

June | 2002 **Vol 110 | No 6** ISSN 1361-4819

Labour Market Trends

Patterns of economic inactivity among older men

Teleworking in the UK

Who trains? Employers' commitment to workforce development To keep up-to-date with what's happening in the labour market, why not take out a subscription?

I would like to subscribe to	o Labour Market Trends starting with	(month of
issue) at a rate of £95 (£12	22 overseas)	
☐ I would like to subscribe to	o Labour Market Trends and the LFS Quarterly Supple	ement starting
with	(month of issue) at the special package rate of 9	£120 (£154 oversea
Delivery name and address (p	please print)	
	postcode	
My name and address (if diffe	erent from above)	
My name and address (if diffe	erent from above)	
My name and address (if diffe	erent from above)	
My name and address (if diffe		
My name and address (if diffe	erent from above) postcode	
	postcode	
enclose a postal order/chec	postcode que (made payable to The Stationery Office) for	
	postcode que (made payable to The Stationery Office) for	
enclose a postal order/chec	postcode que (made payable to The Stationery Office) for	

national STATISTICS

contents

June 2002

Volume 110 Number 6 Pages 277 - 324

labour Market I CONS

Employment GAZETTE

News

Labour Market Update

283 Labour Market Assessment

287 News and research

Items on: labour disputes; low pay estimates; New Earnings Survey quarterly projections; Work Based Learning for Adults; New Deal statistics; managers' pay in Great Britain; working in Britain in 2000; and the ageing population.

291 Parliamentary Questions

293 Labour market statistics quarterly update

Spotlight

295 Labour Market Spotlight

This month's topics include: holiday entitlement; job-related training; ethnic groups by economic activity; people with disabilities and the labour market; homeworkers; and labour market indicators by qualification level.

National Statistics feature

301 Patterns of economic inactivity among older men

Second article in the series on economic inactivity.

Catherine Barham, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Special features

311 Teleworking in the UK

Trends and characteristics of teleworking in the UK, along with comparisons with other western countries.

Ulrike Hotopp, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

Who trains? Employers' commitment to workforce development

Examining volume, type and pattern of training provided by employers.

Anthony Clarke, Adult Learning and Skills Division, Department of Education and Skills

Labour market data

S1-92 The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, earnings, New Deal, vacancies and labour disputes plus statistical enquiry points.

Next issue: 4 July 2002



ISBN 0 11 621512-7 ISSN 1361-4819



National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they n customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. Not all of the statis reported on in this publication are within the scope of National Statistics. In particular information reported under the headings 'Special feature' and 'Research brief' falls wholk largely outside the scope of National Statistics.

The inclusion of reports on studies by non-governmental bodies does not imply any endorsement by ONS or any other government department of the views or opinions express nor of the methodology used.

Editorial office

For editorial queries please contact:

Room B2/08. Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 200

Telephone: 020 7533 6126 Fax: 020 7533 6186

e-mail: labour.market.trends@ons.gov.uk

Frances Sly

Neil Mackinnon

Funmi Mashigo

Managing editor: Editor:

Assistant editor: Christine Lillistone Labour Market

Undate: Labour Market

Shahanaz Gani Spotlight:

Labour Market Data:

Sue Lower Zeta Image to Design: Print Ltd Geoff Francis

© Crown copyright 2002

Published with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO).

Applications for reproduction should be submitted to HMSO under HMSO's Class Licence:

www.clickanduse.hmso.gov.uk.

Alternatively applications can be made in writing to:

HMSO Licensing Division, St Clement's House. 2-16 Colegate, Norwich NR3 IBQ.

Statistical enquiries

For general enquiries about Nation Statistics, please contact the Nation Statistics public enquiry service on 0845 601 3034

Fax: 01633 652747

minicom 01633 812399

e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk, or by post to:

National Statistics Customer Enquiry Centre, Room 1.015,

Government Buildings, Cardiff Road,

Newport, South Wales, NPI0 8XG

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

A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available on 020 7533 6176.

The ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline is on 020 7533 6094, e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Fax: 020 7533 6183

A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS92.

Subscriptions

Single issue £9.50 Annual subscription (UK) £95.00 Annual subscription (overseas) £122.00

To subscribe, contact The Stationery Office (see details on back cover).

Labour Market Trends is available on the National Statistics website at: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p550.asp.

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 23 May 2002

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for

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

Headlines

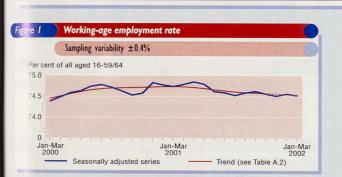
- Rise in employment as indicated by January-March 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- ILO unemployment rate down in January-March 2002 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in April 2002.
- Board on ILO definitions, the level of employment rose while unemployment fell. The working-age employment rate changed very little while the unemployment rate decreased. The number
- eople claiming unemployment-related benefits increased. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate rose.
- working-age employment rate for January to March 2002 was 74.5 per cent, with little change over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 25,000 over the quarter. unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.1 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition fell by 19,000 over
- claimant count rose by 5,400 in April 2002. The average rise has been 900 over the past three months and the average fall has been 400 over the past six months.
- headline rate of growth of average earnings in March 2002 was 2.9 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the February 2002 figure of 2.5 per cent, which was revised from the isional figure of 1.9 per cent due to misreporting of bonuses data. Growth rates excluding bonuses are not affected.

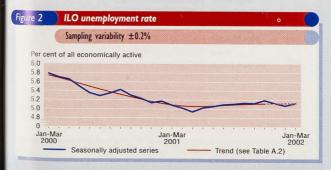
New this month

January-March 2002: Latest LFS 3-month average results, earnings;

2002 data: Claimant count;

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







- Employment rate was 74.5 per cent among people of working age in the January-March 2002 period, unchanged from October-December 2001 and down 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ILO unemployment rate was 5.1 per cent in the January-March 2002 period, down 0.1 percentage point from October-December 2001 and unchanged on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment was 28.42 million in January-March 2002, up 172,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Revised workforce jobs rose by 55,000 over the year to 29.47 million in December 2001; this comprised a fall of 140,000 male jobs and a rise of 195,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- ILO unemployment level was 1.54 million in January-March 2002. This is 24,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A. I):
- O Claimant count up 5,400 on the month to April 2002 to 953,000. Claimant count rate in April 2002 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from the March 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- Economic activity rate was 78.6 per cent among people of working age in January-March 2002, down 0.1 percentage point from October-December 2001 and down 0.2 percentage points from January-March 2001 (Table A.1).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.4 per cent among people of working age in the January-March 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from October-December 2001 and up 0.2 percentage points from January-March 2001 (Table A.1).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 2.9 per cent in March 2002, down 1.9 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.4 percentage points from the February 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, pS 14).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment down 35,000 since October-December 2001 to 15.63 million in January-March 2002, and women up 60,000 in the same period to 12.79 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 21,000 since October-December 2001 to 21.37 million in January-March 2002. People in part-time employment up 3 000 over the same period to 7.05 million (Table B.1)
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 170,000 in the three months to March 2002 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.72 million (Table B. 12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 927.8 million during January-March 2002, up 1.0 million from January-March 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.6 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.5 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B 21)

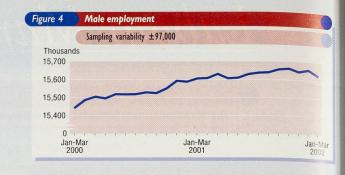
UNEMPLOYMENT

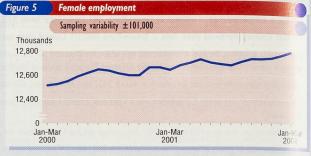
- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 9,000 over the year to stand at 226,000 in January-March 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 48,000 over the year to stand at 350,000 in lanuary-March 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 rose 20,000 over the year to stand at 418,000 in January-March 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions up in most regions over the year except for the North East, Northern Ireland, the South West, Wales and Yorkshire and the Humber. The highest rate was in the North East at 7.3 per cent while lowest rates were in the South East and South West regions at 3.5 per cent (Figure 7, Table A. 11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 37,900 over the year to stand at 161,300 in April 2002 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 244,400 in April 2002, a rise of 2,600 since April 2001 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,000 in April 2002, a rise of 700 since April 2001
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted)

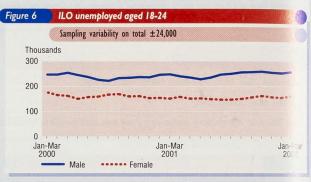
	April 2002	Change on year
18-24, over six months	44,094	+3,317
25 and over, 18 months to two years	30,698	-5,652
25 and over, more than two years	64,392	-32,291
Total	139,184	-34,626

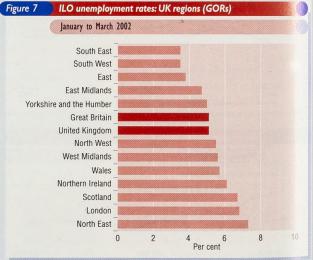
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

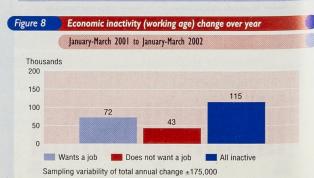
- Number of economically active people was 29.96 million in January-March 2002. Of this total, 16.58 million were men and 13.38 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was up 48,000 over the quarter to 7.89 million in January-March 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 115,000. The number not wanting a job was up 43,000 over the year to 5.57 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 72,000 over the year to 2.32 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that of the 278,000 increase in the population in the year to January-March 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 172,000, an increase in the ILO unemployed of 24,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 82,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.0 per cent in January-March 2002, down 0.2 percentage points from October-December 2001, while the rate for women was 72.7 per cent for the same period, unchanged from the October-December 2001 period (Table D.1).

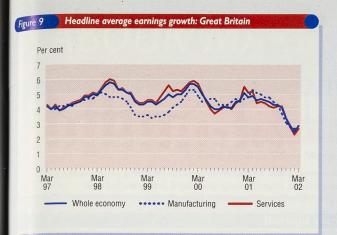


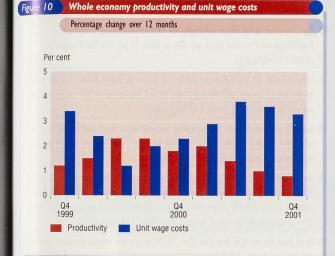


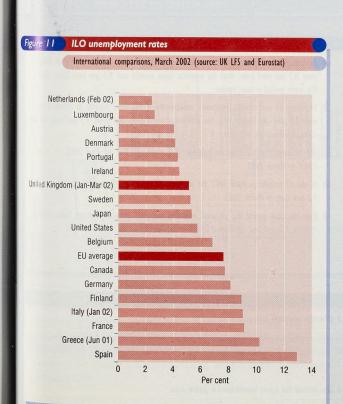












REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 214,000 people made redundant in December 2001 to February 2002 This compares with 168,000 in the same period a year ago (Table C.41, May 2002).
- Results for December 2001 to February 2002 show that 11 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, 40 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, May 2002).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to March 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 2.9 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the February 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to March 2002 was 3.1 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the February 2002 rate (Table F.1)
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for March 2002 was 2.9 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the February 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase for March 2002 was 2.1 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the February 2002 rate
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase for March 2002 was 2.7 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the February 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E. I).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for March 2002 was 4.5 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the February 2002 rate. This is up 0.8 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for March 2002 was 2.6 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the February 2002 rate. This is down 2.6 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 6.5 per cent lower in the three months ending March 2002, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 1.9 per cent lower in the three months ending March 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 4.9 per cent higher in the three months ending March 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.8 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.3 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

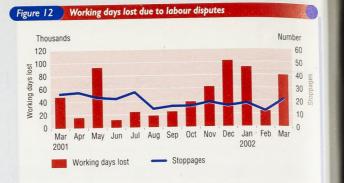
- UK ILO unemployment rate in January-March 2002 was 5.1 per cent. below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in March 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.3 per cent in January-March 2002 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In the 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.2 per cent over the 12 months to April 2002, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by

VACANCIES

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

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to March 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 584,000 from 165 stoppages. Some 51 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 17 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost in March 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 79,600 from 21 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G.12).



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- As at 23 December 2001, 44 per cent of people in work-based learning for young people were participating in Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, 40 per cent in Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and 16 per cent in Other Training. The number participating in Foundation Modern Apprenticeships was 107,600 this being the highest total for Foundation Modern Apprenticeships to date (Table F.1, May 2002).
- 53,300 young people started work-based learning between October 2001 and December 2001. Slightly over half were on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships. The rest comprise of 15,000 on Advanced Modern Apprenticeships and 11,300 on Other Training (Table F.2, May 2002).
- In the last 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, May 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 2000-2001. The qualification rate for Other Training is falling. It was 40 per cent from 1997-99, 38 per cent in 1999-2000 and 33 per cent in 2000-2001. This is likely to be because more able young people, who would have taken Other Training a year or two ago, are now starting Foundation Modern Apprenticeships instead (Table F.5, May 2002).

- For the year ending June 2001, the proportion of those completing work-based learning who were in a job, full-time education or government-supported training stood at 94 per cent for Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, 89 per cent for Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and 74 per cent for Other Training (Table F.6, May 2002).
- The proportion of individuals completing the Other Training programme in England remained constant at 55 per cent, of which 73 per cent found employment
- Some 753,600 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal in Great Brit. by the end of January 2002. Of these 669,700 had left, leaving 83,900 participants the end of January 2002 (Table F.11, May 2002)
- 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 for unknown reasons (Table F.14, May 2002).
- By the end of January 2002, 353,400 people aged 25 or more had started New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed in Great Britain (Pre-Apr 2001). A further 100,500 people had started on the post-April re-engineered New De 25+ programme by the end of January 2002 (Table F.16, May 2002).
- In all from the pre-April New Deal 25+, 73,130 people had entered sustained jobs Great Britain by the end of January 2002; of which 60,700 were unsubsidised jobs 12,300 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table F.19, May 2002).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices in the first quarter of 2002 grew by 0.1 per cent, up from no growth in the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 2001, GDP has grown by 1.0 per cent.
- In April 2002, the seasonally adjusted estimate of retail sales volume was 134.6. This was 1.7 per cent above the March figure of 132.3 and 6.9 per cent higher than in April 2001
- In the three months to March 2002, manufacturing output fell by 1.5 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 6.5 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- Business investment was 0.3 per cent lower in the fourth quarter of 2001 than in the previous quarter and 7.4 per cent lower than the fourth quarter of 2000.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to March 2002 was in deficit by £8.2 billion, down from a deficit of £8.4 billion in the previous three months but up from a deficit of £7.7 billion a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to March 2002 were 0.9 per cent lower than the previous three months and 8.5 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to March 200 were 2.6 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 3.5 per cent on 1 same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 175.7 for April 2002, up from 174.5 in March 2002.
- In the 12 months to April 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.5 per cent, up from 1.3 per cent in March 2002.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPD) rose by 2.3 per cent, up from 2.2 in February 2002.

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

Next month

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

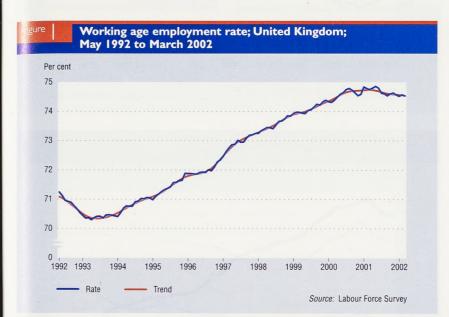
lune 2002

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

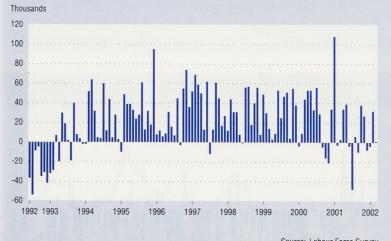
15 May 2002

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.



Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; June 1992 to March 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

Overlapping change

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

Summary

The latest set of labour market data do little to change the picture of recent months. Both employment and unemployment rates are flat and consistent with the flat output growth shown in gross domestic product (GDP) data. Looking at the wider economic picture, there continue to be reports of a possible pick-up in output growth coming from some commentators outside ONS. There are also tentative signs which, taken alongside the external indicators' message on the more general economic situation, could be seen as suggesting that total hours worked, and hence economic activity, are starting to pick up marginally. However, the movements are small and need to be treated with caution. Moreover, at this stage there is little sign of this pick-up feeding into employment or unemployment. There are signs of a recovery in the most recent earnings data, both in the headline figures and the underlying excluding bonuses series, but on the whole the labour market continues to look largely flat.

Employment

Despite the slow-down in GDP through 2001, employment continued to grow steadily through the first half of last year, and the number of people in employment has continued to increase since. However, the rate of increase has been slower since the middle of 2001 and has been no more than in line with population growth. As a result, employment rates have been flat since May-July 2001. The latest figures for January to March show the working-age employment rate unchanged on the guarter, while the level was up 29,000. The employment rate for all aged 16-plus was unchanged, with the level rising 25,000. Overall, the trend in employment continues to look broadly flat (see Figure 1). One interesting feature within this has been the different patterns for men and women: all the increase of late has come in female employment (up 25,000 on the quarter

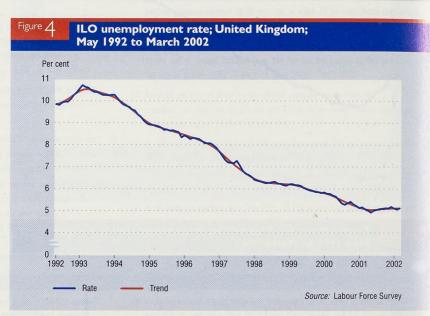
and 172,000 on the year); by comparison, male employment is up 22,000 on the year but has actually fallen by 35,000 over the latest quarter. This seems to be driven by the industrial differences, with male employment being more affected by the decline in manufacturing and female employment benefiting more from growth in public administration, education and health.

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 on previous page) for employment reveal the more uncertain nature of recent movements, following the consistent growth of the 1990s (see Figure 2). The overlapping changes have been volatile with months of growth of up to 38,000 followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows an increase of just 1,000 between December-February and January-March. On the whole, the recent fluctuations are consistent with, and continue to support, the view that employment is essentially flat. This is also reflected in the latest workforce jobs data, which were largely unchanged between September and December 2001, rising just 4,000 on the quarter.

Reports from bodies outside ONS remain mixed. For example, although official ONS manufacturing data remain in decline, the Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS) report on manufacturing is more optimistic. The April report recorded its third consecutive month of net output growth, having previously been in decline since February 2001. However, manufacturing employment continues to fall. Similarly, CIPS also reported services output strengthening at an accelerating rate, though again, according to CIPS, firms are maintaining margins by cutting employment and looking for productivity improvements. Meanwhile, the latest CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey for the four months to April reported a similarly mixed picture, with manufacturing business confidence rising for the first time in over two years. However, as with CIPS, this optimism has not fed into employment, where the CBI reports manufacturing employment continuing to fall.

Alongside the employment picture, although LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level, looking at the trend, actual growth has again flattened off. Since







the turn of last year, growth has slowed and the level now appears to have been declining gradually since peaking at 930.6 million hours per week in March-May 2001. The level reached 923.8 million in October-December 2001, the lowest since September-November 2000. There are ions of some recovery over the latest three months, but, given the small magnitude of the movements, it is still a little early to read too much into that (see Figure 3).

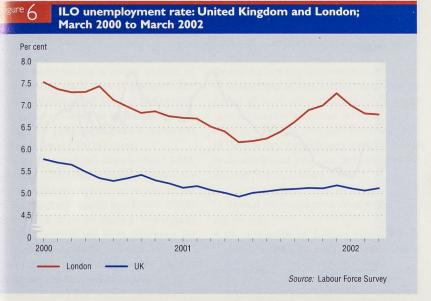
nemployment

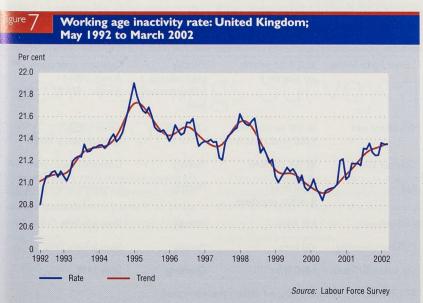
milarly to the employment data, the est ILO unemployment numbers ntinue to show a flat picture. Overall, the memployment rate has been on a steady wnward trend since 1993. However, it s levelled out recently. The unemployment rate at 5.1 per cent is down 0.1 percentage point on the quarter (see Figure 4). The latest figure for the level of unemployment was down marginally, falling 19,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.538 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 18,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the December-February and January-March quarters (see Figure 5). This increase follows two consecutive decreases, and, as with the employment changes, suggests a degree of uncertainty. Overall, the movements in the overlapping changes continue to look like fluctuations around a broadly flat trend.

Alongside the quarterly fall in ILO unemployment, the claimant count rose by 5,400 in the latest month (April). This is the second consecutive monthly increase following a revision to March's data. The rate was 3.2 per cent, unchanged on the month, and overall the count continues to look basically flat. Both inflows and outflows to the claimant count increased on the month with inflows rising to 237,100, the highest inflow level since August 2000; meanwhile outflows rose to 230,500, the highest level since June 2001. This follows a period of eight months or so when the flows have appeared flat. However, it is only one month's data and could be erratic.

Interestingly, London seems to have been particularly affected by recent movements in the labour market. Towards the end of last year, while the national picture appeared to be flat, unemployment in London was on the rise. In recent months, however, there have been falls in unemployment in London and these have continued into January-March 2002. In fact, looking at the ILO measure, unemployment increased nationally by 85,000 between March-May and October-December 2001; of this, 46,000 came in London. Since then, UK unemployment has fallen by 19,000, while unemployment in London has fallen by 21,000. This may represent special factors, such as London's particular exposure to changes in the US economy, and its slowdown in 2001 (see Figure 6).





Economic inactivity

Looking at inactivity, the rate picked up marginally in the last quarter of 2000, and continued to edge up through the first three quarters of 2001. Following a marginal decline in the three months to December, the rate has risen back to 21.4 per cent, and inactivity appears to be on an upward trend (see Figure 7). Looking at the levels, total working-age inactivity has risen from a low of 7.609 million in March-May 2000 to 7.892 million in January-March 2002, the highest level since the quarterly series began in 1992. Male economic inactivity has been on an upward trend for some time and represents 192,000 of the increase; however, the increase is not just a male phenomenon: female inactivity, which has generally been on a downward path over the past 10 years, has risen 92,000 (see Figure 8).

Looking at the reasons for inactivity, the numbers of inactive people not wanting a job has risen by 293,000 since March-May 2000, while the numbers of inactive people wanting a job has fallen by 10,000. However, the latter have actually been increasing of late, with the numbers of inactive wanting a job rising 118,000 since

April-June 2001, possibly reflecting the more general slowing of the labour market. Among those inactive wanting a job, the main growth area of late has been the longterm sick. The number of inactive longterm sick is up 21,000 on the quarter; at 786,000, the level is at its highest since the quarterly series began.

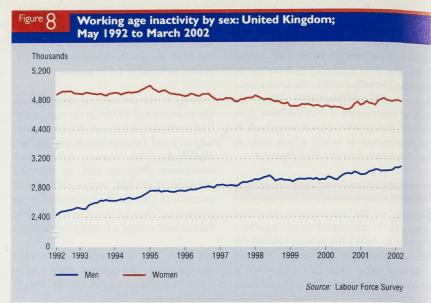
Redundancies

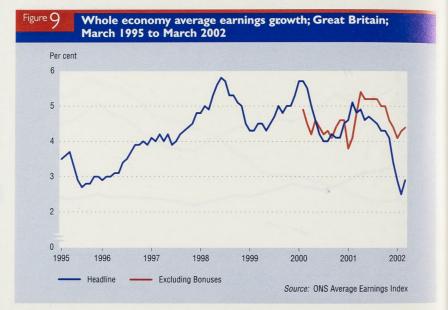
The last set of LFS redundancy data showed a small increase on the quarter (winter 2001/2); this was the sixth consecutive quarterly rise. Redundancies were up 27 per cent on the year and the current figure is the highest since spring 1992. The rise accords with press coverage of redundancies, and the general trend in the level of redundancies, which has been upward since summer 2000. Most redundancies were in the service sector, although manufacturing continues to have the highest redundancy rate (that is, ratio of redundancies in one quarter to employees in the previous quarter).

Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was 2.9 per cent in the three months to March - up from 2.5 per cent. The main story within the data centres on bonuses. Recent data have shown a sharp slow-down in private sector services earnings growth, largely driven by lower bonuses being paid in the financial sector in December 2001 and January 2002 compared with December 2000 and January 2001. This subdued growth has continued into March 2002, although there are some signs of recovery as the bonus season draws to an end. As a result, private sector services headline growth remains comparatively weak, but rose from 1.6 per cent to 2.1 per cent, and the 12month growth rate was up to 2.5 per cent.

However, the recent earnings growth figures are dominated by the bonus story. Looking at the series excluding bonuses reveals a different picture. Since mid-2001, there has been a slight slow-down in underlying earnings growth, as measured by the excluding bonuses series, but growth has actually remained robust and now there are signs that it may be picking up. For example, the whole economy excluding bonuses series growth rate declined from 5.2 per cent in August 2001 to 4.1 per cent in January 2002, but has since recovered to stand at 4.4 per cent in the latest data. Moreover, private sector services earnings growth, which looks subdued on an including bonuses basis, actually rose to 4.8 per cent excluding bonuses.





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 9 million employees	Monthly	Consistent series from 1990
CIPS services	600 firms	Monthly	Since July 1996
CIPS manufacturing	620 firms	Monthly	Since January 1992
CBI Industrial Trends	1,000 firms	Quarterly	Since 1958

NATIONAL STATISTICS NEWS

abour disputes

THE JUNE issue of Labour Market Trends usually includes an article reviewing labour disputes for the previous calendar year. This article gives information on the numbers of disputes and working days los in the most recent year broken down by industry, region and cause of dispute. Time trend data are also provided for pul poses of comparison. Another regular

annual article, this one comparing labour disputes in the UK with those of other countries, is usually published in April.

This year both articles have been delayed. This has been due to the review of labour disputes statistics towards the end of last year, the transfer to new computer systems and the transfer of the work from Runcorn to Newport following the decision to close

the Runcorn site. The annual articles will be prepared later this year once the relocation has been completed.

· More information on the relocation of the work from ONS's Runcorn site to its Newport office can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/about ns/runcorn

Low pay estimates: methodology review

ONS is undertaking a major review of the methodology it uses to estimate the number of low-paid jobs. This review will lead to revisions to estimates for the number of jobs paid below national mi imum wage (NMW) rates.

he NMW came into force in April 1999. In October 2000 ONS released estimates for the year 2000 of the number of jobs in the UK that received hourly pay below NMW rates. ONS also produced consistent estimates for 1998 and 1999. Estimates for 2001 were released in January this year. These figures were based on the current methodology that combines LFS and NES data after making some adjustments designed to reduce the shortcomings in

measuring low pay inherent in each dataset. A description of this methodology can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/ labour_market/pay_and_earnings/sum_ methodology low pay.asp. Further details of the low pay methodology were published in an article last year (see pp55-66, Labour Market Trends, January 2001).

Among the issues to be considered in the

- the utilisation of Labour Force Survey (LFS) information on hourly rates that is available for the most recent years;
- the process for the imputation of the LFS hourly rate of pay; and
- the sensitivity of the New Earnings

Survey (NES) derived hourly pay to rounding errors.

The revised estimates, which will also take into account the recent regrossing carried out for the LFS, are scheduled for release on 19 September 2002. These will be for the years 2001, 2000, 1999 and if necessary 1998. Estimates for the year 2002 using the new methodology will be released on 17 October 2002.

• A fuller outline of this project, including details of people invited by the ONS to participate as advisors or user representatives, is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/lowpay/.

New Earnings Survey quarterly projections

ONS is currently reviewing the quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey which are published in Table E.11 in the labour market data section of Labour Market Trends.

This methodological review is planned • For further information, contact Robin for completion later in the summer of 2002. Users will be notified of the outcome in Labour Market Trends. Until then, the series is not being updated.

Youll, tel. 01633 819023, e-mail robin.youll@ons.gov.uk.

Work-Based Learning for Adults

WORK BASED Learning for Adults (WBLA) is a voluntary full-time training programme mainly aimed at people aged 25 and over who have been unemployed for six months or longer and are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance or another qualifying benefit. Until 25 March 2001, WBLA was delivered through the network of training and enterprise Councils (TECs). Since 26 March 2001, WBLA in England has been delivered through Jobcentre Plus (formerly the Employment Service) as part of the provision for long-term unemployed adults. Jobcentre Plus is now part of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

from three sources: aggregate management information returns provided by TECs; certificates that training providers completed for each individual joining a programme (starts certificates); and a postal questionnaire sent to each trainee six months after leaving the programme. From 26 March 2001 the statistics for adult learning come from Jobcentre Plus's labour 2001, when delivery became the market system (LMS) and provider returns on starts and leavers certificates.

Information is published in a quarterly First Release summarising starts, leavers and numbers on WBLA by programme type. Information on equal opportunities (gender, ethnicity and disability) and

Until 25 March 2001 the statistics came regional data is also summarised in the tables. Information on outcomes is not currently available.

The latest release was issued on 30 May 2002 and is available on the DWP websit at www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/online.html. The August 2002 issue of Labour Marke Trends will include a new summary table WBLA starts and participants from April responsibility of Jobcentre Plus. This will replace the previous Tables F.3 and F.4.

· For further information contact Rus Bentley, tel. 0114 259 6425, e-ma russ.bentley@jobcentreplus.gov.uk.

New Deal statistics

IN LINE with publication procedures in the Department for Work and Pensions, statistics on the New Deal for young people and long-term unemployed people aged 25+ are now being published on a quarterly rather than a monthly cycle.

The last monthly First Release was issued on 28 March 2002, covering the period up

to January 2002. Data from this release appeared in the May issue of Labour Market Trends (Tables F.11 to F.19) and are repeated in this month's issue. The data for January to March were released on 30 May and the tables will be updated in the July issue of Labour Market Trends. The tables will appear regularly in

Labour Market Trends in October, Januar April and July.

· For further information contact Sal Rogers, tel. 0114 259 5741, e-ma sally.rogers@jobcentreplus.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

TOPICS COVERED

- Employment
- 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.

Managers' pay in Great Britain

IN 2001, managers' earnings in the highest and lowest paying regions, relative to the Great Britain average, differed by 50 percentage points. The regional earnings of clerical and manual employees varied by up to 30 percentage points. These findings, which appeared in the April 2002 issue of Income Data Services (IDS) Management Pay Review, contradict the commonly held view of revard specialists that managers across the regions earn similar amounts for sin lar jobs.

I is the accepted view that there is a national pay and recruitment market for managers, who are chosen from a national, rather than local, talent pool. If this is the case pay levels would converge to a single equilibrium rate largely negating regional differences. However, the IDS analysis of the ONS 2001 New Earnings Survey (using the new regional datasets), could lead to reward specialists paying more attention to regional differences for managers in the

Their study found that the pay of highly paid general managers of large organisations averaged nearly £113,000. However, when analysed by region earnings varied from £57,788 for those in Scotland to £139,518 for those working in London: nearly two-and-a-half times as

much. Treasurers and company financial managers (other potentially mobile and relatively well paid occupations). demonstrated similar variations. Across Great Britain this group's earnings averaged nearly £61,330, but varied from a high of £74,745 in London to a low of £42,652 in Yorkshire and the Humber.

Explanations offered for these regional variations contradict the assumption that managers are geographically mobile and are willing to change locations to further their careers. Instead the IDS report suggests that this view overstates the case, and that managers are, like most employees, unwilling to uproot themselves particularly when they have families - once they have settled into an area. Managers who are most likely to be mobile are those at the beginning of their careers and those at the most senior levels of top companies, who must move to further their careers.

Once it is recognised that the executive labour market is unwilling to uproot, then local cost-of-living factors, such as house prices, may play a bigger role in their decision-making, suggests the report. The study found a close correlation between regional variations in managers' earnings and house prices. In this context, the combination of differential house prices. plus employers' ability to vary pay rates to maintain real standards of living, is likely to explain why managers' earnings vary so greatly across the regions.

The lowest regional pay differences were found within the public sector. The pay gap across the regions for Civil Service executive officers was just 12.2 per cent (the average pay being £19,768) but this is attributed to nationally agreed pay frameworks as opposed to the market ironing out regional differences.

Other findings from the study include:

- in 2001, male corporate managers and administrators earned on average the equivalent of £40,680 a year, compared with their female counterparts who earned around £28,813; and
- the highest earners were in London, with male managers and administrators earning the equivalent of £51,901 while equivalent females earned £35,110. The lowest male earners were in the North East, with earnings of £32,786 a year while similar female employees had earnings of £24,175.
- · This analysis of managers' regional earnings appeared in the April 2002 issue of IDS Management Pay Review 254. For further information contact IDS, tel. 020 7250 3434 or go to their website www.incomesdata.co.uk.

An ageing population

MILLIONS OF new jobs need to be created in both developed and developing countries to sustain the ever ageing population and prevent widespread poverty and social exclusion, according to the International Labour Organization

In a paper presented to the Second World Assembly on ageing in Madrid in April 2002, the ILO argued that the increasing proportion of the population aged 60 and over posed a growing policy challenge. It went on to add that creating jobs in all sectors - especially among women, unemployed young people and people with disabilities - would be instrumental to the

financing of social security and social protection in the future.

ILO warned that changing pension financing mechanisms would not solve the problem of rising costs. Solutions offered by ILO included changing employment policies in order to enable older workers to stay longer in employment if they wanted to, and providing incentives to encourage them to continue working after the age of 60. The ILO also suggested introducing a gradual and flexible transition from working life to retirement, measures to prevent discrimination in employment and policies to train and retrain older workers. The promotion of lifelong learning as well

as developing the potential of information and communication technology would also open up employment and training possibilities for older people. The report also suggested that more investigation into the implications of migration was needed.

• The paper An inclusive society for an ageing population: The employment and social protection challenge is available from the ILO, Geneva, Switzerland, ISBN 92-2-112997-7. See also www.ilo.org/public/english/ employment/skills/news.htm.

Working in Britain in 2000

NEW RESEARCH looking at how people regard their job and life in the workplace has shown that people are working harder and for longer hours. Almost half of men and a third of women said they frequently worked more hours on top of their basic week, with fourfifths of those working long hours saying they did so in order to meet deadlines and pressures. Employees are also expressing declining lovalty to the organisation for which they work although this has not translated into people changing jobs more frequently.

These are just some of the findings from the Working in Britain in 2000 Survey conducted by the London School of Economics and the Policy Studies Institute. The survey, carried out as part of the Economic and Social Research Council's (ESRC) Future of Work Programme. updates a similar survey carried out in 1992 and so enables a comparison over time. Indepth interviews were carried out with 2.466 employees, (including the selfemployed) from across all occupational groups during the second half of 2000. The study highlighted the sources and extent of the 'long hours' employment culture, and the increased dissatisfaction of employees with their jobs and working lives. It revealed that, as the 24-hour, seven-day working week gained ascendancy, the possibility of achieving a satisfactory worklife balance was proving elusive for more and more people. Results from the survey also showed that there was no evidence to indicate the end of the 'job for life,' and they challenged the view that Britain had a truly flexible labour market where workers may have felt more insecure, but were more satisfied with their work.

According to the survey, there had been a growth in the proportion of workers with permanent employment between 1992 and 2000 (88 per cent, compared with 92 per cent respectively), and a decline in the proportion of workers with a fixed-term contract over the same period (5 per cent, compared with 2.8 per cent). However, these changes needed to be seen in the context of the earlier survey's being carried out during a major economic downturn.

The most dramatic decline in job satisfaction during the 1990s occurred because of the hours people were required to work and the amount of work they had to accomplish. The proportion of men at work who said they were completely satisfied or very satisfied with the number of hours they worked had dropped from 35 per cent to 20 per cent and from 51 per cent to 29 per cent

Workers revealed no widespread belief in any sense of obligation to the firms who employed them. Just one-fifth of workers in 2000 had agreed that they would take any job to stay with the organisation, compared with a quarter in 1992. And although similar proportions in both surveys agreed with the statement 'I am proud to be working for this organisation' (76 per cent), there was a decline of 4 percentage points in those who had 'strongly agreed' with this statement.

The majority of workers still left their homes for paid employment. Only 3 per cent of employees said they worked partly at home in 2000 and a further 1.1 per cent worked solely or mainly at home. This contrasted with 2.2 per cent who worked partly from home in 1992 and a further 1.4 per cent who worked solely or mainly at

The average length of job tenure recorded revealed that British workers were experiencing longer and not shorter periods of employment in the same job. In 1992 the average time a worker spent in a specific job had been six years and two months. But in 2000 the figure had risen to seven years and four months.

Most people still regarded their job as part of a career with distinct promotion prospects, although this is overwhelmingly a view held by managers, administrators and professionals rather than manual workers, who are becoming a shrinking element of the labour force with the advance of information technologies.

The proportion of people saying they worked flexible hours rose from 17 per cent in 1992 to 22 per cent in 2000, although these hours were still seen as mainly determined by their employers. There were differences between occupational groups however, with around a quarter of senior managers and professionals in 2000 saying that they decided their own hours and a further 34 per cent saying they worked flexible hours. In contrast only 6 per cent of semi- and unskilled manual workers had been able to decide their own hours and 12 per cent said they were able to work flexible hours.

The survey suggests that while workers have greater freedom on the job (over 60 per cent of respondents in 2000 said they could decide themselves whether to introduce a new task or work assignment, compared with 55 per cent in 1992), the degree of control from management has increased (59 per cent of respondents in

2000 said somebody now formally assessed or appraised their job performance compared with 53 per cent in 1992).

Two-thirds of men and women in the workforce said the new technologies had become essential for their job, but again there were wide variations between occupational groups. Around seven in ten higher professional senior mangers used the Internet at work, and around three in ten administrators used it. In contrast Internet was used at work by less than in six technicians/supervisors, skill manual, and semi-skilled or unskill manual workers. Yet, between 40 and per cent of those occupational groups access to these new technologies at home

The survey does not reveal any drama growth in the range of employee benefits offer. There was no increase in proportion of employers who enjoyed membership of a profit-sharing or sharing ownership scheme (around one in six and one in nine women said they war covered by such a scheme in both 1992 2000). Only a quarter of men said they v part of a private health scheme in 20 which was a similar proportion to 19 while the proportion of women belonged to a private health sche increased from 15 to 17 per cent in 20 The proportion of male workers able to a loan declined from 16 per cent to 11 cent in 2000, while for women it decline from 14 to 12 per cent. The only noticea improvement in benefits was with growth in provision of sick pay beyond statutory level. In 2000, 68 per cent of m and 59 per cent of women had this bene compared with 62 per cent of men and 52 per cent of women in 1992.

In his interim commentary on the survey results, Robert Taylor, media fellow with the ESRC's Future of Work Programm also draws out the implications of the research for public policy and suggest ways in which companies and employe will need to adapt to the changes charted

 Britain's World of Work - Myth and Realitie by Robert Taylor, is the third paper in the ESRC Future of Work Programme semina series. For further information on this paper, on the Future of Work Programme contact Economic and Social Research Council, 01793 41300 e-mail exrel@esrc.ac.uk. I further information about the Working i Britain 2000 Survey contact Dr Micha White, Policy Studies Institute, tel. 020 7468 2246, e-mail m.white@psi.org.uk.

Parliamentary questions

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

Low earnings

IIM COUSINS (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many employees in each

region and nation of the UK, and what percentage of all employees, had earnings below the lower earnings limit for national insurance in each year since 1997; and what proportion of such workers were women.

LEN COOK: The attached table gives the available information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for the autumn (September to November) quarters of each year from 1996

Numbers and percentages of employees whose gross weekly earnings are less than the lower limit for National Insurance; United Kingdom; autumn 1996 to a tumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Government office regions all employees	Thousands are women	Percentage of	Percentage who	Government office regions all employees	Thousands are women	Percentage of	Percentage who
Auturn (September to November) 1	996			Autumn (September to November) 19	999		
United Kingdom	2,534	11.1	78.1	United Kingdom	2,262	9.3	76.8
England	2,164	11.2	78.1	England	1,901	9.3	76.7
North East	120	12.3	80.0	North East	109	11.3	83.1
North West	302	11.6	82.7	North West	255	9.2	74.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	217	11.3	75.7	Yorkshire and the Humber	167	8.2	85.1
East Midlands	224	13.0	81.8	East Midlands	170	9.6	79.1
West Midlands	225	10.7	85.9	West Midlands	228	10.4	79.2
Eastern	261	12.0	81.3	Eastern	217	9.4	78.9
London	167	6.3	72.4	London	202	6.9	64.4
South East	392	11.9	74.7	South East	319	9.1	73.7
South West	258	13.9	71.3	South West	233	11.4	78.7
Wales	137	13.2	74.8	Wales	129	11.8	77.6
Cotland	186	9.2	77.3	Scotland	189	9.0	77.5
orthern Irelanda	_	-		Northern Ireland	43	7.3	78.1
Autumn (September to November) 1	997			Autumn (September to November) 20	000		
Unit d Kingdom	2,509	10.7	78.8	United Kingdom	2,104	8.5	75.2
England	2,131	10.8	78.6	England	1,774	8.5	75.1
North East	127	13.1	80.7	North East	88	8.8	78.2
North West	291	11.0	78.3	North West	227	8.2	77.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	222	11.2	79.9	Yorkshire and the Humber	220	10.5	73.0
East Midlands	209	11.9	77.8	East Midlands	152	8.5	80.6
West Midlands	236	10.9	76.9	West Midlands	203	9.2	78.1
Eastern	242	10.8	82.8	Eastern	203	8.5	75.2
London	189	6.8	72.7	London	170	5.9	64.3
South East	362	10.8	79.0	South East	319	9.0	76.7
South West	253	13.1	79.0	South West	192	9.3	73.3
Wales	107	10.3	83.2	Wales	116	10.6	69.6
Sootland	216	10.6	78.7	Scotland	166	7.7	77.0
Northern Ireland	55	9.5	74.3	Northern Ireland	48	7.7	87.0
Autumn (September to November) 19	998			Autumn (September to November) 20	001	or real Rev	加度学法计
United Kingdom	2,435	10.1	78.5	United Kingdom	2,060	8.3	75.3
England	2,058	10.2	78.6	England	1,746	8.3	
North East	133	13.8	80.2	North East	84	8.3	75.0
North West	298	11.1	80.5	North West	223		77.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	201	9.9	82.5	Yorkshire and the Humber	191	8.0	76.4
East Midlands	190	10.8	78.4	East Midlands		9.2	78.0
West Midlands	230	10.4	78.8	West Midlands	161	8.9	77.5
Eastern	236	10.3	78.4	Eastern	191	8.5	80.6
London	195	6.8	67.9	London	220	9.1	73.6
South East	333	9.5	78.4	South East	154	5.1	64.9
South West	243	12.2	81.2		291	8.1	74.1
Wales	121	11.3	81.9	South West	231	11.1	73.5
Scotland	205	9.8		Wales	96	8.7	81.7
Northern Ireland	51		79.3	Scotland	158	7.4	77.1
Toming .	31	8.7	65.2	Northern Ireland	59	9.7	66.9

Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

(25 February)

Industrial action

JOHN WHITTINGDALE (Maldon and Chelmsford East) asked the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry how many days were lost due to industrial action (a) in the public sector and (b) in total in each of the last 20 years.

KAREN DUNNELL: I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. There are no statistics specifically for the public sector but figures on the public administration, education and health industries provide most of the information on the public sector as it is today. The figures are arranged according to the Standard Industrial Classifications of 1968, 1980 and 1992. Because of differences in Standard Industrial Classification coverage and the exclusion of certain industries (e.g. coal and steel) that have dropped out of the public sector since the 1980s, caution needs to be exercised in making comparisons. Information is given in the attached table. The way the information is presented reflects the changes in Standard Industrial Classification

Working days lost in the public sector due to labour disputes; United Kingdom; 1981 and 1982

Professional and scientific services; public administration and defence	Whole economy	
1,165	4,266	
1,201	5,313	
	public administration and defence	

Working days lost in the public sector due to labour disputes; United Kingdom; 1983 to 1993

SIC 1980	Public administration, sanitary services, education, medical and health services	Whole economy
1983	121	3,754
1984	786	27,135
1985	990	6,402
1986	460	1,920
1987	945	3,546
1988	290	3,702
1989	2,388	4,128
1990	520	1,903
1991	363	761
1992	329	528
1993	341	649

Working days lost in the public sector due to labour disputes; United Kingdom; 1994 to 2001

SIC 1992	Public administration, education and health and social work	Whole economy
1994	86	278
1995	178	415
1996	295	1,303
1997	65	235
1998	50	282
1999	66	243
2000	221	
2001p	327	516

Source: Office for National State

Business inquiries

JOHN WHITTINGDALE (Maldon and Chelmsford East) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1) if he will list the questionnaire forms sent out to UK businesses by the Office for National Statistics in 2001; (2) what estimate he has made of the amount of time taken by business to compile and return information requested by the Office for National Statistics in the last 12 months for which figures are available.

LEN COOK: The time taken by business in 2001 to compile and return the information requested by ONS is estimated to be around 617,000 hours. There were 1.57 million business inquiry forms despatched during this period. I attach below a table showing the periodicity and annual number of forms for each business inquiry conducted by ONS. Your third question asks for the split between (a) UK companies, (b) manufacturing companies and (c) distribution and services companies. To provide this will take a special analysis and a reply will follow.

(The following is a reduced version of the table that appeared in the written answer to the parliamentary question, including only the figures relating to the labour market inquiries. The complete table can be found at http://www.parliament.the-stationeryoffice.co.uk/pa/cm200102/cmhansrd/cm020416/ index/20416-x.htm.)

Statistical inquiries of businesses carried out by the ONS; United Kingdom; 2001

Statistical inquiry	Frequency	Number of forms in 2001 compliance yes							
Earnings and employment									
Wages and salaries	Monthly	99,630							
New Earnings Survey	Annual	234,730							
Labour disputes	Continuous								
The quarterly inquiry into the number of employees in local government (local authority survey)	Quarterly	1,800							
Vacancy rate inquiry	Monthly	62,952							
Annual business inquiry									
Employment and Financial (including purchases)	Annual	75,634							

Source: Office for National Statistics

(16 April)

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.

nprovements introduced

March 2002 - May 2002

Revised Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates based on more up-to-date population data and the annual seasonal adjustment review were released in April 2002. All published aggregates and individual record datasets for periods after summer quarter (June to August) 2000 were republished. For further information see wv w.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/lfs/revisions.asp. Contact: Alex Clifton-Fearnside, tel. 020 7533 6140 or e-mail ale clifton-fearnside@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/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.

ONS has now completed its research to estimate the standard error of the annual growth of the Average Earnings Index (AEI). An article describing the quality of the growth rates appeared in April (see pp207-13, Labour Market Trends, April 2002). Furthermore, in April the standard errors and new industry series including bonus payments were introduced. Contact: David Freeman, tel. 01633 813 028 or e-mail david.freeman@ons.gov.uk.

ork in progress

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 Annual Business Inquiry figures were built into the quarterly series. Contact: James Partington, tel. 01928 792545 or e-mail es.partington@ons.gov.uk.

Work on the production of grossed data from the New Earnings Survey (NES) is nearing completion. First results from this de elopment, relating to NES data from 1999, 2000 and 2001, are expected to be available in summer 2002. Contact: Robin Youll, tel. 01633 819 023 or e-mail robin.youll@ons.gov.uk.

ONS is undertaking a major review of the methodology it uses to estimate the number of low-paid jobs (see news item, p287). This review will lead to revisions to estimates for the number of jobs paid below national minimum wage rates. The revised estimates, which will also take into account the recent regrossing exercise for the LFS, are scheduled for release on 19 September 2002. These will be for the years 2001, 2000, 1999 and if necessary 1998. Estimates for 2002 using the new methodology will be released on 17 October 2002. A fuller outline of this project is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/lowpay.

ONS is continuing to develop historical employment and unemployment series on a consistent ILO basis and expects to be able to publish the first set of estimates later in 2002. This exercise will be followed by the production of a set of national projections of the labour force expected for late 2002. Contact: Craig Lindsay, tel. 020 7533 5896 or e-mail raig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk.

The seasonal adjustment review for Table 22 (educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people) of the labour market statistics First Release has been completed. A seasonally adjusted version of Table 22 will be introduced in summer 2002. Contact: Mark Stevenson, tel. 020 7533 6219 or e-mail mark.stevenson@ons.gov.uk.

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.

P Provisional

Future developments

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

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

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

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



Labour Market Trends www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour market/Labour Market Trends.asp

Guides to labour market statistics www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/other_features/BriefGuides.asp

Labour Market Assessment www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=8845&more=N

Labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/LMS_FR_HS.asp

Annual local area data from the Labour Force Survey www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour market/llfs/default.asp

New Earnings Survey www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/pdfdir/nes0102.pdf

Employment www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/employment/default.asp

Unemployment www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/unemployment_claimant_count/default.asp

Economic activity www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/economic_activity/default.asp

Pay and earnings www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/pay_and_earnings/default.asp

Vacancies and redundancies www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/vacancies_redundancies/default.asp

Industrial relations www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/industrial_relations/default.asp

Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.

c Industry groups are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

() The figures shown in brackets give the number (in thousands) of full-time permanent employees in each occupation group and industry sector.

a Excludes public holidays. Excludes those who did not give their holiday entitlement and those who were non-contactable in the autumn

Figure 1 shows the average holiday entitlement of full-time permanent employees by occupation and industry.

It should be noted that the LFS data exclude public holidays, whereas under EU working time regulations, employers are allowed to count public holidays towards their employees' entitlement to annual leave.

• The average number of days holiday in autumn 2001 was

• Those in professional occupations had the greatest holiday entitlement at 34 days.

• Among industries, those in public administration, education and health had the greatest entitlement of 31 days.

• The greater entitlement among professional occupations was largely due to teachers who had very long periods of paid leave (53 and 51 days for women and men respectively). Excluding teachers, the average entitlement for professional occupations was 26 days for women and 25 days for men.



thts statistics of topical or general interest in a clear and straigh aims to foster awareness and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. If you have any comments or suggestions topics to be included please contact the *Labour Mark*et Trends editorial office, e-mail labour.market.trends@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5293

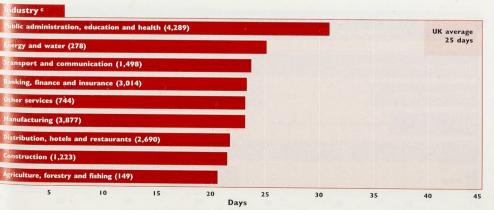
Contents for June 2002

Holiday entitlement (LFS) 4 People with disabilities and the labour market (LFS) Job-related training (LFS) Homeworkers (LFS) Ethnic groups by economic activity (LFS) Labour market indicators by qualification level (LFS) Source of data shown in brackets. For more information, see 'Sources' (pS2) and 'Definitions' (pS3).

day entitlement

020 7533 6094 Fax: 020 7533 6183 mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk





294 Labour Market trends

Job-related training

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change in skill requirements within the labour market. A large number of 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 winter 2002/2002, 3.9 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 16 per cent of all such employees in United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted figures).

Figure 2 shows the length of the course for all those employees receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to their interview.

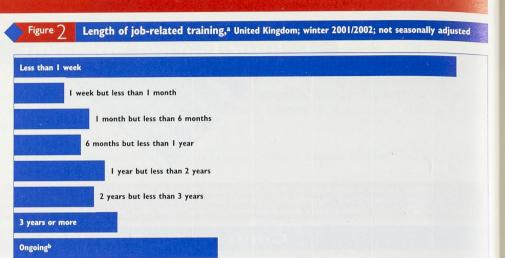
• The most common length of course was less than one week, which accounted for 37 per cent of the total. For 17 per cent, the training was ongoing and for almost 9 per cent the training was to last more than three years in total.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of the types of sites for those receiving such training.

- For 2.6 million (68 per cent) of those receiving job-related training, training was either wholly or partially off the job.
- The most common site was an educational institution (36 per cent) followed by the employer's premises (33 per cent).

Figure 4 shows the distribution of the main source of fees for training for those whose training was either partially or wholly off the job.

The majority of such jobrelated training in the UK (63 per cent) was paid for mainly by the employer (or potential employer) of the employee concerned.

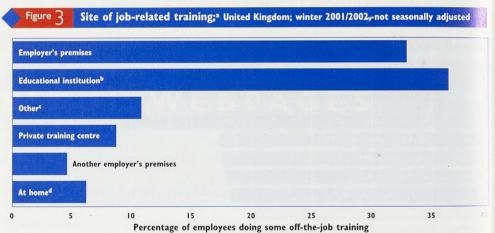


Percentage of employees receiving job-related training

Source: Labour Force Surv

Note: Base for calculation of percentage includes those who did not state how long their training lasted.

Includes all types of job-related training in the last four weeks Includes training with no definite limit.

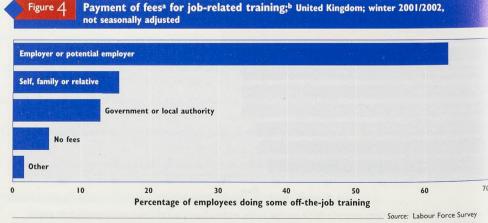


Note: Base for calculation includes those who did not state where their training occurred.

Off-the-job, or a combination of on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.

Mainly further education colleges and universities, but also including open colleges and other educational institutions.
Includes employment rehabilitation centres, community projects, government or local authority training workshops, and information

d Open University, open technical college, or correspondence course.



Note: Base for calculation of percentages includes those who did not state who paid for their training.

a Main source of payment
b Off-the-job, or a combination of on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.

Ethnic groups by economic activity

Economic activity by ethnic group; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

						Thousand	ls and per cen
	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		100					
\/hite	26,637	1,309	27,947	44,159	79	76	4.7
ethnic minority grou	ups 1,679	200	1,879	3,103	65	58	10.6
Mixed	127	20	147	220	70	60	13.5
Asian or Asian Briti	sh 841	93	934	1,603	63	56	10.0
Black or Black Britis	sh 484	66	551	872	69	61	12.0
Chinese	83	*	88	143	63	60	*
Other ethnic group	s 144	16	160	265	64	58	9.9
en							
hite	14,609	814	15,423	21,614	85	80	5
ethnic minority grou	ıps 976	129	1,105	1,564	75	66	12
Mixed	67	13	79	104	79	66	16
Asian or Asian Briti	sh 533	62	595	826	77	69	10
Black or Black Britis	sh 247	42	289	427	74	63	14
Chinese	45	*	47	68	72	69	*
Other ethnic group	s 84	10	94	140	69	62	- 11
√omen ·							
hite	12,029	495	12,523	22,545	74	71	4
ethnic minority grou	ıps 703	71	774	1,539	54	49	9
Mixed	60	*	67	116	61	55	*
Asian or Asian Britis	sh 308	31	339	777	48	43	9
Black or Black Britis	sh 237	25	262	445	64	58	9
Chinese	38	*	40	76	55	51	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

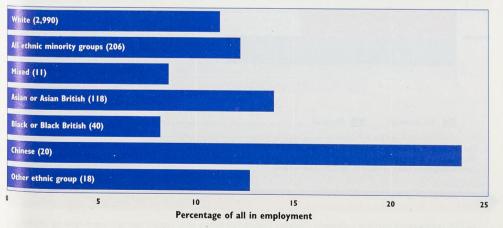
52

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

66

125

Proportion of all in employment who were self-employed by ethnic group;^a United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Proportions have been estimated using the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups and should not be compared ith data produced under the old classification.

ote: Excludes those who did not state their ethnic group.

Other ethnic groups

) The numbers in brackets gives the numbers (in thousands) of self-employed in each ethnic group.

The Labour Market Statistics helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in different ethnic groups. Table 1 shows economic activity by ethnic group for winter 2001/2002.

• In winter 2001/2002 there were 3.1 million members of ethnic minority groups in the UK over the age of 16, of whom 1.7 million were in employment.

• Among the ethnic minority groups, the mixed group had the highest working-age economic activity rate at 70 per cent, although the Black group had the highest employment rate at 61 per

• The mixed group had the highest ILO unemployment rate, with one in seven economically active members unemployed (this compares with one in 20 economically active White people).

• All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than men. The largest difference was for the Asian group, where the rate for men was 29 percentage points higher than for women.

Differences also exist between ethnic minorities in the types of employment undertaken. Figure 5 shows the proportion of all in employment who were self-employed within the various ethnic groups.

• The Chinese and Asian groups had the highest proportions of selfemployment at 24 and 14 per cent respectively.

The Black ethnic group had the lowest proportion of selfemployed people (8 per cent), closely followed by the mixed ethnic group (9 per cent).



4 People with disabilities and the labour market

A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of people with disabilities. Table 2 shows the economic activity status, and Figure 6 the ILO unemployment rates of people according to whether they had disabilities or not (see red box).

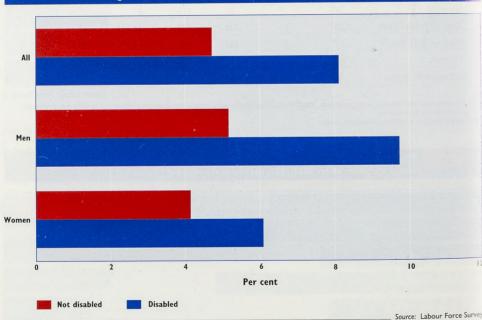
- In winter 2002 there were 7.2 million people of working age with long-term disabilities in the UK, just over half of whom were men (52.6 per cent).
- People without a disability were more likely to be in employment than those who had a disability (80.7 per cent, compared with 47.9 per cent).
- People in employment were more likely to work part time if they had a disability (28.3 per cent, compared with 22.8 per cent).
- The rates of ILO unemployment were much higher for people with a disability than for those without (8.1 per cent, and 4.7 per cent).
- Unemployed people with a disability were more likely than those without a disability to have been unemployed for at least a year (34.5 per cent, compared with 20.2 per cent).
- Disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive than people without a disability (47.8 per cent overall, compared with 15.3 per cent). The difference was greater for men (44.6 per cent, compared with 9.4 per cent). For women with disabilities, the proportion who were economically inactive was higher, at 51.4 per cent, but it was also higher for those without a disability at 21.9 per cent.
- Among the economically inactive, those with disabilities were more likely than people without a disability to want a job. This was true for both men and women

Table 2 Economic activity status of working-agea people by sex and by whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

						Per cent
	Me	en	Wor	nen	А	I
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Economically active	55.4	90.6	48.6	78.1	52.2	84.7
In employment	50.0	86.0	45.6	74.8	47.9	80.7
Working full time	43.4	79.4	24.3	43.3	34.4	62.2
Working part time	6.6	6.5	21.3	31.5	13.6	18.4
ILO unemployed	5.4	4.7	3.0	3.2	4.2	4.0
of which:						
less than I year	3.3	3.6	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.2
at least I year	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.8
ILO unemployment rate ^c	9.7	5.2	6.1	4.2	8.1	4.7
Economically inactive	44.6	9.4	51.4	21.9	47.8	15.3
Wants job	15.6	2.5	15.8	5.7	15.7	4.0
Does not want job	29.0	6.8	35.6	16.3	32.1	11.3
All people of working age ^a (=100%)(millions)	3.8	15.6	3.4	14.2	7.2	29.8
					Source: Labo	ur Force Surve

Working age is 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.
 Current long-term health problem or disability (see red box).
 The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

ILO unemployment rate^a for working-age^b people by whether disabled^c or not United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



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 wor 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.

