	29.4 29.2 29.3	70.3 68.5 66.5	133.3 130.8 126.4	39.3 39.8 38.5	22.3 20.8 19.9	21.4 20.9 20.0	19.1 18.7 18.3	37.8 37.7 38.0	31.3 30.6 29.8
Sep 14 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	462.6 462.5 472.1		81.2 81.3	83.2 80.9 80.3	69.0 67.3 66.6	28.9 28.2 27.2	64.7 63.1 61.9	125.8 126.2 126.9	40.0 42.3 43.5	19.1 19.1 19.7	19.7 18.9 18.5	17.8 17.4 17.2	37.3 36.4 35.6	29.2 28.5 27.9
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8	496.6 489.4 475.8	189.3 181.4	93.0 96.4	86.1 85.3 85.0	67.1 66.4 65.0	25.8 25.8 25.9	61.2 59.9 58.3	133.8 130.7 127.0	46.6 43.0 40.2	22.2 23.8 24.1	19.9 19.6 19.4	17.4 17.1 16.8	33.7 33.9 34.1	27.7 27.2 26.5
Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	461.8 452.3 436.5	165.6 156.8	88.9 87.2	87.0 88.8 88.1	63.9	26.1 26.4 26.7	56.4 55.4 53.9	124.0 120.6 115.7	40.5 38.2 35.9	21.3 20.2 18.9	19.8 20.3 19.8	16.7 16.5 16.2	34.2 34.7 35.4	25.8 25.3 24.8
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	432.1 431.0 419.0	150.7 156.8	82.0 77.5	84.7 84.0 80.9		26.6 26.2 26.0	52.8 51.4 49.5	114.5 114.2 111.8	35.5 37.1 36.5	19.6 18.5 18.0	19.1 18.7 18.1	16.0 15.8 15.6	35.3 34.9 35.1	24. ² 24. ² 23.6
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	412.2 416.5 428.9	155.8	3 73.5 7 75.0	78.1 75.1 74.4		25.4 24.4 23.0	46.3 43.6 40.5	112.3 115.0 118.0	38.5 41.7 44.2	17.2 17.8 18.7	17.9 17.3 17.2	15.6 15.6 15.6	34.4 33.3 32.1	23.1 22.6 22.2
2002 Jan 10 Female 2000 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 9	458.2 IACJ 142.5 141.1 136.7	191.4 1 5 61.2 59.0	4 88.0 2 29.0 6 29.8	79.4 IACO 23.4 23.3 23.5	16.9	21.7 20.3 20.1 20.3	39.4 IACU 12.0 11.8 11.7	126.8 IACX 53.1 52.3 51.2	19.2 18.1	9.8 10.6 10.3	8.8	7.2	28.5 28.5 28.8	22.2 IAD. 7.8 7.7 7.6
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	131.9 128.0 125.2	51.	7 25.8	23.9 23.8 23.1	15.4	20.5 20.8 21.0	11.5 11.3 11.2	49.6 48.2 47.0	16.8	9.0 8.6 8.4	8.8	6.7	29.3	
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	128.3 131.3 123.2	3 56. 3 61.	5 23.4	20.9	14.8	20.2 19.4 20.2	11.0 10.7 10.4	46.9 47.4 44.8	18.3	8.6 8.4 8.2	7.6	6.3	27.8	6.
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	117.5 115.3 114.0	5 52. 3 51.	1 23.2 6 23.2	17.4	1 13.3	20.0	10.0 9.8 9.5	43.5 43.1 42.7	16.7	7.8 7.7 7.8	6.6	5.8	28.0	6.
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	122.2 121.7 117.4	2 55. 7 55.	3 25.2 0 25.5	19.3 19.2	2 12.8	18.1	9.4 9.3 9.1	45.6 45.0 43.3	17.4	8.8 8.8	7.1	5.5	25.5	6.
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	115.3 111.3 109.3	3 51. 8 47.	4 22.9 7 23.1	19.9 20.2	2 12.2	18.6	8.6	42.7 40.9 39.7	15.1	7.9 7.7 7.4	7 72	5.2	26.4	. 5
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	112. 116. 110.	7 50 2 55	.9 22.5 .8 21.3	18.	7 12.2 7 12.2	17.5	8.2	40.3 41.1 39.3	16.7	7.3	3 6.6	5.2	2 25.6	5 5
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	107. 108. 108.	6 50 0 51	.7 20.7 .9 21.1	17. 16.	3 11.7 5 11.5	17.7	6.9	38.8 39.3 39.7	3 16.3	7.	1 6.0) 4.8	3 25.1	1 5
2002 Jan 10	117.						6.2	42.7	7 18.0	8.	2 6.6	Source: Be		The second second

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

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at January 10 2002

Travel-to-work Are	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Rateb	
	Liphannen L			Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND											
Alnwick and Amble	522	183	705	5.2	3.9	Holsworthy	79	44	123	3.8	2.8
Andover	283	126	409	1.1	0.9	Horncastle	121	69	190	2.6	2.1
Appleby	46	18	64	1.5	1.2	Huddersfield	3,029	953	3,982	4.2	3.6
Ashford	755	219	974	2.4	2.0	Hull	9,190	2,621	11,811	7.1	6.2
Axminster	116	50	166	2.4	1.9	Huntingdon	695	286	981	1.6	1.4
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,324	742	3,066	1.7	1.3	Ilfracombe	360	131	491	7.5	6.3
Banbury	420	155	575	1.0	0.8	Ipswich	2,733	799	3,532	3.0	2.6
Barnard Castle	115	37	152	2.3	1.8	Isle of Wight	2,195	813	3,008	6.8	5.8
Barnsley	3,419	1,015	4,434	5.6	4.9	Keighley and Skipton	1,323	412	1,735	3.2	2.8
Barnstaple	635	239	874	3.6	3.0	Kendal	226	102	328	1.4	1.1
Barrow-in-Furness	1,411	379	1,790	6.2	5.4	Keswick	46	17	63	1.4	1.3
Basingstoke	785	289	1,074	1.2	1.0	Kettering and Corby	1,292	450	1,742	2.6	2.3
Bath	1,073	409	1,482	1.8	1.5	Kidderminster	964	343	1,307	2.9	2.5
Bedford	2,005	653	2,658	3.2	2.6	King's Lynn	945	355	1,300	2.8	2.2
Berwick-upon-Tweed	361	144	505	4.8	4.4	Kingsbridge	107	62	169	2.6	2.0
Bideford	611	222	833	5.6	4.2	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,018	574	2,592	4.7	4.1
Birmingham	32,979	9,807	42,786	5.2	4.6	Launceston	181	74	255	3.1	2.4
Bishop Auckland	2,833	844	3,677	6.6	5.8	Leeds	10,507	2,907	13,414	3.4	3.1
Blackburn	3,634	1,098	4,732	3.7	3.3	Leek	370	172	542	3.0	2.4
Blackpool	4,404	1,232	5,636	4.4	3.8	Leicester	7,969	2,773	10,742	3.8	3.5
Bolton	4,262	1,185	5,447	4.3	3.9	Leominster	219	67	286	3.2	2.7
Boston	472	202	674	2.7	2.4	Lincoln	1,878	577	2,455	3.3	3.0
Boumemouth	2,423	699	3,122	2.5	2.1	Liskeard	362	178	540	4.9	3.5
Bradford	10,166	2,727	12,893	5.4	4.8	Liverpool	23,571	6,291	29,862	7.6	6.8
Bridgwater	752	279	1,031	3.1	2.5	London	118,090	44,742	162,832	3.9	3.4
Bridlington and Driffield	1,188	467	1,655	8.7	6.9	Loughborough	1,214	473	1,687	3.4	2.9
Bridport	138	47	185	2.0	1.6	Louth	462	160	622	5.7	4.5
Brighton	4,828	1,753	6,581	3.7	3.1	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,770	561	2,331	5.9	5.1
Bristol	6,959	2,149	9,108	2.3	2.0	Ludlow	238	94	332	3.3	2.6
Bude	221	110	331	6.3	5.0	Luton	3,232	1,136	4,368	3.4	2.9
Burnley Burton on Trent Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale	980	322	1,302	3.3	3.0	Maidstone and North Kent	6,295	2,148	8,443	3.1	2.7
	1,554	653	2,207	2.9	2.6	Malton	147	67	214	1.8	1.4
	423	182	605	1.6	1.4	Malvern	329	122	451	1.8	1.4
	432	165	597	2.6	2.1	Manchester	29,041	7,766	36,807	3.7	3.3
	2,728	808	3,536	4.5	3.9	Mansfield	3,874	1,343	5,217	4.8	4.3
Cambridge	1,834	655	2,489	1.6	1.3	Matlock	404	133	537	1.7	1.4
Camelford	105	54	159	7.0	5.5	Melton Mowbray	248	99	347	2.1	1.7
Canterbury	1,205	409	1,614	2.4	2.1	Middlesbrough and Stockton	12,560	2,837	15,397	7.6	6.9
Carlisle	1,460	471	1,931	3.6	3.2	Mildenhall	236	90	326	2.3	2.0
Chard	167	64	231	1.9	1.6	Milton Keynes	1,966	735	2,701	1.8	1.7
Cheltenham Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford	1,366 3,310 1,356 338 630	470 1,017 489 126 257	1,836 4,327 1,845 464 887	2.2 6.1 2.1 1.6 4.4	1.9 5.5 1.6 1.3 3.8	Minehead Morpeth and Ashington Nelson and Colne Newark Newbury	326 2,625 931 587 426	137 728 323 198 157	463 3,353 1,254 785 583	6.0 6.6 4.3 3.5	4.6 5.8 3.7 3.2 0.9
Cirencester Clacton Colchester Coventry Crawley	288	97	385	1.5	1.2	Newquay	611	297	908	9.3	7.2
	1,041	288	1,329	6.8	5.3	Newton Abbot	585	219	804	3.0	2.2
	2,190	826	3,016	2.4	2.0	Northallerton and Thirsk	336	132	468	1.6	1.3
	6,675	2,120	8,795	3.6	3.3	Northalmpton	2,861	976	3,837	2.5	2.2
	2,112	721	2,833	1.1	1.0	Norwich	3,377	1,112	4,489	2.7	2.4
Crewe	2,408	778	3,186	3.0	2.6	Nottingham	10,436	2,990	13,426	4.2	3.8
Cromer	509	180	689	3.9	3.0	Okehampton	178	71	249	2.8	2.0
Darlington	1,863	510	2,373	5.2	4.7	Oswestry	375	169	544	3.2	2.6
Dartmouth	72	31	103	3.2	2.4	Oxford	2,145	695	2,840	1.2	1.0
Derby	4,607	1,412	6,019	3.6	3.3	Paignton and Totnes	1,251	464	1,715	6.5	5.3
Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth Dover	196 286 4,865 800 1,100	72 129 1,411 307 286	268 415 6,276 1,107 1,386	1.8 2.5 5.7 2.4 4.6	1.4 2.0 5.1 1.9 4.1	Penrith Penwith and Isles of Scilly Peterborough Pickering Plymouth	161 1,051 2,004 134 3,851	71 475 644 63 1,222	232 1,526 2,648 197 5,073	1.5 7.7 2.7 2.5 3.8	1.2 6.2 2.4 2.0 3.0
Dudley and Sandwell	8,688	2,409	11,097	4.7	4.3	Poole	1,202	370	1,572	1.7	1.4
Eastbourne	1,423	476	1,899	3.1	2.6	Portsmouth	4,409	1,420	5,829	2.8	2.3
Evesham	309	122	431	1.5	1.3	Preston	3,602	1,013	4,615	3.0	2.7
Exeter	2,211	747	2,958	2.4	2.1	Reading	3,137	1,158	4,295	1.5	1.3
Fakenham	211	92	303	3.0	2.3	Redruth and Camborne	802	227	1,029	5.9	4.2
Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough Gloucester Goole and Selby	466	173	639	5.5	4.5	Retford	485	235	720	4.9	4.3
	1,178	317	1,495	4.2	3.5	Richmond	193	106	299	2.9	1.7
	645	220	865	7.2	6.1	Rochdale	2,473	695	3,168	5.0	4.4
	1,778	537	2,315	3.1	2.8	Rugby	677	252	929	2.4	2.1
	1,063	379	1,442	4.8	4.0	Salisbury	439	147	586	1.3	1.0
Grantham	524	236	760	2.7	2.3	Scarborough	1,526	465	1,991	5.7	4.8
Great Yarmouth	2,356	854	3,210	8.5	7.1	Scunthorpe	2,063	711	2,774	4.2	3.9
Grimsby	3,899	1,145	5,044	6.6	5.8	Settle	78	37	115	1.9	1.5
Guildford and Aldershot	1,921	746	2,667	1.1	0.9	Shaftesbury	258	95	353	1.6	1.1
Haltwhistle	112	44	156	4.6	3.7	Sheffield and Rotherham	13,814	3,508	17,322	5.4	4.7
Harlow	1,615	547	2,162	1.7	1.4	Shrewsbury	1,145	345	1,490	2.3	2.0
Harrogate and Ripon	805	286	1,091	1.5	1.2	Skegness and Mablethorpe	996	389	1,385	7.4	5.9
Hartlepool	2,476	548	3,024	8.8	7.9	Sleaford	273	139	412	2.8	2.2
Harwich	287	87	374	6.3	4.9	Slough and Woking	11,801	4,436	16,237	2.1	1.8
Hastings	2,150	595	2,745	5.2	4.0	South Molton	88	43	131	3.1	2.6
Haverhill and Sudbury	501	218	719	2.5	2.1	Southampton and Winchester	4,256	1,147	5,403	1.9	1.7
Hawes and Leyburn	42	23	65	1.8	1.0	Southend	7,045	2,494	9,539	4.0	3.4
Helston	320	205	525	8.1	5.7	Spalding and Holbeach	395	224	619	2.1	1.8
Hereford	1,120	345	1,465	2.6	2.2	St Austell	642	255	897	3.9	3.0
Hexham	261	89	350	2.6	2.2	Stafford	1,264	443	1,707	2.9	2.5

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at January 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Rateb	7 10 2002
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	erration anthorn constant are such constant, are such				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
						SCOTLAND					
Stamford Stevenage Stoke Streud Sunderland and Durham	323 2,051 6,232 706 8,834	157 687 1,967 257 2,169	480 2,738 8,199 963 11,003	1.7 1.7 4.4 2.8 6.0	1.3 1.5 4.0 2.2 5.5	Aberdeen Annan Argyll Islands Ayr Badenoch	2,425 303 109 2,043 171	681 122 92 554 76	3,106 425 201 2,597 247	1.8 4.2 6.9 5.9 5.0	1.6 3.6 5.2 5.2 4.2
Swindon Tauriton Tekord and Bridgnorth Thanet Thistord	1,907 632 2,241 2,283 386	662 212 807 655 154	2,569 844 3,048 2,938 540	2.0 1.7 3.1 7.9 2.3	1.8 1.4 2.7 7.1 1.8	Banff Berwickshire Brechin and Montrose Campbeltown Crieff	193 201 607 249 165	77 77 212 104 49	270 278 819 353 214	3.0 4.2 5.1 9.8 3.2	2.4 3.6 4.4 7.5 2.7
Tiverton Tocquay Trombridge and Warminster Topo Turbridge Wells	293 1,231 564 640 966	124 396 238 273 371	417 1,627 802 913 1,337	2.6 5.9 1.8 3.3 1.3	2.0 5.0 1.4 2.8 1.1	Dingwall Dufftown Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee	964 91 1,794 1,338 4,855	171 51 555 429 1,339	1,135 142 2,349 1,767 6,194	8.7 5.2 8.6 5.0 7.3	7.3 3.7 7.4 4.4 6.8
Typeside Wasebridge and Bodmin Wasefield Washington Waswick	21,364 301 4,338 4,412 1,365	4,771 138 1,360 1,275 427	26,135 439 5,698 5,687 1,792	6.2 3.2 4.5 3.3 1.7	5.6 2.5 4.0 3.1 1.5	Dunfermline Dunoon and Rothesay East Ayrshire Edinburgh Elgin and Forres	2,711 472 3,040 9,923 637	723 131 1,023 2,703 265	3,434 603 4,063 12,626 902	6.1 8.1 9.8 3.2 4.9	5.5 6.2 8.9 2.9 3.6
Weingborough Weis Weston-super-Mare Whitby Wistehaven	1,148 615 809 395 1,461	415 261 251 156 408	1,563 876 1,060 551 1,869	2.9 3.2 3.1 6.9 5.8	2.5 2.5 2.6 5.8 5.2	Falkirk Forfar Fraserburgh Galashiels and Peebles Girvan	2,925 505 182 596 249	743 230 51 147 68	3,668 735 233 743 317	6.5 4.1 2.7 3.2 10.2	6.0 3.5 2.1 2.8 9.0
Wigan and St. Helens Wildermere Wigal and Chester Wisbech Wilderhampton and Walsall	6,241 60 7,910 649 9,940	1,839 31 2,117 300 3,084	8,080 91 10,027 949 13,024	5.3 0.9 4.7 3.5 5.6	4.7 0.7 4.2 2.9 5.0	Glasgow Greenock Hawick Huntly Inverness	26,916 1,338 304 81 1,438	6,682 319 102 33 332	33,598 1,657 406 114 1,770	5.4 4.8 4.7 4.0 4.3	5.0 4.6 4.1 3.2 3.6
Windbridge Wordester Workington Werksop Worthing	399 1,254 1,465 1,119 857	132 463 454 436 243	531 1,717 1,919 1,555 1,100	2.9 2.4 7.3 6.1 1.5	2.3 2.1 6.4 5.4 1.3	Keith and Buckie Kelso and Jedburgh Kirkcaldy Kirkcudbright Lewis and Harris	300 149 4,204 217 598	120 51 1,264 70 132	420 200 5,468 287 730	6.4 2.7 8.4 4.6 7.8	4.5 2.4 7.6 4.0 7.3
Yeovil York WALES	575 1,829	173 550	748 2,379	1.7 2.2	1.4 2.0	Lochaber Lochgilphead Motherwell and Lanark	204 89 6,192	129 33 1,810	333 122 8,002	3.9 3.5 6.5	3.3 2.7 5.8
Abmystwyth Bargorand Carnarfon Betws-y-Coed Brecon Brügend	364 1,636 112 195 1,657	127 433 49 90 457	491 2,069 161 285 2,114	3.7 6.7 6.0 3.2 4.1	2.5 5.5 4.8 2.2 3.7	Newton Stewart North Ayrshire Oban Orkney Islands Perth	150 3,658 230 192 852	1,141 107 81 259	210 4,799 337 273 1,111	5.8 10.8 5.0 3.2 2.8	5.0 9.8 3.8 2.5 2.3
Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Colwyn and Conwy Cwmbran and Monmouth	6,996 236 612 1,086 1,342	1,705 .85 177 306 392	8,701 321 789 1,392 1,734	3.8 4.8 4.6 5.3 3.7	3.4 3.4 3.7 4.2 3.4	Peterhead Pitlochry Shetland Isles Skye and Ullapool	359 57 149 364	92 31 48 210	451 88 197 574	3.6 2.5 1.6 7.8	2.9 2.1 1.4 6.6
Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard and St David's Flint	231 172 1,488	63 53 456	294 225 1,944	7.0 6.0 3.2	5.8 4.9 2.8	St Andrews Stirling Stranraer	453 2,046 398	172 565 127	625 2,611 525	3.7 4.9 6.6	3.3 4.4 5.8
Haverfordwest Holyhead Knighton and Radnor Lampeter	947 533 90	259 173 32	1,206 706	6.5 12.7 4.7	5.2 9.7 3.1	Sutherland Thurso Uists and Barra Wick	335 216 120 318	149 43 36 66	484 259 156 384	10.5 4.0 6.3 8.5	8.9 3.4 5.9 7.3
Lampeter Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli	232 127 265 1,109	116 48 118 319	348 175 383 1,428	5.9 6.0 5.3 6.6	4.1 4.8 3.6 5.4	NORTHERN IRELAND Ballymena Belfast	970 14,515	424	1,394	4.4	3.6
Llangefni and Amlwch Machynlleth Merthyr Neath and Port Talbot Newport	674 181 1,140 1,669 3,023	201 67 310 501 823	875 248 1,450 2,170 3,846	9.0 7.6 6.9 5.4 4.0	6.9 5.8 6.6 4.9 3.7	Coleraine Craigavon Derry Dungannon	1,698 2,112 4,287	3,870 601 704 1,173	18,385 2,299 2,816 5,460	4.9 7.1 4.6 10.1	4.3 6.0 3.9 8.6
Newtown Pembroke and Tenby Pontypridd and Aberdare Portmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwliheli	132 758 3,090 326 218	46 258 872 131 93	178 1,016 3,962 457	1.6 8.7 5.2 8.1	1.1 7.0 4.7 6.7	Enniskillen Mid-Ulster Newry Omagh	514 1,375 712 1,682 875	207 461 275 450 356	721 1,836 987 2,132 1,231	4.0 8.3 4.5 7.3 7.0	3.3 6.6 3.7 6.0 5.7
Rhyl and Denbigh Rhymney and Abergavenny Ruthin and Bala Swansea Welshpool	1,244 3,146 174 4,205 180	385 915 69 1,093 73	311 1,629 4,061 243 5,298 253	5.9 5.0 6.5 3.4 5.0 3.0	4.9 4.0 5.7 2.6 4.4 2.0	Strabane	938	234	1,172	11.1	9.2
Wrexham	1,430	395	1,825	3.3	2.9						

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

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

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.

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

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at January 10 2002

Ma	ile	Female	All	Ratea	Devect		ale	Female		Per cent	Per cent
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST			-			South Yorkshire (Met County)	21,471 3,138	5,703 927	27,174 4,065	5.5 5.5	4.9 4.8
Darlington UA	1,860	511	2,371	5.2	4.7	Barnsley Doncaster	4,514	1,289	5,803	5.6	5.0
Hartlepool UA	2,476	548	3,024 5,524	8.8 7.7	7.9 7.3	Rotherham Sheffield	4,093 9,726	1,069 2,418	5,162 12,144	6.1 5.3	5.2 4.7
Middlesbrough UA Redcar and Cleveland UA	4,568 3,507	956 798	4,305	9.4	8.1			9,038	40,815	4.2	3.8
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,348	1,038	5,386	6.8	6.2	West Yorkshire (Met County) Bradford	31,777 9,349	2,498	11,847	5.7	5.2
County Durham	7,215	2,074	9,289	5.8	5.2	Calderdale	2,728 4,955	808 1,517	3,536 6,472	4.5 4.0	3.9 3.4
Chester-le-Street	694 1,295	165 319	859 1,614	8.0 7.1	7.2 6.2	Kirklees Leeds	10,505	2,905	13,410	3.4	3.0
Derwentside Durham	1,075	340	1,415	3.4	3.2	Wakefield	4,240	1,310	5,550	4.5	4.1
Easington Sedgefield	1,320 1,405	392 466	1,712 1,871	7.0 5.8	6.5 5.3	EAST MIDLANDS					
Teesdale	224	69 323	293 1,525	3.7 7.4	2.8 6.1	Derby UA	3,815	1,122	4,937	4.0	3.7
Wear Valley	1,202					Leicester UA	5,858 5,963	1,970 1,552	7,828 7,515	4.9 4.4	4.6 4.2
Northumberland	4,690 413	1,431 151	6,121 564	5.5 5.1	4.7 3.7	Nottingham UA Rutland UA	91	37	128	1.0	0.7
Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed	399	168	567	4.8	4.4	Dorbushira	8,431	2,808	11,239	4.0	3.4
Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth	1,492 565	440 174	1,932 739	7.9 3.1	6.9 2.7	Derbyshire Amber Valley	1,196	394	1,590	2.8	2.5
Tynedale	538	180	718	3.3	2.7 7.5	Bolsover Chesterfield	1,026 2,004	355 605	1,381 2,609	7.3 5.3	6.4 4.8
Wansbeck	1,283	318	1,601	8.8		Derbyshire Dales	431	137	568	1.7	1.4
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	25,081	5,489	30,570	6.3 4.8	5.7 4.6	Erewash High Peak	1,165 696	412 261	1,577 957	4.0 2.8	3.5 2.3
Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne	3,721 5,965	909 1,251	4,630 7,216	4.5	4.2	North East Derbyshire	1,343	408	1,751	6.2	5.2
North Tyneside	3,977	901 996	4,878	7.8 11.7	6.7 10.4	South Derbyshire	570	236	806	3.6	2.9
South Tyneside Sunderland	4,980 6,438	1,432	5,976 7,870	6.8	6.2	Leicestershire	4,289	1,679	5,968	2.6 2.3	2.2 1.9
						Blaby Chamwood	529 1,440	195 535	724 1,975	3.6	3.1
NORTH WEST						Harborough	350	148	498 958	1.8	1.5
Blackburn with Darwen UA Blackpool UA	2,232 2,993	619 823	2,851 3,816	4.6 6.0	4.2 5.4	Hinckley and Bosworth Melton	658 263	300 97	360	2.1	1.7
Halton UA	2,388	611	2,999	5.7	5.3	North West Leicestershire	604 445	254 150	858 595	2.3	2.1
Warrington UA	1,872	629	2,501	2.2	2.1	Oadby and Wigston					
Cheshire	5,610	1,654	7,264	2.3	2.0 1.5	Lincolnshire Boston	6,198 449	2,426 188	8,624 637	3.5 2.7	3.0 2.3
Chester Congleton	956 712	261 221	1,217 933	1.7 2.8	2.4	East Lindsey	1,660	654	2,314	6.0	4.8
Crewe and Nantwich	1,053	325 210	1,378 1,050	2.9 3.0	2.5 2.8	Lincoln North Kesteven	1,363 537	368 240	1,731 777	3.3 2.8	3.1
Ellesmere Port and Neston Macclesfield	840 859	244	1,103	1.4	1.1	South Holland	419	235	654	2.1	1.9
Vale Royal	1,190	393	1,583	3.3	2.9	South Kesteven West Lindsey	818 952	390 351	1,208 1,303	2.5 5.9	2.1 5.0
Cumbria	6,372	1,963	8,335	4.1	3.6		5,482	1,923	7,405	2.5	2.2
Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness	1,579 1,216	496 300	2,075 1,516	6.1 7.2	5.4 6.6	Northamptonshire Corby	670	221	891	2.8	2.7
Carlisle	1,336	430	1,766	3.6	3.1	Daventry	389 493	190 199	579 692	2.1 3.0	1.6 2.3
Copeland Eden	1,515 236	423 100	1,938 336	5.9 1.6	5.3 1.3	East Northamptonshire Kettering	594	215	809	2.4	2.0
South Lakeland	490	214	704	1.6	1.3	Northampton South Northamptonshire	2,365 275	741 121	3,106 396	2.7 1.6	2.4 1.2
Greater Manchester (Met County)	37,535	10,109	47,644	4.0	3.7	Wellingborough	696	236	932	2.6	2.5
Bolton	3,821 1,655	1,075 535	4,896 2,190	4.2 3.5	3.8	Nottinghamshire	8,361	2,950	11,311	4.6	3.9
Bury Manchester	11,111	2,688	13,799	4.7	4.4	Ashfield	1,659	553	2,212	5.4	4.8 4.8
Oldham	3,388 3,156	945 890	4,333 4,046	5.0 5.3	4.4 4.7	Bassetlaw Broxtowe	1,628 970	690 364	2,318 1,334	5.4 4.3	3.6
Rochdale Salford	3,124	770	3,894	3.5	3.2	Gedling	1,072	299 511	1,371 1,934	4.4 5.9	3.6 5.2
Stockport Tameside	2,465 2,633	666 795	3,131 3,428	2.6 4.5	2.2 4.0	Mansfield Newark and Sherwood	1,423 991	335	1,326	3.9	3.5
Trafford	2,285	627	2,912	2.3	2.1	Rushcliffe	618	198	816	2.4	1.9
Wigan	3,897	1,118	5,015	4.9	4.4	WEST MIDLANDS					
Lancashire	11,941	3,652	15,593	3.5	3.0	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,427	466	1,893	2.7	2.2
Burnley Chorley	934 834	292 288	1,226 1,122	3.4 3.5	3.1 2.9	Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,207	1,241	5,448	4.6	4.3
Fylde	460	141	601	1.5 3.6	1.3 3.2	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,875	655	2,530	3.1	2.9
Hyndburn Lancaster	783 1,964	266 562	1,049 2,526	5.0	4.4	Shropshire	2,119	753	2,872	2.6	21
Pendle	963	344 490	1,307 2,507	4.3 3.2	3.8 3.0	Bridgnorth North Shropshire	330 458	139 136	469 594	2.6	1.9
Preston Ribble Valley	2,017 186	75	261	1.2	1.1	Oswestry	321	141	462	3.1	2.6 1.8
Rossendale South Ribble	582 679	193 207	775 886	3.1 2.4	2.6 2.0	Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	737 273	227 110	964 383	2.2 3.1	2.5
West Lancashire	1,530	512	2,042	5.5	4.6						3.0
Wyre	1,009	282	1,291	4.6	3.7	Staffordshire Cannock Chase	7,774 961	2,899 358	10,673 1,319	3.4 4.4	3.9
Merseyside (Met County)	31,206	8,367	39,573	7.5	6.7	East Staffordshire	961	411	1,372	2.8	2.6 2.3
Knowsley Liverpool	3,988	1,099 3,357	5,087 16,585	10.6 7.6	9.7 7.1	Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	700 1,308	270 423	970 1,731	2.7 4.1	3.6
Saint Helens	3,061	937	3,998	7.0	6.1	South Staffordshire	996	336 389	1,332 1,498	4.4 2.3	3.6 2.0
Sefton Wirral	4,815 6,114	1,328 1,646	6,143 7,760	6.2 7.2	5.4 6.3	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,109 847	390	1,237	4.2	3.4
						Tamworth	892	322	1,214	3.9	3.5
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBE						Warwickshire	3,672	1,306	4,978	2.1	1.9
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,801	1,339 1,997	5,140 9,329	5.6 8.0	4.4 7.4	North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth	445 1,034	183 369	628 1,403	2.1 3.8	1.9 3.5
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA North East Lincolnshire UA	3,658	1,055	4,713	7.0	6.2	Rugby	695	260	955	2.2	1.9
North Lincolnshire UA York UA	2,169 1,641	748 480	2,917 2,121	4.1 2.2	3.8 2.0	Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	519 979	201 293	720 1,272	1.4 1.8	1.7
North Yorkshire	4,607	1,710	6,317	2.8	2.2	West Midlands (Met County)	51,264	14,749	66,013	5.4	4.9
Craven	279	110	389	1.7	1.3	Birmingham	24,147	6,686	30,833	6.1 4.1	5.6 3.8
Hambleton Harrogate	522 687	210 252	732 939	1.9 1.5	1.5 1.3	Coventry Dudley	4,732 4,880	1,340 1,377	6,072 6,257	4.8	4.4
Richmondshire	252	133	385	2.7 2.0	1.5	Sandwell Solihull	6,247 1,757	1,743 620	7,990 2,377	5.9 2.9	5.4
Ryedale Scarborough	311 1,901	140 613	451 2,514	6.0	1.6 5.1	Walsall	4,395	1,450	5,845	5.2	4.7 5.2
	655	252	907	3.4	3.0	Wolverhampton	5,106	1,533	6,639	5.9	