Employees and self-employed working from home or using home as a base; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

Thousand	ds and per cen
Men	Women
241	409
1.6	3.2
166	134
75	275
189	99
1,703	439
15,484	12,625
49	72
-11	*
83	55
463	675
*	36
33	65

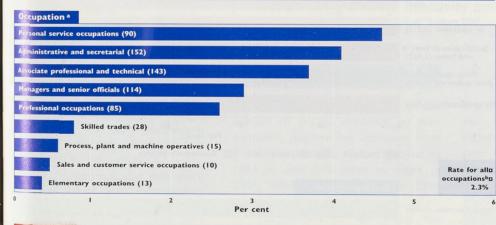
includes some people who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.

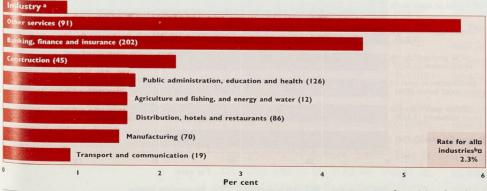
Base for calculation of percentages excludes a small number of people who did not state whether they worked from home.

ncludes some people who did not state whether they worked from home.

Sample too small for a reliable estimate

Proportions of employees and self-employed who work at home; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted





Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification. Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

Includes a small number of people who did not state their industry/occupation.

The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of homeworkers in each industry sector/occupation group.

In the LFS, homeworkers are defined as those who work mainly in their own home (see red box, p256, Labour Market Trends, June 2000). Table 3 gives the number of employed and self-employed homeworkers, those who worked in the same grounds or buildings as home, and those who used their home as base in winter 2001/2002.

- A total of 650,000 people (2.3 per cent of all employees and self-employed) worked as homeworkers in their main job in winter 2001/2002. Of these, 54 per cent worked part time and 63 per cent were women.
- In their main job, 7.6 per cent of all employees and self-employed people did paid work in different places using their home as a base. Men were far more likely to do this than women (11.0 per cent of main jobs compared with 3.5 per cent).
- A total of 121,000 people worked as homeworkers in their second job in winter 2001/2002 (10.6 per cent of all employees and selfemployed with a second job).

Homeworkers in their main job are shown according to their occupation and industry in Figure 7.

- Those in personal service occupations were most likely to be homeworkers (4.6 per cent). Almost three-quarters of these were women working in childcare-related occupations (73.5 per cent).
- The lowest rates of homeworking were found in the skilled trades, process, plant and machine operatives, sales and customer services and elementary occupations.
- Looking at industries, those working in other services and banking, finance and insurance were most likely to be homeworkers (5.7 and 4.5 per cent respectively).



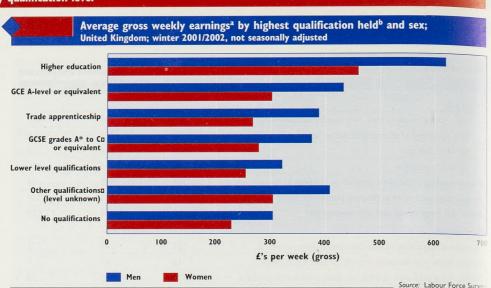
Labour market indicators by qualification level

The attainment of skills through education is often seen as the key to success in today's labour market. Figure 8 displays the average earnings of full-time employees by highest qualification held in winter 2001/2002.

- For both male and female employees average earnings tended to rise in line with highest qualification. In winter 2001/2002 those with higher education qualifications earned, on average, over a third more per week than the average for their sex.
- At all education levels men's gross weekly earnings were higher than women's. The largest gap proportionally was at the recognised trade apprenticeships level, where men earned 45 per cent more than women (£388 compared with £268).
- Those with no qualifications had the lowest average weekly earnings for both men and women (£304 and £229 respectively).

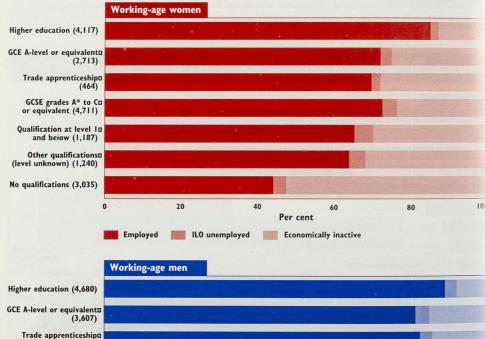
Figure 9 shows the labour market status of working age people by highest qualification

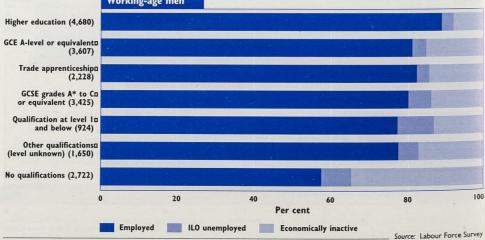
- 1 For both men and women those with higher education qualifications were most likely to be economically active (91.8 per cent and 86.9 per cent respectively). Those with no qualifications were most likely to be economically inactive (34.9 per cent and 52.6 per cent respectively).
- Those with qualifications at level 1 or below were most likely to be ILO unemployed (9.4 per cent and 4.8 per cent for men and women respectively). Those with higher education qualifications were least likely to be ILO unemployed (with ILO unemployment rates at 3.4 per cent for men and 2.3 per cent for women).
- At every level of education men were more likely to be employed and ILO unemployed than women.



a Gross weekly earnings have been calculated excluding those who earn over £100 per hour.
b Based on respondent's own assessment. For details of broad qualification groupings see p299, Labour Market Trends, June 2001.
Note: All figures are for working age, defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.







a Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.
b Based on respondent's own assessment. For details of broad qualification groupings see p299, Labour Market Trends, June 2001.
Note: Numbers in brackets refer to the number (in thousands) of working-age people in each category.

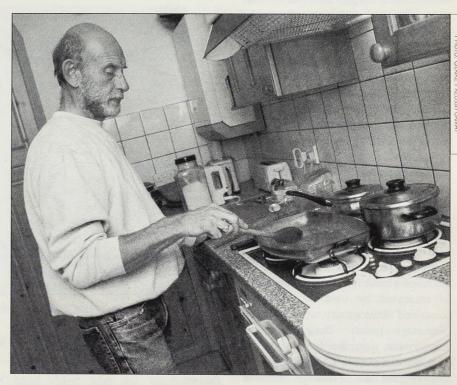
National Statistics feature

Patterns of economic inactivity among older men

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

ey points

- The inactivity rate among men ag d 50-64 increased from 22.6 per cent in 1984 to peak in 1995 at 28.5 cent. Since then the rate has declined to reach 26.9 per cent in 2011. In contrast, the rate for women aged 50-59 declined from 412 per cent to 33.7 per cent b€ ween 1984 and 2001.
- There is some evidence to sugt that higher inactivity rates among older men are occurring at su cessively earlier cohorts for certa groups, particularly those men h no qualifications: men in the 1935-39 birth cohort with no qualificalons had an inactivity rate of 8 per cent when aged 45-49 compared with a rate of 26 per cent for those of the same age born between 1950
- In spring 2001, 75 per cent of inactive males aged 50-64 said they die not want a job, an increase from 67 per cent in spring 1993.
- n spring 2001, 55 per cent of older men gave their reason for tivity as being long-term sick and 29 per cent said they were retired.
- Among older men who previousorked as managers and administraiors, 41 per cent said they were inactive due to early retirement compared with only 14 per cent of plant and machine operators.
- This analysis indicates that there may well be at least two distinct ups of inactive older men. The first is the professional worker who has retired voluntarily, and the second is someone who has moved into inactivity, possibly via unemployment, and who is now long-term sick or disabled.



This article, the second in a series on economic inactivity. focuses on the growth in inactivity among older men.

Introduction

OVER THE past 20 years or so the number of people classified as economically inactive has increased from double the number of unemployed in 1984 to over five times as many in 2001, although inactivity rates have remained fairly constant. In addition, the composition of this group has changed, with an increase in the proportion of men giving their reason for inactivity as long-term sickness or disability, and a decrease in the proportion of women citing home or family responsibilities.

A previous article in Labour Market Trends gave background information on the characteristics of inactive people (see pp69-88, February 2002). This is the first article to examine trends in inactivity among a particular subgroup, in this case older men. Further articles will focus on students and those looking after the family or home. In addition, it is planned to explore regional differences in inactivity and to compare trends in the UK, Europe and internationally.

Older men: the reasons for interest

The earlier Labour Market Trends article highlighted the fact that the proportion of people in the total population who are economically inactive has remained fairly stable over the past 20 years or so. If, however, this is broken down by age and sex there are a number of trends to note (see Figures 1a and 1b). A number of groups have experienced increases in inactivity since the early 1990s, including men in all age groups, and women aged 16-24. The 16-24 age group will be looked at

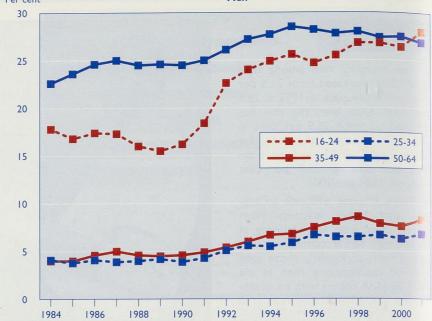
in more detail in the future article on students. What is also important to note is the decline in the inactivity rate among women aged between 50 and state pension age, which reflects the trend among women aged 25-49. The increase in labour market participation among women of childbearing age has been well documented and is a result of a number of factors, such as women's increasingly having children later in life and the reduction in time women spend away from work as a result of having children.

The sharp decline in employment for men aged over 50 from the late 1970s to the mid-1990s has been identified and analysed by a number of studies.1.2 In more recent years, however, this trend has halted somewhat and between spring 1995 and spring 2001 the employment rate for men aged 50-64 increased by over 5 percentage points and the inactivity rate fell by 1.6 percentage points. The decline in employment over the long term has been associated with a rise in the inactivity rate for men of this age, which is of concern for a number of reasons. Firstly, projected demographic changes indicate that there is likely to be a levelling off in the size of the working-age population, but, in particular, an increase in the proportion of this group who are aged over 30. If there is a tendency for men to move out of the labour force at older age groups then this will tend to retard growth in potential labour supply. With present employment rates, one million or more over-50s would not be in work in 2020 because of the growth in the size of the older population. It is also predicted that there will be 2 million fewer working-age people under 50 and 2 million more aged over 50: a shift equivalent to nearly 10 per cent of the total working population (see pp151-8, Labour Market Trends, March 2002). Many governments are now attempting to increase the participation rates of older workers to avoid the impact of these demographic changes (see pp217-20,

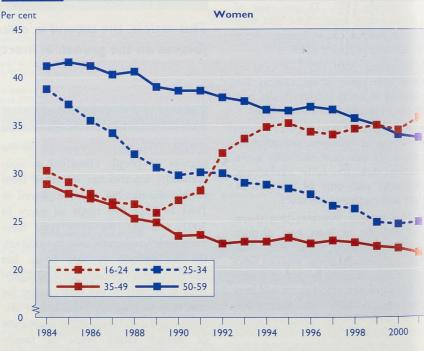
A further reason for interest in this group is related to the fact that a high proportion give their reason for inactivity as being sick or disabled. In the past

Labour Market Trends, April 2001).





Rates of inactivity for women by age group; United Kingdom; spring 1984 to spring 2001a

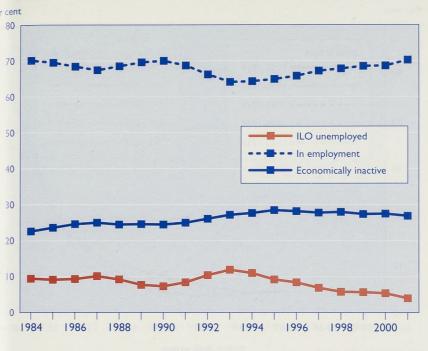


a Annual datasets for 1984 to 1991; spring quarters 1992 to 2001.

20 years there has been a significant increase in the proportion claiming sickness and disability-related benefits. The total number claiming Invalidity Benefit, for example, trebled during the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s.

Since 1995 the numbers of people claiming the new Incapacity Benefit has continued to rise, but the rate of increase has slowed somewhat. The rise in inactivity and the increase in numbers claiming benefits has a sub-

Employment, unemployment and inactivity rates for men aged 50-64; United Kingdom; spring 1984 to spring 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

sta tial impact on public finances and planning (although it should be noted that this is only one type of benefit available to the over-50s). The Performance and Innovation Unit at the Cabinet Office estimates that the drop in work rates among the over-50s between 1979 and the early 1990s cost £16 billion a year in lost gross domestic product (GDP) and cost the exchequer £3-5 billion in expenditure on benefits and uncollected tax revenue.2

Thirdly, interest in the inactive group has grown as a result of the poverty and social exclusion debate. If, as it is commonly imagined, more men were leaving work at 50 in order to have more leisure time or pursue other activities in a well-off retirement, then there would be limited cause for public concern, other than due to the reductions in tax revenue and contribution to GDP. If, however, a large proportion of older men are inactive for involuntary reasons then this could indicate that they lack the social networks often associated with work and may suffer social exclusion. A reliance on benefits associated with ill health, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, is also an issue that needs investigating in more

detail. Men who are inactive and dependent on state benefits are not in a position to save for retirement or contribute to a pension, and are therefore likely to be poorer pensioners.

Recent trends

As Figure 1a shows, the proportion of men aged 50 to state pension age who are inactive has increased between 1984 and 1995: in 1984, 22.6 per cent of men of this age were classified as inactive compared with 28.5 per cent in 1995. Since then, the rate has started to decline to reach 26.9 per cent in 2001. Figure 2 shows this change alongside employment and unemployment rates over the period between 1984 and 2001, although it should be noted that these rates have different denominators. This indicates the relationship between employment, unemployment and inactivity during peaks and troughs in the economic cycle. In the early 1990s when employment rates declined, unemployment rates among men aged 50-64 started to increase, as one might expect. Economic inactivity rates also appear to have increased over this period, indicating that there

may have been a 'discouraged worker' effect whereby men who would like a job, but believe there are no jobs available, stop looking for work. This means they are classified as inactive rather than unemployed. Since 1993, unemployment rates have been falling and employment rates have been increasing, a pattern consistent with a period of economic upturn. Inactivity rates have not, however, fallen alongside unemployment, and have remained at the level reached in the early 1990s. In theory inactivity would be expect-

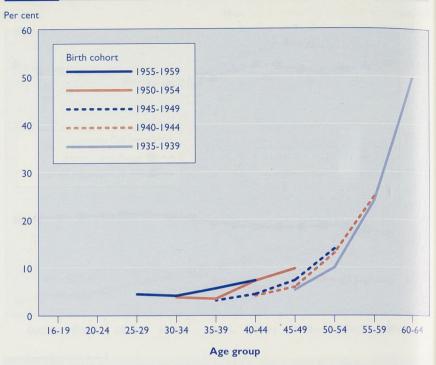
ed to fall along with unemployment as

the discouraged workers move back into the labour market. The data suggest that this has not been the case. These trends would also appear to indicate that employment and unemployment are much more closely linked to each other and the economic cycle than to economic inactivity rates. This could have the impact of reducing the number of older men leaving employment. On the other hand, those workers who have been inactive for long periods may not be attracted back. This is consistent with the hypothesis that has been suggested to explain these patterns, which is that the restructuring of the labour market and high unemployment rates in the early 1980s caused a large number of men in their 30s and 40s to move out of employment into unemployment and, eventually, inactivity. If this is the case, then in the future the inactivity rate among older men would be expected to decrease as these men move beyond the state pension age. In essence the issue here is whether these changes to the inactivity rates of older men are being led by the supply side or by the demand side (that is, through factors influencing the types of jobs available or the propensity of individuals to find work), although in practice it is often difficult to differentiate between the two.

In order to investigate whether the proportions who are inactive have increased with successive generations, or are a result of historical changes to the labour market, the concept of a 'synthetic cohort' has been used to analyse cross-sectional data, such as those from the Labour Force Survey

(LFS),3 Using this approach, the inactivity rates of people born in different years are compared. This is only possible with a dataset with a long time series, such as the LFS, and the assumption made is that those men aged 40 in 1991, for example, are equivalent to those aged 50 in 2001. In this way a cross-sectional survey can be used to approximate longitudinal data. Figure 3 shows the results of this analysis. If the rise in inactivity among older men were due to the impact of high unemployment in earlier years, then lower inactivity rates would be expected to be seen among later cohorts. As the chart shows, there is some evidence to suggest that this may not be the case since, for example, the 1950-54 birth cohort has an inactivity rate of 10 per cent when aged 45-49, compared with 5 per cent for those of the same age born between 1935-39. This would imply that, in the absence of other factors, increasing levels of inactivity are likely to continue with each cohort. It should, however, be noted that other evidence suggests that inactivity levels may not increase in the future. The factors include the fall in inactivity rates since 1995, the fall in the proportion of people aged 50 to state pension age on Incapacity Benefit, and the increasingly active stance of government policy towards those who are inactive on benefits.

As identified in the earlier summary article, the rise in economic activity has been particularly among people with low levels of qualifications. In autumn 2001, 41 per cent of men aged 50-64 with no qualifications were inactive compared with 22 per cent of those with a GCSE-level qualification or higher. This compares with rates of 36 per cent and 23 per cent respectively in autumn 1993. Figures 4a and 4b show the results of an analysis of activity rates by level of education. Quite clearly, successive cohorts of males with no qualifications have higher rates of inactivity. For example, the 1950-54 birth cohort has an inactivity rate of 26 per cent when aged 45-49 compared with 15 per cent for the 1945-49 birth cohort and 11 per cent for the 1940-44 cohort. By comparison, the trend is less clear for men with A-level qualifications or Figure 3 Inactivity rates for men by age group and birth cohort; United Kingdom; 1986 to 2001



Reasons for inactivity for men aged 50-64; United Kingdom; spring quarters

Source: Labour Force Survey

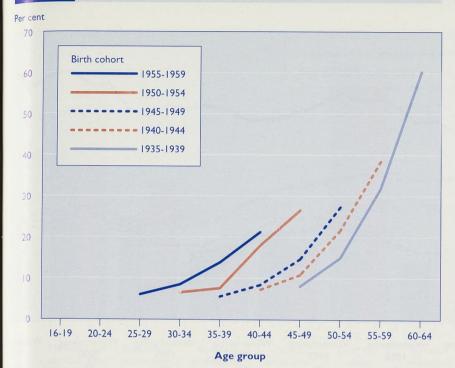
and cross selection because in the selection of the selection			Per cent
	1993	1997	2001
Retired	25	25	29
Long-term sick	54	57	55
Looking after family/home	3	4**	4
Other	18	14	12
Total	100	100	100
		Source: La	bour Force Survey

higher. There could be a number of reasons for these patterns. Either the increase in education levels over the past ten years or so has meant that those people with no qualifications are even more disadvantaged than they were in the past, and therefore have higher inactivity rates, or there has been a skills shift whereby there has been a reduction in the type of jobs that people with no qualifications can do

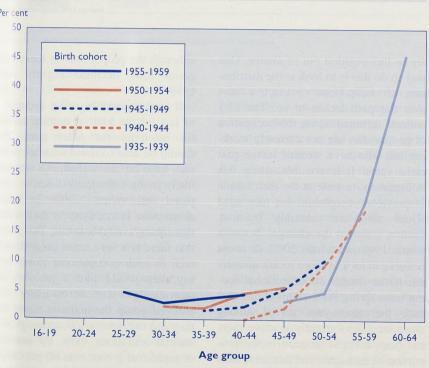
Composition of the inactive group

The changing composition of the inactive group over time was looked at

in the summary article on economic inactivity in Labour Market Trends (see pp69-77, Feruary 2002). This showed increasing proportions of men and women who were inactive due to being sick and disabled. Data from the LFS indicate that there have been a number of compositional changes since 1993. Looking at the wanting/seeking/ available breakdown shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of men who say they do not want a job: in spring 2001 over three-quarters of inactive men gave this response. The proportion aged 50-64 who said they wanted a job, but were not looking for one, fluctuated over the period from 19 Inactivity rates for men with no qualifications by age group and birth cohort; United Kingdom; 1986 to 2001



Inactivity rates for men with high levels of qualifications by age group and birth cohort; United Kingdom; 1986 to 2001



per cent in 1993 to 31 per cent in 1997 and 24 per cent in 2001. It is also possible to look at inactivity by more general groupings (see *Table 1*). This shows an

A-levels and above

increase in the proportions who were retired, which is consistent with the increase in people who say they do not want a job. The proportion who said they were long-term sick fluctuated from 54 per cent in 1993 to 57 per cent in 1997 and 55 per cent in 2001.

Routes into and out of inactivity

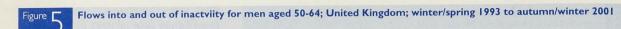
Moving into inactivity

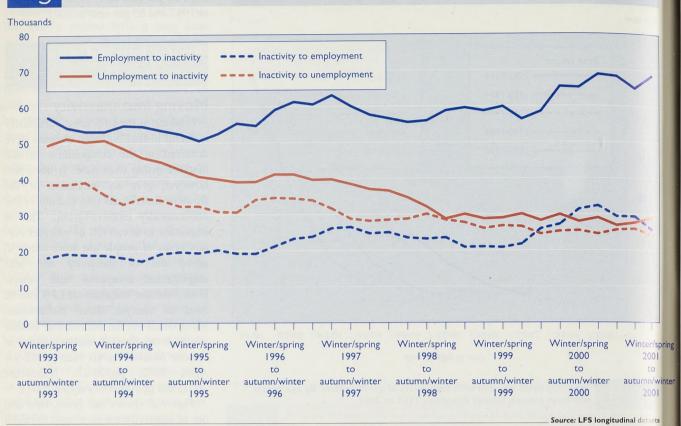
Looking at the LFS cross-sectionally is useful to find out what changes have occurred in the composition of the inactive group over time. It does not, however, give an indication of the flows of individuals into and out of the economically inactive group. This is important as it can tell us whether certain types of people are more likely to move out of inactivity and into employment compared with others. Data from the longitudinal LFS can be used to analyse these movements. More detail on the dataset and further results were given in earlier articles in Labour Market Trends (see pp187-94, April 2002; pp515-22, November 2001; and pp399-405, August 2001).

Figure 5 shows the flows into and out of inactivity for men aged between 50 and state pension age. What is clear from these charts is that movements from employment to inactivity are much more common than those from unemployment to inactivity, and this is the case for both men and women. This indicates that men of this age tend to move directly from employment to inactivity without a spell of unemployment. Over the period between 1993 and 2001 flows between employment and inactivity for men have been increasing, whereas flows between unemployment and inactivity have decreased fairly substantially. For women, the flows from both employment and unemployment appear to have remained fairly stable.

Leaving inactivity

The April 2002 article used longitudinal LFS data to look at flows and characteristics of people leaving economic inactivity. This found that there was an increase in the total numbers of people moving from economic inactivity into employment and a decrease in the flow between inactivity and unemployment between 1993 and 2001. Flows out of





inactivity for men aged 50-64 were relatively stable over the period at around 4 per cent. Flows for women aged 50-59 were slightly lower (3.7 per cent in the winter/spring 2000 to summer/ autumn 2001 period). Although similar patterns were found for men and women aged between 50 and state pension age, for men the gap between flows from inactivity to unemployment and employment has decreased whereas for women this has increased. Up until the early part of 2000, flows from inactivity to unemployment were larger for men than those from inactivity to employment (see Figure 5). By comparison, the largest flows out of inactivity for women were to employment.

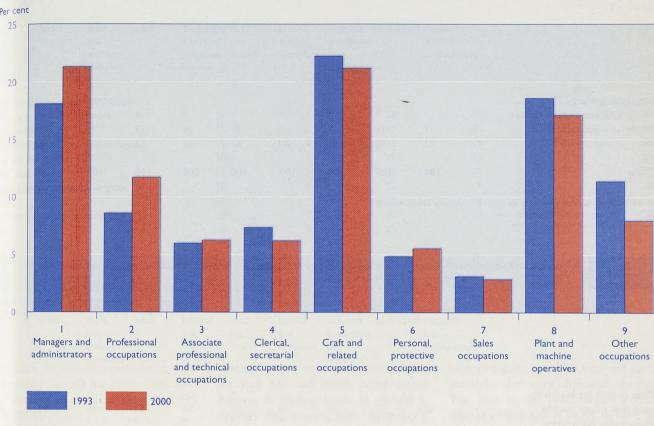
Characteristics of inactive older men

As mentioned above, one of the key points to establish is whether or not older men are increasingly becoming inactive involuntarily or whether they

are in this position out of choice. One way to do this is to look at the distribution of occupations of inactive men over the past decade or so. The LFS collects information on the occupation of people who are not currently working but who have worked in the past eight years. It is possible, using this information, to look at the distribution of previous occupations for men aged 50-64 who are currently inactive. Figure 6 shows the changes between winter 1993 and winter 2000. (It is not possible to look at more recent quarters due to the change in occupational coding from spring 2001.) This shows that over the seven-year period among those who are currently inactive there has been a slight increase in the proportion of managers and administrators and those who worked in professional occupations from 18 per cent to 21 per cent. The well represented occupational groups among those who are inactive, apart from managers and administrators, were craft and related occupations and plant and machine operatives, although the proportions in these care gories have declined slightly since

It is also possible, using occupation of last job, to look at current reasons for inactivity for older men. This should be able to show whether or no men from certain occupations are more likely to be voluntarily inactive compared with others. Table 2a breaks down those in inactivity by their wanti ng/seeking/available status. This shows that there is a very small proportion of men in each occupational group who say they would like a job, but ar unavailable to start. Across every occupational group the majority stated that they did not want a job, although sub stantial variations exist by previous occupational group: over 80 per cent of men aged 50-64 who previously worked as managers and administrators, and professionals said they did not want a job compared with under 70 per cent of those who worked in the craft and related occupations and as plant and machine operators. Around 60 per ure 6

Distribution of previous occupation^a for men aged 50-64 currently inactive; United Kingdom; winter 1993 and 2000



supations are classified according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification

urce: Labour Force Survey

cent of those men who previously worked in sales occupations said they did not currently want a job.

Looking at the breakdown by main reasons for inactivity there are also a number of interesting patterns (see Table 2b). Firstly, much higher proportions of older men who previously worked as managers and administrators, and professionals moved into inactivity due to retirement (53 per cent and 58 per cent respectively). This compares with around 20 per cent of men who previously worked as plant and machine operators. Secondly, those men in personal and protective service occupations, craft and related, and other occupations were more likely to be inactive due to long-term sickness than managers and administrators (around 60 per cent of both craft and related, and plant and machine operatives were inactive due to long-term sickness compared with only 25 per cent of managers and professionals). In

addition, 11 per cent of older men who previously worked as managers and administrators were inactive because they did not need or did not want a job. This could indicate a financial division by occupation whereby those in the higher paid occupations can afford to retire early while those in less well paid occupations are inactive due to other non-voluntary reasons, perhaps associated with ill health and claiming benefits.

The LFS also asks about reasons for leaving last job. Table 3 shows these reasons by previous occupation. Once again there appears to be a distinct gradient by occupation whereby those who previously worked in professional and managerial jobs were more likely than those in the semi-skilled and unskilled categories to have taken early retirement. Much higher proportions of older men who worked in clerical and secretarial occupations and as plant and machine operatives left their last job

due to being made redundant (30 per cent and 27 per cent respectively). Around a half of older men working in craft and related, personal and protective, plant and machine operatives, and other occupations had left their job due to health reasons.

The results from these tables indicate the existence of at least two different types of inactive older men. One group appears to consist of voluntarily retired professional workers, who may well have occupational pension schemes enabling them to have an income before state pension age. A second group includes skilled or semiskilled workers who have been made redundant and are now unable to work due to long-term sickness.

Of course, not all early retirement is necessarily a result of a positive choice on the part of the individual. Additional information on retirement is available from the Retirement Surveys carried out between 1988/9 and 1994.4 These were

Proportions of economically inactive men aged 50-64 by occupation^a in last job;^b United Kingdom; winter 2000

Managers Pro and administrators			Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other	Per cent
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17	- 11	*	20	31	36	39	31	31	24
83	89	84	80	68	63	59	68	68	75
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	and administrators * 17 83	and administrators * * 17 11 83 89	and professional and technical * * * * 17 11 * 83 89 84	and administrators and technical and technic	and administrators	and and and and and administrators and technical and secretarial related protective services	and administrators	and and administrators	and administrators

- a Occupations are classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990.
- Sample size too small for reliable e

Proportions of economically inactive men aged 50-64 by occupation^a in last job;^b United Kingdom; winter 2000

									Per cent
	Managers Profess and administrators	professi	onal and secreta	and and	l and	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other	All
Main reason for inactivity									
Long-term sick or disabled	25	22	30	40 59	55	44	62	64	45
Looking after family/home	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Student	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	53	58	50	34 22	2 21	*	20	16	34
Believes no job available	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Does not need/want job	templated in property	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other	8	*	*	* 10	*	*	9	*	9
Total	100	100	100	100 100	100	100	100	100	100
							Sou	rce: Labour F	Force Survey

- a Occupations are classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990
- b Those who have worked in the past eight years
- Sample size too small for reliable es

commissioned by the Employment Department and followed a group of 55 to 69-year-olds between these two dates to discover what happened to these people over the period. They found that just over a third of early retirements were the result of individual 'positive' choices (particularly prevalent among people with occupational pension schemes), and a further 14 per cent were employerinstigated. Furthermore, 30 per cent of early retirements were caused by ill health. The findings also suggested that retirement from employment is not a gradual move through part-time work but an abrupt transition.

Links between inactivity and sickness benefit

As highlighted earlier in the article, there are a large number of older men who are inactive due to long-term sickness or disability (over 50 per cent of men aged 50-64 in spring 2001). A number of links have been made between this pattern and the increasing number of claims for Invalidity Benefit in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Incapacity Benefit replaced Invalidity Benefit in 1995 and is normally available after 28 weeks of illness or injury. It is a contributory benefit, and, for

those who transferred from Invalidity Benefit, is not taxable. A government report published in November 200 showed that the number of people aged 50-64 on disability-related benefit increased from around 400,000 in 197 to over 1 million in 1995.5 It states that 'the number aged between age 50 and state pension age on Incapacity Benefit - by far the main inactive benefit for this age group - has continued to rise (since the introduction of Incapacity Benefit in 1995) but at a much reduced rate - up by just 40,000 between May 1995 and May 2001. Overall, the percentage of people in this age range

(be ween 50 and state pension age) on Incapacity Benefit has fallen from 141/2 per cent to 13 per cent between 1995 barriers to finding work. In general it and 2001'. This rise in sickness appears to have been more acute among those with low skill levels according to the report. It has been suggested that the changing structure of the economy has had a greater impact on these people than the more highly skilled population, and consequently many of these have ended

Research carried out for the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) has investigated some of the links between sickness and unemployment.6 Evidence from administrative data found that 71 per cent of movers from Jobseeker's Allowance to Incapacity Benefit, and vice versa, for the year ending March 2001 were men. Results from a DWP-commissioned Jobseeker's Allowance survey found that the movers tended to be older than other groups, with about 17 per cent of those who moved between Jobseeker's Allowance and Incapacity Benefit (in either direction) aged 55 or over and 27 per cent aged 45 to 54. Qualitative information from the same survey

showed some indication that age was an

up on sickness and disability-related

benefits.

obstacle to employment as older clients reported age and health being major appears that movers from Jobseeker's Allowance to Incapacity Benefit were more disadvantaged than movers in the other direction, and that they were likely to be long-term Jobseeker's Allowance claimants. It is likely that there are a number of older men who are inactive due to ill health who make up this group of people with greater labour market disadvantage, and are therefore unlikely to move back into work.

Conclusion

This analysis has indicated that there are a number of interesting issues to note when trying to explain the longterm increase and more recent decline in inactivity among older men. One of the most important findings is that among certain groups, such as those with low levels of qualifications, inactivity rates look as though they may well continue to increase with successive cohorts. It is, however, unclear whether inactivity rates for older men as a whole are set to continue to decline, as in recent years, or to increase in the future. What the article has shown is that there appear to be at

least two groups of men who end up in inactivity for very different reasons. The first is the professional worker who is retired and is likely to have an occupational pension, and the second is someone who has moved into inactivity, potentially via unemployment, and is now classified as long-term sick or disabled.

Future work

In addition to the planned articles in this series (students, and people looking after the family/home), further work is also planned to look in more detail at some of the contextual information around the classification of people as inactive according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) standards. At present, it is very difficult to make assessments of how an individual's preference for work is likely to change in the future, and therefore how the current information can be used to predict labour market activity. ONS intends to examine this question in more detail. The findings will be published in future issues of Labour Market Trends.

Proportions of economically inactive men aged 50-64 by reason for leaving last job and previous occupation;^a United Kingdom; combined data for spring 1998, 1999 and 2000

						Per cent
	Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	Temporary job ended	Gave up work for health reasons	Took early retirement	R etired ^b	Total
Occupational group (SOC90)			-			
Managers and administrators	17	I	23	41	8	100
Professional	15	6	19	45	8	100
Associate professional and technical	19	5	27	34	6	100
Clerical and secretarial	30	5	29	23	5	100
Craft and related	25	3	47	16	2	100
Personal and protective services	10	4	52	15	7	100
Sales	22	*	37	18	5	100
Plant and machine operatives	28	2	48	14	1	100
Other	20	4	55	8	*	100
All	21	3	37	25	5	100
					Source: Lab	our Force Survey

Occupations are classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990

male size too small for reliable estimat

308 Labour Market trends June 2002

Notes

- Campbell H., 1999, 'The decline of employment among older people in Britain', CASE paper no. 19 (available from http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/publications/casepapers.asp).
- Performance and Innovation Unit, Winning the generation game: improving opportunities for people aged 50-64 in work and community activity, The Stationery Office, 2000.
- 3 Evandrou, M. and Falkingham J., 'Looking back to look forward: lessons from four birth cohorts for ageing in the 21st century', *Population Trends 99*, spring 2000.
- 4 Disney R., Grundy E. and Johnson P., 'The dynamics of retirement: analyses of the retirement surveys', DWP research report no. 72, Jan 1998.
- 5 HMT and DWP, The changing welfare state: employment opportunities for all, November 2001, (available from http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk or http://www.dwp.gov.uk).
- 6 Hedges A. and Sykes W., 'Moving between sickness and work', DWP Research Report No. 151, Leeds: CDS, 2001. See also pp195-205, Labour Market Trends, April 2002.

Further information

For further information, contact:
Richard Laux,
Room B3/05,
Office for National Statistics,
I Drummond Gate,
London SWIV 2QQ,
e-mail richard.laux@ons.gov.uk,
tel. 020 7533 5529.

References

Burkitt and Robinson, A Life's Work — Achieving full and fulfilling employment, Institute for Public Policy Research, 2001.

Disney R., 'Why have older men stopped working?', in *The State of Working Britain*, Gregg and Wadsworth (eds), Manchester University Press, 1999.

Special feature

Teleworking in the UK

By Ulrike Hotopp, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

key points

- The total number of teleworkers in the UK in spring 2001 was 2.2 million, or about 7.4 per cent of all in employment. Of these teleworkers, 1.8 million could not perform their job without the use of both a computer and telephone.
- The number of teleworkers has increased dramatically in the UK and other countries. The total number of teleworkers in the UK has increased by between 65 and 70 per cent over the period 1997 to 2001 depending on the measurement. Academic researchers predict further growth in the future.
- About two-thirds of all teleworkers are men. This compares with just over half of all employees. The difference in the distribution can largely be explained by the fact that a ligh proportion of teleworkers are self-employed, and most self-employed workers are men.
- Around three-quarters of all teleworkers work in the private sector. Most teleworkers are in the occupational groups: professional, managers and senior officials, and associate professional and technical.
- There are large differences between industries. About 25 per cent of teleworkers work in real estate, renting and business activities, and only a small proportion work in the energy and water industries.
- International comparisons show that teleworking in the UK is just above the average for ten EU countries covered by a recent survey. Germany and France have the smallest proportion of employed people working as teleworkers, while Finland has the highest proportion.



The trends and characteristics of teleworking in the UK, as well as comparisons with other countries, are presented in this article.

Introduction

MODERN INFORMATION and communication technologies (ICT) mean that many workers can work outside traditional workplaces. The increase in the number of people working as teleworkers in the future will be closely related to developments in the ICT area. This article presents the characteristics of today's teleworkers and outlines some possible future developments.

One aim of this article is to compare all teleworkers with TC teleworkers (see *Box 1* for the definitions of the two types of teleworking). Questions to answer include whether there are differences between the two groups by industry, occupation, sex and employment status. If there are differences, any discussion about the labour market effects of increased use of teleworking will have to use the two definitions in a considered way. A second aim is to

look at the pattern of teleworkers by sex and establish whether this pattern can be explained by the industrial and occupational structure of teleworking. The use of teleworkers depends, to some extent, on the availability of information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructures. The final aim, therefore, is to compare the use of teleworkers in different countries with different ICT infrastructures. The last section of the article looks to the future and includes a prediction for the development of teleworking within Europe.

The characteristics of teleworkers in the UK

In spring 2001, 2.2 million people in the UK (7.4 per cent of the total labour force) worked from home at least one

day a week and used both a telephone and a computer to do their work. Of these teleworkers, 1.8 million could not have performed their job without the use of both a computer and telephone (TC teleworkers).1

The majority of teleworkers worked in the private sector: around 74 per cent of all teleworkers and 88 per cent of TC teleworkers. Figure 1 illustrates the difference between all teleworkers and TC teleworkers.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of all teleworkers and TC teleworkers by occupational group. The occupational pattern of teleworkers shows that professionals, managers and senior officials, and associate professional and technical occupations dominate teleworking. This occupational pattern is closely correlated in the two groups.

The distribution of men and women working as teleworkers differs substantially from the pattern for all employees. In 2001 just over half of all employees were men (53 per cent). In comparison, two-thirds (67 per cent) of all teleworkers were men, with the ratio being fairly constant for both types of teleworking (see Figure 3). For all teleworkers, a larger proportion of men than women needed both a telephone and computer to enable them to do their job: 82 per cent, compared with 77 per cent respectively.

Men and women teleworkers predominate in different occupational groups. Figure 4 shows the proportion of all teleworkers and TC teleworkers in different occupational groups by sex. Almost all teleworkers in the group of skilled trade occupations were men (95 per cent of all teleworkers and 97 per cent of TC teleworkers) and in the managers and senior officials group, three in four teleworkers were men. In contrast, around one in seven teleworkers in the personal service group and less than one in five teleworkers in administrative and secretarial work were men. This seems to imply that men predominate in groups which contributed the largest share to the total number of teleworkers, while women predominate in occupational groups where teleworking is not as common.

The distribution of teleworkers within industries may, to some extent,

Box I Definition of teleworkers

All teleworkers

A precise definition of teleworkers is essential in order to ensure that analyses of labour market effects, future developments and international comparisons are consistent and informative. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) defines teleworkers as people who do some paid or unpaid work in their own home and who use both a telephone and computer. It includes people who:

- mainly work from home in their main job, 'teleworker homeworkers';
- work from home in various locations but use their home as a base, 'homebased teleworkers'; and
- do not usually work at home or use home as a base but did so for at least one day in the reference week, 'occasional teleworkers'.

People in the above groups make up 'all teleworkers' in this article and include those who could work without a telephone or computer.

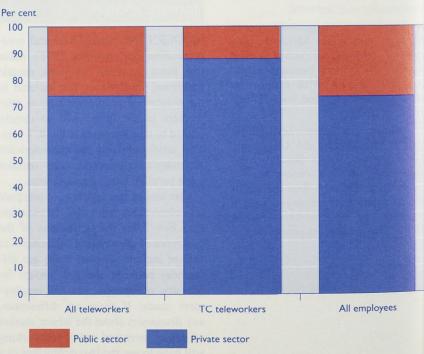
TC teleworkers

A second, narrower, definition includes only those workers for whom both a computer and a telephone are essential for them to be able to perform their job. This second group is therefore a subgroup of 'all teleworkers'. In this article this group will be called 'TC teleworkers'.

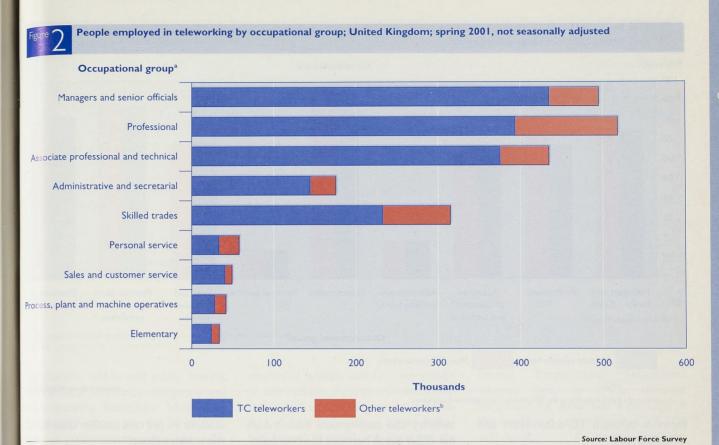
The LFS data used are from spring 2001. For the main part of the descriptive analysis, comparisons are made with all employees and the self-employed.

Both definitions of teleworkers include occasional teleworkers. They are included in the international comparison below and will also be of interest when considering the potential extension of teleworking in the labour

Proportions of teleworkers in the public and private employment sectors; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



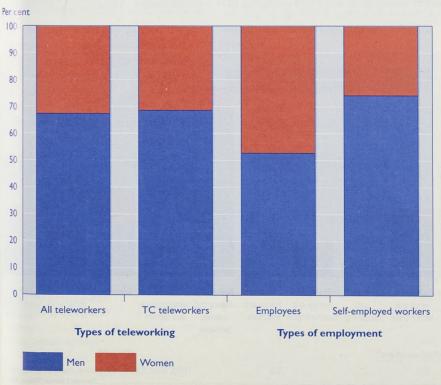
rce: Labour Force Survey



ccupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.

Standard position of the har represents the remainder who are not "TC teleworkers". The total of the bar equals to 'all teleworkers

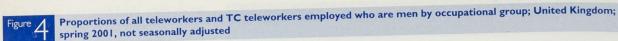
Proportions of men and women by type of teleworking and type of employment; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

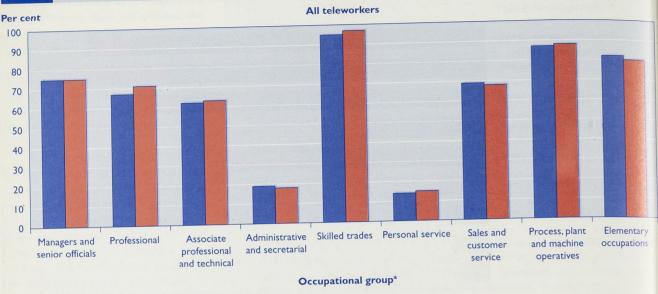


Source: Labour Force Survey

reflect the distribution among occupational groups. Around a quarter of all teleworkers and TC teleworkers (24 and 26 per cent respectively) work in real estate, renting and business activities (see Figure 5). Other main industries are construction (14 per cent and 13 per cent respectively) and manufacturing (11 per cent and 12 per cent respectively). The distribution of teleworkers among these industrial groups does not differ much between the two types of teleworkers.

The last characteristic to consider is the employment status of teleworkers. The majority of all teleworkers are employees. In 2001, 55 per cent of TC teleworkers were employees, 43 per cent were self-employed and the rest were unpaid family members. When looking at the distribution of these three employment types compared with the labour force as a whole, it is apparent that the proportion of selfemployed workers is far greater among teleworkers (self-employed workers made up just 11 per cent of the total labour force). Figure 6 shows the dif-





a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification

All male teleworkers

ferences between TC teleworkers and all employees.

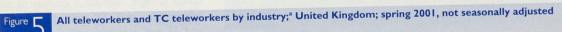
Summary

The distribution of individual characteristics of people (occupation,

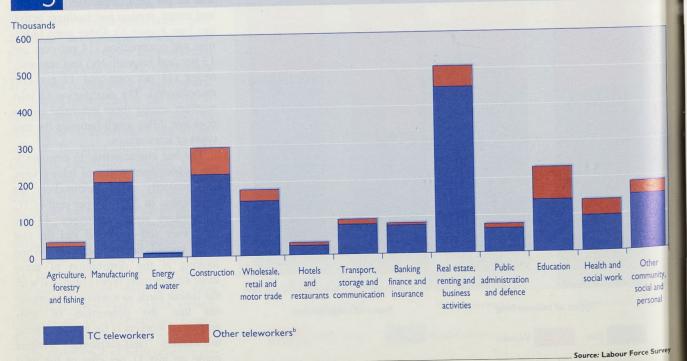
industry and employment status) does not differ much between the two definitions of teleworkers. The absolute number differs, however, as the group of teleworkers who have to use a telephone and computer (TC teleworkers) is about 20 per cent smaller than the teleworkers group.

Source: Labour Force S

Two-thirds of teleworkers are me Teleworkers are concentrated in managers and professionals, associa professionals, and skilled trade



Male TC teleworkers



a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
b The 'other' portion of the bar represents the remainder who are not 'TC teleworkers'. The total of the bar equals to 'all teleworkers'.

Occupational distribution of women in employment by type of employment and type of teleworking; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

				Per cent
		Teleworkers		
	All	TC teleworkers	All employees	All employees and self-employed
Occupational group ^a				
Managers and senior officials	18	20	8	21
Professional	25	21	10	13
Associate professional and technical	24	26	13	20
Administrative and secretarial	20	22	24	10
Skilled trades	2	*	2	7
Personal service	7	5	13	18
Sales and customer service	2	2	12	3
Process, plant and machine operatives	*	*	3	2
Elementary	*	*	13	5
Total	100	100	100	100
				Source: Labour Force Surve

Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification

mple size too small for reliable estimate

occupations, and in real estate, renting and business services, construction and manufacturing industries. Most teleworkers are employees, but the proportion of teleworkers who are selfemployed is about four times the proportion in the labour force as a whole.

hy are more eworkers men?

In looking for an explanation for the comparatively small representation of women among teleworkers a number of factors can be ruled out. For example, Table 1 shows that there is no clear relationship between the occupational distribution of female employees, self-

1997/spring 2001; United Kingdom

employed women and the two groups of teleworkers. Neither can the explanation be found in the varying distribution of men and women across industrial groups.2 Instead, it is clear that the dominant factor is the high share of self-employed people among teleworkers. Men are more likely to be selfemployed than women (almost threequarters of all self-employed workers are men). This corresponds fairly closely with the proportion of selfemployed teleworkers that are men (72 per cent).

Teleworking trends

The total number of teleworkers has increased over time. A study for the

Source: Labour Force Survey

Employment Department former showed that, in 1993, telework accounted for about half a per cent of the workforce (approximately 130,000 individuals).3 A survey for the European Telework Organisation conducted in 1994/95 showed that over a year later this had increased to 560,000.4 However, definitions used in obtaining these two results differ and the figures should therefore be interpreted with caution. Questions enabling teleworkers to be measured on a consistent basis were introduced to the LFS in 1997.

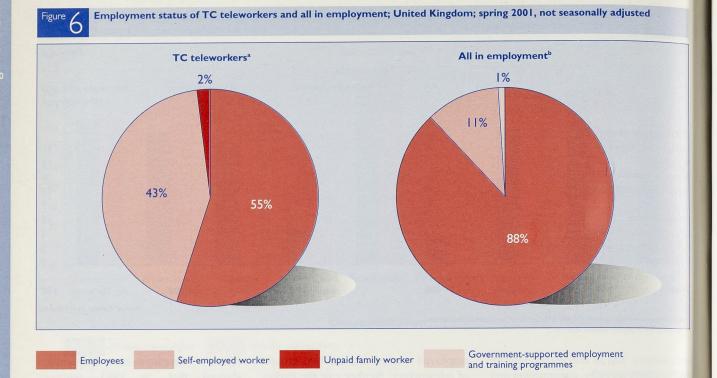
Since 1997 the number of teleworkers has increased, on average, by 13 per cent a year (see Figure 7). Table 2 shows annual increases, average annual increase and total increases over the past five years. From 1998 onwards, growth rates have been highest for TC teleworkers. The total number of employees has also increased over this time but by less than the number of teleworkers. The average annual growth rate for all employees is 1.6 per cent.

Comparing developments over time for the different employment statuses shows that although the self-employed are strongly represented among teleworkers their share is decreasing; employees as a group now account for the largest share of the increase. For employees, the growth rates from 1997

		Per cent
		Teleworkers
	All	TC teleworkers
Spring 1997 to spring 1998	12	9
Spring 1998 to spring 1999	14	17
Spring 1999 to spring 2000	17	19
Spring 2000 to spring 2001	10	12
Average annual increase	13	14
Overall increase between 1997 and 2001	65	70

The proportional increase in number of teleworkers between spring

314 Labour Market trends June 2002



a There are no teleworkers on government-supported employment and training programmes. b Unpaid family workers made up 0.34 per cent of all in employment.

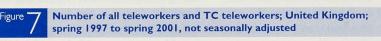
to 2001 were 82 per cent for teleworkers and 88 per cent for TC teleworkers. For the self-employed, growth rates were 48 per cent and 52 per cent respectively. This indicates a shift in the type of work carried out at home, as well as an increase in flexibility of the employment relationship.

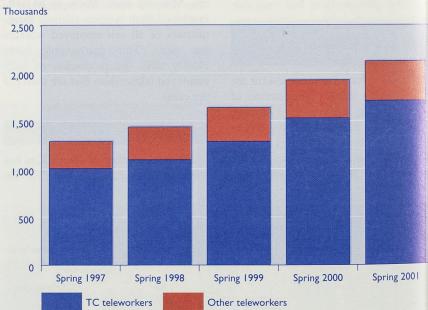
International comparisons

The employment aspects of teleworking have been the subject of recent discussion at the European Union level. It is important to have some comparative measures to ensure that effects on the European Union (EU) member states can be assessed accordingly. There is no directly comparable data on teleworking in the European Labour Force Survey. Comparisons with other industrialised countries are also interesting, particularly in the case of the USA where it is generally recognised that teleworking developments are some years ahead of the UK and the rest of the EU.

The USA

There is some evidence to show that there has been an even higher growth





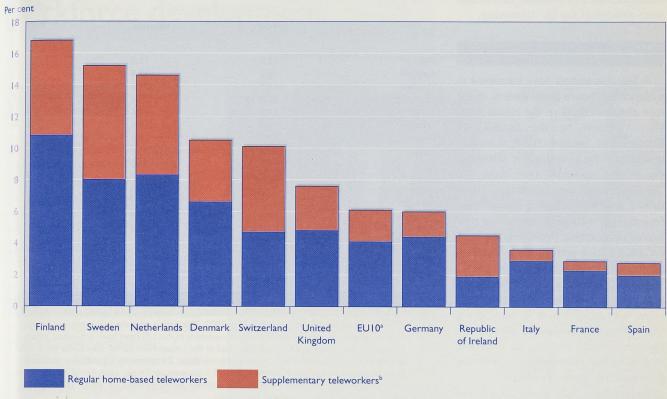
_ Source: Labour Force Survey

Source: Labour Force Sur

rate in teleworking in the USA than in the UK. A study in 2001 by the International Telework Association & Council (ITAC)⁵, sponsored by AT&T, found that there were around 28 million teleworkers in the USA (about 21 per cent of the labour force), up around 18 per cent on the previous year.

The 2000 ITAC survey⁶ found most teleworkers worked on the road (24.1 per cent) or from home (21.7 per cent). A smaller proportion worked at telework-

Proportion of all in employment in teleworking in selected European countries; 1999



Source: Electronic Commerce and Telework Trends

The EU10 figure is an average of the ten EU countries represented in the chart. It does not include Switzerland. Home-based teleworkers who spend less than one full day teleworking from home a week.

Box 2 Definition of teleworkers (ECaTT)

Home-based teleworkers are those who:

- work from home (instead of commuting to a central workplace) for at least one full working day per week;
- use a personal computer in the course of their work;
- use telecommunications links (telephone/fax/e-mail) to communicate with their colleagues or supervisor during work at home; and
- are either in salaried employment or self-employed, in which case their main working place is on the contractor's premises.

Supplementary teleworkers are those who:

• fit into the home-based category described above except that they spend less than one full day teleworking from home a week. They are called 'occasional teleworkers' to distinguish them from regular teleworkers.

ing centres (7 per cent) or at satellite offices (4 per cent). The average teleworker (defined as someone who is home-based and teleworks regularly one full day a week) worked at least one day a week away from their traditional office environment, lived in the north-east or western regions of the United States, had

a university education, was 35 to 44 years old and married. More than two-thirds of teleworkers expressed greater job satisfaction as a result of teleworking. An overwhelming majority (almost 80 per cent) felt a greater commitment to their organisation, and most said they planned to stay with their employer.

Notably, almost three-quarters of 'homebased teleworkers' reported a major increase in productivity and work quality.

The European Union

The data available are from the Electronic Commerce and Telework Trends (ECaTT) study⁷ carried out in 1999. This study used both a wide and a narrow definition of teleworking. 'Home-based teleworkers' are those who work from home at least one full day a week using a personal computer telecommunication links. 'Supplementary teleworkers' can spend less than a full working day as a teleworker. They are also called 'occasional teleworkers' (see Box 2). Neither definition matches the LFS definitions. Figure 8 shows that the UK is just above the average for the ten EU countries (EU-10) represented. The proportion of employees working as home-based teleworkers and supplementary teleworkers was highest in Finland (10.8 per cent and 6.0 per cent respectively) and low-

The future

A few researchers have attempted to estimate the future development of the role of teleworkers in the labour market. A report by the Institute of Employment Studies (IES)⁸ attempted to estimate the potential for teleworking in the economy (see *Table 3*). These estimates were based on occupations considered suited to teleworking, for example managers, computing professionals, teaching professionals, writers and creative performing artists, and administrative associate professionals.

The IES estimates might be regarded possibly as overestimates. Not everybody in an occupation which is suitable for teleworking will necessarily take up the opportunity to do so. There are a number of drawbacks to teleworking such as the perceived risk of social isolation.

Nevertheless, the study appears to demonstrate that the UK only uses 30 per cent of its teleworking potential.

Conclusion

Teleworking has been on the increase in each of the countries for which data were available. Despite this general increase, teleworking is not evenly distributed over the workforce. Men are more likely to be teleworkers than women, and some occupations and industries are also more likely to offer telework. The self-employed are particularly well represented among teleworkers, although growth rates for teleworking are now higher among employees than the self-employed.

Very high rates of teleworking are thought to be possible based on the existing ICT infrastructure. New technologies are expected to make it even easier to work remotely and will increase the number of occupations and industries which are able to offer teleworking opportunities.

Proportion of men and women in employment that could potentially telework, by selected EU countries;^a 2000

			Per cent
	Men	Women	All
Austria	17.3	15.2	16.4
Belgium	16.2	12.8	14.7
Germany	16.9	24.0	20.0
Denmark	23.0	16.4	19.9
Spain	12.8	14.6	13.5
Finland	18.3	19.5	18.9
France	14.7	18.4	16.3
Greece	8.8	13.6	10.6
Italy	16.1	20.0	17.5
Luxembourg	20.7	19.7	20.3
Netherlands	21.4	22.8	22.0
Portugal	11.9	15.2	13.4
Sweden	21.3	19.6	20.4
UK	21.4	24.0	22.6
		Source: Institute	of Employment Studies

a. The Republic of Ireland is not included as the occupational codes that they use are not comparable with the codes used by ISCO.

Notes

- The LFS datasets were regrossed in April 2002. This article uses the pre-regrossed figures. Non-responses to the questions about teleworking in the LFS have been pro-rated across the valid responses, using the method described in the Labour Force Survey User Guide Vol 1. This increases the estimate for all teleworkers from about 2.1 million to 2.2 million and increases their proportion of all in employment from 7.1 per cent to 7.4 per cent. For the narrow defin tion of teleworkers (TC teleworkers) the estimate increases from 1.7 million to 1.8 million. A other data used in this article are unadjusted.
- This was further shown to be the case when tested using a Chi-square test. The hypothesis tested was that the distribution of all women in employment by occupation/industry is similar to the distribution of female teleworkers by occupations/industries.
- Huws H., (1993), Telework in Britain, Employment Department.
- 4 Actions for stimulation of transborder telework and research cooperation in Europe, 1996, European Telework Organisation. The definition used in the ETO report differs from the LFS definition. I recognises the fact that telework increasingly involves the use of mobile and data communications as an integral part of a person's work, rather than as a specialist function. The report also states that no 'attempt has been made to impose a single definition of 'telework' in the development and implementation of these actions.
- Davis D. and Polonko K.A. (2001), Telework in the United States: Telework America Survey 2001, ITAC.
- 6 ITAC (2000), Telework in the United States: Telework America Survey 2000, ITAC.
- 7 ECaTT, (2000), Benchmarking progress on news ways of working and new forms of business across Europe; Empirica.
- 8 Huws H., Jagger N., and Bates P., (2001), Where the Butterfly Alights, The Global Location of e-Work, Institute of Employment Studies, Report 378.

Further information

For further information, contact:

Ulrike Hotopp,

Department of Trade and Industry,

UG/97,

I Victoria Street,

London SWIH 0ET,

e-mail ulrike.hotopp@dti.gsi.gov.uk.

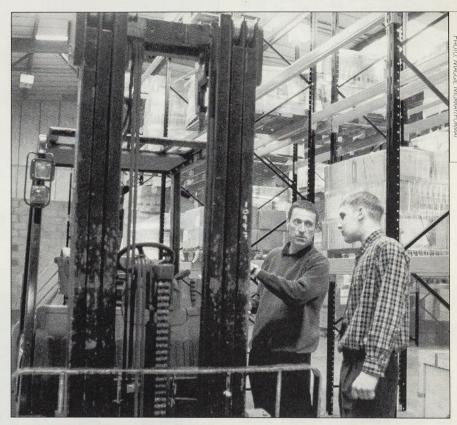
tel. 020 7215 5975.

Who trains? Employers' commitment to workforce development

By Anthony Clarke, Adult Learning and Skills Division, Department for Education and Skills

Key points

- Around nine out of ten employers provided job-related training to at least some of their employees.
- Over half of all employers provided off-the-job training and over three-quarters of employers provided on-the-job training to their employees.
- The proportion of employers providing training increased with employer size. While half of establishments with five to 24 employees provided off-the-job training, nine out of ten of those with 500 or more employees provided it.
- e Half of all employers said that they had built links with external organisations in order to offer their employees training and development orportunities.
- Almost one in three employers helped employees learn things not directly connected with their job.
- The proportion of employees receiving off-the-job training has increased: 16 per cent received training in the four weeks before spring 2001, compared with 15 per cent in 1998 and 13 per cent in 1995. However, there were still 30 per cent of employees who had never received training from their current employer.
- Employers with internal skill gaps were more likely to provide training: 48 per cent provided off-the-job training, compared with 39 per cent of those without skill gaps.



This article examines the volume, type and pattern of training provided by employers. It also explores employers' commitment to workforce development using indicators such as the existence of formal human resource practices related to training.

Introduction

RECENT RESEARCH has shown a positive link between increased training and higher productivity.¹ Coupled with evidence of other benefits such as increased cooperation from the workforce, this highlights the importance of employer-provided training. There are various sources from which the extent of training can be measured. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides information from individuals about the training that they receive while other sources ask employers about the training that they provide for their employ-

ees. The Employers Skill Survey² (ESS), while being a survey primarily about recruitment difficulties and skill gaps, asks employers with one or more employees about their provision of off-the-job training. For employers with five or more employees, the Learning and Training at Work³ survey (LTW) reports on the provision of both on-the-job and off-the-job training. It also collects information about learning opportunities offered and employers' awareness of, and involvement with, training initiatives.

Employers providing job-related training

In Britain as a whole, the proportion of employers providing training remained fairly static throughout the 1990s as measured by the Skill Needs in Britain (SNIB) survey. Results from the 2001 LTW indicate that, in England, around nine out of every ten employers (88 per cent) provided some of their employees with either off-thejob or on-the-job training in the previous 12 months. Figure 1 shows that over half of all employers (55 per cent) provided off-the-job training to at least some of their employees. This compares with over three-quarters of employers (78 per cent) providing onthe-job training. Some 45 per cent of employers provided both on-the-job training and off-the-job training.

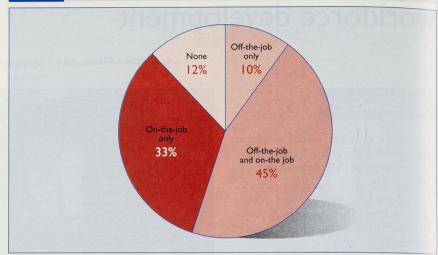
The proportion of employers that provided training increased with employer size, as shown in Figure 2. Half (49 per cent) of establishments with 5-24 employees provided off-thejob training for some of their employees, rising to over 90 per cent for those with 500 or more employees. The proportion of employers providing on-thejob training also varied with employer size, but not to the same extent as for off-the-job training. LTW 2001 found that 75 per cent of employers with 5-24 employees provided on-the-job training, rising to over 90 per cent for those with 100 or more employees.

Learning opportunities

As well as training provision, the 2001 LTW also asked employers whether they had offered their employees a number of different types of learning opportunity. Six out of ten employers (59 per cent) had provided at least one of the eight types of learning opportunity discussed. Figure 3 shows that learning in information technology and working with others were the types most commonly on offer.

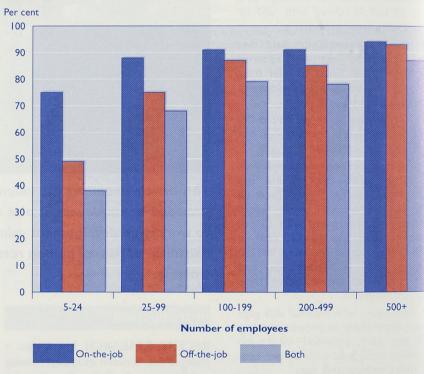
It is interesting to note that half of all employers (51 per cent) said that they had built links with external organisations in order to offer their employees training and development opportunities,

Proportions of employers providing job-related training by training type;



Source: Learning and Training at Work

Proportions of employers providing job-related training by size of employer England: 2001



ource: Learning and Training at Work 2001

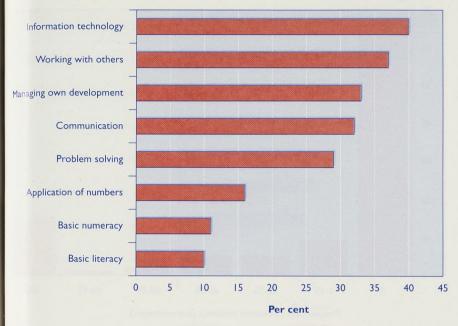
and almost one in three employers (30 per cent) helped employees learn things not directly connected with their job.

Employees receiving training

The 2001 ESS found that during the previous year establishments in England

on average provided around one fifth of their staff with off-the-job training. However, this does not fully describe the picture. As shown in Figure 4 the distribution of the proportion of employees receiving training is bimodal, with establishments much more likely to provide off-the-job training either to none of their staff (63 per

Proportions of employers offering learning opportunities; England; 2001



Source: Learning and Training at Work 2001

cent) or all of their staff (15 per cent). The LFS asks individuals whether they have undertaken job-related training in the previous one, four and 13 weeks. Figure 5 shows that the proportion of employees receiving training in the previous four weeks and 13 weeks has steadily increased in recent years. However, the proportion receiving training in the previous week has not shown the same growth and fell slightly in 2001. Additionally, for those who undertook training in the previous week, the average number of hours spent training has fallen from 15 hours in 1995 to 3 hours in 2001. This suggests that the

rise in participation in training has been balanced by a fall in the average length of training. As a result, the total volume of training may have actually changed

The distribution of training varies greatly by occupation and type of employment. Nearly a third of employees (30 per cent) have never been offered any kind of training by their current employers.

Those employees with higher qualifications are much more likely to receive training. Around one in four (24 per cent) of those qualified at degree level or above received training in the previous four weeks, compared with around one in six (16 per cent) of those with qualifications at GCSE level (and equivalent), and only one in twenty (5 per cent) of those without qualifications. People in highly skilled jobs are more likely to receive training those in professional occupations are nearly four times as likely to receive training as those who work as operatives. Women are more likely to receive training than men, 19 per cent compared with 14 per cent.

Training in small firms

The recent study The Nature of Training and Motivation to Train in Small Firms (TSF) looked at how small firms (with 2-49 employees) tackled their training needs (see pp275-6, Labour Market Trends, May 2002). The study suggested the following reasons why small firms provide less training:

- relatively higher costs of training;
- shorter-term planning regarding investment in training as a consequence of greater business uncertain-
- a lack of hard evidence of the benefits of training; and
- general training courses not suited to small firms' needs with providers less willing to tailor courses to suit individual firms' needs.

Around one in six firms can be classed as 'low trainers' (no training or only as a last resort), 55 per cent as 'tactical trainers' (training as necessary), and 30 per cent as 'strategic trainers' (taking a positive and systematic approach to training).

Box I Definitions

Off-the-job training

This is training away from the immediate work position. It can be given at the employers' premises or elsewhere. It includes all sorts of courses – full or part time, correspondence or distance learning, health and safety, and so on – as long as it is funded or arranged by the employer.

On-the-job training

This is training given at the desk or place where the person usually works. Typically, this kind of training is planned in advance, with no, or very little, useful output while the training is being undertaken.

The following definitions were read out to survey respondents in the 2001 Learning and Training at Work survey.

Looking at the very smallest firms, only 26 per cent of micro-firms (2-9 employees) were viewed as strategic trainers compared with 58 per cent of those with 20-49 employees. By contrast, 16 per cent of micro-firms were low trainers compared with 3 per cent for those with 20-49 employees.

Reasons why job-related training is not provided

The 2001 LTW asked employers who had not provided any training why they had not done so. The most common reason reported was that the skills of their employees currently met their needs (62 per cent) followed by new recruits having the required skills (16 per cent).

The TSF asked employers the main reason for not providing more training to their established workers. Half of all small firms saw no need to provide more training for the following reasons:

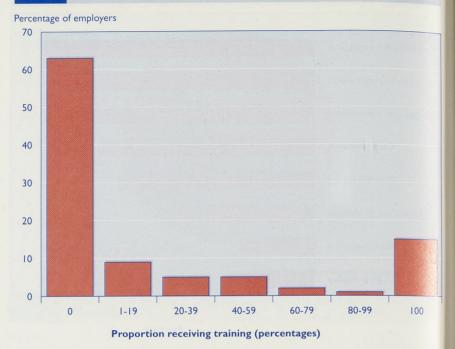
- 32 per cent said 'sufficient training is provided after workers are recruited';
- 10 per cent said 'staff are all fully trained before they are recruited'; and
- 9 per cent said 'further training would not produce any more benefits for business'.

The remainder reported 'supply-side' constraints on training provision, including the financial cost of external training (16 per cent); lost working time while workers were being trained (11 per cent); and lack of suitable external training (4 per cent). Many potential supply-side constraints were not perceived as such by small firms. The availability, quality and location of training were not primary concerns, and neither was fear of poaching (less than 1 per cent quoted this as the main reason, and 9 per cent mentioned it as a reason).

Training and skill gaps

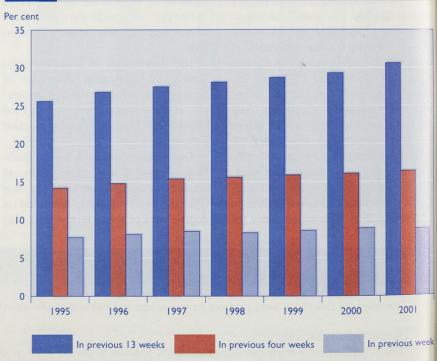
The 2001 ESS asked employers what proportion of their workforce was fully proficient at its jobs. Those that reported less than 'all' or 'nearly all' as being fully proficient were regarded as having internal skill gaps. Using this

Figure 4 Proportions of employers providing off-the-job training by proportion of employees; England; 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Proportions of employees receiving job-related training in recent periods; United Kingdom; spring 1995 to spring 2001



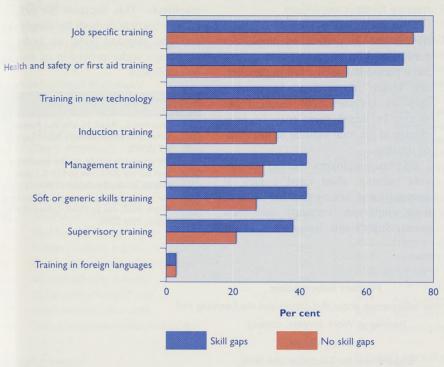
Source: Labour Force Survey

measure, 7 per cent of employers were classed as having skill gaps.

Employers with skill gaps were more likely to train: 48 per cent provided off-the-job training, compared with

39 per cent for those without skill gaps. Looking at the specific types of training provided, those establishments which had internal skill gaps were much more likely to have engaged in

Proportions of employers providing off-the-job training by type of training and whether having internal skill gaps;^a England; 2001



As a proportion of all employers providing off-the-job training.

Source: Employers Skill Survey 2001

any of the designated types of training (see *Figure 6*). The only exception to this was job-specific training, where the difference between those establishments with and without skill gaps was small.

he 2001 ESS examined the relationship between the training provided by establishments with internal skill gaps and the specific skill they reported as lacking. Those establishments providing different types of training were more likely to report a lack of each of the skills investigated than establishments not providing training. For example, establishments providing training in new technology were considerably more likely to report a lack of advanced IT skills than those not providing such training (34 per cent, compared with 16 per cent). Those establishments providing job specific training were more likely to report a lack of other technical and practical skills (38 per cent, compared with 24 per cent) and establishments providing induction training were more likely to report a lack of customer service skills (37 per cent, compared with 23 per cent).

The results point towards increased training being a response to skill gaps. When specifically asked, a clear majority (72 per cent) of employers cited provision of further training (sometimes in conjunction with other actions such as changing work practices) as an action taken to overcome skill gaps.

Management of training and training delivery

In LTW 2001, employers were asked about the existence of training plans and budgets. Of these:

- three out of five employers had a business plan;
- half had a training plan;
- two out of five had a training budget; and
- a third had a human resources plan.

The existence of all four planning tools had decreased since the 1999 and 2000 studies.

Employers were also asked about the existence and commitment of resources for training. Some 76 per cent of employers who provided off-the-job

training had a member of senior management with responsibility for training within their organisation. One third of organisations (36 per cent) providing off-the-job training had training staff to design and teach training courses, and almost a third (30 per cent) of organisations had a separate training facility. These figures were similar to those found in 2000 and 1999. This suggests that those employers who do train are still engaging in the supply of resources.

Training leading to a formal qualification

Of those employers who provided off-the-job training, 55 per cent reported that some of this training was leading to formal qualifications. Where training was leading to formal qualifications, this was most likely to be NVQs, cited by 52 per cent of such employers. Also named were 'other nationally recognised qualifications' which included the more traditional qualifications such as City and Guilds or BTEC (43 per cent), higher qualifications such as degrees (27 per cent) and company specific qualifications (26 per cent).

Awareness of, and involvement with, training initiatives

NVQs are the training initiative with the highest level of awareness among employers – 94 per cent were aware of them. Additionally, half or more of employers had heard of New Deal and Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships). However, with the exception of Learning Partnerships and Foundation Modern Apprenticeships, there was a decline in the awareness of many initiatives since 2000.

The 2001 LTW found that 45 per cent of employers had been involved with government training initiatives. The highest proportion of employers were involved with NVQs (33 per cent). Fewer than 10 per cent of employers were involved with any other initiative.

The TSF found that 13 per cent of all small firms were involved with one or more government training initiatives, with around a quarter of 'strategic trainers' being involved, compared with 11 per cent of 'tactical trainers'. The main reasons given for noninvolvement were 'irrelevance of initiatives to firms' needs' (28 per cent), 'lack of information about initiatives' (25 per cent), 'no need for further training' (19 per cent) and 'lack of time to become involved' (12 per cent).

Conclusion

Many employers continue to invest in training and learning opportunities.

However, there are still a considerable number of employers, particularly small firms, who do not provide any training for their employees.

Over recent years there has been a rise in the proportion of employees participating in training. However, the same period has seen a fall in the average length of training. As training episodes become more frequent but shorter in length there may be little change in the total volume of job-related training.

Of those employers who did not provide training, most cited a lack of demand for it, stating that the skills of their employees currently met their needs. Supply-side issues such as the

financial costs and a lack of time were also commonly given as reasons. This was particularly so among small employers. This suggests the need to address barriers on both the supply side and the demand side in order to encourage wider provision of training by employers.

Notes

- Dearden, L., Reed, H. and Van Reenen Who Gains When Workers Train?, Lond IFS (2000).
- For an earlier article on the Employer Skill Survey 2001, see pp431-2, Labour Market Trends, September 2001.
- For an article on Learning and Training Work 2000, see pp253-8, Labour Mark Trends, May 2001.

Further information

For further information about this article and the Learning and

Training at Work surveys, contact:

Anthony Clarke,

Department for Education and Skills,

Analytical Services: Adult Learning and Skills 5,

Room W626.

Moorfoot,

Sheffield SI 4PQ,

e-mail anthony.clarke@dfes.gsi.gov.uk,

tel. 0114 259 1087.

Research Reports from Learning and Training at Work 2001 (RR334), Employers Skill Survey 2001 (SKT40) and The Nature of Training and Motivation to Train in Small Firms (RR330) can be downloaded from the Department for Education and Skills website:

www.dfes.gov.uk/research/programmeofresearch/index.cfm?type=5.

Further analysis of the Employers Skills Survey 2001 is available from the Skillsbase website:

www.skillsbase.dfes.gov.uk/database/database.asp?Sect=11.

Labour Market Data

collB	CES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	ECON	OMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
3001.	In the Land and the Landson March		D.1	Economic activity by age	S56
	desired at the same side of the same		D.2	Economic inactivity	S58
DEFIN	ITIONS	S3	D.3	Economic inactivity by age	S60
nceil.	LARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S4	EARN	INGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
KEGO	EARLY OBLIGHED CHAHOMOS	04	E.1	Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S62
			E.2	Average Earnings Index: industries	S64
LABO	UR MARKET SUMMARY		E.4	Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S68
A.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S5	E.11	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	S70
A.2	Trends	S12	E.12	Average earnings and hours: manual employees	S72
A.3	Other headline indicators	S14	E.13	Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	S74
A.1	Regional summary	S16	E.14	Average earnings and hours: all employees	S76
741			E.21	Unit wage costs	S78
			E.31	Earnings: international comparisons	S79
EMPL	OYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				
B.1	Employment by category	S18		RNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES	000
B.2	Employment by age	S20	F.11	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	S80
B.1	Workforce jobs	S22	F.12	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	S80
B.112	Employee jobs by industry	S23	F.13	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S81
B.13	Employee jobs: production industries	S25	F.14	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	
B.13	Workforce jobs by industry	S26	F.15 F.16	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Dea New Deal 25+ summary figures	S82
B.2	Actual weekly hours of work	S27	F.10	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	S82
B.2	Usual weekly hours of work	S28	F.18	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	S83
B.33	Output, employment and productivity	S29	F.19	Numbers into employment from New Deal 25+	S83
UNEM	PLOYMENT			R LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	-
C.1	ILO unemployment by age and duration	S30	G.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S84
C.2	ILO unemployment rates by age	S33	G.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S84
C.11	Claimant count by region	S34	G.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S85
C.1	Claimant count by age and duration	S38	G.11	Labour disputes: summary	S86
C.13	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S40	G.12 G.21	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S83
C.21	Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S41	G.21	Labour market and educational status of young people Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S88
C.22	Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S43	G.22	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	300
C.23	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S46	DETAI	L PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
C.24	Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S50	H.1		S89
			H.11	Background economic indicators	S91
C.31	Claimant count flows	S51	H.12	Retail prices: summary Harmonised indices of Consumer Prices	S9:
C.33	Claimant history: interval between claims	S52	11.12	Translated Hulles of Collsufficial files	39
C.34 C.51	Destination of leavers from claimant count International comparisons	S53	CTATI	STICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S9:
		S54			

Publication dates of main economic indicators June – August

Labour market statistics

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

Productivity Q1

Sources of labour market statistics

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

Much of the labour market data published are measured by the LFS. The concepts and definitions used in the LFS are agreed by the International Labour 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 LFS was carried out every two years from 1973 to 1983. The ILO definition was first used in 1984. This was also the first year in which the survey was conducted on an annual basis with results available for every spring quarter (March to May). The survey moved to a continuous basis in spring 1992 in Great Britain and in winter 1994/5 in Northern Ireland, with results published four times a year. Since April 1998, results are published 12 times a year for an average of each 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 Employn Service (ES) as a by-product of its Labour Marke System (LMS). LMS is the computer system that ma ages the currency of vacancies on display, controls the circulation around Jobcentres, and identifies those for liaison action with employers. A consistent vacancie series is available from 1985.

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

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

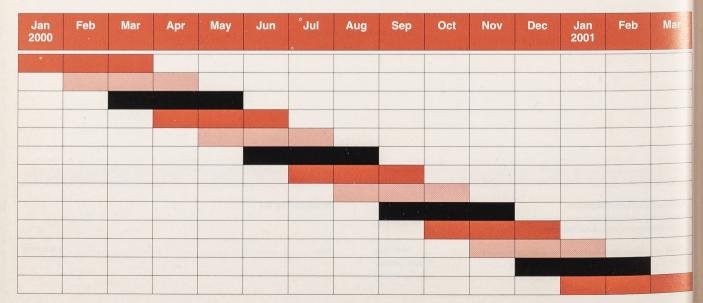
To gain an idea of the extent of work being formed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is the only source of detailed information about the c acteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patter and so on) of people's work - except for the industry which people work, where the workforce jobs serie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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

For monthly estimates of changes, the Average Earnin Index is most suitable. For annual changes, the N Earnings Survey should be used. 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 empl ees, and of the hourly earnings of all employees. The is preferred as a source about the earnings of part-ti employees. LFS earnings estimates are published in LFS Quarterly Supplement.



Definitions

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

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

Workforce jobs

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

Se -employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

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

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

oyment rates can be presented for any population as the proportion of that group who are in oyment. The main presentation of employment 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 unemployment covers people who are: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the previous four weeks and are available to start work within the next fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.

Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

The claimant count records the number of people ning 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

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
- not elsewhere classified nec
- 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 F.2, in order to reduce volatility in the Index

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

Respondents to the LFS are asked a series of guestions 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

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.

Regularly published statistics

A Part of the country	Frequency	Latest	Table number or page	Annual services and the services of the servic	Frequency	Latest	Tai nu or
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE	Sily I	and and		GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
UK summary	М	Jun 2002	A.1	Number of people participating in Work-based			
Trends	M	Jun 2002	A.2	learning programme	Q	May 2002	F.
Other headline indicators	M	Jun 2002	A.3	Number of starts on Work-based learning	1000		
Working-age households	Q	May 2002	A.4	programme	Q	May 2002	F.
Regional labour market summary	M	Jun 2002	A.11	Work-based training for adults: destination of			
FS annual local area data	Α	Jan 2002	A.12	leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.
				Work-based training for adults: qualifications of			
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.
Employment by category	· M	Jun 2002	B.1	Work-based learning for young people:			
Employment by age	М	Jun 2002	B.2	qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2002	F.
Employment by occupation	Q	May 2002	B.3	Work-based learning for young people:			
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jun 2002	B.11	destination of leavers	Q	May 2002	
Employee jobs by industry	М	Jun 2002	B.12	Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	May 2002	
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	М	Jun 2002	B.13	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	М	Jun 2002	
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Apr 2002	B.14	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	М	Jun 2002	F.
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Apr 2002	B.15	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	М	Jun 2002	F.
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2002	B.16	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	М	Jun 2002	F.
	Q	May 2002	B.17	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment			
Employment in tourism-related industries	M (Q)	Jun 2002	B.18	from New Deal	М	Jun 2002	F
Norkforce jobs by industry		Jun 2002	B.21	New Deal 25+ summary figures	М	Jun 2002	F
Actual weekly hours of work	M			Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	М	Jun 2002	F
Jsual weekly hours of work	М	Jun 2002	B.22	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	М	Jun 2002	F
ndices of output, productivity jobs, output per			5.00	Number of people into employment from New			
filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Jun 2002	B.32	Deal 25+	M	Jun 2002	F.
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Apr 2002	B.33				
Job-related training	Q	May 2002	B.41	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 2002	B.51	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	М	Jun 2002	G
				Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	М	Jun 2002	G
JNEMPLOYMENT				Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices			
LO unemployment by age and duration	M	Jun 2002	C.1	by region	М	Jun 2002	G
LO unemployment rates by age	M	Jun 2002	C.2	Labour disputes: summary	М	Jun 2002	
LO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2002	C.4	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry		Jun 2002	
Claimant count by region	М	Jun 2002	C.11	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2001	3
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Jun 2002	C.12	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2001	1
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Jun 2002	C.13	Trade union membership	A	Sep 2001	4
Claimant count by age and duration. regions	M*	Dec 2000	C.14		^	3ep 2001	4
	M	Jun 2002	C.21	Labour market and educational status of young	14	l 0000	-
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas			C.22	people	M	Jun 2002	(
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jun 2002		Economic activity of young people	Q	May 2002	
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	М	Jun 2002	C.23	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q	Jun 2002	2
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	М	Jun 2002	C.24	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into			
Claimant count flows	М	Jun 2002	C.31	employment	M	Jun 2002	(
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 2002	C.32	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Jun 2002	2
nterval between claims	Q	Jun 2002	C.33	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual			
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jun 2002	C.34	report	A	Jan 2001	2
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Apr 2002	C.35	Women in the labour market	Q	May 2002	
Redundancies in UK	Q	May 2002	C.41	Women in the labour market: annual report	Α	Mar 2002	
Redundancies by region	Q	May 2002	C.42	Job-related training	Q	Jun 2002	
Redundancies by industry	Q	May 2002	C.43	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 2002	(
Redundancies	A	Jun 2001	315	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Apr 2002	
nternational comparisons	M	Jun 2002	C.51	Sickness absence	Q	May 2002	2
	-15			Seasonal adjustment review	Α	May 2002	
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY							
	М	Jun 2002	D.1	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	S		
Economic activity by age			D.1	Background economic indicators	М	Jun 2002	H
Economic inactivity	M	Jun 2002		Retail prices: summary	М	Jun 2002	
Economic inactivity by age	М	Jun 2002	D.3	Retail prices: detailed indices	М	Mar 2002	
				Retail prices: selected items	M	Mar 2002	
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Retail prices: general index	M	Mar 2002	
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	М	Jun 2002	E.1	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Mar 2002	
Average Earnings Index: by industry	М	Jun 2002	E.2	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jun 2002	
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	М	Jun 2002	E.4	Harmonised indices of Consulter Files	IVI	00112002	11.6
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Jun 2002	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	Α	Mar 2002	129	Frequency of publication, with frequency of comp		wn in brack	ets i
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.12	different: A-Annual Q-Quarterly M-Monthly			
Average earnings and hours: non-manual				* Currently suspended.			
employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.13				the
	Q (A)		E.14	† Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more informat	ion on whe	ere to access	the
Average earnings and hours: all employees		Jun 2002		data.			
Unit wage costs	M	Jun 2002	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	М	Jun 2002	E.31				
abour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 1 Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Total				Farments			Thousands
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	economically active	Total in employmenta	unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC 9
(Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1998 2000 2001	45,226 45,310 45,400 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253 46,506 46,782 47,071	28,935 28,699 28,565 28,578 28,618 28,806 29,004 29,419 29,737 29,804	26,490 25,868 25,568 25,780 26,100 26,412 26,916 27,227 27,611 28,053 28,332	2,445 2,831 2,997 2,798 2,518 2,394 2,087 1,822 1,808 1,684 1,472	16,291 16,611 16,836 16,909 17,023 17,030 17,032 17,204 17,045 17,045	64.0 63.3 62.9 62.8 62.7 62.8 63.0 62.8 63.3 63.6 63.3	58.6 57.1 56.3 56.7 57.2 57.6 58.5 58.9 59.4 60.0	8.4 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 7.2 6.3 6.1 5.7 4.9	36.0 36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.0 37.2 36.7 36.4
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,735 46,758 46,782	29,676 29,708 29,737	27,958 28,011 28,053	1,718 1,697 1,684	17,059 17,050 17,045	63.5 63.6	59.8 59.9 60.0	5.8 5.7 5.7	36.5 36.5 36.4
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,805 46,828 46,851	29,721 29,730 29,739	28,084 28,137 28,165	1,636 1,593 1,574	17,084 17,098 17,112	63.5 63.5 63.5	60.0 60.1 60.1	5.5 5.4 5.3	36.5 36.5 36.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,876 46,900 46,925	29,748 29,758 29,699	28,155 28,141 28,122	1,593 1,617 1,577	17,128 17,142 17,226	63.5 63.4 63.3	60.1 60.0 59.9	5.4 5.4 5.3	36.5 36.6 36.7
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,949 46,973 46,998	29,704 29,787 29,793	28,148 28,256 28,250	1,556 1,531 1,543	17,245 17,186 17,205	63.3 63.4 63.4	60.0 60.2 60.1	5.2 5.1 5.2	36.7 36.6 36.6
Jan -Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	47,022 47,046 47,071	29,762 29,785 29,804	28,248 28,288 28,332	1,514 1,497 1,472	17,260 17,261 17,267	63.3 63.3	60.1 60.2	5.1 5.0 4.9	36.7 36.7 36.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,095 47,120 47,144	29,836 29,820 29,841	28,336 28,312 28,319	1,500 1,508 1,522	17,260 17,300 17,303	63.4 63.3 63.3	60.2 60.1 60.1	5.0 5.1 5.1	36.6 36.7 36.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,166 47,189 47,211	29,843 29,883 29,924	28,317 28,349 28,390	1,526 1,535 1,535	17,323 17,305 17,287	63.3 63.3 63.4	60.0 60.1 60.1	5.1 5.1 5.1	36.7 36.7 36.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	47,233 47,256 47,277 47,300	29,952 29,918 29,940	28,396 28,384 28,419	1,557 1,535 1,520	17,281 17,338 17,337	63.4 63.3 63.3	60.1 60.1	5.2 5.1 5.1	36.6 36.7 36.7
Changes		29,958	28,420	1,538	17,342	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Over last 3 months Percent Over last 12 months	67 0.1	0.0	25 0.1	-19 -1.2	61 0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Percent	278 0.6	196 0.7	1 72 0.6	24 1.6	82 0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
(mai-way) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	35,103 35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,249 36,500 36,759	28,118 27,855 27,762 27,773 27,807 28,018 28,182 28,258 28,584 28,891 28,972	25,713 25,056 24,799 25,002 25,308 25,645 26,118 26,457 26,796 27,224 27,515	2,404 2,799 2,963 2,771 2,499 2,373 2,063 1,802 1,788 1,667 1,457	6,986 7,318 7,481 7,564 7,676 7,645 7,663 7,768 7,665 7,609 7,787	80.1 79.2 78.8 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.6 78.4 78.9 79.2 78.8	73.3 71.2 70.4 70.8 71.3 71.9 72.9 73.4 73.9 74.6 74.9	86 10.0 10.7 10.0 9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4 6.3 5.8	19.9 20.8 21.2 21.4 21.6 21.4 21.4 21.6 21.1 20.8 21.2
∃ month averages Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,457 36,478 36,500	28,819 28,851 28,891	27,118 27,171 27,224	1,701 1,680 1,667	7,637 7,627 7,609	79.1 79.1 79.2	74.4 74.5 74.6	5.9 5.8 5.8	20.9 20.9 20.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,521 36,542 36,563	28,876 28,887 28,900	27,257 27,313 27,342	1,619 1,574 1,558	7,645 7,655 7,663	79.1 79.1 79.0	74.6 74.7 74.8	5.6 5.4 5.4	20.9 20.9 21.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,585 36,606 36,628	28,916 28,921 28,860	27,337 27,321 27,300	1,579 1,600 1,560	7,669 7,685 7,768	79.0 79.0 78.8	74.7 74.6 74.5	5.5 5.5 5.4	21.0 21.0 21.2
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	36,650 36,671 36,694	28,872 28,957 28,964	27,334 27,442 27,439	1,538 1,514 1,525	7,778 7,715 7,730	78.8 79.0 78.9	74.6 74.8 74.8	5.3 5.2 5.3	21.2 21.0 21.1
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,716 36,737 36,759	28,938 28,956 28,972	27,442 27,476 27,515	1,496 1,480 1,457	7,777 7,781 7,787	78.8 78.8 78.8	74.7 74.8 74.9	5.2 5.1 5.0	21.2 21.2 21.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,781 36,803 36,824	28,997 28,957 28,977	27,511 27,463 27,469	1,486 1,494 1,507	7,784 7,846 7,848	78.8 78.7 78.7	74.8 74.6 74.6	5.1 5.2 5.2	21.2 21.3 21.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,843 36,863 36,882	28,972 29,018 29,043	27,459 27,497 27,524	1,513 1,521 1,519	7,871 7,845 7,839	78.6 78.7 78.7	74.5 74.6 74.6	52 52 52	21.4 21.3 21.3
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	36,901 36,921 36,939	29,057 29,031 29,051	27,516 27,512 27,544	1,541 1,519 1,507	7,844 7,890 7,888	78.7 78.6 78.6	74.6 74.5 74.6	5.3 5.2 5.2	21.3 21.4 21.4
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	36,959 58 0.2	29,066 10 0.0	27,545	-19	7,892	78.6	74.5	-0.1	21.4
Over last 12 months Percent	243 0.7	128 0.4	0.1 102 0.4	-1.3 26	0.6 115	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2
	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.5				

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

[†] Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more information on where to access these

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. See technical note on pS12.

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

G Street Control of the Control of t									Thousand
UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD 4	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY 8	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,708 22,881 23,060	16,474 16,265 16,099 16,078 16,090 16,136 16,184 16,181 16,366 16,525 16,519	14,945 14,372 14,085 14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,067 15,247 15,504 15,630	1,530 1,893 2,014 1,854 1,639 1,574 1,328 1,114 1,119 1,021	5,397 5,659 5,886 5,971 6,065 6,147 6,228 6,366 6,342 6,356 6,541	75.3 74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6 72.4 72.2 71.8 72.1 72.2 71.6	68.3 65.6 64.1 64.5 65.2 65.3 66.8 67.1 67.8	9.3 11.6 12.5 11.5 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9 6.8 6.2 5.4	24.7 25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 27.8 28.2 27.9 27.8 28.2
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	22,852 22,867 22,881	16,472 16,508 16,525	15,444 15,486 15,504	1,028 1,022 1,021	6,380 6,359 6,356	72.1 72.2 72.2	67.6 67.7 67.8	6.2 6.2 6.2	27.9 27.8 27.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,896 22,910 22,925	16,493 16,476 16,465	15,495 15,518 15,517	998 958 948	6,402 6,435 6,460	72.0 71.9 71.8	67.7 67.7 67.7	6.1 5.8 5.8	28.0 28.1 28.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,940 22,954 22,970	16,470 16,493 16,477	15,518 15,528 15,524	952 965 953	6,470 6,461 6,493	71.8 71.9 71.7	67.6 67.6 67.6	5.8 5.8 5.8	28.2 28.1 28.3
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,985 22,999 23,014	16,495 16,525 16,540	15,550 15,592 15,587	946 933 953	6,489 6,474 6,474	71.8 71.8 71.9	67.7 67.8 67.7	5.7 5.6 5.8	28.2 28.2 28.1
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,030 23,044 23,060	16,533 16,517 16,519	15,605 15,607 15,630	929 910 889	6,497 6,527 6,541	71.8 71.7 71.6	67.8 67.7 67.8	5.6 5.5 5.4	28.3 28.3 28.4
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,075 23,090 23,105	16,521 16,538 16,566	15,606 15,609 15,629	915 929 937	6,554 6,552 6,539	71.6 71.6 71.7	67.6 67.6 67.6	5.5 5.6 5.7	28.4 28.4 28.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,118 23,132 23,146	16,572 16,585 16,596	15,637 15,640 15,657	936 946 939	6,546 6,547 6,551	71.7 71.7 71.7	67.6 67.6 67.6	5.6 5.7 5.7	28.3 28.3 28.3
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,160 23,174 23,187	16,607 16,581 16,591	15,662 15,644 15,656	945 937 935	6,552 6,592 6,596	71.7 71.6 71.6	67.6 67.5 67.5	5.7 5.7 5.6	28.3 28.4 28.4
Jan-Mar 2002	23,201	16,581	15,627	954	6,620	71.5	67.4	5.8	28.5
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	42 0.2	-26 -0.2	- 35 -0.2	9 1.0	68 1.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.3
Overlast 12 months Percent	171 0.7	48 0.3	22 0.1	26 2.8	123 1.9	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.3
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBT
(war-way) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,991 19,139 19,279	16,172 15,949 15,831 15,803 15,793 15,859 15,905 15,900 16,070 16,232 16,246	14,660 14,072 13,830 13,960 14,163 14,296 14,589 14,795 14,960 15,218 15,364	1,512 1,877 2,001 1,843 1,631 1,562 1,316 1,105 1,110 1,014 882	2,178 2,433 2,583 2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839 2,952 2,920 2,907 3,033	88.1 86.8 86.0 85.6 85.2 85.1 84.9 84.3 84.6 84.8	79.9 76.6 75.1 75.6 76.4 76.7 77.8 78.5 78.8 79.5	93 11.8 12.6 11.7 10.3 9.9 8.3 6.9 6.9 6.2 5.4	118 133 140 148 148 155 157 156 156
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,114 19,126 19,139	16,174 16,207 16,232	15,152 15,191 15,218	1,022 1,017 1,014	2,940 2,919 2,907	84.6 84.7 84.8	79.3 79.4 79.5	6.3 6.3 6.2	15.4 15.3 15.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,151 19,163 19,175	16,207 16,189 16,183	15,215 15,240 15,243	991 949 941	2,944 2,974 2,992	84.6 84.5 84.4	79.4 79.5 79.5	6.1 5.9 5.8	15.4 15.8 15.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,187 19,198 19,210	16,191 16,208 16,192	15,244 15,250 15,247	947 958 945	2,996 2,990 3,018	84.4 84.4 84.3	79.5 79.4 79.4	5.8 5.9 5.8	15.6 15.6 15.7
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,222 19,233 19,245	16,216 16,251 16,263	15,280 15,326 15,319	937 925 945	3,005 2,982 2,981	84.4 84.5 84.5	79.5 79.7 79.6	5.8 5.7 5.8	15.5 15.5 15.5
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,256 19,268 19,279	16,263 16,245 16,246	15,343 15,342 15,364	920 903 882	2,993 3,023 3,033	84.5 84.3 84.3	79.7 79.6 79.7	5.7 5.6 5.4	15.1 15.7 15.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,291 19,303 19,314	16,242 16,250 16,282	15,334 15,329 15,352	908 921 930	3,050 3,053 3,033	84.2 84.2 84.3	79.5 79.4 79.5	5.6 5.7 5.7	15.8 15.8 15.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,324 19,335 19,346	16,284 16,297 16,303	15,355 15,359 15,371	929 938 932	3,040 3,038 3,044	84.3 84.3 84.3	79.5 79.4 79.5	5.7 5.8 5.7	15.7 15.7 15.7
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,356 19,367 19,377	16,306 16,282 16,295	15,367 15,352 15,367	938 930 927	3,051 3,085 3,082	84.2 84.1 84.1	79.4 79.3 79.3	5.8 5.7 5.7	15.9 15.9 15.9
Jan-Mar 2002	19,388	16,289	15,343	946	3,100	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	32 0.2	-17 -0.1	-24 -0.2	8 0.8	49 1.6	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.2
Overlast 12 months Percent	132 0.7	25 0.2	0.0	26 2.8	107 3.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	0.4

 $a \qquad \text{Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment}\,.$

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 A. 1 Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	7 MGST	MGSZ	9 YBTE
(Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 2000	23,354 23,386 23,415 23,438 23,486 23,553 23,624 23,707 23,798 23,901 24,011	12,461 12,434 12,466 12,500 12,528 12,670 12,819 12,868 13,053 13,212 13,285	11,546 11,496 11,483 11,556 11,649 11,850 12,060 12,160 12,364 12,549 12,702	915 338 982 943 879 820 760 708 689 663 583	10,893 10,952 10,949 10,938 10,958 10,883 10,805 10,838 10,744 10,688 10,726	53.4 53.2 53.3 53.3 53.8 54.3 54.3 54.9 55.3	49.4 49.2 49.0 49.3 49.6 50.3 51.0 51.3 52.0 52.5 52.9	7.3 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.6 6.5 5.9 5.3 5.0 4.4	46.6 46.8 46.8 46.7 46.7 45.7 45.7 45.1 44.7
3-month average Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,883 23,892 23,901	13,204 13,200 13,212	12,514 12,525 12,549	690 674 663	10,678 10,692 10,688	55.3 55.2 55.3	52.4 52.4 52.5	5.2 5.1 5.0	44.7 44.8 44.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,909 23,918 23,926	13,228 13,254 13,274	12,589 12,619 12,647	638 636 627	10,682 10,664 10,652	55.3 55.4 55.5	52.7 52.8 52.9	4.8 4.8 4.7	44.7 44.6 44.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,937 23,946 23,955	13,279 13,265 13,222	12,637 12,613 12,598	641 652 624	10,658 10,681 10,733	55.5 55.4 55.2	52.8 52.7 52.6	4.8 4.9 4.7	44.5 44.6 44.8
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	23,964 23,973 23,984	13,209 13,262 13,253	12,598 12,664 12,664	611 598 589	10,756 10,711 10,731	55.1 55.3 55.3	52.6 52.8 52.8	4.6 4.5 4.4	44.9 44.7 44.7
Ja n-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,992 24,002 24,011	13,229 13,267 13,285	12,643 12,681 12,702	585 586 583	10,764 10,734 10,726	55.1 55.3 55.3	52.7 52.8 52.9	4.4 4.4 4.4	44.9 44.7 44.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,021 24,030 24,039	13,315 13,282 13,275	12,730 12,703 12,690	585 579 585	10,706 10,748 10,764	55.4 55.3 55.2	53.0 52.9 52.8	4.4 4.4 4.4	44.6 44.7 44.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,048 24,056 24,065	13,271 13,298 13,329	12,680 12,709 12,733	590 589 596	10,777 10,758 10,736	55.2 55.3 55.4	52.7 52.8 52.9	4.4 4.4 4.5	44.8 44.7 44.6
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,074 24,083 24,090	13,345 13,337 13,349	12,733 12,740 12,764	611 597 586	10,729 10,746 10,741	55.4 55.4 55.4	52.9 52.9 53.0	4.6 4.5 4.4	44.6 44.6 44.6
Jan-Mar 2002	24,099	13,376	12,793	583	10,723	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Changes Over last 3 months Percant	26 0.1	32 0.2	60 0.5	-28 -4.6	-6 -0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	107 0.4	148 1.1	150 1.2	-2 -0.4	-41 -0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.4
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YВТН	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	УВТК	YBTN
991 992 993 994 995 996 997 997 998 999 000	16,754 16,752 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,259 17,361 17,479	11,946 11,931 11,970 12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359 12,514 12,659 12,726	11,053 10,984 10,969 11,043 11,145 11,348 11,530 11,662 11,836 12,006 12,151	883 922 961 928 869 811 748 667 678 663 575	4,808 4,885 4,897 4,907 4,929 4,863 4,824 4,815 4,744 4,701 4,753	71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 72.0 72.5 72.9 72.8	66.0 65.4 65.2 65.4 66.8 66.7 67.4 67.9 68.6 69.2	7.5 7.7 8.1 7.2 6.7 6.1 5.6 5.4 5.2 4.5	28.7 29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.6 28.0 27.5 27.1 27.2
3- month averages Ja n-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,343 17,352 17,361	12,645 12,644 12,659	11,966 11,981 12,006	679 664 653	4,697 4,707 4,701	72.9 72.9 72.9	69.0 69.0 69.2	5.4 5.2 5.2	27.1 27.1 27.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,370 17,378 17,387	12,669 12,698 12,717	12,042 12,073 12,099	627 625 617	4,700 4,681 4,670	72.9 73.1 73.1	69.3 69.5 69.6	5.0 4.9 4.9	27.1 26.9 26.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,398 17,408 17,418	12,725 12,713 12,668	12,092 12,070 12,053	632 643 615	4,673 4,695 4,750	73.1 73.0 72.7	69.5 69.3 69.2	5.0 5.1 4.9	26.9 27.0 27.3
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan2001 Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	17,428 17,438 17,449	12,655 12,706 12,701	12,054 12,116 12,121	601 590 580	4,773 4,732 4,748	72.6 72.9 72.8	69.2 69.5 69.5	4.8 4.6 4.6	27.4 27.1 27.2
Ja n-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,459 17,469 17,479	12,675 12,711 12,726	12,099 12,134 12,151	576 577 575	4,784 4,758 4,753	72.6 72.8 72.8	69.3 69.5 69.5	4.5 4.5 4.5	27.4 27.2 27.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,490 17,500 17,510	12,755 12,707 12,695	12,177 12,134 12,118	578 573 578	4,735 4,793 4,815	72.9 72.6 72.5	69.6 69.3 69.2	4.5 4.5 4.5	27.1 27.4 27.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,519 17,527 17,536	12,688 12,721 12,740	12,104 12,139 12,153	583 582 587	4,831 4,806 4,796	72.4 72.6 72.7	69.1 69.3 69.3	4.6 4.6 4.6	27.6 27.4 27.3
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,545 17,554 17,562	12,751 12,749 12,756	12,148 12,159 12,176	603 589 580	4,793 4,805 4,806	72.7 72.6 72.6	69.2 69.3 69.3	4.7 4.6 4.5	27.3 27.4 27.4
Jan-Mar 2002	17,570	12,778	12,202	576	4,793	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	26 0.1	26 0.2	53 0.4	-27 -4.5	- 1 0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months Percent	111 0.6	102 0.8	102 0.8	0.0	9 0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-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.

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

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
ADJUSTED	1	2	3 MGTM	4 MGTP	5 MGTV	6	MGUE	MGUK	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	45,226 45,310 45,400 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253 46,506 46,782 47,071	MGTS 28,813 28,582 28,447 28,455 28,466 28,663 28,852 29,255 29,571 29,638	26,400 25,812 25,511 25,717 26,026 26,323 26,814 27,116 27,500 27,943 28,225	2,414 2,769 2,936 2,738 2,460 2,340 2,037 1,776 1,755 1,628 1,413	16,413 16,729 16,954 17,032 17,155 17,172 17,184 17,361 17,251 17,211	63.7 63.1 62.7 62.6 62.4 62.5 62.7 62.5 62.9 63.2	58.4 57.0 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.4 58.2 58.6 59.1 59.7 60.0	8.4 9.7 10.3 9.6 8.6 8.2 7.1 6.1 6.0 5.5 4.8	36.3 36.9 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.3 37.5 37.1 36.8 37.0
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	46,735 46,758 46,782	29,561 29,598 29,571	27,831 27,907 27,943	1,731 1,691 1,628	17,174 17,160 17,211	63.3 63.2	59.5 59.7 59.7	5.9 5.7 5.5	36.7 36.7 36.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,805 46,828 46,851	29,601 29,743 29,936	28,004 28,146 28,295	1,597 1,596 1,641	17,204 17,085 16,915	63.2 63.5 63.9	59.8 60.1 60.4	5.4 5.4 5.5	36.8 36.5 36.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,876 46,900 46,925	29,966 29,879 29,776	28,301 28,231 28,191	1,666 1,648 1,584	16,910 17,021 17,149	63.9 63.7 63.5	60.4 60.2 60.1	5.6 5.5 5.3	36.1 36.3 36.5
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,949 46,973 46,998	29,735 29,753 29,684	28,226 28,246 28,155	1,509 1,507 1,529	17,214 17,220 17,314	63.3 63.2	60.1 60.1 59.9	5.1 5.1 5.2	36.7 36.7 36.8
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	47,022 47,046 47,071	29,649 29,676 29,638	28,121 28,187 28,225	1,528 1,489 1,413	17,374 17,370 17,432	63.1 63.1 63.0	59.8 59.9 60.0	5.2 5.0 4.8	36 9 36.9 37.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,095 47,120 47,144	29,713 29,827 30,036	28,257 28,320 28,450	1,456 1,507 1,585	17,382 17,294 17,108	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)	47,166 47,189 47,211	30,060 30,005 30,001	28,463 28,436 28,456	1,597 1,570 1,545	17,106 17,183 17,210	63.7 63.6 63.5	60.3 60.3 60.3	5.3 5.2 5.1	36.3 36.4 36.5
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,233 47,256 47,277	29,987 29,887 29,832	28,474 28,373 28,323	1,513 1,514 1,509	17,246 17,369 17,445	63.5 63.2 63.1	60.3 60.0 59.9	5.0 5.1 5.1	36.5 36.8 36.9
Jan-Mar 2002 Changes	47,300	29,847	28,295	1,552	17,454	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.8
Over last 12 months Per cent	278 0.6	198 <i>0.7</i>	174 0.6	24 1.6	80 0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	35,103 35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,249 36,500 36,759	27,995 27,734 27,640 27,648 27,673 27,873 28,026 28,097 28,419 28,726 28,809	25,662 24,997 24,738 24,936 25,230 25,552 26,012 26,341 26,684 27,115 27,411	2,373 2,738 2,902 2,712 2,443 2,321 1,757 1,736 1,611 1,398	7,108 7,440 7,602 7,690 7,810 7,790 7,818 7,929 7,830 7,774 7,950	79.8 78.8 78.4 78.2 78.0 78.2 78.0 78.4 78.7 78.4	73.0 71.1 70.2 70.6 71.1 71.6 72.6 73.1 73.6 74.3 74.6	8.5 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 7.2 6.3 6.1 5.6	20.2 21.6 21.6 21.6 22.0 21.6 22.0 21.6 22.0 21.6 21.3 21.3
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,457 36,478 36,500	28,705 28,743 28,726	26,993 27,068 27,115	1,712 1,675 1,611	7,751 7,735 7,774	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)	36,521 36,542 36,563	28,753 28,893 29,092	27,173 27,315 27,466	1,580 1,579 1,626	7,768 7,648 7,471	78.7 79.1 79.6	74.4 74.7 75.1	5.5 5.5 5.6	21.3 20.9 20.4
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,585 36,606 36,628	29,137 29,046 28,935	27,485 27,414 27,369	1,652 1,632 1,566	7,448 7,561 7,693	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)	36,650 36,671 36,694	28,899 28,925 28,860	27,408 27,436 27,349	1,491 1,489 1,511	7,751 7,746 7,833	78.9 78.9 78.7	74.8 74.8 74.5	5.2 5.1 5.2	21.1 21.1 21.3
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,716 36,737 36,759	28,827 28,850 28,809	27,318 27,377 27,411	1,508 1,473 1,398	7,889 7,887 7,950	78.5 78.5 78.4	74.4 74.5 74.6	5.2 5.1 4.9	21.5 21.5 21.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,781 36,803 36,824	28,872 28,957 29,167	27,429 27,463 27,594	1,443 1,494 1,572	7,910 7,846 7,658	78.5 78.7 79.2	74.6 74.6 74.9	5.0 5.2 5.4	21.5 21.3 20.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,843 36,863 36,882	29,192 29,144 29,118	27,608 27,588 27,590	1,584 1,556 1,528	7,651 7,719 7,764	79.2 79.1 78.9	74.9 74.8 74.8	5.4 5.3 5.2	20.8 20.9 21.1
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,901 36,921 36,939	29,086 29,002 28,947	27,588 27,505 27,452	1,498 1,497 1,495	7,815 7,919 7,992	78.8 78.6 78.4	74.8 74.5 74.3	5.1 5.2 5.2	21.2 21.4 21.6
Jan-Mar 2002	36,959	28,958	27,424	1,534	8,001	78.4	74.2	5.3	21.6
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	243 0.7	131 0.5	105 0.4	26 1.7	112 1.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2

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

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	MGTT	MGTN	мдто	MGTW	-	MGUF	MGUL	
(Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,708 22,881 23,060	16,401 16,187 16,021 16,000 16,009 16,052 16,098 16,096 16,276 16,433 16,427	14,887 14,322 14,035 14,173 14,397 14,503 14,792 14,999 15,178 15,435	1,514 1,865 1,986 1,826 1,612 1,549 1,306 1,098 1,098 998	5,470 5,737 5,964 6,050 6,146 6,230 6,314 6,450 6,432 6,448 6,633	75.0 73.8 72.9 72.6 72.3 72.0 71.8 71.4 71.7 71.8	68.1 65.3 63.8 64.3 65.0 65.1 66.5 66.5 66.5	9.2 11.5 12.4 11.4 10.1 9.6 8.1 6.8 6.7 6.1 5.3	25.0 26.2 27.1 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.2 28.6 28.3 28.2 28.8
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	22,852 22,867 22,881	16,403 16,441 16,433	15,363 15,418 15,435	1,040 1,024 998	6,450 6,425 6,448	71.8 71.9 71.8	67.2 67.4 67.5	6.3 6.2 6.1	28.2 28.1 28.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,896 22,910 22,925	16,431 16,482 16,590	15,451 15,525 15,606	981 957 984	6,464 6,428 6,335	71.8 71.9 72.4	67.5 67.8 68.1	6.0 5.8 5.9	28.2 28.1 27.6
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,940 22,954 22,970	16,608 16,565 16,499	15,625 15,598 15,561	983 967 937	6,332 6,390 6,471	72.4 72.2 71.8	68.1 68.0 67.7	5.9 5.8 5.7	27.6 27.8 28.2
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,985 22,999 23,014	16,499 16,512 16,480	15,581 15,577 15,522	918 935 958	6,486 6,488 6,534	71.8 71.8 71.6	67.8 67.7 67.4	5.6 5.7 5.8	28.2 28.2 28.4
J an-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,030 23,044 23,060	16,466 16,452 16,427	15,524 15,543 15,562	942 909 864	6,564 6,592 6,633	71.5 71.4 71.2	67.4 67.4 67.5	5.7 5.5 5.3	28.5 28.6 28.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,075 23,090 23,105	16,456 16,538 16,688	15,561 15,612 15,718	895 927 970	6,619 6,552 6,417	71.3 71.6 72.2	67.4 67.6 68.0	5.4 5.6 5.8	28.7 28.4 27.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,118 23,132 23,146	16,709 16,658 16,618	15,744 15,708 15,694	965 950 924	6,409 6,475 6,528	72.3 72.0 71.8	68.1 67.9 67.8	5.8 5.7 5.6	27.7 28.0 28.2
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,160 23,174 23,187	16,614 16,571 16,532	15,694 15,629 15,589	920 942 943	6,546 6,603 6,655	71.7 71.5 71.3	67.8 67.4 67.2	5.5 5.7 5.7	28.3 28.5 28.7
Jan-Mar 2002	23,201	16,514	15,544	970	6,688	71.2	67.0	5.9	28.8
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	171 0.7	48 0.3	20 0.1	28 2.9	123 1.9	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.3
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	УВТА	MGUC	MGUJ		
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,991 19,139 19,279	16,099 15,871 15,754 15,725 15,713 15,776 15,818 15,813 15,979 16,139 16,154	14,603 14,021 13,780 13,909 14,109 14,238 14,523 14,725 14,890 15,148	1,496 1,850 1,974 1,816 1,604 1,538 1,294 1,088 991 857	2,251 2,511 2,661 2,735 2,828 2,866 2,926 3,038 3,012 3,000 3,126	87.7 86.3 85.6 85.2 84.7 84.6 84.4 83.9 84.1 84.3	79.6 76.3 74.8 75.3 76.1 76.4 77.5 78.1 78.1 79.1 79.3	9.3 11.7 12.5 11.5 9.7 8.2 6.9 6.8 6.1 5.3	12.3 13.7 14.4 14.8 15.3 15.4 15.6 16.1 15.9 15.7
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,114 19,126 19,139	16,107 16,142 16,139	15,073 15,124 15,148	1,033 1,018 991	3,007 2,984 3,000	84.3 84.4 84.3	78.9 79.1 79.1	6.4 6.3 6.1	15.7 15.6 15.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,151 19,163 19,175	16,143 16,192 16,306	15,169 15,243 15,329	973 948 976	3,008 2,972 2,870	84.3 84.5 85.0	79.2 79.5 79.9	6.0 5.9 6.0	15.7 15.5 15.0
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,187 19,198 19,210	16,329 16,282 16,213	15,351 15,321 15,285	978 961 929	2,858 2,917 2,997	85.1 84.8 84.4	80.0 79.8 79.6	6.0 5.9 5.7	14.9 15.2 15.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,222 19,233 19,245	16,219 16,239 16,207	15,310 15,313 15,257	909 927 950	3,003 2,994 3,038	84.4 84.4 84.2	79.6 79.6 79.3	5.6 5.7 5.9	15.6 15.6 15.8
Ja n-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	19,256 19,268 19,279	16,198 16,181 16,154	15,265 15,279 15,297	933 902 857	3,059 3,086 3,126	84.1 84.0 83.8	79.3 79.3 79.3	5.8 5.6 5.3	15.9 16.0 16.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,291 19,303 19,314	16,175 16,247 16,402	15,287 15,328 15,439	887 918 963	3,116 3,056 2,912	83.8 84.2 84.9	79.2 79.4 79.9	5.5 5.7 5.9	16.2 15.8 15.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,324 19,335 19,346	16,421 16,372 16,324	15,463 15,428 15,407	958 944 917	2,903 2,964 3,023	85.0 84.7 84.4	80.0 79.8 79.6	5.8 5.8 5.6	15.0 15.3 15.6
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,356 19,367 19,377	16,310 16,273 16,239	15,397 15,339 15,304	913 934 935	3,046 3,094 3,138	84.3 84.0 83.8	79.5 79.2 79.0	5.6 5.7 5.8	15.7 16.0 16.2
Jan-Mar 2002	19,388	16,224	15,264	960	3,164	83.7	78.7	5.9	16.3
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	132 0.7	26 0.2	-1 0.0	27 2.9	106 3.5	-0.4	-0.5	0.2	0.4

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.