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C. 22
Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at January 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Ratea	s, unitary	authorities and local	Male	Female	All	Ratea	10 2002
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Wordestershire Bromsgrove Malvern Hills Redditch Wordester Wychavon Wyre Forest EAST Luten UA	4,209 724 351 783 835 628 888	1,565 246 116 332 286 267 318	5,774 970 467 1,115 1,121 895 1,206	2.5 2.7 1.9 2.8 2.5 1.8 3.1	2.1 2.4 1.3 2.5 2.3 1.5 2.8	SOUTH EAST Bracknell Forest UA Brighton and Hove UA Isle of Wight UA Medway UA Milton Keynes UA Portsmouth UA Reading UA Slough UA Southampton UA	587 3,917 2,195 2,633 1,617 2,216 1,295 1,388 2,646	221 1,393 813 902 614 632 401 454 590	808 5,310 3,008 3,535 2,231 2,848 1,696 1,842 3,236	1.3 4.5 6.8 4.0 1.8 2.9 1.7 2.3 2.9	1.2 3.9 5.8 3.4 1.7 2.3 1.6 2.1 2.7
Peterborough UA Southend-on-Sea UA Thurrock UA	1,767 2,408 1,549	542 756 547	2,309 3,164 2,096	2.7 5.0 3.9	2.5 4.2 3.4	West Berkshire UA Windsor and Maidenhead UA Wokingham UA	542 761 538	205 301 242	747 1,062 780	1.0 1.4 1.3	0.9 1.3 1.1
Bedfordshire Bedford Mid Gedfordshire Soun Bedfordshire	3,075 1,706 605 764	1,093 496 268 329	4,168 2,202 873 1,093	2.9 3.4 2.3 2.5	2.3 2.9 1.7 2.0	Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern South Bucks Wycombe	2,577 743 393 238 1,203	856 216 133 105 402	3,433 959 526 343 1,605	1.6 1.5 1.7 1.1 1.9	1.3 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.6
Cambridgeshire Cambridge Eas Cambridgeshire Fenand Hunningdonshire Soun Cambridgeshire	3,152 930 400 601 747 474	1,244 305 183 287 299 170	4,396 1,235 583 888 1,046 644	1.8 1.5 3.0 3.0 1.7 1.2	1.5 1.4 2.4 2.6 1.4 1.0	East Sussex Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Rother Wealden	4,295 995 1,580 635 591 494	1,362 307 417 250 185 203	5,657 1,302 1,997 885 776 697	3.4 3.7 6.7 2.7 3.2 1.6	2.7 3.2 5.1 2.0 2.4 1.2
Ess of Basilon Brainne Breinwood Casta Point Chemistord Colchester Epp g Forest Harrow Makion Foculord Tensing Utili Ford	9,612 1,649 946 301 640 930 979 808 813 355 487 1,469 235	3,560 645 369 117 219 368 351 354 280 129 211 439 78	13,172 2,294 1,315 418 859 1,298 1,330 1,162 1,093 484 698 1,908 313	28 3.5 3.1 1.5 4.4 1.9 2.0 3.0 3.1 2.7 3.3 5.8 1.0	23 3.0 2.6 1.3 3.4 1.6 1.7 2.5 2.8 2.1 2.6 4.5 0.8	Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester	5,945 672 435 459 470 539 243 1,042 899 419 362 405	2,147 255 183 170 189 160 77 363 290 167 155	8,092 927 618 629 659 699 320 1,405 1,189 586 517 543	1.6 1.3 1.7 1.2 1.6 3.1 1.1 3.7 2.1 1.2 1.1	1.3 1.1 1.3 1.0 1.3 2.4 0.8 3.1 1.7 1.0 0.9
Hernordshire Bronbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hernsmere Non-Hertfordshire St. A bans Stewnage Three Rivers Westerd Westerd Westerd Westerd	5,873 589 819 479 543 603 504 689 445 639 563	2,146 236 341 170 202 226 192 209 161 242 167	8,019 825 1,160 649 745 829 696 898 606 881 730	1.7 2.7 1.8 1.2 1.7 1.8 1.2 2.2 2.3 1.6 1.3	1.4 2.2 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.5 1.0 2.0 1.6 1.5 1.1	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gravesham Maidstone Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet	11,979 751 1,096 618 1,230 1,058 887 498 1,173 1,387 2,283	3,841 216 380 251 331 395 265 210 307 465 655	15,820 967 1,476 869 1,561 1,453 1,152 708 1,480 1,852 2,938	2.9 2.4 2.6 2.3 3.9 4.7 1.5 1.7 4.1 4.3 7.9	25 20 22 1.9 3.5 4.1 1.3 1.4 3.6 7.1
Norfolik Breckland Broewland Great Yarmouth King's Lynn and West Norfolk North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk	8,167 741 599 2,288 1,034 789 2,088 628	2,904 316 254 830 370 296 588 250	11,071 1,057 853 3,118 1,404 1,085 2,676 878	3.5 2.7 2.6 8.7 2.8 3.6 2.7 2.6	2.9 2.2 2.2 7.3 2.2 2.7 2.6 2.1	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	526 472 2,694 476 1,147 444 384	194 172 881 173 339 146 135	720 644 3,575 649 1,486 590 519	1.4 1.3 12 1.0 1.6 1.1 0.9	1.2 1.1 1.0 0.9 1.5 0.9 0.8
Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St. Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Wavenay LONDON	6,159 522 304 1,814 450 556 783 1,730	2,019 187 107 501 181 253 244 546	8,178 709 411 2,315 631 809 1,027 2,276	3.0 2.6 1.7 3.7 2.2 1.7 2.4 5.7	2.6 2.1 1.5 3.5 1.7 1.5 1.9 5.0	West Oxfordshire Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthome Surrey Heath	243 3,876 462 273 502 265 386 291 418	1,418 183 102 172 65 148 105 164	5,294 645 375 674 330 534 396 582	0.9 1.0 1.2 1.3 1.0 0.7 0.9 1.0	0.7 0.9 1.0 1.1 0.8 0.6 0.8 0.8 0.8
Greater London Barking and Dagenham Bamet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fullham	119,705 2,204 3,589 1,854 5,806 2,653 4,263 75 4,662 4,426 3,984 4,346 5,777 3,156	45,281 802 1,469 781 1,975 1,073 1,736 24 1,746 1,639 1,511 1,822 2,102 1,270	164,986 3,006 5,058 2,635 7,781 3,726 5,999 99 6,408 6,065 5,495 6,168 7,879 4,426	4.0 5.1 4.2 3.7 7.4 3.5 2.4 0.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 8.9 8.4 4.3	3.5 4.6 3.3 3.2 6.2 2.9 2.2 0.0 4.0 4.5 4.6 7.7 7.4 3.8	Tandridge Waverley Woking West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing SOUTH WEST	250 276 378 375 4,015 326 864 560 674 567 485 539	119 98 153 109 1,373 109 305 221 246 173 185 134	369 374 531 484 5,388 435 1,169 781 920 740 670 673	0.8 1.3 1.0 1.1 1.6 2.3 2.7 1.5 1.3 1.4 1.1	0.7 1.1 0.9 1.0 1.3 2.0 2.1 1.2 1.2 0.9 1.2
Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston upon Thames Lambeth Lewisham Meton	5,1554 1,936 1,739 2,086 1,999 4,671 1,944 994 7,902 6,065 1,978	2,008 805 702 795 782 1,974 951 398 2,986 2,159 741	7,562 2,741 2,441 2,881 2,781 6,645 2,895 1,392 10,888 8,224	10.6 3.8 3.2 1.8 2.1 4.4 2.3 1.8 9.0	9.0 3.2 2.6 1.6 1.9 3.9 1.6 7.7 10.1	Bath and North East Somerset Bournemouth UA Bristol, City of UA North Somerset UA Plymouth UA Poole UA South Gloucestershire UA Swindon UA Torbay UA	UA 913 1,698 5,220 1,151 3,248 867 1,230 1,554 2,299	331 470 1,548 372 973 233 420 531 782	1,244 2,168 6,768 1,523 4,221 1,100 1,650 2,085 3,081	1.6 3.0 2.8 2.3 4.0 1.7 1.5 1.9 6.6	1.3 2.6 2.5 1.9 3.3 1.5 1.3 1.8 5.6
Newham Redbridge Richmond upon Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forcest	1,978 5,749 2,835 1,246 6,802 1,284 6,428 4,311	741 1,893 1,164 487 2,562 480 1,857 1,541	2,719 7,642 3,999 1,733 9,364 1,764 8,285 5,852	3.8 10.1 5.5 2.6 5.7 2.8 5.7 8.9	3.2 8.8 4.3 1.9 5.3 2.4 5.4 7.3	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Caradon Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	5,989 691 975 1,269 772 1,043	2,558 293 404 489 365 464	8,547 984 1,379 1,758 1,137 1,507	5.2 4.7 3.6 6.7 4.0 8.0	4.0 3.3 3.1 4.8 3.2 6.3
Wandsworth Westminster	4,131 3,256	1,676 1,370	5,807 4,626	5.4 0.8	4.5 0.8	Isles of Scilly	1,231	532	1,763	5.5	4.2

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at January 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a Per cent	Per cen
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Liquid tourist				employee jobs and claimants	workford jobs and claimant
Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon South Hams Feignbridge Torridge West Devon	5,831 721 1,153 421 1,089 513 938 722 274	2,214 277 342 201 415 248 330 277 124	8,045 998 1,495 622 1,504 761 1,268 999 398	2.9 2.3 2.2 2.8 4.3 2.6 3.3 5.3 2.5	2.4 1.8 2.0 2.2 3.6 1.9 2.5 3.9 1.8	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Bantridge Belfast	528 921 721 651 399 363 7,294	194 324 247 297 145 145 1,593	722 1,245 968 948 544 508 8,887	3.3 6.5 5.3 3.5 6.7 5.1 4.8	2.9 5.6 4.5 2.9 5.4 4.2 4.2
Dorset Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,952 259 296 225 195 365 612	722 71 137 81 74 127 232	2,674 330 433 306 269 492 844	1.9 1.6 1.4 1.6 1.2 4.9	1.5 1.7 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.0 3.8	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon	535 628 1,063 305 1,159 3,570 933 493	173 153 380 113 352 943 298 204	708 781 1,443 418 1,511 4,513 1,231 697	8.0 3.3 6.6 4.4 4.2 10.4 6.6 3.9	7.1 2.9 5.7 3.6 3.6 8.9 5.5 3.2
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	4,899 1,054 365 728 1,470 806 476	1,671 314 129 308 387 306 227	6,570 1,368 494 1,036 1,857 1,112 703	2.6 2.3 1.6 4.2 3.1 2.7 2.3	23 2.1 1.2 3.7 2.8 2.1 1.8	Fermanagh Lame Limavady Lisbum Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownalbbey	1,307 479 638 1,381 444 359 1,682 1,016	425 184 205 388 178 125 450 302	1,732 663 843 1,769 622 484 2,132 1,318	8.3 7.3 8.4 4.9 4.7 12.7 7.3 4.5	6.6 6.1 7.1 4.2 3.9 10.2 6.0 3.9
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	3,308 755 807 791 592 363	1,225 304 314 267 190 150	4,533 1,059 1,121 1,058 782 513	2.4 2.9 3.2 1.8 1.6 5.0	2.0 2.3 2.6 1.5 1.4 3.8	North Down Omagh Strabane	893 899 1,017	309 369 259	1,202 1,268 1,276	5.7 7.2 11.4	5.0 5.8 9.4
Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury West Wiltshire	1,902 370 551 415 566	709 125 204 141 239	2,611 495 755 556 805	1.7 1.9 1.7 1.3 1.8	1.3 1.4 1.3 1.0 1.4						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent Bridgend Caerphilly Cardiff Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Conwy Denbighshire Fliintshire Gwynedd Isle of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfil Monmouthshire Neath Port Talbot Newport Pembrokeshire Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea Torfaen Vale of Glamorgan, The Wrexham SCOTLAND	1,482 1,620 2,566 4,497 2,139 1,532 1,103 1,562 2,250 1,470 1,057 738 2,015 2,439 1,932 1,103 3,090 3,483 1,221 1,663 1,339	397 438 71,069 679 288 480 346 480 705 438 223 222 558 644 595 433 872 862 351 423 368	1,879 2,058 3,345 5,566 2,818 987 1,992 1,449 2,042 2,955 1,908 1,330 960 2,603 3,083 2,527 1,536 3,962 4,345 1,572 2,086 1,707	8.5 4.3 6.4 3.2 6.0 4.3 5.6 4.2 3.3 6.8 10.1 6.7 2.9 5.8 4.0 7.2 3.5 5.2 4.6 4.1 4.9 3.2	7.7 3.9 5.6 2.9 4.8 2.9 4.5 3.3 2.8 5.6 7.7 6.3 2.4 4.7 4.1 3.8 4.2 2.8						
Aberdeen City Aberdeen City Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Clackmannanshire Dumfries and Galloway Dundee City East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Dunbartonshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire Edinburgh, City of Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Falkrik Fife Glasgow City Highland Inverclyde Midlothian Moray North Ayrshire North Lanarkshire Orkney Islands Perth and Kinross Renfrewshire Scottish Borders Shetland Islands South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire Stirling West Dunbartonshire West Dunbartonshire	1,943 1,387 1,632 1,530 973 2,406 3,931 3,040 1,111 820 812 5,561 7,379 14,972 4,010 1,338 783 1,028 6,658 192 1,377 3,380 1,264 149 2,292 4,817 1,139 2,705 2,705 2,705	516 466 637 604 275 808 976 1,023 299 183 231 1,472 168 743 2,162 3,484 1,176 319 206 436 1,141 1,883 81 456 7992 377 48 622 1,479 315 717 842	2,459 1,853 2,269 2,134 4,907 4,063 1,410 1,003 1,043 7,033 886 3,668 9,541 18,456 5,186 1,657 989 1,464 4,799 8,541 273 1,833 4,172 1,641 197 2,914 6,296 1,454 3,422 3,587	1.7 2.6 5.3 6.1 8.9 5.1 7.7 9.8 5.3 3.9 6.4 2.5 6.5 6.9 5.1 5.7 4.8 4.1 5.3 3.0 4.9 3.6 1.6 6.2 4.3 5.4 3.5 1.0 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.6	1.6 2.1 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.4 7.4 8.9 3.8 3.2 4.9 2.3 7.0 6.0 6.3 4.8 4.8 4.6 3.6 3.8 9.8 6.7 2.5 4.6 3.1 1.4 5.5 4.6 3.1						

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23
Claimant count area statistics
Parliamentary constituencies as at January 10 2002

Pre-cent Pre-cent Pre-cent Continuent Pre-cent Pre-cent Continuent Pre-cent		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P		Parliamentary c		emale	All	Rate ^a P	10 2002
Selection 2.48 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5			· cinaic		Per cent employee jobs and	workforce jobs and					Per cent employee jobs and	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Books	NORTH EAST					ng Yaray		0.400	F04	0.000		7.0
Header 1985							Bootle	2,334	564	2,898	8.5	7.3
Manufacture 1,000	Hartlepool						Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,976	596	2,572	8.2	7.3
Second color 1,487 573 3,040 71 65 Color 5,000 2,000 3,30 3,50 2,50 3,50 2,50 3,50	Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,081	493	2,574	12.0	10.8	Liverpool Garston	1,850	486	2,336	8.9	8.2
Description	Stockton North	2,467	573	3,040	7.1	6.5	Liverpool Walton	2,909	700	3,609	13.9	12.9
Bookstand		.,	W The				Liverpool West Derby	2,737	676	3,413	21.9	20.2
Description 1,776	Bishop Auckland						St. Helens North	1,307	421	1,728	8.1	7.1
The content of the	Durham, City of	1,075	340	1,415	3.4	3.2	Wallasey	1,934	552	2,486	9.4	8.3
Section 1,177 966 157 57 52 YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	North Durham	1,298	311	1,609	8.5	7.5						
Building Agent Provided							YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Second Columb 1,564 401 1,562 2,53 6,94 1,565	No thumberland	1.041	377	1.418	5.4	44						
Part 1,000	Blyth Valley	1,492	440	1,932	7.9	6.9						
Careal Grimstry 2-455 651 3,076 6-4 5.6						5.2	Cleethorpes					
Company 1,451		1 000	200	4 547	40	10	Great Grimsby	2,425		3,076	6.4	5.6
2,770	Galeshead East and Washington West	1,451	374	1,825	7.5	6.9	Kingston upon Hull East	2,357	669	3,026	10.9	10.0
Nearly profit Proposition Property P	Janow	2,170	428	2,598	11.0	9.8	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,524	642	3,166	5.0	4.5
Section 1,941	Ne scastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,145	449	2,594	6.7	6.1		1,576	741	1,015	4.0	3.7
Senderforkforth		1,894	414	2,308		7.3	Harrogate and Knaresborough					
The product of the pr							Ryedale	539	238	777	2.4	2.0
The month 1,537 369 1,896 7.0 6.1 Support and Hyport 449 188 633 1,7 1.4 No. **TIT WEST							Selby	735	280	1,015	2.7	2.4
Consider Cyrof	Tyremouth	1,537	359	1,896	7.0	6.1	Vale of York	390	182	572	1.7	1.4
Control Collyol	NORTH WEST							1,342	365	1,707	2.6	2.3
Consider 712 221 933 228 24 Barnesy Lest and Mextorough 1228 37 1598 72 83 25 129 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120		849	214	1.063	1.6	1.5	Barnsley Central				4.3	
Eashbury 688 288 951 29 25 Don Valley 1,088 304 1,402 7,9 7,0 7,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1	Co gleton	712	221	933	2.8	2.4						
Marchesfield	Eddisbury	693	238	931	2.9	2.5						7.0
Werngrin North	Hation	1,537	373	1,910	5.9	5.5			414	1,737	9.3	8.2
Wester Vale	Tation	509	167	676	1.4	1.2	Rotherham	1,604	382	1,986	4.5	3.9
Sheffield Hallam Sep 170 Curbina Curbi	Warrington South	811	292	1,103	1.8	1.7	Sheffield Brightside	2,109	495	2,604	10.6	9.4
Ear-ward Furness 1,382 370 1,752 6.4 5.6 Sheffield Hillsbörough 1,070 316 1,386 6.7 5.9 Care and 1,151 340 1,481 3.5 3.1 Wentworth 2,313 349 1,662 7.5 6.5 Care and 1,515 340 1,481 3.5 3.1 Wentworth 2,314 349 1,662 7.5 6.5 Care and 1,515 340 1,481 3.5 3.1 Wentworth 2,481 3.3 1.0 Wentworth 3,481 3.4		1,040	300	1,720	3.9	3.5	Sheffield Hallam	559	185	744	3.2	2.9
December Section Sec	Barrow and Furness						Sheffield Hillsborough	1,070	316	1,386	6.7	5.9
We-morland and Lonsdale 324 144 488 13 10 Balley and Spen 999 302 1,301 3.7 3.2	Copeland	1,515	423	1,938	5.9	5.3		1,313	349	1,002	7.5	0.5
Greiter Manchester (Met County) Radford West 2,960 723 3,883 5,3 4,9 Altricham and Sale West 654 209 883 2,0 1,8 Calder Valley 1,025 361 1,386 3,9 3,4 Altricham and Sale West 654 479 2,133 4,4 3,9 Collect Valley 1,025 361 1,386 3,9 3,4 Altricham and Sale West 654 479 2,133 4,2 3,8 Elmet 664 183 87 2,9 2,6 Bolan Morth East 1,654 479 2,133 4,2 3,8 Elmet 664 183 87 2,9 2,6 Bolan Morth East 1,654 479 2,133 4,2 3,8 Elmet 664 183 87 2,9 2,6 Bolan Mest 7,21 239 960 3,2 2,9 Halifax 1,703 447 2,150 5,0 4,4 Bolan Houth 817 274 1,091 2,8 2,4 Hemsworth 1,066 333 1,339 7,2 6,5 Bury North 817 274 1,091 2,8 2,4 Hemsworth 1,066 333 1,339 7,2 6,5 Bury South 838 261 1,099 4,6 3,9 Huddersfield 1,634 490 2,174 4,1 3,6 Chendle 433 133 666 1,6 1,4 Keighley 1,109 3,55 1,444 4,1 3,7 Dentra and Reddish 1,023 2,86 1,309 4,4 3,9 Leeds Central 2,953 665 3,648 2,0 1,8 Ecoles 1,141 282 1,423 3,8 3,5 Leeds North East 1,201 3,71 1,572 7,2 6,6 Region Middleton 1,389 437 1,817 5,4 4,7 Leeds North West 1,201 3,71 1,572 7,2 6,6 Marchester Blackley 1,243 3,8 1,566 801 4,60 Portion 1,200 4,100 1,20	Westmorland and Lonsdale	324	144	468	1.3	1.0	Batley and Spen					
Allmortham and Sale West 654 209 863 2.0 1.8 Calder Valley 1.025 361 1.386 3.9 3.4 Asharunder Lyne 1.376 413 1.789 4.4 3.9 Colley Valley 1.063 368 1.431 4.9 4.2 2.8 Bolton North East 1.646 479 2.133 5.0 4.6 Dewsbury 1.011 233 1.304 3.5 3.0 Bolton South East 1.654 479 2.133 4.2 3.8 Elmet 664 1.83 8.37 2.9 2.6 6.5 Bolton South East 1.654 479 2.133 4.2 3.8 Elmet 664 1.83 8.37 2.9 2.6 6.5 Bolton South East 1.654 479 2.133 4.2 3.8 Elmet 664 1.83 8.37 2.9 2.6 6.5 Bolton South East 1.654 479 2.135 5.0 4.4 Bolton West 721 239 960 3.2 2.9 Hallfax 1.703 447 2.150 5.0 4.4 Bolton West 1.72 4.1 1.091 2.8 2.4 Hermsworth 1.056 3.33 1.389 7.2 6.5 5.0 Bury South 838 261 1.099 4.6 3.9 Huddersfield 1.684 490 2.174 4.1 3.6 Chearlie 4.33 1.33 5.66 1.6 1.4 Keighty 1.109 3.05 1.444 4.1 3.7 Chearlie 4.3 1.33 5.66 1.6 1.4 Keighty 1.109 3.05 1.444 4.1 3.7 Chearlie 4.1 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.2		1,464	464	1,928	6.3	5.6	Bradford South	1,791	457	2,248	7.1	6.5
Bollan North East	Altrincham and Sale West				2.0	1.8	Calder Valley	1,025	361	1,386	3.9	3.4
Solin West 721 729 980 32 29 Hallfax 1,703 447 2,150 5.0 4.4	Ashion under Lyne Bollon North East											
Bury florth 817 274 1,091 2.8 2.4 Hemsworth 1,056 333 1,389 7.2 6.5 Bury South 8.83 261 1,099 4.6 3.9 Huddersfield 1,684 490 2,174 4,1 3.6 Cheale 433 133 566 1.6 1.4 Leders Central 2,953 685 3,648 2.0 1.8 Ecoles 1,141 282 1,423 3.8 3.5 Leeds Central 2,953 685 3,648 2.0 1.8 Ecoles 1,141 282 1,423 3.8 3.5 Leeds Central 1,295 466 2,355 9.0 8.2 Leeds Central 1,201 371 1,572 7.2 6.6 Elegy 1,243 3.9 1,602 5.2 4.6 Elegy 1,027 278 1,305 5.5 4.9 Morley and Rothwell 874 298 1,172 3.0 2.7 Manchester Central 3,556 801 4,357 2.6 2.4 Machiester Gorton 2,488 631 3,089 14.8 14.0 Normanton 7,10 2.31 941 3.5 3.2 Manchester Contral 3,404 341 1,621 6.2 5.9 Machiester Gorton 2,488 631 3,089 1,744 2.4 2.2 Elegy Machiester Backley 1,356 3.3 1,369 3.3 1,369 7.2 1,360 3.3 1,369 7.2 1,360 3.3 1,360 3.3 1,369 7.2 1,360 3.3 1,360 3.	Bolton West	1,654	479	2,133	4.2	3.8	Halifax		447			
Chesile	Bury South	817	274	1,091	2.8	2.4	Hemsworth Huddersfield	1,056 1,684				
Ecoles	Cheadle	433	133	566	1.6	1.4	Keighley Leeds Central	1,109	335	1,444	4.1	3.7
Heywood and Middleton	Eccles Hazel Grove	1,141	282	1,423	3.8	3.5	Leeds East Leeds North East	1,899	456	2,355	9.0	8.2
Makerfield 1027 278 1,305 5.5 4.9 Morley and Rothwell 874 298 1,172 3.0 2.7 Manchester Blackley 2,103 487 2,590 7.9 7.5 Normanton 710 231 941 3.5 3.2 Manchester Central 3,556 801 4,357 2.6 2.4 Pontefractand Castleford 1,289 455 1,744 4.6 4.1 Manchester Gorton 2,458 631 3,099 14.8 14.0 Pudsey 599 223 822 2.0 1.8 Manchester Withington 1,490 431 1,921 62 59 5hipley 994 231 1,295 42 3.8 Oldham East and Saddleworth 1,304 364 1,688 56 4.9 Wakefield 1,333 355 1,738 3.6 3.3 Oldham West and Royton 1,779 462 2,232 4.4 3.9 4.7 2.1 5.7 5.	Heywood and Middleton Leigh	1,380	437	1,817	5.4	4.7	Leeds North West	803	251	1,054	3.9	3.5
Manchester Central 3,556 801 4,357 26 24 Pontefractand Castleford 1,289 455 1,744 4,6 4,1	Makerfield	1,027	278	1,305	5.5	4.9	Morley and Rothwell	874	298	1,172	3.0	2.7
Manchester Withington	Manchester Central	3,556	801	4,357	2.6	2.4	Pontefract and Castleford	1,289	455	1,744	4.6	4.1
District Control of the Control	Manchester Withington	1,490	431	1,921	6.2	5.9	Shipley	994	301	1,295	4.2	3.8
Salford 1,350 310 1,660 2.7 2.5 Derbyshire Slalybridge and Hyde 1,066 335 1,401 5.3 4.7 Derbyshire Slockport 1,012 258 1,270 2.6 2.2 Amber Valley 1,004 328 1,332 3.1 2.7 Stretford and Urmston 1,405 339 1,744 2.4 2.2 Bolsover 1,217 408 1,625 7.7 6.7 Stretford and Urmston 1,1405 339 1,447 3.8 3.4 Chesterfield 1,833 547 2,380 5.1 4.7 Worsley 1,120 322 1,442 6.3 5.7 Derby North 1,365 411 1,776 4.7 4.4 Wythenshawe and Sale East 1,730 417 2,147 4.0 3.7 Derby South 2,240 650 2,890 3.5 3.2 Erewash 1,134 401 1,535 4.1 3.6 Lancashire Blackborn 1,778 476 2,254 4.4 4.1 North East Derbyshire 1,323 413 1,736 6.0 5.1 Blackpool North and Fleetwood 1,530 394 1,924 5.7 4.9 South Derbyshire 780 297 1,077 4.3 3.5 Blackpool South 2,1467 608 2,775 6.3 5.7 West Derbyshire 608 203 811 1.7 1.5 Burnley 934 292 1,226 3.4 3.1 Chorley 834 288 1,122 3.5 2.9 Leicestershire	Oldham West and Royton	1,770	462	2,232	4.4	3.9		1,383	355	1,/38	3.6	3.3
Starypringe and Hyde	Salford	1,350	310	1,660	2.7	2.5						
Sulentra and Urmston	SIOCKDOIT	1,012	258	1,270	2.6	2.2	Amber Valley					
Morshey 1,120 322 1,442 6.3 5.7 Derby North 1,365 411 1,776 4.7 4.4 Wythenshawe and Sale East 1,730 417 2,147 4.0 3.7 Derby South 2,240 660 2,890 3.5 3.2 Lancashire Lancashire Blackbourn 1,778 476 2,254 4.4 4.1 North East Derby shire 1,134 401 1,535 4.1 3.6 High Peak 742 272 1,014 2.8 2.3 High Peak 742 272 1,014 2.8 2.3 South Derby Shire 780 297 1,077 4.3 3.5 Blackbool North and Fleetwood 1,530 394 1,924 5.7 4.9 South Derby shire 780 297 1,077 4.3 3.5 Blackpool South 2,167 608 2,775 6.3 5.7 West Derby shire 608 203 811 1.7 1.5 Burnley 934 292 1,226 3.4 3.1 Chorley 834 288 1,122 3.5 2.9 Leicestershire Flyde 665 194 980 1.0 4.7 Blaby 5.12 198 7.10 1.9 1.5	wigan	1,140	337	1,477		2.2	Chesterfield	1,833	547	2,380	5.1	4.7
Lancashire Lancashire High Peak 1,134 401 1,535 4,1 3,6 High Peak 742 272 1,014 2,8 2,3 1,736 6,0 5,1 Blackpool North and Fleetwood 1,530 394 1,924 5,7 4,9 5,04h 5,04h		1,120		1,442	6.3	5.7	Derby South	2,240	650	2,890	4.7 3.5	4.4 3.2
South Sout	Lancashire						High Peak	742	272	1,014	2.8	3.6 2.3
Description of the first state o	Blackpool North and Fleetwood						South Derbyshire	1,323 780	413	1,736	6.0	5.1
Unoney 834 288 1,122 35 29 Leicestershire Fylde 665 190 esp 10 17 Blaby 512 198 710 19 15	Burnley	2,167	608	2,775	6.3	5.7	West Derbyshire					
	Fylde						Leicestershire Blaby	512	198	710	1.8	1.5
Tyndburn 880 300 1,180 3.5 3.0 Bosworth 611 281 892 2.3 2.0	Lancaster and Mura	880	300	1,180	3.5	3.0	Bosworth	611	281	892	2.3	2.0
Moreambe and Lunesdale 1,430 404 1,834 7.8 6.7 Harborough 633 238 871 2.7 2.3	Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle	1,430	404	1,834	7.8	6.7	Harborough	633	238	871	2.7	2.3
Preston 903 344 1,307 4.3 3.8 Leicester Last 1,308 628 2,186 6.6 6.1 Ribbie Valley 1,780 414 2,194 3.0 2.8 Leicester South 2,251 675 2,926 3.8 3.5	Preston Ribble Valley	1,780	414	2,194	3.0	2.8	LeicesterSouth	2,251	675	2,926	3.8	3.5
Hussendale and Darwen 939 302 1,241 3.9 3.4 Loughborugh 963 381 1,364 3.6 3.1	Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble	939	302	1,241	3.9	3.4	Loughborough	983	381	1,364	3.6	3.1
West Lancashire 1,443 487 1,930 5.7 4.7 Rutland and Melton 413 156 569 1.8 1.4	WestLancashire											

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, HIM armed forces and government supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at January 10 2002