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

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGSN	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	9
(Mar-May) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	23,354 23,386 23,415 23,438 23,486 23,553 23,624 23,707 23,798 23,901 24,011	12,412 12,395 12,426 12,456 12,477 12,611 12,754 12,796 12,979 13,138 13,212	11,512 11,491 11,476 11,544 11,629 11,820 12,022 12,117 12,322 12,508 12,663	900 904 949 912 849 791 732 679 657 630 549	10,942 10,992 10,989 10,983 11,009 10,942 10,871 10,911 10,819 10,763 10,799	53.1 53.0 53.1 53.1 53.5 54.0 54.0 54.5 55.0	49.3 49.1 49.0 49.3 49.5 50.2 50.9 51.1 51.8 52.3 52.7	7.2 7.3 7.6 7.3 6.8 6.3 5.7 5.3 5.1 4.8 4.2	46.9 47.0 46.9 46.9 46.5 46.0 46.0 45.5 45.0
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,883 23,892 23,901	13,159 13,157 13,138	12,468 12,489 12,508	691 668 630	10,724 10,735 10,763	55.1 55.1 55.0	52.2 52.3 52.3	5.2 5.1 4.8	44.9 44.9 45.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,909 23,918 23,926	13,170 13,261 13,346	12,553 12,622 12,688	617 639 658	10,740 10,657 10,580	55.1 55.4 55.8	52.5 52.8 53.0	4.7 4.8 4.9	44.9 44.6 44.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,937 23,946 23,955	13,358 13,315 13,277	12,676 12,633 12,630	683 681 647	10,578 10,631 10,678	55.8 55.6 55.4	53.0 52.8 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)	23,964 23,973 23,984	13,236 13,241 13,204	12,646 12,670 12,633	591 571 571	10,728 10,732 10,780	55.2 55.2 55.1	52.8 52.8 52.7	4.5 4.3 4.3	44,8 44,3 44,9
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,992 24,002 24,011	13,183 13,224 13,212	12,597 12,644 12,663	586 580 549	10,810 10,778 10,799	54.9 55.1 55.0	52.5 52.7 52.7	4.4 4.4 4.2	45.1 44.9 45.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,021 24,030 24,039	13,257 13,288 13,347	12,696 12,708 12,732	561 580 615	10,764 10,742 10,692	55.2 55.3 55.5	52.9 52.9 53.0	4.2 4.4 4.6	44.9 44.7 44.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,048 24,056 24,065	13,351 13,347 13,383	12,719 12,727 12,762	632 620 621	10,697 10,709 10,681	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 Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,074 24,083 24,090	13,373 13,316 13,300	12,780 12,744 12,734	593 572 566	10,700 10,767 10,790	55.6 55.3 55.2	53.1 52.9 52.9	4.4 4.3 4.3	44.4 44.7 44.8
Jan-Mar 2002	24,099	13,333	12,751	582	10,766	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	107 0.4	150 1.1	154 1.2	- 4 -0.6	-44 -0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.4
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YВТН	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YВТВ	MGUD	MGUI		
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	16,754 16,792 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,259 17,361 17,479	11,897 11,863 11,887 11,923 11,960 12,098 12,208 12,284 12,440 12,587 12,656	11,020 10,975 10,958 11,026 11,121 11,315 11,488 11,616 11,793 11,966	877 888 928 896 839 783 720 668 647 620 542	4,857 4,929 4,941 4,955 4,982 4,924 4,892 4,890 4,818 4,774 4,824	71.0 70.6 70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1 71.4 71.5 72.1 72.5 72.4	65.8 65.4 65.1 65.3 65.6 66.5 67.2 67.6 68.3 68.9 69.3	7.4 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.4 5.2 4.9	29.0 29.4 29.4 29.4 29.4 28.6 28.6 27.9 27.6
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,343 17,352 17,361	12,599 12,601 12,587	11,920 11,944 11,966	679 657 620	4,744 4,750 4,774	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)	17,370 17,378 17,387	12,610 12,702 12,786	12,003 12,072 12,136	607 630 650	4,759 4,677 4,601	72.6 73.1 73.5	69.1 69.5 69.8	4.8 5.0 5.1	27.4 26.9 26.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,398 17,408 17,418	12,808 12,764 12,722	12,134 12,093 12,084	674 671 638	4,590 4,644 4,696	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)	17,428 17,438 17,449	12,680 12,686 12,654	12,099 12,124 12,093	581 562 561	4,748 4,752 4,796	72.8 72.7 72.5	69.4 69.5 69.3	4.6 4.4 4.4	27.2 27.3 27.5
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,459 17,469 17,479	12,629 12,668 12,656	12,053 12,098 12,114	576 571 542	4,830 4,801 4,824	72.3 72.5 72.4	69.0 69.3 69.3	4.6 4.5 4.3	27.7 27.5 27.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,490 17,500 17,510	12,697 12,710 12,764	12,142 12,135 12,155	555 576 609	4,793 4,790 4,746	72.6 72.6 72.9	69.4 69.3 69.4	4.4 4.5 4.8	27.4 27.4 27.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,519 17,527 17,536	12,771 12,772 12,794	12,146 12,160 12,183	626 612 611	4,748 4,755 4,742	72.9 72.9 73.0	69.3 69.4 69.5	4.9 4.8 4.8	27.1 27.1 27.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,545 17,554 17,562	12,776 12,728 12,708	12,191 12,166 12,148	585 563 560	4,769 4,825 4,854	72.8 72.5 72.4	69.5 69.3 69.2	4.6 4.4 4.4	27.2 27.5 27.6
Jan-Mar 2002	17,570	12,734	12,160	574	4,837	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	111 0.6	105 0.8	106 0.9	-2 -0.3	7 0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1

Source: Labour Force Surv Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 60

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note A.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 comparison would actually just compare the single months of November and February, but the data are not robust enough to make this comparison. This can lead to unreliable conclusions about change. For further details see article by Richard Laux, pp59-63, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

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

JNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
nemployment (000s)	28,420	±162	25	±118	172	±209
Employment rate	74.5%	±0.4%	0.0%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.5%
LO enemployment (000s)	1,538	±52	-19	<u>+</u> 53	24	<u>+</u> 71
LO memployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,958	±160	6	±116	196	±206
Economic activity rate	78.6%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,892	±136	48	±97	115	±175
Economic inactivity rate	21.4%	±10.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.2%	±0.4%
nactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,571	<u>+</u> 62	34	±44	43	±79
nactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,321	<u>+</u> 62	14	<u>+</u> 44	72	<u>+</u> 79

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

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.

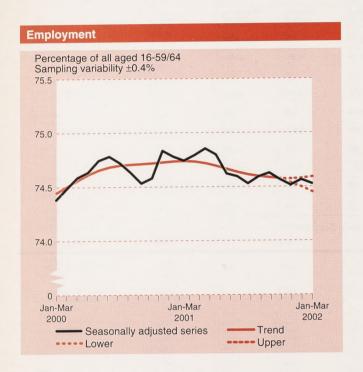
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

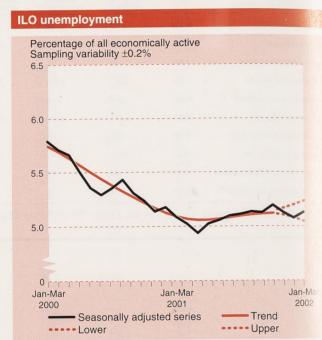
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project In this case,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

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

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

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





LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment A.2

UNITED KINGDOM®	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c			
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)		
3-month averages						
an-Mar 1994	25,725 25,753	70.6 70.7	2,859 2,834	10.0 9.9		
ar-May	25,780	70.8 70.8	2,807 2,779	9.8 9.7		
r-Jun ay-Jul	25,807 25,832	70.9	2,749	9.6		
n-Aug -Sep	25,857 25,881	70.9 71.0	2,717 2,684	9.5 9.4		
o-Oct	25,904 25,928	71.0 71.0	2,650 2,618	9.3 9.2		
-Nov -Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1		
v94-Jan 95 c94-Feb 95	25,976 26,002	71.1 71.1	2,566 2,548	9.0 8.9		
-Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,534	8.9		
Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8 8.8		
May	26,094 26,127	71.3 71.4	2,514 2,505	8.7		
-Jul Aug	26,161 26,196	71.4 71.5	2,497 2,488	8.7 8.7		
ep	26,230 26,261	71.6 71.6	2,479 2,469	8.6 8.6		
Oct Nov	26,290	71.7	2,458	8.6		
Dec 95-Jan 96	26,316 26,337	71.8 71.8	2,447 2,435	8.5 8.5		
95-Feb 96	26,355	71.8	2,423	8.4		
Mar 1996	26,370	71.8	2,411 2,398	8.4 8.3		
Apr May	26,384 26,400	71.9 71.9	2,386	8.3		
Jun Jul	26,419 26,443	71.9 71.9	2,372 2,358	8.2 8.2		
Aug	26,473	72.0	2,343	8.1 8.1		
ep Oct	26,510 26,553	72.1 72.1	2,327 2,309	8.0		
Nov Dec	26,601 26,655	72.2 72.4	2,286 2,260	7.9 7.8		
96-Jan 97	26,711 26,767	72.5 72.6	2,230 2,198	7.7 7.6		
96-Feb97						
Mar 1997 Apr	26,823 26,875	72.7 72.8	2,165 2,132	7.5 7.4		
May Jun	26,922 26,963	72.9 73.0	2,100 2,069	7.2 7.1		
Jul	26,999	73.0	2,040	7.0		
Aug	27,030 27,056	73.1 73.1	2,010 1,982	6.9 6.8		
Oct	27,080 27,101	73.2 73.2	1,953 1,926	6.7 6.6		
Dec	27,121	73.2	1,901	6.6		
7-Jan 98 7-Feb 98	27,141 27,163	73.3 73.3	1,879 1,862	6.5 6.4		
Mar 1998	27,186	73.4	1,849	6.4		
Apr May	27,212 27,239	73.4 73.5	1,839 1,833	6.3 6.3		
r fun	27,269	73.5	1,829	6.3		
y Jul 1 Jug	27,302 27,338	73.6 73.6	1,827 1,826	6.3 6.3		
-Cep g-Oct	27,376 27,414	73.7 73.8	1,825 1,824	6.3 6.2		
Nov	27,453	73.8	1,824	6.2		
t⊃ec v38-Jan99	27,489 27,521	73.9 73.9	1,823 1,822	6.2 6.2		
8-Feb 99	27,550	73.9	1,820	6.2		
n-Mar1999 o-Apr	27,577 27,602	73.9 74.0	1,815	6.2		
r-May	27,602 27,628	74.0	1,808 1,798	6.2		
r-Ju n y-J ul	27,656 27,687	74.0 74.1	1,787 1,774	6.1 6.0		
i-Aug -Sap	27,722 27,759	74.1 74.2	1,762 1,751	6.0 5.9		
g-Oct	27,796	74.2	1,742	5.9		
p-Nov t-Dec	27,832 27,868	74.3 74.3	1,735 1,729	5.9 5.8		
v99-Jan 2000 c99-Feb 2000	27,903 27,939	74.4 74.4	1,722 1,714	5.8 5.8		
I-Mar 2000						
o-Apr	27,975 28,011	74.4 74.5	1,703 1,689	5.7 5.7		
r-May -Jun	28,047 28,080	74.6 74.6	1,672 1,653	5.6 5.6		
y-Jul -Aug	28,109	74.7	1,634	5.5		
Sep	28,133 28,153	74.7 74.7	1,616 1,599	5.4 5.4		
g-Oct p-Nov	28,170 28,187	74.7 74.7	1,582 1,566	5.3 5.3		
l-Dec v2000-Jan2001	28,204 28,223	74.7	1,551	5.2		
22000-Feb 2001	28,223 28,243	74.7 74.7	1,537 1,525	5.2 5.1		
n-Mar2001	28,263	74.7	1,516	5.1		
o-Apr r-May	28,281 28,296	74.7	1,510	5.1		
r-Jun	28,309	74.7 74.7	1,507 1,509	5.1 5.1		
ry-Jul n-Aug	28,321 28,333	74.7 74.6	1,512 1,517	5.1 5.1		
-Sep g-Oct	28,346 28,360	74.6 74.6	1,523	5.1		
p-Nov	28,374	74.6	1,527 1,530	5.1 5.1		
ct-Dec 0v2001-Jan 2002	28,388 28,400	74.6 74.6	1,532 1,534	5.1 5.1		
c2001-Feb2002	28,410	74.6	1,535	5.1		
n-Mar 2002	28,419	74.5	1,536	5.1		

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

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

All figures are revised.

June 2002 Labour Market trends

S13

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Other headline indicators

UNITED	KINGDOM	Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1999	December R	29,107	15,565	13,542
2000	March R	29,190	15,601	13,589
2000	June R	29,280	15,725	13,556
	SeptemberR	29,326	15,698	13,628
	December R	29,411	15,826	13,585
2001	March R	29,448	15,845	13,603
	June R	29,483	15,843	13,640
	SeptemberR	29,463	15,852	13,610
	December R	29,466	15,686	13,780
Change	on quarter	4	-166	170
Percent		0.0	-1.1	1.2
Change	on year	55	-140	195
Percent		0.2	-0.9	1.4

UNITED	KINGDOM	Claimant count ^a					
		Levels			Rates (%)b		
	County and the	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
001	Aprilc	977.3	746.9	230.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
	May	976.7	744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7
	Junec	967.3	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July	955.8	729.7	226.1	3.2	4.5	1.6
	August	953.4	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
	Septemberc	951.8	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6
	October	955.4	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7
	November	958.6	728.0	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	December ^c	960.3	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
002	January	950.4	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
	Februaryc	945.6	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7
	March R	947.6	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7
	April P	953.0	720.2	232.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
hange	on month	5.4	1.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
ercent		0.6	0.3	1.5			
hange	on year	-24.3	-26.7	2.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Percent	on you	-2.5	-3.6	1.0			

GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy ea	arnings	UNITED KINGDO	DM	Notified	d vacancies
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d	e n		Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
2001	March R	128.7	4.8	2001	April	237.6	
	April May June	128.7 128.8 129.5	4.9 R 4.6 R 4.7				
	July August September	129.7 130.4 130.8	4.6 4.5 4.3				
	October November December	131.1 131.2 131.0	4.3 4.1 3.4				
2002	January R February R March P	132.0 132.9 132.9	2.9 2.5 2.9				
Change	on month	0.0	0.4				
Change	on year	4.2	-1.9				

Sources: Employer surveys; DfES Training Data System; Jobcentre Plus administrative system Monthly Wages and Salaries Surve

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6

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

 Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid- for and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

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

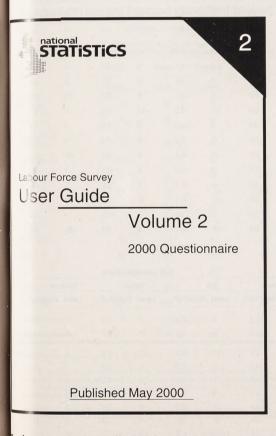
 The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.

 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 from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and DWP will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

Labour Force Survey User Guide

our insight into the methodology of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Individual volumes £5,£10



oplace an order call 020 7533 5376 or mail: maya.kara@ons.gov.uk

Need more of an insight into labour market data? The Labour Force Survey User Guide provides guidance on the background and methodology of the LFS. It also contains guidance on current and past variables, the LFS questionnaire, LFS classifications and local area data.

The Labour Force Survey User Guide consists of nine volumes to suit varied needs:

- 1) Background and methodology
- 2) LFS Questionnaire
- 3) Details of LFS variables
- 4) LFS Standard Derived Variables
- **5)** LFS Classifications
- 6) LFS Local Area Data
- 7) LFS Variables 1984-91
- 8) Household and Family Data
- 9) Eurostat and Eurostat Derived Variables.

Volumes 1,2,5,6,7,8 and 9 cost £5 each Volumes 3 and 4 cost £10 each.

Complete user guide is £50.



A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjuste

	Total aged 16 and over		Economi	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unemp	ployment		
Government	All	A	II	Male	Female	A	II	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	All		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	2,031	1,195	74.7	651	543	1,107	69.1	594	71.7	513	66.3	88	7.3	57	8.8	31	5.6
North West	5,405	3,312	76.5	1,826	1,486	3,131	72.2	1,707	75.8	1,424	68.3	181	5.5	119	6.5	62	4.2
orkshire and	3,988	2,479	77.7	1,390	1,089	2,356	73.8	1,315	78.7	1,041	68.2	123	5.0	75	5.4	48	4.4
East Midlands		2,140		1,189	951	2,039	76.2	1,131	81.1	907	70.8	101	4.7	58	. 4.9	43	4.6
Vest Midlands	s 4,176	2,641	79.1	1,481	1,160	2,494	74.6	1,389	79.4	1,105	69.3	147	5.6	93	6.3	54	4.7
East	4,362	2,881	82.6	1,591	1,290	2,773	79.5	1,530	84.9	1,243	73.5	108	3.8	61	3.9	47	3.6
ondon	5,889	3.796	75.7	2,147	1,649	3,538	70.5	1,989	76.6	1,548	63.7	258	6.8	157	7.3	101	6.1
South East	6,437	4,334	83.4	2,390	1,944	4,182	80.4	2,303	85.6	1,879	74.6	152	3.5	87	3.6	65	3.3
South West	3,995	2,550	81.8	1,383	1,167	2,462	78.9	1,326	82.5	1,135	74.9	88	3.5	56	4.1	32	2.7
England	39,636	25,327	79.3	14,049	11,279	24,081	75.3	13,284	80.0	10,796	70.0	1,246	4.9	764	5.4	482	4.3
Vales	2,329	1,329	72.7	743	586	1,253	68.5	697	73.6	556	62.8	75	5.7	46	6.2	30	5.0
Scotland	4,051	2,541	78.2	1,363	1,178	2,372	72.9	1,250	75.2	1,122	70.5	170	6.7	113	8.3	56	4.8
Great Britain	46,016	29,197	78.8	16,154	13,043	27,705	74.7	15,231	79.3	12,475	69.7	1,492	5.1	923	5.7	568	4.4
Northern Irelar		761	71.7	427	334	715	67.2	396	73.0	319	61.0	46	6.1	31	7.2	15	4.5
Jnited Kingd		29,958	78.6	16,581	13,376	28,420	74.5	15,627	79.1	12,793	69.4	1,538	5.1	954	5.8	583	4.4

Change on quarterc

To 16	otal aged		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment			3	IL	.O unem	ployment		
Government	All	A	II	Male	Female	Al	1	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al	l	M	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(%)
North East	0	4	0.5	-6	10	5	0.5	-5	-0.4	10	1.6	0	-0.1	-1	-0.1	0	0.0
North West	4	C	-0.1	0	0	-5	-0.2	-7	-0.4	3	0.0	4	0.1	7	0.4	-3	-0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	13	0.2	7	7	16	0.3	14	0.6	2	-0.1	-3	-0.1	-8	-0.6	5	0.4
East Midlands	5	1	-0.1	3	-2	-1	-0.2	-1	-0.1	0	-0.2	2	0.1	5	0.4	-3	-0.3
West Midlands	0	-3	0.1	-16	13	-6	0.0	-16	-0.8	11	1.0	3	0.1	0	0.1	2	0.2
East	10	C	0.0	0	0	2	0.1	-8	-0.5	11	0.7	-3	-0.1	. 8	0.5	-11	-0.8
London	16	-30	-0.8	-18	-12	-10	-0.3	1	-0.1	-11	-0.6	-21	-0.5	-19	-0.8	-2	-0.1
South East	12	23	0.3	6	17	14	0.1	-3	-0.2	17	0.5	9	0.2	9	0.4	0	0.0
South West	10	-1	-0.4	-1	0	3	-0.3	-7	-0.6	10	0.2	-5	-0.2	6	0.4	-10	-0.9
England	60	6	-0.1	-26	32	19	0.0	-33	-0.3	52	0.2	-13	-0.1	8	0.1	-20	-0.2
Wales	3	-2	-0.3	9	-12	- 1	-0.2	9	0.8	-8	-1.2	-3	-0.2	0	-0.1	-3	-0.
Scotland	2	-5	-0.4	-11	6	-2	-0.2	-13	-1.0	11	0.6	-3	-0.1	2	0.2	-5	-0.
Great Britain	64	-2	-0.1	-28	26	18	-0.1	-37	-0.3	55	0.2	-19	-0.1	10	0.1	-29	-0.
Northern Ireland	3	7	0.5	2	6	7	0.4	2	0.3	5	0.6	0	0.0	-1	-0.2	1	0.3
United Kingdo	m 67	6	-0.1	-26	32	25	0.0	-35	-0.3	60	0.2	-19	-0.1	9	0.1	-28	-0.

Change on year

T 16	otal aged and over		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unemp	oloyment		
Government	All	А	II	Male	Female	А	II	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al	ı	Ma	ale	Fem	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(%)
North East	-1	7	0.4	-12	19	12	0.7	-9	-1.3	20	2.8	-4	-0.4	-3	-0.3	-1	-0.4
North West	15	2	-0.3	-7	9	-5	-0.5	-19	-1.2	14	0.3	6	0.2	11	0.7	-5	-0.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	14	5	-0.4	11	-6	16	-0.1	28	1.1	-13	-1.4	-11	-0.4	-17	-1.3	6	
East Midlands	23	35	0.5	13	22	33	0.5	14	0.2	19	0.8	2	0.0	-1	-0.2	3	
West Midlands	3	25	0.5	0	26	25	0.5	1	-0.4	25	1.5	0	0.0	-1	-0.1	1	0.0
East	43	5	-0.5	5	1	0	-0.6	0	-0.6	-1	-0.6	6	0.2	4	0.3	1	0.
London	60	24	-0.7	14	10	12	-0.9	5	-0.9	7	-0.9	12	0.3	10	0.4	3	
South East	51	63	0.3	43	20	52	0.0	35	0.2	17	-0.1	12	0.2	8	0.3	3	0.
South West	42	33	-0.4	4	29	43	0.0	2	-0.8	41	0.8	-9	-0.4	2	0.2	-12	
England	251	200	-0.1	71	129	186	-0.1	57	-0.4	129	0.1	13	0.0	14	0.1	0	-0.
Wales	10	-14	-1.0	-2	-12	-7	-0.6	6	0.4	-12	-1.8	-7	-0.5	-7	-1.0	0	0.
Scotland	7	2	-0.4	-17	20	-15	-0.9	-36	-2.5	21	0.9	18	0.7	19	1.5	-1	-0.
Great Britain	267	189	-0.2	52	136	165	-0.2	27	-0.5	138	0.1	24	0.0	25	0.1	-2	
Northern Ireland	1 11	7	0.2	-4	12	8	0.3	-4	-1.2	12	1.8	0	-0.1		0.1	-1	-0.
United Kingdo	m 278	196	-0.2	48	148	172	-0.2	22	-0.5	150	0.1	24	0.0	26	0.1	-2	-0.

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

Denominator = all persons of working age.
Denominator = total economically active.
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. 11 Regional summary

Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Jobcentre Plus administrative system **Employer surveys** Jobcentre vacancies^{d,f} (April 2002) Claimant count (April 2002) Civilian workforce jobs (December 2001);

	not seas	sonally adjus	sted					Marin Control				
	All	Male	Female	1	All	Ma	le	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
North East	1,049	533	516	59.2	5.2	47.1	7.6	12.1	2.3			
North West	3,181	1,681	1,500	119.0	3.6	92.6	5.2	26.4	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,340	1,199	1,141	89.3	3.7	68.6	5.2	20.7	1.9			
East Midlands	1,989	1,058	931	59.1	2.9	44.0	4.1	15.1	1.6			
West Midlands	2,569	1,359	1,210	93.8	3.5	71.1	4.8	22.7	1.9			
East	2,607	1,429	1,178	56.2	2.2	41.0	2.9	15.2	1.3			
London	4,614	2,495	2,118	165.7	3.6	119.4	4.7	46.3	2.2			
South East	4,184	2,241	1,943	70.7	1.7	52.5	2.3	18.2	0.9			
South West	2,426	1,286	1,140	50.7	2.0	37.5	2.8	13.2	1.2			
England	24,959	13,282	11,677	763.7	3.0	573.7	4.1	190.0	1.6			
Wales	1,234	633	601	47.5	3.7	36.8	5.4	10.7	1.7			
Scotland	2,453	1,232	1,221	104.3	4.2	81.1	5.9	23.2	2.0			
Grea Britain	28,646	15,147	13,499	915.4	3.1	691.6	4.3	223.8	1.7			
Northern Ireland	758	407	351	37.6	4.8	28.6	6.5	9.0	2.6			
United Kingdom	29,404	15,555	13,850	953.0	3.2	720.2	4.4	232.8	1.7			

Changes on period (period specified below)

Jobcentre Plus administrative system Employer surveys Jobcentre Plus administrative system Claimant count (change on March 2002) Female All Level Level -0.2 0.0 0.1 Nort East 0.0 0.2 -32 Nort West York hire and the lumber 23 0.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 East lidlands 0.0 0.3 -33 29 Wes Midlands 0.0 15 0.0 -33 50 0.0 12 South East 0.0 10 0.0 -0.2 Sout West 0.0 1.2 -123 0.0 0.3 -13 26 0.0 0.5 1.2 -21 26 Scotland 5.5 0.0 2.0 0.0 3.5 Grea Britain 104 -157 261 0.0 5 0.0 0.0 0.0 3 -0.1 -0.1 Northern Ireland

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

United Kingdom

Source: Labour Force

Labour Market Statistics F

113

-154

266

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, 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.

See footnote e in Table A3.

1.9

0.0

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: January to March 2002

5.4

	Employment level (000s)	unemployment level (000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 12	± 34	± 35	±1.8%	±1.0%
North West	± 59	± 18	± 59	±59	±1.1%	±0.6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 47	± 15	± 46	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
EastMidlands	± 38	± 12	± 38	± 41	±1.3%	±0.6%
WestMidlands	± 48	± 16	± 47	±46	±1.2%	±0.6%
East	± 48	± 14	± 47	± 44	±1.1%	±0.5%
London	± 61	±23	± 59	± 58	±1.1%	±0.6%
South East	± 57	±16	±56	±51	± 0.8%	± 0.4%
South West	± 47	± 13	± 47	± 44	±1.2%	±0.5%
Wales	± 37	± 12	± 36	± 38	±1.7%	±0.9%
Scotland	± 46	± 16	± 45	± 44	±1.2%	±0.7%

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

3.5

B.1 EMPLOYMENT Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

UNITED		A	All in employme	ent		Total wo	rkers	Emplo	Employees		Thousands, seasonally adjuste Self-employed	
KINGDOM	Total workers	Employees	Self- employed		Government- supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Parttime	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Worker wit secon job
to adjust to the	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 VCBK	9 YCBN	10 YCBQ	YCBT	V.
All Spring quarters Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK				YCB
993 994 995	25,568 25,780 26,100	21,877 21,998 22,312	3,186 3,303 3,364	150 145 139	355 335 284	19,473 19,526 19,794	6,095 6,255 6,306	16,667 16,648 16,882	5,210 5,350 5,431	2,604 2,692 2,734	582 611 630	1,04 1,14 1,29
996 997	26,412 26,916	22,730 23,218	3,304 3,358	127 118	250 222	19,866 20,219	6,546 6,697	17,043 17,392	5,688 5,827 5,885	2,656 2,668 2,571	649 690 719	1,2
998 999 000	27,227 27,611 28,053	23,657 24,119 24,622	3,290 3,232 3,178	102 102 110	178 159 144	20,473 20,761 21,083	6,755 6,850 6,970	17,773 18,114 18,499	6,005 6,122	2,538 2,477	693 700	1,1 1,2 1,1
001 -month averages	28,332	24,889	3,193	98	151	21,293	7,038	18,659	6,230	2,530	663	1,1
an-Mar 2001 eb-Apr far-May (Spr)	28,248 28,288 28,332	24,798 24,844 24,889	3,200 3,197 3,193	99 97 98	151 150 151	21,193 21,255 21,293	7,055 7,033 7,038	18,564 18,625 18,659	6,234 6,219 6,230	2,528 2,528 2,530	672 668 663	- 1,1 1,1 1,1
pr-Jun	28,336	24,902 24,869	3,193 3,200	97 97	145 146	21,294 21,284	7,042 7,028	18,656 18,646	6,246 6,223	2,538 2,535	656 665	1,1
fay-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	28,312 28,319	24,879	3,209	97	134	21,326	6,993	18,686	6,192	2,543	666	1,1
ul-Sep ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	28,317 28,349 28,390	24,870 24,923 24,955	3,226 3,214 3,210	97 95 103	125 116 122	21,321 21,339 21,354	6,996 7,009 7,035	18,672 18,710 18,733	6,213 6,222	2,536 2,542 2,531	670 672 679	1,1 1,1 1,1
Oct-Dec lov 2001-Jan 2002	28,396 28,384	24,954 24,948	3,215 3,201	105 108	122 126	21,344 21,325	7,052 7,058	18,730 18,718	6,223 6,230	2,525 2,517	690 684	1,1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) an-Mar 2002	28,419 28,420	24,998 24,994	3,200 3,213	103	118 114	21,361 21,365	7,059 7,055	18,762 18,764	6,237 6,230	2,514 2,518	686 695	1,1
changes Over last 3 months	25	40	-2	-6	-8	21	3	33	7	-7	5	
Per cent	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-6.0 0	-6.5 -37	0.1 173	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.3 -10	0.7	
Percent	0.6	0.8	0.4	-0.4	-24.3	0.8	0.0	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	3.4	VO
lale pring quarters Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	УСВО	YCBR	YCBU	YC
993 994 995	14,085 14,224 14,451	11,421 11,471 11,670	2,389 2,485 2,554	43 49 43	232 219 183	13,059 13,124 13,296	1,026 1,100 1,155	10,743 10,737 10,870	678 734 801	2,185 2,270 2,321	203 215 233	
996 997	14,562 14,857	11,885 12,187	2,477 2,494	43 39	157 137	13,327 13,540	1,234 1,316	10,995 11,201	890 986	2,239 2,241	233 238 253	
998 999 000	15,067 15,247 15,504	12,503 12,704 13,058	2,419 2,401 2,322	29 36 37	116 106 87	13,736 13,868 14,097	1,330 1,379 1,408	11,509 11,656 11,986	994 1,048 1,072	2,148 2,142 2,047	271 259 274	
001 -month averages	15,630	13,132	2,362	36	100	14,213	1,416	12,031	1,101	2,111	251	4
an-Mar 2001 eb-Apr	15,605 15,607	13,096 13,100	2,373 2,372	37 37	99 98	14,162 14,186	1,443 1,421	11,974 12,000	1,123 1,100	2,119 2,117	254 255 251	- 4
lar-May (Spr) pr-Jun	15,630 15,606	13,132 13,115	2,362 2,360	36	100	14,213 14,201	1,416 1,405	12,031	1,101	2,111	247	
lay-Jul un-Aug (Sum)	15,609 15,629	13,109 13,130	2,367 2,378	34 33 32	100 89	14,194 14,211	1,415 1,418	12,010 12,028	1,099 1,102	2,112 2,118	255 260	1
ul-Sep .ug-Oct .ep-Nov (Aut)	15,637 15,640 15,657	13,128 13,147 13,158	2,395 2,390 2,389	31 30 33	83 73 77	14,213 14,211 14,213	1,424 1,429 1,444	12,018 12,029 12,035	1,111 1,118 1,123	2,134 2,127 2,119	261 263 270	4
oct-Dec lov 2001-Jan 2002	15,662 15,644	13,154 13,138	2,397 2,394	34 36	77 76	14,199 14,196	1,463 1,448	12,027 12,024	1,128 1,114	2,114 2,115	283 279	4
ec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) an-Mar 2002	15,656 15,627	13,162 13,129	2,387 2,395	33	74 72	14,208 14,182	1,448 1,445	12,045 12,015	1,117	2,107 2,113	280 282	4
hanges												
ver last 3 months er cent	-35 -0.2	-25 -0.2	-2 -0.1	- 3 -9.6	-5 -5.9	- 17 -0.1	-19 -1.3	- 12 -0.1	-13 -1.2	0.0	-2 -0.6	
ver last 12 months er cent	0.1	33 0.2	22 0.9	-6 -15.6	-26 -26.6	21 0.1	0.1	41 0.3	-8 -0.7	-6 -0.3	28 11.1	
emale pring quarters Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YC
993 994	11,483 11,556	10,456 10,527	797 817	107 96	123 116	6,414 6,402	5,069 5,154	5,924 5,911	4,532 4,616	418 421	379 396	
995 996 997	11,649 11,850 12,060	10,642 10,845 11,032	810 828 864	96 84 80	101 93 84	6,498 6,539 6,679	5,151 5,311 5,381	6,012 6,047 6,191	4,630 4,798 4,841	413 417 427	397 411 437	
998 999	12,160 12,364	11,155 11,415	871 830	72 66 73 62	62 53 57	6,736 6,893	5,424 5,471	6,264 6,458	4,891 4,957 5,050	423 396 430	448 434 426	
000 001	12,549 12,702	11,563 11,757	856 831	62	52	6,986 7,080	5,563 5,622	6,513 6,628	5,129	419	412	
-month averages an-Mar 2001 eb-Apr	12,643 12,681	11,701 11,744	827 825	63 60	52 52	7,031 7,069	5,612 5,612	6,590 6,625	5,111 5,119	409 411	419 414	
ar-May (Spr)	12,702	11,757	831	62	52 52 48	7,080	5,622	6,628	5,129	419 424	412 409	
or-Jun ay-Jul ın-Aug (Sum)	12,730 12,703 12,690	11,787 11,760 11,748	833 832 831	64 65	48 46 45	7,093 7,090 7,115	5,637 5,613 5,575	6,637 6,636 6,658	5,150 5,124 5,090	424 423 425	409 409 406	
ul-Sep ug-Oct	12,680 12,709	11,741 11,777	831 824	65 65	42 43	7,108 7,128	5,572 5,580	6,654 6,682	5,087 5,095	422 415	409 409	
ep-Nov (Aut) ct-Dec	12,733 12,733	11,797 11,799	821 818	70 71	45 45	7,142 7,145	5,591 5,588	6,698 6,704	5,099 5,096	412 411	409 407	
ov 2001-Jan 2002 ec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,740 12,764	11,811 11,837	807 813	72 70	51 45	7,129 7,153	5,610 5,611	6,694 6,717	5,116 5,119	401 407	405 406	
an-Mar 2002	12,793	11,865	818	68	42	7,183	5,610	6,749	5,116	405	414	
hanges ver last 3 months er cent	60 0.5	66 0.6	0.1	-3 -4.2	-3 -7.4	38 0.5	22 0.4	45 0.7	20 0.4	-6 -1.5	7	
ver last 12 months	150 1.2	164 1.4	-9 -1.1	5 8.5	-10 -20.0	152 2.2	-2 0.0	159 2.4	5 0.1	-4 -0.9	-5 -1.2	

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	time)	employed (reasons for working part tin			oloyees and	Part-time em	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						
	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	Total
	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YCDJ	YCDG	YCDD	YCDA	YCCX	YCCU	YCCR	YCCO	YCCL	YCCI	YCCF	YCCC	YCBZ
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	598 675 735 858 948 969 992 1,063 1,068	87 89 92 85 91 112 117 122 141	4,300 4,355 4,398 4,580 4,660 4,742 4,887 4,966 5,051	13.9 14.1 13.8 12.9 12.6 11.8 10.5 9.8 9.2	808 841 835 815 818 781 701 672 632	5,793 5,961 6,061 6,337 6,516 6,604 6,698 6,823 6,893	346 365 377 430 464 480 453 532 633	81 98 92 86 99 98 115 104 94	361 402 457 472 543 535 543 562 520	42.0 42.0 43.2 40.9 38.3 36.2 35.1 30.6 27.8	569 626 705 684 685 632 602 529 481	6:2 6.8 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.4 7.1 7.0 6.9	1,357 1,492 1,631 1,671 1,791 1,745 1,712 1,727 1,728
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,080 1,063 1,068	131 135 141	5,060 5,057 5,051	9.2 9.2 9.2	635 632 632	6,906 6,887 6,893	607 623 633	104 105 94	540 540 520	27.3 27.0 27.8	469 469 481	6.9 7.0 6.9	1,721 1,738 1,728
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,064 1,063 1,063	144 138 141	5,073 5,077 5,060	9.0 8.9 8.7	619 610 595	6,901 6,888 6,858	641 632 627	102 97 97	518 503 479	27.3 26.5	472 445	7.0 6.7	1,732 1,677
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,069 1,073 1,068	135 133 131	5,073 5,088 5,109	8.6 8.6 8.6	591 592	6,867 6,885	627 646	98 102	485 483	25.9 25.2 25.6	421 408 423	6.5 6.5 6.6	1,624 1,619 1,655
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	1,086 1,071	132 132	5,113 5,125	8.4 8.5	594 582 585	6,901 6,914 6,914	632 625 614	105 99 94	500 490 490	25.3 25.8 26.1	420 423 423	6.6 6.5	1,657 1,36 1,20
Jan-Mar 2002	1,086 1,091	131 134	5,133 5,129	8.3 8.3	572 572	6,923 6,926	613 606	87 87	481 481	26.6 26.3	428 420	6.4 6.4	1,609
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	4 0.4	2 1.4	15 0.3	-0.1	-9	12	-18	-12	-9	0.5	-3	-0.2	42
Over last 12 months Percent	10 1.0	2	69	-0.9	-1.6 -62	0.2 20	-3.0 -1	-12.0 -17	-1.8 -59	-0.9	-0.6 -49	-0.6	-2.6
Male Spring quarters	YCDK	1.9 YCDH	1.4 YCDE	YCDB	-9.8 YCCY	0.3 YCCV	-0.2 YCCS	-16.1 YCCP	-11.0 YCCM	YCCJ	-10.4 YCCG	YCCD	7.3 YCCA
(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	249 302 328 384 415 426 431 467 464	29 31 32 29 42 46 40 47 53	336 350 387 420 476 490 552 564 590	30.4 28.0 27.8 26.1 24.7 23.9 21.7 19.9	268 266 288 294 306 303 284 268 244	882 949 1,034 1,128 1,238 1,264 1,307 1,346 1,352	159 168 170 187 209 208 204 233 285	44 46 55 51 56 53 67 58 54	110 131 155 158 203 192 218 222 209	48.4 48.1 50.1 47.4 43.7 42.5 40.6 36.3 32.2	294 320 382 357 362 335 333 292 260	5.3 5.8 6.3 6.8 6.3 6.5 6.2	07 65 62 53 29 88 22 05 08
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	476 461 464	49 50 53	603 596 590	18.1 18.2 18.1	249 247 244	1,376 1,355 1,352	276 282 285	62 65 54	217 215 209	31.1 31.0 32.2	251 252 260	6.2 6.2 6.2	06 15 08
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	458 462 469	56 54 56	595 608 609	17.4 17.0 16.7	234 230 228	1,343 1,354 1,362	282 285 283	58 55 53	208 209 200	31.4 29.8 29.0	251 233 218	6.1 6.0 5.7	00 82 754
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	476 481 479	57 59 58	615 616 619	16.3 16.3 17.0	223 226 237	1,371 1,381 1,393	296 304 296	53 56 56	200 196 201	27.9 28.4 29.4	213 220 230	5.8 5.9	762 76
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	491 481 487	61 60 62	623 613 614	16.7 17.1 16.8	235 239 234	1,411 1,392	285 278	54 50	201 200	30.5 31.2	237 240	6.0 5.9 5.8	76 768
Jan-Mar 2002	491	64	611	16.4	229	1,397 1,396	271 259	48 49	194 198	32.0 31.5	241 233	5.7 5.6	753
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-0.1	3 5.3	-12 -1.9	-0.3	-6 -2.5	-15 -1.0	-26 -9.0	-5 -8.8	-3 -1.4	1.0	-4 -1.5	-0.3	-37 -4.7
Over last 12 months Per cent	15 3.1	16 31.8	9 1.5	-1.6	-19 -7.7	20 1.4	-17 -6.0	-13 -21.2	-18 -8.5	0.4	- 18 -7.1	-0.5	-6 6 -8.2
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	349 373 407 474 532 543 561 596 604	58 59 60 56 49 67 77 74 88	3,964 4,005 4,012 4,159 4,184 4,251 4,335 4,402 4,461	11.0 11.5 10.9 10.0 9.7 9.0 7.7 7.4 7.0	540 575 547 520 512 478 418 404 388	4,911 5,012 5,026 5,209 5,278 5,339 5,391 5,476 5,541	187 197 207 242 255 272 249 299 348	YCCQ 37 53 37 - 36 43 45 48 46 40	251 271 303 313 340 343 325 340 310	96.8 36.8 37.1 37.1 35.6 33.6 31.1 30.1 25.7 24.0	YCCH 276 307 323 327 323 298 268 237 221	7.2 7.9 8.2 8.5 8.7 8.6 7.8 8.0 7.8	750 827 869 918 961 957 890 922 920
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	604 601 604	83 85 88	4,457 4,461 4,461	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	386 385 388	5,530 5,533 5,541	332 341 348	41 40 40	324 325 310	23.8 23.5 24.0	218 217 221	7.8 7.9 7.8	915 923 920
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	606 600 595	88 85 85	4,479 4,469 4,451	6.9 6.9 6.7	385 380 367	5,558 5,534 5,497	359 347 344	43 42 44	309 294 279	23.7 23.7 23.3	221 212 202	7.9 7.6 7.4	932 895 869
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	593 592 589	78 74 73	4,457 4,472 4,489	6.7 6.7 6.5	368 366 357	5,496 5,504 5,508	331 342 336	45 47 50	285 287 299	22.8 23.1 21.7	196 203 189	7.4 7.3 7.5 7.4	857 879 873
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002	595 591 599	71 72 69	4,490 4,512 4,519	6.3 6.3	346 347	5,503 5,522	340 336	45 43	289 290	21.6 21.4	186 183	7.3 7.2	8 60 852
Jan-Mar 2002	600	70	4,519	6.1 6.2	338 343	5,526 5,530	343 347	39 38		21.8 21.9	187 187	7.2 7.2	856 855
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	5 0.8	-1 -2.0	27 0.6	-0.1	-3 -1.0	27 0.5	7 2.1	- 7 -15.7	-6 -2.1	0.2	1 0.4	-0.1	-5 -0.6
Over last 12 month Percent	-4 -0.7	-13 -15.7	60	-0.8	- 43 -11.2	0.0	16 4.7	-3 -8.4		-2.0	-31 -14.3	-0.6	- 60 -6.6

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	YBSE	УВТО	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
1993 1994 1995	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	9,202 9,312 9,463	4,576 4,684 4,799	769 778 792
1996 1997	26,412 26,916	25,645 26,118	660 699	3,345 3,295 3,263	7,091 7,247 7,225	9,645 9,724 9,874	4,905 5,154 5,400	767 798
1998 1999 2000 2001	27,227 27,611 28,053 28,332	26,457 26,796 27,224 27,515	695 677 672 663	3,276 3,342 3,376	7,225 7,189 7,131 6,971	10,065 10,332 10,545	5,400 5,589 5,747 5,960	792 767 798 770 815 829 816
3-month averages Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28,248 28,288 28,332	27,442 27,476 27,515	662 661 663	3,345 3,361 3,376	6,992 6,979 6,971	10,530 10,537 10,545	5,913 5,939 5,960	806 812 816
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,336 28,312 28,319	27,511 27,463 27,469	661 655 648	3,410 3,393 3,404	6,946 6,912 6,880	10,535 10,548 10,558	5,959 5,954 5,980	825 849 850
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,317 28,349 28,390	27,459 27,497 27,524	655 664 669	3,383 3,407 3,423	6,862 6,859 6,838	10,589 10,584 10,590	5,971 5,983 6,004	858 851 866
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,396 28,384 28,419	27,516 27,512 27,544	669 660 668	3,427 3,431 3,428	6,806 6,790 6,783	10,599 10,623 10,650	6,015 6,007 6,015	880 872 876
Jan-Mar 2002	28,420	27,545	660	3,424	6,777	10,674	6,009	876
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	25 0.1	29 0.1	- 9 -1.3	-2 -0.1	-29 -0.4	75 0.7	- 6 -0.1	-4 -0.5
Overlast 12 months Percent	172 0.6	102 0.4	-2 -0.2	80 2.4	-215 -3.1	144 1.4	95 1.6	70 8.7
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	YBSF	ҮВТР	YBTS	YВТV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
1993 1994 1995	14,085 14,224 14,451	13,830 13,960 14,163	290 298 306	1,914 1,854 1,811	3,861 3,932 4,002	4,970 5,037 5,148	2,795 2,838 2,896	255 264 288 265 268 272 287
1996 1997	14,562 14,857	14,296 14,589	335 343 346	1,771 1,766	4,013 4,086	5,208 5,268	2,969 3,125	265 268
1998 1999 2000 2001	15,067 15,247 15,504 15,630	14,795 14,960 15,218 15,364	346 335 336 331	1,748 1,757 1,798 1,813	4,093 4,047 4,025 3,935	5,363 5,466 5,636 5,733	3,245 3,355 3,423 3,551	272 287 286 265
3-month averages Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr	15,605 15,607	15,343 15,342	332 333	1,796 1,801	3,951 3,939	5,735 5,731	3,528 3,538	261 265
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	15,630 15,606 15,609	15,364 15,334 15,329	331 328 324	1,813 1,832 1,828	3,935 3,913 3,897	5,733 5,717 5,739	3,551 3,544 3,541	265 272 280
Juń-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	15,629 15,637	15,352	332 335	1,834	3,880 3,875	5,739	3,567 3,560	277 282
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,640 15,657	15,355 15,359 15,371	338 339	1,823 1,833	3,873 3,857	5,765 5,757 5,761	3,567 3,580	281 286
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,662 15,644 15,656	15,367 15,352 15,367	339 332 329	1,835 1,836 1,839	3,844 3,838 3,829	5,773 5,774 5,802	3,576 3,573 3,569	295 292 288
Jan-Mar 2002	15,627	15,343	321	1,839	3,816	5,802	3,565	284
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-35 -0.2	-24 -0.2	-18 -5.3	3 0.2	-28 -0.7	29 0.5	-11 -0.3	-11 -3.7
Overlast 12 months Percent	22 0.1	0 0.0	-11 -3.4	43 2.4	-135 -3.4	67 1.2	36 1.0	23 8.7
emale Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	ҮВТТ	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
1993 1994 1995	11,483 11,556 11,649	10,969 11,043 11,145	286 286 300	1,724 1,637 1,579	2,946 3,000 3,046	4,232 4,275 4,316	1,781 1,845 1,904	514 514 504
1996 1997	11,850 12,060	11,348 11,530	324 356 349	1,573 1,529 1,515	3,078 3,161	4,438 4,455	1,936 2,029	502 530 498 528
1998 1999 2000 2001	12,160 12,364 12,549 12,702	11,662 11,836 12,006 12,151	349 342 336 332	1,515 1,519 1,544 1,562	3,132 3,142 3,106 3,036	4,511 4,599 4,696 4,812	2,155 2,234 2,324 2,409	498 528 543 551
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,643 12,681 12,702	12,099 12,134 12,151	330 328 332	1,548 1,559 1,562	3,042 3,040 3,036	4,794 4,806 4,812	2,385 2,401 2,409	544 547 551
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,730 12,703 12,690	12,177 12,134 12,118	334 331 316	1,578 1,565 1,570	3,033 3,016 3,000	4,819 4,810 4,820	2,414 2,413 2,413	552 569 572
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,680 12,709 12,733	12,104 12,139 12,153	320 326 330	1,563 1,584 1,590	2,986 2,986 2,980	4,823 4,827 4,829	2,411 2,416 2,424	576 570 579
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	12,733 12,740 12,764	12,148 12,159 12,176	330 328 339	1,591 1,595 1,589	2,962 2,952 2,954	4,825 4,850 4,848	2,439 2,434 2,445	585 580 588
Jan-Mar 2002	12,793	12,202	339	1,586	2,961	4,871	2,444	592
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	60 0.5	53 0.4	9 2.7	-6 -0.4	-1 0.0	46 1.0	5 0.2	6 1.1
Over last 12 months Percent	150 1.2	102 0.8	10 2.9	37 2.4	-80 -2.6	77 1.6	59 2.5	47 8.7

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment rates by age Per cent, seasonally adjusted

	• 11							seasonally adjusted
UNITED KINGDOM	Allaged over16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9		11	12	13	14	15	16
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
1993 1994	56.3 56.7 57.2	70.4 70.8	43.5 45.0	64.0 63.7	74.1 74.7	79.0 79.0	61.9 62.4	7.6 7.7
1995 1996 1997	57.6	71.3 71.9 72.9	45.1 46.4 47.9	64.2 65.8 66.6	75.6 75.9 78.0	79.4 79.7 80.0	63.0 63.5 64.5	7.8 7.5 7.8
1998 1999	58.5 58.9 59.4	73.4 73.9	47.7 46.8	66.5 66.6	78.7 79.6	80.7 81.1	65.5 66.2	7.5 7.9
2000 2001	60.0 60.2	74.6 74.9	46.7 45.4	67.7 67.5	80.5 80.5	81.7 81.9	66.7 68.0	8.1 7.9
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001	60.1	74.7	45.5	67.0	80.4	82.1	67.6	7.8
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	60.1 60.2	74.8 74.9	45.3 45.4	67.3 67.5	80.4 80.5	82.0 81.9	67.8 68.0	7.9 7.9
Apr-Jun May-Jul	60.2 60.1	74.8 74.6	45.2 44.7	68.1 67.7	80.4 80.2	81.7 81.7	67.9 67.7	8.0 8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	60.1	74.6 74.5	44.1 44.5	67.8 67.3	80.0 79.9	81.7 81.8	67.9 67.7	8.2 8.3
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.1 60.1	74.6 74.6	45.0 45.3	67.7 67.9	80.1 80.0	81.6 81.6	67.8 68.0	8.2 8.4
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	60.1 60.1	74.6 74.5	45.2 44.4	67.8 67.8	79.8 79.8	81.5 81.6	68.0 67.9	8.5 8.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	60.1 60.1	74.6 74.5	44.9 44.3	67.7 67.5	79.9 80.0	81.7 81.7	67.9	8.5
Changes							67.8	8.5
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-1.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	0.7
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
1993 1994	64.1 64.5	75.1 75.6	42.6 44.8	66.0 66.2	83.0 83.7	85.3 85.5	64.2 64.4	7.1 7.4
1995 1996 1997	65.2 65.3 66.3	76.4 76.7 77.8	44.4 46.0 46.0	67.1 68.2 69.9	84.6 84.6 86.4	86.3 85.9	65.0 65.9	8.0 7.3
1998 1999	66.8 67.1	78.5 78.8	46.4 45.2	69.8 70.0	87.5 87.8	86.4 87.3 87.5	67.3 67.9 68.6	8.0 7.3 7.3 7.4 7.7 7.7
2000 2001	67.8 67.8	79.5 79.7	45.5 44.3	71.2 70.9	88.8 88.8	88.5 88.3	68.8 70.3	7.7 7.0
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001	67.8	79.7	44.6	70.4	88.8	88.6	70.0	6.9
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	67.7 67.8	79.6 79.7	44.5 44.3	70.5 70.9	88.7 88.8	88.4 88.3	70.1 70.3	7.0 7.0
Apr-Jun May-Jul	67.6 67.6	79.5 79.4	43.7 43.2	71.5 71.3	88.5 88.3	87.9 88.1	70.1 69.9	7.2 7.4
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	67.6 67.6	79.5 79.5	44.2 44.4	71.5 70.8	88.1	88.0	70.4	7.3
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.6 67.6	79.4 79.5	44.8 44.8	70.8 70.8 71.1	88.2 88.3 88.2	88.2 88.0 87.9	70.2 70.2 70.4	7.4 7.4 7.5
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002	67.6 67.5	79.4 79.3	44.7 43.6	71.1 71.0	88.1 88.1	88.0 87.8	70.3	7.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	67.5	79.3	43.2	71.0	88.1	88.1	70.2 70.0	7.7 7.6
Jan-Mar 2002 Changes	67.4	79.1	42.0	70.9	88.0	88.0	69.9	7.5
Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	-2.6	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.3
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.5	-2.5	0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	0.5
Female Spring quarters	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	49.0 49.4	65.2 65.6	44.3 44.8	62.0 61.3	65.0 66.0	72.6	58.6	7.8
1995 1996	49.6 50.3	65.8 66.7	45.9 46.7	61.2 63.3	66.4 67.0	72.5 72.4 73.5	59.9 60.3 60.2	7.8 7.7 7.7 8.1
1997 1998 1999	51.0 51.3 52.0	67.4 67.9 68.6	50.0 49.1 48.5	63.2 63.1	69.2 69.5	73.6 74.1	60.6 62.1	7.6
2000 2001	52.5 52.9	69.2 69.5	47.9 46.6	63.2 63.9 63.9	71.1 71.7 71.8	74.6 74.9 75.4	62.8 63.9 64.8	8.1 8.3 8.4
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001	52.7	69.3	46.4	62 E				
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	52.8 52.9	69.5 69.5	46.1 46.6	63.5 63.9 63.9	71.6 71.8 71.8	75.4 75.5 75.4	64.4 64.7 64.8	8.3 8.4 8.4
Apr-Jun May-Jul	53.0 52.9	69.6 69.3	46.7 46.2	64.5	71.9	75.4	64.8	8.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.8	69.2	44.0	63.9 64.0	71.6 71.4	75.2 75.3	64.7 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 45.3 45.8	63.6 64.4	71.3 71.4	75.2 75.2	64.5 64.5	8.8 8.7
Oct-Dec	52.9	69.2	45.8	64.5 64.4	71.5 71.2	75.1 75.0	64.7 65.0	9.0
Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	52.9 53.0	69.3 69.3	45.3 46.7	64.5 64.2	71.1 71.3	75.2 75.1	64.8 65.0	8.9 9.0
Jan-Mar 2002	53.1	69.4	46.6	63.9	71.7	75.4	64.9	9.1
Changes Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	0.9	-0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7
					5.0	0.0	0.5	0.7

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

D. II	Workto	rce jobs ^a							Thousands						EIII	noyee jo	ט פטו
	Employ			Take 1	Alexand .	Self- employment	HM Forcesd	Government- supported	Workforce jobsf	UNITED KINGDOM	All industries a A-Q	and services	Manufactu D	ring industries	Produc C-E	tion industries	
	Male		Female		All	jobs (with or without employees) ^c		traineese		SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employee j unadjusted	jobs Seasonally adjusted	All employ unadjusted				asonally justed
UNITED KINGDOM	All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b	- Julian		A RESIDE	Manual Control	1000	1991 Jun 1992 Jun	BCAD 23,576 23,213	BCAJ 23,556 23,196	YEJG 4,360 4,140	YEJL 4,372 4,146	YEJH 4,737 4,480	Y	YEJF 4,778 4,512 4,278
Not seasonally adjusted 1998 Mar Jun Sep R Dec R	BCAE 12,415 12,505 12,654 12,652	1,555 1,546 1,522 1,607	BCAF 12,134 12,175 12,251 12,323	5,516 5,437 5,407 5,868	24,549 24,680 24,905 24,975	BCAG 3,562 3,487 3,506 3,490	211 210 209	132	DYDA 28,474 28,498 28,751 28,801	1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun 1996 Jun 1997 Jun 1998 Jun 1999 Jun R	22,879 22,971 23,317 23,601 24,156 24,680 25,046	22,854 22,934 23,277 23,598 24,195 24,721 25,082	3,960 3,977 4,076 4,117 4,175 4,196 4,050	3,960 3,975 4,076 4,121 4,185 4,204 4,056	4,259 4,242 4,317 4,349 4,406 4,416 4,254	4	4,278 4,257 4,331 4,354 4,416 4,424 4,260
1999 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,594 12,679 12,838 12,878	1,627 1,663 1,697 1,679	12,255 12,367 12,494 12,586	5,856 5,884 5,938 6,004	24,849 25,046 25,332 25,464	3,475 3,524 3,446 3,441	208 208	123 131	28,657 28,901 29,116 29,242	2000 Jun R 2001 Jun R 2000 Jan	25,477 25,700	25,513 25,733	3,961 3,834 4,003	3,965 3,837 4,009	4,145 4,012 4,192	4	4,150 4,016 4,200
2000 Mar R	12,789 12,954	1,684 1,726	12,494 12,523	5,966 5,929	25,284 25,477	3,433 3,448		123 112	29,048 29,244	Feb Mar	25,284	25,421	3,997 3,983	4,005 3,993	4,186 4,172	- 4	4,195 4,182
Jun R Sep R Dec R	13,016 13,135	1,758 1,778	12,603 12,675	5,920 6,016	25,619 25,809	3,420 3,416	205	121	29,566 29,549	Apr May Jun R	25,477	25,513	3,968 3,961 3,961	3,982 3,974 3,965	4,155 4,146 4,145	4	4,168 4,159 4,150
2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R	13,007 13,074 13,139	1,730 1,756 1,767	12,563 12,626 12,629	5,945 5,969 5,972	25,570 25,700 25,767	3,417 3,453 3,431	204 203	96 94	29,304 29,452 29,495	Jul Aug Sep R	25,619	25,584	3,958 3,954 3,936	3,953 3,944 3,928	4,141 4,137 4,117	4	4,135 4,126 4,108
Dec R UNITED KINGDOM	12,970	1,808	12,914	6,266	25,884	3,425	204	95	29,609	Oct Nov	05.000	05.074	3,932 3,926	3,922 3,912	4,111 4,105	4	4,100 4,091
Seasonally adjusted	всні	7711	ВСНЈ	5540	BCAJ	DYZN			DYDC	Dec R	25,809	25,671	3,904	3,901	4,081		4,080
1998 Mar Jun Sep R Dec R	12,489 12,529 12,610 12,595	1,573 1,549 1,526 1,579	12,214 12,192 12,245 12,240	5,540 5,464 5,438 5,791	24,703 24,722 24,855 24,834	3,563 3,499 3,491 3,498	210 210	133 130	28,626 28,563 28,666 28,662	Jan Feb Mar R	25,570	25,710	3,890 3,880 3,874	3,896 3,887 3,882	4,058 4,058	4	4,075 4,065 4,059
1999 Mar R	12,676	1,647	12,318	5,865	24,994	3,480 3,521			28,804	Apr May Jun R	25,700	25,733	3,865 3,845 3,834	3,876 3,856 3,837	4,043 4,024 4,012	. 4	4,054 4,035 4,016
Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,694 12,796 12,825	1,667 1,700 1,653	12,388 12,496 12,503	5,917 5,975 5,925	25,082 25,292 25,328	3,437 3,447	209	129	28,844 29,016 29,107	Jul Aug Sep R	25,767	25,737	3,829 3,815 3,797	3,824 3,806 3,790	4,008 3,995 3,978	3	4,003 3,984 3,970
2000 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,870 12,969 12,973 13,083	1,703 1,731 1,759 1,755	12,552 12,544 12,612 12,588	5,971 5,963 5,962 5,935	25,422 25,513 25,584 25,671	3,439 3,441 3,416 3,421	207 206	120	29,160 29,230 29,230 29,411	Oct Nov Dec R	25,884	25,741	3,782 3,770 3,745	3,773 3,758 3,743	3,962 3,950 3,924		3,952 3,937 3,923
2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	13,090 13,087 13,095 12,918	1,748 1,762 1,765 1,786	12,620 12,646 12,642 12,823	5,951 6,002 6,015 6,182	25,710 25,733 25,737 25,741	3,423 3,442 3,430 3,430	204 204	103	29,448 29,483 29,463 29,468	200 Jan P Feb P Mar P			3,724 3,712 3,699	3,731 3,719 3,705	3,903 3,892 3,87 9		3,911 3,898 3,884
GREAT BRITAIN																	
Not seasonally adjusted 1998 Mar	DYCA 12,112	1,505	DYCB 11,828	5,370	DYCM 23,939	DYCT 3,471	211	137	DYD: 27,703	UNITED KINGDOM	Service industrie	es	SEASONALLY A Agriculture,	Mining and	Food products,	Manufacture	Wood
Jun Sep R Dec R	12,202 12,347 12,342	1,496 1,472 1,555	11,867 11,942 12,009	5,290 5,261 5,718	24,068 24,289 24,351	3,399 3,418 3,402	209	117	27,764 28,063 28,075		G-Q Allemployee jobs	s Seasonally	hunting, forestry and fishing	quarrying, supply of electricity, gas	beverages and tobacco	of clothing, textiles, leather and leather	wood prodi
1999 Mar R	12,286	1,576	11,942	5,707	24,228 24,422	3,387 3,438	209		27,935 28,180	SIC 1992 Section subsection, group	unadjusted	adjusted	A,B 01-05	and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20
Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,369 12,524 12,561	1,611 1,645 1,625	12,053 12,178 12,263	5,734 5,787 5,847	24,702 24,824	3,360 3,355	208	119	28,363 28,504		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJJ	LOKA	LOKB	
2000 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,474 12,637 12,698 12,814	1,631 1,673 1,705 1,722	12,174 12,202 12,282 12,347	5,812 5,774 5,767 5,858	24,648 24,839 24,980 25,161	3,348 3,355 3,327 3,322	207 205	103	28,314 28,504 28,622 28,796	1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun 1996 Jun	17,359 17,421 17,328 17,466 17,793 18,051	17,298 17,312 17,283 17,413 17,738 18,031	309 311 327 300 273 285	406 366 319 281 255 233	527 500 486 475 474 468	448 430 423 414 398 390 383	
2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,688 12,755 12,821 12,649	1,675 1,702 1,713 1,751	12,237 12,299 12,302 12,582	5,788 5,811 5,815 6,104	24,925 25,055 25,123 25,231	3,323 3,357 3,336 3,330	204	89 84	28,556 28,705 28,745 28,851	1997 Jun 1993 Jun 1999 Jun 2000 Jun R 2001 Jun R	18,460 18,844 19,363 19,838 20,209	18,472 18,872 19,392 19,873 20,245	317 318 313 315 271	231 220 204 185 179	494 506 502 497 492	383 369 324 285 252	
ODEAT DRITAIN									Contract of the second	2000 Jan				191	503	304	

Source: Employment,	Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

100 96

28,45 28,53 28,58 28,66

3,472 3,411 3,403 3,410

3,435 3,351 3,362

3,353 3,347 3,323 3,328

3,330 3,347 3,335 **3,335**

DYCG 11,907 11,883 11,935 11,928

12,005 12,073 12,179 12,183

12,231 12,222 12,289 12,263

12,294 12,319 12,314 **12,494**

1,524 1,499 1,476 1,527

1,595 1,615 1,649 1,599

1,650 1,678 1,705 1,699

1,693 1,707 1,711 **1,730**

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 contract are included in the employee jobs series).