N.	//ale	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Market Barrier				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cer workford jobs an claimant
Lincolnshire	1.050	425	1,477	4.1	3.5	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	845	278	1,123	1.8	1.6
Boston and Skegness Gainsborough	1,052 997	364	1,361	5.9	5.0	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	539 732	221 333	760 1,065	1.4 3.2	1.2
Grantham and Stamford Lincoln	693 1,388	325 381	1,018 1,769	2.4 3.3	2.1 3.1	North West Cambridgeshire	692 1,238	228 386	920	3.1 2.5	2.8
Louth and Horncastle Sleaford and North Hykeham South Holland and The Deepings	1,012 565 491	404 257 270	1,416 822 761	5.5 2.9 2.2	4.4 2.2 1.9	Peterborough South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	367 506	131 209	498 715	1.1	2.3 0.9 1.4
Northamptonshire	911	306	1,217	2.8	2.4	Essex Basildon	1,067	416	1,483	3.4	3.0
Daventry	550	255 248	805 902	1.9	1.4	Billericay Braintree	784 787	325 303	1,109 1,090	3.5 3.1	3.1 2.6
Kettering Northampton North	654 1,268	425	1,693	4.5	4.1	Brentwood and Ongar	368 640	150 219	518 859	1.6 4.4	1.4
Northampton South Wellingborough	1,151 948	339 350	1,490 1,298	1.8 2.8	1.6 2.5	Castle Point Colchester Epping Forest	740 687	264 307	1,004	1.8	1.5 2.5
Nottinghamshire Ashfield	1,401	498	1,899	4.8	4.3	Harlow Harwich	867 1,272	294 351	1,161 1,623	3.1 6.7	2.7 5.2
Bassetlaw Broxtowe	1,416 804	559 297	1,975 1,101	5.8 4.3	5.2 3.6	Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex	535 436	196 175	731 611	3.1	2.4 2.6 2.5
Gedling	866 1,247	248 456	1,114	4.3 5.5	3.5 4.9	Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East	506 1,633	225 522	731 2,155	3.1 4.7	2.5
Mansfield Newark	974	383	1,357	4.1	3.7 6.2	Saffron Walden	394 900	144 277	538	1.4	1.5
Nottingham East Nottingham North	2,360 1,908	559 561	2,919 2,469	6.6 9.9	9.3	Southend West Thurrock	1,347	451	1,798	3.9	- 4.3 3.5
Nottingham South Rushcliffe	1,695 618	432 198 311	2,127 816	2.1 2.4 5.5	2.0 1.9 4.9	West Chelmsford	606	244	850	1.6	1.3
Sherwood WEST MIDLANDS	1,035	311	1,346	5.5	4.9	Hertfordshire Broxbourne	604 647	244 268	848 915	2.6	2.
Herefordshire						Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford	383 543	138	521 745	1.1	0.9
Hereford	930	274	1,204	2.5 2.9	2.1 2.4	Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden	375	148	523	1.5	1.8
Leominster	539	215	754	2.9	2.4	North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	394 479	141 194	535 673	1.7 2.0	1.5
Shropshire Ludlow	517	216	733	2.8	2.1	St. Albans Stevenage	396 739	149 224	545 963	1.2 2.2	1.0
North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	779 737	277 227	1,056 964	3.1 2.2	2.5 1.8	Watford Welwyn Hatfield	765 548	279 159	1,044 707	1.8 1.3	1.5
Telford Wrekin, The	1,206 755	413 275	1,619	3.8 2.5	3.5 2.2	Norfolk		100			
Staffordshire						Great Yarmouth	2,288 544	830 248	3,118 792	8.7 3.1	7.2
Burton Cannock Chase	945 1,012	400 371	1,345 1,383	2.8 4.5	2.6 4.0	Mid Norfolk North Norfolk	789	296	1,085	3.6	2.5 2.7 2.2 3.0 2.0
Lichfield	592 968	236 288	828 1,256	2.7 4.0	2.3 3.5	North West Norfolk Norwich North	854 1,015	286 307	1,140 1,322	2.8 3.8	3.0
Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	787	261	1,048	3.9 3.0	3.2 2.6	Norwich South South Norfolk	1,392 600	403 241	1,795 841	2.2 2.7	22
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	978 883	328 346	1,306 1,229	4.4	3.7	South West Norfolk	685	293	978	2.6	2.1
Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	1,655 1,184	418 342	2,073 1,526	3.4 5.8	3.2 5.3	Suffolk Bury St Edmunds	552	234	786	1.6	17
Stoke-on-Trent South Stone	1,404 557	504 279	1,908 836	6.0 2.4	5.6 2.1	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	648	212	860 1,922	3.2	2.7
Γamworth	1,016	367	1,383	3.6	3.2	lpswich South Suffolk	1,518 539	404 194	733	2.6	22
Warwickshire North Warwickshire	769	298	1,067	2.7	2.4	Suffolk Coastal Waveney	724 1,635	225 519	949 2,154	2.3 6.2	1.9 5.4
Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth	760 760	276 264	1,036 1,024	3.3	3.0 1.9	WestSuffolk	543	231	774	1.9	1.7
Stratford-on-Avon	492 891	187 281	679 1,172	1.4	1.1 1.7	LONDON					
Varwick and Leamington Vest Midlands (Met County)	091	201	1,172	1.0	1.7	Greater London Barking	1,177	396	1,573	5.5	4.9
Aldridge - Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston	846 1,790	325 481	1,171 2,271	4.5 5.1	4.0 4.7	Battersea Beckenham	1,587 1,144	628 433	2,215	4.7 5.4	4.0
Birmingham Erdington	2,072	564	2,636	6.7	6.1	Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford	3,712 620	1,133 262	4,845 882	5.5 3.4	5.2
Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill	1,345 2,178	426 555	1,771 2,733	11.8 14.7	10.8 13.4	Brent East	2,268	753 384	3,021	11.0	9.2
Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield ^b	5,120 1,466	1,299 394	6,419 1,860	3.3 5.6	3.1 5.1	Brent North Brent South	1,064 2,474	838	1,448 3,312	6.4	5.4
Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Selly Oak	2,448 1,709	720 514	3,168 2,223	10.7 6.4	9.8 5.9	Brentford and Isleworth Bromley and Chislehurst	953 771	389 305	1,342 1,076	1.8	1.6
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath Birmingham Yardley	3,917 1,354	1,068 408	4,985 1,762	10.5 5.3	9.6 4.9	Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington	2,876 772	1,021 268	3,897 1,040	14.7 3.8	13.6
Coventry North East Coventry North West	1,936 1,264	526 370	2,462	5.6 6.1	5.3 5.7	Chingford and Woodford Green Chipping Barnet	793 851	349 368	1,142 1,219	5.3 3.4	4.3
Coventry South Dudley North	1,532	444 468	1,976	2.6 6.1	2.4 5.6	Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central	1,657 1,647	724 639	2,381 2,286	0.3	0.3
Oudley South	1,390	397 389	1,787 1,793	4.2 5.2	3.8 4.7	Croydon North	2,311 704	802 305	3,113 1,009	8.1 3.2	7.1
Halesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden	1,189	398	1,587	4.4	3.6	Croydon South Dagenham	1,027	406	1,433	4.8	4.2
Solihull Stourbridge	568 1,157	222 330	790 1,487	1.7 4.6	1.4	Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North	2,326 1,414	969 522	3,295 1,936	16.2 7.0	14.4
Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	748 1,739	257 522	1,005 2,261	3.2 6.6	3.0 5.9	Ealing Southall Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,056 2,266	770 810	2,826 3,076	5.5 4.4	4.8
Walsall South Warley	1,810 1,778	603 507	2,413 2,285	4.7 7.4	4.2 6.8	East Ham Edmonton	2,434 1,632	739 611	3,173 2,243	12.5 7.8	10.9
West Bromwich East West Bromwich West	1,657 2,035	482 547	2,139 2,582	5.7 4.9	5.3 4.5	Eltham	1,094	479	1,573	10.2	8.8
Wolverhampton North East	1,713	493	2,206	7.5	6.6	Enfield North Enfield, Southgate	1,239 1,113	431 469	1,670 1,582	3.5 6.5	5.5
Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	1,731 1,662	568 472	2,299 2,134	7.4 4.1	6.5 3.7	Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston	1,798 1,046	703 393	2,501 1,439	9.7 2.5	8.2 2.3
Worcestershire Bromsgrove	724	246	970	2.7	2.4	Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich	1,207 2,240	538 924	1,745 3,164	4.6 7.2	3.6 6.2
Mid Worcestershire	528	221	749	1.8	1.5	Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch	2,756 3,021	998 1,104	3,754 4,125	16.7 5.8	14.7
Redditch West Worcestershire	791 413	337 140	1,128 553	2.8 1.8	2.5 1.4	Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate	1,846 1,706	807 710	2,653 2,416	3.6 6.2	3.2 5.7
Worcester Wyre Forest	835 876	286 312	1,121 1,188	2.5 3.1	2.3 2.8	Harrow East Harrow West	1,146 790	469 336	1,615 1,126	3.5 4.6	2.9
EAST						Hayes and Harlington Hendon	951 1,531	368 563	1,319 2,094	1.6 4.5	1.5
Bedfordshire						Holborn and St Pancras	2,557	1,026	3,583	1.7	1.5
Bedford Luton North	1,479 976	413 355	1,892 1,331	3.6 7.1	3.1 6.4	Hornsey and Wood Green	580 1,963	218 796	798 2,759	3.5 8.2	7.0
Luton South	1,430	432	1,862	3.0	2.7	Ilford North Ilford South	840 1,726	371 662	1,211 2,388	5.3 6.1	4.2
Mid Bedfordshire	412	171	583	2.0	1.5	mora South	1,720	1,104	2,000	10.1	8.9

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23 Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at January 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	934	503	1,437	1.3	1.1	Oxfordshire		450		4.0	0.0
Kingston and Surbiton	763	297	1,060	1.8 9.5	1.6 7.8	Banbury Henley	404 298	150 80	554 378	1.0 0.9	0.9
Lewisham East	1,502 2,004	561 688	2,063	13.3	10.9	Oxford East	986	279	1,265	2.4	2.2
Lewisham West Lewisham, Deptford	2,559	910	3,469	14.0	11.4	Oxford West and Abingdon	413	133	546	0.7	0.7
Levion and Wanstead	1,670	579	2,249	9.9	8.1	Wantage	328	146	474	1.0	0.8
Milcham and Morden	1,343	486	1,829	8.3	7.0	Witney	265	93	358	0.9	0.7
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,876	1,098	3,974	3.2	2.9	Surrey					
Old Bexley and Sidcup	448 738	235 335	683 1,073	2.4 3.7	3.1	East Surrey	352	129	481	1.3	1.1
Orangton Poplar and Canning Town	3.588	1,029	4,617	6.6	6.1	Epsom and Ewell	379	134	513	1.5	1.3
Pumey	924	409	1,333	4.1	3.5	Esher and Walton	387 395	151 127	538 522	1.4 0.9	1.2 0.7
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,684	1,118	3,802	7.5	6.9	Guildford Mole Vallev	281	81	362	0.7	0.6
Richmond Park	747	303	1,050	2.2	1.8 2.2	Reigate	251	97	348	0.8	0.6
Romford	616 507	254 211	870 718	2.6	2.4	Runnymede and Weybridge	366	137	503	0.9	0.8
Rulslip - Northwood Streatham	3,184	1,188	4,372	16.6	14.2	South West Surrey	327 326	135 147	462 473	1.0	0.9 0.8
Suton and Cheam	512	212	724	2.0	1.7	Surrey Heath Woking	394	116	510	1.1	1.0
Tesling	1,620	639	2,259	7.8	6.6	VVORING	001		0.0		
Totenham	3,591	1,212	4,803	12.7	10.7	WestSussex					
Tvickenham	730 543	285 230	1,015 773	2.6 3.7	2.0 3.1	Arundel and South Downs	331	131	462	1.7	1.4
Upminster	628	216	844	1.5	1.4	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	689 542	239	928 751	3.3 1.5	2.6 1.2
Uxbridge Vauxhall	3,442	1,272	4,714	5.5	4.7	Chichester Crawley	674	246	920	1.3	1.2
Walhamstow	2,117	744	2,861	8.8	7.3	East Worthing and Shoreham	493	141	634	1.9	1.6
West Ham	2,443	849	3,292	8.6	7.5	Horsham	468	142	610	1.3	1.1
Wabledon	635	255	890	1.8	1.5	Mid Sussex	373	139	512	1.0	0.9
COULTH EAST						Worthing West	445	126	571	1.5	1.3
SOUTH EAST						Wight, Isle of					
Berkshire (former county)						Isle of Wight	2,195	813	3,008	6.8	5.8
Bracknell	561	224	785	1.3	1.1						
Mesdenhead	492	202	694	1.6	1.4	SOUTH WEST					
Newbury	402	152	554 988	0.9 1.2	0.8 1.1	Avon (former county)					
Reading East Reading West	742 762	246 235	997	3.0	2.7	Bath	665	232	897	1.7	1.4
Sough	1,267	421	1,688	2.4	2.2	Bristol East	1,522	482	2,004	4.2	3.7
Scelthorne	435	169	604	0.8	0.7	Bristol North West	992	286	1,278	2.3	2.0
Windsor	527	191	718	1.6	1.5	Bristol South	1,332	370	1,702	4.3	3.8
Wokingham	323	145	468	1.1	1.0	Bristol West Kingswood	1,413 682	434 198	1,847 880	1.6 3.0	1.4 2.6
D. disubamahira						Northavon	438	165	603	1.1	0.9
Buskinghamshire Avesbury	590	155	745	1.5	1.3	Wansdyke	319	132	451	1.6	1.3
Besconsfield	374	161	535	1.2	1.0	Weston-Super-Mare	811	249	1,060	3.1	2.6
Buckingham	286	109	395	1.7	1.4	Woodspring	340	123	463	1.4	1.2
Chesham and Amersham	388	136	524	1.8	1.5	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					
Molon Keynes South West	902	343	1,245	2.0	1.8	Falmouth and Camborne	1,337	441	1,778	5.9	4.4
North East Milton Keynes Wycombe	715 957	271 298	986 1,255	1.7	1.6	North Cornwall	1,347	641	1,988	5.4	4.2
n youthbe	301	230	1,200	2.0	1.7	South East Cornwall	872	357	1,229	4.8	3.4
EastSussex						Stives	1,405	688	2,093	7.8	6.1 2.6
Bexhill and Battle	523	163	686	2.9	2.2	Truro and St Austell	1,028	431	1,459	3.2	2.0
Brighton, Kemptown	1,370	475	1,845	5.8	5.0	Devon					
Brighton, Pavilion Eastbourne	1,409 1,021	488 319	1,897 1,340	3.5 3.6	3.0 3.1	East Devon	532	200	732	3.0	2.3
Hastings and Rye	1,697	461	2,158	6.3	4.8	Exeter	1,153	342	1,495	2.2	2.0
Hove .	1,304	485	1,789	5.3	4.5	North Devon Plymouth Devonport	1,117 1,259	425 380	1,542	4.3 3.8	3.6 3.1
Lewes	529	219	748	2.2	1.7	Plymouth Sutton	1,696	488	2,184	4.3	3.6
Wealden	359	145	504	1.4	1.1	South West Devon	449	189	638	2.6	2.0
Hampshire						Teignbridge	845	300	1,145	3.3	2.5
Aldershot	486	188	674	1.2	1.0	Tiverton and Honiton	582	268	850	2.1	1.6
Basingstoke	514	186	700	1.2	1.0	Torbay Torridge and West Devon	1,828 983	593 388	2,421 1,371	6.5 4.0	5.5 2.9
EastHampshire	477	165	642	1.9	1.5	Totnes	934	396	1,330	4.5	3.5
Easteigh	405	156	561	1.1	1.0				.,		
Fareham	433	170	603	1.6	1.2	Dorset				The state of the s	
Gosport Havant	576 857	179 315	755 1,172	3.0 4.0	2.3 3.4	Bournemouth East Bournemouth West	835 863	237	1,072 1,096	4.0 2.4	3.5 2.1
New Forest East	496	170	666	2.3	1.9	Christchurch	427	138	1,096	1.9	1.6
New Forest West	403	120	523	1.9	1.6	Mid Dorset and North Poole	411	142	553	2.0	1.7
North East Hampshire	319	122	441	1.3	1.0	North Dorset	326	134	460	1.3	0.9
North West Hampshire	356	162	518	1.3	1.1	Poole	578	149	727	1.6	1.4
Portsmouth North	743	224	967	2.1	1.7	South Dorset West Dorset	729	269	998	3.5	2.8
Portsmouth South Romsey	1,473	408	1,881	3.6	3.0	West Dorset	348	123	471	1.3	1.0
Southampton Itchen	307 1,348	95 303	402 1,651	1.5 2.5	1.3 2.4	Gloucestershire					
Southampton Test	1,209	268	1,477	3.3	3.2	Cheltenham	985	277	1,262	2.4	2.1
Winchester	405	138	543	0.9	0.8	Cotswold	403	151	554	1.6	1.3
Vont						Forest of Dean	755	316	1,071	4.2	3.7
Kent Ashford	754	040	00-	0.4		Gloucester Stroud	1,470 768	387 284	1,857 1,052	3.1 2.7	2.8
Canterbury	751 802	216 275	967 1,077	2.4	2.0 1.9	Tewkesbury	518	256	774	2.2	1.7
Chatham and Aylesford	883	326	1,077	3.8	3.3						
Dartford	667	266	933	2.3	1.9	Somerset		AN EST			A MENTE
Dover	1,146	306	1,452	4.7	4.2	Bridgwater	934	345	1,279	3.8	3.1
Faversham and Mid Kent	546	175	721	2.7	2.3	Somerton and Frome Taunton	480 631	197 203	677 834	2.3 1.7	1.9 1.4
Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham	1,173	307	1,480	4.1	3.4	Wells	704	305	1,009	3.0	2.4
Gravesham	846 1,058	306 395	1,152	4.0	3.4	Yeovil	559	175	734	1.6	1.4
Maidstone and The Weald	630	175	1,453 805	4.7 1.3	4.1						
Medway	1,048	334	1,382	3.0	2.6	Wiltshire		40-			
North Thanet	1,468	454	1,922	7.7	6.9	Devizes North Swindon	558	193 222	751	2.0	1.5
Sevenoaks	390	162	552	1.7	1.3	North Wiltshire	623 425	155	845 580	2.2 1.5	2.1
Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet	1,160	401	1,561	4.5	3.8	Salisbury	394	123	517	1.2	0.9
Tonbridge and Malling	1,193 441	331 163	1,524	5.2	4.7	SouthSwindon	947	316	1,263	1.7	1.6
Tunbridge Wells	410	151	604 561	1.6 1.3	1.4	Westbury	509	231	740	1.9	1.5
	410	101	301	1.0	1.1						

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at January 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P						Rate ^a P	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	SHOULD SH				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cen workford jobs and claimant
WALES		-			Market Market	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,519	473 349	1,992 1,493	4.2 11.2	3.8 10.1
	959	244	1,203	4.8	4.3	Hamilton South Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,144 1,176	378	1,554	3.3	2.8
Aberavon	889	261	1,150	3.0	2.6	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,978	655	2,633	8.6	7.8
Alyn and Deeside Blaenau Gwent	1,482	397	1,879	8.5	7.7	Kirkcaldy	1,899	530	2,429	8.6	7.8
Brecon and Radnorshire	714	290	1,004	4.4	3.1	Linlithgow	1,321	413	1,734	6.6	6.1
Bridgend	916	275	1,191	3.2 7.7	2.9 6.1	Livingston	1,424	429	1,853	4.9 4.2	4.5
Caernarfon	1,108 1,371	361 391	1,469 1,762	6.3	5.6	Midlothian	658	167	825 1,316	5.2	3.7 4.5
Caerphilly	1,213	. 311	1,524	2.1	2.0	Moray	929 1,590	387 413	2,003	8.8	7.9
Cardiff Central Cardiff North	536	144	680	1.9	1.7	Motherwell and Wishaw	732	292	1,024	4.2	3.8
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,558	365	1,923	4.2	3.8	North East Fife North Tayside	810	331	1,141	4.2	3.7
Cardiff West	1,413	314	1,727	6.9	6.2 5.3	Ochil	1,298	369	1,667	6.8	6.0
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	722	242 377	964 1,509	6.8 5.8	4.6	Orkney and Shetland	341	129	470	2.3	1.9
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokes	719	268	987	4.3	2.9	Paisley North	1,407	332	1,739	4.7	4.2
Ceredigion	699	209	908	5.0	4.2	Paisley South	1,509	339	1,848	6.9	6.3
Clwyd South Clwyd West	838	247	1,085	5.3	4.5	Perth	884	267	1,151	2.7	2.4
Conwy	1,218	342	1,560	4.9	3.9	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,505	471	1,976	8.5	7.3
Cynon Valley	957	283	1,240	8.0	7.1	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	715	245	960	3.5 3.5	3.0
Delyn	673	219	892	3.7	3.2 5.6	Stirling	923	268 250	1,191 1,160	5.6	5(
Gower	838	208	1,046 1,192	6.2 5.8	5.2	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	910 674	171	845	3.7	32
slwyn	875	317 340	1,192	6.8	5.3	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	378	149		2.3	21
Janelli	1,096 683	248	931	7.4	5.8	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	1,041	270	1,311	4.7	1
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,377	344	1,721	7.2	6.5	West Renfrewshire	718			7.5	
Monmouth	646	201	847	2.5	2.3	Western Isles	, 10	100			
Vontgomeryshire	375	138	513	2.5	1.7	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Veath	1,056	344	1,400	7.2	6.5	NORTHERN INCLAND					
Newport East	1,229	307	1,536	5.7	5.1	BelfastEast	1,219	280	1,499	3.6	
Newport West	1,389	384	1,773	3.3 5.9	3.0 5.3	Belfast North	2,191	470	2,661	4.2	
Ogmore	873	220 275	1,093 1,229	3.3	2.9	Belfast South	1,522	472	1,994	2.9	
Pontypridd	954 1,121	315	1,436	6.5	5.1	Belfast West	3,362				12
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,076	284	1,360	7.4	6.6	East Antrim	1,513				
thondda swansea East	1,303	281	1,584	5.1	4.6	EastLondonderry	1,701	585			
wansea West	1,342	373	1,715	3.7	3.3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,640				
orfaen	1,134	325	1,459	4.2	3.8	Foyle	3,570				
/ale of Clwyd	923	277	1,200	4.5	3.8	Lagan Valley	855				
/ale of Glamorgan	1,374	331	1,705	5.1	4.5	Mid Ulster	909				4.0
Vrexham	769	200	969	2.5 10.1	2.1 7.7	Newry and Armagh	1,794				5.7
/nys Mon	1,470	438	1,908	10.1	1.1	North Antrim North Down	1,409	369	1,444	6.2	5.5
SCOTLAND		-	1.050	1.0	1.7	South Antrim South Down	1,045 1,486	477	1,963	7.2	5.
Aberdeen Central	857	201 133	1,058 618	1.8 1.6	1.4	Strangford	1,087				
Aberdeen North	485 601	182	783	1.8	1.7	UpperBann	1,384				
Aberdeen South	1,698	503	2,201	7.0	6.4	WestTyrone	1,916	628	3 2,544	8.8	
irdrie and Shotts	1,206	448	1,654	5.6	5.0						
Angus 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	684	199	883		2.9						
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,329	327	1,656		6.6						
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,865	578	2,443		9.2 7.7						
Central Fife	1,982	621 340	2,603 1,790		8.4						
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,450 1,381	340 428	1,790		6.4						
Clydesdale Coatbridge and Chryston	1,308	356	1,664		7.7						
Coatbridge and Chryslon Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	944	268	1,212	5.3	4.7						
Cunninghame North	1,636	508	2,144	11.3	10.3						
Cunninghame South	2,022	633			9.4						
Dumbarton	1,794	555			7.9						
Dumfries	1,284	421	1,705		3.8 11.1						
Dundee East	2,125		2,666		5.3						
Dundee West	1,806	435 364			7.0						
Dunfermline East	1,451 1,315				5.0						
Dunfermline West	1,141				3.4						
East Kilbride East Lothian	707				4.0						
Eastwood	812				4.9						
Edinburgh Central	1,137				1.7						
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	929	208	1,137	4.7	4.2						
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,225	355	1,580		1.7						
Edinburgh Pentlands	893				4.2						
Edinburgh South	732				3.6						
Edinburgh West	758				1.7						
Falkirk East	1,462				6.8						
Falkirk West	1,463				5.3 5.5						
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,122				9.8						
Glasgow Anniesland	1,457				9.0						
Glasgow Cathood	1,662 1,211				7.9						
Glasgow Cathcart	1,211				4.7						
Glacgow Govan	1,603				1.0						
Glasgow Govan					5.6						
Glasgow Kelvin		430	2.30								
Glasgow Kelvin Glasgow Maryhill	1,869 1,628				11.1						
Glasgow Kelvin Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollok	1,869	349	1,97	7 12.3 3 7.6	11.1 6.9						
Glasgow Kelvin Glasgow Maryhill	1,869 1,628 1,041 1,732	349 242 2 399	1,97 2 1,28 9 2,13	7 12.3 3 7.6 1 7.7	11.1 6.9 7.0						
Glasgow Kelvin Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollok Glasgow Rutherglen Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn	1,869 1,628 1,041 1,732 1,982	349 242 2 399 2 450	1,97 2 1,28 9 2,13 0 2,43	7 12.3 3 7.6 1 7.7 2 12.3	11.1 6.9 7.0 11.1						
Glasgow Kelvin Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollok Glasgow Rutherglen Glasgow Shettleston	1,869 1,628 1,041 1,732	349 242 2 399 2 450 4 167	1,97 2 1,28 9 2,13 0 2,43 7 59	7 12.3 3 7.6 1 7.7 2 12.3 1 2.5	11.1 6.9 7.0						

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 Heipline, 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.

S50 Labour Market crends March 2002

UNEMPLOYMENT C.24 Claimant count area statistics NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at January 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
and all		10/03/0 10/10 10/10 10/10/10		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants					jobs and	Per cen workforce jobs and claimants
RTH EAST						SOUTHEAST					
es Valley and Durham Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	23,974 6,824	5,925 1,586	29,899 8,410		6.2 6.7	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	11,999	4,175	16,174	1 1.5	1.3
South Teeside	8,075 1,860	1,754 511	9,829 2,371	8.4	7.6 4.7	Berkshire Milton Keynes	5,111 1,617	1,824 614	6,935 2,23		1.
Darlington Durham CC	7,215	2,074	9,289	5.8	5.2	Buckinghamshire CC	2,577	856	3,430	3 1.6	1.
rthumberland and Tyne and Wear orthumberland	29,771 4,690	6,920 1,431	36,691 6,121	5.5	5.5 4.7	Oxfordshire Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,694 16,103	5,546	3,575 21,64 9		1.
yneside Sunderland	18,643 6,438	4,057 1,432	22,700 7,870		5.6 6.2	Brighton and Hove East Sussex CC	3,917 4,295	1,393 1,362	5,310 5,657	7 3.4	3. 2.
RTH WEST		2				Surrey West Sussex	3,876 4,015	1,418 1,373	5,294 5,388		0.
m bria Vest Cumbria	6,372 4,310	1,963 1,219	8,335 5,529	6.3	3.6 5.7	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	13,002	4,182	17,184 2,848	1 2.2	1 2
ast Cumbria eshire	2,062 9,870	744 2,894	2,806 12,764	2.5	2.1 2.4	Portsmouth Southampton	2,216 2,646	632 590	3,236	3 2.9	2
lalton and Warrington	4,260	1,240	5,500	3.3	3.1	Hampshire CC Isle of Wight	5,945 2,195	2,147 813	8,092 3,008		1 5
heshire CC ater Manchester	5,610 37,535	1,654 10,109	7,264 47,644	4.0	2.0 3.7	Kent	14,612	4,743	19,355	5 3.1	2
reater Manchester South reater Manchester North	21,618 15,917	5,546 4,563	27,164 20,480		3.4 4.1	Medway Towns Kent CC	2,633 11,979	902 3,841	3,535 15,820		3
cashire lackburn with Darwen	17,166 2,232	5,094 619	22,260 2,851	3.9	3.4 4.2	SOUTH WEST					
ackpool	2,993	823	3,816	6.0	5.4						
ancashire CC rseyside	11,941 31,206	3,652 8,367	15,593 39,573	7.5	3.0 6.7	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	16,869	5,582	22,45	1 22	1
ast Merseyside iverpool	7,049 13,228	2,036 3,357	9,085 16,585		7.7 7.1	Bristol, City of	5,220	1,548	6,768		2
efton	4,815 6,114	1,328 1,646	6,143 7,760	6.2	5.4 6.3	North and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire	3,294	1,123	4,417		1
irral	0,114	1,040	7,760	1.2	0.3	Gloucestershire Swindon	4,899 1,554	1,671 531	6,570 2,085	2.6	1
KSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Wiltshire CC	1,902	709	2,61	1 1.7	
Riding and North Lincolnshire ngston upon Hull, City of	16,960 7,332	5,139 1,997	22,099 9,329		5.6 7.4	Dorset and Somerset Bournemouth and Poole	7,825 2,565	2,650 703	10,475 3,268		
st Riding of Yorkshire	3,801	1,339	5,140	5.6	4.4	Dorset CC	1,952	722	2,674	1 1.9	1 - 1985
orth and North East Lincolnshire th Yorkshire	5,827 6,248	1,803 2,190	7,630 8,438	2.6	5.0 2.2	Somerset Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	3,308 5,989	1,225 2,558	4,530 8,54 7		2
ork orth Yorkshire CC	1,641 4,607	480 1,710	2,121 6,317		2.0	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Devon	5,989 11,378	2,558 3,969	8,547 15,34 7		:
th Yorkshire Irnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	21,471 11,745	5,703	27,174	5.5	4.9	Plymouth	3,248	973	4,22	1 4.0	
effield	9,726	3,285 2,418	15,030 12,144	5.3	5.0 4.7	Torbay Devon CC	2,299 5,831	782 2,214	3,08° 8,049		
t Yorkshire adford	31,777 9,349	9,038 2,498	40,815 11,847		3.8 5.2		0,001	_,_ ,_ ,	0,0 10		
eds Iderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	10,505 11,923	2,905 3,635	13,410 15,558	3.4	3.0 3.7	WALES					
	11,923	3,000	15,556	4.3	3.7	West Wales and The Valleys Isle of Anglesey	27,679 1,470	8,051 438	35,73 0		4
T MIDLANDS						Gwynedd	2,250	705	2,955	6.8	-
byshire and Nottinghamshire Berby	26,570 3,815	8,432 1,122	35,002 4,937	4.2 4.0	3.8 3.7	Conwy and Denbighshire South West Wales	2,635 4,790	806 1,542	3,44° 6,332		3
ast Derbyshire	4,373	1,368	5,741	5.9	5.3	Central Valleys	4,147	1,145	5,292	2 5.5	5
outh and West Derbyshire ottingham	4,058 5,963	1,440 1,552	5,498 7,515		2.5 4.2	Gwent Valleys Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	5,269 3,635	1,527 1,026	6,796 4,66°		5
orth Nottinghamshire outh Nottinghamshire	5,701 2,660	2,089 861	7,790 3,521		4.6 3.0	Swansea	3,483	862	4,345	5 4.6	4
estershire, Rutland						East Wales Monmouthshire and Newport	13,341 3,177	3,639 866	16,98 0		3
Northamptonshire leester City	15,720 5,858	5,609 1,970	21,329 7,828	4.9	2.7 4.6	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Flintshire and Wrexham	6,160 2,901	1,492 848	7,652 3,749	2 3.5	:
orthamptonshire	4,380 5,482	1,716 1,923	6,096 7,405		2.1	Powys	1,103	433	1,536		2
olnshire colnshire	6,198 6,198	2,426 2,426	8,624 8,624	3.5	3.0 3.0	SCOTLAND					
T MIDLANDS	0,100	2,720	0,024	0.0	3.0	North East Scotland	4,049	1,302	5,35	2.3	
fordshire, Worcestershire						Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray					
Warwickshire	9,308	3,337	12,645		2.0	Eastern Scotland	4,049 30,529	1,302 8,644	5,35° 39,17 3		2
erefordshire, County of procestershire	1,427 4,209	466 1,565	1,893 5,774		2.2 2.1	Angus and Dundee City Clackmannanshire and Fife	5,563 8,352	1,613 2,437	7,176	6.8	
arwickshire pshire and Staffordshire	3,672 15,975	1,306 5,548	4,978 21,523	2.1	1.9 3.0	East Lothian and Midlothian	1,603	389	1,992	2 4.0	
ford and Wrekin	1,875	655	2,530	3.1	2.9	Scottish Borders, The Edinburgh, City of	1,264 5,561	377 1,472	1,64° 7,030		
ropshire CC oke-on-Trent	2,119 4,207	753 1,241	2,872 5,448	4.6	2.1 4.3	Falkirk	2,925	743	3,668	6.5	
affordshire CC t Midlands	7,774 51,264	2,899 14,749	10,673 66,013	3.4	3.0 4.9	Perth and Kinross and Stirling West Lothian	2,516 2,745	771 842	3,287		
mingham lihull	24,147	6,686	30,833	6.1	5.6	South Western Scotland East and West Dumbartonshire,	47,511	12,903	60,414		
eventry	1,757 4,732	620 1,340	2,377 6,072	4.1	2.4 3.8	Helensburgh and Lomond	4,197	1,153	5,350		
dley and Sandwell alsall and Wolverhampton	11,127 9,501	3,120 2,983	14,247 12,484	5.4	4.9 5.0	Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland	2,406 6,639	808 2,132	3,214 8,77	1 5.1	
T	3,001	2,000	12,404	5.0	5.0	Glasgow City	14,972	3,484	18,456		
	4					Inverciyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	5,530	1,342	6,872	2 5.0	
Anglia terborough	19,245 1,767	6,709 542	25,954 2,309	2.8 2.7	2.4 2.5	North Lanarkshire South Ayrshire	6,658	1,883	8,54	7.1	
mbridgeshire CC	3,152 8,167	1,244	4,396	1.8	1.5	South Lanarkshire	2,292 4,817	622 1,479	2,914 6,296	5.4	
ffolk	6,159	2,904 2,019	11,071 8,178	3.5 3.0 2.2	2.9 2.6	Highlands and the Islands Caithness and Sutherland	6,586	2,088	8,674		
ordshire and Hertfordshire	11,315 2,367	4,014 775	15,329 3,142	4.0	1.8 3.6	and Ross and Cromarty	2,084	521	2,605	7.8	
dfordshire CC rtfordshire	3,075 5,873	1,093 2,146	4,168 8,019	2.9	2.3	Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey	1,760	483	2,243	3 4.5	
x uthend-on-Sea	13,569	4,863	18,432	3.1	1.4 2.6	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh					
urrock	2,408 1,549	756 547	3,164 2,096	3.9	4.2 3.4	and Argyll and the Islands Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	1,683 718	787 168	2,470 886		
sex CC	9,612	3,560	13,172		2.3	Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	192	81	273	3.2	
DON							149	48	197	7 1.6	
r London	65,773	24,568	90,341	3.8	3.5	NORTHERN IRELAND					
ner London - West ner London - East	16,825 48,948	7,027 17,541	23,852 66,489	1.6 7.5	1.5 6.6	Northern Ireland	29,678	8,755	38,433		
er London uter London - East and North East	53,932 21,273	20,713 8,323	74,645 29,596	7.5 4.3 5.8	3.6	Belfast Outer Belfast	7,294 4,453	1,593 1,325	8,887 5,778		4
uter London - South	11,571	4,438	16,009	3.5	4.8 3.0	East of Northern Ireland North of Northern Ireland	5,034 7,046	1,794 2,057	6,828 9,103	3 4.8	4
iter London - West and North West	21,088	7,952	29,040	3.7	3.2	West and South of Northern Ireland	5,851	1,986	7,837		

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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, HIM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.