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

5,394 5,317 5,292 5,641

5,716 5,767 5,825 5,768

5,818 5,809 5,808 5,776

5,794 5,845 5,858 **6,020**

DYCN 24,092 24,108 24,239 24,215

24,372 24,456 24,661 24,693

24,785 24,873 24,944 25,027

25,063 25,087 25,090 **25,094**

DYCF 12,185 12,225 12,304 12,287

12,366 12,383 12,482 12,510

12,554 12,651 12,654 12,764

12,770 12,768 12,777 **12,600**

R Revised

GREAT BRITAIN

Seasonally adjusted

Jun R Sep R Dec R

1999 Mar R

2000 Mar R

2001 Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R

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.

	ED KINGDOM	All industries and s A-Q	ervices	Manufacturing ind D	ustries	Production industr C-E	ries	Production and co industries C-F	nstruction
ecti	992 on, ection, 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
	NAME OF THE OWNER, WHITE OF	BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000 001	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun R Jun R Jun R	23,576 23,213 22,879 22,971 23,317 23,601 24,156 24,680 25,046 25,477 25,700	23,556 23,196 22,186 22,934 23,277 23,598 24,195 24,721 25,082 25,513 25,733	4,360 4,140 3,960 3,977 4,076 4,117 4,175 4,196 4,050 3,961 3,834	4,372 4,146 3,960 3,975 4,076 4,121 4,185 4,204 4,056 3,965 3,837	4,737 4,480 4,259 4,242 4,317 4,349 4,406 4,416 4,254 4,145 4,012	4,778 4,512 4,278 4,257 4,331 4,354 4,416 4,424 4,260 4,150 4,016	5,908 5,514 5,221 5,204 5,250 5,270 5,382 5,514 5,366 5,317 5,212	5,949 5,573 5,243 5,221 5,266 5,282 5,406 5,531 5,377 5,325 5,218
000	Jan Feb Mar	25,284	25,421	4,003 3,997 3,983	4,009 4,005 3,993	4,192 4,186 4,172	4,200 4,195 4,182	5,320	5,344
	Apr May Jun R	25,477	25,513	3,968 3,961 3,961	3,982 3,974 3,965	4,155 4,146 4,145	4,168 4,159 4,150	5,317	5,325
	Jul Aug Sep R	25,619	25,584	3,958 3,954 3,936	3,953 3,944 3,928	4,141 4,137 4,117	4,135 4,126 4,108	5,281	5,263
	Oct Nov Dec R	25,809	25,671	3,932 3,926 3,904	3,922 3,912 3,901	4,111 4,105 4,081	4,100 4,091 4,080	5,243	5,234
01	Jan Feb Mar R	25,570	25,710	3,890 3,880 3,874	3,896 3,887 3,882	4,067 4,058 4,052	4,075 4,065 4,059	5,212	5,234
	Apr May Jun R	25,700	25,733	3,865 3,845 3,834	3,876 3,856 3,837	4,043 4,024 4,012	4,054 4,035 4,016	5,212	5,218
	Jul Aug Sep R	25,767	25,737	3,829 3,815 3,797	3,824 3,806 3,790	4,008 3,995 3,978	4,003 3,984 3,970	5,212	5,195
	Oct Nov Dec R	25,884	25,741	3,782 3,770 3,745	3,773 3,758 3,743	3,962 3,950 3,924	3,952 3,937 3,923	5,169	5,163
0.5	Jan P Feb P Mar P			3,724 3,712 3,699	3,731 3,719 3,705	3,903 3,892 3,879	3,911 3,898 3,884		

UNIT	ED KINGDOM			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
		Service industries G-Q	ELIMIT IS	Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying,	Food products, beverages	Manufacture of clothing,	Wood and wood	Paper, pulp, printing,	Chemicals, chemical
SIC 19 Section		Allemployee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	forestry and fishing A,B 01-05	supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	publishing and recording media DE 21-22	products and man-made fibres DG 24
		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJJ	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
199 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 2000 2001	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun R Jun R	17,359 17,421 17,328 17,466 17,793 18,051 18,460 18,844 19,363 19,838 20,209	17,298 17,312 17,283 17,413 17,738 18,031 18,472 18,872 19,392 19,873 20,245	309 311 327 300 273 285 317 318 313 315 271	406 366 319 281 255 233 231 220 204 185 179	527 500 486 475 4774 468 494 506 502 497 492	448 430 423 414 398 390 383 369 324 285 252	86 85 91 92 83 85 87 86 84 83 80	463 454 445 459 466 466 474 469 465 451	277 270 257 246 254 252 251 258 249 239 235
2000	Jan				191	503 502	304	83 83	468	242
	Feb Mar	19,658	19,764	314	190 189	502 502	302 297	83 83	467 467	241 241
	Apr May Jun R	19,838	19,873	315	187 185 185	501 499 497	291 288 285	83 82 83	466 466 465	240 239 239
	Jul Aug Sep R	20,024	20,025	296	183 181 180	499 499 495	282 278 274	83 83 83	463 461 460	239 239 239
	Oct Nov Dec R	20,287	20,141	296	179 179 178	497 495 496	272 269 265	84 83 83	459 458 457	238 238 237
2001	Jan Feb Mar R	20,095	20,204	272	179 178 177	496 494 494	260 260 258	83 82 82	456 455 455	237 237 236
	Apr May Jun R	20,209	20,245	271	179 179 179	494 494 492	256 254 252	81 81 80	455 452 451	235 236 235
	Jul Aug Sep R	20,282	20,286	256	178 178 180	492 492 492	249 247 244	81 80 81	450 448 448	235 234 233
	Oct Nov Dec	20,462	20,310	268	179 180 180	490 491 491	241 239 237	80 80 80	447 445 444	233 232 231
2002	Jan P Feb P Mar P				181 180 179	492 491 493	234 232 230	80 80 80	444 443 442	232 232 232

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.

Provisional Revised

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

B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

	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 199: Section subsec		DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun R Jun R	203 197 201 211 234 240 251 253 243 238 227	785 741 698 708 709 720 721 700 675 661 632	451 416 376 373 386 391 391 390 370 360 353	483 442 421 436 473 497 508 518 496 493 477	435 404 355 349 372 386 390 408 402 400	215 208 208 213 227 225 242 243 240 245 249	1,171 1,060 965 964 935 928 990 1,107 1,116 1,176 1,201	3,957 3,946 3,922 4,014 4,065 4,109 4,248 4,314 4,366 4,378 4,461	1,400 1,384 1,344 1,350 1,418 1,505 1,577 1,632 1,662 1,655
000	Jan R Feb Mar	239 239 237	671 669 669	362 362 361	495 494 493	399 400 400	243 244 243	1,162	4,377	1,661
	Apr May Jun R	238 239 238	665 663 661	361 361 360	493 492 493	401 400 400	243 244 245	1,176	4,378	1,662
	Jul Aug Sep R	237 235 234	656 654 650	360 360 359	492 493 492	398 397 396	244 244 244	1,155	4,396	1,650
	Oct Nov Dec R	233 233 232	648 645 640	359 359 358	493 492 493	396 396 395	245 244 245	1,154	4,432	1,646
2001	Jan Feb Mar R	231 231 230	642 639 638	358 358 359	492 490 488	394 393 394	246 247 248	1,174	4,452	1,650
	Apr May Jun R	230 229 227	639 635 632	357 355 353	487 481 477	392 392 389	249 248 249	1,201	4,461	1,655
	Jul Aug Sep R	227 227 226	630 628 625	351 349 347	471 463 459	389 389 388	249 249 247	1,225	4,453	1,655
	Oct Nov Dec	225 224 224	624 622 620	346 344 343	453 450 446	387 385 384	246 246 246	1,240	4,510	1,653
2002	Jan P Feb P Mar P	223 223 223	617 615 611	341 340 340	439 434 430	384 383 380	245 246 245			

UNITE	D KINGDOM	Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Realestate	Renting, research, computer and other business		Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal
SIC 19 Section subse		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	activities K 71-74	social security La 75	M 80	N 85	activities O - Q ^b 90-99
	Act Line	LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun R Jun R	965 954 941 934 922 907 927 950 986 1,009 1,023	480 471 444 446 446 461 464 472 486 509 534	1,080 1,045 1,012 1,019 1,039 1,015 1,038 1,054 1,075 1,073 1,071	206 227 262 276 287 280 299 299 314 351 367	2,444 2,433 2,493 2,495 2,654 2,800 2,991 3,143 3,283 3,422 3,555	1,465 1,469 1,466 1,448 1,411 1,417 1,369 1,403 1,412 1,399 1,409	1,834 1,816 1,795 1,817 1,825 1,854 1,861 1,844 2,000 2,119 2,131	2,450 2,520 2,531 2,546 2,588 2,591 2,619 2,626 2,597 2,672 2,749	1,017 1,048 1,075 1,069 1,082 1,116 1,148 1,189 1,240 1,278 1,288
2000	Jan Feb Mar R	1,007	503	1,073	338	3,375	1,399	2,115	2,634	1,280
	Apr May Jun R	1,009	509	1,073	351	3,422	1,399	2,119	2,672	1,278
	Jul Aug Sep R	1,016	516	1,074	352	3,491	1,399	2,125	2,721	1,284
	Oct Nov Dec R	1,017	526	1,077	358	3,551	1,401	2,121	2,726	1,289
2001	Jan Feb Mar R	1,018	533	1,076	366	3,548	1,407	2,123	2,733	1,296
	Apr May Jun R	1,023	534	1,071	367	3,555	1,409	2,131	2,749	1,288
	Jul Aug Sep R	1,027	530	1,083	366	3,547	1,412	2,162	2,759	1,292
	Oct Nov Dec	1,021	516	1,079	366	3,512	1,424	2,158	2,786	1,290
2002	Jan Feb Mar									

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section,	Decemb	er 2000		Decemb	er 2001	S. Andrews	2001			2002	12000	with the files
	sub- section	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan P	Feb P	Mar P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,967.2	1,114.2	4,081.4	2,870.0	1,054.1	3,924.1	3,961.5	3,950.3	3,924.1	3,903.2	3,891.5	3,878.6
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	64.6	9.0	73.6	66.3	9.7	75.9	76.3	76.2	75.9	76.0	75.7	75.3
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.0	5.3	43.3	39.1	5.9	45.0	45.2	45.3	45.0	44.7	44.6	44.5
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.6	3.7	30.2	27.1	3.8	30.9	31.1	30.9	30.9	31.3	31.1	30.8
MANUFACTURING	D	2,829.0	1,075.0	3,904.0	2,731.0	1,014.1	3,745.1	3,781.8	3,770.5	3,745.1	3,723.8	3,712.3	3,699.4
Manufacture of food products, baverages and tobacco	DA	319.4	181.9	501.4	317.5	178.4	495.8	496.3	499.0	495.8	489.0	486.7	487.1
Manufacture of textiles and													
te dile products of textiles	DB 17	128.1 83.3	115.0 59.0	243.1 142.2	118.8 76.4	98.6 54.4	217.4 130.8	220.3 133.2	219.5 132.7	217.4 130.8	215.0 129.9	213.0 128.4	210.9 128.2
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	44.8	56.0	100.9	42.3	44.2	86.6	87.1	86.9	86.6	85.1	84.7	82.7
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	14.3	8.7	23.0	12.4	7.9	20.4	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.2	19.9
Vinufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	58.3	24.1	82.4	57.6	22.0	79.6	80.3	80.3	79.6	79.2	79.2	79.7
Vanufacture of pulp, paper and paper													
of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	286.0 71.0	170.1 26.7	456.1 97.7	276.9 66.3	166.5 25.0	443.4 91.3	447.6 93.0	445.4 92.5	443.4 91.3	443.8 91.6	443.1 91.3	441.8 90.9
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	215.0	143.4	358.5	210.6	141.5	352.1	354.6	352.9	352.1	3523	351.9	350.9
Vanufacture of coke, refined patroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.2	5.0	29.2	25.1	6.0	31.1	30.8	30.8	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.2
nufacture of chemicals, chemical poducts and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.1	74.2	237.3	159.5	71.4	230.9	233.6	233.0	230.9	231.5	231.8	231.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	181.9	50.2	232.1	174.7	49.3	223.9	225.4	225.4	223.9	223.3	222.7	223.1
W nufacture of other non-metallic nineral products	DI (26)	108.6	27.0	135.6	108.2	25.9	134.1	1352	134.5	134.1	133.6	133.1	133.1
Manufacture of basic metals and													
of basic metals	DJ 27	415.8 99.7	87.2 13.8	503.0 113.5	401.0 92.3	82.6 13.2	483.6 105.6	488.7 106.9	485.9 106.5	483.6 105.6	480.2 105.6	480.5 105.2	478.0 104.1
offabricated metal products, except machinery	28	316.1	73.4	389.5	308.7	69.4	378.1	381.8	379.5	378.1	374.5	375.3	373.9
/anufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	289.4	69.1	358.5	2772	65.4	342.6	347.3	344.4	342.6	341.8	340.9	339.8
/anufacture of electrical													
of office machinery and computers	DL 30	345.5 37.2	145.6 15.6	491.1 52.8	317.4 33.7	126.3 13.7	443.7 47.4	452.1 48.0	449.0 47.3	443.7 47.4	438.0 46.6	433.3 45.4	430.7 45.5
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	123.0	49.7	172.7	112.6	43.9	156.5	160.1	158.5	156.5	154.4	152.8	152.1
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	91.1	41.3	132.4	76.2	33.0	109.2	112.0	111.6	1092	106.7	104.8	103.1
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	94.2	39.0	1332	94.9	35.7	130.6	132.0	131.5	130.6	130.4	130.3	130.0
Manufacture of transport	200												
of motor vehicles, trailers	DM 34	346.2 191.6	49.0 29.3	395.2 220.9	336.4 185.9	47.7 27.5	384.0 213.4	387.9 214.2	387.1 214.2	384.0 213.4	383.9 213.7	382.9 214.0	380.3 212.6
of other transport equipment Wanufacturing n.e.c.	35 DN	154.6 148.2	19.7 67.8	174.3 216.0	150.5	20.1	170.6	173.8	172.9	170.6	170.2	168.9	167.7
ELECTRICITY.GAS	DIN	1402	07.8	210.0	148.4	66.1	214.5	215.7	215.7	214.5	213.0	213.8	212.7
AND WATER SUPPLY	E	73.6	30.3	103.9	72.8	30.3	103.0	103.5	1036	103.0	103.4	1036	103.0

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

P Provisional

June 2002

Labour Market trends

S25

B.18 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

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	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	1	J-K	L-N	0-Q	G-Q
Alljobs 1995 Dec	DYDC 27,501	LOLI 565	LOLL 253	LOLO 4,470	LOLR 1,766	6,275	1,569	LOMA 4,702	6,424	LOMG 1,478	LOMJ 20,447
1996 Mar	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432
Jun	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611
Sep	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716
Dec	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785
1997 Mar	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924
Jun	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123
Sep	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147
Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253
1998 Mar	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455
Jun	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433
Sep R	28,686	546	229	4,508	1,800	6,684	1,643	5,168	6,480	1,629	21,604
Dec R	28,662	529	221	4,451	1,827	6,647	1,673	5,216	6,486	1,612	21,635
1999 Mar R	28,804	525	215	4,393	1,828	6,666	1,684	5,296	6,574	1,622	21,843
Jun R	28,944	517	211	4,357	1,828	6,685	1,701	5,347	6,604	1,694	22,031
Sep R	29,066	507	208	4,317	1,835	6,676	1,727	5,410	6,685	1,702	22,199
Dec R	29,107	498	205	4,306	1,810	6,705	1,752	5,420	6,685	1,726	22,288
2000 Mar R	29,190	519	199	4,281	1,822	6,698	1,743	5,460	6,709	1,758	22,369
Jun R	29,280	514	194	4,242	1,874	6,685	1,747	5,513	6,768	1,744	22,457
Sep R	29,326	497	191	4,195	1,851	6,704	1,759	5,571	6,839	1,719	22,593
Dec R	29,411	494	186	4,154	1,852	6,723	1,778	5,643	6,827	1,753	22,725
2001 Mar R	29,448	477	187	4,134	1,893	6,735	1,791	5,666	6,829	1,736	22,758
Jun R	29,483	467	188	4,089	1,917	6,746	1,799	5,688	6,867	1,722	22,822
Sep R	29,463	450	190	4,047	1,941	6,741	1,788	5,673	6,896	1,737	22,836
Dec R	29,466	466	189	4,010	1,978	6,745	1,768	5,641	6,927	1,743	22,824
Change on quarter Percent	0.0	16 3.6	-1 -0.5	-37 -0.9	37 1.9	0.1	-20 -1.1	- 32 -0.6	30 0.4	6 0.3	-12 -0.1
Change on year Percent	55 0.2	-28 -5.7	3 1.6	-144 -3.5	126 6.8	22 0.3	-10 -0.6	-2 0.0	99 1.5	-10 -0.6	99 0.4
Malejobs 1995 Dec	LOLA 14,772	LOLJ 451	LOLM 203	LOLP 3,173	LOLS 1,567	LOLV 2,941	LOLT 1,203	LOMB 2,401	LOME 2,126	LOMH 708	LOMK 9,378
1996 Mar	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315
Jun	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378
Sep	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	2,149	731	9,414
Dec	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,356	2,142	731	9,490
1997 Mar	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637
Jun	15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740
Sep	15,142	443	185	3,177	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 R	15,396	413	177	3,216	1,588	3,244	1,215	2,694	2,063	785	10,001
Dec R	15,392	402	172	3,208	1,622	3,187	1,239	2,786	1,975	802	9,989
1999 Mar R	15,478	400	168	3,176	1,628	3,209	1,243	2,832	2,014	808	10,106
Jun R	15,526	392	165	3,155	1,618	3,225	1,252	2,857	2,023	839	10,197
Sep R	15,558	388	162	3,129	1,630	3,210	1,266	2,903	2,032	840	10,250
Dec R	15,565	378	162	3,090	1,621	3,200	1,278	2,934	2,073	829	10,314
2000 Mar R	15,601	383	159	3,076	1,626	3,198	1,287	2,943	2,088	841	10,356
Jun R	15,725	388	155	3,051	1,673	3,183	1,303	2,975	2,162	835	10,458
Sep R	15,698	372	153	3,021	1,652	3,185	1,316	2,996	2,183	818	10,499
Dec R	15,826	375	145	3,005	1,649	3,245	1,336	3,021	2,172	879	10,653
2001 Mar R	15,845	360	146	3,002	1,680	3,244	1,345	3,038	2,161	870	10,658
Jun R	15,843	348	147	2,979	1,707	3,249	1,346	3,070	2,142	855	10,663
Sep R	15,852	342	148	2,960	1,730	3,240	1,362	3,074	2,146	852	10,673
Dec R	15,686	351	147	2,929	1,757	3,208	1,331	3,011	2,120	832	10,502
Change on quarter	-166	9	- 1	-31	27 1.6	-32	-31	-63	-26	19	-171
Percent	-1.0	2.6	-0.7	-1.0		-1.0	2.0	-2.0	-1.2	2.3	-1.6
Change on year	-140	-24	2	- 76	108	-37	-5	-10	-52	-47	-151
Percent	-0.9	-6.4	1.4	-2.5	6.5	-1.1	0.0	-0.3	-2.4	-5.3	-1.4
Femalejobs	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1995 Dec	12,729	115	49	1,297	199	3,334	366	2,300	4,298	770	11,069
1996 Mar	12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	4,332	795	11,117
Jun	12,883	114	46	1,281	209	3,375	370	2,336	4,335	817	11,233
Sep	12,933	119	47	1,284	181	3,379	376	2,358	4,351	840	11,303
Dec	12,932	117	46	1,288	185	3,333	378	2,406	4,333	845	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 R	13,290	133	51	1,291	211	3,440	428	2,474	4,418	843	11,603
Dec R	13,270	127	49	1,243	204	3,461	434	2,430	4,512	810	11,646
999 Mar R	13,326	125	48	1,217	200	3,458	441	2,464	4,560	814	11,737
Jun R	13,417	125	46	1,203	209	3,460	449	2,490	4,581	855	11,834
Sep R	13,508	119	46	1,188	206	3,466	461	2,507	4,653	862	11,949
Dec R	13,542	120	43	1,216	189	3,505	474	2,485	4,612	897	11,974
Mar R	13,589	135	41	1,205	196	3,500	457	2,517	4,621	917	12,012
Jun R	13,556	126	39	1,191	201	3,503	444	2,537	4,606	909	11,998
Sep R	13,628	125	38	1,173	199	3,519	442	2,575	4,655	901	12,093
Dec R	13,585	120	41	1,149	203	3,478	442	2,621	4,656	874	12,072
Mar R	13,603	117	41	1,132	213	3,492	446	2,628	4,668	866	12,100
Jun R	13,640	119	41	1,110	210	3,497	453	2,618	4,725	867	12,159
Sep R	13,610	108	42	1,087	211	3,502	426	2,599	4,750	886	12,163
Dec R	13,780	115	43	1,080	221	3,538	437	2,629	4,806	911	12,321
Change on quarter Percent	170 1.2	7 7.0	0 0.2	-6 -0.6	10 4.8	36 1.0	11 2.5	30 1.2	56 1.2	25 2.8	158 1.3
Change on year Percent	195 1.4	-4 -3.7	1 29	- 69 -6.0	18 8.8	59 1.7	-5 -1.2	8 0.3	151 3.2	37 4.2	250 2.1

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

a Main and se

R Revised

S26 Labour Market trends

June 2002

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

Actual weekly hours of work B.21

Hours, seasonally adjusted Average actual weekly hours of work UNITED KINGDOM Part-time workersb Secondjobs YBUS YBUV YBVB YBVE 838.8 853.2 870.7 876.9 896.1 905.0 908.8 916.9 930.6 14.7 15.0 15.1 15.1 15.2 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.7 3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) **926.8** 927.2 930.6 **32.9** 32.8 32.9 38.1 38.0 38.1 **15.7** 15.7 15.7 9.3 9.2 9.4 930.3 929.9 930.0 32.9 32.9 32.9 15.7 15.7 15.7 9.3 9.5 9.5 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 32.8 32.7 32.6 37.9 37.8 37.7 15.6 15.6 15.5 9.5 9.4 9.4 **923.8** 924.1 926.1 **32.6** 32.6 32.6 **37.7** 37.7 37.7 **15.5** 15.5 15.5 **9.4** 9.4 9.4 927.8 32.7 37.8 15.6 9.4 **-0.1** -0.6 ver last 12 months **0.1** 0.9 YBUT YBUW YBVF 540.6 550.4 563.5 565.4 576.4 583.4 581.5 587.0 593.3 10.7 9.5 9.9 9.6 10.7 9.7 9.7 9.3 10.2 -month averages an-Mar 2001 **591.8** 591.0 593.3 **39.9** 39.8 39.9 **15.8** 15.8 15.7 10.1 10.0 10.2 eb-Apr lar-May (Spr) 39.9 39.9 39.9 15.6 15.5 15.3 10.2 10.3 10.4 Jul-Sep Jug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 15.2 15.1 15.0 10.3 10.3 10.4 **586.9** 587.1 587.6 **39.5** 39.5 39.5 **14.9** 14.9 14.9 10.4 10.5 10.5 an-Mar 2002 587.6 37.7 39.6 15.0 10.5 **0.1** 0.3 **0.1** 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.7 **-4.3** -0.7 **-0.4** -0.9 **-0.3** -0.8 **-0.8** -5.0 **0.3** 3.4 YBUU YBUX YBVA YBVD YBVG Spring quarters (Mar-May) 298.2 302.7 307.3 311.6 319.6 321.7 327.2 329.8 337.3 26.1 26.3 26.4 26.4 26.6 26.5 26.5 26.3 26.6 8.9 8.5 8.5 8.2 8.4 8.7 8.5 8.6 8.9 3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) **335.0** 336.1 337.3 **26.5** 26.5 26.6 **15.6** 15.7 15.7 **8.8** 8.7 8.9 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 337.7 337.1 337.2 26.6 26.6 26.6 34.3 34.3 34.3 15.7 15.7 15.8 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 336.8 336.9 337.2 26.6 26.5 26.5 34.3 34.2 34.2 15.7 15.7 15.6 **15.7** 15.6 15.7 **8.6** 8.6 8.7 Jan-Mar 2002 340.2 34.3 15.7 8.7 Changes Over last 3 months **3.4** 1.0 **0.1** 0.3 **0.1** 0.6 **0.0** 0.4 Over last 12 months
Percent 5.2 **-0.1** -0.3 **-0.1** -1.2

Main and second jobs. Main job only. Source: Labour Force Survey Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

June 2002 Labour Market trends

S27

B.22 EMPLOYMENT Usual weekly hours of worka

housands,	seasonally	/ ad	illetoo

NITED KINGDOM	Less	than 6 hours	6 up to	15 hours	16 up t	o 30 hours	31 up to	o 45 hours	Over	45 hours
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total LWZD	Thousands	% of total
Spring quarters	YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD		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	2,088 2,135	8.0 8.1	3,677 3,904	14.1 14.8	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	502 504 495	1.9 1.8 1.8	2,173 2,154 2,147	8.1 7.9 7.8	4,056 4,160 4,307	15.1 15.3 15.6	13,360 13,887	49.1 50.3	7,049 6,775	25.9 24.5
1999 2000 2001	477 428	1.7 1.5	2,149 2,058	7.7 7.3	4,440 4,575	15.8 16.1	14,104 14,386	50.3 50.8	6,883 6,885	24.5 24.3
3-month averages	434	1.5	2,084	7.4	4,556	16.1	14,252	50.5	6,922	24.5
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	434 428	1.5 1.5	2,052 2,058	7.3 7.3	4,566 4,575	16.1 16.1	14,338 14,386	50.7 50.8	6,897 6,885	24.4 24.3
Apr-Jun	424	1.5	2,038	7.2 7.2	4,605 4,617	16.3 16.3	14,420 14,391	50.9 50.8	6,849 6,840	24.2 24.2
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	420 412	1.5 1.5	2,043 2,022	7.1	4,621	16.3	14,398	50.8	6,866	24.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	415 416	1.5 1.5 1.5	2,011 2,037 2,065	7.1 7.2 7.3	4,637 4,635 4,632	16.4 16.4 16.3	14,422 14,444 14,510	50.9 51.0 51.1	6,832 6,816 6,764	24.1 24.0 23.8
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	419 420	1.5	2,078	7.3	4,628	16.3	14,517	51.1	6,753 6,722	23.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	422 426	1.5 1.5	2,057 2,037	7.2 7.2	4,669 4,674	16.4 16.4	14,514 14,568	51.1 51.3	6,722	23.7 23.6
Jan-Mar 2002	408	1.4	2,047	7.2	4,675	16.4	14,559	51.2	6,732	23.7
Changes Over last 3 months	-12 -2.9		-31 -1.5		47 1.0		42 0.3		-22 -0.3	
Percent Overlast 12 months	-26		-37		119		307		-191	
Percent	-6.1 YCDN	LWYV	-1.8 YCDQ	LWYY	2.6 YCDT	LWZB	22 YCDW	LWZE	-2.8 YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993 1994	114	0.8	352 384 407	2.5 2.7	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
1995 1996 1997	134 131 129	0.9 0.9 0.9	407 426 462	2.8 2.9 3.1	738 800	5.1 5.4	7,538 7,657	51.8 51.5	5,729 5,808	39.3 39.1
1998 1999	117 131	0.8 0.9	466 466	3.1 3.1	818 904	5.4 5.9	7,864 8,246	52.2 54.1	5,802 5,500	38.5 36.1
2000 2001	118 93	0.8 0.6	492 466	3.2 3.0	898 927	5.8 5.9	8,360 8,555	53.9 54.7	5,636 5,588	36.4 35.8
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001	95	0.6	479	3.1	935	6.0	8,458	54.2	5,638	36.1
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	95 93	0.6 0.6	461 466	3.0 3.0	932 927	6.0 5.9	8,505 8,555	54.5 54.7	5,614 5,588	36.0 35.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul	92 93	0.6 0.6	462 466	3.0 3.0	917 936	5.9 6.0	8,584 8,559	55.0 54.8	5,552 5,555	35.6 35.6
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	90	0.6	474 481	3.0	948 954	6.1	8,561 8,564	54.8	5,556 5,546	35.6 35.5
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	96 101	0.6 0.6	490 499	3.1 3.2	938 936	6.0 6.0	8,577 8,616	54.8 55.0	5,538 5,505	35.4 35.2
Oct-Dec	104	0.7 0.7	514 499	3.3 3.2	935 945	6.0 6.0	8,626 8,652	55.1 55.3	5,483 5,444	35.0 34.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	104 109	0.7	495	3.2	939	6.0	8,682	55.5	5,430	34.7
Jan-Mar 2002	107	0.7	494	3.2	946	6.1	8,660	55.4	5,421	34.7
Over last 3 months Percent	2 2.1		-21 -4.0		10 1.1		34 0.4		- 61 -1.1	
Overlast 12 months	11		15 3.1		11 1.2		202 2.4		-217 -3.8	
Percent	11.8 YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)		00	1.007	147	2.042	25.6	E 402	47.0	1,040	9.1
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	46.0 46.6	1,127 1,136	9.8 9.7
1996 1997	410 373	3.5 3.1	1,710 1,710	14.4 14.2	3,166 3,256	26.7 27.0	5,364 5,453	45.3 45.2	1,200 1,267	10.1 10.5
1998 1999	387 365	3.2 2.9 2.9	1,688 1,682	13.9 13.6	3,342 3,402 3,542	27.5 27.5 28.2	5,496 5,641 5,745	45.2 45.6 45.8	1,248 1,275 1,247	10.3 10.3 9.9
2000 2001	359 335	2.6	1,657 1,592	13.2 12.5	3,648	28.7	5,830	45.9	1,296	10.2
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001	339	2.7	1,605	12.7	3,621 3,634	28.6 28.7	5,794 5,833	45.8 46.0	1,284 1,283	10.2 10.1
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	339 335	2.7 2.6	1,591 1,592	12.5 12.5	3,634 3,648	28.7	5,830	45.9	1,296	10.2
Apr-Jun May-Jul	332 328	2.6 2.6	1,576 1,578	12.4 12.4	3,689 3,681	29.0 29.0	5,836 5,833	45.8 45.9	1,297 1,285	10.2 10.1 10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	322	2.5	1,548 1,530	12.2	3,674 3,683	28.9	5,837 5,858	46.0 46.2	1,310 1,286	10.1
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	323 320 318	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,547 1,565	12.2	3,697 3,697	29.1 29.0	5,868 5,894	46.2 46.3	1,278 1,259	10.1 9.9
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	316 317	2.5 2.5	1,564 1,558	12.3 12.2	3,692 3,725	29.0 29.2	5,891 5,862	46.3 46.0	1,271 1,278	10.0 10.0
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	316	2.5	1,541	12.1	3,735	29.3	5,886	46.1	1,285	10.1
Jan-Mar 2002	301	2.4	1,554	12.1	3,729	29.1	5,899	46.1	1,310	10.2
Changes Overlast3 months Percent	-15 -4.6		-10 -0.6		37 1.0		8 0.1		40 3.1	
Over last 12 months	-38		-51		108		105		26	
Percent	-11.1		-3.2		3.0		1.8		2.0	Labour Force

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy				Production	n 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 ^b
1992 1993 1994 1994 1996 1996 1997 1997 1997 2001 2001	90.6 92.9 97.3 100.0 102.7 106.0 109.4 111.6 115.1	98.3 99.1 100.0 101.0 102.8 104.6 105.7	91.3 94.5 98.1 100.0 101.6 103.1 104.6 105.6 107.7 109.1	96.0 98.7 100.0 101.6 103.0 105.2 106.6 109.6 110.8	91.3 93.3 98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 105.9 103.6	101.2 101.5 101.4 97.8	88.5 94.2 99.6 100.0 100.1 100.9 101.9 106.5 112.1 113.9	96.9 101.4 100.0 99.7 100.9 102.7 107.9 113.7 115.1	92.8 94.1 98.6 100.0 100.7 102.1 102.8 103.2 105.1 102.7	100.0 101.3 101.8	91.7 96.2 100.5 100.0 99.4 100.3 101.1 105.0 110.8	99.1 102.2 100.0 98.9 100.4 102.0 106.4 112.6 114.2
1902 Q2	90.3	99.9	90.4	92.1	90.6	104.2	87.0	91.0	92.7	102.1	90.7	94.9
Q3	90.7	98.8	91.8	93.1	91.5	102.5	89.3	91.6	93.0	100.5	92.6	94.8
Q4	91.2	98.1	92.9	94.4	92.0	100.4	91.6	94.0	92.8	98.7	94.0	96.5
1993 Q1	91.8	98.0	93.7	95.0	92.3	99.5	92.8	95.8	94.1	97.9	96.1	99.3
Q2	92.4	98.2	94.1	95.6	92.6	99.2	93.3	95.8	94.0	97.8	96.1	98.6
Q3	93.2	98.4	94.7	96.3	93.5	98.8	94.7	96.9	93.9	97.8	96.1	98.6
Q4	94.0	98.6	95.3	97.0	94.8	98.5	96.2	99.1	94.4	97.8	96.5	99.8
19:4 Q1	95.4	98.7	96.7	97.6	96.5	98.4	98.1	100.1	96.7	97.5	99.1	101.1
Q2	96.8	98.8	98.0	98.8	98.0	98.5	99.5	101.7	98.0	97.9	100.1	102.4
Q3	98.0	99.4	98.6	99.2	98.8	98.7	100.1	101.8	99.1	98.3	100.8	102.5
Q4	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.9	98.9	101.0	101.9	100.4	98.5	101.9	102.6
1985 Q1	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.3	100.3	100.3	99.6	99.8	100.4	100.4
Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.1	100.0		100.2	100.2
Q3	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4	100.1		100.1	100.3
Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	101.0	99.5	99.3	100.3		99.3	99.1
19:3 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.1	101.2	101.3	99.9	99.4	100.7	100.9	99.7	98.9
Q2	102.3	100.7	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.9	99.9	99.2	100.0	101.0	99.0	98.1
Q3	102.9	101.3	101.6	101.6	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.4	100.6	101.7	98.9	99.6
Q4	103.9	101.6	102.3	102.4	102.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	101.4	101.5	99.8	99.1
19:7 Q1	104.8	101.9	102.8	102.5	102.3	101.4	100.9	100.6	102.2	1020	100.6	100.3
Q2	105.5	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.3	101.6	100.7	100.8	101.8		99.8	100.1
Q3	106.3	103.0	103.2	102.9	102.6	101.5	101.0	100.8	102.1		100.3	100.1
Q4	107.3	103.6	103.6	104.2	102.4	101.5	100.9	101.5	102.2		100.3	101.2
1998 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108.3 109.2 109.8 110.2	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	102.0 101.9 101.4 100.4	100.8 102.0 102.2 102.7	102.3 102.3 102.6 103.7	102.9 103.5 102.9 102.0	102.1	100.7 101.3 101.3 101.3	102.2 101.8 101.5 102.4
199 Q1	110.3	105.0	105.0	105.6	102.7	99.2	103.5	104.8	101.9	99.6	102.3	103.6
Q2	110.9	105.4	105.3	106.0	103.6	98.2	105.5	107.1	102.5	98.4	104.2	105.4
Q3	112.2	106.0	105.9	106.9	105.2	97.4	108.0	109.0	104.0	97.7	106.4	107.4
Q4	113.1	106.3	106.4	107.8	105.2	96.6	108.9	110.9	104.2	97.1	107.2	109.3
2000 Q1	113.5	106.4	106.7	109.0	104.5	95.7	109.2	110.4	103.8	96.2	107.9	109.2
Q2	114.8	106.6	107.6	109.3	106.1	94.9	111.8	113.0	104.8	95.3	109.9	111.4
Q3	115.7	106.9	108.3	110.2	106.8	94.0	113.6	115.3	105.7	94.4	112.0	114.0
Q4	116.2	107.3	108.3	110.1	106.1	93.2	113.8	116.1	106.1	93.5	113.5	115.9
2001 Q1	117.0	107.5	108.8	110.4	105.5	92.4	114.1	115.7	105.3	90.4	113.8	115.5
Q2	117.4	107.6	109.1	110.5	104.5	91.5	114.2	115.2	103.4		112.7	114.1
Q3	117.6	107.5	109.4	110.9	103.4	90.4	114.4	115.1	102.0		112.8	113.7
Q4	117.5	107.6	109.2	111.3	101.1	89.4	113.1	114.5	100.0		112.4	113.5
2002 Q1P	E v								98.5	88.2	111.6	

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS Customer Helpline: 01633812766

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.

 $[\]textit{Note:} \ \ \, \textit{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.}$

YBWF

1,155 1,080 1,038 1,060 992 987 1,022 987 871

895 914 927

974 946 944

961

-13 -1.3

63 7.0

553

53 10.6

MGYL

149

17 13.2

MGYN

MGYK

MGSC

2,997 2,798 2,518 2,394 2,087 1,822 1,808 1,684 1,472

1,514 1,497 1,472

1,526 1,535 1,535

1,557 1,535 1,520

1,538

MGSD

936 946 939

954

26 2.8

585 586 583

611 597 586

4.6 4.5 4.4

-0.2

-0.1

432 414 404

5.8

0.1

MGSZ

5.1

-0.1

0.0

MGSY

3-month average Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Jan-Mar 2002

3-month average Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

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

Jan-Mar 2002

3-month average Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Overlast3months

Overlast 12 months

MGSX

All aged 16 and over

YBWG

218 222 220

226

8 3.5

4.0

MGYM

YBWH

350

-48 -12.0

279 280 276

272 267 263

253

-45 -15.0

MGYP

MGYO

22.8

YBWJ

30.5 30.1 29.4

29.0 28.3 28.0

26.5

YBWK

33.1 33.2 31.2 26.9 26.4 23.4 20.5 18.1 18.0

-0.5

135

-15 -10.0

-38 -21.9

YBWN

YBWI

YBWL

216 214 212

183

-41 -18.2

YBWM

YBSH

2,963 2,771 2,499 2,373 2,063 1,802 1,788 1,667 1,457

1,496 1,480 1,457

1,486 1,494 1,507

1.522

-19 -1.3

26 1.7

YBSI

2,001 1,843 1,631 1,562 1,316 1,105 1,110 1,014 882

920 903 882

908 921 930

929 938 932

946

26 2.8

YBSJ

578 573 578

603 589 580

576

0.0

5.2

-0.1

0.1

YBTJ

p.o,	mont by	age and	a daration	
			Thousands e	annally adjusted

				16-17							18-24			
JNITED KINGDOM	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)	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
1993 1994 1995	137 145 146	19.2 19.9 19.4	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	158 132 115	269 240 185	34.1 35.1 29.9	112 120 94
1996 1997 1998	167 169 159	20.2 19.5 18.6	128 129 130	27 23	12 17 10	7.2 9.9		570 498 446	14.6 13.1 12.0	311 291 289	94 81	165 126	28.9 25.3	7. 54
1999 2000	171 178	20.2 21.0	137 144	19 24 24	10 10	6.1 5.9 5.5	:	437 415	11.8 11.0	297 291	71 73 57	86 67 68	19.4 15.2 16.3	3 2 2
2001 3-month averages	147	18.1	121	15	10	6.9	*	385	10.2	275	54	56	14.6	18
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	153 147 147	18.8 18.2 18.1	127 123 121	16 15 15	10	6.8		398 396 385	10.6 10.6 10.2	281 283 275	59 57 54	58 57 56	14.6 14.3 14.6	2 2 18
Apr-Jun	151	18.6	126	15	10	6.6	:	378	10.0	272	50	56	14.7	18
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	156 157	19.2 19.6	127 130	17 17	11 10	7.3 6.6		383 393	10.1	277 284	49 52	56 57	14.6 14.6	18
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	161 163 162	19.7 19.7 19.5	131 133 129	20 22 22	10	6.3		396 406 411	10.5 10.6 10.7	290 299 308	50 53 49	57 54 55	14.3 13.2 13.3	19
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	160 154	19.3 18.9	130 122	19 18	11 14	6.8 9.0	:	419 412	10.9 10.7	308 300	55 55	57 57	13.6 13.8	2
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Wir Jan-Mar 2002	1) 152 156	18.5 19.1	124 128	15 17	12 11	8.0 6.9	* 98.	407 418	10.6 10.9	297 304	54 63	56 51	13.7	19
Changes Overlast 3 months	-4	-0.2	-2	-2	0									
Percent	-2.5		-1.3	-11.0	-2.0	0.0		-2 -0.4	0.0	-3 -1.1	14.7	-6 -11.3	-1.5	-24.
Overlast 12 months Percent	1.4	0.3	1.4	1.2	2.7	0.1		20 4.9	0.2	23 8.1	6.9	-7 -12.6	-2.4	-26.
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYI
1993 1994	75 78	20.5 20.7	50 60	15	10	12.9 12.5		517 447	21.3 19.4	219 179	104 87	194 181	37.5 40.4	88
1995 1996 1997	81 99 91	20.9 22.7 21.0	62 74 69	12 17 14		:	:	397 374 316	18.0 17.4 15.2	187 186 171	75 65	134 123 94	33.9 32.9 29.7	9 7 6
1998 1999	86 102	19.9 23.4	70 81	10 14				272 264	13.5 13.1	163 169	51 51 50	58 46	21.5 17.3	4 2 2 2
2000 2001	97 85	22.3 20.3	78 68	13		*	*	253 234	12.3 11.4	170 155	50 34 37	50 42	19.7 17.8	10
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	90 87	21.4 20.7	73 71	11	:	*	*	247 239	12.1 11.7	164 160	39 37	43 42	17.4 17.4	1!
Mar-May (Spr) . Apr-Jun	85 89	20.3	68					234	11.4	155 154	37 33	42	17.8	1
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	91 90	21.9 21.3	71 70	11				234 246	11.3 11.8	160 168	32 35	42 43	17.8 17.5	1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	88 90 88	20.9 21.0 20.6	68 71 68	12 12 13			:	249 255	12.0 12.3	173 179	34 35	42 41	16.9 16.2	1
Oct-Dec	90	20.9	71	11	*	*		256 258	12.2 12.3	185 182	29	41	16.2 16.4	15
Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Wir		21.5 21.5	70 73	11	10	10.6		254 252	12.2 12.0	179 176	35 36	40 40	15.9 15.8	13
Jan-Mar 2002 Changes	94	22.7	76	11			*	257	12.3	182	39	36	13.9	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	5 5.0	1.8	5 6.6	1.1	:			-1 -0.4	-0.1	0 -0.2	6 18.1	-7 -15.5	-2.5	
Overlast 12 months Percent	4.3	1.3	3 4.5	1 5.3	4:		:	10 4.1	0.2	17 10.5	0 0.3	-7 -16.9	-3.5	
male Spring quarters	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	УВХО	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYO
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994	62 68 64	17.7 19.1	42 50 49	11				270	13.6	141	54 45	75	27.7	2
1995 1996	64 68	17.7 17.3	54	11 10		:		235 223 196	12.6 12.4 11.1	131 133 126 120	39 29 30	75 59 51 42 32 28	25.2 22.7 21.3	2 2 1 1 1
1997 1998 1999	68 78 73 69 82 82	17.9 17.4 16.8	60 61 56	10				182 174 173	10.6 10.3 10.2	120 127 128	19	32 28	17.6 16.1 12.1	12
2000 2001	82 82	19.5 15.8	66 53	11	:		:	162 151	9.5 8.8	121 119	24 23 17	21 18 15	10.9	
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001	63 60	16.0	54					151	8.9	117	19	15	9.9	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	62	15.5 15.8	54 52 53					158 151	9.2 8.8	123 119	20 17	15 15 15	9.7 9.6	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	62 65 67	15.7 16.4 17.6	54 56 60				:	152 149 147	8.8 8.7 8.5	118 117 116	17 17 17	16 14 14	10.4 9.6 9.6	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	72 73	18.4 18.2	63 61	10	:		:	147 150	8.6 8.7	117 119	16 18	14 12	9.8 8.2	
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	74 70	18.3	62	10			THE PARTY OF	156	8.9	123	20	13	8.5	
Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win	63	16.1 15.4	59 52 51	:		:		162 157 155	9.2 9.0 8.9	126 121 121	21 20 18	15 17 16	9.2 10.6 10.2	
Jan-Mar2002	61	15.3	52		-			161	9.2	123	23	15	9.3	
Changes Overlast3 months Percent	-9 -12.2	-2.2	-6 -11.0	•	*		34	-1	0.0	-3	2	0	0.1	
Overlast 12 months Percent	-12.2 -2.7	-0.7	-11.0 -2 -2.9	:	:			-0.6 10 6.3	0.3	-2.4 6 4.8	9.5 4 20.2	0.5 0 0.0	-0.6	

Source: Labour Force Surv Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 60

16.7

-0.1

All aged 16-59/64

YBWR

213 218 216

224

11 5.2

128 131 134

137 140 141

148

7 5.2

20 15.5

YBWT

YBWS

YBWU

391 388 378

380 379 376

372 364 360

345

-47 -11.9

295 286 275

269 264 261

259 255 250

249

-46 -15.6

103 102 103

YBWW

YBWV

YBWX

26.2 25.9

23.4 23.6 23.4

22.7

-0.7

-3.5

YBWY

30.5 30.1 29.4

29.0 28.1 28.0

26.3

-1.3

-5.7

179

-42 19.0

YBXB

156 154 151

132

-40 -23.3

YBXA

YBTI

YBWO

1,141 1,072 1,032 1,051 982 978 1,013 979 863

892 873 863

953

YBWP

497 486 473

495 510 523

523 534 530

549

52 10.4

404

YBWQ

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

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6092

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

NITED				Over 6 and	All	Percent	All				Over 6 and	All	Percent	A
NGDOM	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over 24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over 2 month
B 17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	-1
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVI	MGXB	ҮВҮН	УВҮК	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YB
1993 1994	1,557 1,483	8.9 8.4	551 532	296 242	709 709	45.6 47.8	373 427	517 487	8.8 8.2	151 128	96 73	270 286	52.2 58.7	1
1995 1996 1997	1,350 1,280 1,079	7.6 7.1 6.0	491 503 453	212 226 165	647 552 461	47.9 43.1 42.7	417 361 297	403 377 341	6.7 6.2 5.4	117 119 118	54 57 41	233 202 182	57.8 53.4 53.3	
1998 1999 2000	928 910 812	5.1 5.0 4.4	463 464 431	226 165 135 139 122	331 307 259	35.6 33.8 31.8	214 177 149	289 290 279	4.5 4.3 4.1	104 124 120	30 35 42	154 131 116	53.5 45.4 41.6	
2001 3-month averages	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	738 734 733	4.0 4.0 4.0	399 382 384	107 116 117	233 235 232	31.5 32.1 31.7	140 142 145	225 219 207	3.2 3.1 3.0	92 93 90	36 33 33	97 92 83	43.0 42.1 40.2	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	753 748	4.1 4.1	397 406	122 111	234 231	31.1 30.8	143 141	217 221	3.1 3.1	100 103	33 33	84 85	38.9 38.5	
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	742 737	4.1	403	113	227	30.6	137	229	3.2 3.3 3.2	110	34 35	85 88	37.2 37.7	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	740 748	4.1	409 416	112 116	219 216	29.6 28.9	130 125	227 213	3.0	108 99	32 33	88 82	38.6 38.4	
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win	760 756 744	4.2 4.2 4.1	433 424 421	113 122 123	214 210 200	28.2 27.7 26.9	122 118 114	217 212 218	3.1 3.0 3.1	104 99 102	32 32 28	82 81 88	37.6 38.3 40.3	
Jan-Mar2002	745	4.1	423	119	203	27.2	113	220	3.1	106	28	86	39.1	
Changes Overlast3months Percent	-16 -2.0	-0.1	-10 -2.3	6 5.1	-12 -5.4	-1.0	-9 -7.3	2 1.1	0.0	2 2.3	-4 -13.1	4 5.2	1.5	
Overlast 12 months Percent	7 0.9	0.1	24 6.0	13 11.9	-30 -12.9	-4.3	-27 -19.4	-5 -2.2	-0.1	14 15.4	-8 -22.8	-11 -11.1	-4.0	
Spring quarters	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YE
(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	
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	
1998 1999 2000	553 549 477	5.5 5.5 4.7	233 245 220	84 84 70	235 220 187	42.6 40.1 39.3	164 132 114	203 204 194	5.5 5.3 5.0	66 81 76	38 43 30 22 22 29	116 101 89	57.0 49.5 46.2	
2001 3-month averages	423	4.2	192	68	163	38.5	108	147	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	432 428 423	4.3 4.2 4.2	203 195 192	59 65 68	170 169 163	39.4 39.4 38.5	106 107 108	159 157 147	4.0 4.0 3.7	59 63 60	23 21 22	77 73 65	48.4 46.4 44.3	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	443 448 442	4.4 4.4 4.4	206 216 216	73 71 69	164 161 157	36.9 36.0 35.6	107 105 102	156 156 159	3.9 3.9 4.0	67 67 72	21 21 20	68 68 67	43.8 43.4 42.1	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	436 444	4.3 4.4	214 221	69 73	154 151	35.2 33.9	99 95	162 156	4.0 3.9	71 66	22 22	68 68	42.2 43.9	
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	450 452	4.5 4.5	222	77 75	151 150	33.5 33.1	93	145 146	3.6 3.6	59 62	23	62 62	43.7 42.5	
Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win		4.5 4.4	218 222	83 84	147 139	32.8 31.2	90 83	144 148	3.6 3.7	65 68	19	60 66	41.9 44.7	
Jan-Mar2002 Changes	456	4.5	228	84	143	31.5	82	148	3.7	67	14	67	45.1	
Over last 3 months Percent	0.9	0.0	0.6	11.8	-6 -4.2 -27	-1.7 -7.9	-10 -10.7 -24	1.2	0.1	5 7.5 8	-7 -34.7 -9	5 7.3 -10	2.5	
Overlast 12 months Percent	23 5.4	0.2	25 12.2	25 43.1	-15.8		-22.6	-11 -7.2	-0.3	12.9	-38.3	-13.6	-3.3	V
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YВYМ	YВYР	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YE
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	68 52	48.3 53.3 50.3	
1996 1997 1998	459 398 375	5.8 5.0 4.7	233 213 229	91 69 51 55 52	136 115 95	29.5 29.0 25.4	69 65 51	96 102 85	3.8 3.8 3.1	43 46 38	14 12 *	39 45 39	40.5 43.6 45.2	
1999 2000 2001	362 334 310	4.5 4.1 3.8	220 211 192	55 52 49	87 71 69	24.2 21.3 22.3	44 35 37	86 86 59	3.0 2.9 2.0	43 45 30	13 14 11	82 68 52 39 45 30 27 18	35.5 31.4 29.9	
3-month averages Jan-Mar2001	306	3.8	195	48	63 67	20.5	34	66	22	32 30	13 13	20	30.1	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	306	3.8 3.8	187 192	52 49	69	21.8 22.3	35 37	62 59	2.1 2.0	30	11	19 18	31.4 29.9	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	310 300 300	3.8 3.7 3.7	191 190 187	49 41 44	71 69 70	22.8 23.0 23.2	36 36 35	61 65 71	2.0 2.1 2.3	33 36 38	12 12 14	16 17 19	26.4 26.9 26.3	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	300 295 298	3.7 3.6 3.7	186 188 194	45 39 39	69 68 65	23.0 23.1 21.9	35 35 32	70 71 68	2.3 2.3 2.2	39 42 40	13 10 10	19 19 18	27.3 26.8 27.1	
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	309 308	3.8 3.8	206 206	38 39	65 63	20.9 20.4	30 29 31	71 68	23 22 22 22	41 35 34	11 13	20 21 22	27.5 30.5	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	289	3.7 3.6	199 195	39 35	61 59	20.5 20.5	31 31	70 72	2.2 2.3	34	14 14	22 19	31.0 26.9	
Changes Overlast3 months	-20	-0.3	-11	-3	-5	-0.4	.1	1	0.0	-2	3	.0	-0.6	
Overlast 12 months Percent	-6.3 -17 -5.4	-0.2	-5.5 -1 -0.4	-8.2 -13 -26.6	-8.0 -3 -5.1	0.1	3.1 -3 (-9.3	0.9 7 10.1	0.1	-5.6 7 20.1	30.4 0 3.3	-1.4 0	-3.2	

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

ILO unemployment rates by age

	with the same of							Per cent, s	easonally 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	10.5 9.8	10.7 10.0	19.2 19.9	17.8 16.4	10.6 10.0	7.5 7.1	9.5 8.9	4.3 3.3 2.3
	1995 1996 1997	8.8 8.3 7.2	9.0 8.5 7.3	19.4 20.2 19.5	15.4 14.6 13.1	9.0 8.5 6.9	6.5 6.0 5.3	7.4 6.8 5.8	2.6 2.9
	1998 1999	6.3 6.1	6.4 6.3	18.6 20.2	12.0 11.8	6.3 5.8 5.1	4.3 4.5 4.0	4.7 4.6 4.4	2.6 2.4 2.0
	2000 2001	5.7 4.9	5.8 5.0	21.0 18.1	11.0 10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.8
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	5.1 5.0	5.2 5.1	18.8 18.2	10.6 10.6	4.6 4.7	3.7 3.6	3.4 3.3	22 2.0
	Mar-May (Spr)	4.9 5.0	5.0 5.1	18.1	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.8
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.1 5.1	5.2 5.2	19.2 19.6	10.1 10.4	4.8 4.8	3.6 3.6	3.4 3.5	1.6 1.7
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	5.1 5.1	5.2 5.2	19.7 19.7	10.5 10.6	4.9 4.9	3.5 3.5	3.5 3.4	1.5 1.6
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	5.1 5.2	5.2 5.3	19.5 19.3	10.7 10.9	5.0 5.0	3.6 3.6	3.2 3.3	1.8
	Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	5.1 5.1	5.2 5.2	18.9 18.5	10.7 10.6	5.1 5.0	3.5 3.5	3.2 3.3	1.7 1.5
	Jan-Mar 2002	5.1	5.2	19.1	10.9	5.0	3.5	. 3.3	1.8
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.0	0.1 YBTJ	0.3 YBVL	0.2 YBVR	0.4 YCGQ	-0.1 YCGW	-0.1 MGXF	-0.4 MGXI
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSY							
	1993 1994 1995	12.5 11.5 10.2	12.6 11.7 10.3	20.5 20.7 20.9	21.3 19.4 18.0	12.1 11.6 10.2	9.2 8.3 7.4	11.8 10.9 9.1	4.9 4.0
	1996 1997	9.8 8.2	9.9 8.3	22.7 21.0	17.4 15.2	9.5 7.7	7.2 6.1	8.3 6.8 5.6	4.3 4.3
	1998 1999 2000	6.9 6.8 6.2	6.9 6.9 6.2	19.9 23.4 22.3	13.5 13.1 12.3	6.7 6.0 5.4	4.6 5.0 4.2	5.5 5.2	
	2001 3-month averages	5.4	5.4	20.3	11.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	5.6 5.5	5.7 5.6	21.4 20.7	12.1 11.7	5.0 4.9	3.8 3.8 3.7	4.1 4.0 3.8	
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	5.4 5.5	5.4 5.6	20.3 21.3	11.4	4.8 5.2	3.9	4.0	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.6 5.7	5.7 5.7	21.9 21.3	11.3 11.8	5.4 5.2	3.8 3.8	4.0 4.1	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.6 5.7 5.7	5.7 5.8 5.7	20.9 21.0 20.6	12.0 12.3 12.2	5.3 5.2 5.4	3.7 3.9 3.8	4.2 4.0 3.7	
	Oct-Dec	5.7	5.8	20.9	12.3	5.5 5.5	3.8	3.7 3.7	:
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	5.7 5.6	5.7 5.7	21.5 21.5	12.2 12.0	5.5	3.7 3.7	3.8	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Changes	5.8	5.8	22.7	12.3	5.5	3.8	3.8	
	Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	1.8	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	
Fema	le	0.1 MGSZ	YBTK	1.3 YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	7.9	8.1	17.7	13.6	8.5	5.6	5.7	3.9
	1994 1995	7.9 7.5 7.0	7.7 7.2	19.1 17.7	12.6 12.4	7.9 7.4	5.7 5.4	5.7 5.7 4.7	3.9 3.0 2.0
	1996 1997 1998	6.5 5.9 5.5	6.7 6.1 5.6	17.3 17.9 17.4	11.1 10.6 10.3	7.3 5.8 5.8	4.7 4.4 3.9	4.3 4.3 3.3 3.2	
	1999 2000 2001	5.5 5.3 5.0 4.4	5.4 5.2 4.5	16.8 19.5 15.8	10.2 9.5 8.8	5.8 5.8 5.4 4.8 4.3	3.9 3.8 3.7 3.5	3.2 3.1 2.1	22 22 20 1.8
	3-month averages								
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	4.4 4.4 4.4	4.5 4.5 4.5	16.0 15.5 15.8	8.9 9.2 8.8	4.2 4.3 4.3	3.5 3.4 3.5	2.3 2.2 2.1	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	4.4 4.4	4.5 4.5	15.7 16.4	8.8 8.7	4.3 4.1	3.5 3.4	2.2 2.4	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.4	4.5	17.6	8.5	4.2	3.4	2.6	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.4 4.4 4.5	4.6 4.6 4.6	18.4 18.2 18.3	8.6 8.7 8.9	4.5 4.4 4.4	3.2 3.1 3.2	2.6 2.6 2.4	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	4.6 4.5	4.7 4.6	17.4 16.1	9.2 9.0	4.5 4.6	3.4 3.3	2.5 2.4	:
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	4.4 4.4	4.5 4.5	15.4 15.3	8.9 9.2	4.4 4.3	3.2 3.1	2.5 2.6	:
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-2.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	
	Overlast 12 months	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.3	

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

Denominator=all economically active for that age group.

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

			NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJU	STED					SEASON	ALLY ADJU		Contraction of the Contraction o	and Control
Government Office Regions	CLAIMA	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	CLAIM	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	RATE ^b	Male	Female
Inited Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	ВСЈВ	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD		ended	DPAE 1,752.2	DPAF 537.5	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
995) Annual 996) averages 997)	2,325.6 2,122.2 1,602.4	1,770.0 1,610.3 1,225.1 1,037.7	555.6 511.9 377.3 324.7	7.7 7.1 5.4	10.6 9.9 7.5	4.1 3.8 2.8	2,289.7 2,087.5 1,584.5			1,593.1 1,214.9 1,029.4	494.4 369.6	7.6 7.0 5.3 4.5 4.2	10.5 9.8 7.4 6.3 5.8 5.1 4.5	4.0 3.7 2.8 2.4 2.1 1.9
998) 1999) 2000)	1,362.3 1,263.0 1,102.3	963.5 839.6	299.5 262.6	4.6 4.2 3.7 3.3	6.4 5.9 5.1	2.8 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.7	1,347.8 1,248.1 1,088.5 970.0			955.0 831.6 739.8	318.4 293.1 256.9 230.3	4.2 3.6 3.2	5.8 5.1 4.5	21
2001) 2000 Apr 13 May 11	983.0 1,142.1 1,108.2	746.8 874.1 849.9	236.2 268.0 258.3	3.8	4.6 5.3 5.2	1.9 1.9	1,116.4 1,104.4	-23.7 -12.0	-15.0 -14.9	850.6 843.0	265.8 261.4	3.7 3.7	5.2 5.1 5.1	1.5
Jun 8 Jul 13	1,077.2 1,088.8 1,089.1	824.6 820.7	252.6 268.1	3.7 3.6 3.6	5.0 5.0	1.8 1.9 2.0	1,095.4 1,077.4 1,063.1	-9.0 -18.0	-14.9 -13.0	836.9 822.9 813.1	258.5 254.5 250.0	3.6 3.6	5.1 5.0 5.0	1.5
Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12	1,089.1 1,042.8 1,009.2	814.3 785.4 766.3	274.8 257.4 243.0	3.6 3.5	5.0 4.8 4.7	1.9	1,048.4	-14.3 -14.7	-13.8 -15.7 -10.5	802.1 800.5	246.3 245.5	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.4	4.9 4.9	10 10
Nov 9 Dec 14	1,000.6 1,011.4	763.9 779.4	236.7 232.1	3.3 3.3 3.4	4.7 4.8	1.7	1,034.5 1,026.0	-11.5 -8.5	-9.5 -7.5	791.6 785.0 768.3	242.9 241.0 236.6	3.4 3.4 3.3	4.8 4.8 4.7	1011
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,077.8 1,073.4 1,041.1	826.7 820.6 797.5	251.1 252.7 243.6	3.6 3.6 3.5	5.0 5.0 4.9	1.8 1.8 1.8	1,004.9 994.2 984.6	-21.1 -10.7 -9.6	-13.7 -13.4 -13.8	759.9 752.7	234.3 231.9	3.3 3.3	4.6 4.6	1
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	1,006.4 980.9 947.9	769.1 751.4 722.9	237.3 229.5 225.0	3.3 3.3 3.1	4.7 4.6 4.4	1.7 1.7 1.6	977.3 976.7 967.3	-7.3 -0.6 -9.4	-9.2 -5.8 -5.8	746.9 744.5 736.8	230.4 232.2 230.5	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.6 4.5 4.5	1.
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	961.8 973.2 940.4	724.1 726.7 705.4	237.8 246.5 235.0	3.2 3.2 3.1	4.4 4.4 4.3	1.7 1.8 1.7	955.8 953.4 951.8	-11.5 -2.4 -1.6	-7.2 -7.8 -5.2	729.7 729.1 726.0	226.1 224.3 225.8	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.5 4.4 4.4	1.
Oct 11 Nov 8	918.4 926.2	692.4 700.9	226.1 225.2	3.0 3.1	4.2	1.6 1.6	955.4 958.6	3.6 3.2 1.7	-0.1 1.7	726.9 728.0	228.5 230.6 231.8	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.4 4.4 4.4	1
Dec 13 2002 Jan 10 Feb 14	948.5 1,021.5 1,024.0	724.4 778.4 778.1	224.1 243.1 246.0	3.1 3.4 3.4	4.4 4.7 4.7	1.6 1.8 1.8	960.3 950.4 945.6	-9.9 -4.8	2.8 -1.7 -4.3 -4.2	728.5 721.4 717.9	229.0 227.7	3.2 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.4	
Mar 14 R Apr 11 P	998.2	759.5 745.9	238.7 236.8	3.3 3.3	4.6 4.6	1.7	947.6 953.0	2.0 5.4	-4.2 0.9	718.3 720.2	229.3 232.8	3.1	4.4 4.4	1
Great Britain 1995) Annual	BCJG 2,237.4 2,038.1	BCJI 1,701.4 1,545.3	BCJJ 536.1 492.8	BCJH 7.6 7.0	10.5	4.1	DPAG 2,201.8 2,003.7			1,683.6 1,528.2	518.2 475.5	7.5 6.9	10.4 9.6	
1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999)	1,539.0 1,304.9 1,212.2	1,175.2 992.8 924.2	363.8 312.0 288.0	5.3 4.5 4.1	9.7 7.4 6.3 5.8	3.8 2.8 2.4 2.2	1,521.1 1,290.3 1,197.3			1,165.0 984.6 915.7	356.1 305.7 281.7	6.9 5.3 4.4 4.1	9.6 7.3 6.2 5.7	
2000) 2001)	1,060.1 943.4	807.6 716.8	252.5 226.6	3.6 3.2	5.1 4.5	1.9 1.7 1.7	1,046.5 930.6 937.4	··· -7.0	-80	799.6 709.8 716.6	246.9 220.8 220.8	3.6 3.2	5.0 4.5	
2001 Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	966.9 942.1 909.2	738.7 721.4 693.5	228.2 220.7 215.7	3.3 3.2 3.1	4.6 4.5 4.3	1.6 1.6	936.6 927.6	-0.8 -9.0	-8.9 -5.7 -5.6	714.1 706.7	222.5 220.9	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.5 4.5 4.4	
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	920.1 930.9 900.2	693.5 696.0 675.7	226.6 234.9 224.5	3.1 3.2 3.1	4.3 4.4 4.2	1.7 1.7 1.7	916.5 914.3 913.1	-11.1 -2.2 -1.2	-7.0 -7.4 -4.8	699.8 699.3 696.6	216.7 215.0 216.5	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.4 4.4	
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	880.5 889.3 911.9	663.8 672.8 696.1	216.7 216.5 215.8	3.0 3.0 3.1	4.2 4.2 4.4	1.6 1.6 1.6	916.8 920.2 922.0	3.7 3.4 1.8	0.1 2.0 3.0	697.6 698.9 699.4	219.2 221.3 222.6	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.4 4.4	
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 R	983.0 985.8 960.7	748.7 748.4 730.3	234.3 237.4 230.3	3.3 3.4 3.3	4.7 4.7 4.6	1.7 1.8 1.7	912.4 907.9 909.9	-9.6 -4.5 2.0	-1.5 -4.1 -4.0	692.6 689.2 689.6	219.8 218.7 220.3	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.3 4.3 4.3	
Apr 11P	945.6	717.1	228.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	915.4 DPDG	5.5	1.0	691.6 ZMPI	223.8 ZMPK	3.1 DPDM	4.3 ZMPJ	ZM:
North East 1995) Annual 1996) averages	DPCF 130.5 118.4 94.5	104.4 94.0	26.1 24.4 19.0	10.9 10.2	15.9 14.9	4.9 4.5 3.7	128.5 116.4			103.3 92.9 74.7	25.2	10.8	15.7 14.8	4
1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)	84.4 81.0 73.4 63.9	75.4 67.4 64.4 58.6 50.9	17.0 16.6 14.7 12.9	8.2 7.3 7.1 6.4	11.9 10.8 10.4 9.5 8.3	3.7 3.2 3.2 2.8 2.4	93.3 83.3 79.9 72.2 62.7	2		66.8 63.7 57.9 50.3	18.5 16.5 16.1 14.3 12.4	8.1 7.2 7.0 6.3 5.5	11.8 10.7 10.3 9.4 8.2	
2001) 2001 Apr 12 May 10	66.1	50.9 52.8 51.1	12.9 13.3 12.8	5.6 5.8 5.6	8.6	2.4 2.5 2.4 2.3	62.7 63.2 63.0	-1.0 -0.2	-1.0 -0.7	50.7	12.5	5.5 5.5 5.4	8.2 8.2 8.2	
Jun 14	63.9 61.3 61.8	48.8	12.4	5.3 5.4	8.3 7.9 7.9		62.1	-0.9 -0.5	-0.7 -0.5	50.4 49.7 49.4	12.6 12.4 12.2		8.1 8.0	
Aug 9 Sep 13	61.5 59.4	48.1 46.7 47.0	13.0 13.4 12.7	5.4 5.2	7.8 7.6 7.6	2.5 2.5 2.4	61.6 61.2 61.5	0.0 -0.4 0.3	-0.5 -0.3	49.5 49.1 49.4	12.1 12.1 12.1	5.4 5.4 5.3 5.4	8.0 8.0 8.0	
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	59.0 60.3 61.7	48.4 50.0	12.0 11.8 11.7	5.1 5.2 5.4	7.9 8.1	2.3 2.2 2.2	61.5 61.8	0.0	0.0	49.3 49.4	12.2 12.4	5.4 5.4	8.0 8.0	222
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 R	66.6 65.4 63.1	53.7 52.3 50.3	12.8 13.1 12.8	5.8 5.7 5.5	8.7 8.5 8.2	2.4 2.5 2.4	60.6 59.7 59.3	-1.2 -0.9 -0.4	-0.3 -0.6 -0.8	48.6 47.8 47.3	12.0 11.9 12.0	5.3 5.2 5.2	7.9 7.8 7.7	2 2 2
Apr 11 P North West	61.9 IBWB	49.2	12.7	5.4 DPDB	8.0	2.4	59.2 IBWA	-0.1	-0.5	47.1 ZMPU	12.1 ZMPW	5.2 IBWC	7.6 ZMPV	ZM
1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997)	271.7 250.7 194.4	210.7 194.5 152.0	61.0 56.2 42.3 36.4	8.2 7.6	11.6 10.9 8.5	4.1 3.7 2.8	267.3 246.4 191.9		::	208.4 192.2 150.6	58.9 54.2 41.3	8.1 7.5 5.9	11.4 10.8 8.4 7.4	4
1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)	166.2 156.0 139.0 125.4	129.8 121.8 108.4 97.9	36.4 34.2 30.5 27.5	5.9 5.2 4.7 4.2 3.8	10.9 8.5 7.5 6.7 6.1 5.5	4.1 3.7 2.8 2.5 2.3 2.0 1.8	164.2 153.8 136.9 123.6			128.7 120.5 107.2 96.8	35.5 33.3 29.7 26.7	5.1 4.6 4.1 3.7	6.6 6.0 5.4	2
2001 Apr 12 May 10	130.3 127.1	102.2 99.8	28.2 27.2	3.9 3.8	5.7 5.6 5.3	1.8 1.8	124.8 124.8	-0.5 0.0	-0.8 -0.4	98.0 97.7	26.8 27.1	3.8 3.8 3.7	5.5 5.5 5.4	
Jun 14 Jul 12	121.8 123.4 124.7	95.4 95.5 95.6	26.4 27.9 29.0 27.3	3.7 3.7 3.8	5.3 5.4 5.4 5.2	1.7 1.8 1.9 1.8	123.2 121.8 121.7	-1.6 -1.4 -0.1 -0.2	-0.7 -1.0 -1.0	96.4 95.5 95.5	26.8 26.3 26.2 26.2	3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7	5.4 5.4	
Sep 13 Oct 11	119.7 115.6	92.5 89.8		3.6 3.5 3.5	5.0		121.5 121.9 122.1	-0.2 0.4 0.2	-0.6	95.5 95.3 95.5	26.4		5.3	
Nov 8 Dec 13	115.8 119.8	90.3 94.4	25.8 25.5 25.4	3.6	5.1 5.3	1.7 1.7 1.7	122.2	0.1	0.1 0.2 -0.4	95.5 95.6 94.3	26.6 26.6 26.4	3.7 3.7 3.7 3.6	5.4 5.4 5.4 5.3	
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 R	130.6 130.2 126.5	102.1 101.7 99.0	28.4 28.5 27.5	3.9 3.9 3.8	5.7 5.7 5.6	1.9 1.9 1.8	120.7 119.5 119.1	-1.5 -1.2 -0.4	-0.4 -0.9 -1.0	94.3 93.4 92.9	26.1 26.2	3.6 3.6	5.3 5.2 5.2	
Apr 11 P	124.3	97.0	27.3	3.8	5.4	1.8	119.0	-0.1	-0.6	92.6	26.4	3.6	5.2	

UNEMPLOYMENT C. 11 Claimant count by region

Thousands	and	per	cent

				ONALLY ADJ	USTED		6	NT COLUE		SEASONA	LLY ADJUS			
Government Office Regions	CLAIMAN	Male	Female	RATE ^b All	Male	Female	CLAIMA	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
orkshire and the lumber 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 1990)	BCKB 207.9 191.8 152.0 134.9 124.7 108.5 97.5	160.6 147.9 117.9 104.4 96.6 83.9 75.1	47.3 43.9 34.1 30.5 28.1 24.5 22.4	DPAM 8.3 7.7 6.2 5.5 5.1 4.5 4.0	11.6 10.8 8.7 7.7 7.1 6.4 5.7	4.2 3.9 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.2 2.0	DPAX 204.5 188.3 150.0 133.2 123.0 107.0 96.0			ZMPY 158.9 146.2 116.8 103.5 95.6 83.1 74.3	ZMQA 45.6 42.1 33.3 29.7 27.4 23.9 21.7	DPBI 8.1 7.6 6.1 5.4 5.0 4.4 4.0	ZMPZ 11.4 10.7 8.7 7.6 7.1 6.3 5.7	ZMQB 4.1 3.8 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.2 2.0
01 Apr 12	101.4	78.3	23.1	4.2	6.0	2.1	97.7	-0.5	-0.6	75.7	22.0	4.0	5.8	2.0
May 10	98.1	75.9	22.2	4.0	5.8	2.0	97.5	-0.2	-0.5	75.3	22.2	4.0	5.7	2.0
Jun 14	94.3	72.7	21.6	3.9	5.5	1.9	96.3	-1.2	-0.6	74.3	22.0	4.0	5.7	2.0
Jul 12	95.6	73.0	22.6	3.9	5.6	2.0	95.5	-0.8	-0.7	73.9	21.6	3.9	5.6	1.9
Aug 9	96.6	73.2	23.4	4.0	5.6	2.1	94.8	-0.7	-0.9	73.5	21.3	3.9	5.6	1.9
Sep 13	92.7	70.6	22.1	3.8	5.4	2.0	94.0	-0.8	-0.8	72.8	21.2	3.9	5.5	1.9
Oct 11	89.4	68.5	20.9	3.7	5.2	1.9	93.7	-0.3	-0.6	72.5	21.2	3.9	5.5	1.9
Nov 8	89.9	69.2	20.7	3.7	5.3	1.9	93.2	-0.5	-0.5	72.0	21.2	3.8	5.5	1.9
Dec 13	91.8	71.4	20.4	3.8	5.4	1.8	92.2	-1.0	-0.6	71.2	21.0	3.8	5.4	1.9
002 Jan 10	98.5	76.5	22.1	4.1	5.8	2.0	90.7	-1.5	-1.0	70.1	20.6	3.7	5.3	1.9
Feb 14	97.7	75.4	22.3	4.0	5.7	2.0	89.6	-1.1	-1.2	69.1	20.5	3.7	5.3	1.8
Mar 14 R	94.9	73.2	21.7	3.9	5.6	2.0	89.4	-0.2	-0.9	68.8	20.6	3.7	5.2	1.9
Apr 11 P	92.5	71.3	21.3	3.8	5.4	1.9	89.3	-0.1	-0.5	68.6	20.7	3.7	5.2	1.9
st Midlands 95) Annual 96) averages 97) 98) 99) 000)	148.3 133.6 97.4 81.1 77.0 70.2 64.4	112.5 101.0 74.2 61.3 58.3 52.7 47.9	35.7 32.5 23.2 19.8 18.7 17.5 16.5	7.2 6.6 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2	9.8 9.1 6.6 5.5 5.2 4.9 4.4	3.9 3.6 2.5 2.2 2.0 1.9 1.8	DPAY 145.9 131.3 96.3 80.3 76.2 69.4 63.7			ZMPA 111.4 99.9 73.5 60.9 57.9 52.2 47.5	ZMPC 34.5 31.4 22.8 19.4 18.3 17.2 16.2	7.1 6.5 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2	9.7 9.0 6.5 5.4 5.2 4.8 4.4	2MPE 3.8 3.4 2.5 2.1 1.9 1.8
01 Apr 12	67.5	50.5	17.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	65.1	-0.3	-0.4	48.6	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.0
May 10	65.8	49.4	16.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	64.9	-0.2	-0.3	48.4	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.0
Jun 14	63.0	47.0	16.0	3.1	4.4	1.7	64.2	-0.7	-0.4	47.8	16.4	3.2	4.4	1.0
Jul 12	63.3	46.6	16.6	3.2	4.3	1.8	63.2	-1.0	-0.6	47.2	16.0	3.2	4.4	1.
Aug 9	63.4	46.3	17.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	62.3	-0.9	-0.9	46.7	15.6	3.1	4.3	1.
Sep 13	60.5	44.5	16.0	3.0	4.1	1.7	61.8	-0.5	-0.8	46.3	15.5	3.1	4.3	1.
Oct 11	58.3	43.0	15.3	2.9	4.0	1.7	62.0	0.2	-0.4	46.1	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.
Nov 8	58.1	43.1	15.0	2.9	4.0	1.6	61.9	-0.1	-0.1	46.0	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.
Dec 13	59.2	44.3	14.9	3.0	4.1	1.6	61.1	-0.8	-0.2	45.3	15.8	3.0	4.2	1.
02 Jan 10	65.0	48.5	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8	59.9	-1.2	-0.7	44.6	15.3	3.0	4.1	1.
Feb 14	65.3	48.8	16.5	3.3	4.5	1.8	59.0	-0.9	-1.0	44.0	15.0	2.9	4.1	1.
Mar 14 R	63.0	47.2	15.8	3.1	4.4	1.7	58.8	-0.2	-0.8	43.8	15.0	2.9	4.1	1.
Apr 11 P	61.7	46.1	15.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	59.1	0.3	-0.3	44.0	15.1	2.9	4.1	1.
(est Midlands 195) Annual 196) averages 197) 198) 199) 100)	BCKG 210.3 188.6 142.3 123.5 120.9 109.2 100.1	158.6 142.0 108.2 93.4 92.1 83.1 76.3	51.7 46.6 34.1 30.1 28.8 26.1 23.8	7.8 7.0 5.4 4.6 4.5 4.1 3.7	10.4 9.4 7.3 6.1 6.3 5.6 5.2	4.5 4.0 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0	207.5 186.0 141.0 122.5 119.7 108.1 99.0			ZMPE 157.3 140.8 107.5 92.8 91.4 82.4 75.7	ZMPG 50.2 45.2 33.6 29.6 28.3 25.6 23.3	7.7 6.9 5.3 4.6 4.5 4.0 3.7	2MPF 10.3 9.4 7.2 6.1 6.2 5.6 5.1	ZMP 4. 3. 2. 2. 2. 2.
01 Apr 12	103.4	79.2	24.2	3.9	5.4	2.0	101.1	-0.8	-0.9	77.5	23.6	3.8	5.3	2.
May 10	101.4	78.0	23.4	3.8	5.3	1.9	100.5	-0.6	-0.8	76.9	23.6	3.8	5.2	2.
Jun 14	98.1	75.2	22.9	3.7	5.1	1.9	99.1	-1.4	-0.9	75.8	23.3	3.7	5.2	1.
Jul 12	98.8	74.8	24.0	3.7	5.1	2.0	97.7	-1.4	-1.1	74.9	22.8	3.7	5.1	1
Aug 9	100.4	75.4	25.0	3.8	5.1	2.1	96.6	-1.1	-1.3	74.2	22.4	3.6	5.0	1
Sep 13	97.2	73.2	24.0	3.6	5.0	2.0	96.0	-0.6	-1.0	73.4	22.6	3.6	5.0	1
Oct 11	92.9	70.3	22.6	3.5	4.8	1.9	95.9	-0.1	-0.6	73.2	22.7	3.6	5.0	1
Nov 8	91.6	69.7	22.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	95.8	-0.1	-0.3	73.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1
Dec 13	93.7	71.7	22.0	3.5	4.9	1.8	95.9	0.1	0.0	72.9	23.0	3.6	5.0	1
002 Jan 10	100.2	76.5	23.6	3.7	5.2	2.0	95.2	-0.7	-0.2	72.6	22.6	3.6	4.9	1
Feb 14	99.9	76.3	23.6	3.7	5.2	2.0	94.2	-1.0	-0.5	71.9	22.3	3.5	4.9	1
Mar 14 R	96.8	74.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.8	-0.4	-0.7	71.4	22.4	3.5	4.9	1
Apr 11P	95.9	73.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.8	0.0	-0.5	71.1	22.7	3.5	4.8	1
ast 995) Annual 996) averages 997) 998) 999) 000)	167.5 148.7 105.5 85.0 77.3 64.9 55.7	124.8 110.6 79.0 63.1 57.6 47.9 41.0	42.7 38.1 26.5 22.0 19.8 17.0 14.7	6.3 5.8 4.0 3.3 2.9 2.5 2.1	8.5 7.8 5.5 4.4 4.0 3.3 2.9	3.6 3.3 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.4 1.3	DPDJ 164.8 146.2 104.4 84.2 76.5 64.1 55.0			2MOK 123.5 109.4 78.4 62.6 57.1 47.5 40.7	2MOM 41.3 36.8 26.0 21.6 19.4 16.6 14.3	6.2 5.7 4.0 3.2 2.9 2.5 2.1	8.4 7.7 5.4 4.4 4.0 3.3 2.8	ZMO 3 3 2 1 1 1
001 Apr 12	57.2	42.4	14.8	2.2	3.0	1.3	55.1	-0.5	-0.5	40.8	14.3	2.1	2.8	1
May 10	55.4	41.2	14.2	2.1	2.9	1.2	55.3	0.2	-0.3	40.9	14.4	2.1	2.9	
Jun 14	52.7	39.1	13.7	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.9	-0.4	-0.2	40.6	14.3	2.1	2.8	
Jul 12	53.2	39.0	14.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.5	-0.4	-0.2	40.3	14.2	2.1	2.8	1 1
Aug 9	54.0	39.1	14.9	2.1	2.7	1.3	54.2	-0.3	-0.4	40.2	14.0	2.1	2.8	
Sep 13	52.9	38.3	14.5	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.2	0.0	-0.2	40.1	14.1	2.1	2.8	
Oct 11	51.7	37.6	14.1	2.0	2.6	1.2	54.3	0.1	-0.1	40.1	14.2	2.1	2.8	1
Nov 8	52.4	38.2	14.2	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.5	0.2	0.1	40.1	14.4	2.1	2.8	
Dec 13	53.8	39.8	14.0	2.1	2.8	1.2	54.6	0.1	0.1	40.2	14.4	2.1	2.8	
02 Jan 10	59.7	44.1	15.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	54.5	-0.1	0.1	40.0	14.5	2.1	2.8	
Feb 14	61.0	44.9	16.1	2.3	3.1	1.4	54.6	0.1	0.0	40.1	14.5	2.1	2.8	
Mar 14 R	59.4	43.7	15.7	2.3	3.0	1.3	54.9	0.3	0.1	40.2	14.7	2.1	2.8	
Apr 11 P	58.7	43.0	15.6	2.3	3.0	1.3	56.2	1.3	0.6	41.0	15.2	2.2	2.9	1

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

		1	NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJ	USTED					SEASONA	LLYADJUST	ΓEDa		
	CLAIMA	NT COUNT		RATE			CLAIMAN	T COUNT			W	RATE		
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
Wales 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 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	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 51.2			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	8.1 7.7 6.2 5.4 5.0 4.4 3.9	2MQD 11.5 11.0 8.8 7.6 7.1 6.5 5.8	ZMQF 4.0 3.8 3.1 2.7 2.5 2.1 1.9
2001 Apr 12	53.9	41.6	12.3	4.1	6.1	2.0	52.4	-1.0	-0.7	40.5	11.9	4.0	5.9	1.9
May 10	51.4	39.9	11.5	4.0	5.8	1.9	52.1	-0.3		40.2	11.9	4.0	5.8	1.9
Jun 14	48.8	37.6	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8	51.1	-1.0		39.3	11.8	3.9	5.7	1.9
Jul 12	49.6	37.7	11.9	3.8	5.5	1.9	50.1	-1.0	-0.8	38.8	11.3	3.9	5.6	1.8
Aug 9	50.4	38.0	12.3	3.9	5.5	2.0	49.8	-0.3		38.7	11.1	3.8	5.6	1.8
Sep 13	48.7	37.0	11.7	3.7	5.4	1.9	49.8	0.0		38.5	11.3	3.8	5.6	1.8
Oct 11	46.8	35.9	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	49.3	-0.5	-0.2	38.1	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
Nov 8	47.4	36.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	49.1	-0.2		37.9	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
Dec 13	48.4	37.8	10.6	3.7	5.5	1.7	48.5	-0.6		37.4	11.1	3.7	5.4	1.8
2002 Jan 10	52.7	41.0	11.7	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.8	-0.7	-0.5	37.1	10.7	3.7	5.4	1.7
Feb 14	52.8	41.0	11.8	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.5	-0.3		36.8	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
Mar 14 R	50.6	39.3	11.3	3.9	5.7	1.8	47.1	-0.4		36.5	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7
Apr 11P	48.8	37.9	10.9	3.8	5.5	1.8	47.5	0.4	-0.1	36.8	10.7	3.7	5.4	1.7
Scatland 19:5) Annual 19:6) averages 19:7) 19:8) 19:9) 20:0)	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 198.1 189.7 156.1 138.3 130.4 116.3 105.2			ZMQG 153.4 146.5 121.5 106.7 101.1 90.3 82.0	ZMQI 44.7 43.3 34.6 31.6 29.3 26.0 23.2	7.5 7.3 6.2 5.5 5.1 4.6 4.2	ZMQH 10.8 10.6 9.0 8.0 7.4 6.6 6.0	ZMQJ 3.7 3.6 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.3 2.0
200 Apr 12	109.7	85.0	24.7	4.4	6.2	2.2	105.4	-1.1	-0.9	82.1	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
May 10	106.7	83.0	23.8	4.3	6.1	2.1	105.1	-0.3		81.6	23.5	4.2	6.0	2.1
Jun 14	104.7	80.9	23.9	4.2	5.9	2.1	104.6	-0.5		81.3	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
Jul 12	108.2	82.4	25.8	4.3	6.0	2.3	102.3	-2.3	-0.6	80.2	22.1	4.1	5.9	1.9
Aug 9	109.4	83.0	26.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	103.4	1.1		81.0	22.4	4.1	5.9	2.0
Sep 13	100.5	77.6	22.9	4.0	5.7	2.0	104.1	0.7		81.2	22.9	4.2	5.9	2.0
Oct 11	99.2	76.8	22.3	4.0	5.6	2.0	104.7	0.6	0.7	81.5	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
Nov 8	101.2	78.7	22.5	4.0	5.8	2.0	105.4	0.7		82.1	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
Dec 13	102.5	80.5	22.0	4.1	5.9	1.9	104.6	-0.8		81.5	23.1	4.2	6.0	2.0
2002 Jan 10	113.6	88.7	24.9	4.5	6.5	22	103.5	-1.1	-1.1	80.7	22.8	4.1	5.9	2.0
Feb 14	113.1	88.0	25.2	4.5	6.4	22	102.2	-1.3		79.9	22.3	4.1	5.9	2.0
Mar 14 R	110.2	85.9	24.3	4.4	6.3	2.1	103.1	0.9		80.6	22.5	4.1	5.9	2.0
Apr 11P	108.4	84.2	24.2	4.3	6.2	2.1	104.3	1.2	0.3	81.1	23.2	4.2	5.9	2.0
No thern Ireland 1955) Annual 1956) averages 1997) 1993) 1993) 2000) 2001)	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	11.3 10.8 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	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	87.8 83.8 63.4 57.4 50.7 42.1 39.5			ZMQO 68.6 64.9 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.0 30.0	ZMQQ 19.3 18.9 13.5 12.6 11.4 10.1 9.5	DPBR 11.2 10.7 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	ZMQP 15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	ZMQR 5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 2.7
2001 Apr 12	39.5	30.5	9.1	5.0	6.9	2.6	39.9	-0.3	-0.1	30.3	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
May 10	38.8	30.0	8.8	4.9	6.8	2.5	40.1	0.2		30.4	9.7	5.1	6.9	2.8
Jun 14	38.7	29.5	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7	39.7	-0.4		30.1	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.8
Jul 12	41.7	30.6	11.2	5.3	6.9	3.2	39.3	-0.4	-0.3	29.9	9.4	5.0	6.8	2.7
Aug 9	42.2	30.6	11.6	5.4	6.9	3.4	39.1	-0.2		29.8	9.3	5.0	6.8	2.7
Sep 13	40.1	29.6	10.5	5.1	6.7	3.0	38.7	-0.4		29.4	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
Oct 11	37.9	28.5	9.4	4.8	6.5	2.7	38.6	-0.1	-0.2	29.3	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Nov 8	36.9	28.1	8.7	4.7	6.4	2.5	38.4	-0.2		29.1	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Dec 13	36.6	28.3	8.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	38.3	-0.1		29.1	9.2	4.9	6.6	2.7
2002 Jan 10	38.4	29.7	8.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	38.0	-0.3	-0.2	28.8	9.2	4.8	6.5	2.7
Feb 14	38.3	29.6	8.6	4.9	6.7	2.5	37.7	-0.3		28.7	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
Mar 14 R	37.5	29.2	8.3	4.8	6.6	2.4	37.7	0.0		28.7	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
Apr 11P	37.2	28.8	8.3	4.7	6.5	2.4	37.6	-0.1		28.6	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6

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

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 pS16 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 armedforces 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.

H 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).

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.

All the seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back five years (to leave 1007). The revisions meight asked from south as the seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back five years (to leave 1007). The revisions meight asked from south as the seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back five years (to leave 1007). The revisions meight asked from south as the seasonally adjusted to the seasonal law to the sea

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM -			Alla	jes						18	3-24	CHECKE TO		asonally adju
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	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All 2000 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	GEYV 1,134.1 1,100.4 1,069.7	449.9 423.5 412.1	225.1 221.0 210.2	GEYX 203.4 204.5 200.7	128.9 126.1 123.3	22.5 22.9 23.1	GEYZ 126.8 125.4 123.4	GEZA 263.1 251.6 245.0	144.5 132.9 131.1	65.7 65.6 61.7	GEZC 46.6 46.9 46.1	5.6 5.5 5.5	2.4 2.5 2.5	0.7 0.7 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
2002 Jan 10	1,009.8	474.5	207.6	157.7	96.8	16.8	73.2	253.8	152.7	62.4	34.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Feb 14	1,012.0	463.7	222.7	159.8	96.5	16.4	69.2	261.1	154.6	66.2	35.6	4.2	1.8	0.5
Mar 14	985.4	439.2	223.4	162.4	95.6	16.3	64.9	254.1	146.2	66.1	37.2	4.2	1.8	0.5
Apr 11	969.6 GEZG	430.5	209.0	168.9 GEZI	96.4	16.6	64.9 GEZK	244.4 GEZL	138.9	61.3	39.1 GEZN	4.5	2.0	0.5 GEZP
2000 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	2.3	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	2.1	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	2.0	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	769.8	352.5	154.6	121.8	78.9	18.3	61.9	178.6	108.6	43.4	23.4	2.8	1.7	0.3
Feb 14	769.1	341.4	167.3	123.3	78.6	17.8	58.5	183.1	108.6	46.7	24.6	2.9	1.7	0.3
Mar 14	749.8	322.2	170.2	124.9	77.7	17.7	54.8	178.1	102.0	47.4	25.5	2.9	1.8	0.3
Apr 11	736.1 GEZR	314.7	158.7	129.9 GEZT	78.1	18.0	54.7 GEZV	170.9 GEZW	97.0	43.7	27.0 GEZY	3.0	1.9	0.3 GEYU
2000 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
002 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
Feb 14	242.9	122.4	55.4	36.5	17.9	11.8	10.7	78.0	45.9	19.4	11.1	1.4	2.0	0.2
Mar 14	235.5	116.9	53.2	37.5	17.9	11.9	10.1	76.0	44.2	18.6	11.7	1.4	2.0	0.2
Apr 11	233.5	115.8	50.3	39.0	18.3	12.2	10.2	73.4	42.0	17.6	12.1	1.5	2.3	0.2

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.

An occasion also pplementary analysis by age and duration of the full claimant count for April 2002, including the 13,100 clerical claims which comprised 1.3 per cent of the total, has been produced for quality assurance purposes. It is available on requestor via the website www.statistics.gov.uk.

Claimant count by age and duration C.12

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM			25-49	9						50	and over			easonally a
Kiitass	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks		Over 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 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	GEZF 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	1ADH 40.5 40.0 39.3
Jul 13	620.6	222.4	113.6	113.8	89.6	27.5	81.2	180.3	56.4	30.8	29.1	25.6	35.4	38.3
Aug 10	617.1	230.1	108.1	111.7	88.1	27.1	79.2	178.3	58.1	29.2	28.6	25.0	35.0	37.5
Sep 14	593.8	220.2	105.3	105.6	85.8	27.4	76.9	171.2	55.0	28.1	27.2	24.4	35.6	36.5
Oct 12	580.1	216.7	104.4	101.4	82.9	27.2	74.7	169.3	56.3	26.9	26.7	23.7	35.1	35.7
Nov 9	577.8	221.6	104.5	98.3	80.6	26.6	72.8	169.4	59.1	26.8	25.5	23.2	34.2	34.9
Dec 14	586.1	228.7	108.5	98.0	79.6	25.7	71.3	169.6	60.1	27.5	25.2	22.7	33.5	34.1
2001 Jan 11	618.8	244.5	118.2	105.4	80.0	24.3	70.7	179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9	31.6	33.8
Feb 8	611.1	236.4	121.9	104.5	79.2	24.3	69.1	175.7	60.5	32.7	26.7	22.6	31.8	33.2
Mar 8	593.2	221.8	122.4	104.2	77.4	24.4	67.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	32.4
Apr 12	577.0	217.0	111.8	106.9	76.2	24.5	65.2	166.8	57.0	29.2	27.1	22.0	32.1	31.5
May 10	564.1	204.5	110.3	109.0	76.2	24.9	64.1	161.5	53.4	27.9	27.6	21.7	32.6	30.9
Jun 14	545.8	196.3	104.4	107.6	75.1	25.2	62.4	155.4	50.7	26.4	26.6	21.3	33.3	30.3
Jul 12	544.7	201.6	104.4	103.4	74.2	24.8	61.1	154.8	50.8	27.2	25.7	21.1	33.0	29.9
Aug 9	547.2	212.6	98.8	102.6	73.5	24.3	59.6	155.4	53.8	25.9	25.3	21.0	32.4	29.5
Sep 13	529.7	205.4	96.6	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	52.1	25.1	24.4	20.7	32.8	28.9
Oct 11	519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	54.1	24.1	24.2	20.5	32.3	28.2
Nov 8	524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	58.0	24.9	23.3	20.5	31.2	27.7
Dec 13	537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46.9	157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1
2002 Jan 10	575.3	247.6	112.7	97.8	71.6	20.4	45.6	169.5	65.8	30.4	25.2	21.0	28.4	27.1
Feb 14	569.4	237.4	120.8	98.0	71.2	19.9	42.1	167.5	60.6	33.6	25.7	21.0	28.4	26.6
Mar 14	553.6	224.5	121.7	98.5	70.2	19.7	38.7	163.8	57.3	33.8	26.0	21.0	28.6	25.7
Apr 11	547.8 IACI	223.2	114.6	101.8 IACN	70.3	19.8	37.9 IACT	164.0 IACW	57.8	31.1	27.2 IADC	21.5	29.2	26.5 IADI
2000 Apr 13	528.3	176.9	97.7	99.8	79.9	29.1	74.0	145.8	44.4	24.1	23.4	20.9	37.0	33.0
May 11	516.0	168.9	95.0	100.6	78.0	29.4	73.4	141.8	42.2	23.0	23.6	20.3	37.3	32.6
Jun 8	501.1	162.9	90.3	99.3	76.2	29.6	72.3	137.1	40.3	21.9	23.0	19.7	37.8	32.1
Jul 13	492.2	165.7	89.0	92.6	74.6	29.4	70.3	133.3	39.3	22.3	21.4	19.1	37.8	31.3
Aug 10	485.9	168.6	84.7	90.8	73.3	29.2	68.5	130.8	39.8	20.8	20.9	18.7	37.7	30.6
Sep 14	470.6	164.4	82.1	86.3	71.3	29.3	66.5	126.4	38.5	19.9	20.0	18.3	38.0	29.8
Oct 12	462.6	164.6	81.2	83.2	69.0	28.9	64.7	125.8	40.0	19.1	19.7	17.8	37.3	29.2
Nov 9	462.5	169.9	81.3	80.9	67.3	28.2	63.1	126.2	42.3	19.1	18.9	17.4	36.4	28.5
Dec 14	472.1	178.4	84.9	80.3	66.6	27.2	61.9	126.9	43.5	19.7	18.5	17.2	35.6	27.9
2001 Jan 11	496.6	189.3	93.0	86.1	67.1	25.8	61.2	133.8	46.6	22.2	19.9	17.4	33.7	27.7
Feb 8	489.4	181.4	96.4	85.3	66.4	25.8	59.9	130.7	43.0	23.8	19.6	17.1	33.9	27.2
Mar 8	475.8	169.9	97.5	85.0	65.0	25.9	58.3	127.0	40.2	24.1	19.4	16.8	34.1	26.5
Apr 12	461.8	165.6	88.9	87.0	63.9	26.1	56.4	124.0	40.5	21.3	19.8	16.7	34.2	25.8
May 10	452.3	156.8	87.2	88.8	64.0	26.4	55.4	120.6	38.2	20.2	20.3	16.5	34.7	25.3
Jun 14	436.5	149.5	82.2	88.1	62.8	26.7	53.9	115.7	35.9	18.9	19.8	16.2	35.4	24.8
Jul 12	432.1	150.7	82.0	84.7	61.9	26.6	52.8	114.5	35.5	19.6	19.1	16.0	35.3	24.4
Aug 9	431.0	156.8	77.5	84.0	61.3	26.2	51.4	114.2	37.1	18.5	18.7	15.8	34.9	24.1
Sep 13	419.0	153.4	75.6	80.9	59.7	26.0	49.5	111.8	36.5	18.0	18.1	15.6	35.1	23.6
Oct 11	412.2	155.8	73.5	78.1	58.5	25.4	46.3	112.3	38.5	17.2	17.9	15.6	34.4	23.1
Nov 8	416.5	164.7	75.0	75.1	58.2	24.4	43.6	115.0	41.7	17.8	17.3	15.6	33.3	22.6
Dec 13	428.9	177.3	78.5	74.4	58.3	23.0	40.5	118.0	44.2	18.7	17.2	15.6	32.1	22.2
2002 Jan 10	458.2	191.4	88.0	79.4	60.0	21.7	39.4	126.8	47.8	22.1	18.6	16.1	30.2	22.2
Feb 14	452.9	182.4	94.9	79.5	59.7	21.2	36.4	125.3	44.0	24.6	18.9	16.0	30.1	21.8
Mar 14	441.2	172.5	96.8	79.8	58.7	20.9	33.5	122.8	41.5	25.0	19.2	16.1	30.2	21.1
Apr 11 Female 2000 Apr 13	435.1 IACJ 131.9	170.4 54.8	91.0	82.3 IACO 23.9	58.7 15.6	21.0 20.5	32.8 IACU 11.5	122.7 IACX 49.6	41.5 17.3	23.0 9.0	20.2 IADD 8.9	16.4 6.9	31.0 29.1	21.6 IADJ
May 11 Jun 8 Jul 13	128.0 125.2	51.7 51.0 56.7	25.8 24.8	23.8 23.1	15.4 15.1	20.8 21.0	11.3 11.2	48.2 47.0	16.8 16.4	8.6 8.4	8.8 8.4	6.7 6.6	29.3 29.4	7.5 7.4 7.2
Aug 10 Sep 14	128.3 131.3 123.2	61.5 55.8	24.5 23.4 23.2	21.2 20.9 19.4	15.0 14.8 14.5	20.2 19.4 20.2	11.0 10.7 10.4	46.9 47.4 44.8	17.1 18.3 16.5	8.6 8.4 8.2	7.7 7.6 7.2	6.4 6.3 6.1	28.8 27.8 28.6	7.0 6.9 6.7
Oct 12	117.5	52.1	23.2	18.2	14.0	20.4	10.0	43.5	16.4	7.8	6.9	5.9	28.6	6.5
Nov 9	115.3	51.6	23.2	17.4	13.3	20.0	9.8	43.1	16.7	7.7	6.6	5.8	28.0	6.3
Dec 14	114.0	50.4	23.5	17.7	12.9	19.7	9.5	42.7	16.6	7.8	6.7	5.5	27.3	6.2
2001 Jan 11	122.2	55.3	25.2	19.3	12.9	18.3	9.4	45.6	18.2	8.6	7.2	5.5	25.6	6.1
Feb 8	121.7	55.0	25.5	19.2	12.8	18.1	9.3	45.0	17.4	8.9	7.1	5.5	25.5	6.0
Mar 8	117.4	51.8	24.9	19.2	12.5	18.3	9.1	43.3	16.2	8.8	7.1	5.4	25.9	5.9
Apr 12	115.3	51.4	22.9	19.9	12.3	18.3	8.8	42.7	16.5	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.8	5.8
May 10	111.8	47.7	23.1	20.2	12.2	18.6	8.6	40.9	15.1	7.7	7.2	5.2	26.4	5.6
Jun 14	109.2	46.8	22.2	19.5	12.2	19.0	8.5	39.7	14.8	7.4	6.8	5.2	26.9	5.5
Jul 12	112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	18.3	8.3	40.3	15.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	26.4	5.4
Aug 9	116.2	55.8	21.3	18.7	12.2	17.5	8.2	41.1	16.7	7.3	6.6	5.2	25.6	5.4
Sep 13	110.6	52.0	21.0	17.9	11.9	17.9	7.8	39.3	15.6	7.1	6.3	5.1	26.3	5.3
Oct 11	107.6	50.7	20.7	17.3	11.7	17.7	7.4	38.8	15.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	26.0	5.2
Nov 8	108.0	51.9	21.1	16.5	11.5	17.0	6.9	39.3	16.3	7.1	6.0	4.8	25.1	5.0
Dec 13	108.2	51.3	22.4	16.7	11.4	16.5	6.4	39.7	16.6	7.3	6.0	4.8	24.6	4.9
2002 Jan 10	117.0	56.2	24.7	18.3	11.6	15.2	6.2	42.7	18.0	8.2	6.6	5.0	23.1	4.9
Feb 14	116.6	55.0	25.9	18.4	11.5	14.8	5.7	42.2	16.5	9.0	6.8	5.0	23.4	4.8
Mar 14	112.3	52.0	24.9	18.7	11.5	14.9	5.2	41.0	15.8	8.8	6.8	5.0	23.6	4.7
Apr 11	112.7	52.8	23.6	19.5	11.6	14.9	5.2	41.3	16.2	8.1	7.0	5.1	24.0	4.8

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

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration Covernment Office Regions as at April 11 2002

Government Office Regi	ons as	at Apr	il 11 2			per la la company	SES.	Mela				Female			
Duration of Male	19	N. S. Linda		Female				Male			•"		25.40	E0 and	
claims in weeks 18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	ages ^a
				-				SOUTH W	EST						
NORTH EAST 13 or less 6,799	9,634	2,691	19,681	2,661	2,375	705	6,137	5,226	10,236	2,944	18,698	2,395	3,435	1,262	7,337
Over 13 and up to 26 3,453	5,628	1,574	10,748	1,156	1,148	420	2,809	2,005	4,920	1,577	8,578	838	1,385	605	2,885
26 and up to 52 2,209	5,344	1,439	9,012	862	978	324	2,195	1,040	3,887	1,243	6,193	453 55	909 486	431 290	1,821
52 and up to 104 184	3,758	1,099	5,046	60	599	246	907	113	2,341 997	891 900	3,346 1,909	11	196	242	834
Over104 13	2,593	1,830	4,436	4	292	266 26.1	562 11.6	1.5	14.9	23.7	13.6	1.8	10.6	18.8	9.6
Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.6	23.6	33.9 8,633	19.4 48,923	1.3 4,743	16.5 5,392	1,961	12,610	8,396	22,381	7,555	38,724	3,752	6,411	2,830	13,326
All 12,658	26,957	0,000	40,320	4,140	0,002	.,,,,,						Tanks .			
NORTH WEST							10.501	ENGLAND		33,606	251,787	33,856	43,522	13,401	94,256
13 or less 13,986	21,142	5,001	41,047	5,575	5,602	1,744	13,581 5,958	76,190 33,821	137,747 73,376	18,519	126,544	14,124	19,639	6,725	41,193
Over 13 and up to 26 6,557	11,471	2,698	20,930	2,426 1,692	2,519 1,974	865 717	4,435	21,160	66,313	16,191	103,937	9,792	16,340	5,747	32,160
26 and up to 52 4,237 52 and up to 104 481	10,202 8,004	2,372 1,968	16,878 10,458	217	1,222	489	1,933	2,395	47,172	12,919	62,514	1,224	9,633	4,096	14,97
52 and up to 104 481 Over 104 37	4,276	2,515	6,828	17	587	455	1,060	237	25,956	16,418	42,611	142	4,276	3,772	8,19
Percent claiming over 52 weeks 2.0	22.3	30.8	18.0	2.4	15.2	22.1	11.1	2.0	20.9	30.0	17.9	2.3	14.9	23.3	12
All 25,298	55,095	14,554	96,141	9,927	11,904	4,270	26,967	133,803	350,564	97,653	587,393	59,138	93,410	33,741	190,77
								WALES							
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	15,902	3,977	30,471	4,212	4,416	1,371	10,535	5,892	8,212	2,085	16,473	2,265	2,225	746	5,46
13 or less 9,950 Over 13 and up to 26 4,295	8,638	2,169	15,183	1,767	1,987	713	4,547	2,648	4,390	1,178	8,254	989	979	372	2,37
Over 13 and up to 26 4,295 26 and up to 52 2,542	7,694	1,987	12,247	1,139	1,617	643	3,432	1,500	3,966	993	6,473	616	749	303	1,68
52 and up to 104 214	5,330	1,637	7,185	141	992	448	1,586	73	2,576	797	3,447	65	476	222	76
Over104 35	2,640	2,044	4,719	17	386	427	830	10	1,813	1,111	2,934	7	267	245	51
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks 1.5	19.8	31.2	17.1	2.2	14.7	24.3	11.5	0.8	20.9	31.0 6,164	17.0 37,581	1.8 3,942	15.8 4,696	24.7 1,888	10,81
All 17,036	40,204	11,814	69,805	7,276	9,398	3,602	20,930	10,123	20,957	0,104	37,301	0,542	4,000	1,000	10,01
EAST MIDLANDS								SCOTLA							
13 or less 6,112	10,658	2,887	20,001	2,817	3,427	1,188	7,717	11,327	19,648	4,920	37,193	4,387	5,563	1,710	12,69
Over 13 and up to 26 2,878	5,547	1,598	10,071	1,205	1,556	567	3,390	5,327	10,335	2,670	18,563	1,828	2,300 1,750	824 712	5,11
26 and up to 52 1,597	4,649	1,301	7,565	806	1,162	528	2,515	2,741	8,919	2,315 1,706	14,049 7,419	1,032	925	440	1,47
52 and up to 104 165	3,452	1,050	4,668	94	657	376	1,128	136 14	5,570 2,912	2,452	5,378		378	468	
Over104 11	1,801	1,343	3,155 17.2	9 2.1	284 13.3	343 24.0	11.5	0.8	17.9	29.6	15.5		11.9	21.9	
Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.6 All 10,763	20.1 26,107	29.3 8,179	45,460	4,931	7,086	3,002	15,386	19,545	47,384	14,063	82,602	7,348	10,916	4,154	23,6
	-			100	-				DITAIN			1987	444		
WEST MIDLANDS				- 50000		4 000	40.047	GREAT E	165,607	40,611	305,453	40,508	51,310	15,857	112,
13 or less 9,815	15,492	4,146	29,866	4,263	4,584	1,663	10,847 4,659	93,409 41,796	88,101	22,367	153,361	16,941	22,918	7,921	48,6
Over 13 and up to 26 4,267	8,002	2,222	14,566	1,753 1,287	2,056 1,771	792 696	3,783	25,401	79,198	19,499	124,459		18,839	6,762	37,47
26 and up to 52 2,649	7,920	1,946 1,670	12,549	185	1,186	537	1,909	2,604	55,318	15,422	73,380		11,034	4,758	17,2
52 and up to 104 329 Over 104 39	6,216 4,369	2,345	6,753	28	681	584	1,293	261	30,681	19,981	50,923	152	4,921	4,485	9,5
Percent claiming over 52 weeks 2.2	25.2	32.6	20.8		18.2	26.2	14.2	1.8	20.5	30	17.6		14.6	23.2	17
All 17,099	41,999	12,329	71,954	7,516	10,278	4,272	22,491	163,471	418,905	117,880	707,576	70,428	109,022	39,783	225,2
								NORTHE	RN IREL	AND					
EAST 13 or less 5,507	11,401	3,290	20,483	2,718	3,861	1,512	8,361	3,546		907	9,263	1,484	1,478	381	3,3
13 or less 5,507 Over 13 and up to 26 2,194	5,520	1,719	9,498		1,644	671	3,388		2,871	584	5,369	678	697	210	1,5
26 and up to 52 1,127	4,176	1,330	6,656		1,137	532	2,250	1,627	3,104	665	5,401		645	268	1,5
52 and up to 104 137	2,538	890	3,566		552	331	976			983	4,742		573	336	1,0
Over 104 20	1,264	1,022	2,306		212		495			1,636			271 23	348 44.3	
Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.7	15.3		13.8		10.3		9.5			54.8 4,775			3,664	1,543	8,2
AII 8,985	24,899	8,251	42,509	4,380	7,406	3,314	15,470	7,471	10,221	4,773	20,023	2,301	0,001		
LONDON					1997				KINGDO				10.00	445 700	
13 or less 12,053	27,921	4,371	44,782		10,724		19,618		0,37341,518				16,238	115,788	50,2
Over 13 and up to 26 5,600	16,204	2,627	24,542		5,355		9,596			22,951	158,730		23,615	8,131 7,030	39,0
26 and up to 52 4,511	17,040		24,440		5,366		9,132			20,164			19,484		18,2
52 and up to 104 656	12,627		15,906		3,315		4,697			16,405 21,617			5,192		10,
Over104 57	6,606		9,789		1,365		2,266 15.4						14.9		
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks 3.1 All 22,877	23.9 80,398		21.5		17.9 26,125		45,309			122,655			112,686		233,5
SOUTH EAST 13 or less 6,742	15,361	4,299	26,758	3 2,945	5,098	1,741	10,123								
Over 13 and up to 26 2,572	7,446		12,428		1,989		3,961								
26 and up to 52 1,248	5,401	1,731	8,397		1,426		2,597								
52 and up to 104 116	2,906		4,119		624		1,009								
Over104 13	1,410		2,716		273		600								
Percent claiming over 52 weeks 1.2	13.3		12.6				8.8 18,290								
AII 10,691	32,524	10,754	54,418	4,688	9,410	3,766	10,290								

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at April 11 2002

		E	AP	Dotah			Male	Female	All	s at Apri	
Section (month)	Male	Female	All	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	10-10 1000 10-10 1000 10-10 1000 10-10 1000 10-10 1000	Male	Terriale	<u> </u>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
GLAND											
wick and Amble	436	162	598	4.4	3.3	Holsworthy	71	36	107	3.3	2.5
dover	265	110	375	1.0	0.8	Horncastle	115	60	175	2.4	1.9
pleby	37	25	62	1.5	1.2	Huddersfield	2,949	879	3,828	4.0	3.5
inford	721	209	930	2.3	1.9	Hull	8,335	2,546	10,881	6.6	5.7
minster	98	42	140	2.0	1.6	Huntingdon	691	286	977	1.6	1.4
esbury and Wycombe	2,288	751	3,039	1.6	1.3	Ilfracombe	260	77	337	5.2	4.3
nbury	448	182	630	1.1	0.9	Ipswich	2,633	825	3,458	2.9	2.5
mard Castle	92	37	129	2.0	1.5	Isle of Wight	1,828	531	2,359	5.3	4.6
msley	3,065	1,025	4,090	5.2	4.5	Keighley and Skipton	1,282	457	1,739	3.2	2.8
nstaple	536	210	746	3.1	2.6	Kendal	190	71	261	1.1	0.9
rrow-in-Furness	1,255	355	1,610	5.5	4.8	Keswick	27	9	36	0.8	0.7
singstoke	826	313	1,139	1.3	1.1	Kettering and Corby	1,356	466	1,822	2.7	2.5
h	1,065	371	1,436	1.7	1.4	Kidderminster	935	322	1,257	2.8	2.4
dford	2,037	644	2,681	3.2	2.6	King's Lynn	892	315	1,207	2.6	2.0
wick-upon-Tweed	251	89	340	3.2	3.0	Kingsbridge	87	47	134	2.0	1.6
leford	541	224	765	5.2	3.9	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,799	505	2,304	4.2	3.6
mingham	32,184	9,583	41,767	5.1	4.5	Launceston	165	77	242	2.9	2.2
hop Auckland	2,504	881	3,385	6.1	5.3	Leeds	10,099	2,943	13,042	3.3	3.0
ackburn	3,460	1,054	4,514	3.5	3.1	Leek	296	123	419	2.3	1.9
ackpool	3,551	984	4,535	3.6	3.1	Leicester	8,158	2,898	11,056	4.0	3.6
Iton	4,044	1,167	5,211	4.1	3.8	Leominster	186	59	245	2.7	2.3
ston	388	142	530	2.1	1.9	Lincoln	1,728	537	2,265	3.1	2.8
urnemouth	2,230	669	2,899	2.3	1.9	Liskeard	309	131	440	4.0	2.8
adford	9,503	2,630	12,133	5.0	4.5	Liverpool	22,593	6,251	28,844	7.3	6.6
dgwater	689	244	933	2.8	2.3	London	119,531	45,591	165,122	3.9	3.5
idlington and Driffield	997	372	1,369	7.2	5.7	Loughborough	1,169	445	1,614	3.3	2.8
idport	112	52	164	1.8	1.4	Louth	365	135	500	4.6	3.6
ghton	4,628	1,673	6,301	3.5	2.9	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,552	537	2,089	5.3	4.6
istol	6,558	2,052	8,610	2.2	1.9	Ludlow	196	68	264	2.6	2.1
de	177	80	257	4.9	3.8	Luton	3,514	1,222	4,736	3.6	3.1
mley inton on Trent iny St Edmunds ixton iderdale	1,009	298	1,307	3.4	3.0	Maidstone and North Kent	6,118	2,149	8,267	3.0	2.6
	1,398	541	1,939	2.5	2.3	Malton	135	60	195	1.6	1.3
	405	188	593	1.5	1.3	Malvern	285	97	382	1.6	1.2
	372	142	514	2.3	1.8	Manchester	28,066	7,520	35,586	3.5	3.2
	2,874	833	3,707	4.8	4.1	Mansfield	3,514	1,166	4,680	4.3	3.8
ambridge amelford anterbury artisle	1,966 72 1,099 1,397 150	698 40 388 421 79	2,664 112 1,487 1,818 229	1.7 4.9 2.2 3.4 1.9	1.4 3.9 1.9 3.0 1.6	Matlock Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough and Stockton Mildenhall Milton Keynes	353 214 11,356 207 2,060	107 82 2,767 87 832	460 296 14,123 294 2,892	1.5 1.8 7.0 2.1 1.9	1.2 1.4 6.3 1.8 1.8
eltenham	1,353	471	1,824	2.2	1.9	Minehead	215	92	307	4.0	3.1
esterfield	2,919	913	3,832	5.4	4.9	Morpeth and Ashington	2,443	733	3,176	6.3	5.5
ichester	1,123	425	1,548	1.7	1.4	Nelson and Colne	894	286	1,180	4.0	3.5
ippenham	388	123	511	1.8	1.4	Newark	467	168	635	2.8	2.6
nderford	712	295	1,007	4.9	4.3	Newbury	519	187	706	1.2	1.1
rencester	267	100	367	1.4	1.1	Newquay	430	174	604	6.2	4.8
acton	920	282	1,202	6.1	4.8	Newton Abbot	605	216	821	3.0	2.3
olchester	2,094	821	2,915	2.3	1.9	Northallerton and Thirsk	278	105	383	1.3	1.1
oventry	6,402	1,963	8,365	3.4	3.2	Northampton	2,962	984	3,946	2.6	2.3
rawley	2,137	745	2,882	1.1	1.0	Norwich	3,226	1,061	4,287	2.6	2.3
ewe	2,204	741	2,945	2.8	2.4	Nottingham	10,254	2,988	13,242	4.1	3.7
romer	428	140	568	3.2	2.5	Okehampton	160	73	233	2.6	1.9
arlington	1,707	497	2,204	4.8	4.3	Oswestry	320	149	469	2.7	2.3
artmouth	66	24	90	2.8	2.1	Oxford	2,248	737	2,985	1.3	1.1
erby	4,645	1,462	6,107	3.7	3.4	Paignton and Totnes	1,009	334	1,343	5.1	4.2
evizes oncaster orchester and Weymouth over	187 234 4,506 770 1,010	67 123 1,404 242 280	254 357 5,910 1,012 1,290	1.8 2.1 5.4 2.2 4.2	1.3 1.7 4.8 1.7 3.8	Penrith Penwith and Isles of Scilly Peterborough Pickering Plymouth	131 892 1,920 113 3,801	60 342 627 48 1,248	191 1,234 2,547 161 5,049	1.3 6.2 2.6 2.1 3.8	1.0 5.0 2.3 1.7 3.0
udley and Sandwell	8,497	2,450	10,947	4.7	4.3	Poole	1,067	335	1,402	1.5	1.2
astbourne	1,381	449	1,830	3.0	2.5	Portsmouth	4,346	1,305	5,651	2.7	2.2
vesham	256	110	366	1.3	1.1	Preston	3,433	983	4,416	2.9	2.5
keter	1,995	695	2,690	2.2	1.9	Reading	3,512	1,318	4,830	1.6	1.4
akenham	205	60	265	2.6	2.0	Redruth and Camborne	736	209	945	5.5	3.8
almouth olkestone ainsborough loucester loole and Selby	600	170	770	6.7	5.5	Retford	441	203	644	4.3	3.9
	1,041	312	1,353	3.8	3.2	Richmond	171	98	269	2.6	1.5
	.565	230	795	6.6	5.6	Rochdale	2,484	687	3,171	5.0	4.4
	1,744	538	2,282	3.1	2.8	Rugby	689	260	949	2.5	2.1
	893	344	1,237	4.1	3.4	Salisbury	365	119	484	1.1	0.8
orantham	460	177	637	2.3	1.9	Scarborough	1,321	364	1,685	4.8	4.1
Great Yarmouth	1,938	635	2,573	6.8	5.7	Scunthorpe	1,752	665	2,417	3.7	3.4
Trimsby	3,441	1,028	4,469	5.9	5.2	Settle	59	35	94	1.5	1.3
Juildford and Aldershot	2,087	769	2,856	1.1	0.9	Shaftesbury	259	90	349	1.6	1.1
Jallwhistle	108	39	147	4.3	3.5	Sheffield and Rotherham	13,266	3,446	16,712	5.2	4.6
larlow	1,603	618	2,221	1.8	1.5	Shrewsbury	974	288	1,262	2.0	1.7
larrogate and Ripon	746	292	1,038	1.4	1.2	Skegness and Mablethorpe	585	173	758	4.0	3.2
lartlepool	2,368	534	2,902	8.4	7.6	Sleaford	247	119	366	2.5	1.9
larwich	279	87	366	6.2	4.8	Slough and Woking	12,240	4,595	16,835	2.2	1.9
lastings	2,012	591	2,603	4.9	3.8	South Molton	93	39	132	3.2	2.6
daverhill and Sudbury	483	242	725	2.5	2.1	Southampton and Winchester	4,207	1,175	795	1.9	1.
dawes and Leyburn	30	17	47	1.3	0.7	Southend	6,908	2,615		4.0	3.
delston	273	133	406	6.2	4.4	Spalding and Holbeach	349	172		1.7	1.
dereford	966	332	1,298	2.3	2.0	St Austell	554	241		3.4	2.
dexham	233	85	318	2.4	2.0	Stafford	1,197	450		2.8	2.