Note: This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, and NUTS 3 areas are indented and in lighter type. For more information, see Labour Market Trends, July 1999, p335. March 2002 Labour Market trends S51

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised^a

UNITED KINGDOM INFLOW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED All Female All Male Female Month ending 234.2 232.8 229.3 0.7 -1.4 -3.5 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 243.9 261.5 229.4 69.3 74.0 62.5 174.6 187.5 166.9 2001 163.7 160.1 159.6 228.5 224.1 222.4 64.8 64.0 62.8 -0.8 -4.4 -1.7 226.3 201.0 208.3 163.5 146.3 149.1 62.8 54.7 59.2 217.6 220.4 222.3 157.7 160.0 160.0 247.3 240.0 224.7 -4.8 2.8 1.9 59.9 60.4 62.3 169.7 165.6 157.5 226.8 229.1 228.3 162.7 164.2 163.7 64.1 64.9 64.6 4.5 2.3 -0.8 -2.6 162.4 63.3 2002 Jan 10 P 236.0 65.6 225.7

UNITED KINGDO	M OUTFLOW						1
	NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending							
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	172.0 266.3 264.3	123.3 194.1 192.0	48.7 72.2 72.3	244.6 242.3 240.7	4.3 -2.3 -1.6	176.6 174.2 173.1	68.0 68.1 67.6
Apr 12 May10 Jun 14	256.4 228.6 236.9	188.1 165.5 173.8	68.3 63.2 63.1	237.5 229.0 233.4	-3.2 -8.5 4.4	170.7 166.0 168.3	66.8 63.0 65.1
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	232.3 227.7 253.2	168.4 162.8 175.9	63.8 64.9 77.2	228.8 224.2 223.8	-4.6 -4.6 -0.4	165.2 162.7 162.7	63.6 61.5 61.1
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	263.0 231.4 206.9	184.6 164.2 148.2	78.4 67.2 58.7	223.2 223.8 226.2	-0.6 0.6 2.4	161.5 161.5 163.2	61.7 62.3 63.0
2002 Jan 10 P	156.9	111.9	45.0	224.7	-1.5	161.7	63.0

Source: Benefits Agency administrative sys Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6

CLAIMANT COUNT Claim history: interval between claims

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

	Onflows (per cent)		On	flows (thousands)		
Interval (weeks)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	13.8	17.4	16.5	23.1	80.0	103.1 98.7
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	14.3 9.2	36.4	68.3 45.6
Ovar 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

ONFLOWS	GOVERNMEN	IT OFFICE RE	GIONS									
Interval (weeks)	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 in less 0 ver 4 and up to 13 0 ver 13 and up to 26 0 ver 26 and up to 39 0 ver 39 and up to 52 0 ver 52 and up to 104 0 ver 104 No previous claims	19.8 18.0 12.1 7.9 5.0 8.2 11.8 17.2	16.0 16.5 11.9 6.5 4.1 8.7 15.3 21.1	17.6 18.2 12.3 7.9 4.1 7.4 13.3 19.2	15.8 15.6 11.8 6.1 4.8 8.2 15.3 22.3	17.3 16.1 10.2 7.2 3.3 8.1 15.3 22.5	14.7 12.5 8.7 6.8 3.4 9.7 19.1 25.1	14.5 14.3 9.7 6.4 4.3 8.5 18.0 24.2	13.0 12.3 8.9 7.4 4.7 8.2 18.9 26.7	15.4 14.6 10.4 8.0 4.3 9.0 17.9 20.4	17.2 16.1 12.1 8.3 4.0 8.2 14.9 19.3	19.6 17.8 11.8 8.3 4.2 7.3 13.6 17.4	16.5 15.8 10.9 7.3 4.2 8.3 15.7 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
TOUSANDS												
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous claims	8.4 7.6 5.1 3.3 2.1 3.5 5.0 7.3	13.7 14.0 10.1 5.5 3.5 7.4 13.0 18.0	11.2 11.5 7.8 5.0 2.6 4.7 8.4 12.1	7.1 7.0 5.3 2.7 2.1 3.7 6.8 9.9	10.2 9.5 6.0 4.3 2.0 4.8 9.0	6.5 5.5 3.8 3.0 1.5 4.3 8.4 11.1	11.1 11.0 7.4 4.9 3.3 6.6 13.9 18.6	7.1 6.7 4.9 4.0 2.6 4.5 10.4 14.6	6.6 6.3 4.5 3.4 1.9 3.9 7.7 8.8	6.0 5.6 4.2 2.9 1.4 2.9 5.2 6.7	15.3 14.0 9.2 6.5 3.3 5.7 10.6 13.6	103.1 98.7 68.3 45.6 26.1 51.8 98.4 134.0
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

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

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 $\pm 1.9\,$ percentage points (Wales). The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is $\pm 1.0\,$ percentage points. All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 13 December 2001 and 9 January 2002, not seasonally adjusted

NATED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					
JHITED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104weeks	Total
Thousands				e e e e e e e e e		
Found work	39.6	9.2	4.7	1.8	0.7	55.9
Vorks 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
laimed Incapacity Benefit	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	6.0
laimed another benefit	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.6
ull-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
Bovernment-supported training	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.9	6.9
Retirementage reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
ulomatic credits	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
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	0.1
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Deased claiming	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.1
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
lot known	6.6	1.6	1.8	0.7	0.3	11.0
ailed 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
otal	91.5	24.3	16.8	72	3.5	143.2
s a percentage of those with a known of	lestination					
ound work	71.4	63.9	48.0	37.4	26.0	
Vorks on average 16+ hours per week	4.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.7	
une aproad	4.7	6.3	5.4	3.9	2.8	
Claimed Income Support	2.1	5.6	6.2	6.7		
laimed Incapacity Benefit	4.5	8.6	11.1	14.9	10.0	
laimed another henefit	1.2	2.7	3.1		15.7	
ull-time education	0.6	0.4		3.6	5.1	
pproved training	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	
overnment-supported training	4.4		0.3	0.1	0.1	
Retirement age reached	0.1	5.1	16.6	26.7	33.5	
utomatic credits		0.5	0.5	0.7	2.0	
none to prison	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	
Attending court	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	
Defective claim	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Seased claiming	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Deceased	2.1	2.6	4.3	2.4	1.6	
lew claim review	0.1 1.0	0.1 1.0	0.1 1.2	0.1 0.9	0.3	
Total				0.9	1.1	
Via)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/3-week month

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

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

										Inousa	ands and per ce
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australiad	Austriad	Belgiumf	Canadad	Denmark	Finlandd	Francee	Germany ^{d,1} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO	RATE: SEASO										
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	9.1 10.7 11.1 10.7 10.8 10.6 9.9 9.1 8.2 7.7	7.0 7.2 7.0 6.7 6.8 6.6 6.4 6.1 5.7 6.0	10.2 10.3 9.4 8.6 8.0 6.8 6.3 5.9 5.4	10.5 10.6 9.5 8.2 8.2 8.3 7.7 7.0 6.3 6.7	3.9 3.8 3.9 4.4 4.5 3.9 3.7 3.8	7.2 8.8 10.0 9.9 9.7 9.4 9.5 8.8 7.0 6.9	11.2 11.4 10.4 9.6 9.1 8.3 7.6 6.8 7.2	9.2 10.2 8.2 7.2 6.8 5.6 5.2 5.2 4.7 4.5	11.7 16.4 16.6 15.4 14.6 12.7 11.4 10.2 9.8 9.1	10.4 11.8 12.3 11.8 12.4 12.3 11.8 11.2 9.6 9.0	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 8.9 9.9 9.3 8.6 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 Feb Mar	7.8 7.8 7.7	5.7 5.6 5.7	5.2 5.1 5.0	6.3 6.6 6.5	3.6 3.6 3.7	6.8 6.8 6.8	6.9 6.9 7.0	4.7 4.7 4.6	9.3 9.2 9.1	9.0 8.9 8.9	7.7 7.7 7.8
Apr May Jun	7.7 7.7 7.8	5.8 5.8 5.8	4.9 5.0 5.0	6.8 6.9 6.9	3.7 3.7 3.8	6.9 6.9 6.9	7.0 7.0 7.1	4.6 4.6 4.5	9.1 9.0 9.0	8.9 8.9 8.9	7.8 7.8 7.9
Jul Aug Sep	7.7 7.7 7.7	5.9 6.0 6.1	5.1 5.1 5.1	6.9 6.8 6.7	3.9 3.9 4.0	6.8 6.8 6.9	7.1 7.3 7.2	4.5 4.5 4.5	9.1 9.1 9.1	9.0 9.0 9.0	7.9 7.9 7.9
Oct Nov Dec	7.8 7.8 7.8	6.3 6.5 6.6	5.1 5.2	7.1 6.7 6.7	4.1 4.1 4.2	7.0 7.0 6.9	7.4 7.6 8.0	4.4 4.4 4.4	9.2 9.2 9.1	9.1 9.2 9.3	8.0 8.0 8.0
OTHER COMPLEMEN	NTARY MEASU	RES OF UNEN	PLOYMENT	: SEASONALI	LY ADJUSTE	Dc					
2001 Jan Feb Mar	11	::	1,006 997 986	617 646 633	193 192 193	462 463 463	1,109 1,121 1,142	149 151 151	240 239 238	2,122 2,103 2,085	
Apr May Jun	::		980 976 963	671 676 681	190 197 200	464 469 466	1,143 1,138 1,149	149 145 144	236 235 235	2,063 2,069 2,077	::
Jul Aug Sep			952 947 947	674 669 658	204 207 212	469 466 484	1,152 1,185 1,173	142 142 140	235 237 238	2,117 2,128 2,141	
Oct Nov Dec			954 960 962	697 661 660	215 218 231	487 472 471	1,201 1,239 1,319	140 140 140	239 239 239	2,168 2,201 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 COMPLEMEN	NTARY MEASU	RES OF UNE	PLOYMENT	: NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJ	USTED					
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000		gollev Viewsa	2,779 2,919 2,639 2,326 2,122 1,602 1,362 1,263 1,102 983	897 914 829 739 751 760 721 659 611 661	193 222 215 216 231 233 238 222 194 204	473 550 589 597 588 570 541 508 474 470	1,602 1,647 1,515 1,393 1,437 1,379 1,277 1,190 1,090 1,170	315 345 340 285 242 217 180 155 147	293 405 409 382 363 315 285 261 253 238	2,776 2,999 3,094 2,985 3,063 3,102 2,977 2,772 2,338 2,125	2,994 3,443 3,693 3,622 3,980 4,400 4,266 4,093 3,879 3,858
2001 Jan Feb Mar		::	1,078 1,073 1,041	648 722 676	258 248 211	467 460 448	1,188 1,183 1,212	170 162 157	248 248 247	2,232 2,178 2,084	4,093 4,113 4,000
Apr May Jun	:	::	1,006 981 948	669 672 654	191 175 163	443 436 431	1,194 1,159 1,106	150 134 130	267 304 256	2,019 1,964 1,943	3,868 3,721 3,694
Jul Aug Sep			962 973 940	618 644 673	164 171 176	484 510 513	1,205 1,242 1,069	140 144 130	204 206 223	2,022 2,136 2,178	3,799 3,789 3,743
Oct Nov Dec			918 926 949	660 630 662	196 225 268	503 471 471	1,090 1,157 1,229	129 127 129	214 226 208	2,224 2,259 2,264	3,725 3,789 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

Thousands and per cent

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.

The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.

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.

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.

The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.

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

												Thousand	s and per cent
		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States ^d
STAP	DARDISED ILO	RATE: SE	ASONALLY A	DJUSTEDa									
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		7.9 8.6 8.9 9.2 9.6 9.8 10.9 11.6	15.4 15.6 14.3 12.3 11.7 9.9 7.5 5.6 4.2 3.9	8.8 10.2 11.1 11.6 11.7 11.7 11.8 11.3 10.5 9.5	2.2 2.5 2.9 3.1 3.4 3.4 4.1 4.7 4.7 5.0	2.1 2.6 3.2 2.9 3.0 2.7 2.7 2.4 2.4 2.4	5.6 6.6 7.1 6.9 6.3 5.2 4.0 3.4 2.8 2.3	6.0 6.1 5.5 5.0 4.9 4.1 3.3 3.2 3.5	4.3 5.7 6.9 7.3 7.3 6.8 5.2 4.5 4.1	18.4 22.7 24.1 22.9 22.2 20.8 18.8 15.9 14.1	5.6 9.1 9.4 8.8 9.6 9.9 8.3 7.2 5.9	3.1 4.0 3.8 3.5 3.9 4.2 3.5 3.0 2.6	7.4 6.8 6.1 5.6 5.4 4.9 4.5 4.2 4.0
2000	Dec		3.8	9.9	4.9	2.4	2.8		4.0	13.5	5.1	2.5	3.9
2001	Jan Feb Mar		3.8 3.8 3.8	9.8 9.7 9.6	4.9 4.7 4.7	2.3 2.3 2.3	2.6 2.4 2.3	3.5	4.0 4.1 4.1	13.4 13.3 13.3	5.4 5.2 5.3	2.5	4.2 4.2 4.3
	Apr May Jun		3.8 3.8 3.8	9.5 9.5 9.5	4.8 4.9 4.9	2.4 2.4 2.4	2.2 2.3 2.3	3.5	4.1 4.1 4.1	13.2 13.2 13.1	5.1 5.1 4.9	2.6	4.5 4.4 4.6
	Jul Aug Sep		3.8 3.8 3.9	9.5 9.4 9.4	5.0 5.0 5.3	2.5 2.5 2.5	2.2 2.2 2.2	3.6	4.2 4.2 4.1	13.0 13.0 13.0	4.9 4.9 5.1		4.6 4.9 5.0
	Oct Nov Dec		4.0 4.1 4.2	9.3	5.4 5.4 5.5	2.5 2.5 2.5	2.2 2.2		4.1 4.3 4.3	12.9 12.9 12.9	5.2 4.9 5.0	(::N	5.4 5.6 5.7
0711	ER COMPLEME	NTARY ME	ASURES OF U	NEMPLOYN	MENT: SEAS	ONALLY AD	JUSTED						
2001	Jan Feb Mar		138 138 138	2344	3,290 3,180 3,200	4.8 4.7 4.7		62 61 62	::	1,554 1,526 1,524	147 147 146	66 63 62	5,887 5,888 6,061
	Apr May Jun	::	139 140 140	2270	3,230 3,290 3,300	4.8 4.8 5.0		61 59 60	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,521 1,504 1,512	145 146 145	63 63 64	6,310 6,210 6,465
	Jul Aug Sep		140 141 142	2250	3,380 3,340 3,560	5.0 5.0 4.8	::	60 61 65	::	1,521 1,526 1,533	141 145 148	65 66 67	6,545 6,972 7,064
	Oct Nov Dec	::	147 154 153	2198	3,600 3,700 3,760	5.2 5.2 5.1	::	65 69 69		1,545 1,547 1,547	149 143 141	72 77 80	7,665 8,026 8,259
2002	Jan		156							1,582		- 160 ft 17.00	7,922
	(%): latest month		4.1	9.2	5.6		1.9				3.9	2.2	5.6
1992	ER COMPLEME		ASURES OF U		1,421	SEASONALL 2.7	337	Dc 114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		185 176 180 184 185 214 290	294 282 278 279 254 227 193 155 142	2,535 2,299 2,508 2,638 2,654 2,688 2,744 2,670 2,495 2,267	1,421 1,656 1,920 2,098 2,250 2,303 2,787 3,171 3,198 3,395	3.5 4.6 5.1 5.7 6.4 5.5 5.4 5.0	417 485 462 441 375 286 222 187	118 110 102 91 74 56 60 63 63	347 396 430 468 443 401 357 327 325	2,538 2,647 2,449 2,275 2,119 1,890 1,652 1,558 1,530	325 332 329 344 344 222 208 178 145	163 171 153 169 188 140 99 72 67	8,940 7,997 7,404 7,236 6,739 6,210 5,880 5,655 6,738
2001	Jan Feb Mar		142 140 136	2,379	3,170 3,180 3,430	5.3 5.1 4.9	184 176 155	70 65 62	339 342 339	1,621 1,599 1,578	152 143 134	72 70 66	6,587 6,464 6,453
	Apr May Jun	::	137 134 141	2,271	3,480 3,480 3,380	4.8 4.6 4.5	134 132 132	59 55 58	328 319 315	1,535 1,478 1,461	128 130 174	63 61 59	5,951 5,846 6,762
	Jul Aug Sep	**	147 149 141	2,193	3,300 3,360 3,570	4.6 4.7 4.8	135 141 140	65 67 61	313 310 318	1,451 1,459 1,489	189 159 136	60 61 62	6,797 6,956 6,708
	Oct Nov Dec		142 147 152	2,225	3,520 3,500 3,370	5.2 5.4 5.3	141 135	60 64 65	323 327 324	1,540 1,573 1,575	127 122 146	68 78 86	7,106 7,551 7,678
2002	Jan									1,652			8,935
Rate	(%): latest month	ı		9.3	5.0		1.9				3.6	2.4	6.3

Enquiries: 02075336119

D. 1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age

-		Allaged		e di nes	1- 10-20-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00	351503	Maria Company	50-64 (M)	65+ (M)	- Land
UNIT	ED KINGDOM	over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (F)	60+ (F)	
AII		MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO 4	YBZR	YBZU	7 YBZX	YCAD 8	
AII	Spring quarters (Mar-May)			713		7,614	9,952	5,059	803	
	1993 1994 1995	28,565 28,578 28,618	27,762 27,773 27,807	729 752	4,425 4,173 4,009	7,702 7,743	10,025 10,119	5,144 5,184 5,261	805 811 788	
	1996 1997 1998	28,806 29,004 29,049	28,018 28,182 28,258	826 868 853	3,915 3,793 3,710 3,706	7,752 7,783 7,708	10,264 10,267 10,318 10,525	5,471 5,668	822 791	
	1999 2000 2001	29,356 29,574 29,634	28,525 28,736 28,812	846 848 810	3,706 3,750 3,743	7,708 7,593 7,414 7,204	10,525 10,724 10,910	5,856 6,000 6,145	830 839 822	
	3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	29,562 29,617 29,623	28,726 28,787 28,795	819 829 819	3,723 3,734 3,731	7,289 7,280 7,261	10,820 10,857 10,876	6,076 6,087 6,108	835 830 828	
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	29,598 29,619	28,780 28,798	815 810	3,732 3,747	7,230 7,215	10,894 10,894	6,110 6,132 6,145	818 821 822	
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	29,659	28,812 28,826	810 811 810	3,743 3,777 3,761	7,204 7,189	10,910 10,900 10,908	6,150 6,154	833 858	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,646 29,668 29,663	28,788 28,809	805 815	3,761 3,781 3,763	7,155 7,120 7,107	10,906	6,189 6,184	865 865	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,699 29,748	28,798 28,840 28,871	828 831	3,792 3,821	7,098 7,084	10,934 10,941	6,187 6,195	859 877	
	Oct-Dec Changes	29,777	28,885	829	3,833	7,054	10,958	6,211	893	
	Over last 3 months Per cent	114 0.4	86 0.3	15 1.8	70 1.9	-53 -0.8	28 0.3	27 0.4	28 3.2	
	Over last 12 months Per cent	216 0.7	158 0.6	1.3	110 2.9	-235 -3.2	138 1.3	135 22	57 6.9	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
	1993 1994 1995	16,099 16,078 16,090	15,831 15,803 15,793	365 376 387	2,431 2,301 2,207	4,395 4,446 4,455	5,471 5,493 5,559	3,170 3,187 3,186	268 275 297	
	1996 1997 1998	16,136 16,184 16,181	15,793 15,859 15,905 15,900	434 434 431	2,145 2,082 2,020	4,432 4,428 4,385	5,609 5,608 5,624	3,238 3,352 3,439	277 280 282	
	1999 2000 2001	16,318 16,411 16,406	16,025 16,121 16,136	436 430 415	2,012 2,038 2,031	4,282 4,185 4,064	5,747 5,862 5,937	3,548 3,605 3,688	294 290 269	
	3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001	16,399 16,420	16,118 16,143	419 425	2,023 2.031	4,113 4,107	5,910 5,920	3,653 3,661	281 276	
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001	16,433 16,428	16,155 16.160	422 422	2,035	4,096 4,088	5,932 5,941	3,671 3,674	278	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	16,413 16,406	16,143 16,136	420 415	2,030 2,031	4,073 4,064	5,937 5,937	3,683 3,688	269 269	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,406 16,421 16,453	16,129 16,135 16,171	416 414 421	2,048 2,049 2,069	4,056 4,046 4,024	5,924 5,940 5,939	3,686 3,685 3,717	277 286 282	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,458 16,469 16,482	16,172 16,183 16,191	422 429 429	2,056 2,065 2,077	4,016 4,012 4,001	5,962 5,963 5,965	3,716 3,714 3,719	286 285 291	
	Oct-Dec	16,493	16,192	430	2,082	3,990	5,976	3,714	300	
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	35 0.2	20 0.1	8 1.9	26 1.3	-26 -0.7	14 0.2	-2 0.0	14 5.0	
	Over last 12 months Per cent	94 0.6	75 0.5	11 2.7	59 2.9	- 123 -3.0	66 1.1	61 1.7	20 7.0	
Fema	Spring quarters	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994	12,466 12,500 12,528	11,931 11,970	348 353 365	1,994 1,872	3,219 3,256 3,288	4,481 4,532	1,889 1,957	535 530	
	1995 1996 1997	12,670 12,819	12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359	392 434	1,802 1,770 1,711 1,689	3,288 3,320 3,356 3,323	4,561 4,655 4,658	1,998 2,023 2,119 2,229	514 511 542	
	1998 1999 2000	12,868 13,037 13,163	12,501 12,615	422 410 417	1,694 1,711	3,311 3,229	4,695 4,778 4,861	2,308 2,395	509 537 548	
	3-month averages	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553	
	Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	13,163 13,198 13,190	12,609 12,644 12,640	399 404 398	1,700 1,703 1,696	3,176 3,174 3,165	4,910 4,937 4,944	2,423 2,426 2,438	554 554 550	
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	13,170 13,207 13,228	12,620 12,655 12,675	392 390 395	1,697 1,716 1,711	3,142 3,142 3,140	4,952 4,957 4,973	2,436 2,449 2,457	550 552 553	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,253 13,225 13,215	12,697 12,652 12,638	395 396 384	1,729 1,712 1,712	3,133 3,108 3,095	4,977 4,968 4,976	2,464 2,469 2,471	556 572 577	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,205 13,230 13,267	12,626 12,656 12,680	392 399 402	1,707 1,727 1,744	3,091 3,086 3,082	4,969 4,970 4,976	2,468 2,473 2,476	579 574 586	
	Oct-Dec	13,284	12,692	399	1,751	3,064	4,982	2,496	592	
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	80 0.6	66 0.5	7 1.7	44 2.6	-27 -0.9	14 0.3	29 1.2	13 2.3	
	Over last 12 months Per cent	121 0.9	84 0.7	-1 -0.1	51 3.0	-112 -3.5	72 1.5	74 3.0	38 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 D. 1
Economic activity rates by age
Percent, seasonally adjusted

-		Allaged		3.06	100			50-64 (M)	65+ (M)	, seasonally a
UNIT	ED KINGDOM	over16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (F)	60+ (F)	
	-	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWG	IVIGO	TOAG						
	1993 1994	62.9 62.8	78.8 78.6	53.8 56.2	77.9 76.2	82.9 83.0 83.1	85.4 85.1 84.9	68.4 68.5 68.1	7.9 7.9 8.0	
	1995 1996	62.7 62.8 63.0	78.4 78.6 78.6	55.9 58.1 59.5	75.9 77.1 76.7	83.0 83.7	84.8 84.5	68.1 68.5	7.7 8.1	
	1997 1998 1999	62.8 63.2	78.4 78.8	58.7 58.6	75.6 75.5	83.9 84.5	84.3 84.9	68.7 69.4	7.7 8.1	
	2000	63.5 63.3	79.1 78.8	58.9 55.5	76.0 75.0	84.8 84.4	85.2 85.1	69.7 70.2	8.2 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 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	63.4 63.3	78.9 78.9	57.1 56.4	75.2 75.0	84.6 84.6	85.2 85.2	69.9 70.1	8.1 8.1	
	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr	63.3 63.3	78.8 78.8	56.0 55.6	75.0 75.2	84.4 84.4	85.2 85.1 85.1	70.0 70.1 70.2	8.0 8.0 8.0	
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	63.3	78.8 78.8	55.5 55.5	75.0 75.6	84.4 84.4	84.9	70.1	8.1	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.2 63.3	78.7 78.7	55.3 54.9	75.3 75.6	84.2 84.0	84.8 84.8	70.1 70.4	8.3 8.4	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	63.2 63.3	78.6 78.7	55.4 56.3	75.1 75.6	84.0 84.1	84.8 84.7	70.3 70.2	8.4 8.4	
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-De c	63.4 63.4	78.8 78.8	56.3 56.1	76.1 76.2	84.2 84.0	84.6 84.6	70.2 70.3	8.5 8.7	
	Changes	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.3	
	Over last 3 months									
Ma	Over last 12 months	0.1 MGWH	-0.1 MGSP	-0.4 YCAH	1.2 YCAK	-0.5 YCAN	-0.4 YCAQ	0.5 MGWQ	0.5 MGWT	
Mass	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1993 1994	73.2 72.9	86.0 85.6	53.6 56.4 56.2	83.8 82.2 81.8	94.5 94.6 94.2	93.9 93.3 93.1	72.8 72.3 71.5	7.5 7.7 8.2	
	1995 1996 1997	72.6 72.4 72.2	85.2 85.1 84.9	59.5 58.2	82.6 82.4	93.4 93.6	92.5 92.0	71.8 71.8 72.2	7.6 7.6	
	1998 1999	71.8 72.0	84.3 84.6	57.9 58.9	80.7 80.4	93.7 93.5	91.5 92.2	72.0 72.6	7.6 7.9	
	2000 2001	72.1 71.6	84.8 84.2	58.4 55.6	81.0 79.9	93.9 93.3	92.5 91.9	72.5 73.1	7.8 7.2	
	3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000	71.8	84.4	56.5	79.9	93.5	92.1	72.8	7.5	
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	71.8 71.8	84.5 84.5	57.2 56.7	80.2 80.2	93.6 93.5	92.2 92.2	72.9 73.0	7.4 7.4	
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	71.8 71.7 71.6	84.5 84.3 84.2	56.7 56.2 55.6	80.2 79.9 79.9	93.5 93.4 93.3	92.2 92.0 91.9	73.0 73.1 73.1	7.1 7.2 7.2	
	Apr-Jun	71.5	84.2 84.1	55.5 55.2	80.4 80.4	93.3 93.3	91.5 91.6	73.0 72.9	7.4 7.6	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.6 71.7	84.3	56.1	81.1	93.0	91.4	73.4	7.5	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	71.7 71.7 71.7	84.2 84.3 84.3	56.2 56.9 56.8	80.5 80.7 81.1	93.0 93.2 93.2	91.7 91.5 91.4	73.3 73.2 73.3	7.6 7.6 7.7	
	Oct-Dec	71.7	84.2	56.9	81.2	93.1	91.5	73.1	7.9	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	
	Overlast 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	1.2	-0.4	-0.7	0.3	0.5	
Fema	Spring quarters	MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU	
	(Mar-May) 1993	53.2	70.9	53.9	71.7	71.0	76.9	62.2	8.1	
	1994 1995 1996	53.3 53.3	70.9 70.9	55.9 55.7	69.9 69.8	71.2 71.6	76.9 76.6	63.1 63.2	8.1 7.9	
	1997 1998	53.8 54.3 54.3	71.4 71.8 72.0	56.5 60.9 59.4	71.2 70.7 70.4	72.3 73.5 73.8	77.1 76.9 77.1	62.9 63.3 64.3	7.8 8.3 7.8	
	1999 2000	54.8 55.2	72.5 73.0	58.2 59.4	70.4 70.7	75.2 75.3	77.6 77.8	64.9 66.0	8.2 8.4	
	2001 3-month averages	55.3	72.9	55.4	70.0	75.1	78.3	66.2	8.5	
	Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001	55.1 55.3 55.2	72.7 72.8 72.8	56.5 57.1	69.9 69.9	75.2 75.3	77.8 78.1	65.9 65.9	8.5 8.5 8.4	
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001	55.1	72.6	56.1 55.3	69.6 69.6	75.2 74.9	78.1 78.1	66.1 65.9		
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	55.2 55.3	72.8 72.9	54.9 55.4	70.3 70.0	75.0 75.1	78.1 78.3	66.1 66.2	8.4 8.5 8.5	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.4 55.3 55.2	72.9 72.6	55.4 55.4	70.7 69.9	75.1 74.7	78.2 78.0	66.3 66.3	8.5 8.8	
	Jul-Sep	55.1	72.5 72.4	53.7 54.7	69.9 69.6	74.6 74.6	78.0 77.8	66.3 66.1	8.9 8.9	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.2 55.4	72.6 72.7	55.6 55.9	70.3 70.9	74.7 74.8	77.7 77.7	66.2 66.2	8.8 9.0	
	Oct-Dec Changes	55.4	72.7	55.3	71.0	74.6	77.7	66.6	9.1	
	Overlast 3 months	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.2	
	Overlast 12 months	0.3	0.1	-1.2	1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.8	0.6	
-			700							

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

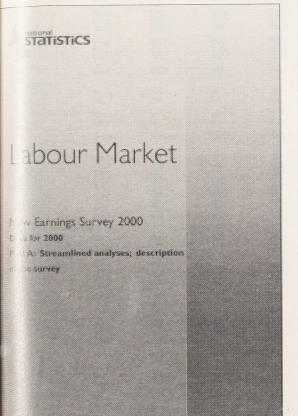
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity