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

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

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

			A	4 0000
Travel-to-Work	Areasa	as at	April 1	1 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Rateb	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
	171	Maria .				SCOTLAND					
Stamford Stevenage Stoke Stroud Sunderland and Durham	301 2,136 5,496 637 8,044	123 787 1,802 233 2,160	424 2,923 7,298 870 10,204	1.5 1.8 3.9 2.5 5.6	1.1 1.6 3.5 2.0 5.1	Aberdeen Annan Argyll Islands Ayr Badenoch	2,379 296 99 1,842 126	665 109 40 522 43	3,044 405 139 2,364 169	1.7 4.0 4.8 5.4 3.4	1.5 3.5 3.6 4.8 2.9
Swindon Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth Thanet Thetford	1,885 624 1,934 2,128 324	713 219 767 637 136	2,598 843 2,701 2,765 460	2.0 1.7 2.7 7.4 1.9	1.8 1.4 2.4 6.6 1.6	Banff Berwickshire Brechin and Montrose Campbeltown Crieff	185 179 532 221 169	74 61 189 77 48	259 240 721 298 217	2.8 3.6 4.5 8.3 3.2	2.3 3.1 3.9 6.3 2.7
Tiverton Torquay Trowbridge and Warminster Truro Tunbridge Wells	302 1,082 631 547 958	129 332 259 195 334	431 1,414 890 742 1,292	2.6 5.1 2.0 2.6 1.3	2.1 4.3 1.6 2.2 1.1	Dingwall Dufftown Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee	817 65 1,615 1,231 4,702	140 25 531 454 1,353	957 90 2,146 1,685 6,055	7.3 3.3 7.9 4.8 7.1	6.1 2.3 6.7 4.2 6.7
Tyneside Wadebridge and Bodmin Wakefield Warrington Warwick	19,782 262 4,061 4,374 1,281	4,796 102 1,282 1,314 423	24,578 364 5,343 5,688 1,704	5.8 2.6 4.2 3.3 1.6	5.3 2.1 3.8 3.1 1.4	Dunfermline Dunoon and Rothesay East Ayrshire Edinburgh Elgin and Forres	2,690 426 2,791 9,286 556	763 101 856 2,664 219	3,453 527 3,647 11,950 775	6.1 7.1 8.8 3.0 4.2	5.5 5.4 8.0 2.8 3.1
Wellingborough Wells Weston-super-Mare Whitby Whitby Whitehaven	1,037 563 695 318 1,372	418 218 231 87 381	1,455 781 926 405 1,753	2.7 2.8 2.7 5.1 5.4	2.3 2.3 2.3 4.3 4.9	Falkirk Forfar Fraserburgh Galashiels and Peebles Girvan	2,554 407 173 496 209	738 172 59 139 46	3,292 579 232 635 255	5.8 3.2 2.7 2.7 8.2	5.4 2.8 2.1 2.4 7.2
Wigan and St. Helens Windermere Wirral and Chester Wisbech Wolverhampton and Walsall	6,005 43 7,465 583 9,622	1,739 16 2,052 262 3,103	7,744 59 9,517 845 12,725	5.1 0.6 4.4 3.1 5.5	4.5 0.5 4.0 2.6 4.9	Glasgow Greenock Hawick Huntly Inverness	26,145 2,332 277 81 1,207	6,830 577 104 29 310	32,975 2,909 381 110 1,517	5.3 8.5 4.5 3.9 3.6	4.9 8.1 3.9 3.1 3.1
Woodbridge Worcester Workington Worksop Worthing	376 1,177 1,247 929 843	114 439 381 379 215	490 1,616 1,628 1,308 1,058	2.6 2.2 6.2 5.1 1.5	2.1 1.9 5.5 4.6 1.3	Keith and Buckie Kelso and Jedburgh Kirkcaldy Kirkcudbright Lewis and Harris	303 125 4,057 176 499	98 51 1,232 55 103	401 176 5,289 231 602	6.1 2.4 8.1 3.7 6.4	4.3 2.1 7.4 3.2 6.0
Yeovil York WALES	501 1,664	169 521	670 2,185	1.5 2.0	1.3 1.8	Lochaber Lochgilphead Motherwell and Lanark Newton Stewart North Ayrshire	138 84 5,781 125 3,451	48 25 1,771 48 1,034	186 109 7,552 173 4,485	2.2 3.1 6.1 4.8 10.1	1.9 2.4 5.5 4.2 9.1
Aberystwyth Bangor and Carnarfon Betws-y-Coed Brecon Bridgend	304 1,500 91 165 1,489	108 368 38 75 466	412 1,868 129 240 1,955	3.1 6.0 4.8 2.7 3.8	2.1 5.0 3.8 1.8 3.4	Oban Orkney Islands Perth Peterhead Pitlochry	167 171 718 345 45	64 70 238 108 12	231 241 956 453 57	3.4 2.8 2.4 3.6 1.6	2.6 2.2 2.0 2.9 1.4
Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Colwyn and Conwy Cwmbran and Monmouth	6,752 237 581 893 1,327	1,701 82 185 272 379	8,453 319 766 1,165 1,706	3.7 4.8 4.4 4.5 3.6	3.3 3.4 3.6 3.5 3.3	Shetland Isles Skye and Uliapool St Andrews Stirling Stranraer	207 293 390 1,915 363	83 125 141 551 109	290 418 531 2,466 462	2.4 5.7 3.1 4.6 5.8	2.1 4.8 2.8 4.1 5.1
Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard and St David's Flint Haverfordwest Holyhead	174 112 1,367 909 413	42 42 424 252 138	216 154 1,791 1,161 551	5.1 4.1 2.9 6.2 9.9	4.3 3.4 2.5 5.0 7.6	Sutherland Thurso Uists and Barra Wick	278 182 99 241	97 45 39 73	375 227 138 314	8.1 3.5 5.6 7.0	6.9 3.0 5.2 6.0
Knighton and Radnor Lampeter Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli	69 198 109 237 1,054	25 88 39 88 282	94 286 148 325 1,336	3.6 4.9 5.1 4.5 6.2	2.4 3.4 4.1 3.1 5.0	NORTHERN IRELAND Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Craigavon	953 14,375 1,624 1,988	423 3,841 518 630	1,376 18,216 2,142 2,618	4.3 4.9 6.6 4.3	3.5 4.2 5.6 3.6
Llangefni and Amlwch Machynlleth Merthyr Neath and Port Talbot Newport	577 135 1,009 1,554 2,943	185 60 301 488 810	762 195 1,310 2,042 3,753	7.9 6.0 6.3 5.1 3.9	6.0 4.5 5.9 4.6 3.6	Derry Dungannon Enniskillen Mid-Ulster Newry	3,980 492 1,367 634 1,666	1,071 184 393 258 438	5,051 676 1,760 892 2,104	9.4 3.8 8.0 4.1 7.2	3.1 6.4 3.4 6.0
Newtown Pembroke and Tenby Pontypridd and Aberdare Portmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwllheli	134 643 2,867 254 145	51 188 845 70 49	185 831 3,712 324 194	1.7 7.1 4.8 5.8 3.7	1.1 5.8 4.4 4.7 3.1	Omagh Strabane	792 945	323 255	1,115	6.3	5.1 9.4
Rhyl and Denbigh Rhymney and Abergavenny Ruthin and Bala Swansea Welshpool	1,022 2,941 149 3,963 172	305 890 57 1,036 84	1,327 3,831 206 4,999 256	4.1 6.1 2.8 4.7 3.0	3.3 5.3 2.2 4.2 2.0						
Wrexham	1,390	417	1,807	3.2	2.8						

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

Claimant count area statistics C.22

	Male	Female	' All	Ratea		N	lale	Female	All	Ratea	
HORE HORES				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	CONTROL CONTRO				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST					AND STREET	South Yorkshire (Met County)		5,661	25,917	5.3	4.6
Darlington UA	1,701	498	2,199	4.8	4.3	Barnsley Doncaster	2,815 4,190	937 1,276	3,752 5,466	5.1 5.3	4.4
Hartlepool UA Middlesbrough UA	2,368 4,202	534 966	2,902 5,168	8.4 7.2	7.6 6.8	Rotherham Sheffield	3,853 9,398	1,061 2,387	4,914 11,785	5.8 5.1	5.0 4.6
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,159	763	3,922	8.6	7.4						
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,877	995	4,872	6.1	5.6	West Yorkshire (Met County) Bradford	30,455 8,818	8,909 2,494	39,364 11,312	4.0 5.4	3.6 5.0
County Durham	6,471	2,050	8,521	5.3	4.8	Calderdale	2,874	833	3,707	4.8	4.1
Chester-le-Street De-wentside	651 1,136	163 308	814 1,444	7.6 6.4	6.8 5.6	Kirklees Leeds	4,698 10,092	1,388 2,949	6,086 13,041	3.7 3.3	3.2 3.0
Durham ·	895	328	1,223	3.0	2.7	Wakefield	3,973	1,245	5,218	4.2	3.8
Easington Sedgefield	1,273 1,251	363 473	1,636 1,724	6.7 5.4	6.2 4.9	EAST MIDLANDS					
Teosdale	194 1,071	73 342	267 1,413	3.3 6.9	2.6 5.7	Derby UA	3,860	1,157	5,017	4.1	3.8
Wear Valley			1,413	0.9		Leicester UA	6,018	2,018	8,036	5.1	4.7
Northumberland Alrevick	4,170 360	1,324 142	5,494 502	4.9 4.5	4.2 3.3	Nottingham UA Rutland UA	5,955 80	1,594	7,549 112	4.4 0.9	4.2 0.6
Be wick-upon-Tweed	268	96	364	3.1	2.8						
Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth	1,367 521	445 150	1,812 671	7.4 2.8	6.5 2.4	Derbyshire Amber Valley	7,555 1,068	2,541 344	10,096 1,412	3.6 2.5	3.1 2.2
Tynadale	471	167	638	2.9	2.4	Bolsover	890	330	1,220	6.5	5.6
Wansbeck	1,183	324	1,507	8.3	7.1	Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales	1,775 376	549 114	2,324 490	4.7 1.5	4.3 1.2
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	23,226	5,592	28,818	5.9	5.4	Erewash	1,153	394	1,547	3.9	3.4
Galeshead Newcastle upon Tyne	3,614 5,816	957 1,253	4,571 7,069	4.8 4.4	4.5 4.1	High Peak North East Derbyshire	592 1,196	225 373	817 1,569	2.4 5.5	2.0 4.6
North Tyneside	3,538	914	4,452	7.1	6.2	South Derbyshire	505	212	717	3.2	2.6
South Tyneside Sunderland	4,404 5,854	1,002 1,466	5,406 7,320	10.6 6.3	9.4 5.7	Leicestershire	4,206	1,695	5,901	2.6	22
			20			Blaby Charmwood	540	213	753	2.4	2.0
NORTH WEST						Harborough	1,373 342	502 160	1,875 502	3.4 1.8	2.9 1.5
Blackburn with Darwen UA Blackpool UA	2,151	600	2,751	4.4	4.0	Hinckley and Bosworth Melton	659 230	289 89	948 319	2.3	2.0
Halton UA	2,370 2,365	635 692	3,005 3,057	4.7 5.8	4.2 5.4	North West Leicestershire	599	281	880	2.3	2.1
Warrington UA	1,868	582	2,450	2.2	2.0	Oadby and Wigston	463	161	624	3.4	2.8
Cheshire	5,267	1,615	6,882	22	1.9	Lincolnshire	5,192	1,887	7,079	2.9	2.5
Chaster	954	281	1,235	1.7	1.6	Boston Fact Lindou	367	137 388	504	2.1	1.9
Congleton Crowe and Nantwich	645 969	208 344	853 1,313	2.6 2.8	2.2	East Lindsey Lincoln	1,136 1,259	348	1,524 1,607	3.9 3.0	3.1 2.9
Ellosmere Port and Neston Macclesfield	741 848	208 229	949 1,077	2.7	2.5	North Kesteven South Holland	507 362	217 179	724 541	2.6 1.8	2.0 1.5
Vale Royal	1,110	345	1,077	1.3 3.0	1.1 2.7	South Kesteven	724	285	1,009	2.1	1.8
Cumbria	5,726	1,733	7,459	3.7	3.2	West Lindsey	837	333	1,170	5.3	4.5
Allerdale*	1,330	415	1,745	5.1	4.5	Northamptonshire	5,563	1,969	7,532	2.6	2.2
Barrow-in-Furness Callisle	1,081 1,283	268 383	1,349 1,666	6.4 3.4	5.8 3.0	Corby Daventry	731 396	225 220	956 616	3.0 2.3	2.9 1.7
Copeland	1,427	394	1,821	5.6	5.0	East Northamptonshire	464	185	649	2.8	2.1
Edon South Lakeland	189 416	95 178	284 594	1.4 1.4	1.1	Kettering Northampton	593 2,457	226 725	819 3,182	2.4 2.7	2.1 2.5
						South Northamptonshire	298	143	441	1.7	1.3
Greater Manchester (Met County Bolon	7) 36,244 3,616	9,846 1,035	46,090 4,651	3.9 4.0	3.5 3.6	Wellingborough	624	245	869	2.4	2.3
Bury	1,587	502	2,089	3.3	2.9	Nottinghamshire	7,657	2,675	10,332	4.2	3.6
Manchester Oldham	10,831 3,261	2,671 893	13,502 4,154	4.6 4.8	4.3 4.2	Ashfield Bassetlaw	1,490 1,393	498 621	1,988 2,014	4.8 4.7	4.3 4.2
Rochdale	3,131	873	4,004	5.3	4.6	Broxtowe	940	332	1,272	4.1	3.5
Salford Stockport	3,070 2,278	780 653	3,850 2,931	3.4 2.4	3.2 2.1	Gedling Mansfield	1,054 1,331	323 425	1,377 1,756	4.4 5.3	3.6 4.8
Tameside	2,521	732	3,253	4.2	3.8	Newark and Sherwood	830	274	1,104	3.3	2.9
Traiford Wigan	2,220 3,729	589 1,118	2,809 4,847	2.2 4.8	2.0 4.3	Rushcliffe	619	202	821	2.4	1.9
Lancashire	11,117	3,358		3.2		WEST MIDLANDS					
Burnley	952	281	14,475 1,233	3.4	2.8 3.1	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,220	421	1,641	2.3	1.9
Chorley Fylde	767 409	281 123	1,048 532	3.3 1.3	2.7	Stoke-on-Trent UA Telford and Wrekin UA	3,768 1,615	1,175 637	4,943 2,252	4.2 2.8	3.9 2.6
Hyndbum	755	259	1,014	3.5	3.1						
Lancaster Pendle	1,745 935	496 300	2,241 1,235	4.5 4.1	3.9 3.6	Shropshire Bridgnorth	1,808 287	629 124	2,437 411	2.2 2.3	1.8 1.6
Preston	1,969	481	2,450	3.1	2.9	North Shropshire	398	118	516	2.6	2.1
Ribble Valley Rossendale	146 558	54 194	200 752	0.9 3.0	0.8 2.6	Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	273 621	127 187	400 808	2.7	2.2 1.5
South Ribble	638	201	839	22	1.9	South Shropshire	229	73	302	2.4	1.9
West Lancashire Wyre	1,409 834	452 236	1,861 1,070	5.0 3.8	4.2 3.0	Staffordshire	6,953	2,689	9,642	3.1	2.7
						Cannock Chase	847	374	1,221	4.0	3.6
Merseyside (Met County) Knowsley	29,928 3,753	8,213 1,107	38,141 4,860	7.2 10.1	6.5 9.2	East Staffordshire Lichfield	880 642	338 258	1,218 900	2.5 2.5	2.3 2.1
Liverpool Saint Helens	12,903	3,470	16,373	7.5	7.0	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,170	405	1,575	3.8	3.3
Selton	2,999 4,503	868 1,205	3,867 5,708	6.8 5.8	5.9 5.0	South Staffordshire Stafford	916 1,075	354 383	1,270 1,458	4.2 2.3	3.5 2.0
Wirral	5,770	1,563	7,333	6.8	6.0	Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth	638 785	271 306	909	3.1	2.5
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMB	ER								1,091	3.5	3.1
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,210	1,218	4,428	4.8	3.8	Warwickshire North Warwickshire	3,485 400	1,234 169	4,719 569	2.0 1.9	1.8
Kingston upon Hull, City of U	A 6,723	1,952	8,675	7.5	6.9	Nuneaton and Bedworth	975	328	1,303	3.5	3.3
North East Lincolnshire UA North Lincolnshire UA	3,235 1,840	960 698	4,195 2,538	6.3 3.6	5.5 3.3	Rugby Stratford-on-Avon	701 520	265 174	966 694	2.2 1.3	1.9 1.1
York UA	1,491	448	1,939	2.0	1.9	Warwick	889	298	1,187	1.7	1.6
North Yorkshire	4,064	1,429	5,493	2.4	1.9	West Midlands (Met County)	50,063	14,501	64,564	5.3	4.8
Craven	260	114	374	1.6	1.3	Birmingham	23,678	6,580	30,258	6.0	5.5
Hambleton Harrogate	462 644	176 250	638 894	1.6 1.5	1.3 1.2	Coventry Dudley	4,584 4,703	1,267 1,376	5,851 6,079	4.0 4.7	3.7 4.3
	215	120	335	2.3	1.3	Sandwell	6,167	1,762	7,929	5.8	5.4
Richmondshire							1 00=				
Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough	273 1,622	116 444	389 2,066	1.7 5.0	1.4 4.2	Solihull Walsall	1,685 4,191	569 1,374	2,254 5,565	2.7 5.0	2.3 4.5

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.

Note: 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 April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Ratea		M	ale	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Jest of Lag let 600 distribute 2000/000 Lag cour are seed cressing distribute				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cen workford jobs and claimant
Worcestershire	4,120	1,532	5,652	2.4	2.1	SOUTH EAST					
Bromsgrove Malvern Hills	794 318	273 110	1,067 428	3.0 1.7	2.6 1.2	Bracknell Forest UA	637	252	889	1.5	1.3
Redditch	795	329	1,124	2.9	2.5 2.1	Brighton and Hove UA Isle of Wight UA	3,733 1,828	1,340 531	5,073 2,359	4.3 5.3	3.7 4.6
Worcester Wychavon	789 562	273 245	1,062 807	1.6	1.4	Medway UA	2,657	916	3,573	4.1	3.5
Wyre Forest	862	302	1,164	3.0	2.7	Milton Keynes UA	1,713 2,210	691 594	2,404 2,804	2.0 2.8	1.8 2.3
EAST						Portsmouth UA Reading UA	1,454	467	1,921	2.0	1.8
EAST	1000		0.440	44	20	Slough UA	1,498	455 620	1,953 3,299	2.4	22
Luton UA	2,563 1,695	855 536	3,418 2,231	4.4 2.6	3.9 2.4	Southampton UA West Berkshire UA	2,679 653	236	889	1.2	1.1
Peterborough UA Southend-on-Sea UA	2,383	701	3,084	4.9	4.1	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	791	301	1,092 917	1.5	1.3
Thurrock UA	1,557	639	2,196	4.1	3.6	Wokingham UA	628	289	917	1.0	1.3
Bedfordshire	3,205	1,108	4,313	3.0	2.4 2.9	Buckinghamshire	2,526	881	3,407 979	1.6 1.5	1.3
Bedford Mid Bedfordshire	1,730 644	508 278	2,238 922	3.5 2.5	1.8	Aylesbury Vale Chiltern	718 391	261 152	543	1.8	1.2 1.3
South Bedfordshire	831	322	1,153	2.6	2.2	South Bucks	235	102	337	1.1	1.0
O buldes a blue	3,237	1,248	4,485	1.8	1.6	Wycombe	1,182	366	1,548	1.8	1.5
Cambridgeshire Cambridge	1,018	327	1,345	1.7	1.5	East Sussex	4,127	1,299	5,426	3.3	2.6
East Cambridgeshire	384 537	171 245	555 782	2.8 2.7	2.3	Eastbourne	950 1,506	306 415	1,256 1,921	3.6 6.4	3.1 4.9
Fenland Huntingdonshire	751	308	1,059	1.7	1.5	Hastings Lewes	630	218	848	2.6	1.9
South Cambridgeshire	547	197	744	1.4	1.1	Rother	529	182	711 690	2.9 1.6	2.2 1.2
Essex	9,268	3,684	12,952	2.8	2.3	Wealden	512	178			
Basildon	1,662	687	2,349	3.6 2.9	3.1 2.4	Hampshire	5,887	2,098	7,985	1.6	1.3
Braintree Brentwood	871 302	342 111	1,213 413	1.4	1.2	Basingstoke and Deane	730 449	289 174	1,019 623	1.4	1.2 1.3
Castle Point	574	248	822	4.2	3.3	East Hampshire Eastleigh	443	185	628	1.2	1.0
Chelmsford	924 961	391 371	1,315 1,332	1.9 2.0	1.6 1.7	Fareham	458 471	191 163	649 634	1.6 2.8	12
Colchester Epping Forest	792	352	1,144	3.0	2.4	Gosport Hart	276	81	357	1.2	0.9
Harlow	797	321 136	1,118 476	3.1 2.7	2.8	Havant	1,044	310	1,354	3.5	3.0
Maldon Rochford	340 463	204	667	3.2	2.5	New Forest Rushmoor	802 456	266 178	1,068 634	1.9 1.2	1.6
Tendring	1,333	437	1,770 333	5.4 1.1	4.1 0.9	Test Valley	338	136	474	1.0	0.8
Uttlesford	249	84				Winchester	420	125	545	0.9	8.0
Hertfordshire	6,063	2,336	8,399 841	1.8 2.7	1.5 2.2	Kent	11,301	3,739	15,040	2.8	2.4
Broxbourne Dacorum	581 857	260 334	1,191	1.9	1.6	Ashford	716	207 349	923 1,361	2.2	1.9
East Hertfordshire	483	200	683	1.2	1.0	Canterbury Dartford	1,012 659	256	915	2.4	2.0
Hertsmere	536 653	218 250	754 903	1.7 1.9	1.4 1.7	Dover	1,119	332	1,451	3.6 4.8	3.2
North Hertfordshire St. Albans	531	191	722	1.2	1.1	Gravesham Maidstone	1,086 784	393 262	1,479 1,046	1.4	4.1 1.2
Stevenage	673 462	232 192	905 654	2.2	2.0 1.8	Sevenoaks	527	194	721	1.7	1.4
Three Rivers Watford	698	252	950	1.7	1.6	Shepway	1,032 1,266	304 488	1,336 · 1,754	3.7 4.1	3.1 3.4
Welwyn Hatfield	589	207	796	1.4	1.2	Swale Thanet	2,128	637	2,765	7.4	6.6
Norfolk	7,365	2,499	9,864	3.1	2.6	Tonbridge and Malling	493	153 164	646 643	1.3 1.3	1.1
Breckland	667	282	949	2.4 2.5	2.0	Tunbridge Wells	479	104	040		
Broadland Great Yarmouth	608 1,859	224 613	832 2,472	6.9	5.8	Oxfordshire	2,816	936	3,752	1.2	1.0 0.9
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	979	344	1,323	2.6	2.1	Cherwell Oxford	489 1,255	199	688 1,585	1.1	1.6
North Norfolk Norwich	675 2,020	222 581	897 2,601	3.0 2.7	2.5	South Oxfordshire	459	167	626	1.1	0.9
South Norfolk	557	233	790	2.4	1.9	Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	371 242	126 114	497 356	0.9 1.0	0.7 0.7
Suffolk	5,710	2,033	7,743	2.8	2.4	West Oxiordshire					
Babergh	481	205	686	2.5	2.1	Surrey	3,884	1,503 196	5,387	1.0 1.2	0.9 1.0
Forest Heath	269 1,772	106 517	375 2,289	1.5 3.7	1.3 3.4	Epsom and Ewell	465 262	116	378	1.3	1.1
Ipswich Mid Suffolk	402	175	577	2.0	1.6	Guildford	549	193	742 337	1.1 0.7	0.9
St. Edmundsbury	540	266	806 963	1.7 2.2	1.5 1.8	Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead	265 362	72 150	512	0.9	0.0
Suffolk Coastal Waveney	728 1,518	235	2,047	5.1	4.5	Runnymede	293	114	407	1.0	0.9
						Spelthome	410 271	157 127	567 398	0.9 0.9	0.8
LONDON						Surrey Heath Tandridge	264	108	372	1.3	1.1
Greater London	121,370	46,118	167,488	4.1	3.6	Waverley	378	140	518 495	1.0	0.8
Barking and Dagenham	2,234 3,729	818 1,481	3,052 5,210	5.2 4.3	4.6 3.4	Woking	365	130	490	1.1	
Barnet Bexley	1,817	784	2,601	3.7	3.1	West Sussex	3,799	1,307	5,106	1.5	1.3
Brent	5,951	2,068 1,037	8,019 3,733	7.6 3.5	6.4 2.9	Adur	327 697	105 262	432 959	2.3 2.2	1.7
Bromley Camden	2,696 4,263	1,755	6,018	2.4	2.2	Arun Chichester	494	185	679	1.3	1.0
City of London	61	29	90	0.0	0.0 4.0	Crawley	721	250	971 735	1.4	1.3 1.2
Croydon Ealing	4,693 4,635	1,739 1,630	6,432 6,265	4.6 5.2	4.6	Horsham Mid Sussex	552 474	183 197	671	1.1	1.0
Enfield	. 3,892	1,587	5,479	5.5	4.6	Worthing	534	125	659	1.4	1.2
Greenwich	4,383 5,782	1,785 2,172	6,168 7,954	8.9 8.5	7.7 7.4	SOUTH WEST					
Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham	3,279	1,289	4,568	4.4	3.9						40
Haringey	5,740 2,056	2,079 834	7,819 2,890	11.0 4.0	9.3 3.3	Bath and North East Somerse	et UA 931 1,606	317 470	1,248 2,076	1.6 2.9	1.3 2.5
Harrow Havering	1,693	670	2,363	3.1	2.6	Bournemouth UA Bristol, City of UA	4,896	1,464	6,360	2.7	2.4
Hillingdon	2,209 2,149	871 822	3,080 2,971	1.9	1.7 2.0	North Somerset UA	1,022	348	1,370 4,264	2.1 4.1	1.7
Hounslow Islington	4,612	1,875	6,487	4.3	3.8	Plymouth UA Poole UA	3,234 760	1,030 221	981	1.5	1.3
Kensington and Chelsea	2,083	967	3,050	2.4 2.1	2.1 1.8	South Gloucestershire UA	1,166	412	1,578	1.5	1.2 1.8
Kingston upon Thames Lambeth	1,122 7,943	456 3,013	1,578 10,956	9.1	7.8	Swindon UA	1,559 1,923	580 603	2,139 2,526	1.9 5.4	4.6
Lewisham	6,089	2,241	8,330	12.5	10.2	Torbay UA	1,923				
Merton	2,011 5,893	763 1,936		3.9 10.3	3.3 9.0	Cornwall and the Isles of Scill	y 5,281	1,986	7,267	4.4 4.1	3.4 2.9
Newham Redbridge	2,915	1,187	4,102	5.6	4.4	Caradon Carrick	612 1,014	238 318	850 1,332	3.5	3.0
Richmond upon Thames	1,243	517	1,760	2.6	2.0 5.4	Kerrier	1,156	395	1,551	6.0	4.2 2.6
Southwark Sutton	6,811 1,315	2,680 465		5.8 2.8	2.4	North Cornwall	642	286 340	928 1,228	3.3 6.5	5.2
Tower Hamlets	6,350	1,870	8,220	5.6	5.3	Penwith Restormel	888 965	407	1,372	4.3	3.3
	4,367	1,559	5,926	9.0	7.4	1.00.0	1	All the second			
Waltham Forest Wandsworth	4,141	1,726	5,867	5.4	4.6	Isles of Scilly	4	2	6	0.7	0.7

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.22

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at April 11 2002

37536	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants			,		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon East Devon Exister Mid Devon North Devon South Hams Feighbridge Forridge Wist Devon	5,288 597 1,076 436 896 475 915 632 261	1,998 212 358 194 328 199 330 274 103	7,286 809 1,434 630 1,224 674 1,245 906 364	2.7 1.9 2.1 2.8 3.5 2.3 3.2 4.8 2.3	22 1.4 2.0 2.2 2.9 1.7 2.4 3.6 1.6	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast	595 891 686 640 390 359 7,304	202 278 201 296 130 134 1,632	797 1,169 887 936 520 493 8,936	3.7 6.1 4.9 3.5 6.4 5.0 4.8	3.1 5.2 4.1 2.9 5.2 4.1 4.2
Dorset Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Purbeck Wist Dorset Wisymouth and Portland	1,791 219 292 197 168 341 574	608 62 94 78 69 140 165	2,399 281 386 275 237 481 739	1.7 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.2 4.3	1.3 1.4 1.0 0.9 1.2 1.0 3.4	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon	510 607 986 290 1,073 3,335 874 465	145 175 320 100 326 875 291 185	655 782 1,306 390 1,399 4,210 1,165 650	7.4 3.3 5.9 4.2 3.9 9.7 6.2 3.6	6.6 2.9 5.1 3.4 3.4 8.3 5.2 2.9
Glaucestershire Chattenham Corswold Forest of Dean Glaucester Stoud	4,828 1,059 336 805 1,442 731 455	1,677 333 131 334 420 271 188	6,505 1,392 467 1,139 1,862 1,002 643	26 24 1.5 4.6 3.1 24 2.1	22 2.1 1.2 4.0 2.8 1.9 1.6	Fermanagh Lame Limavady Lisbum Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey	1,305 450 579 1,329 373 357 1,666 1,089	362 174 172 383 168 112 438 334	1,667 624 751 1,712 541 469 2,104 1,423	7.9 6.9 7.5 4.7 4.1 12.3 7.2 4.9	6.3 5.8 6.3 4.0 3.4 9.9 6.0 4.2
Scherset Mendip Seigemoor Scath Somerset Teanton Deane West Somerset	2,974 707 736 696 589 246	1,108 256 272 273 204 103	4,082 963 1,008 969 793 349	21 26 28 1.6 1.6 3.4	1.8 2.1 2.3 1.3 1.4 2.6	North Down Omagh Strabane	835 817 1,011	287 335 279	1,122 1,152 1,290	5.3 6.6 11.5	4.7 5.3 9.5
Witshire Kernet North Wiltshire Salisbury Wast Wiltshire	1,896 325 587 344 640	704 112 217 113 262	2,600 437 804 457 902	1.7 1.7 1.8 1.1 2.0	1.3 1.3 1.4 0.8 1.6						
WALES Bl. enau Gwent Bl. gend Cuerphilly Curdiff Commathenshire Codigion Conwy Denbighshire Filintshire Grynedd Isls of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfil Monmouthshire Neath Port Talbot Neyport Pembrokeshire Povys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea Torlaen Vale of Glamorgan, The Wrexham SCOTLAND	1,422 1,453 2,367 4,458 2,018 630 1,268 937 1,424 1,906 1,214 931 678 1,903 2,375 1,717 966 2,867 3,266 1,226 1,528 1,305	400 439 729 1,104 606 232 419 260 448 499 376 271 199 647 499 412 845 834 402 390	1,822 1,892 3,096 5,562 2,624 862 1,687 1,197 1,872 2,405 1,290 1,202 877 2,472 3,022 2,216 1,398 3,712 4,100 1,576 1,930 1,695	8.2 3.9 5.9 3.2 5.5 3.7 4.8 3.5 3.0 5.5 8.4 6.0 2.6 5.5 4.0 6.3 3.2 4.8 4.3 4.1 4.5 3.2	7.4 3.6 5.2 2.9 4.5 2.6 3.8 2.6 4.6 6.4 5.7 2.2 5.0 3.7 5.1 2.2 4.4 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8						
Abardeen City Abardeen Shire Angus Argyll and Bute Clackmannanshire Dumfries and Galloway Dundee City East Ayrshire East Dumbartonshire East Dumbartonshire East Ayrshire East Dumbartonshire East Renfrewshire Edinburgh, City of Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Falkirk Fife Glasgow City Highland Inverciyde Midlothian Moray North Ayrshire North Lanarkshire Orkney Islands Perth and Kinross Renfrewshire South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire South Lanarkshire Sitrling	1,911 1,328 1,466 1,334 950 2,181 3,844 2,791 1,080 694 793 5,272 598 2,554 7,124 14,563 3,282 2,332 2,332 2,332 171 1,200 3,248 1,71 1,200 3,248 1,71 1,200 3,248 1,71 1,200 3,248 1,71 1,200 3,248 1,78 1,78 1,78 1,78 1,78 1,78 1,78 1,7	506 461 580 436 284 775 999 866 311 198 219 1,465 738 2,142 3,574 881 577 169 342 1,034 1,862 70 359 83 83 83 83 83 84 81 1,862	2,416 1,789 2,046 1,770 1,234 2,956 4,843 3,647 1,391 892 1,012 6,737 740 3,292 9,266 18,137 4,163 2,909 899 1,266 241 1,596 4,485 8,296 4,055 1,446 220 2,619 6,014	1.7 2.5 4.8 5.1 8.8 4.7 7.6 8.8 5.2 2.4 6.3 5.8 6.7 5.0 4.6 8.5 3.8 4.6 10.1 6.9 2.8 2.6 4.7 3.1 2.4 4.7 3.1 4.6 4.7 3.1 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7	1.6 2.0 4.2 3.9 8.0 4.1 7.3 8.0 3.8 2.9 4.8 2.2 5.4 6.1 4.7 3.9 8.1 3.2 3.3 9.1 6.5 2.2 4.4 2.7 2.1 4.9 4.4						

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 constituen	Male		All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Indian Ducks average a second too stor for second are second as second				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST					and the same of	Merseyside (Met County) Birkenhead	2,306	564	2,870	7.8	6.9
Cleveland (former county) Hartlepool Middlesbrough Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	2,368 3,196 1,861 2,304 2,234 1,643	534 715 504 510 549 446	2,902 3,911 2,365 2,814 2,783 2,089	8.4 6.2 11.0 8.5 6.5 5.7	7.6 5.9 9.9 7.3 5.9 5.2	Bootle Crosby Knowsley North and Sefton East Knowsley South Liverpool Garston Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool Wavertree Liverpool West Derby	2,239 901 1,866 2,273 1,836 3,333 2,760 2,344 2,630	547 248 593 656 474 901 729 638 728	2,786 1,149 2,459 2,929 2,310 4,234 3,489 2,982 3,358	8.2 5.2 7.8 10.8 8.8 3.6 13.4 9.0 21.5	7.0 4.5 7.0 9.9 8.1 3.4 12.5 8.3 19.9
Durham Bishop Aukland Darlington Durham, City of Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	1,194 1,605 895 1,122 1,178 1,120 1,058	407 456 328 329 311 319 398	1,601 2,061 1,223 1,451 1,489 1,439 1,456	5.1 5.0 3.0 6.5 7.9 6.5 5.3	4.2 4.5 2.7 6.0 7.0 5.5 4.8	Southport St. Helens North St. Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral South Virral West YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	977 1,280 1,719 1,838 734 892	268 399 469 497 203 299	1,245 1,679 2,188 2,335 937 1,191	3.9 7.9 6.1 8.8 3.8 6.0	3.4 6.9 5.3 7.8 3.3 5.4
Northumberland Benvick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	842 1,367 549 1,412	293 445 194 392	1,135 1,812 743 1,804	4.3 7.4 2.6 5.6	3.5 6.5 2.2 4.8	Humberside (former county) Beverley and Holderness Brigg and Goole Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	982 893 1,254 1,113 2,220	345 340 434 422 617	1,327 1,233 1,688 1,535 2,837	5.1 4.8 5.7 5.6 5.9	4.0 4.2 5.0 4.4 5.2
Tyne and Wear (Met County) Blaydon Gateshead East and Washington West Houghton and Washington East Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,084 1,318 1,482 1,939 1,757	297 377 443 450 400	1,381 1,695 1,925 2,389 2,157	3.9 7.0 5.4 10.1 3.5	3.7 6.5 4.9 9.0 3.2 5.7	Great Grimsby Haltemprice and Howden Kingston upon Hull East Kingston upon Hull North Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle Scunthorpe	554 2,122 2,417 2,320 1,133	227 661 716 632 434	781 2,783 3,133 2,952 1,567	3.4 10.0 10.7 4.6 3.5	2.7 9.2 9.8 4.2 3.2
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend Newcastle upon Tyne North North Tyneside South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth	2,005 1,190 1,691 2,601 1,867 2,123 2,814 1,355	438 261 442 587 439 456 651 351	2,443 1,451 2,133 3,188 2,306 2,579 3,465 1,706	6.3 5.8 7.9 11.2 6.0 8.0 3.9 6.3	5.7 5.4 6.8 10.0 5.4 7.3 3.7 5.5	North Yorkshire Harrogate and Knaresborough Richmond Ryedale Scarborough and Whitby Selby Skipton and Ripon Vale of York York, City of	428 507 458 1,520 655 411 344 1,232	158 217 180 408 225 169 161 359	586 724 638 1,928 880 580 505 1,591	1.5 1.9 2.0 4.9 2.3 1.6 1.5 2.4	1.2 1.3 1.6 4.2 2.1 1.3 1.3 2.2
NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester, City of Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North	840 645 915 641 774 1,521 480 505 1,062	233 208 327 200 229 435 125 145 327	1,073 853 1,242 841 1,003 1,956 605 650 1,389	1.7 2.6 3.2 2.6 2.8 6.0 1.5 1.4 2.7	1.5 2.2 2.8 2.3 2.6 5.6 1.3 1.2 2.5	South Yorkshire (Met County) Barnsley Central Barnsley East and Mexborough Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Attercliffe	1,124 1,153 969 1,015 1,562 1,182 1,105 1,519 1,413 2,024	461 387 347 376 355	1,480 1,508 1,337 1,301 2,023 1,569 1,452 1,895 1,768 2,536	4.0 6.8 5.6 7.3 3.5 8.4 7.7 4.3 4.7 10.3	3.5 6.0 4.9 6.5 3.1 7.4 6.6 3.7 4.2
Warrington South Weaver Vale Cumbria Barrow and Furness	806 1,311 1,228	255 405 346 324	1,061 1,716 1,574 1,452	1.8 3.9 5.8 3.4	1.7 3.5 5.1 3.0	Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Central Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	2,740 568 1,613 1,040 1,229	667 142 393 318	3,407 710 2,006 1,358 1,567	3.2 3.1 12.2 6.5 7.1	2.8 2.8 10.9 5.8 6.1
Carlisle Copeland Penrith and The Border Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington	1,128 1,427 448 269 1,226	394 186 100 383	1,821 634 369 1,609	5.6 2.0 1.0 5.3	5.0 1.7 0.8 4.7	West Yorkshire (Met County) Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South	927 2,333 1,653	635	1,180 2,968 2,124 3,496	6.7	2.9 6.6 6.1 4.6
Greater Manchester (Met County) Altrincham and Sale West Ashton under Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Makerfield Manchester Blackley Manchester Central Manchester Corton Manchester Withington Oldham East and Saddleworth Oldham West and Royton	665 1,330 1,382 1,548 696 682 1,047 519 1,344 1,188 960 2,113 3,500 2,440 1,412 1,282 1,678	365	856 1,709 1,757 1,993 901 1,013 1,076 542 1,251 1,335 674 1,755 1,520 1,240 2,633 4,273 3,080 1,844 1,647 2,086 2,128	4.2 4.9 3.9 3.0 2.6 4.5 1.6 2.5 5.2 4.9 5.3 8.0 2.5 1.4,7 6.0 5.3 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0	1.8 3.8 4.5 3.6 2.7 2.2 3.8 1.4 3.7 3.3 2.1 4.5 4.4 4.7 7.6 2.4 14.0 5.7 4.8 3.7	Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Foorth East Leeds North West Leeds Worth West Leeds Worth Morley and Rothwell Normanton Pontefractand Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield EAST MIDLANDS	2,766 1,0191 1,046 904 600 1,783 1,000 1,626 1,006 2,893 1,834 1,111 7,500 820 660 1,239 550 1,000 1,2	334 320 4 288 5 194 8 499 6 462 4 373 3 693 4 480 4 480 4 480 4 381 3 251 9 421 8 311 1 0 231 4 391 6 218	3,490 1,425 1,366 1,192 799 2,282 1,324 2,088 1,437 3,586 2,314 1,495 1,004 1,193 1,162 774 1,287 1,648	4.0 4.7 3.2 2.8 5.3 6.9 4.0 4.0 4.0 1.9 8.8 6.8 6.8 2.9 3.3 3.3 4.1 9.4 1.9 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	3.5 4.0 2.7 2.5 4.6 6.2 3.4 3.7 1.8 8.0 6.3 3.3 3.3 6.1 2.6 3.0 3.8 1.7 3.8 3.3
Rochdale Salford Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford and Urmston Wigan Worsley Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,691 1,408 1,022 949 1,340 1,105 1,111 1,581	305 304 262 333	1,713 1,326 1,211 1,673 1,425 1,464	3 2.8 5.0 2.4 3 2.3 5 3.7 4 6.4	2.6 4.5 2.1 2.1 3.3 5.8 3.4	Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak	89 1,06 1,59 1,37 2,27 1,11 63	2 391 9 499 11 396 19 693 8 383 14 234	1,197 1,453 2,098 1,767 2,972 1,50°	6.9 3.4.5 7.4.7 2.3.6 1.4.0 3.2.4	2.5 6.0 4.1 4.4 3.3 3.5 2.0
Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North and Fleetwood Blackpool South Burnley	1,685 1,277 1,678 952	313 469 281	1,590 2,147 1,230	4.7 7 4.9 3 3.4	3.9 4.0 4.4 3.1 2.7	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire Leicestershire	1,20 71 53	0 362 5 280	1,562 999 700	5.4 5 3.9 0 1.5	4.6 3.2 1.3
Chorley Fyide Hyndburn Lancaster and Wyre Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire	767 603 837 738 1,245 938 1,750 311 942 588	184 288 232 3 348 5 300 0 414 1 108 2 310 6 177	1,125 97 1,59 1,59 2,16 3 41 0 1,25 7 76	7 1.8 5 3.3 1 2.4 1 6.7 5 4.1 4 3.0 9 1.1 2 3.9 3 2.8	2.7 1.5 2.9 2.1 5.8 3.6 2.7 1.0 3.4 2.4 4.3	Leicestersnire Blaby Bosworth Charmwood Harborough Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	50 58 66 1,60 2,28 2,12 95 56 38	265 288 219 266 257 23 36 640 36 662 29 716 57 360 29 281	81' 92 2,24 2,94 2,84 1,31' 88	1 22 7 3.3 3 2.8 3 6.8 8 3.8 5 6.0 7 3.5 0 2.3	1.5 2.0 2.9 2.4 6.3 3.6 5.5 3.0 2.1

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23 Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 2002

						Parliamentary					11 2002
	Male	Female	All	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male Fe	emale A	.11	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
LincoInshire Boston and Skegness Gainsborough Grantham and Stamford Lincoln Louth and Horncastle Seaford and North Hykeham South Holland and The Deepings	701 877 611 1,284 762 532 425	231 340 243 357 287 219 210	932 1,217 854 1,641 1,049 751 635	2.6 5.3 2.0 3.0 4.1 2.6 1.9	2.2 4.4 1.7 2.9 3.3 2.0 1.6	Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	936 554 683 644 1,194 406 515	299 232 296 241 362 153 201	1,235 786 979 885 1,556 559 716	2.0 1.5 2.9 3.0 2.4 1.2	1.8 1.3 2.4 2.7 2.2 1.0 1.4
Northamptonshire Carby Deventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	954 587 657 1,309 1,191 865	302 299 267 395 353 353	1,256 886 924 1,704 1,544 1,218	2.9 2.1 2.3 4.5 1.9 2.6	2.5 1.6 1.9 4.1 1.7 2.4	Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Colchester Epping Forest	1,087 784 718 364 574 756 679	426 346 279 141 248 274 308	1,513 1,130 997 505 822 1,030 987	3.5 3.6 2.9 1.5 4.2 1.8 3.1	3.1 3.1 2.4 1.3 3.3 1.5 2.5
Nottinghamshire Achfield Bassetlaw Boxtowe Codling Mansfield Nawark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Fishcliffe	1,256 1,231 794 863 1,141 816 2,393 1,879 1,683 619	431 514 284 269 370 329 581 582 431 202	1,687 1,745 1,078 1,132 1,511 1,145 2,974 2,461 2,114	4.3 5.2 4.2 4.3 4.8 3.4 6.7 9.8 2.1 2.4	3.8 4.6 3.6 3.6 4.3 3.1 6.4 9.3 2.0	Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden Southend West Thurrock West Chelmsford	848 1,149 500 389 476 1,612 402 888 1,348 634	335 351 214 183 226 488 147 256 554 248	1,183 1,500 714 572 702 2,100 549 1,144 1,902 882	3.1 6.2 3.0 3.0 3.0 4.6 1.4 5.0 4.1 1.6	2.8 4.8 2.3 2.4 2.4 3.8 1.1 4.2 3.7 1.4
Sherwood WEST MIDLANDS Harefordshire Hareford Loominster	937 809 454	276 272 163	1,213 1,081 617	2.3 2.4	1.9 2	Hertfordshire Broxbourne Hemel Hempstead Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	598 678 380 536 430 411 501	271 269 164 218 174 160 201	869 947 544 754 604 571 702	2.7 1.9 1.1 1.7 1.7 1.8 2.1	2.2 1.6 0.9 1.4 1.5 1.6
Saropshire Lidlow North Shropshire Sarewsbury and Atcham Tafford Wrekin, The	436 671 621 1,031 664	173 245 187 404 257	609 916 808 1,435 921	2.4 2.6 1.8 3.3 2.2	1.8 2.2 1.5 3.1 2.0	St. Albans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hatfield Norfolk	401 732 824 572	139 245 299 196	540 977 1,123 768	1.2 2.2 1.9 1.4	1.0 2.0 1.7 1.2
S affordshire Buton Cunnock Chase Lehfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Sufford Suffordshire Moorlands Soke-on-Trent Central	868 892 563 880 734 940 738 1,462	327 385 226 279 282 319 267 373	1,195 1,277 789 1,159 1,016 1,259 1,005 1,835	2.5 4.2 2.6 3.7 3.7 2.9 3.6 3.0	2.3 3.7 2.2 3.2 3.1 2.5 3.0 2.8	Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South Norfolk	1,859 532 675 786 969 1,383 532 629	613 226 222 260 308 386 222 262	2,472 758 897 1,046 1,277 1,769 754 891	6.9 2.9 3.0 2.6 3.6 2.1 2.5 2.4	5.8 2.4 2.3 2.0 3.2 2.0 2.0 1.9
Soke-on-Trent North Soke-on-Trent South Sone Tamworth Warwickshire	1,078 1,258 432 876	342 482 233 349	1,420 1,740 665 1,225	5.4 5.4 1.9 3.2	5.0 5.1 1.6 2.8	Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	524 596 1,488 496 673 1,433	226 220 423 215 206 504	750 816 1,911 711 879 1,937	3.1 3.5 2.5 2.1	1.3 2.5 3.3 2.1 1.7 4.9
North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	688 734 752 491 820	274 246 268 164 282	962 980 1,020 655 1,102	3.1 2.2 1.3	2.1 2.8 1.9 1.1 1.6	Waveney West Suffolk LONDON Greater London	500	239	739	1.8	1.6
West Midlands (Met County) Aldridge - Brownhills Biningham Edgbaston Biningham Edgbaston Biningham Edgbaston Biningham Hall Green Biningham Selly Oak Biningham Perry Barr Biningham Perry Barr Biningham Selly Oak Biningham Yardley Coventry North East Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry North West Coventry North West Coventry South Dudley North Dudley South Halesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden Soilhull Stourbridge Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Wafsall South Warley West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South West Worcestershire Bromsgrove Mid Worcestershire Bromsgrove Mid Worcestershire	1,329 1,873 1,272 1,439 1,699 1,334 1,301 1,147 538 1,080 685 1,668 1,715 1,788 2,079 1,548 2,079 1,618	278 489 586 432 528 1,306 694 481 1,031 404 523 349 395 489 384 215 313 313 231 541 555 475 488 596 489 596 515	1,086 2,288 2,536 1,747 2,637 6,343 1,814 3,164 4,938 1,733 2,188 1,718 1,699 1,500 7,50 1,500 1,500 2,207 2,207 2,206 2,207 2	52 65 11.7 14.2 14.3 15.4 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7	3.7 4.8 5.9 10.7 12.9 3.0 5.0 9.8 5.7 9.5 4.8 5.1 5.6 6.2 2.2 5.6 4.5 3.4 1.4 2.7 5.8 4.0 6.8 5.2 4.7 6.4 3.7	Barking Batkersea Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East Brent North Brent South Brentford and Isleworth Brentford and Isleworth Brentford and Westham Carshalton and Wallington Chipping Barnet Chipping Barnet Clies of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon North Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North Ealing Southall Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush East Ham Edmonton Eltham Enfield North Enfield Southgate Erith and Thamesmead Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich Hackney North and Shoreditch	1,124 1,579 1,179 3,631 598 2,328 1,107 2,516 1,027 748 2,843 2,843 2,843 779 810 892 1,667 1,647 2,341 705 1,110 2,363 1,445 2,152 2,383 2,516 1,529 1,110 1,253 1,110 1,253 1,110 1,253 1,110 1,267 2,240 2,715	396 662 431 1,132 261 7772 388 908 417 290 1,064 262 262 618 817 770 618 817 770 802 742 27 42 742 742 742 742 742 742 742	2,241 1,610 4,763 859 3,100 1,495 3,424 1,444 1,038 3,907 1,041 1,158 1,258 2,437 2,268 2,157 1,577 1,733 1,588 2,925 2,157 1,773 1,588 2,500 1,503 3,166 3,163 3,755 4,200	48 48 554 554 566 66 68 19 32 554 7 7 148 83 32 2 551 34 45 56 56 65 56 65 65 48 19 9 7 7 7 2 7 7 2 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 2 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 7 5 5 48 87 7 7 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4.0 4.5 5.1 2.8 9.4 5.0 5.5 1.8 13.6 3.2 4.4 2.7 0.3 2.8 7.2 2.8 4.5 14.9 6.2 5.0 4.0 11.2 6.3 8.8 8.8 3.1 5.5 8.2 2.4 4.3 8.6 6.2 1.6 6.2 1.6 6.2 1.6 1.6 6.2 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6
Redditch West Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest EAST Bedfordshire Bedford	806 386 789 848	333 146 273 300	1,06: 1,14:	9 2.9 2 1.8 2 2.3 3 3.0	2.5 1.3 2.1 2.7	Hackney South and Shoreattern Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Homchurch Homsey and Wood Green	1,934 1,708 1,236 820 1,021 1,570 2,555 550 2,064	1,136 825 751 487 347 375 576 1,004 239 837	2,75: 2,45: 1,72: 1,16: 1,39: 2,14: 3,55: 78:	9 3.8 9 6.3 3 3.7 7 4.7 6 1.7 6 4.6 9 1.7 9 3.4	3.4 5.8 3.0 3.9 1.6 3.7 1.5 2.8 7.4
Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire	1,091 1,514 456 474 736	389 482 178 219 280	1,99 63 69	6 3.3 4 2.2 3 2.7	7.1 2.9 1.7 2.1 2.3	Hornsey and wood green Ilford North Ilford South Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	847 1,793 2,543 2,069	375 669 1,030 845	1,22 2,46 3,57 2,91	2 5.4 2 6.3 3 9.7	4.2 4.9 8.6 2.3