UNITED	Total				•			Aged 16-59 (F	7) / 64 (M)						
UNITED KINGDOM	aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	100			ing in last 4 w	eeks			W	ants job and ot available	d seeking w to start	ork but
					Total	Available to in next 2 wee			Reasons fo	r not seekir Looking	ng				
						Available	Not available	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick	after family /home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
All	1 MGSI	2 YBSN	3 YBVZ	4 YBWC	5 YCFF	6 YCFI	7 YCFL	8 YCFO	9 YCFR	10 YCFU	11 YCFX	12 YCGA	13 YCGD	14 YCGG	15 YCGJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1994	16.909	7.564	5.299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	
1995 1996 1997	17,023 17,030 17,032	7,676 7,645 7,663	5,396 5,328 5,268	2,280 2,317 2,395	2,041 2,132 2,188	, 925 896 783	1,116 1,236 1,405	109 104 89	524 579 692	772 776 746	240 262 268	396 411 393	239 184 207	120 86 92 94	128 118 99 115
1998 1999 2000	17,204 17,075 17,007	7,768 7,652 7,577	5,367 5,331 5,268	2,400 2,321 2,309	2,181 2,107 2,120	735 688 670	1,446 1,419 1,450	72 68 62	750 749 765	743 678 651	248 242 241	367 371 400 354	220 213 189	90 77	99 115 126 123 13 125
3-month averages	17,198 17,165	7,743 7,726	5,549 5,464	2,194 2,261	1,997 2.049	621 633	1,375 1,416	34 45	727 747	630 626	253 240	391	197	72	125
Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,105 17,131 17,146	7,686 7,698	5,434 5,455	2,251 2,243	2,032 2,018	634 627	1,398 1,390	42 40	742 732	617 617	243 248	388 381	220 225	94 98	26 127
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,192 17,191 17,198	7,733 7,736 7,743	5,493 5,504 5,549	2,240 2,231 2,194	2,019 2,015 1,997	633 629 621	1,385 1,386 1,375	39 34 34	737 727 727	629 634 630	253 255 253	361 365 354	221 217 197	92 81 72	129 136 125
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,194 17,227 17,226	7,749 7,807 7,806	5,563 5,602 5,557	2,186 2,205 2,249	1,982 2,000 2,026	606 607 613	1,376 1,392 1,414	32 34 30	721 737 740	639 638 646	243 244 242	346 347 370	204 205 223	79 85 96	125 121 127
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	17,251 17,234	7,832 7,806	5,595 5,549	2,237 2,257	2,026 2,049	599 588	1,427 1,461	34 36	737 747	639 642	244 253	371 372	212 208	94 92	118
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	17,205 17,195	7,790 7,792	5,528 5,501	2,263 2,291	2,057 2,089	578 600	1,479 1,489	36 36	746 760	652 658	251 253	371 383	205 202	96 92	115 110
Changes Overlast3months Percent	- 56 -0.3	-40 -0.5	-94 -1.7	54 2.4	64 3.1	1 0.2	62 4.4	2 4.8	23 3.1	19 2.9	9 3.5	12 3.1	-10 -4.6	-2 -1.9	-8 -6.
Overlast 12 months Per cent	30 0.2	-0.5 66 0.9	37 0.7	30 1.3	40 2.0	-33 -5.2	73 5.2	-9 -20.0	13 1.7	32 5.1	3.5 12 5.1	-8 -2.1	-4.0 -10 -4.9	-1.9 8 10.0	-6. -19 -14.5
Male Spring quarters	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YOGK
(Mar-May) 1994 1995	5,971 6,065	2,657 2,747	1,809 1,901	847 847	736 737	325 321	411 416	83 64	324 327	49 51	121 129	158 166	112 110	57 58	54 52
1996 1997 1998 1999	6,147 6,228 6,366 6,339	2,782 2,839 2,952 2,918	1,882 1,898 1,964 1,972	900 941 988 946	815 845 880 854	340 272 279 274	475 573 601 580	60 51 44 41	362 419 472 460	69 70 75 72	141 137 130 123	183 168 159 158	86 96 108 92	41 53 55 44	54 52 45 43 53 48 40 53
2000 2001	6,343 6,512	2,899 3,019	1,972 1,957 2,089	946 942 931	862 836	264 257	598 579	35 22	465 445	64 67	117 129	181 173	81 94	40 41	40 53
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,451 6,444 6,444	2,982 2,968 2,967	2,038 2,025 2,024	944 943 943	852 848 842	257 260 251	595 588 590	26 24 22	462 460 455	65 68 67	125 123 128	174 173 169	92 96 101	44 49 52	48 47 49
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,463 6,491 6,512	2,973 3,001 3,019	2,028 2,058 2,089	945 943 931	845 841 836	256 253 257	588 588 579	23 20 22	455 444 445	69 69 67	129 130 129	169 177 173	100 103 94	48 45 41	52 58 53
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,525 6,523 6,504	3,038 3,042 3,017	2,115 2,118 2,085	923 924 932	825 827 834	248 247 251	578 580 583	20 20 18	445 454 450	70 72 75	120 118 116	170 163 175	98 97 98	45 47 51	53 49 47
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	6,511 6,512	3,025 3,022	2,101 2,082	924 940	828 846	249 248	579 598	21 22	446 452	71 72	119 127	171 173	95 94	50 49	45 45
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	6,511 6,512	3,023 3,029	2,075 2,067	948 962	852 867	249 254	603 613	22	446 456	73 72	128 129	182 188	96 95	50	46
Changes Overlast3months Per cent	1 0.0	5 0.2	-34 -1.6	39 4.2	38 4.6	4	34 5.9	0 2.3	10 2.3	1 1.6	10 8.3	16 9.6	0.1	-4 -7.2	4 8.2
Overlast 12 months Per cent	60 0.9	47 1.6	29 1.4	18 2.0	15 1.8	-3 -1.1	18 3.1	-4 -16.2	-5 -1.2	7 10.4	5 3.7	9.6 14 7.8	3 3.4	3 6.8	0
Female Spring quarters	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFT	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	
(Mar-May) 1994 1995	10,938 10,958	4,907 4,929	3,490 3,496	1,417 1,433	1,300 1,305	599 604	701 700	55 45	179 197	742 721	109 111	216 230	117 129	43 62	74 67 54
1996 1997 1998 1999	10,883 10,805 10,838 10,736	4,863 4,824 4,815 4,734	3,446 3,370 3,403 3,358	1,417 1,454 1,412 1,375	1,318 1,343 1,301 1,254	556 510 456 414	761 832 845 840	44 38 27 27 27	218 272 278 289	707 676 668 606	121 131 118 119	228 225 209 213	99 111 112 121	45 39 39 46	67 54 72 73 75 72
2000 2001	10,663 10,687	4,677 4,724	3,356 3,311 3,460	1,367 1,264	1,258 1,160	406 364	852 796	27 11	300 281	587 563	125 124	219 181	109 103	36 31.	72 72
3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000 Nov2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,714 10,687 10,702	4,743 4,717 4,731	3,426 3,410 3,431	1,318 1,308 1,300	1,198 1,184 1,176	377 374 376	821 810 800	18 18 18	286 282 277	561 549 550	116 120 120	217 215 211	120 124 124	40 45 46	31 79 78
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	10,729 10,700	4,760 4,735 4,724	3,465 3,446	1,295 1,288	1,174 1,174	377 376	797 798	16 14	282 283	560 565	124 125	192 188	121 114	44 36	78 78 72
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	10,687 10,669 10,705	4,724 4,711 4,765	3,460 3,448 3,484	1,264 1,263 1,281	1,160 1,157 1,173	364 358 360	796 799 813	11 12 14	281 276 283	563 569 566	124 123 126	181 176 184	103 107 109	31 34 37	72 71
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	10,721 10,740	4,789 4,808	3,472 3,494	1,317 1,314	1,192 1,197	362 350	830 848	12 13	289 292	571 568	125 125	195 200	124 116	45 43	79 73
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,722 10,693	4,784 4,768	3,467 3,453	1,317 1,315	1,203 1,205	340 329	863 876	14 14	296 300	570 579	125 123	199 189	114 109	44 46	70 64 62
Oct-Dec Changes Overlast3months	10,683	4,763	-60	1,329	1,222	346	876	14	304	586	123	195	107	45	-1
Percent Overlast12months	-0.5 -31	-45 -0.9	-60 -1.7	15 1.2 11	25 2.1 25	-3 -0.9	28 3.3 55	9.2	13 4.3	17 3.1 25	-1 -1.1 8	-5 -2.4 -22	-10 -8.4 -13	4.3	-15.8 -19
Per cent	-0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	2.1	-8.1	55 6.7	-25.4	6.4	4.5	6.5	-9.9	-11.2	13.6 abour Force	-23.3

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Relationship between columns: 2=3+4: 4=5+13: 5=6+7=8+9+10+11+12: 13=14+15

Source: Labour Force Surve Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 609

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

UNITED		Allaged	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
KINGDOM		16 and over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
All	rtors	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD	
Spring qua (Mar-May) 1993	iters	16,836	7,481	613 569	1,258 1,304	1,573	1,701	2,336 2,363	9,355 9,345	
1994 1995 1996		16,909 17,023 17,030	7,564 7,676 7,645	592 597	1,271 1,166	1,572 1,576 1,584	1,756 1,805 1,836	2,432 2,463	9,347 9,384	
1997 1998 1999		17,032 17,204 17,075	7,663 7,768 7,652	590 601 599 592	1,155 1,194 1,204	1,512 1,476 1,392	1,887 1,917 1,869	2,519 2,579 2,588	9,370 9,436 9,423	
2000 2001		17,007 17,198	7,577 7,743	592 650	1,185 1,245	1,327 1,329	1,868 1,909	2,604 2,611	9,430 9,456	
3-month av Oct-Dec 20 Nov 2000-J	00	17,165 17,131	7,726 7,686	630 622	1,240 1,234	1,333 1,324	1,904 1,886	2,618 2,619	9,439 9,445	
Dec 2000-F Jan-Mar 20	eb 2001 (Win)	17,146 17,192	7,698 7,733	634	1,242 1,246	1,326 1,338	1,886	2,610 2,621	9,448 9,459	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (S	Spr)	17,191 17,198	7,736 7,743	648 650	1,236 1,245	1,336 1,329	1,905 1,909	2,611 2,611	9,456 9,456	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Si	um)	17,194 17,227 17,226	7,749 7,807 7,806	651 654 661	1,216 1,236 1,222	1,326 1,342 1,359	1,937 1,948 1,961	2,619 2,627 2,604	9,445 9,420 9,420	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (A	ut)	17,251 17,234 17,205	7,832 7,806 7,790	654 644 644	1,246 1,224 1,202	1,350 1,338 1,331	1,963 1,977 1,989	2,618 2,623 2,624	9,418 9,428 9,414	
Oct-Dec	idty	17,195	7,792	648	1,197	1,340	1,989	2,618	9,403	
Changes Overlast 3 Percent	months	- 56 -0.3	-40 -0.5	-6 -1.0	- 49 -3.9	-10 -0.8	26 1.3	-1 0.0	-16 -0.2	
Overlast 12	2 months	30 0.2	-0.5 66 0.9	18 2.9	-3.9 -42 -3.4	7 0.5	85 4.4	-1 0.0	-0.2 -37 -0.4	
Male		MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE	
Spring qua (Mar-May) 1993 1994	rters	5,886	2,583 2,657	315	470	257 253	355	1,187 1,220	3,303 3,315	
1995 1996	*	5,971 6,065 6,147	2,747 2,782	290 302 295	498 491 451	275	396 410 454	1,270 1,270	3,318 3,364	
1997 1998 1999		6,228 6,366 6,339	2,839 2,952 2,918	312 313 304	446 484 492	302 294 298	488 521 486	1,291 1,340 1,338	3,389 3,414 3,420	
2000 2001		6,343 6,512	2,899 3,019	307 332	477 513	270 290	479 527	1,367 1,358	3,444 3,493	
3-month av Oct-Dec 20 Nov 2000-Ja	00	6,451 6,444	2,982 2,968	323 318	508 502	284 282	504 504	1,364 1,362	3,469 3,476	
	eb 2001 (Win)	6,444	2,967 2,973	322 323	501	284 284	502	1,358	3,477	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (S		6,491 6,512	3,001 3,019	327 332	511 513	290 290	517 527	1,361 1,357 1,358	3,490 3,493	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (St	ım)	6,525 6,523 6,504	3,038 3,042 3,017	333 336 329	499 500 483	289 290 303	551 544 555	1,366 1,373 1,346	3,487 3,481 3,487	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	.4\	6,511 6,512	3,025 3,022 3,023	330 325 327	499 494 485	301 294 294	542 551 559	1,352 1,359	3,486 3,491	
Sep-Nov (A Oct-Dec	11)	6,511 6,512	3,029	326	483	295	558	1,358 1,368	3,489 3,482	
Changes Overlast3	months	1	5	-4	-16	-6	15	16	-4	
Overlast 12	months	0.0 60	0.2 47	-1.1	-3.3 -24	-2.0 10	2.8 54 10.7	4	-0.1 13	
Percent emale		0.9 MGSK	1.6 YBSP	1.1 YCAU	-4.8 YCAX	3.6 YCBA	YCBD	0.3 MGWC	0.4 MGWF	
Spring qua (Mar-May) 1993	nters	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316 1,319	1,347 1,360	1,149	6,052 6,031	
1994 1995 1996		10,938 10,958 10,883	4,907 4,929 4,863	278 290 302	807 780 714	1,302 1,271	1,360 1,396 1,382 1,399	1,143 1,162 1,193	6,029 6,020	
1997 1998 1999		10,805 10,838 10,736	4,824 4,815 4,734	278 288 295	709 710 712	1,210 1,182 1,095	1,399 1,396 1,382	1,228 1,239 1,249	5,981 6,023 6,003	
2000 2001		10,663 10,687	4,677 4,724	285 318	709 732	1,057 1,039	1,389 1,382	1,237 1,253	5,986 5,963	
3-month av Oct-Dec 200 Nov 2000-Ja	n 2001	10,714 10,687	4,743 4,717	307 304	732 732	1,049 1,042	1,401 1,383	1,254 1,257	5,970 5,969	
Jan-Mar 200	eb 2001 (Win) 1	10,702 10,729 10,700	4,731 4,760 4,735	311 318	741 742	1,042	1,385	1,252	5,971	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (S	pr)	10,687	4,724	321 318	725 732	1,046 1,039	1,385 1,389 1,382	1,260 1,254 1,253	5,969 5,966 5,963	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Su	m)	10,669 10,705 10,721	4,711 4,765 4,789	318 318 332	717 737 739	1,037 1,052 1,055	1,386 1,404 1,405	1,253 1,254 1,258	5,958 5,939 5,933	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Au	ıt)	10,740 10,722 10,693	4,808 4,784 4,768	325 319 317	747 731 717	1,050 1,044 1,037	1,420 1,427 1,430	1,266 1,265 1,266	5,932 5,937 5,926	
Oct-Dec	,	10,683	4,763	322	714	1,045	1,431	1,250	5,920	
Changes Over last 3	nonths	-57 -0.5	-45 -0.9	-3 -0.9	-33 -4.4	-4 -0.4	11 0.8	-16 -1.3	-11 -0.2	
Overlast 12	months	-31 -0.3	19 0.4	15 4.8	-18 -2.5	-3 -0.3	31 22	-5 -0.4	-50 -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 by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITI	DOM .	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	Spring quarters	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM	
	(Mar-May) 1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1	
	1994 1995	37.2 37.3	21.4 21.6	43.8 44.1	23.8 24.1	17.0 16.9	14.9 15.1	31.5 31.9	92.1 92.0	
	1996 1997	37.2 37.0	21.4	41.9 40.5	22.9 23.3	17.0 16.3	15.2 15.5	31.9 31.5	92.3 91.9	
	1998	37.2	21.4 21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.5 15.7	31.3	92.3 91.9	
	1999 2000	36.8 36.5	21.2 20.9	41.4 41.1	24.5 24.0	15.5 15.2	15.1 14.8	30.6 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 43.6	24.8 25.0	15.4	14.8 14.8	30.1 29.9	91.9 91.9	
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36.7				15.4				
	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr	36.7 36.7	21.2 21.2	44.0 44.4	25.0 24.8	15.6 15.6	14.8 14.9	30.0 29.9	92.0 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 36.8	21.2 21.3	44.5 44.7	24.4 24.7	15.6 15.8	15.1 15.2	29.9 29.9	91.9 91.7	
	May-Jul 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 Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.7 36.6	21.3 21.2	43.7 43.7	24.4 23.9	15.9 15.8	15.3 15.4	29.8 29.8	91.6 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	
	0	0.1	. 04	0.4	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.1	0.4	-1.2	0.5	0.4	-0.5	-0.5	
Mate		YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1993	26.8 27.1	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5 5.4	6.1	27.2 27.7	92.5	
	1994 1995	27.4	14.4 14.8	43.6 43.8	17.8 18.2	5.8	6.7 6.9	28.5	92.3 91.8	
	1996 1997	27.6 27.8	14.9 15.1	40.5 41.8	17.4 17.6	6.6 6.4	7.5 8.0	28.2 27.8	92.4 92.4	
	1998 1999	28.2 28.0	15.7 15.4	42.1 41.1	19.3 19.6	6.3 6.5	8.5 7.8 7.5	28.0 27.4	92.4 92.1	
	2000	27.9 28.4	15.2 15.8	41.6 44.4	19.0 20.1	6.1 6.7	7.5 8.1	27.5	92.2	
		20.4	15.6	44.4	20.1	6.7	0.1	26.9	92.8	
	3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000	28.2	15.6	43.5	20.1	6.5 6.4	7.9	27.2	92.5	
	Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	28.2 28.2	15.5 15.5	42.8 43.3	19.8 19.8	6.4 6.5	7.8 7.8	27.1 27.0	92.6 92.6	
	Jan-Mar2001	28.2	15.5	43.3	19.8	6.5	7.8	27.0	92.9	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28.3 28.4	15.7 15.8	43.8	20.1	6.6	8.0	26.9	92.8	
				44.4	20.1	6.7	8.1	26.9	92.8	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	28.5 28.4	15.8 15.9	44.5 44.8	19.6 19.6	6.7 6.7	8.5 8.4	27.0 27.1	92.6 92.4	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.3	15.7	43.9	18.9	7.0	8.6	26.6	92.5	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	28.3 28.3	15.8 15.7	43.8 43.1	19.5 19.3	7.0 6.8	8.3 8.5	26.7 26.8	92.4 92.4	
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.3	15.7	43.2	18.9	6.8	8.6	26.7	92.3	
	Oct-Dec	28.3	15.8	43.1	18.8	6.9	8.5	26.9	92.1	
	Changes									
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.4	
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-1.2	0.4	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	
Fema	e	YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1993 1994	46.8 46.7	29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.2	46.1 44.1	28.3	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.9	
	1995	46.7 46.2	29.1	44.3	30.1 30.2	28.8 28.4	23.1 23.4	36.9 36.8 37.1	91.9 92.1 92.2	
	1996 1997	45.7	28.6 28.2	43.5 39.1	28.8 29.3	27.7 26.5	22.9	37.1 36.7	92.2 91.7	
	1998 1999	45.7 45.2	28.0 27.5 27.0	40.6 41.8	29.6	26.2 24.8	23.1 22.9 22.4	35.7 35.1	92.2 91.8	
	2000 2001	44.8 44.7	27.0 27.1	40.6	29.6 29.3	24.7	22.2 21.7	34.0	91.6	
		44.7	27.1	44.6	30.0	24.9	21./	33.8	91.5	
	3-month averages Oct-Dec 2000	44.9	27.3	43.5	30.1	24.8	22.2	34.1	91.5	
	Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	44.7 44.8	27.2 27.2	42.9 43.9	30.1 30.4	24.7 24.8	21.9 21.9	34.1 33.9	91.5 91.6	
	Jan-Mar 2001	44.9	27.4	44.7	30.4		21.9	34.1	91.6	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	44.8 44.7	27.2 27.1	45.1 44.6	29.7 30.0	25.1 25.0 24.9	21.9 21.7	33.9	91.5	
	Apr-Jun							33.8	91.5	
	May-Jul	44.6 44.7	27.1 27.4	44.6 44.6	29.3 30.1	24.9 25.3	21.8 22.0	33.7 33.7	91.5 91.2	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	44.8	27.5	46.3	30.1	25.4	22.0	33.7	91.1	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	44.9 44.8	27.6 27.4	45.3 44.4	30.4 29.7	25.4 25.3	22.2	33.9 33.8	91.1 91.2	
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.6	27.3	44.1	29.1	25.3 25.2	22.3 22.3	33.8	91.0	

Oct-Dec

Changes Over last 3 months

Overlast 12 months

27.3

-0.3

-0.1

-0.6

1.2

-1.5

-1.1

0.6

-0.3

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

-0.6

-0.5

-0.8

0.1

0.1

EARNINGSAverage Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN	Whole economy	y (Divisions 01-93)			Public sector			
		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ted	
			-130	Per cent change over previous 12 months	-319		LANCE OF THE PARTY	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate
		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001))Annual)averages)	100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5 119.0 124.3 129.7				100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6 113.0 117.3 123.3			
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

		Actual	Seasonally adjust	sted	7- 70	Actual	Seasonally adjust	ted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months	10			Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100	1-7		Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate
		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJG
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001)) Annual) averages)	100.0 103.7 108.7 114.7 120.4 126.1 131.3				100.0 103.5 108.8 115.2 121.4 127.2			
1999	Dec	127.3	123.7	6.3	5.7	129.0	124.7	6.7	6
2000	Jan Feb Mar	125.2 127.6 132.9	124.5 124.3 125.2	6.5 5.5 5.5	6.0 6.1 5.8	126.9 130.3 136.0	125.4 125.4 126.5	7.0 5.7 5.8	6 6 6
	Apr May Jun	123.9 123.7 124.7	124.3 124.8 125.0	4.6 4.3 3.9	5.2 4.8 4.3	124.6 124.2 125.5	125.4 125.8 125.9	4.8 3.9 3.5	5 4 4
	Jul Aug Sep	125.1 123.6 123.4	125.9 126.9 127.2	4.1 4.5 4.5	4.1 4.2 4.4	125.7 124.5 123.5	127.0 128.3 128.4	4.0 4.8 4.4	3 4 4
	Oct Nov Dec	124.0 125.3 133.8	127.5 128.1 130.1	4.0 4.3 5.2	4.3 4.3 4.5	124.0 124.9 135.8	128.7 128.8 131.2	4.1 3.9 5.2	4 4 4
001	Jan Feb Mar	131.0 137.4 138.3	129.8 133.6 130.2	4.3 7.5 4.0	4.6 5.7 5.3	133.3 141.9 141.1	131.1 136.3 131.1	4.5 8.6 3.6	4 6 5
	Apr May Jun	129.6 128.7 130.4	130.2 130.2 131.0	4.7 4.3 4.7	5.4 4.3 4.6	129.9 128.6 130.9	130.9 130.7 131.5	4.4 3.9 4.5	5. 4. 4.
	Jul Aug Sep	129.7 128.3 128.3	131.0 131.8 132.4	4.1 3.9 4.1	4.4 4.2 4.0	129.7 128.5 128.1	131.6 132.5 133.3	3.6 3.3 3.8	4 3 3
	Oct Nov R Dec P	129.0 129.6 135.5	132.6 132.6 131.7	4.0 3.5 1.2	4.0 3.8 2.9	128.9 129.5 136.6	133.7 133.4 132.1	3.9 3.6 0.7	3 3 2

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, p.227.

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.

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

REJ IC 19	T BRITAIN	Production (Div				- in Paris	Actual	Seasonally ad		
		Actual	Seasonally adjus	Per cent change over previous 12 months	190		Actual	Seasonally au	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
	400			Monthly	18	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
99:	100	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	1	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
		100.0					100.0			
95)	104.4					104.4			
996)						108.8			
97) Annual	108.5					113.7			
93) averages	113.4 117.8					118.3			
99)						123.8			
00)	122.9					129.0			
01)	128.0								
93	Dec	122.8	120.4	5.2		4.6	123.7	121.1	5.6	4.9
	Jan	121.2	121.7	5.4		5.0	121.8	122.2	5.6	5.3
(4)	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.
		121.9	122.3	4.7		4.2	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.
	May	121.8	122.2	4.2		4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.
	Jun	121.0								
	Jul	123.0	122.8	4.1		4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.
	Aug	120.9	123.1	3.8		4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.
	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.
	Jan	125.4	125.9	3.5		4.3	126.3	126.9	3.8	4.
	Feb	127.9	126.8	5.1		4.4	128.3	127.6	5.2	4.
	Mar	131.8	127.2	5.2		4.6	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.
	Ann	128.1	127.5	5.2		5.2	129.0	128.6	5.2	5.
	Apr	127.3	127.8	4.5		5.0	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.
	May	127.5	128.3	4.9		4.9	128.2	129.3	5.0	5.
	Jun	127.5	120.3	4.9			120.2			
	Jul	128.1	128.3	4.5		4.6	129.3	129.4	4.6	4.
	Aug	126.3	128.8	4.6	1	4.7	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.
	Sep	126.8	129.0	4.1	2.	4.4	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.
	Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8		4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.
	Nov R	128.1	128.8	2.7		3.6	129.4	129.9	2.8	3.
	Dec P	131.3	128.9	2.3		2.9	132.6	130.2	2.3	3.

		Actual	Seasonally adjus	sted	
			mark the	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
205=	100			Monthly	Headline rate ^a
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
)	100.0			
)	103.3			
997) Annual	107.9			
998) averages	113.4			
999)	119.2			
000)	124.5			
001)	129.8			
999	Dec	125.2	122.1	5.9	5.5
000	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 May	122.4	123.0 123.3	4.7 3.7	5.1 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 Feb	129.5	128.3	4.3	4.5
	Heb Mar	135.8	132.0	7.3	5.6
		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 Dec P	128.0	131.4	3.9	4.2
	Dech	133.9	130.6	1.7	3.3

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

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

GRE SIC1	AT BRITAIN 992	Agricul- ture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
Marci	h1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	ing (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1998 1999 2000 2001		LOTJ	108.8 109.8 112.7 115.9	108.1 110.0 114.6 119.4	107.3 111.2 114.5 119.2	109.2 111.8 109.3 114.0	111.6 114.7 121.6 130.9	108.5 112.8 116.1 121.2	111.5 119.0 124.2 129.8	110.5 113.7 117.6 122.4	109.4 113.1 119.1 121.4	113.0 115.8 124.1 127.8	108.3 109.3 111.5 116.6	109.4 111.8 117.0 120.7
1999	Jana		110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9
	Feb ^a Mar		109.8 109.1	109.6 109.1	107.5 107.4	110.0 110.5	111.1 111.3	111.1 110.7	115.6 115.5	111.6 111.4	110.1 110.5	110.9 111.4	108.0 107.7	109.7 109.6
	Apr May Jun	::	108.8 109.1 109.4	108.9 109.3 109.5	107.9 109.2 110.6	110.4 110.9 111.0	111.8 112.6 113.4	110.7 111.2 111.8	116.6 117.4 118.5	111.4 111.8 112.2	111.4 112.2 112.6	112.0 114.0 115.2	108.1 108.7 109.5	110.1 110.7 111.3
	Jul Aug Sep		109.4 109.7 109.8	109.8 110.0 110.3	111.6 112.3 112.3	111.4 111.1 111.5	114.3 115.0 116.0	112.1 112.7 113.4	118.7 119.1 119.8	112.5 113.3 114.2	113.0 113.6 114.1	117.0 117.2 117.4	110.0 109.8 110.0	111.7 112.0 112.0
	Oct Nov Dec		110.3 110.9 111.0	110.6 110.8 111.2	113.0 113.7 114.4	112.1 113.6 114.1	116.8 117.7 118.3	114.2 114.6 115.2	120.2 121.1 122.2	115.6 116.8 117.1	114.4 114.6 115.2	117.2 118.4 119.1	110.0 110.7 110.1	112.4 113.4 114.3
2000	Jan Feb Mar		111.3 111.4 112.1	111.8 112.4 113.1	113.4 112.4 111.8	112.0 110.9 108.6	118.1 118.3 118.6	114.8 114.5 114.1	122.9 123.0 122.9	116.9 115.5 115.0	116.3 117.8 118.5	120.5 120.5 120.6	110.0 110.0 110.6	114.4 114.6 115.1
	Apr May Jun		112.1 112.0 111.9	114.6 115.8 116.1	112.0 112.6 113.5	108.7 107.2 107.6	119.3 119.2 119.6	114.4 115.0 115.2	123.3 123.6 123.7	114.7 115.7 117.0	119.3 120.2 120.6	120.6 121.4 122.8	110.4 110.8 111.0	116.0 116.3 117.1
	Jul Aug Sep	::	112.3 112.5 112.7	114.8 113.9 113.7	114.7 115.2 115.6	108.0 108.2 109.0	120.3 121.4 122.3	115.6 115.7 116.9	123.8 124.0 124.2	118.3 118.6 118.9	120.1 119.0 118.5	125.8 126.7 127.1	111.9 111.4 111.2	117.8 118.0 117.5
	Oct Nov Dec		113.0 114.0 114.1	113.9 114.7 115.5	116.2 117.4 117.1	109.7 111.3 112.0	123.4 124.7 125.9	117.7 118.5 118.3	124.3 124.8 126.0	118.7 119.4 119.3	118.3 118.3 118.9	125.4 126.2 125.9	111.6 112.7 113.2	117.4 117.9 118.4
2001	Jan Feb Mar	::	113.9 113.7 114.5	116.2 116.4 116.7	117.2 116.7 117.6	112.5 113.3 113.4	126.7 126.8 127.1	118.4 118.2 118.3	127.1 127.8 128.7	119.7 119.6 119.9	119.4 120.5 120.7	125.8 124.9 125.9	113.1 113.1 113.7	118.7 119.1 119.7
	Apr May Jun	::	115.1 115.5 115.8	118.0 119.3 120.1	117.5 118.1 118.6	113.9 113.8 113.6	128.4 129.9 131.5	119.1 120.0 120.7	128.8 129.0 129.3	120.1 121.2 122.1	121.1 120.9 121.3	126.3 127.2 127.3	115.0 116.5 118.2	120.8 120.6 121.1
	Jul Aug Sep	::	116.4 116.1 116.0	120.0 119.8 119.5	119.2 118.9 119.3	114.0 114.1 114.4	131.9 131.9 131.8	120.8 121.1 122.1	130.1 130.5 130.4	122.8 122.5 122.8	121.1 121.1 121.1	127.9 128.5 128.7	118.7 118.3 117.6	121.5 121.2 120.9
	Oct Nov R Dec P		116.4 117.0 117.4	119.7 120.0 121.1	120.5 121.3 121.5	114.5 115.0 114.6	132.2 133.2 133.3	122.7 123.4 123.9	130.1 130.6 131.0	123.4 124.8 124.7	121.8 122.2 122.4	129.4 129.5 129.5	117.4 117.4 116.9	120.8 121.2 121.3
Perce	ent change on th	ne year LNLM	LNLN	LNLO	LNLP	LNLQ	LNLR	LNLS	LNLT	LNLU	LNLV	LNLW	LNLX	LNLY
1999	Jan ^a Feb ^a		4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7
	Mar		2.8 2.1	3.5	2.0	3.3 2.6	0.5	5.3 4.8	6.1 5.9	3.4 2.5	2.0 2.4	0.9	1.0	2.1 1.9
	Apr May Jun		0.7 0.4 0.5	2.2 1.4 1.1	1.9 2.7 2.9	1.6 1.6 1.5	0.0 0.0 1.1	4.0 3.6 3.5	6.3 6.7 6.9	1.6 1.2 1.6	3.0 3.3 3.2	-0.1 0.8 1.5	0.1 0.1 0.6	1.5 1.6 1.6
	Jul Aug Sep	3.3 6.1	0.7 1.2 1.0	1.0 1.7 1.9	3.6 3.8 4.2	1.5 1.3 1.6	1.8 3.2 4.2	3.5 3.7 3.7	6.6 6.6 7.3	1.9 2.6 2.7	2.9 3.2 3.6	2.3 2.3 2.3	1.0 0.9 1.1	1.4 1.4 1.4
	Oct Nov Dec	9.6 9.3 6.8	1.0 0.9 0.3	2.3 1.6 1.2	4.7 4.6 5.2	2.5 3.5 3.9	5.3 5.3 5.7	3.7 3.5 3.7	7.3 7.3 6.7	3.7 4.5 4.8	4.0 3.9 4.3	2.7 4.2 5.0	1.7 22 1.5	2.1 3.1 3.9
2000	Jan Feb Mar	4.6 3.5 5.2	0.5 1.4 2.7	1.5 2.5 3.7	4.4 4.6 4.0	1.6 0.8 -1.8	5.8 6.5 6.6	3.0 3.0 3.1	6.7 6.4 6.4	4.6 3.4 3.3	5.4 7.0 7.2	7.9 8.6 8.2	1.3 1.8 2.7	4.1 4.4 5.0
	Apr May Jun	6.0 8.2 9.7	3.1 2.6 2.3	5.3 6.0 6.0	3.8 3.1 2.6	-1.6 -3.3 -3.0	6.7 5.9 5.5	3.4 3.4 3.0	5.8 5.3 4.4	3.0 3.5 4.3	7.0 7.1 7.1	7.7 6.5 6.6	2.1 1.9 1.4	5.3 5.0 5.2
	Jul Aug Sep	7.6 3.5 2.7	2.6 2.6 2.7	4.5 3.5 3.1	2.8 2.6 2.9	-3.1 -2.6 -2.2	5.2 5.6 5.4	3.1 2.6 3.0	4.3 4.1 3.7	5.1 4.6 4.1	6.3 4.8 3.8	7.5 8.1 8.2	1.7 1.4 1.2	5.4 5.4 4.9
	Oct Nov Dec	2.7 5.2 4.8	2.4 2.7 2.8	3.0 3.5 3.9	2.8 3.2 2.4	-2.1 -2.1 -1.8	5.6 5.9 6.4	3.1 3.4 2.7	3.4 3.1 3.1	2.7 2.2 1.9	3.4 3.2 3.2	7.0 6.5 5.8	1.4 1.8 2.8	4.4 3.9 3.6
2001	Jan Feb Mar	6.0 5.3 4.1	2.3 2.1 2.1	3.9 3.6 3.2	3.4 3.8 5.2	0.4 2.2 4.4	7.3 7.2 7.1	3.1 3.2 3.7	3.4 3.9 4.7	2.4 3.6 4.2	2.7 2.4 1.9	4.4 3.6 4.4	2.8 2.8 2.8	3.7 4.0 4.0
	Apr May Jun	3.6 4.7 4.0	2.7 3.1 3.4	2.9 3.0 3.5	4.9 4.9 4.5	4.8 6.1 5.6	7.7 9.0 10.0	4.2 4.4 4.8	4.5 4.4 4.5	4.7 4.8 4.3	1.5 0.6 0.6	4.8 4.8 3.7	4.2 5.2 6.5	3.7 3.8 3.4
	Jul Aug Sep	4.6 6.4 8.3	3.7 3.2 2.9	4.5 5.2 5.1	3.9 3.2 3.1	5.5 5.4 4.9	9.7 8.7 7.8	4.5 4.7 4.4	5.1 5.2 5.0	3.8 3.3 3.3	0.9 1.7 2.2	1.7 1.4 1.3	6.1 6.3 5.7	3.2 2.7 2.9
	Oct Nov R Dec P	8.4 6.8 7.8	3.1 2.6 2.9	5.1 4.7 4.8	3.7 3.3 3.7	4.4 3.4 2.3	7.2 6.8 5.8	4.2 4.1 4.7	4.7 4.6 4.0	4.0 4.6 4.5	2.9 3.3 3.0	3.2 2.6 2.9	5.3 4.2 3.2	2.9 2.8 2. 4

As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of Labour Market Trends for further details.

The average of the latest three months.
As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the Excluding sea transport.

The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

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

				(thi	ee-mo	nth av	rerages	s,º una	idjuste	d): exc	cluaing	bonus	ses
Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation ^d	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social worke	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)	March1996=100
110.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	107.9	113.3	110.3	103.5	107.6	114.8	1998) 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) averages
124.2	116.4	100.3	121.7	118.2	105.9	124.4	113.3	124.4	121.3	109.8	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 Jana Feba
113.5	107.7	101.4	113.0 113.0	112.4	102.1	112.9	109.8	115.9 116.5	114.2	105.0 105.0	109.9	117.3	Mar Apr May
114.6 115.1	109.7 110.3	103.8 104.9	113.3 113.4	113.6 113.8	102.1 103.2	115.2 117.1	108.6 107.8	117.6 118.2	115.2 115.8	105.1 105.6	111.2 112.7	118.3 119.5	May Jun Jul
116.0 116.9 118.0	110.5 111.1 111.5	103.7 102.2 101.0	113.9 114.3 115.5	113.8 114.0 114.3	103.2 103.7 104.0	118.0 119.0 118.7	108.1 108.6 109.9	118.6 118.6 118.6	116.0 115.4 115.0	105.9 106.1 105.9	113.4 114.4 114.7	122.6 123.8	Aug 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	112.8	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	113.7	101.8	118.2	115.3	104.0	121.8	111.7	121.3	117.2	108.0	114.6	128.7	2000 Jan
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	Feb
121.3	114.3	100.3	119.6	117.1	105.2	121.2	111.9	122.6	119.5	109.3	114.8	130.1	Mar
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	Apr
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	May
123.5	115.9	100.2	120.7	118.4	106.3	124.3	112.5	123.4	120.4	108.6	117.3	129.8	Jun
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	Jul
124.9	115.9	100.1	121.9	117.9	106.5	125.5	113.5	124.3	121.3	109.0	118.7	131.4	Aug
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	Sep
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 Jan
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	Feb
129.2	120.3	101.3	126.7	119.7	106.7	125.3	117.1	129.7	126.9	112.7	119.7	131.7	Mar
130.4	121.2	101.3	127.2	120.3	107.2	127.0	117.9	130.7	127.2	113.2	121.1	131.1	Apr
130.8	122.2	101.5	128.1	120.7	108.5	128.2	118.9	131.7	127.6	113.5	122.7	131.0	May
131.4	122.8	102.2	129.1	121.1	109.7	129.5	118.9	131.8	128.3	114.2	124.4	131.7	Jun
131.6	123.0	102.6	130.2	121.3	109.9	130.3	119.0	132.0	128.4	114.6	125.3	133.1	Jul
132.2	122.6	103.8	129.9	121.7	110.2	131.5	118.6	132.0	128.5	115.0	126.3	134.5	Aug
132.8	122.4	103.8	129.8	121.9	110.4	132.3	118.5	131.8	128.4	115.7	126.8	134.9	Sep
133.0	122.0	103.6	130.0	122.1	110.5	132.3	118.7	131.6	129.1	116.3	126.6	135.2	Oct
133.3	122.4	102.9	131.4	122.4	109.9	132.0	119.5	131.4	129.6	116.9	126.1	134.8	Nov R
1 34.1	123.1	104.0	131.7	122.7	109.3	133.1	120.2	132.0	130.5	117.3	126.0	135.1	Dec P
LNLZ	LNMA	LNMB	LNMC	LNMD	LNME	LNMF	LNMG	LNMH	LNMI	LNMJ	LNMK	Per LNML	cent change on the year
5.4	2.6	1.1	6.7 5.8	4.7	5.0	3.5	2.1	5.9	5.7	2.1	4.8	5.9	1999 Jana Feba
5.4	2.6	-0.8	5.5	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	4.7	5.0	2.1	5.1 5.2	5.1	Mar Apr May
5.2 5.2 5.5	3.5 3.5 3.3	0.0 0.7 -0.6	4.7 4.1 3.5	3.4 2.6 2.0	1.0	4.9 6.0	-0.5 0.3	4.7	5.0 5.2	2.2 2.5	5.3 5.6	4.0 5.2	Jun
5.8 6.6	3.8 4.7	-2.0 -3.4	3.0 3.1	1.9 2.0	0.4 0.6 0.8	6.4 7.4 7.2	1.9 2.6 1.7	42 42 4.0	5.1 4.8 4.1	2.4 2.2 2.1	5.2 5.0 4.4	6.2 6.1 6.1	Jul Aug Sep
7.0	5.6	-3.5	3.6	2.0	1.1	7.2	1.4	3.4	3.7	2.2	4.5	6.4	Oct
6.9	6.0	-3.4	4.0	1.8	0.8	6.5	0.7	3.2	3.3	2.7	4.6	7.5	Nov
6.1	5.9	-3.1	4.0	1.9	0.3	7.2	1.5	3.4	3.2	2.8	4.3	8.2	Dec
6.1	6.0	-1.8	4.1	2.5	0.6	7.1	2.3	4.8	3.6	3.1	4.3	9.8	2000 Jan
6.3	5.6	-1.1	4.9	3.6	1.5	7.9	2.4	5.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	11.3	Feb
6.9	6.1	-1.1	5.8	4.1	3.0	7.4	1.8	5.7	4.6	4.1	4.5	10.9	Mar
7.0	5.6	-2.7	6.2	4.0	3.0	8.2	1.2	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	10.1	Apr
7.0	5.5	-4.1	6.2	3.9	3.4	6.9	2.7	4.5	4.1	3.0	4.5	8.8	May
7.2	5.1	-4.5	6.5	4.0	3.1	6.2	4.3	4.4	4.0	2.9	4.1	8.6	Jun
7.1	5.0	-3.5	6.9	3.9	3.4	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	2.6	3.9	7.6	Jul
6.9	4.3	-2.0	6.6	3.4	2.7	5.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	2.8	3.8	7.2	Aug
6.3	3.9	-1.2	5.5	3.3	2.7	6.0	3.4	5.1	5.8	3.1	3.9	5.8	Sep
6.0	3.9	-1.1	4.7	3.6	2.5	6.2	4.0	5.8	6.4	3.2	3.8	4.9	Oct
5.8	4.7	-1.0	4.8	4.2	2.6	5.8	4.2	6.3	6.6	3.7	3.9	3.1	Nov
6.1	5.6	-0.4	5.5	4.1	2.4	4.5	4.4	6.5	7.1	4.0	4.2	2.8	Dec
6.1	5.9	-0.1	6.2	3.5	1.8	3.2	3.5	5.4	6.9	4.1	42	1.9	2001 Jan
6.5	5.9	0.5	6.2	2.5	1.6	2.5	3.7	5.6	6.5	3.2	42	1.3	Feb
6.5	5.3	1.0	6.0	2.2	1.5	3.4	4.7	5.8	6.2	3.1	42	1.2	Mar
6.9	5.4	1.9	6.0	23	2.5	3.4	6.2	7.1	6.5	3.5	5.0	1.2	Apr
6.6	5.6	1.9	6.5	23	2.7	4.0	6.6	7.1	6.4	4.8	5.6	1.7	May
6.4	5.9	2.0	6.9	23	3.2	4.2	5.8	6.8	6.5	5.1	6.0	1.5	Jun
5.9	6.0	2.5	7.0	2.6	2.9	5.1	5.3	6.3	6.0	5.3	6.3	2.0	Jul
5.8	5.7	3.7	6.6	3.2	3.5	4.7	4.5	6.2	5.9	5.5	6.4	2.3	Aug
5.8	5.6	4.1	6.6	3.3	3.3	5.2	4.3	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.5	3.0	Sep
5.7	4.8	4.0	6.5	3.1	3.7	5.0	3.9	5.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	3.5	Oct
5.6	3.6	3.0	6.4	2.8	3.6	5.5	4.2	4.3	5.7	5.2	6.1	3.9	Nov R
5.9	2.9	3.1	5.7	2.9	3.8	5.4	4.2	3.9	5.4	4.9	5.9	3.5	Dec P

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

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: a main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

GREAT SIC 199	BRITAIN 2	Whole economy	(Division 01-93)			Public sector			
			Cha	nge on year (%)		Index	С	hange on year (%)	
1995=10	00	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^e
1999	Jana	LNMM 115.7	LOUJ 4.5	LOJH 4.4	LOUP 0.1	LNNI 110.3	LOUO 3.7	LOJM 3.7	LOUI O.
	Feb ^a Mar	118.7 122.5	5.1 5.0	3.8 3.5	1.3 1.5	111.1 110.6	4.3 3.9	3.8 3.4	0.
	Apr May Jun	117.4 117.8 119.0	3.8 4.1 5.3	3.4 3.2 4.1	0.4 0.9 1.2	111.9 113.3 114.4	4.7 4.6 5.2	4.1 3.9 4.6	0. 0. 0.
	Jul Aug Sep	119.3 117.6 117.6	4.3 4.8 4.4	3.3 3.5 3.5	1.0 1.3 0.9	113.5 114.0 114.0	3.9 3.3 3.6	3.3 2.9 3.2	0. 0 0
	Oct Nov Dec	118.1 119.1 124.9	5.1 4.9 6.3	3.6 3.4 3.6	1.5 1.5 2.7	113.9 114.4 115.1	3.9 4.2 3.9	3.5 3.8 3.5	0
000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0
	Feb Mar	125.3 129.3	5.6 5.6	4.9 4.5	0.7 1.1	116.3 115.1	4.7 4.1	4.6 4.1	0
	Apr May Jun	122.5 122.4 123.3	4.3 3.9 3.7	4.2 4.6 4.4	0.1 -0.7 -0.7	116.7 117.0 118.0	4.3 3.3 3.1	4.3 3.5 3.2	-0 -0
	Jul Aug Sep	123.6 122.5 122.3	3.6 4.2 4.0	4.2 4.3 4.1	-0.6 -0.1 -0.1	117.4 118.0 117.7	3.5 3.5 3.3	3.7 3.6 3.4	-0 -0 -0
	Oct Nov Dec	122.7 124.0 131.1	3.9 4.0 5.0	4.4 4.6 4.6	-0.5 -0.6 0.4	117.6 118.5 120.2	3.3 3.6 4.5	3.4 3.8 3.9	-0 -0 0
2001	Jan Feb Mar	128.6 133.8 134.7	4.4 6.8 4.2	3.8 4.1 4.8	0.6 2.7 -0.6	119.0 119.5 120.2	3.4 2.7 4.4	3.6 2.9 4.7	-0 -0 -0
	Apr May Jun	128.4 127.6 129.2	4.8 4.3 4.8	5.3 5.2 5.2	-0.5 -0.9 -0.4	123.4 123.6 124.5	5.7 5.6 5.5	6.2 5.8 5.7	-0 -0 -0
	Jul Aug Sep	128.8 127.7 127.6	4.2 4.3 4.3	5.2 5.2 5.0	-1.0 -0.9 -0.7	125.1 125.4 124.5	6.6 6.3 5.7	6.7 6.2 5.8	-C (-C
	Oct Nov R Dec P	128.1 128.5 133.6	4.4 3.7 1.9	5.0 4.6 4.5	-0.6 -0.9 -2.6	124.3 124.2 126.4	5.7 4.8 5.1	5.7 4.8 5.2	0 0 -0

		Private sector			85 - NO.	of which: Private	sector servicesb				
			Cha	ange on year (%)		Index	Change on year (%)				
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		
1999	Jana	LNKX 117.0	LOUN 4.7	LOJL 4.6	LOUQ 0.1	JJGF 118.0	JJGG 4.9	JJGK	JJGN		
	Feb ^a Mar	120.6 125.4	5.3 5.3	3.7 3.5	1.6 1.8	122.7 127.9	6.0 5.7		::		
	Apr May Jun	118.8 118.9 120.1	3.6 4.0 5.4	3.2 3.1 3.9	0.4 0.9 1.5	119.3 120.1 121.6	3.3 4.2 6.4	* ::	::		
	Jul Aug Sep	120.7 118.4 118.4	4.4 5.2 4.6	3.3 3.7 3.6	1.1 1.5 1.0	121.7 119.0 118.6	4.9 5.9 4.8		::		
	Oct Nov Dec	119.2 120.3 127.3	5.4 5.1 6.8	3.6 3.3 3.6	1.8 1.8 3.2	119.0 120.1 129.0	5.7 5.3 7.2				
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6				
	Feb Mar	127.6 132.9	5.8 6.0	4.9 4.6	0.9 1.4	130.3 136.0	6.2 6.4	5.0 4.6	1.2 1.8		
	Apr May Jun	123.9 123.7 124.7	4.3 4.0 3.8	4.2 4.9 4.7	0.1 -0.9 -0.9	124.6 124.2 125.5	4.4 3.4 3.2	4.1 5.1 4.8	0.3 -1.7 -1.6		
	Jul Aug Sep	125.1 123.6 123.4	3.6 4.4 4.2	4.3 4.4 4.3	-0.7 0.0 -0.1	125.7 124.5 123.5	3.3 4.6 4.2	4.2 4.8 4.6	-0.9 -0.2 -0.4		
	Oct Nov Dec	124.0 125.3 133.8	4.0 4.2 5.1	4.6 4.8 4.8	-0.6 -0.6 0.3	124.0 124.9 135.8	4.1 4.0 5.3	5.1 5.2 5.0	-1.0 -1.2 0.3		
2001	Jan Feb Mar	131.0 137.4 138.3	4.6 7.7 4.1	3.8 4.4 4.8	0.8 3.3 -0.7	133.3 141.9 141.1	5.0 8.9 3.8	3.4 4.3 5.0	1.6 4.6 -1.2		
	Apr May Jun	129.6 128.7 130.4	4.6 4.0 4.6	5.2 5.0 5.1	-0.6 -1.0 -0.5	129.9 128.6 130.9	4.3 3.6 4.3	5.1 4.8 5.0	-0.8 -1.2 -0.7		
	Jul Aug Sep	129.7 128.3 128.3	3.7 3.8 4.0	4.8 5.0 4.9	-1.1 -1.2 -0.9	129.7 128.5 128.1	3.2 3.1 3.7	4.7 4.9 4.8	-1.5 -1.8 -1.1		
	Oct Nov R Dec P	129.0 129.6 135.5	4.1 3.5 1.2	4.8 4.6 4.3	-0.7 -1.1 - 3.1	128.9 129.5 136.6	4.0 3.6 0.6	4.8 4.7 4.3	-0.8 -1.1 -3.7		

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.

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

Average Earnings Index: a main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92	Production (D	ivisions 10-41)			of which: Manu	anufacturing (Divisions 15-37)		
		Index	Cha	inge on year (%)			C	change on year (%)	
1995=1	00	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1999	Jana	LNMO 114.7	LOUL 4.0	LOJJ 3.5	LOUS 0.5	LNMN .115.1	LOUK 4.1	LOJI 3.6	LOUT 0.5
	Feb ^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
20.0	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)

		Index	Cha	ange on year (%)	
		including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1990	Jana	LNMP 115.9	LOUM 4.6	LOJK 4.5	LOUU 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
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0
	Feb Mar	126.5 130.2	5.8 5.7	4.8 4.3	1.0
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4
	May	122.3	3.4	. 4.5	-1.1
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul	123.5	3.3	4.1	-0.8
	Aug	122.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2
	Sep	122.0	3.9	4.3	-0.4
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Nov	123.2	3.9	4.8	-0.9
	Dec	131.6	5.1	4.7	0.4
2001	Jan	129.5	4.6	3.5	1.1
	Feb	135.8	7.4	3.9	3.5
	Mar	135.5	4.0	4.9	-0.9
	Apr	128.1	4.6	5.4	-0.8
	May	127.2	4.0	5.1	-1.1
	Jun	129.1	4.6	5.2	-0.6
	Jul	128.5	4.0	5.2	-1.2
	Aug	127.6	3.9	5.2	-1.3
	Sep	127.1	4.2	5.1	-0.9
	Oct	127.6	4.4	5.1	-0.7
	Nov R	128.0	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Dec P	133.9	1.7	4.6	-2.9

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

UNIT WAGE COSTS^a Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing	in a state of	Whole econom			
SIC 1992 1995=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier		
995=100	1992 1993 1994 1995	UNNQ 94.9 94.8 95.3 100.0	LOUW 0.2 -0.2 0.5 4.9	99.1 99.4 98.5 100.0	LOJE 2.3 0.3 -0.9 1.6		
	1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 P	105.0 108.5 112.4 112.8 111.7 114.4	5.0 3.3 3.6 0.4 -1.0 2.4	101.4 104.6 107.5 111.6 113.9	1.4 3.1 2.8 3.8 2.0		
	1998 Q2 Q3 Q4	111.8 112.9 113.4	3.3 3.7 2.7	107.0 107.9 109.0	2.9 2.6 2.7		
	1999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	113.7 112.8 112.1 112.6	2.1 0.9 -0.7 -0.7	110.6 111.4 111.7 112.7	4.2 4.1 3.6 3.4		
	2000 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.9 111.7 111.0 111.2	-0.7 -1.0 -1.0 -1.3	113.2 112.8 114.2 115.2	2.4 1.3 2.2 2.2		
	2001 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.1 114.5 115.2 P 115.7	-0.7 2.5 3.8 4.0	116.7 117.1 117.8	3.0 3.8 3.1		
	1999 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	112.1 112.6 112.0	-0.6 -1.4 -0.7 -1.5 0.0				
	2000 Jan Feb Ma Apr Ma Jun July Aug Seg Oct	112.9 r 111.7 y 111.7 e 111.2 r 111.4 g 110.5 o 111.0 v 111.4	0.6 -1.0 -1.5 -0.5 -0.6 -2.0 -0.6 -1.5 -1.0 -1.5				
	2001 Jar Fet Ma App Ma Jur Jul Aug Seg Oc No	111,8 112,1 112,1 114,0 115,2 114,2 115,7 114,1 115,7 115,7 115,7 115,7 115,7 115,7 115,7 115,7 115,7 115,7 115,7 115,7	-1.7 -2.1 -0.7 0.8 1.7 3.1 2.7 3.9 3.3 4.2 4.1 3.7 4.2				
Three months ending	1999 Au Sej Oc No De	t 112.1 t 112.3 v 112.2	0.2 -0.7 -0.9 -1.2 -0.7				
	2000 Jar Fel Ma Ap Ma Jur Jul Au Se Oc NC De	o 113.4 or 112.9 or 112.2 or 111.8 on 111.7 y 111.5 op 111.0 op 111.0 or 110.8 ov 111.1	-0.3 -0.1 -0.7 -1.0 -0.9 -1.0 -1.4 -1.0 -1.3 -1.3				
	No	b 111.7 ar 112.1 r 112.9 ay 113.9 n 114.5 l 115.1 g 114.7	-1.5 -1.5 -0.7 -0.6 -1.8 -2.5 -3.2 -3.3 -3.8 -3.9 -4.0				

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

Wages and salaries per unit of output. Provisional

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.

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)	Nether- lands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
nnual averages 935 936 937 938 939 900 901	100.0 104.3 108.8 113.7 118.3 123.8 129.1	100.0 102.0 104.0 106.0 108.0 111.0	100.0 103.2 103.8 105.7 106.9 109.4	100.0 103.8 107.7 112.5 117.2 121.3	100.0 102.6 105.4 107.6 110.3 116.0	100.0 103.5 105.1 107.0 109.8 112.8	100.0 108.6 117.1 121.3	100.0 103.7 107.4 112.8 119.0 125.5	100.0 103.1 106.8 109.8 112.3 114.6	100.0 102.5 105.4 104.3 103.2 105.1	100.0 101.9 104.8 108.2 111.5 115.0	100.0 105.3 109.6 112.6 115.5 118.3	100.0 106.6 111.4 115.3 117.4 121.3	100. 103. 106. 109. 112. 120.
arterly averages														
999 Q4	120.6	109.0	107.5	118.7	111.9	111.2		122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.5	118.7	117.
000 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	121.8 122.8 124.2 126.3	110.0 110.0 112.0 112.0	109.0 109.2 110.0 109.6	120.1 120.5 121.8 122.9	114.5 115.4 116.7 117.5	111.2 112.4 113.7 113.9	 	121.1 125.0 126.7 129.3	113.6 114.7 115.1 115.2	106.4 105.9 105.1 105.1	113.5 114.6 116.0 115.9	117.3 117.6 118.6 119.4	120.3 122.4 120.7 121.9	119. 120. 121. 122.
01 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	127.6 128.9 129.8 130.1	113.0 115.0 117.0	109.5 110.4 111.8	124.4 126.2	119.4 120.3 121.5	113.4 114.6		130.7 135.9	115.8 116.1	106.9 106.6 104.7	117.7 119.3 120.7	111.6 120.4	123.1 126.2 124.3	123. 125. 126.
9 Dec	121.1	109.0	108.7						113.0	99.4	112.8		119.7	118.
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	122.2 121.3 121.7 122.2 123.2 123.1 123.7 124.1 124.9 125.3 126.4 127.2	110.0 110.0 112.0 	109.6 110.4 109.9 110.0 110.8 110.1 109.9 110.1 110.3 109.8 109.8	120.1 120.5 121.8 		111.2 112.4 113.7 113.9			113.6 113.6 114.3 114.9 115.0 115.1 115.1 115.1 115.2 115.2	106.8 107.1 107.3 106.9 106.4 104.3 102.2 106.2 106.9 106.6 105.3 103.2	113.3 113.5 113.8 114.6 114.6 114.7 115.7 115.8 116.6 115.9 115.9		120.9 120.2 119.9 122.7 121.7 122.8 121.5 119.4 121.3 121.6 121.2	118. 119. 119. 120. 120. 120. 121. 121. 122. 122.
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec P	126.9 127.6 128.2 128.6 129.0 129.3 129.4 129.9 130.2 130.2 129.9 130.2	113.0 115.0 117.0	108.9 109.7 110.0 110.5 110.3 110.9 111.7 112.8	124.4 126.2 		113.4 .114.6 			115.7 115.9 116.0 116.1 116.1 116.3 117.1	106.1 107.3 107.3 106.9 106.2 106.5 102.8 104.9 106.3 106.0	117.6 117.6 117.9 118.9 119.3 119.6 120.7 120.7		122.2 123.5 123.8 126.4 126.0 126.1 124.2 123.5 125.3	123 123 124 124 125 125 125 126 126 127
reases on a year	earlier													
anual averages	4	2	3											
107 108 109 100	4 5 4 5	2 2 2 3	1 2 1 2	4 4 4 4 3	3 3 2 3 5	4 2 2 3 3	9 8 4 	4 4 5 5	3 4 3 2 2	3 3 -1 -1 2	2 3 3 	5 4 3 3 2	7 5 4 2 3	3 3 3 3 7
XII uarterly averages	4	Mariana.	200	200		i was								
989 Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	.,	7	2	0	3	3	2	4
Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5 5 4 5	3 2 3 3	3 4 2 2	4 3 4 4	5 5 5 5	3 2 3 2	::	4 6 6	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 1	3 4 3 3	3 2 3 2	3 4 4 3	4 4 4
001 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5 5 5 3	3 5 4	0 1 2	4 5 	4 4 4	2 2 		8 9	2 1 	0 1 0	4 4 4	-5 2 	2 3 3	3 4 4
lonthly														
999 Dec	6	3	1	121				10.00	2	-1	3		2	6
XXI Jan Feb Mar Apr Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	6 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5	 3 2 3 	2 4 5 5 2 2 4 5 3 3	-1 -2 -3 -3 -4 -4		3 3 2			2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2	1 1 2 2 2 4 4 2 1 0 -1 4	3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3		3 3 4 2 5 5 3 4 3 2 3	77 77 77 77 77 77 66 88 44
Dan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 3	 3 5 4	-1 -1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2	 4 5 		2			2 2 2 2 1 1 2 	-1 0 0 0 0 2 1 -1 -1	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		1 3 3 3 4 3 2 3	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators. Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS Customer Helpline: 01633 819002

Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). Seasonally adjusted. Hourly rates. Hourly rates.

e Hourly rates: wage earners.
f All activities excluding agriculture and non-market services.
g Average gross hourly earnings paid to manual workers.

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

	Number or quarter/mo	New Deal at onth enda		Number of s	starts ^b in quarter/m	onth	Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld
UNITED KINGDOMe									
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	13.1	38.4	16.1	53.9
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-Mar2001	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
Oct2001	58.4	22.0	80.6	7.2	3.1	10.2	14.3	5.1	19.4
Nov2001	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 Norther

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-November 2001^a

GREAT BRITAIN T	otal	Gatewayb	Options					Follow-Through
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
Alld	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	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

Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for November 2001.
Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
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.
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				
γear/quarter/ <i>month</i> of leaving			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c	
All											
998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89	
999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37	
000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66	
an-Mar 2001	44.8	12.05	15.19	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.45	4.38	8.75	
pr Jun 2001	42.8	12.69	12.85	2.51	3.80	3.50	3.05	4.05	4.01	9.20	
Sep 2001	45.0	12.16	14.14	2.20	5.65	3.29	3.01	3.96	5.08	9.69	
0012001	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	
1ale											
993	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88	
109	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22	
00	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14	
-Mar 2001	32.0	8.70	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.41	3.12	6.53	
-Jun 2001	30.7	9.22	9.54	1.85	2.86	2.03	2.81	2.18	2.88	6.93	
Sep 2001	32.3	8.86	10.37	1.63	4.07	1.89	2.78	2.14	3.56	7.33	
2001	9.9	3.06	2.75	0.43	0.97	0.56	0.79	0.67	1.04	2.39	
lay 2001	12.9	4.08	3.20	0.42	1.08	0.68	1.02	0.90	1.48	3.27	
omale											
98	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00	
9	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04	
0	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44	
-Mar 2001	12.7	3.35	3.88	0.77	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.03	1.26	2.21	
-Jun 2001	12.0	3.46	3.30	0.65	0.94	1.47	0.24	1.87	1.14	2.26	
Sep 2001	12.7	3.30	3.75	0.56	1.57	1.40	0.22	1.82	1.51	2.34	
2001	4.1	1.25	1.06	0.18	0.40	0.41	0.06	0.57	0.44	0.74	
V v 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: 01142596365

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.

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.

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'.

le: 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

		Thousands			
GREAT BRITAIN	100	Shift Sit	tria de la companya	ase a	
	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers					
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
Nov2001	21.65	8.06	2.28	4.37	6.94
Those leaving before having a first interv	iew				
1998	13.14	4.98	1.20	2.48	4.40
1999	20.51	7.08	1.77		4.48
2000	22.15	7.08	1.87	3.56	8.11
	22.13	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		
Nov2001	1.96	0.61	0.15	0.20 0.28	0.70 0.92
Those leaving during the Gateway, having	a had at least one interv	dow			
1998	59.22	28.83	0.47	7.70	4440
1999	99.47		8.47	7.79	14.13
2000	99.17	44.67	14.57	14.58	25.66
	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		
Nov 2001	11.61	4.99	1.47	1.28 1.74	2.43 3.41
Those leaving having started an optiona					
1990	7.64	2.58	0.84	4.07	0.45
1999	73.25	22.61		1.07	3.15
2000	81.88	25.13	5.45 6.09	21.15 25.15	24.04 25.52
Jan-Mar 2001	47.00				
Apr-Jun 2001	17.82	5.81	1.47	5.45	5.09
	16.05	5.30	1.31	4.57	4.88
Jul-Sep 2001 Oct 2001	17.41	5.79	1.39	4.59	5.64
Nov 2001	6.00	2.19	0.44	1.61	1.76
100 2001	8.08	2.47	0.65	2.35	2.61

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 01142596365

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 of leaving from Follow-Through are too small to be worth separately identifying.

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

GREAT BRITAIN Numbe	r into sustained empl	oymentb	Numbe	r into other employm	entc	
Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised
All' 1998 1999 2000	44.40 87.10 96.89	36.27 76.06 86.62	8.14 11.04 10.27	16.96 32.78 22.37	16.22 31.57 20.99	0.74 1.21 1.39
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 <i>Oct 2001</i> <i>Nov 2001</i>	18.34 19.26 18.64 6.19 7.59	16.37 17.36 17.01 5.68 7.07	1.96 1.90 1.64 0.51 0.52	4.85 4.93 4.96 1.43 0.85	4.40 4.43 4.50 1.34 0.83	0.45 0.50 0.46 0.09 0.03
Male 1998 1999 2000	32.49 64.34 68.45	26.49 56.17 61.04	6.00 8.16 7.41	13.40 25.48 17.52	12.85 22.89 13.33	0.55 0.84 0.99
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 <i>Oct 2001</i> <i>Nov 2001</i>	12.56 12.59 12.54 4.37 5.49	11.63 11.57 11.39 4.01 5.10	0.93 1.02 1.15 0.36 0.39	3.39 3.76 4.07 1.05 0.64	3.09 3.44 3.74 0.99 0.62	0.30 0.32 0.34 0.06 0.02
Female 1998 1999 2000	11.91 22.75 24.93	9.78 19.88 22.22	2.13 2.87 2.71	3.56 7.23 5.46	3.37 6.92 5.05	0.19 0.31 0.42
Jan-Mar2001 Apr-Jun2001 Jul-Sep2001 <i>Oct2001</i> <i>Nov2001</i>	4.92 4.76 4.84 1.82 2.09	4.54 4.38 4.41 1.67 1.96	0.38 0.37 0.43 0.16 0.13	1.13 1.18 1.28 0.38 0.21	1.02 1.07 1.15 0.35 0.21	0.11 0.11 0.13 0.03 0.00
People from ethnic minority groups ⁹ 1998 1999 2000	4.90 9.77 10.68	4.22 8.77 9.90	0.69 1.00 0.78	1.91 3.62 2.68	1.86 2.35 2.02	0.08 0.08 0.10
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct 2001 Nav 2001	2.14 1.96 2.03 0.72 0.95	2.00 1.83 1.91 0.68 0.91	0.14 0.14 0.13 0.05 0.04	0.58 0.53 0.57 0.15	0.54 0.51 0.53 <i>0.14</i> 0.09	0.04 0.05 0.05 0.07 0.07

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Ser Enquiries: 0114 259 6

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Enquiries: 0114 259 638

- Enquiries: 01142596.

 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 [1 a participant of the participant of

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

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

	year/quarter/mor	nth enda		Number of starts	in year/quarter/r	nonth	Number of leaverse in year/quarter/month			
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	
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	
						O	and Davidone	ant Division Emp	Journant Cor	

GREAT BRITAIN

Figures refer to the last Friday of each year/quarter/month.

Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.

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's Dubsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TfW and current ES provision are monitored.

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.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-based learning for adults ^b	Follow-Through
Alld	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	12	0.06	0.02	0.23	0.35
People from ethnic minority groupse	1.5	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.28
People with disabilitiesf	2.8	1.6	0.12	0.05	0.26	0.53

- 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. In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme. Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TfW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.

 Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals. Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

 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 destinationa (Pre-April 2001 starts)

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal					Still on New	Deal	
On-		Left JSA				On JSAe	Left JSA		On JSA
Year/quarter/month of	leaving	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Otherc	Not knownd		Employer subsidy	Work-based learning for adults/TfW	Education and training opportunities
All			0.51						
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
Ju-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
New 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
Api-Jun 2001	19.9	2.30	1.65	0.78	1.07	12.58	0.57	0.12	0.02
Jun 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
Jun Sep 2001	2.1	0.18	0.13	0.08	0.08	1.45	0.03	0.00	0.00
0 2001	0.3	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.18	<i>0.00</i>	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

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.

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.

At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

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'.

be counted as 'not known'.
Includes, for example, gone abroad.

e: 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)

GREAT BRITAINNumber into sus	tained employr	mentb		Number into oth	er employment ^c	
Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
Alli						
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-Mar2001	5.42	4.41	1.01	1.01	0.88	0.13
Apr-Jun2001	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 2000	19.27	14.93	4.34	3.92	3.56	0.36
	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	<i>0.01</i>
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 group	ps ⁹					
1999	2.18	1.89	0.28	0.38	0.35	0.03
000	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	<i>0.00</i>	0.01	0.01	0.00
Nov 2001	0.04	0.03	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00

- 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.

 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.
- have not yet returned to JSÁ.

 Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.

 Excluding those who have been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment.

 Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.

 Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.

 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

	which PLACINGS	of w	LOW	OUTF	.ow	INFL	ANCIES	UNFILLED VAC	KINGDOM	UNITE
Averag change over months ende	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Change since previous month	Level		
	DTQR		DRZL		DRYW			DPCB		
	140.0 115.5 121.4 111.6		225.3 217.2 227.2 221.1		226.5 218.3 230.4 223.1			283.3 295.8 314.2 359.1		1997 1998 1999 2000
-0.6	126.5	-5.8	232.3	-4.9	229.6	-2.5	-2.8	295.7	Apr	1999
-0.1	118.1	-2.6	219.4	0.8	224.4	1.1	8.9	304.6	May	
1.4	121.0	1.4	225.2	1.5	226.2	2.4	1.0	305.6	Jun	
-1.2	123.0	-1.6	227.6	0.5	231.2	4.0	2.2	307.8	Jul	
1.2	121.8	2.4	226.5	3.2	234.0	3.7	8.0	315.8	Aug	
0.6	122.7	1.3	229.0	1.3	230.2	3.0	-1.1	314.7	Sep	
-0.9	120.3	-2.7	219.6	1.3	235.0	9.6	21.8	336.5	Oct	
0.4	123.1	2.4	233.6	0.4	235.3	7.6	2.0	338.5	Nov	
0.0	122.6	0.7	231.1	2.2	236.7	10.9	8.9	347.4	Dec	
0.3	121.1	7.0	240.6	-2.4	227.9	1.3	-7.1	340.3	Jan	2000
-2.2	116.4	-3.3	223.6	-3.1	226.1	1.1	1.4	341.7	Feb	
-2.3	115.7	-2.3	224.1	-2.6	228.8	-0.9	2.9	344.6	Mar	
-3.2	111.4	-7.2	218.9	-0.9	225.3	5.1	11.1	355.7	Apr	
-2.8	108.1	-3.2	213.9	-4.3	213.2	4.2	-1.4	354.3	May	
-2.1	109.5	-1.8	218.6	-2.2	222.3	4.2	2.9	357.2	Jun	
-1,4	107.3	-1.4	214.6	-1.6	220.6	2.4	5.7	362.9	Jul	
0,6	109.9	1.8	219.2	1.9	219.0	2.4	-1.3	361.6	Aug	
0,8	111.3	1.1	221.8	1.1	225.6	2.8	4.0	365.6	Sep	
0.9	109.9	0.8	217.1	0.2	221.3	0.5	-1.1	364.5	Oct	
-0.9	107.1	-2.5	211.8	0.4	220.2	4.2	9.8	374.3	Nov	
-1.0	108.4	-0.5	220.4	-0.9	222.8	3.6	2.2	376.5	Dec	
0.	110.2	-1.7	212.1	1.2	224.9	10.4	19.2	395.7	Jan	2001
0.	108.6	8.6	237.6	4.3	233.2	5.8	-4.1	391.6	Feb	
0.	109.1	1.9	226.1	3.3	232.8	6.1	3.3	394.9	Mar	
2.5	117.5	9.7	241.1	4.2	237.6	-2.6	-7.1	387.8	Apr	

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 Job centre 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 notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or live-week periods between count dates; the figure in this table are converted to a standard 41/2 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 affeby 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 note Table G.3.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted

Thousar

		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 May Jun	12.0 14.8 15.6	35.8 35.7 35.7	21.3 22.2 22.6	19.5 20.9 21.0	35.0 35.3 34.5	23.7 23.6 23.4	31.5 32.1 32.1	35.5 36.6 36.7	25.3 26.0 26.3	239.6 247.2 247.9	16.2 16.3 16.2	31.0 32.2 32.6	286.8 295.7 296.7		295.7 304.6 305.6
	Jul Aug Sep	16.7 18.8 19.1	35.2 35.7 35.8	23.1 23.9 24.0	21.1 21.8 21.2	33.8 33.6 33.2	22.9 24.0 23.4	31.9 32.6 32.3	37.0 38.2 38.1	27.6 28.5 28.9	249.3 257.1 256.0	16.5 16.6 16.2	33.1 33.2 33.6	298.9 306.9 305.8	::	307.8 315.8 314.7
	Oct Nov Dec	20.5 20.7 21.0	37.1 38.1 40.4	25.6 26.2 27.0	22.7 23.0 23.1	37.3 35.9 36.7	24.9 24.7 24.6	35.0 35.0 37.1	40.8 40.8 41.4	30.4 30.5 31.1	274.3 274.9 282.4	18.0 18.9 19.2	35.3 35.8 36.9	327.6 329.6 338.5	::	336.5 338.5 347.4
2000	Jan Feb Mar	20.6 20.3 19.9	38.8 39.4 39.5	27.3 28.3 29.4	22.6 22.1 22.2	34.6 33.3 35.2	24.6 24.4 24.0	34.9 36.1 36.2	40.9 41.0 40.5	31.0 31.6 32.3	275.3 276.5 279.2	19.2 19.0 19.0	36.9 37.3 37.5	331.4 332.8 335.7		340.3 341.7 344.6
	Apr May Jun	19.5 19.0 18.5	41.2 41.3 41.0	31.0 31.7 32.7	22.5 22.6 22.9	35.9 35.8 36.1	25.2 25.3 25.0	36.7 36.0 36.5	41.9 42.5 43.7	34.7 34.1 34.5	288.6 288.3 290.9	19.8 18.9 18.9	38.4 38.2 38.5	346.8 345.4 348.3		355.7 354.3 357.2
	Jul Aug Sep	18.7 18.7 19.3	41.4 40.8 42.1	33.3 33.6 34.6	22.9 22.5 22.7	36.0 36.6 36.6	25.3 24.7 24.3	37.6 37.3 35.3	45.1 44.5 45.3	35.1 35.4 35.5	295.4 294.1 295.7	19.1 19.3 19.1	39.5 39.3 41.9	354.0 352.7 356.7	::	362.9 361.6 365.6
	Oct Nov Dec	19.6 20.7 21.2	42.4 43.0 42.0	35.3 37.1 37.5	20.9 22.0 22.5	36.2 36.5 37.2	23.4 23.6 23.8	35.8 36.9 36.9	45.0 45.7 46.0	35.8 36.9 37.1	294.4 302.4 304.2	18.4 18.7 18.9	42.8 44.3 44.5	355.6 365.4 367.6	::	364.5 374.3 376.5
1001	Jan Feb Mar	22.4 23.8 25.6	44.0 44.9 46.3	39.5 38.8 39.3	23.5 24.7 25.3	39.7 39.0 39.8	24.5 24.9 25.4	39.0 36.4 35.7	47.1 48.0 47.0	39.6 37.3 36.3	319.3 317.9 320.6	19.8 19.6 20.2	47.7 45.3 45.1	386.8 382.7 386.0		395.7 391.6 394.9
	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

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

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

							Cal	ieei 5	OIIIC	es: n	UL SE	a50116	ally a	ujusi	eu	Thousand
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber		West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacan	cies at Jobcentres ^b	DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	всом
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
1996		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2		
2000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9		
2000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5		
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1		
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8		
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8		
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2		
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1		
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4		
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1		
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5		
2001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4		
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5		
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6		
	Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5		
Vac	cies at career officesb	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	BCSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
1998		0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7
1999		0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8
2000		0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4		
2001		0.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.6	1.4	18.0	0.4	1.4	19.8		
2001	Jan	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.8	6.0	3.2	1.1	17.2	0.6	1.0	18.7		
	Feb	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.6	1.7	5.3	3.2	1.2	17.2	0.4	1.0	18.6		
	Mar	0.3	1.8	2.3	0.7	1.7	1.6	4.9	3.4	1.1	17.9	0.6	1.3	19.8		
	Apr	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.3	3.5	1.4	16.6	0.6	1.3	18.4		
	May	0.3	2.1	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.9	3.5	3.7	1.4	17.1	0.2	1.7	19.1		
	Jun	0.4	2.5	2.9	1.0	2.1	2.0	3.7	4.1	1.5	20.3	0.3	1.9	22.5		
	Jul	0.4	2.8	3.1	1.2	2.3	2.3	3.3	4.4	1.6	21.3	0.3	2.1	23.7		
	Aug	0.4	2.6	3.3	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	4.2	1.6	20.7	0.4	1.7	22.8		
	Sep	0.4	2.4	3.3	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.9	1.6	19.4	0.4	1.6	21.4		
	Oct	0.4	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	18.2	0.5	1.3	20.0		
	Nov	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.5	16.2	0.5	1.0	17.8		
	Dec	0.2	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	14.1	0.3	0.8	15.3		
2002	Jan	0.2	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.1	13.4	0.1	0.8	14.3		

Source: Employment Service administrative system Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

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.

The introduction of Employer Direct, which is a major change which involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional Customer Service Centres, has affected the data since

Employer Direct has been gradually introduced across Great Britain as part of Modernising the Employment Service (ES) and has had the following effects:

A temporary reduction in the recorded level of outflows and placings owing to some delays in following up vacancies with employers associated with the introduction of the new arrangements. An increase in the level of newly notified vacancies.

Both the above effects have led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies.

nvestigations by ES show these effects are substantial for all the vacancy series. While they cannot be quantified precisely, the effects are large enough to prevent meaningful comparisons overtime. Some of the distortions will also persist for a while after the implementation of Employer Direct, which was completed in all regions at the end of January 2002. Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has therefore been deferred. ONS and ES will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of reinstating the series as soon as possible.

The publication of the vacancy figures for Northern Ireland has been suspended since March 1999 as a result of a discontinuity identified during the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to local offices of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). In the course of correcting for this difficulty, further problems of a procedural nature have also come to light as contributory factors. These further issues have delayed the reinstatement of published vacancy figures for Northern Ireland. DEL have now introduced a new Internet-based operational system for vacancies and are investigating how the statistics might be resumed using this. The series will be reinstated as soon as possible. For the purposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since "ebruary 1999 as follows: 8,900 for the stock of unfilled vacancies, 3,400 for inflows of vacancies notified, 3,400 for outflows, and 2,200 for placings. These are not estimates for Northern Ireland but assumptions for the purpose of continuity of the United Kingdom series up to April 2001.

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 8 October 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effect of some 10,300 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain between September and October 1999 and there was a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for October, but not to the placings. There was a similar upward correction to the vacancy stocks (and a downward effect on the outflow) of 9,100 between March and April 1999.

There was minor discontinuity due to a change in the treatment of vacancies by the Employment Service between April and May 2000. As from 7 April both vacancies notified and placings are only counted in the statistics if the vacancy concerned is for eight hours or more in a seven-day period. Previously vacancies of between three and eight hours were included. The change is estimated to have reduced the recorded inflow of notified vacancies by some 4,000 to 5,000 per month since April.

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes^a Stoppages of work: summary

JNITE	D KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thou	sands)	Working days lost in all stoppages in progess 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			235	170	174	415	60		
1996		230	244	353	364	1303	91		
997		206	216	129	130	235	8 3 5 5		
998		159	166	91	93	282	3		
999		200	205	140	141	242	5		
000		207	212	182	183	499	5		
998	Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.		
999	Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.		
,00	Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10		
	Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20		
	Apr	12	15	2.6	2.7	4.3	2		
	May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1		
	Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11		
	Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1		
	Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1		
	Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1		
	Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4		
	Nov	36	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2		
	Dec	15 36 15	41 22	11.4	12.5	20.4	200		
000	Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0		
	Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0		
	Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1		
	Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1		
	May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	. 3		
	Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0		
	Jul	24	28 26	16.4	17.9	36.2	10		
	Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14		
	Sep	12	19	3.2	88.9	93.1	4		
	Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1		
	Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6		
	Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7		
001	Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2 5 8		
	Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6 47.6			
	Mar	17	25	13.7	26.4				
	Apr	21	26	3.5	4.3	16.0	1		
	May	17	30 25 26 22 20	62.4	63.6	92.4 12.3	1 4		
	Jun	17	20	7.3	7.6	12.3 21.9	4		
	Jul	16	23	6.2	7.8	21.9	1		
	Aug	8	12	5.4	8.0	16.2 21.7	1		
	Sep	9	13	3.0	5.6	38.3	1		
	Oct	9	15	3.4	6.5	38.3 59.6	2		
	Nov	11	16	6.2	10.8 33.0	96.3	2		
	Dec	. 10	14	28.7	33.0	90.3			

Working days le	et in all etanna	noe in progrees in	neriod by industry

	71-77			ages in pro	Construction		Transport,	Finance,	Public	Education	Health	Other
UNIT	DOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	ing	Construction		le; storage and commun- ication	real estate, renting and business activities	administrat- ion and defence	Education	and social work	community, social and personal service activities
SIC 19	992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	М	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 5 30 7
1997		-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998		-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999		-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	
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	- 2	3.0
1333	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		22	0.4	3.2	-
2000	Feb		-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6		-	0.8	1.4	
	Mar			1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0		2	6.3		0.2
	Apr		0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	-			2	-
	May	-	-	3.2	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1
	Jun			0.7	0.2	0.1	5.4		-	- 1	0.1	0.4
	Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1		24.2		0.2	0.4	-	0.6
	Aug	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1
	Sep	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0
	Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2
	Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7
	Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
2001	Jan	2	-	2.2	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	-	22	-
	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	- 150	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.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes G.12

TED KINGDOM 1	2 months	to Decemb	er 2000	12 months	to Decemb	er 2001
S	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
culture, hunting,						
forestry and fishing	-	-			-	45 400
ing and quarrying ufacturing of:	2	900	2,300	1	300	15,100
od, beverages and			**			
tobacco;	1	*	**	3	500	4,700
textiles and textile						
products;	3	300	500	-	-	-
atherand leather						
products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
od and wood						
products;	1		1,800	1	200	800
plo, paper and paper			.,000			
products; printing						
	2	300	500	2	100	200
and publishing;		300	300	2	100	200
oke, refined petroleum	1					
products, nuclear		4 500	000	2	300	500
fuels;	1	1,500	800	2	300	500
emicals, chemical						
products and man-	-					
made fibres;	-	-	-			
bberand plastics;	2	100	400	. 1	100	100
hernon-metallic						
mineral products;	2	1.200	1,700	1	100	4,600
sic metals and						
fabricated metal						
products;	3	600	2,400	3	200	4,600
achinery and	0	000	2,100	Ü	200	.,,,,,
	5	2,300	2,900	2	1,600	1,600
equipmentn.e.c;	5	2,500	2,500	2	1,000	1,000
ectrical and	0	4 000	2.800	2	1,400	900
optical equipment;		1,200				13.300
ansport equipment;	14	20,500	38,200	8	11,000	
anufacturing n.e.c.	- 1	200	300	1	200	3,600
ricity, gas and			1000	100		
atersupply	1	500	1,000	2	2,100	9,600
ruction	16	15,800	49,400	9	2,900	9,800
esale and retail						
ade; repairs	1	100	100	2	100	300
sand restaurants	3	12,200	39,900	3	700	3,600
port, storage and						
mmunication	116	39,100	97,100	92	68,400	105,500
cial intermediation	110	00,100	07,100	1	100	200
					100	200
estate, renting and	1		**	1	200	200
usiness activities	1			1	200	200
administration and		00.000	40.000	~	40 400	015 000
efence	7	28,900	49,800	22	46,100	215,900
ation	18	16,600	49,500	16	33,000	38,700
th and social work	10	27,600	121,600	10	6,100	72,400
community, social a	nd					
ersonal service						
activities	13	13,200	35.800	9	1,200	4,200

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 Continuing from earlier months	10 4	3,000 ^a 30,000 ^b	13,300 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 D	12 months to December 2001							
	Stoppages	Workers	Working						
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels		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	23,600	87,900						
Trade union matters	22 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						

Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of he industries but only once in the total for all industries and services. Less than 50 workers involved. Less than 50 working days lost.

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

212a 183,200 498,800 181a 176,900 510,500

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers invo	lved ^a	Number of working	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days lost in period	
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 su	pply					
Various areas of Great Britain	04.12.01	continuing	1,500		9,000	Over temporary staffing arrangements
Public administration and de	efence;compulsory social	Isecurity				
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)

 ${\tt a} \qquad {\tt The \, figures \, shown \, are \, the \, highest \, number \, of \, workers \, involved \, during \, the \, six-month \, period.}$

R Revised.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

JNITED		Economically a	active	To	otal in employ	ment	ILC	O unemployed		Ec	onomically in	active	
KINGDO	M	Total No	ot in FTEb	In FTEb	Total No	t in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb
	71571	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EVELS													
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	856 3,811 4,667	351 3,249 3,601	504 561 1,066	701 3,409 4,110	273 2,909 3,182	428 500 928	155 402 557	78 341 419	77 61 138	622 1,219 1,841	72 474 546	550 745 1,295
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	445 2,063 2,508	217 1,785 2,002	228 278 506	357 1,818 2,176	168 1,568 1,736	190 250 440	88 245 332	49 217 266	39 28 66	311 502 813	32 118 150	280 384 663
emale	16-17 18-24 All under 25	411 1,748 2,159	134 1,464 1,599	276 284 560	344 1,590 1,934	105 1,341 1,446	238 250 488	67 158 225	29 124 153	38 34 72	310 718 1,028	40 356 396	270 362 632
RATES(%)c												
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	57.9 75.8 71.7	83.0 87.3 86.8	47.8 43.0 45.1	47.4 67.8 63.2	64.5 78.1 76.7	40.6 38.3 39.3	18.1 10.6 11.9	22.3 10.5 11.6	15.2 10.9 12.9	42.1 24.2 28.3	17.0 12.7 13.2	52 57 54
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	58.8 80.4 75.5	87.2 93.8 93.0	44.9 42.0 43.3	47.2 70.9 65.5	67.4 82.4 80.7	37.3 37.8 37.6	19.7 11.9 13.2	22.7 12.2 13.3	16.9 9.9 13.1	41.2 19.6 24.5	12.8 6.2 7.0	55 58 56
emale	16-17 18-24 All under 25	57.0 70.9 67.7	77.0 80.4 80.1	50.6 44.0 47.0	47.7 64.5 60.7	60.4 73.6 72.5	43.6 38.7 41.0	16.3 9.0 10.4	21.6 8.5 9.6	13.8 11.9 12.8	43.0 29.1 32.3	23.0 19.6 19.9	49 56 53
CHANG	ES ON YEAR												
EVELS	5												
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	14 117 131	32 94 127	-18 22 4	15 94 109	25 60 86	-10 34 24	-2 23 22	7 34 41	-8 -11 -19	15 -50 -35	15 -26 -11	-23 -24
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	13 61 74	21 25 46	-8 37 29	15 40 55	15 -4 11	44 44	-3 22 19	6 29 35	-8 -7 -16	2 -27 -25	2 1 3	-28 -28
emale	16-17 18-24 All under 25	1 56 57	11 70 81	-10 -14 -24	54 54	10 65 75	-10 -11 -21	1 2 3	1 5 6	-4 -4	13 -23 -10	14 -28 -14	-1 5 4
RATES(%) ^c												
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-0.2 1.3 1.0	-1.9 1.0 0.7	-0.9 1.7 0.5	0.1 1.0 0.8	-1.4 0.2 -0.1	-0.2 2.6 1.3	-0.5 0.3 0.1	-0.1 0.8 0.8	-1.0 -2.5 -1.9	0.2 -1.3 -1.0	1.9 -1.0 -0.7	-1 -0
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	0.6 1.3 1.1	0.6 0.0 0.0	-0.9 5.1 2.4	1.1 0.6 0.7	0.0 -1.4 -1.3	0.6 6.3 3.8	-1.2 0.7 0.4	0.5 1.5 1.5	-3.0 -4.6 -4.1	-0.6 -1.3 -1.1	-0.6 0.0 0.0	-5 -2
emale	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-1.0 1.3 0.8	-5.4 2.0 1.4	-0.8 -1.6 -1.2	-1.0 1.3 0.8	-3.3 1.9 1.3	-1.0 -1.1 -1.0	0.2 -0.2 -0.1	-1.1 0.0 -0.1	0.5 -0.7 -0.1	1.0 -1.3 -0.8	5.4 -2.0 -1.4	1

Source: Labour Force Sc Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533

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

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

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted H.1

	Output													
NITED	GDP 1995 prices		GDP market price	es	Index of our	tput UK							Index of production	
NGDOM					Production industries ^a		Manufactu industries ^b		Service industries		Construction	on	OECD Countries	
	1995=100		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100 (Change o year (%)
904 935 936 937 937 938 939 939 930 931	97.2 100.0 102.6 106.2 109.3 111.7 115.1 117.9		ABMI 698.9 719.2 738.0 763.5 786.3 803.0 827.5 847.7	4.7 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.0 2.1 3.0 2.4	98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 106.0 103.6	5.4 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.7 -2.3	98.5 100.0 100.7 102.0 102.8 103.1 105.1 102.7	4.7 1.5 0.7 1.3 0.8 0.3 1.9	96.9 100.0 103.6 108.0 112.9 116.3 120.7 125.5	4.7 3.1 3.6 4.2 4.5 3.0 3.8 4.0	GDQB 100.0 100.0 103.0 106.1 107.0 108.0 110.0	3.8 0.0 2.7 2.9 1.2 0.7 1.8	100.0 103.1 108.5 R 110.9 R 114.4 120.8 R	3.1 F 5.2 2.2 F 3.2 F 5.6 F
00 Q4	116.3		209.0	2.7	106.2	1.0	106.1 R	1.8	122.6	3.9	109.2	-0.1	121.8 R	2.8 F
Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	117.1 117.7 118.2 118.5		210.5 211.6 212.5 213.0	3.0 2.7 2.2 1.9	105.6R 104.4 103.3R 101.1	1.0 R -1.7 -3.5 R -4.8	105.3 103.3 R 101.9 R 100.1	1.4 -1.4 -3.6 -5.7	124.1 125.2 125.9 127.0	4.5 4.2 3.7 3.6	111.2 113.0 114.2	-0.8 3.0 5.8	120.4 R 118.4 R 116.9 R	1.6 -2.1 -4.4
	Income		•		Prices			185				1	Inventories	
	Real house disposable		Gross trad profits of c	ing ompanies ^c	RPI	RPIX		Producer Pi	rice Index ^{b,d}	,e,f			Changes of year 1995 prices ⁹	n
	£billion							Materials an	d fuels	Input prices	Output prices	Home sales	prices	
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change year (%	on Change %) year (1995=100	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion	
4 5 6 7 8 9	OSXS 97.5 100.0 102.4 106.8 106.4 110.1 114.7	1.7 2.6 2.4 4.3 -0.4 3.5 4.2	CAED 117.5 125.2 133.5 145.7 151.0 154.1 156.2	17.3 6.6 6.7 9.1 3.6 2.1 1.4	CZBH 2.4 3.5 2.4 3.1 3.4 1.5 3.0 1.8	CDKG 2.3 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.3 2.1 2.1		PLKW 91.9 100.0 98.8 90.6 82.4 83.7 93.3 92.4	1. 8 -1. -8. -9 1 11 -1.	.8 9.5 .2 -4.3 .3 -6.4 .1 -4.2 .6 -3.1 .5 3.2	2.3 4.1 1.9 0.2 -0.1 -0.4 0.8 0.2	2.5 4.1 2.6 0.9 0.6 1.2 2.6 0.2	CAFU 4.8 4.9 1.8 3.4 5.0 2.9	3 3 3 3 2 0
0 Q4	117.2	3.7	39.4	0.6	3.1	2.1		96.7	9	.9 3.8	0.8	2.6	0.3	3
Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	119.8 119.7 119.8	6.9 4.5 4.4	38.0 38.3 38.3	-1.7 -0.2 -3.8	2.6 1.9 1.8 1.0	1.9 2.3 2.4 2.0		95.0 95.2 91.6 87.9	4 4 -3 -9	.4 -1.5	0.5 0.2 0.1 0.0	1.4 0.6 0.0 -1.0	1.0 0.0 0.3	1
	Expenditu		THE STATE OF				Fixed inve	estments				STOREST ST		
	Househol consump expenditu	tion ire	Retail sale	es volume	Retail sales	valued	All industries	sh	Manufacti industries		Service in	ndustries	General g	
	1995 price	es					1995 price	es	1995 price	es	AD B		1995 price	s
	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change (9
N. 4 185 186 187 180 183 183 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	ABJR 435.4 443.4 460.8 478.7 496.5 517.8 539.0	3.1 1.8 3.9 3.9 3.7 4.3 4.1	98.8 100.0 103.1 108.6 111.7 115.6 120.8 127.9	3.7 1.2 3.1 5.3 2.9 3.5 4.5 5.9	96.3 100.0 105.4 112.0 116.4 120.3 124.7 132.6	4.7 3.8 5.4 6.3 3.9 3.4 3.7 6.3	71.8 77.4 84.5 93.4 111.0 112.9 118.7	4.8 7.8 9.1 10.5 18.9 1.7 5.1	APIN 15.0 17.6 17.8 19.8 20.7 17.8 17.8	17.3 1.1 11.3 4.4 -14.1 0.1	APIT 56.8 59.8 66.7 73.5 90.3 95.1 100.9	5.3 11.5 10.3 22.8 5.3 6.1	NMRY 138.6 141.0 142.7 142.8 145.0 149.1 151.9	1.0 1.7 1.2 0.1 1.5 2.8 1.9
000 Q4	136.5	3.7	122.7	4.4	145.4	4.5	31.4	9.5	4.5	-1.2	26.9	11.5	38.0	1.1
01 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	137.6 139.1 140.6	3.3 3.7 4.0	124.7 126.8 128.7 130.4	4.7 6.1 6.2 6.3	119.8 127.4 128.2 155.0	4.8 7.1 6.7 6.6	29.7 30.5 30.0	6.7 3.9 -0.3	4.5 4.4 4.0	-1.8 3.1 -11.1	25.3 26.1 26.0	8.3 4.0 1.6	38.6 38.9 39.2	2.6 2.3 2.4
	Financialin	ndicators						Trade in go	ods				Balance o	fpaymer
	Effective ex	xchange	Base lending rate ^{d,k}	FTSE All-share		Money sup growth	oply M4	Export volu	ime	Import ve	olume		Trade in goods balance	Curren
	1990=100	Change on year (%)		(Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)		1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=10	0 Change o year (%)		£billion	10illid3
1994 1995 1996 1997	AJHX 89.2 84.8 86.3 100.6 103.9	0.3 -4.9 1.8 16.6 3.3	AMIH 5.46 6.70 5.96 6.56 7.24	HSEL 1,521 1,803 2,014 2,411 2,674	-9.6 18.5 11.7 19.7 10.9	EUAC 6.4 5.9 6.7 6.2 6.1	EUAD 5.1 7.3 9.9 11.2 9.8	91.3 100.0 107.6 116.7 118.2	9.9 9.5 7.6 8.5 1.3	BQKV 94.5 100.0 109.5 120.3 131.1	4.4 5.8 9.5 9.9 9.0		BOKI -11.1 -12.0 -13.7 -12.3 -21.8	+BC -6.8 -9.0 -8.7 -1.7

107.6

6.00

5.86 5.36 5.05 **4.23**

2,711 2,728 2,340 **2,524**

-8.0

-12.8 -10.0 -22.7 -15.4

6.3R

8.4 R

142.5

164.5

11.6

11.5

This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.
Full-time education.
Denominator=All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.

Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains.
Not seasonally adjusted.

Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

Changes in input and output prices are based on the underlying series (excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum) - CSDB series PLLA and PLLV respectively. Home sales are based on series PLLU.

Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.
Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.
Average of daily rates.
Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

Note: Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

JNIT	ED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excl	luding				
				Mortgage inte	erest PIX)	Mortgage inte	rest payments exes (RPIY)	Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months						
		CHAW	СΖВН	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
2001	Jan Feb Mar	171.1 172.0 172.2	2.7 2.7 2.3	168.1 169.0 169.6	1.8 1.9 1.9	160.2 161.1 162.1	1.5 1.6 1.8	161.1 162.0 162.7	1.3 1.4 1.4
	Apr May Jun	173.1 174.2 174.4	1.8 2.1 1.9	170.8 172.1 172.5	2.0 2.4 2.4	162.9 164.4 164.9	2.2 2.8 2.8	163.2 164.7 165.1	1.2 1.9 1.9
	Jul Aug Sep	173.3 174.0 174.6	1.6 2.1 1.7	171.4 172.0 172.8	22 2.6 2.3	163.9 164.6 165.4	2.6 3.1 2.8	163.6 164.1 164.9	1.5 2.0 1.7
	Oct Nov Dec	174.3 173.6 173.4	1.6 0.9 0.7	172.6 172.2 172.5	2.3 1.8 1.9	165.2 164.8 165.0	2.8 2.2 2.3	164.7 164.3 164.5	1.7 1.1 1.2
2002	Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0	164.2	1.9

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

UNITED KINGDOM	W.	Index	Percenta	age change over			Index Jan 1987	Percenta	ige change ov
		Jan 1987 =100	1 month	12 months			=100	1 month	12 months
ALLITEMS	CHAW	173.3	-0.1	1.3	Tobacco	CHBE	289.3	0.0	4.3
					Cigarettes	DOBN	295.5		5
Food and catering	CHBS	164.9	0.7	3.8	Tobacco	DOBO	232.0		5
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	219.2	0.5	2.8					
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	179.5	-0.3	0.6	Housing	CHBF	218.4	0.5	-1.1
Personal expenditure	CHBV	1323	-2.8	-0.5	Rent	DOBP	248.7		3
Travelandleisure	CHBW	171.7	0.6	0.8	Mortgageinterestpayments	DOBQ	189.1		-24
Traverunaicioure					Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	165.0		8
Consumer durables	CHBY	101.1	-4.7	-1.7	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	201.2		6
Consumer durables	OHD.				Waterandotherpayments	DOBS	268.9		4
Seasonalfood	CHBP	145.9	4.2	125	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	244.8		8
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	150.6	0.1	2.0	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	157.7		1
	CHAX	174.0	-0.2	1.1	Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	219.0		6
All items excluding seasonal food		177.6	-0.2	1.0	Dwellinginsulanceanagroundrent	DODV	210.0		
All items excluding food	CHAY	177.0	-0.2	1.0	= 1 10.14	CHBG	127.8	2.0	3.8
A- A-					Fuel and light			2.0	6
Otherindices					Coalandsolidfuels	DOBW	148.3		
All items excluding:					Electricity	DOBX	128.4		1
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	1724	-0.1	2.6	Gas	DOBY	125.1		9
Housing	CHAZ	164.2	-0.2	1.9	Oilandotherfuels	DOBZ	137.9		-14
Mortgage interest payments and									
indirecttaxes (RPIY)a	CBZW	165.0	0.0	3.0	Household goods	СНВН	139.9	-3.8	1.4
	ODL	.00.0	3.0			DOCA	146.3	3.0	3
Mortgage interest payments and	DQAD	171.2	-0.1	2.4	Furniture	DOCA	144.2		1
counciltax	DUAD	1/12	-0.1	24	Furnishings				2
Mortgage interest payments and	OLION	4700	-0.1	2.3	Electrical appliances	DOCC	88.7		0
depreciation	CHON	170.3	-0.1	2.3	Otherhouseholdequipment	DOCD	138.7		
					Householdconsumables	DOCE	1632		0
Food	CHBA	150.3	0.8	3.6	Petcare	DOCF	154.9		2
Bread	DOAA	142.0		3					
Cereals	DOAB	138.6		1	Householdservices	CHBI	163.1	0.4	3.8
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	163.2		3	Postage	DOCG	158.7		1
Beef	DOAD	133.7		1	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	90.0		0
Lamb	DOAE	163.8		8		DOCI	230.5		5
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	164.8		5	Domestic services		211.7		6
Pork	DOAG	139.8		1	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	211./		0
	DOAH	173.8		7					00
Bacon	DOAL	108.3		1	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	101.7	-5.2	-3.2
Poultry		141.2		5	Men's outerwear	DOCK	102.5		-3
Othermeat	DOAJ				Women's outerwear	DOCL	77.4		-6
Fish	DOAK	157.3		5	Children's outerwear	DOCM	101.3		-5
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	164.2		3	Otherclothing	DOCN	150.9		-2
Butter	DOAM	166.0		0	Footwear	DOCO	1112		0
Oil and fats	DOAN	132.1		-2	1 COLVICAI	5000			
Cheese	DOAO	166.4		5	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	193.5	0.1	3.0
Eggs	DOAP	150.9		-2		DOCP	127.9	0.1	3
Milk fresh	DOAQ	163.0		6	Personal articles				1
Milk products	DOAR	139.1		0	Chemists goods	DOCQ	192.3		
Tea	DOAS	162.0		5	Personal services	DOCR	291.5		6
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	116.1		1					CHARLES BE
	DOAU	185.5		-1	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	177.4	1.1	-1.3
Softdrinks		135.9		3	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	123.6		0
Sugarandpreserves	DOAV			2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	228.4		6
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	162.0			Petrolandoil	DOCU	206.2		-8
Potatoes	DOAX	156.8		1	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	269.4		2
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	153.8		6	VEHICLES LAN AH WILLISUI ALI ICE	D004	200.4		Water Barrey
Vegetables	DOAZ	141.3		19	E d ath automod as ata	CHRE	191.7	-0.1	2.0
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	135.1		26	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR		-0.1	3
Fruit	DOBB	1452		7	Rail fares	DOCW	217.5		
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	1422		8	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	215.5		3
Otherfoods	DOBD	153.6		1	Other travel costs	DOCY	164.6		1
Otherioous	DODD	130.0							
Ontoning	CHRC	2152	0.3	4.4	Leisure goods	CHBL	108.2	-0.6	-1.4
Catering	CHBC	216.2	0.3		Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	332	TO SERVICE	-11
Restaurantmeals	DOBE	211.3		4		DODA	107.3		4
Canteen meals	DOBF	255.2		7	Tapes and discs				-2
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	209.1		4	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	107.2		
					Booksandnewspapers	DODC	213.0		5
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	193.0	0.6	2.1	Gardeningproducts	DODD	148.8		-1
Beer	DOBH	208.4	IS DOOD TO A	2					
onsales	DOBI	218.1		3	Leisureservices	СНВМ	228.1	0.9	6.8
		160.5		-1	Television licences and rentals	DODE	147.9	7 6 25 60	16
offsales	DOBJ			2	Entertainment and other recreation	DODE	274.0		4
Wines and spirits	DOBK	172.1					152.7		7
onsales	DOBL	2062		3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ			4
offsales	DOBM	152.9		1	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	131.8		4

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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 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 han 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	Janua	ry 2002			fifths of the recorded			WIIICII at le	ast lour-
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 Best beef mince Topside	CZPI CZPH	557 507	411	230-630 549-849	Cheese, per kg Cheddartype	CZNW	190	520	339-679
Rump steak ^a Stewing steak	CZPF CZPE	594 518	864 490	729-1179 295-779	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	145	172	128-250
Lamb:home-killed, per kg					Size 4 (55-60g), perdozen	CZNU	162	148	115-230
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	543	906	598-1245	Milk				
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	387	351	276-435	Pasteurised, perpint ^b	CZNT	238	37	28-41
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg					Tea				
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	105	610	394-798	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	179	85	74-99
_eg (with bone)	CZOZ	126	473	348-531	Teabags, per 250g	CZNQ	233	149	115-189
Pock: home-killed, per kg					Coffee				
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	535	455	375-596	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	238	181	165-219
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	383	317	218-436	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	195	199	129-229
Bacon, per kg					Sugar				
Gammon ^a Back ^a	CZOU	575 654	580 685	440-728 463-1094	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	180	60	49-80
odck	DOIF	004	000	463-1094	Fresh vegetables				
Hain					Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	501	88	40-118
Ham (not shoulder),113g	CZOR	714	96	59-129	Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK CZNJ	482 639	93 145	63-159
Sausages, per kgc					Tomatoes, perkg ^c Cabbage, hearted, perkg ^c	CZNH	508	68	127-196 50-81
Pork	CZOQ	642	325	218-436	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	572	114	98-139
					Brussel sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF	496	93	87-132
Carned meats Corned beef, 340g	CZOO	190	97	79-125	Carrots, per kg ^c Onions, per kg ^c	CZNE	647 646	55 68	48-64 55-77
Someabcei, 040g	0200	190	31	75-125	Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC	628	265	238-340
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, pe		Ser Street Service			Cucumber, each	CZNB	562	101	88-115
Frozen Fresh or chilled	CZON	150 506	164 230	117-208 187-294	Lettuce - iceberg, each Broccoli, per kg	CZNA SDHY	605 462	92 195	78-105 188-234
restroi crimed	OZOWI	300	230	107-294	Drooden, per kg	ODITI	102	130	100-204
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg					Fresh fruit	07117			
Cod fillets Salmon fillets	CZOL	351 297	865 957	659-1097 716-1300	Apples, cooking, perkg ^c Apples, dessert, perkg ^c	CZMZ CZMY	573 597	117 118	96-132 97-139
Samoriniets	21 17	251	307	/10-1300	Pears, dessert, per kgc	CZMX	561	138	108-159
Bread					Oranges, each	CZMW	533	25	20-30
White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOH	209 165	53	29-85	Bananas, perkg ^c Grapes, perkg ^c	CZMV CZMU	616 552	107 267	86-119 198-397
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	178	75 57	59-92 35-69	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	361	70	50-81
brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	134	73	59-99	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	580	36	29-45
Flour					Items other than food				
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	209	62	40-82	Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	529	183	155-220
		PER LET TOTAL			Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	532	206	184-240
Butter Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	201	700	00.04	Whisky per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMR CZMP	532 700	150 417	125-185 365-454
imported, per250g	DOHX	231	78 89	69-91 78-99	Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	116	821	700-1080
		200	~	,005	Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMN	117	1053	870-1446
Margarine					Lead replacement petrol, per litred Ultra low sulphur diesel, per litred	CZMM CZML	486 526	77 75	75-80 73-77
Margarine/low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	231	80	34-109	Ultra low sulphur/unleaded	CZMK	526	70	69-71
Faroug	DOID	201	w	34-109	petrol, per litre				

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Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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 volume to the previously published measure), divide the given price by 8.812.

From February 2000, 4-star petrol and derv were replaced with lead replacement petrol and ultra low sulphur diesel respectively.

he 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 i.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.

General notes -retail prices

The RPI is now published in full in the ONS Focus on Consumer Definitions Price Indices.

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The elationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in Employment Gazette, p379, September 1986.

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

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

H. 14 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

INITED KINGDOM	ALL	Allitems	Allitems	Allitems	Allitems	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholi drink
anuary 13 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food ^a	except housing	except mortgage interest	industries ^b	durables	All	Seasonala	Non- seasonala	9E3 9h	TE ST
Valabto	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	СΖНВ	CZHC	CZHD
Veights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46 50	76 78
987 988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163 154	25 23	138 131	49	83
989	1,000	846	977	825	940 925	46	135 132	158	24	134	47	77
990	1,000	842 849	976 976	815 808	924		128	151	24	127	47	77
991	1,000 1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80
992	1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21 20	123 122	45 45	78 76
994	1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127 123	142 139	22	117	45	77
995	1,000	861	978 978	813 810	958 958		116	143	22	121	48	78
996	1,000	857 864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	80
997 998	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18 20	112 108	48 51	71 69
999	1,000	872	980	807	958		127 126	128 118	18	100	52	65
2000	1,000	882	982 982	805 795	960 954		125	116	18	98	53	68
2001	1,000	884							СНВР	СНВВ	СНВС	СНВ
Annualaverages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK	100.0	101.2	CHBA 101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101
987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9 106.6	100.9 106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106
988	106.9	107.3	107.0 115.5	105.8 111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112
989	115.2 126.1	116.1 127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123
990 991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1 147.9	139 148
992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7 111.4	130.6 134.0	155.6	154
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9 115.5	130.6 131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8 149.6	141.6 145.4	143.8 147.9		116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164
1995	149.1 152.7	151.4 154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169
1996 1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7 146.6	182.3 189.3	173 179
998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4 143.8	125.0 124.3	147.4	196.6	184
999	165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3 167.7	-	112.3 108.0	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.6	187
2000	170.3 173.3	175.1 178.0	171.4 174.3	161.3 163.7	171.3	-	105.0	148.1	137.8	149.7	211.8	191
2001					400.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0 103.3	100.0 103.2	100.0 103.7	100.0 102.8	100.0	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103
1988 Jan 12	103.3 111.0	103.4 111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109
1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0		116.0	121.2	116
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9 128.4		123.1 129.0	132.2 144.3	143
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2 112.8	128.8		131.7	151.7	151
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6 142.1	135.0 139.3	137.4 141.3		113.0	130.0		133.5	159.1	156
1994 Jan 18	141.3 146.0	143.5 148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161
1995 Jan 17 1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6		141.4	172.5 179.2	166
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0 141.8		144.7 145.5	185.8	176
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7 161.8		113.2 110.6	145.8		147.9	193.2	182
1999 Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2 167.8	156.8 159.1	165.2		106.3	142.9		146.7	200.1	185
2000 Jan 18	166.6 171.1	171.0 175.8	172.1	161.1	168.1	-	102.8	145.1		147.7	207.1	189
2001 Jan 16 2002 Jan 15	173.3	177.6	174.0	164.2	172.4	-	101.1	150.3	145.9	150.6	216.2	193
	100.0	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2		106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	185
2000 Jan 18 Feb 15	166.6 167.5	172.0	168.7	159.7	165.8	-	108.4	142.9		146.9	200.9	185
Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	160.5	166.4	-	109.6	142.0	117.6	146.6	201.3	186
	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5	-	110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	186
Apr11 May16	170.7	175.7	171.9	161.7	168.0	-	110.1	143.1		147.0	203.1	187
Jun 13	171.1	176.1	172.3	162.0	168.4	-	109.3	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.4	187
			171.5	101.0	167.7		104.5	144.6	130.1	147.1	204.1	18
Jul 18	170.5	175.2	171.5 171.7	161.2	167.6		105.6	143.4		147.0	204.6	18
Aug 15 Sep 12	170.5 171.7	175.4 176.8	171.7	162.2	168.9	-	108.0	143.6			205.3	18
3ep 12	1713						107.1	140.0	124.4	147.3	205.7	18
Oct 17	171.6	176.6	172.8	162.0	168.7	-	107.4 108.2	143.8 144.5			206.1	18
Nov 14	172.1 172.2	177.1 177.1	173.2 173.2	162.5 162.5	169.2 169.3		108.6	144.7			206.6	18
Dec 12	1/2.2	177.1	170.2	102.0	100.0					4477	007.1	18
2001 Jan 16	171.1	175.8	172.1	161.1	168.1		102.8	145.1		147.7 147.8	207.1 207.9	18
Feb 13	172.0	176.9	173.0	162.0	169.0	-	104.9 106.7	145.1 146.7			208.7	18
Mar 20	172.2	176.9	173.2	162.7	169.6		100.7	140.7				
Apr 10	173.1	177.9	174.1	163.2	170.8	-	105.7	147.1		149.1	209.8	19
May 15	174.2	178.6	174.8	164.7	172.1	-	106.4	150.7	7 151.6		210.9	19
Jun 12	174.4	178.7	174.9	165.1	172.5	-	106.3	151.5	5 153.8	150.4	211.9	19
	170.0	177.0	174.2	163.6	171.4	-	102.4	148.8	3 138.7	150.3	212.8	
Jul 17	173.3 174.0	177.9 178.7	174.2	164.1	171.4		103.8	148.5	5 135.6	150.6	213.3	19
Aug 14 Sep 18	174.6	179.4	175.6	164.9	172.8	-	105.6	148.2			213.9	19
00p 10							1010	1407	1200	150.5	214.7	19
Oct 16	174.3	179.0	175.2	164.7		-	104.6 105.2	148.6 148.3			215.1	19
Nov 13	173.6	178.3 177.9	174.6 174.3	164.3 164.5	172.2 172.5	-	106.1	149.			215.5	
Dec 11	173.4	177.9	174.3	104.5	172.0							
	173.3	177.6	174.0	164.2	172.4	-	101.1	150.3	3 145.9	150.6	216.2	19

For the February. March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

b The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989.

Note: 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.

General index of retail prices H.14

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Faresand other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	СZНН	CZHI	CZHJ	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ	Weig	hts
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988	
36	175 185	54 50	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989	
34 32	192	46	71 70	40 45	69	39 38	131 141	21 20	48	30 30	1990 1991	
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993	
35 34	158 187	45 45	76 77	47 47	58 54	37 39	142 125	20	48	71	1994	
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	19 17	46 45	66 65	1995 1996	
35 34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997	
34 31	197 193	36 34	72 74	54 57	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998	
30	195	32	72	56	55 58	40 43	139 146	21 21	47 46	61 66	1999 2000	
29	205	29	71	57	53	43	140	23	49	64	2001	
CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBQ	СНВК	CHBR	CHBL	СНВМ		alaverages
100.1 103.4	103.3 112.5	99.1 101.6	102.1 105.9	101.9 106.8	101.1 104.4	101.9 106.8	103.4 108.1	101.5 107.5	101.6 104.1	101.6 108.1	1987 1988	
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
129.9 144.2	160.8 159.6	125.1 127.8	122.5 126.5	129.5 137.0	118.5 118.8	133.4 142.2	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	138.7 144.7	143.9 151.4	120.8 122.5	150.0 156.7	1992 1993	
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994	
179.5 191.5	166.4 168.6	134.5 134.8	133.1 137.5	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995	
205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	141.7 144.3	119.7 120.6	164.1 170.0	157.0 165.3	164.1 169.6	123.6 123.9	173.8 182.3	1996 1997	
223.3	195.4	125.0	140.8	148.1	119.9	178.0	170.5	173.3	121.1	190.3	1998	
248.9	196.9	124.4	141.5	152.4	116.7	183.6	174.6	178.7	116.2	198.1	1999	
270.4 285.1	214.4 221.1	123.9 - 124.9	140.2 141.4	157.1 158.9	112.3 107.5	185.5 191.5	181.3 180.3	184.6 190.5	112.1 109.8	207.9 220.3	2000	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
105.6 108.3	124.6 145.8	104.2 110.6	107.5 112.0	110.3 116.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	110.8 114.2	118.6 127.2	115.0 122.8	117.5 130.8	110.1 114.9	119.6 130.7	1990 1991	Jan 16 Jan 15
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
150.0 166.5	151.6 150.2	127.1 125.4	125.8 126.1	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	142.4 141.9	116.2 117.1	149.5 154.9	147.5 150.9	154.0 157.5	122.3 121.2	160.1 165.0	1994 1995	Jan 18 Jan 17
188.1	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0	1996	Jan 16
200.1 218.9	172.1 187.3	133.2 125.5	135.6	142.7	116.3	166.7	162.9	166.6	123.7	177.8	1997	Jan 14
236.4	195.1	124.3	136.9 138.8	146.5 150.6	115.3 113.1	172.2 181.2	168.6 169.6	171.8 175.7	122.7 119.1	186.8 193.6	1998 1999	Jan 13
254.2	203.8	125.4	137.8	156.5	109.1	183.8	177.9	181.5	113.5	202.6	2000	Jan 19 Jan 18
277.3	220.8	123.1	138.0	157.1	105.1	187.9	179.7	188.0	109.7	213.5	2001	Jan 16
289.3	218.4	127.8	139.9	163.1	101.7	193.5	177.4	191.7	108.2	228.1	2002	Jan 15
254.2 256.7	203.8 205.5	125.4 125.4	137.8 138.9	156.5 156.5	109.1 112.8	183.8 184.0	177.9 177.9	181.5 181.8	113.5 113.5	202.6 203.3	2000	Jan 18 Feb 15
256.9	207.4	125.5	140.5	156.7	114.5	184.7	180.6	181.9	112.9	204.1		Mar 14
272.9 273.1	213.9 214.9	123.8 122.9	140.6 140.9	156.4 156.1	115.6 115.5	184.5 185.4	182.3 182.4	183.7	112.9	205.1		Apr11
273.6	216.1	122.4	140.5	156.4	114.8	184.8	184.4	184.4 185.1	113.0 112.2	206.1 207.3		May 16 Jun 13
273.7	216.9	122.5	138.3	157.2	106.7	185.1	184.1	185.3	111.2	208.1		Jul 18
275.3 277.1	217.7 218.6	122.5 124.1	139.0 141.1	156.4 158.3	108.5 112.5	185.9 186.2	181.2 182.1	186.5 186.3	111.6 111.3	209.0 211.7		Aug 15 Sep 12
277.3	219.1	124.6	139.8	158.3	112.4	186.8	180.4	186.1				
277.3 277.3	219.4 220.1	124.2 123.9	141.3	158.5	113.1	187.4	181.6	186.3	111.0 111.1	212.8 212.4		Oct 17 Nov 14
			143.6	157.8	112.2	187.4	180.9	186.3	110.7	212.6		Dec 12
277.3 280.1	220.8 221.6	123.1 123.2	138.0 139.5	157.1 157.0	105.1 108.3	187.9 189.1	179.7 180.3	188.0 188.3	109.7 110.4	213.5 214.5	2001	Jan 16 Feb 13
283.9	219.4	123.2	141.9	156.4	110.2	190.1	179.2	188.5	110.2	215.1		Mar 20
285.0	222.4	125.1	141.1	156.8	109.3	190.9	180.2	189.7	110.1	217.7		Apr 10
285.1 285.1	221.8 220.5	125.4 125.4	142.2 142.2	157.3 157.5	109.4 109.4	191.9 192.2	182.5 183.6	191.3 191.3	110.6 110.5	218.8 219.2		May 15 Jun 12
285.2	221.5	125.4	139.5	158.1	102.5	191.7	182.5	190.6	110.0	221.6		Jul 17
285.2 288.4	222.8 223.0	125.3 126.1	140.6 142.7	159.4 160.6	105.2 108.2	192.1 192.9	182.0 181.6	191.8 191.4	109.8	222.7		Aug 14
								191.4	109.5	223.7		Sep 18
288.6 288.7	221.8 220.1	125.7 125.5	141.2 142.7	161.8 162.1	107.6 107.8	192.9 193.2	180.2	191.3	108.9	225.2		Oct 16
289.2	217.3	125.3	145.5	162.4	107.3	193.4	176.5 175.5	191.8 191.9	108.8 108.9	225.5 226.1		Nov13 Dec11
289.3	218.4	127.8	139.9	163.1	101.7	193.5	177.4	191.7	108.2	228.1	2002	Jan 15

Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

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	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
		СΖВН	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
994	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
	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
1999		2.4	-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
2000	Jan 18				1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	22	1.0	3.6	-3.3	5.4
2001	Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5		-			1.4	3.8	-3.2	3.0	-1.3	2.0	-1.4	6.8
2002	Jan 15	1.3	3.6	4.4	2.1	4.3	-1.1	3.8	1.4	3.0	-3.2	3.0	-1.0	2.0	-1.4	0.0
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
	Feb15	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
	Apr11	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	lon 1C	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
2001	Jan 16		1.5	3.5	1.8	9.1	7.8	-1.8	0.1	0.3	-4.0	2.8	1.3	3.6	-2.7	5.5
	Feb 13 Mar 20	2.7 2.3	3.3	3.7	1.0	10.5	5.8	-1.8	1.0	-0.2	-3.8	2.9	-0.8	3.6	-2.4	5.4
	Apr10	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

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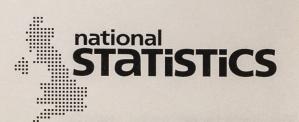


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March 2002

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

1996=1	00	European Union (15)	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	
		CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA	
nnual	averages					33.0	400.0	400.0	100.0	
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		100.0 101.7 103.0 104.3 106.4 109.0 P	100.0 101.8 103.4 104.8 105.6 106.9	100.0 101.2 102.0 102.5 104.5 106.9	100.0 101.5 102.4 103.6 106.4 109.0	100.0 101.9 103.3 105.4 108.3 110.7	100.0 101.2 102.6 103.9 107.0 109.8	100.0 101.3 102.0 102.5 104.4 106.3 P	100.0 101.5 102.1 102.8 104.9 107.4	
onthl	у								100.4	
999	Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	104.9 104.8	103.4 103.3	103.4	
	Jan Feb Mar	105.0 105.4 105.8	104.5 104.9 105.1	103.5 104.3 104.4	103.1 105.2 105.7	106.5 107.0 107.8	105.6 106.3	103.5 104.0	104.2 104.4	
	Apr May Jun	106.0 106.1 106.5	105.5 105.7 105.9	104.2 104.1 104.5	105.9 106.2 106.6	108.0 108.4 108.8	106.5 107.0 107.4	104.0 104.2 104.5	104.3 104.2 104.9	
	Jul Aug Sep	106.5 106.5 107.1	105.4 105.4 106.2	104.2 104.3 104.7	105.5 107.1 107.9	108.3 108.0 109.0	106.9 107.0 108.1	104.3 104.5 105.1	105.4 105.2 105.7	
	Oct Nov Dec	107.2 107.5 107.5	106.1 106.4 106.4	105.0 105.4 105.8	107.7 107.9 107.6	109.2 109.3 109.1	108.2 108.1 107.9	105.0 105.2 105.2	105.4 105.7 105.8	
2001	Jan Feb Mar	107.3 107.8 108.2	105.4 105.7 106.1	105.8 106.2 106.4	105.9 107.8 108.0	108.9 109.5 110.2	107.8 108.5 109.0	104.7 105.0 105.5	106.1 106.8 107.0	
	Apr May	108.8 109.4 109.5	106.7 107.5 107.7	106.9 107.1 107.2	109.0 109.5 109.8	110.8 111.4 111.2	109.5 110.5 110.6	106.1 106.8 106.8	107.3 107.9 108.1	
	Jul Aug	109.3 109.4 109.7	106.9 107.3 107.6	107.2 106.9 107.3	108.4 109.8 110.0	110.8 110.7 111.3	109.7 109.9 110.9	106.6 106.6 106.8	108.1 107.9 107.9	
	Sep Oct Nov	109.6 109.4 109.7 P	107.4 107.2 107.5	107.4 107.4 107.7	109.8 109.8 109.7	111.4 111.2 111.4	110.8 110.4 110.4	106.9 106.6 106.7 P	107.5 107.3 107.4	
	Dec stage change on		107.5	107.7	10011					
reroci	nage onange on	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ	
	laverages	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2 1.5	
1996 ^b 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		1.7 1.3 1.2 2.1 2.4P	1.8 1.6 1.3 0.8 1.2	1.2 0.8 0.5 2.0 2.3	1.5 0.9 1.1 2.7 2.4	1.9 1.3 2.1 2.7 2.3	1.4 1.3 1.6 3.0 2.7	1.3 0.7 0.6 1.8 1.8 P	1.5 0.6 0.6 2.1 2.4	A.
Month	ly								4.4	
1999	Dec	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.4	
2000	Jan Feb Mar	1.8 1.9 1.9	0.8 1.0 0.7	1.4 2.0 2.0	0.3 2.1 2.5	2.8 2.8 3.0	2.3 2.7 3.2	1.5 1.7	2.1	
	Apr May Jun	1.7 1.7 2.1	0.6 0.5 0.8	1.8 1.6 2.4	2.3 2.4 3.0	2.9 2.8 2.9	2.5 2.7 3.1	1.4 1.6 1.9	1.6 1.5 2.0	
	Jul Aug Sep	2.1 2.0 2.5	1.0 0.6 1.0	2.0 1.9 2.3	1.7 3.5 3.9	2.8 2.2 2.7	2.9 2.9 3.4	2.0 2.0 2.3	2.0 1.8 2.6	
	Oct Nov Dec	2.4 2.6 2.3	1.0 1.0 0.9	2.2 2.3 1.8	3.7 3.7 3.0	2.8 2.7 2.3	3.4 3.3 2.9	2.1 2.2 1.7	2.4 2.6 2.3	
2001	Jan Feb Mar	2.2 2.3 2.3	0.9 0.8 1.0	2.2 1.8 1.9	2.7 2.5 2.2	2.3 2.3 2.2	2.9 2.7 2.5	1.4 1.4 1.4	2.2 2.5 2.5	
	Apr May Jun	2.6 3.1 2.8	1.1 1.7 1.7	2.6 2.9 2.6	2.9 3.1 3.0	2.6 2.8 2.2	2.8 3.3 3.0	2.0 2.5 2.2	2.9 3.6 3.1	
	Jul Aug Sep	2.6 2.6 2.4	1.4 1.8 1.3	2.9 2.5 2.5	2.7 2.5 1.9	2.3 2.5 2.1	2.6 2.7 2.6	2.2 2.0 1.6	2.6 2.6 2.1	
	Oct Nov	2.2 1.8 2.0 P	1.2 0.8	2.3 1.9	1.9 1.8	2.0 1.7	2.4 2.1 2.3	1.8 1.3 1.4P	2.0 1.5 1.5	

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. Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated. Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.

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

1000-4	Sweden	Spain	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Italy	Irish Republic ^c	reece
1996=1	CLNI	CLNH	CLNG	CLNF	CLNE	CLND	CLNC	CLNB
Annual averag 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	100.0 101.9 102.9 103.4 104.8 107.6	100.0 101.9 103.7 106.0 109.7 113.7	100.0 101.9 104.2 106.4 109.4 114.2	100.0 101.9 103.7 105.8 108.2 113.8 P	100.0 101.4 102.4 103.4 107.3 109.9 P	100.0 101.9 103.9 105.7 108.4 111.3	100.0 101.2 103.4 106.0 111.5 116.0	100.0 105.4 110.2 112.8 115.8 120.1
Monthly			107.5	100.4	104.0	106.7	108.5	114.7
1999 Dec	104.1	107.3 107.7	107.5 107.3	106.1 105.8	104.9	106.7	108.2	113.2
2000 Jan Feb Mar	104.0 104.6	107.9 108.4	107.0 107.2	106.4 107.6	105.4 105.9	107.3 107.7	109.1 109.8	112.7 115.6
Apr	104.4	108.8	108.4	108.0	106.6	107.7	110.5	116.3
May	105.0	109.0	109.1	108.3	106.6	108.1	111.3	116.6
Jun	105.0	109.3	109.7	108.3	108.1	108.4	111.9	115.9
Jul	104.4	110.0	110.2	108.0	107.0	108.6	111.9	113.9
Aug	104.5	110.4	110.3	108.4	107.7	108.6	112.5	114.1
Sep	105.4	110.8	110.2	109.4	108.5	108.9	112.8	116.5
Oct	105.6	111.0	110.5	109.8	108.9	109.2	113.4	117.8
Nov	105.7	111.3	111.2	109.7	109.2	109.6	113.6	118.3
Dec	105.5	111.6	111.6	109.2	109.4	109.7	113.5	118.9
2001 Jan	105.2	111.8	112.0	110.7	107.3	109.8	112.4	116.8
Feb	105.6	112.2	112.2	111.7	108.5	110.2	113.4	116.6
Mar	106.4	112.7	112.7	113.0	109.1	110.5	114.3	119.3
Apr	107.5	113.2	113.4	113.9	109.5	110.9	115.2	120.6
May	108.3	113.6	114.4	114.2	110.7	111.2	115.9	121.2
Jun	108.1	113.9	114.7	113.8	111.0	111.5	116.7	121.1
Jul	107.4	114.2	114.9	113.7	109.6	111.6	116.4	118.7
Aug	107.6	114.6	114.7	114.0	110.4	111.6	116.7	118.7
Sep	108.9	114.6	114.7	115.2	110.6	111.7	117.1	121.2
Oct	108.7	114.5	115.1	115.3	110.7	111.9	117.7	121.6
Nov	108.8	114.4	115.5	115.0	110.7	112.1	117.5	121.7
Dec	108.9	114.8	116.0	114.8 P	110.4 P	112.2	118.5	1 23.1
Percentage change on a year earlier	CLOA	CLNZ	CLNY	CLNW	CLNV	CLNU	CLNT	CLNR
Annualaverages	CLOA	CLNZ	CLIVI					
1996 ^b	0.8	3.6	2.9	1.4	1.2	4.0	2.2	7.9
1997	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.2	5.4
1998	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0	2.0	2.1	4.5
1998	0.6	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.5	2.1
2000	1.3	3.5	2.8	2.3	3.8	2.6	5.3	2.9
2001	2.7	3.7	4.4	5.1 P	2.4 P	2.7	4.0	3.7
Monthly	10	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.1	3.9	2.3
. 1999 Dec 2000 Jan Feb	1.0 1.4 1.4	2.8 2.9 3.0 3.0	1.9 1.6 1.4	1.6 1.5 1.6	3.5 2.6 3.0	2.2 2.4 2.6	4.4 4.6 5.0	2.4 2.6 2.8
Mar	1.0	3.0	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.4	5.0	2.1
Apr	1.3	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.5	5.1	2.6
May	1.4	3.5	2.8	2.5	4.4	2.7	5.4	2.2
Jun	1.3	3.7	3.3	2.8	4.7	2.6	5.9	2.6
Jul	1.4	3.6	3.6	2.5	3.7	2.6	5.7	2.9
Aug	1.3	3.7	3.6	2.9	4.2	2.6	5.5	3.0
Sep	1.3	4.0	3.7	3.2	4.3	2.7	6.0	3.8
Oct	1.8	4.1	3.6	2.9	4.5	2.9	6.0	4.0
Nov	1.3	4.0	3.8	2.9	4.3	2.8	4.6	3.7
Dec	1.6	3.8	4.4	4.5	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.2
2001 Jan	1.5	4.0	4.9	4.9	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.5
Feb	1.7	4.0	5.1	5.0	3.0	2.6	4.1	3.2
Mar	3.0	4.0	4.6	5.5	2.7	3.0	4.3	3.7
Apr	3.1	4.2	4.9	5.4	3.8	2.9	4.1	3.9
May	3.0	4.2	4.6	5.1	2.7	2.9	4.3	4.5
Jun Jul Aug Sep	2.9 3.0 3.3	3.8 3.8 3.4	4.3 4.0 4.1	5.3 5.2 5.3	2.4 2.5 1.9	2.8 2.8 2.6	4.0 3.7 3.8	4.2 4.0 4.0
Sep Oct Nov Dec	2.9 2.9 3.2	3.2 2.8 2.9	4.2 4.1 3.9	5.0 4.8 5.1 P	1.7 1.4 0.9 P	2.5 2.3 2.3	3.8 3.4 4.4	3.2 2.9 3.5

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.

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:		Skill need shortage
Earnings Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002	Small firn
Basic wage rates and hours for man collective agreement		Trade uni
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of worked for groups of workers (males a tries, occupations, regions, agreements, age, part-time and full-time); distributio position of earnings; hours worked	and females, indus- pension categories,	Training (Work-Ba Modern
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly	and hourly earnings;	Job-rela
distribution; men and women, occupation low-paid workers	020 7533 6094	Travel-to Compo
International comparisons of earnings and	d labour costs 01633 819002	Unemplo ILO une
Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094	
Employment Annual Employment Statistics Annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792733 01928 792733	Vacancie Notified
annual.employment. Workforce jobs series – short-term estima Total workforce hours worked per week	otes 01633 812079 01633 812766	Youth Co
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-tim temporary work; second jobs; occupatio ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; and actual for groups of workers)	ns; men and women;	Sources of Reconcilia
General ONS enquiries	0845 601 3034	Low pay
Labour disputes	01928 792825	
Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094	FOR DE
New Deal (ES)	0114 259 6425	Labour M
Producer Price Index	01633 812106 ppi@ons.gov.uk	Recorded
Productivity and unit wage costs	01633 812766	activity, earnings,
Qualifications (DfES)	0114 259 3787	Skills and
Redundancy statistics	020 7533 6094	RPI data
Retail Prices Index Ansafone service Enquiries	020 7533 5866 020 7533 5874	available

Skill needs surveys and research into skill	
shortages (DfES)	0114 259 4

0114 259 7538 ms (DTI) maggie.o'neill@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.u

020 7215 5780 nions (DTI)

(DfES)

Based Learning for Adults, Foundation and Advanced Apprenticeships and Other Training for Young People 0114 259 3327

0114 259 3489 lated training

o-Work Areas

020 7533 6114 osition and review of

ovment

nemployment (LFS) and claimant count

020 7533 6094

ed to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies

020 7533 60

0114 259 42 8 ohort Study (DfES)

Sources of labour market statistics	020 7533 6094
Reconciliation of different sources of labor	ur market data
	020 7533 6 78
Subnational labour markets	020 7533 6130
Low pay estimates	020 7533 6137

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	020 7533 609
	labour.market@ons.gov

ed announcement of headline statistics on economic inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies 020 7533 6176 productivity and unit wage costs 0114 259 4075 d Enterprise Network

can be found in Focus on Consumer Price Indices 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

020 7533 5675

National Statistics DataBank service.

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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- 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
- Labour disputes in 2001
- Trade union membership 2000-01
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