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 2002

The state of the s	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P		thright to the	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	1,018	540	1,558	1.4	1.2 1.8	Oxfordshire	400	105	505		
Kingston and Surbiton Lewisham East	877 1,497	345 565	1,222 2,062	9.5	7.8	Banbury Henley	420 301	165 99	585 400	1.1	0.9
Lewisham West	2,077	747	2,824	14.0	11.4	Oxford East	1,083	278	1,361	2.6	2.4
Lewisham, Deptford	2,515 1,708	929 604	3,444 2,312	13.9 10.2	11.3 8.3	Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	404 347	137 135	541 482	0.7 1.0	0.6
Leyton and Wanstead Mitcham and Morden	1,377	509	1,886	8.5	7.2	Witney	261	122	383	1.0	0.9 0.7
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,887	1,111	3,998	3.2	3.0						0.,
Old Bexley and Sidcup	438	231 316	669 1,085	2.3 3.8	2.0 3.1	Surrey East Surrey	336	136	472	1.3	1.1
Orpington Poplar and Canning Town	769 3,587	1,055	4,642	6.6	6.2	Epsom and Ewell	348	147	495	1.4	1.1 1.2
Putney	944	381	1,325	4.1	3.4	Esher and Walton	388	162	550	1.4	1.2
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,672	1,099	3,771	7.4	6.9 1.9	Guildford Mole Valley	424 296	152 84	576 380	1.0 0.7	0.8 0.6
Richmond Park Romford	782 607	322 209	1,104 816	2.3 2.5	2.1	Reigate	242	102	344	0.7	0.6
Ruislip - Northwood	530	237	767	2.8	2.6	Runnymede and Weybridge South West Surrey	370 327	148 120	518 447	1.0	0.8
Streatham	3,209 536	1,202 203	4,411 739	16.8 2.1	14.4 1.8	Surrey Heath	360	152	512	1.0	0.9 0.9
Sutton and Cheam Tooting	1,618	683	2.301	8.0	6.8	Woking	383	143	526	1.2	1.0
Tottenham	3,676	1,242	4,918	13.0	11.0	WestSussex					
Twickenham Upminster	706 536	306 222	1,012 758	2.6 3.7	2.0 3.0	Arundel and South Downs	309	116	425	1.5	1.2
Uxbridge	658	259	917	1.7	1.5	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	549	217	766 652	2.7	2.1
Vauxhall	3,452	1,286	4,738	5.5	4.7	Chichester Crawley	477 721	175 250	971	1.3 1.4	1.0 1.3
Walthamstow West Ham	2,124 2,509	750 877	2,874 3,386	8.9 8.8	7.3 7.7	East Worthing and Shoreham	494	134	628	1.9	1.6
Wimbledon	634	254	888	1.8	1.5	Horsham Mid Sussex	469 351	157 148	626 499	1.4 1.0	1.1
						Worthing West	429	110	539	1.4	0.9 1.2
SOUTH EAST						Wight, Isle of					
Berkshire (former county) Bracknell	634	248	882	1.4	1.3	Isle of Wight	1,828	531	2,359	5.3	4.6
Maidenhead	533	201	734	1.7	1.5	SOUTH WEST					
Newbury	488	. 174	662	1.1	1.0						
Reading East Reading West	856 835	268 278	1,124 1,113	1.4 3.4	1.2 3.0	Avon (former county) Bath	670	214	884	1.7	144
Slough	1,377	414	1,791	2.6	2.3	Bristol East	1,366	413	1,779	3.7	1.4 3.3
Spelthome	432	166	598	0.8	0.7	Bristol North West	1,047	275	1,322	2.4	2.1
Windsor Wokingham	516 387	208 196	724 583	1.7	1.5 1.2	Bristol South Bristol West	1,217 1,330	369 431	1,586 1,761	4.0 1.5	3.6 1.4
Voking nam	001	100	•	1.0		Kingswood	618	195	813	2.8	2.4
Buckinghamshire	507	100	705	4.4	4.0	Northavon	411 334	160 136	571 470	1.0 1.6	0.9 1.4
Aylesbury Beaconsfield	537 362	188 147	725 509	1.4 1.2	1.2 1.0	Wansdyke Weston-Super-Mare	694	227	921	2.7	2.3
Buckingham	298	122	420	1.8	1.5	Woodspring	328	121	449	1.4	1.2
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes South West	388 953	150 403	538 1,356	1.8 2.1	1.5 2.0	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					
North East Milton Keynes	760	288	1,048	1.8	1.7	Falmouth and Camborne	1,396	413	1,809	6.0	4.5
Vycombe	954	278	1,232	2.0	1.7	North Cornwall South East Cornwall	1,035 757	449 303	1,484 1,060	4.0 4.2	3.2
EastSussex						Stives	1,199	480	1,679	6.3	4.9
Bexhill and Battle	488	174	662	2.8	2.2	Truro and St Austell	894	341	1,235	2.7	2.2
Brighton Kemptown	1,283 1,342	446 467	1,729 1,809	5.4 3.3	4.6 2.9	Devon					
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	978	313	1,291	3.5	3.0	East Devon	412	151	563	2.3	1.8
Hastings and Rye	1,598	448	2,046	6.0	4.6	Exeter North Devon	1,076 922	358 345	1,434	2.1 3.5	2.0
Hove Lewes	1,260 535	475 184	1,735 719	5.1 2.1	4.4 1.6	Plymouth Devonport	1,244	422	1,666	3.9	3.2
Vealden	376	132	508	1.4	1.1	Plymouth Sutton	1,726	494	2,220	4.4	3.7
						South West Devon Teignbridge	428 816	184 303	612 1,119	2.5 3.2	1.9 2.4
Hampshire Aldershot	541	204	745	1.3	1.1	Tiverton and Honiton	595	238	833	2.1	1.6
Basingstoke	531	206	737	1.2	1.1	Torbay Torridge and West Devon	1,570 879	476 372	2,046 1,251	5.5 3.7	4.6 2.7
EastHampshire	483	173	656	1.9	1.5	Totnes	777	288	1,065	3.6	2.8
Eastleigh Fareham	394 406	170 182	564 588	1.1	1.0 1.2	Dorset					
Gosport	523	172	695	2.7	2.1	Bournemouth East	800	230	1,030	3.9	3.4
Havant	856	251	1,107	3.8	3.2	Bournemouth West	806	240	1,046	2.3	2.0
New Forest East New Forest West	441 361	145 121	586 482	2.0 1.7	1.7 1.4	Christchurch Mid Dorset and North Poole	364 372	116 115	480 487	1.6 1.8	1.3 1.5
North East Hampshire	345	115	460	1.4	1.1	North Dorset	308	111	419	1.2	0.8
North West Hampshire	386	161	547	1.4	1.2	Poole	509	150	659	1.4	1.2 2.5
Portsmouth North Portsmouth South	728 1,482	208 386	936 1,868	2.0 3.6	1.6 2.9	South Dorset West Dorset	670 328	203 134	873 462	3.1 1.3	1.0
Romsey	293	106	399	1.5	1.3						
Southampton, Itchen Southampton, Test	1,319 1,267	324 263	1,643 1,530	2.5 3.5	2.3	Gloucestershire Cheltenham	981	299	1,280	2.4	2.2
Vinchester	420	125	545	0.9	0.8	Cotswold	373	146	519	1.5	1.2
						Forest of Dean	827	342	1,169	4.6	4.0 2.8
Kent Ashford	716	207	923	2.2	1.9	Gloucester Stroud	1,442 694	420 256	1,862 950	3.1 2.5	2.0
Canterbury	736	248	984	2.0	1.7	Tewkesbury	511	214	725	2.1	1.6
Chatham and Aylesford	892	324	1,216	3.8	3.3	Somerset					
Dartford Dover	714 1,048	272 300	986 1,348	2.4 4.4	2.0 3.9	Bridgwater	803	290	1,093	3.3	2.6
aversham and Mid Kent	511	195	706	2.7	2.3	Somerton and Frome	418	154	572	2.0	1.6
Folkestone and Hythe	1,032	304	1,336	3.7	3.1	Taunton Wells	612 635	218 247	830 882	1.7 2.6	1.4 2.1
Gillingham Gravesham	889 1,086	319 393	1,208 1,479	4.2 4.8	3.5 4.1	Yeovil	506	199	705	1.6	1.3
Maidstone and The Weald	554	165	719	1.1	1.0						
Medway	1,033	317	1,350	3.0	2.5	Wiltshire Devizes	507	175	682	1.8	1.4
North Thanet	1,398 418	443 159	1,841 577	7.4 1.7	6.6 1.4	North Swindon	654	246	900	2.4	2.2
evenoaks		100	011			North Wiltshire	458	174	632	1.6	1.3
Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,051	403	1,454	4.2	3.6						0.8
		403 327 128	1,454 1,404 518	4.2 4.8 1.4	3.6 4.3 1.2	Salisbury South Swindon Westbury	321 924 591	103 341 245	424 1,265 836	1.0 1.7 2.1	0.8 1.6 1.7

Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 2002

		Female	All	Rate ^a P	Percent		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P Per cent	Perce
				employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants					employee jobs and claimants	workford jobs ar claiman
LES						Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,535	451	1,986	4.2	3.8
-oven	855	246	1,101	4.4	3.9	Hamilton South	1,062	352	1,414	10.6	9.5
ravon and Deeside	841	256	1,097	2.8	2.4	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber Kilmarnock and Loudoun	934 1,811	264 560	1,198 2,371	2.6 7.7	7.0
nau Gwent	1,422	400	1,822	8.2	7.4	Kirkcaldy	1,855	535	2,390	8.4	7.7
n and Radnorshire	624	244	868	3.8	2.7	Linlithgow	1,179	390	1,569	6.0	5.5
end	819	272	1,091	2.9	2.6	Livingston	1,401	438	1,839	4.9	4.
narfon philly	933	236 364	1,169 1,628	6.1 5.8	4.9 5.2	Midlothian	598 821	128 302	726	3.7	3.
iff Central	1,207	305	1,512	2.1	2.0	Moray Motherwell and Wishaw	1,462	399	1,123 1,861	4.5 8.1	7.
diff North	515	166	681	1.9	1.7	North East Fife	632	250	882	3.6	3.
diff South and Penarth	1,573	351	1,924	4.2	3.8	North Tayside	679	255	934	3.4	3.
diff West	1,368	346 220	1,714 877	6.8	6.2 4.8	Ochil	1,263	383	1,646	6.7	5.
marthen East and Dinefwr marthen West and South Pembrokeshire	657 1,000	299	1,299	5.0	4.0	Orkney and Shetland Paisley North	378 1,356	153 337	531 1,693	2.6 4.5	2.
edigion	630	232	862	3.7	2.6	Paisley North Paisley South	1,464	341	1,805	6.8	6.
yd South	668	207	875	4.8	4.0	Perth	779	245	1,024	2.4	2
yd West	728	242	970	4.8	4.0	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,272	342	1,614	7.0	5.
nwy non Valley	1,039 892	298 243	1,337	4.2 7.3	3.4 6.5	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	632	228	860	3.1	2.
yn	583	192	775	3.2	2.8	Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsden	816 900	242 270	1,058 1,170	3.1 5.6	2. 5.
ver	776	191	967	5.7	5.2	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	587	172	759	3.4	2.
yn	802	. 295	1,097	5.3	4.8	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	349	127	476	2.1	1.
nelli	1,044	296	1,340	6.3	5.0	West Renfrewshire	1,021	280	1,301	4.7	4.
rionnydd Nant Conwy thyr Tydfil and Rhymney	540 1,232	169 341	709 1,573	5.6 6.6	4.4 5.9	Western Isles	598	142	740	6.3	5
nmouth	602	189	791	2.3	2.1	NORTHERN IRELAND					
ntgomeryshire	350	161	511	2.5	1.7	NONTHERN INCLAND					
ath	1,048	323	1,371	7.0	6.4	Belfast East	1,143	306		3.5	3
vport East	1,147	314	1,461	5.4	4.9	Belfast North	2,218	474	2,692	4.3	3
vport West nore	1,390 798	374 233	1,764	3.3 5.6	3.0 5.0	Belfast South	1,501	469		2.8	2
typridd	944	272	1,216	3.3	2.9	Belfast West East Antrim	3,430 1,475	634 451	4,064 1,926	14.9 6.2	13
seli Pembrokeshire	1,034	290	1,324	6.0	4.7	EastLondonderry	1,565	492		6.4	5
ndda	936	294	1,230	6.7	6.0	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,630	482		5.9	4
ansea East	1,298	290	1,588	5.1	4.6	Foyle	3,335	875	4,210	9.7	8
ansea West faen	1,192 1,140	353 319	1,545 1,459	3.3 4.2	3.0 3.8	Lagan Valley	806	277	1,083	3.0	2
e of Clwyd	771	205	976	3.7	3.1	Mid Ulster	803	333		4.4	3
e of Glamorgan	1,254	308	1,562	4.6	4.2	Newry and Armagh North Antrim	1,737 1,387	456 538		5.8 5.0	4
exham	749	218	967	2.5	2.1	North Down	1,008	336	1,344	5.8	5
sMon	1,214	376	1,590	8.4	6.4	South Antrim	1,169	404	1,573	4.2	3
OTLAND						South Down Strangford	1,451	454 325		6.9	5
1						UpperBann	1,037 1,293	325 414		4.8 4.0	4.
rdeen Central	858	200	1,058.	1.8	1.7	WestTyrone	1,828	614			6.
rdeen North	515	128	643	1.6	1.5						
erdeen South Irie and Shotts	538 1,598	177 489	715 2,087	1.7 6.6	1.5 6.0						
gus	1,598	489	1,528	5.2	4.6						
yll and Bute	997	307	1,304	5.5	5.0						
	1,352	372	1,724	5.2	4.7						
offand Buchan	647	218	865	3.4	2.9						
thness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,076	275	1,351	6.4	5.4						
rick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,679 1,894	492 590	2,171	9.0 8.1	8.2 7.3						
debank and Milngavie	1,390	326	1,716	8.9	8.0						
desdale	1,222	445	1,667	6.5	5.9						
tbridge and Chryston	1,302	361	1,663	8.5	7.7						
nbernauld and Kilsyth	936	275	1,211	5.2	4.7						
ninghame North ninghame South	1,543 1,908	425 609	1,968 2,517	10.4 9.8	9.4 8.9						
nbarton	1,615	531	2,517	9.8 8.0	8.9 7.2						
nfries	1,211	435	1,646	4.2	3.6						
ndee East	2,097	547	2,644	11.5	11.0						
ndee West	1,747	452	2,199	5.4	5.2						
ofermline East ofermline West	1,444 1,299	389 378	1,833 1,677	7.8 5.5	7.0 5.0						
t Kilbride	1,105	400	1,505	3.7	3.3						
tLothian	594	161	755	3.9	3.5						
twood	793	219	1,012	6.2	4.8						
burgh Central	1,042	299	1,341	1.7	1.5						
nburgh East and Musselburgh nburgh North and Leith	918	241 362	1,159	4.7	4.3						
burgh Pentlands	1,165 875	243	1,527 1,118	1.8 4.7	1.6 4.2						
burgh South	657	182	839	3.5	3.2						
nburgh West	715	175	890	1.7	1.6						
kirk East	1,236	391	1,627	6.4	6.0						
kirk West	1,318	347	1,665	5.3	4.9						
loway and Upper Nithsdale sgow Anniesland	970 1,428	340 308	1,310	5.5	4.8						
sgow Baillieston	1,428	368	1,736 1,929	10.5 9.5	9.6 8.5						
sgow Cathcart	1,132	267	1,399	8.5	7.7						
sgow Govan	1,636	414	2,050	5.3	4.8						
sgow Kelvin	1,605	411	2,016	1.2	1.0						
sgow Maryhill	1,792	500	2,292	6.2	5.6						
sgow Pollok	1,557	366	1,923	12.0	10.8						
sgow Rutherglen sgow Shettleston	1,022 1,710	275 405	1,297 2,115	7.7 7.7	7.0 6.9						
sgow Springburn	1,879	462	2,115	11.9	10.7						
sgow Springburn			-,								
sgow Springburn don enock and Inverciyde	435	156	591	2.5	2.1						

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. The rates for Birmingham Northfield have been revised back to April 2001. The revised series is available from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 020 7533 6094. Please note, however, that the denominator for this constituency has not been updated for 1999 onwards due to concerns about the data. ONS is investigating this and will revise the figures at a later date.

C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All F	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	TABLET ROYAL STATE				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cer workford jobs an claiman
ORTH EAST						SOUTHEAST					
es Valley and Durham Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees South Teeside Darlington Durham CC orthumberland and Tyne and Wear Northumberland Tyneside Sunderland	21,778 6,245 7,361 1,701 6,471 27,396 4,170 17,372 5,854	5,806 1,529 1,729 498 2,050 6,916 1,324 4,126 1,466	27,584 7,774 9,090 2,199 8,521 34,312 5,494 21,498 7,320	6.3 6.8 7.7 4.8 5.3 5.7 4.9 5.8 6.3	5.7 6.2 7.0 4.3 4.8 5.2 4.2 5.3 5.7	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Berkshire Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire CC Oxfordshire Surrey, East and West Sussex Brighton and Hove East Sussex CC	12,716 5,661 1,713 2,526 2,816 15,543 3,733 4,127 3,884	4,508 2,000 691 881 936 5,449 1,340 1,299 1,503	17,224 7,661 2,404 3,407 3,752 20,992 5,073 5,426 5,387	1.6 1.7 2.0 1.6 1.2 1.8 4.3 3.3	1 1 1 1 1 1 3 2
ORTH WEST						Surrey West Sussex	3,799 12,604	1,307 3,843	5,106 16,447	1.5 2.1	1
mbria West Cumbria East Cumbria East Cumbria eshire Halton and Warrington Cheshire CC Eater Manchester Greater Manchester South Greater Manchester North	5,726 3,838 1,888 9,500 4,233 5,267 36,244 20,920 15,324	1,733 1,077 656 2,889 1,274 1,615 9,846 5,425 4,421	7,459 4,915 2,544 12,389 5,507 6,882 46,090 26,345 19,745	3.7 5.6 2.2 2.6 3.3 2.2 3.9 3.6 4.5	3.2 5.0 1.9 2.3 3.1 1.9 3.5 3.3 3.9	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Portsmouth Southampton Hampshire CC Isle of Wight Kent Medway Towns Kent CC	2,210 2,679 5,887 1,828 13,958 2,657 11,301	594 620 2,098 531 4,655 916 3,739	2,804 3,299 7,985 2,359 18,613 3,573 15,040	2.8 2.9 1.6 5.3 3.0 4.1 2.8	
Incashire Blackburn with Darwen	15,638 2,151	4,593 600	20,231 2,751	3.5 4.4	3.1 4.0	SOUTH WEST					
Blackpool Lancashire CC	2,370 11,117	635 3,358 8,213	3,005 14,475 38,141	4.7 3.2 7.2	4.2 2.8 6.5	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	16,298 4,896	5,502 1,464	21,800 6,360	2.2 2.7	
erseyside East Merseyside Liverpool	29,928 6,752 12,903	1,975 3,470	8,727 16,373	8.3 7.5	7.4 7.0 5.0	Bristol, City of North and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire	3,119	1,077	4,196	1.7	
Sefton Wirral	4,503 5,770	1,205 1,563	5,708 7,333	5.8 6.8	6.0	Gloucestershire Swindon	4,828 1,559	1,677 580	6,505 2,139	1.9	
PRKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				- 1		Wiltshire CC Dorset and Somerset	1,896 7,131	704 2,407 691	2,600 9,538 3,057		
st Riding and North Lincolnshire Kingston upon Hull, City of East Riding of Yorkshire orth and North East Lincolnshire North Yorkshire York North Yorkshire CC	15,008 6,723 3,210 5,075 5,555 1,491 4,064	4,828 1,952 1,218 1,658 1,877 448 1,429	19,836 8,675 4,428 6,733 7,432 1,939 5,493	5.7 7.5 4.8 4.9 2.3 2.0 2.4 5.3	5.0 6.9 3.8 4.4 1.9 1.9	Bournemouth and Poole Dorset CC Somerset Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Devon Plymouth	2,366 1,791 2,974 5,281 5,281 10,445 3,234	608 1,108 1,986 1,986 3,631 1,030	2,399 4,082 7,267 7,267 14,076 4,264	1.7 2.1 4.4 4.4 3.3 4.1	
buth Yorkshire Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	20,256 10,858	5,661 3,274	25,917 14,132	5.4	4.6 4.7 4.6	Torbay Devon CC	1,923 5,288	603 1,998			
Sheffield est Yorkshire Bradford	9,398 30,455 8,818	2,387 8,909 2,494	11,785 39,364 11,312	4.0 5.4	3.6 5.0	WALES					
Leeds Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	10,092 11,545	2,949 3,466	13,041 15,011	3.3 4.1	3.0 3.6	West Wales and The Valleys Isle of Anglesey	25,125 1,214	7,328 376	1,590	8.4	
AST MIDLANDS						Gwynedd Conwy and Denbighshire	1,906 2,205	499 679	2,884	4.1	
erbyshire and Nottinghamshire Derby East Derbyshire South and West Derbyshire Nottingham North Nottinghamshire South Youtinghamshire	25,027 3,860 3,861 3,694 5,955 5,044 2,613	7,967 1,157 1,252 1,289 1,594 1,818 857	32,994 5,017 5,113 4,983 7,549 6,862 3,470	4.1 5.3 2.7 4.4 4.5	3.6 3.8 4.7 2.3 4.2 4.1 3.0	South West Wales Central Valleys Gwent Valleys Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot Swansea East Wales Monmouthshire and Newport	4,365 3,798 5,015 3,356 3,266 12,754 3,053	1,337 1,116 1,479 1,008 834 3,602 846	4,914 6,494 8 4,364 4,100 2 16,35 6 3,899	5.1 5.7 4 4.7 6 3.4 9 3.6	
elcestershire, Rutland ind Northamptonshire Leicester City Leicestershire CC and Rutland Northamptonshire ncolnshire	15,867 6,018 4,286 5,563 5,192	5,714 2,018 1,727 1,969 1,887	21,581 8,036 6,013 7,532 7,079	5.1 2.5 2.6 2.9	2.7 4.7 2.1 2.2 2.5 2.5	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Flintshire and Wrexham Powys SCOTLAND	5,986 2,729 986	1,506 838 412	3,567	7 3.1 8 3.2	
Lincolnshire	5,192	1,887	7,079	2.9	2.5	North East Scotland Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire	3,923				
/EST MIDLANDS erefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire Herefordshire, County of	8,825 1,220	3,187 421	12,012 1,64	2.3	1.9 1.9 2.1	and North East Moray Eastern Scotland Angus and Dundee City Clackmannanshire and Fife	3,923 28,517 5,310 8,074	2,426	36,97 3 9 6,88 6 10,50	3 4.3 9 6.5 0 6.9	
Worcestershire Warwickshire hropshire and Staffordshire	4,120 3,485 14,144	1,532 1,234 5,130	5,652 4,719 19,27 4	1 3.1	1.8 2.7 2.6	East Lothian and Midlothian Scottish Borders, The Edinburgh, City of	1,424 1,087 5,272	359	9 1,44 5 6,73	6 3.1 7 2.4	1
Telford and Wrekin Shropshire CC	1,615 1,808	637 629	2,252	2 2.8 2.2	2.6 1.8 3.9	Falkirk Perth and Kinross and Stirling	2,554 2,216	73k	8 3,29 4 2,91	2 5.8 0 2.8	3
Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire CC 'est Midlands	3,768 6,953 50,063	1,175 2,689 14,501	4,94 9,64 64,56	2 3.1 4 5.3	2.7 4.8	West Lothian South Western Scotland	2,580 46,257				
rest midlands Birmingham Solihull Coventry Dudley and Sandwell Walsall and Wolverhampton	23,678 1,685 4,584 10,870 9,246	6,580 569 1,267 3,138 2,947	30,250 2,254 5,85	6.0 4 2.7 1 4.0 8 5.3	5.5 2.3 3.7 4.8 4.9	East and West Dumbartonshire, Helensburgh and Lomond Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainlan Glasgow City	3,942 2,181 d 6,203 14,563	77: 1,87	5 2,95 7 8,08	66 4.7 10 9.5	7 5
AST	-,_,	-,				Inverclyde, Éast Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	6,373				
ast Anglia Peterborough Cambridgeshire CC	18,007 1,695 3,237	6,316 536 1,248	2,23 4,48	1 2.6 5 1.8	2.3 2.4 1.6 2.6	North Lanarkshire South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire Highlands and the Islands	6,434 2,051 4,510 5,53 4	56	8 2,61 4 6,01	9 5.0	6
Norfolk Suffolk Jedfordshire and Hertfordshire	7,365 5,710 11,831	2,499 2,033 4,299	7,74	3 2.8 0 2.3	2.4 1.9	Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty	1,726	6 42	2,15	50 6.	5
Luton Bedfordshire CC	2,563 3,205	855 1,108	3,41 4,31	8 4.4 3 3.0	3.9 2.4	Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey	1,435	5 39	1,82	29 3.	7
Hertfordshire ssex Southend-on-Sea Thurrock Essex CC	6,063 13,208 2,383 1,557 9,268	2,336 5,024 701 639 3,684	18,23 3,08 2,19	2 3.1 4 4.9 6 4.1	1.5 2.6 4.1 3.6 2.3	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh and Argyll and the Islands Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	1,397 596 171 207	3 14 1 7		40 6. 41 2.	3 8
ONDON						NORTHERN IRELAND					
nner London Inner London - West Inner London - East Outer London	66,260 17,040 49,220 55,110 21,301 11,837	25,045 7,179 17,866 21,073 8,390	24,21 67,08 76.18	9 1.6 6 7.6 3 4.3	3.5 1.5 6.7 3.7 4.8	Northern Ireland Belfast Outer Belfast East of Northern Ireland	28,816 7,304 4,370 4,88	4 1,63 0 1,32	32 8,90 24 5,69	36 4. 94 4. 83 4.	.8 .8

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.31

JNITED KINGL	OOM INFLOW						
	NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending							
2001 Apr 12 May10 Jun 14	226.3 201.0 208.3	163.5 146.3 149.1	62.8 54.7 59.2	228.4 224.7 224.4	1.0 -3.7 -0.3	163.8 160.8 161.0	64.6 63.9 63.4
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	247.3 240.0 224.7	169.7 165.6 157.5	77.6 74.4 67.2	220.7 222.8 223.7	-3.7 2.1 0.9	159.5 161.6 161.0	61.2 61.2 62.7
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	239.2 239.8 226.3	170.5 173.5 168.5	68.7 66.3 57.7	226.7 227.8 227.5	3.0 1.1 -0.3	163.0 163.7 163.3	63.7 64.7 64.2
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	236.0 249.5 226.6	170.4 180.5 165.0	65.6 69.1 61.6	224.1 222.7 227.0	-3.4 -1.4 4.3	161.7 160.9 163.5	62. 61. 63.
Apr11P	233.2	168.0	65.2	237.1	10.1	170.9	66.

UNITE	D KINGDOM	OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D		
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month	ending							
2001	Apr 12 May10 Jun 14	256.4 228.6 236.9	188.1 165.5 173.8	68.3 63.2 63.1	236.6 227.9 232.6	-1.0 -8.7 4.7	170.2 165.2 167.7	66.4 62.7 64.9
	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	232.3 227.7 253.2	168.4 162.8 175.9	63.8 64.9 77.2	229.2 225.3 224.9	-3.4 -3.9 -0.4	165.4 163.3 163.1	63.8 62.0 61.8
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	263.0 231.4 206.9	184.6 164.2 148.2	78.4 67.2 58.7	224.3 224.0 226.2	-0.6 -0.3 2.2	162.1 161.6 163.1	62.2 62.4 63.1
	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	156.9 247.3 254.6	111.9 180.8 185.1	45.0 66.5 69.5	224.8 223.0 227.3	-1.4 -1.8 4.3	162.2 161.2 164.4	62.6 61.8 62.9
	Apr11P	250.0	182.7	67.2	230.5	3.2	168.1	62.4

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system 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, HM armed forces government-supported trainees) 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, NUTS 3 areas are indented in lighter type. For more information, see Labour Market Trends, July 1999, p335.

 $Flow figures \ are \ collected \ for four \ or \ five-week \ periods \ between \ count \ dates; the figures \ in the \ table \ are \ converted \ to \ a \ standard \ 41/_3-week \ month.$

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

No.e: All the seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back five years (to January 1997). The revisions mainly arise from routine updating of the seasonal adjustments as this year's review has resulted in little change to the seasonal adjustment model settings. For further details see pp267-70, Labour Market Trends, May 2002.

C.33 CLAIMANT COUNT Claim history: interval between claims

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

	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
Interval (weeks)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
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	14.4 10.7 8.7 4.9 3.9 6.8 15.4 35.3	18.9 14.1 11.2 6.2 4.9 9.1 15.8 19.8	17.6 13.1 10.5 5.8 4.6 8.5 15.7 24.2	25.2 18.7 15.2 8.6 6.8 12.0 27.1 62.0	84.8 63.5 50.5 27.7 21.8 41.0 71.1 89.1	110.0 82.2 65.7 36.3 28.6 53.0 98.2 151.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	175.7	449.5	625.2

ONFLOWS	GOVERNMEN	T OFFICE RE	GIONS						3875			
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 or less	22.1	17.7	20.3	17.7	17.3	15.7	13.6	15.0	15.9	18.5	21.2	17.6
Over 4 and up to 13	15.5	13.7	14.6	11.0	12.6	11.3	14.1	10.4	12.2	14.1	13.9	13.1
Over 13 and up to 26	10.5	10.5	11.7	9.2	12.6	9.3	10.6	8.8	8.8	11.3	11.0	10.5
Over 26 and up to 39	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	5.6	5.0	5.5	4.5	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.8
Over 39 and up to 52	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.4	5.8	4.7	5.4	4.6
Over 52 and up to 104	8.4	8.4	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.5	7.6	8.5
Over 104	11.6	15.1	13.8	16.9	14.4	17.9	16.3	20.2	17.9	14.5	14.5	15.7
No previous claims	20.2	23.4	20.7	25.7	24.2	28.4	26.9	28.8	24.1	22.3	21.0	24.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
THOUSANDS												
4 or less	8.4	14.8	12.9	7.5	10.2	6.7	11.8	8.3	6.8	6.5	16.1	110.0
Over 4 and up to 13	5.9	11.4	9.2	4.7	7.4	4.9	12.2	5.8	5.2	4.9	10.6	82.2
Over 13 and up to 26	4.0	8.8	7.5	3.9	7.4	4.0	9.1	4.9	3.8	4.0	8.4	65.7
Over 26 and up to 39	2.3	5.3	4.1	2.9	3.3	2.1	4.8	2.5	2.7	2.1	4.1	36.3
Over 39 and up to 52	2.1	4.1	2.9	1.8	2.6	1.7	3.4	1.9	2.5	1.6	4.1	28.6
Over 52 and up to 104	3.2	7.1	5.0	3.6	5.2	3.7	7.8	4.9	3.8	3.0	5.8	53.0
Over 104	4.4	12.6	8.7	7.2	8.5	7.7	14.1	11.2	7.7	5.1	11.0	98.2
No previous claims	7.7	19.6	13.1	10.9	14.3	12.2	23.2	15.9	10.3	7.8	16.0	151.1
Total	38.1	83.8	63.5	42.4	58.9	43.0	86.4	55.3	42.7	35.0	76.2	625.2

Source: Benefits Agency administrative sys Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 75336

This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims.
Latest claims in this table started between 11 January 2002 and 11 April 2002 inclusive.
Previous claims in this table must have started after 10 January 2002.
The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is ± 1.9 percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ± 1.0 percentage points.
All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 14 March and 10 April 2002

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					
MITED KINGDOM	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
housands						
cundwork	68.0	24.3	11.4	3.5	1.0	108.2
orks on average 16+ hours per week	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.1
one abroad	3.5	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	6.2
aimed Income Support	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	4.3
aimed Incapacity Benefit	3.5	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.5	8.9
aimed incapacity benefit	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	2.2
almed a notifier benefit						2.2
II-time education	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
provedtraining	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
vernment-supported training	4.6	1.7	3.5	2.3	1.4	13.4
etirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
tomatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
one to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
endingcourt	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
efective claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
ased claiming	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.6
ceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
otknown	7.7	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.3	12.0
iled to sign	38.5	11.8	7.4	2.2	0.6	60.5
ew claim review	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
otal	136.2	46.5	29.5	11.1	4.5	227.8
a percentage of those with a known of	destination					
ound work	75.6	73.9	55.3	41.9	27.7	
orks on average 16+ hours per week	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	
neabroad	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.0	2.1	
aimed Income Support	1.8	3.1	4.4	5.7	7.5	
aimed Incapacity Benefit	3.9	5.9	8.8	13.1	15.0	
aimed another benefit	0.9	1.6	2.4	2.9	3.7	
-time education	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	
proved training	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	
overnment-supported training	5.1	5.2	16.9	27.6	38.8	
tirement age reached	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	
tomatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	
one to prison	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	
endingcourt	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
fective claim	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ased claiming	1.9	2.2	4.1	2.6	1.5	
ceased	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	
w claim review	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	
W Claim Toview	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	
tal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

										Thousa	nds and per c
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australiad	Austriad	Belgiumf	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finlandd	Francee	Germany ^d (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO R	ATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJU	STEDa								
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 5.1	10.5 10.6 9.5 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 9.4 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 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 7.9
2001 Mar	7.6	5.6	5.0	6.5	3.4	6.6	7.0	4.4	9.1	8.6	7.8
Apr May Jun	7.6 7.6 7.6	5.7 5.7 5.8	4.9 5.0 5.1	6.7 6.8 6.9	3.4 3.5 3.5	6.6 6.6 6.5	7.0 7.0 7.1	4.4 4.4 4.3	9.1 9.1 9.0	8.6 8.6 8.6	7.8 7.8 7.9
Jul Aug Sep	7.6 7.6 7.6	5.9 6.0 6.1	5.1 5.1 5.1	6.9 6.8 6.7	3.6 3.6 3.7	6.5 6.5 6.6	7.1 7.3 7.2	4.3 4.3 4.3	9.1 9.1 9.2	8.6 8.6 8.6	7.9 7.9 7.9
Oct Nov Dec	7.6 7.6 7.6	6.3 6.4 6.5	5.1 5.2 5.1	7.0 6.8 6.7	3.8 3.8 3.9	6.7 6.7 6.7	7.4 7.6 8.0	4.2 4.2 4.2	9.2 9.2 9.2	8.7 8.8 8.9	8.0 8.0 8.0
002 Jan Feb Mar	7.6 7.6 7.6	6.4 6.4 6.4	5.1 5.1	7.0 6.6 6.3	4.0 3.9 4.0	6.7 6.8 6.8	7.9 7.9 7.7	4.2 4.2 4.1	9.1 9.0 8.9	8.9 9.0 9.1	8.1 8.1 8.1
THER COMPLEMENT	ARY MEASUF	RES OF UNEM	IPLOYMENT:	SEASONALI	Y ADJUSTE	Dc					
001 Apr May Jun			977 977 967	661 668 676	190 197 200	464 469 466	1,143 1,138 1,149	149 145 144	237 236 235	2,063 2,069 2,077	
Jul Aug Sep			956 953 952	674 671 663	204 207 212	469 466 484	1,152 1,185 1,173	142 142 140	236 237 238	2,117 2,128 2,141	
Oct Nov Dec			955 959 960	694 671 665	215 218 231	487 472 471	1,201 1,239 1,319	140 140 140	240 240 239	2,168 2,201 2,212	
002 Jan Feb Mar			950 946 948	693 653 622	223 221 230	471 477 486	1,305 1,293 1,273	141 141 140	238 236 233	2,209 2,214 2,232	
Apr			953				.,				
ate (%): latest month	4.7		3.2	6.3	6.8	10.8	7.7	5.0	8.9	9.1	9.6
THER COMPLEMENT	ARY MEASUF	RES OF UNEW	IPLOYMENT	NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJU	JSTED ^c					
992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000			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
001 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
002 Jan Feb Mar		::	1,022 1,024 998	727 726 662	298 287 249	476 475 470	1,401 1,369 1,354	160 153 157	252 242 243	2,322 2,293 2,231	4,290 4,296
Apr			983								
late (%): latest month			3.3	6.7	7.4	10.9	8.3	5.6	9.5		10.4

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 February for Netherlands. For Germany, the seasonally adjusted rates refer to March and the unadjusted rates refer to January.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Thousand Switzer- land	United States ^d
STAI	NDARDISED ILO	RATE: SE	ASONALLY A	ADJUSTED ^a						11.15			
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 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 5.1	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
2001	Mar		3.7	9.6	4.7	2.3	2.3		4.0	13.1	5.2	2.5	4.3
	Apr May Jun	10.2 10.2 10.2	3.7 3.7 3.7	9.5 9.5 9.5	4.8 4.9 4.9	2.4 2.4 2.4	2.3 2.4 2.4	3.5	4.0 4.0 4.1	13.1 13.1 13.0	5.1 5.0 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	2.3 2.3 2.4	3.6	4.1 4.1 4.1	12.9 12.9 12.9	4.9 4.9 5.1		4.6 4.9 5.0
	Oct Nov Dec		3.9 4.1 4.1	9.3 9.2 9.1	5.4 5.4 5.5	2.5 2.5 2.5	2.4 2.4 2.4	3.7	4.2 4.2 4.2	12.9 12.9 12.9	5.2 5.0 5.1		5.4 5.6 5.7
2002	Jan Feb Mar		4.2 4.3 4.4	9.0	5.3 5.3 5.2	2.6 2.6 2.6	2.3 2.4		4.3 4.3 4.3	12.9 12.9 12.9	5.2 5.2 5.2		5.6 5.6 5.7
отн	ER COMPLEMEN	ITARY MEA	SURES OF U	JNEMPLOYN	MENT: SEAS	ONALLY AD	JUSTED						
2001	Apr May Jun		139 140 140	2,268	3,230 3,310 3,320	4.8 4.8 5.0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	61 59 60	::	1,521 1,504 1,512	145 146 145	63 64 64	6,310 6,210 6,465
	Jul Aug Sep		140 141 142	2,250	3,380 3,390 3,550	5.0 5.0 4.8		60 61 65		1,521 1,526 1,533	141 145 148	65 66 68	6,545 6,972 7,064
	Oct Nov Dec		147 154 153	2,203	3,600 3,680 3,710	5.2 5.2 5.1		65 69 69		1,545 1,547 1,547	149 143 141	72 77 79	7,665 8,026 8,259
2002	Jan Feb Mar		156 161 165	2,172	3,550 3,570 3,530	5.4 5.3 5.2		68 68 69		1,582 1,587 1,592	138 136 136	83 85 88	7,922 7,891 8,111
	Apr		159					72					8,594
	(%): latest month		4.2	9.1	5.2		2.0				3.9	2.4	6.0
1992	ER COMPLEMEN	185	283	2,535	1,421	SEASONALL 2.7	Y ADJUSTE	114 -	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993 1994 1995 1996 1397 1998 1999 2000 2001		176 180 184 185 214 290	294 282 278 279 254 227 193 155 142	2,299 2,508 2,638 2,654 2,688 2,744 2,670 2,495 2,267	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 4.9	417 485 462 441 375 286 222 187 146	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	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	141 135 146	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 Feb Mar	a th	160 162 162	2,198	3,440 3,560 3,790	5.9 5.8 5.4	152 161	77 72 71	338 339 340	1,652 1,666 1,649	142 133 127	94 95 92	8,935 8,707 8,659
	Apr		156					70					8,146
Rate	(%): latest month	٠		9.2	5.7		2.2				3.8	2.6	5.7

Enquiries: 02075336119

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITE	D KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
5,		1 MGSF	YBSK 2	YBZL 3	YBZO 4	YBZR 5	YBZU 6	YBZX 7	YCAD 8	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	28,565 28,578 28,618 28,806 29,004 29,419 29,737 29,737 29,804	27,762 27,773 27,807 28,018 28,182 28,258 28,584 28,584 28,891 28,972	713 729 752 826 868 863 848 850 810	4,425 4,173 4,009 3,915 3,793 3,710 3,713 3,757 3,761	7,614 7,702 7,743 7,752 7,783 7,708 7,627 7,516 7,309	9,952 10,025 10,119 10,264 10,267 10,318 10,537 10,759 10,941	5,059 5,144 5,184 5,261 5,261 5,859 6,009 6,152	803 806 811 788 822 791 835 846 832	
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	29,762 29,785 29,804	28,938 28,956 28,972	815 808 810	3,743 3,757 3,761	7,331 7,321 7,309	10,929 10,929 10,941	6,120 6,141 6,152	824 828 832	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,836 29,820 29,841	28,997 28,957 28,977	813 811 805	3,788 3,776 3,797	7,297 7,263 7,227	10,938 10,946 10,953	6,162 6,161 6,195	839 862 864	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,843 29,883 29,924	28,972 29,018 29,043	816 827 831	3,779 3,813 3,835	7,219 7,211 7,195	10,968 10,971 10,980 10,997	6,190 6,196 6,202 6,217	871 865 881	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	29,952 29,918 29,940	29,057 29,031 29,051	829 814 820	3,846 3,843 3,835	7,168 7,158 7,143 7,134	11,012 11,034 11,061	6,204 6,219 6,213	887 889 892	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Changes	29,958	29,066	816	3,842	-33	64	-4	-4	
	Over last 3 months Percent	6 0.0 196	10 0.0 128	-13 -1.6	-0.1 99	-0.5 -197	0.6	-0.1 93	-0.4 68	
	Overlast 12 months Percent	0.7 MGSG	0.4 YBSL	0.1 YBZM	2.7 YBZP	-2.7 YBZS	1.2 YBZV	1.5 YBZY	8.2 YCAE	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	16,099 16,078 16,090 16,136 16,184 16,181 16,366 16,525 16,519	15,831 15,803 15,793 15,859 15,905 15,900 16,070 16,232 16,246	365 376 387 434 431 431 437 432 416	2,431 2,301 2,207 2,145 2,082 2,021 2,021 2,052 2,047	4,395 4,446 4,455 4,452 4,428 4,385 4,306 4,263 4,135	5,471 5,493 5,557 5,609 5,608 5,624 5,756 5,884 5,956	3,170 3,187 3,186 3,238 3,352 3,439 3,550 3,610 3,691	268 275 297 277 280 282 296 294 273	
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	16,533 16,517 16,519	16,263 16,245 16,246	423 419 416	2,043 2,040 2,047	4,157 4,143 4,135	5,962 5,955 5,956	3,679 3,687 3,691	270 272 273	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,521 16,538 16,566	16,242 16,250 16,282	417 416 422	2,059 2,062 2,080	4,127 4,118 4,095	5,946 5,965 5,966	3,693 3,689 3,719	279 287 284	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,572 16,585 16,596	16,284 16,297 16,303	423 428 427	2,069 2,079 2,089	4,090 4,086 4,077	5,986 5,988 5,992	3,715 3,716 3,718	288 288 293	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	16,607 16,581 16,591	16,306 16,282 16,295	429 423 419	2,093 2,090 2,090	4,066 4,062 4,052	6,003 5,998 6,023 6,035	3,715 3,710 3,710 3,704	302 299 296 293	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Changes	16,581	16,289	415	2,096	4,039	32	-11	-9	
	Over last 3 months Percent	- 26 -0.2	-17 -0.1	-13 -3.1	0.1 53	-0.7 -117	0.5	-0.3 25	-3.0 23 8.4	
	Overlast 12 months Percent	48 0.3 MGSH	25 0.2 YBSM	-7 -1.7 YBZN	2.6 YBZQ	-2.8 YBZT	73 1.2 YBZW	0.7 YBZZ	9.4 YCAF	
Fema	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	12,466 12,500 12,528 12,670 12,819 12,868 13,053 13,212 13,285	11,931 11,970 12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359 12,514 12,669 12,726	348 353 365 392 434 422 411 418 394	1,994 1,872 1,802 1,770 1,711 1,689 1,692 1,706 1,713	3,219 3,256 3,288 3,320 3,356 3,323 3,321 3,263 3,173	4,481 4,532 4,561 4,658 4,658 4,695 4,781 4,874 4,984	1,889 1,957 1,998 2,023 2,119 2,229 2,309 2,399 2,461	535 530 514 511 542 509 539 553 569	
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	13,229 13,267 13,285	12,675 12,711 12,726	393 388 394	1,700 1,717 1,713	3,175 3,178 3,173	4,967 4,974 4,984	2,441 2,454 2,461	554 556 559	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,315 13,282 13,275	12,755 12,707 12,695	396 396 383	1,729 1,714 1,716	3,169 3,145 3,133	4,992 4,981 4,987	2,468 2,472 2,476	560 575 580	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,271 13,298 13,329	12,688 12,721 12,740	393 399 404	1,710 1,734 1,746	3,128 3,124 3,119	4,982 4,983 4,988	2,475 2,480 2,483	583 577 588	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)	13,345 13,337 13,349	12,751 12,749 12,756	400 391 400	1,753 1,753 1,744	3,102 3,096 3,091	4,994 5,014 5,011	2,502 2,494 2,509	594 588 594 599	
	Jan-Mar 2002 Changes Over last 3 months	13,376	12,778	401	1,746	3,095	5,026 32 0.6	2,509 7 0.3	5 0.9	
	Percent Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2 102	0.1	-0.4 47 2.7	-0.2 - 79 -2.5	0.6 59 1.2	68 2.8	45 8.2	

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity rates by age

		Allaged						50-64 (M)	65+ (M)	ent, seasonally adjuste
UNIT	TED KINGDOM	over16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (F)	60+ (F)	
		9_	10	11_	12	13	14 _	15	16	
All	Spring quarters	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS	
	(Mar-May) 1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9	
	1994 1995	62.8 62.7	78.6 78.4	56.2 55.9	76.2 75.9	83.0 83.1	85.1 84.9	68.5 68.1	7.9 8.0	
	1996	62.8	78.6	58.1 59.5	77.1	83.0 83.7	84.8 84.5	68.1 68.5	7.7 8.1	
	1997 1998	63.0 62.8	78.6 78.4	58.7	76.7 75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7	
	1999 2000	63.3 63.6	78.9 79.2	58.7 59.1	75.5 76.1	84.5 84.8	84.9 85.1	69.4 69.7	8.1 8.2	
	2001	63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.0	70.2	8.1	
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001	63.3	78.8	56.0	75.0	84.3	85.2	70.0	8.0	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	63.3 63.3	78.8 78.8	55.4 55.4	75.2 75.2	84.4 84.4	85.1 85.0	70.1 70.2	8.0 8.1	
	Apr-Jun	63.4	78.8	55.5	75.7	84.4	84.9	70.2	8.1	
	May-Jul	63.3	78.7	55.3	75.3	84.2	84.8	70.1 70.3	8.4 8.4	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3	78.7	54.8	75.6	84.0	84.7			
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	63.3 63.3	78.6 78.7	55.4 56.1	75.2 75.7	84.1 84.2	84.7 84.6	70.2 70.2	8.4 8.4	
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	78.7	56.2	76.0	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.5	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	63.4 63.3	78.7 78.6	55.9 54.8	76.1 76.0	84.1 84.1	84.6 84.6	70.3 70.1	8.7 8.6	
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	63.3	78.6	55.1	75.7	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.6	
	Jan-Mar 2002	63.3	78.6	54.7	75.7	84.3	84.7	70.1	8.6	
	Changes									
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	-0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.0	
	Overlast 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-1.3	0.7	0.0	-0.5	0.1	0.6	
Male	Spring quarters	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT	
	(Mar-May) 1993	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.8	7.5	
	1994	72.9	85.6	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.7	
	1995 1996	72.6 72.4	85.2 85.1	56.2 59.5	81.8 82.6	94.2 93.4	93.1 92.5	71.5 71.8	8.2 7.6	
	1997 1998	72.2 71.8	84.9 84.3	58.2 57.9	82.4 80.7	93.6 93.7	92.0 91.5	72.2 72.0	7.6 7.6	
	1999 2000	72.1 72.2	84.6 84.8	59.1 58.6	80.5 81.2	93.5 93.9	92.2 92.4	72.6 72.5	8.0 7.8	
	2001	71.6	84.3	55.6	80.1	93.3	91.8	73.1	7.2	
	3-month averages	74.0	04.5	507	00.4	M 4	00.1	72.0	70	
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	71.8 71.7	84.5 84.3	56.7 56.1	80.1 79.9	93.4 93.3	92.1 91.9	73.0 73.1	7.2 7.2	
	Mar-May (Spr)	71.6	84.3	55.6	80.1	93.3	91.8	73.1	7.2	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	71.6 71.6	84.2 84.2	55.6 55.4	80.4 80.4	93.3 93.3	91.5 91.6	73.0 72.9	7.4 7.6	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.7	84.3	56.1	81.1	93.0	91.5	73.4	7.5	
	Jul-Sep	71.7	84.3	56.1	80.5	93.1	91.6	73.2	7.6	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	71.7 71.7	84.3 84.3	56.7 56.4	80.8 81.0	93.2 93.2	91.5 91.4	73.2 73.2	7.6 7.7	
	Oct-Dec	71.7	84.2	56.5	81.1	93.2	91.4	73.0	7.9	
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	71.6 71.6	84.1 84.1	55.6 55.0	80.8 80.7	93.3 93.3	91.2 91.5	72.9 72.8	7.9 7.8	
	Jan-Mar 2002	71.5	84.0	54.4	80.8	93.2	91.5	72.6	7.7	
	Changes									
	Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-2.1	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	
	Overlast 12 months	-0.3	-0.4	-2.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	0.5	
Fema		MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1993 1994	53.2 53.3	70.9 70.9	53.9 55.9	71.7 69.9	71.0 71.2	76.9 76.9	62.2 63.1	8.1 8.1	
	1995 1996	53.3 53.8	70.9 71.4	55.7 56.5	69.8 71.2	71.6 72.3	76.6 77.1	63.2 62.9	7.9 7.8	
	1997	54.3	71.8	60.9	70.7	73.5	76.9	63.3	8.3	
	1998 1999	54.3 54.9	72.0 72.5	59.4 58.3	70.4 70.3	73.8 75.1	77.1 77.5	64.3 64.9	7.8 8.2	
	2000 2001	55.3 55.3	72.9 72.8	59.5 55.3	70.6 70.1	75.3 75.1	77.7 78.2	65.9 66.2	8.5 8.6	
	3-month averages									
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	55.1 55.3	72.6 72.8	55.3 54.6	69.7 70.3	74.8 75.0	78.1 78.1	65.9 66.1	8.5 8.5	
	Mar-May (Spr)	55.3	72.8	55.3	70.3	75.1	78.2	66.2	8.6	
	Apr-Jun May Jul	55.4	72.9	55.4	70.7	75.1	78.2	66.3	8.6	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.3 55.2	72.6 72.5	55.3 53.4	70.0 70.0	74.7 74.6	77.9 77.9	66.3 66.3	8.8 8.9	
	Jul-Sep	55.2	72.4	54.7	69.6	74.7	77.7	66.2	8.9	
	Aug-Oct -Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.3 55.4	72.6 72.7	55.4 56.0	70.5 70.8	74.7 74.8	77.6 77.6	66.2 66.2	8.8 9.0	
	Oct-Dec	55.4	72.7	55.3	71.0	74.5	77.6	66.7	9.1	
	Nov2001-Jan2002	55.4	72.6 72.6	54.0	70.9	74.6	77.8	66.4	9.0	
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	55.4		55.1	70.4	74.6	77.6	66.7	9.1	
	Jan-Mar 2002	55.5	72.7	55.0	70.4	74.9	77.8	66.6	9.2	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	
	Overlast 12 months	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.7	
				0.0			0.0		0.1	

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

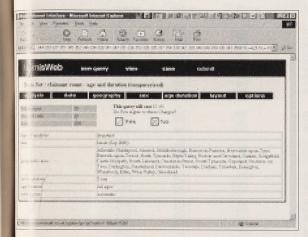
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity: reasons

NITED INGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job		Wants job bu	t not seeki	ng in last 4 we	eeks			Wai	nts job and available t	seeking wo	ork but
	andover	Total	wantjob	4,02	Total	Available to s	tart work		3-1	not seeking	9181				
						Available	Not available	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick		Students	Other	All	Students	Other
	1 -	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	YCFX	12 YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCG.
l pring quarters lar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU 792	230	373	229	100	
94 95 96	16,909 17,023 17,030	7,564 7,676 7,645	5,299 5,396 5,328	2,264 2,280 2,317 2,395	2,036 2,041 2,132 2,188	924 925 896	1,112 1,116 1,236 1,405	138 109 104 89	503 524 579 692	772 776 746	240 262 268	396 411 393	239 184 207	120 86	12 11 9 11
97 98 99	17,032 17,204 17,086	7,663 7,768 7,665	5,268 5,367 5,333 5,278	2,395 2,400 2,332 2,331	2,181 2,118 2,140	783 735 689 672	1,446 1,429 1,467	72 68 63	750 752 770	743 680 656	248 242 241	367 376 409	220 215 191	92 94 92 80 73	12 12 11 11
00 01	17,045 17,267	7,609 7,787	5,575	2,212	2,015	624	1,391	34	732	637	252	360	197 222	73	
nonth averages n-Mar 2001 b-Apr ar-May (Spr)	17,260 17,261 17,267	7,777 7,781 7,787	5,528 5,542 5,575	2,249 2,238 2,212	2,027 2,023 2,015	634 631 624	1,393 1,392 1,391	38 34 34	737 727 732	635 637 637	255 256 252	362 370 360	215 197	82 73	13 13 12
or-Jun ay-Jul	17,260 17,300	7,784 7,846 7,848	5,581 5,618 5,580	2,203 2,228 2,268	1,997 2,021 2,045	609 611 614	1,388 1,410 1,431	33 35 33	727 744 743	644 645 653	244 246 243	350 352 374	206 207 223	83 88 98	12 11 12
ń-Aug (Sum) I-Sep	17,303 17,323 17,305	7,871 7,845	5,611 5,570	2,261 2,275 2,279	2,048 2.067	605	1,444 1,472	35 36 37	744 752 752	646 648 655	245 252 251	377 379 378	213 208 206	96 94 96	11 11 11
g-Oct p-Nov (Aut) ct-Dec	17,287 17,281	7,839 7,844	5,560 5,537	2,279 2,307 2,295	2,074 2,103 2,097 2,099	584 604 614	1,490 1,499 1,483	36	765 763	663 652	252 247	387 401	204 199	93 93	11 10 10
ov 2001-Jan 2002 ec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,338 17,337 17,342	7,890 7,888 7,892	5,594 5,588 5,571	2,301 2,301	2,099 2,122	606	1,493	34 34 36	776 786	655 657	240 247	393 396	202 199	95 87	11
n-Mar 2002 hanges ver last 3 months	61	48	34	14	19 0.9	8 1.3	11 0.7	0	21 2.7	-6 -1.0	-5 -2.1	9 2.4	-5 -2.3	-6 -6.4	1
er cent ver last 12 months	0.4 82 0.5	0.6	0.6 43 0.8	0.6 72 3.2	95 4.7	-22 -3.4	117 8.4	-2 -4.0	49 6.6	22 3.4	- 8 -3.1	34 9.2	-23 -10.1	-4 -4.0	-14
ercent lale pring quarters	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCG
Mar-May) 194 195	5,971 6,065	2,657 2,747 2,782	1,809 1,901	847 847	736 737	325 321 340	411 416 475	83 64 60	324 327 362	49 51 69	121 129 141	158 166 183	112 110 86	57 58 41	
96 97 98	6,147 6,228 6,366	2,839	1,882 1,898 1,964 1,971	900 941 988 949	815 845 880 857	272 279 274	573 601 583	51 44 40 34 22	419 472 463	70 75 72 65	137 130 123 117	168 159 159	96 108 92	53 55 45 41	
999 000 001	6,342 6,356 6,541	2,920 2,907 3,033	1,958 2,099	950 935	869 840	264 257	605 583	34 22	469 449	65 68	117 128	185 174	81 94	41 42	
month averages an-Mar 2001 eb-Apr	6,497 6,527	2,993 3,023	2,045 2,078	949 945 935	846 843 840	257 254 257	589 589 583	23 20 22	455 444 449	69 69 68	129 130 128	170 180 174	102 102 94	49 45 42	5
ar-May (Spr)	6,541 6,554 6,552	3,033 3,050 3,053	2,099 2,119 2,119	931 933	832 836	250 250	582 586	21 21 20	448 458	71 73	121 120	172 165 177	99 97 99	47 49 51	9
ay-Jul un-Aug (Sum) ul-Sep	6,539 6,546	3,033	2,090	942	843 841	253 253	590 588	22	452 450 455	76 72 73	118 121 128	176 177	96 94	51 49	1
ug-Oct ep-Nov (Aut)	6,547 6,551	3,038 3,044	2,088 2,087	951 956 970	856 860 874	252	604 607 617	23 23 22	450 459	73 73 73	128 129 130	184 189	97 96	50	о В
O ct-Dec lov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win	6,552 6,592 6,596	3,051 3,085 3,082	2,081 2,113 2,110	972 972	880 878	262 259	618 619	23 23	455 466	72 75	128 123	201 190 197	92 94 94	48	8
an-Mar 2002	6,620	3,100	2,112	987	894		627		470	75	127	8	-2	-4	2
hanges over last 3 months Percent	68 1.0	49 1.6	31 1.5 68	17 1.8 39	20 2.3 47	3.7	10 1.7 36	4.2	2.4	3.0	-1.9 -2	4.3	-2.4 -8	-4.	1 - 3
er cent	123 1.9 MGSK	107 3.6 YBSP		4.1 YBWE	5.6 YCFH	3.4	6.5 YCFN	1.8	3.4 YCFT	8.4 YCFW	-1.3 YCFZ	16.0 YCGC	-8.0 YCGF		6 -
emale Spring quarters Mar-May) 994	10,938	4,907	3.490	1,417	1,300 1,305		70°	55 45	179 197	742 721	109	216 230	117 129	4.	32
995 996 997	10,958 10,883 10,805	4,929 4,863 4,824	3,496 3,446 3,370 3,403	1,433 1,417 1,454 1,412	1,305 1,318 1,343 1,301	556		2 38	218 272 278	707 676 668	121 131 118	228 225 209	99 111 112 122	3	13 12 15 15 16 17 18 17 18 18
998 999 000 001	10,838 10,744 10,688 10,726	4,815 4,744 4,701 4,753	3,403 3,361 3,320 3,476	1,383 1,381 1,277	1,261 1,271 1,175	415 408	846	28 29 3 12	290 301 283	608 591 569	119 125 125	217 225 186	122 110 103	3 3	18 11
-month averages	10,764	4,784	3,484	1.300	1,18	377	80 4 803	1 15	282 283	565 568	126 126	192 190	120 113	9 4	12 36
eb-Apr Iar-May (Spr)	10,734 10,726 10,706	4,758 4,753 4,735	3,476	1,293 1,277 1,272	1,18 ⁻ 1,175 1,165	5 367 5 359	80	3 12 3 13	283	569 573	125	186 178	103	7 3	31 36 40
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,748 10,764	4,793 4,815	3,498 3,489	1,295 1,326	1,188 1,202	361 2 361	82- 84	1 14 1 12	285	572 577 574	126 125 124	187 196 202	110 124 116	1 4	47 44
lul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,777 10,758 10,736	4,831 4,806 4,796	3,507 3,482 3,472	1,324 1,325 1,323	1,200 1,21 1,21	1 343	85 86 88	8 13	297	575 582	124 122	202 194	114	4	45 46
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,729 10,746	4,793 4,805 4,806	3,456 3,481 3,477	1,337 1,324 1,329	1,22 1,21 1,22	7 351	86	6 11	308	590 580 580	123 119 118	197 200 203	100 100 100	7 4	46 46 47
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Wii Jan-Mar 2002	10,741	4,793		1,334	1,22					581	120	199	10	5 4	42
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	-6 -0.1	-1 0.0		-3 -0.2	-0.			1 -1 1 -4.2	1 10 2 3.2	-9 -1.4	-3 -2.4	0.7	-2.	1 -8	
Over last 12 months Percent	-41 -0.4	0.2	-25	33 2.6	4.		7 9.	8 -2 7 -13.0		16 2.8	-6 -4.9	3.3	-1. -12.		0

Labour Market Data

our on-line source for your local labour market data needs

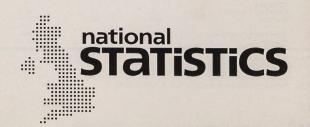
Register online for this free service



register or find out more about the service: isit the Nomis website: www.nomisweb.co.uk re-mail Info@nomisweb.co.uk el: 0191 374 2468

If you need to keep tabs on the changing world of the labour market, Nomis is the service that can help you. Established in 1986 and run on behalf of National Statistics by Durham University, Nomis is the most comprehensive source of official labour market statistics available on-line including data for a wide range of geographical areas.

Covering such aspects of the labour market as employment, unemployment, jobcentre vacancies, the Labour Force Survey as well as more general population characteristics from the Office for National Statistics, Employment Service, Department of Trade and Industry, General Register Office for Scotland, National Assembly for Wales and Northern Ireland Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment, Nomis also provides comprehensive analytical facilities enabling you to explore and manipulate time series data and carry out cross-sectional analyses as well as providing user support and training.



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

S58 Labour Market trends

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

UNIT	ED SDOM	All aged	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
KING	BDOM	16 and over1	16-59/64	3	4	5	6	7	8	
AII	Spring quarters	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	УСВВ	MGWA	MGWD	
	(Mar-May) 1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355	
	1994 1995 1996	16,909 17,023 17,030	7,564 7,676 7,645	569 592 597	1,304 1,271 1,166	1,572 1,576 1,584	1,756 1,805 1,836	2,363 2,432 2,463	9,345 9,347 9,384	
	1997 1998	17,032 17,204	7,663 7,768	590 601 597	1,155 1,194 1,202	1,512 1,476	1,887 1,917	2,519 2,579	9,370 9,436	
	1999 2000 2001	17,086 17,045 17,267	7,665 7,609 7,787	597 589 651	1,202 1,183 1,240	1,401 1,347 1,350	1,875 1,881 1,928	2,589 2,608 2,617	9,422 9,436 9,480	
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001	17,260	7,777	640	1,246	1,364	1,903	2,624	9,483	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,261 17,267	7,781 7,787	651 651	1,238 1,240	1,356 1,350	1,921 1,928	2,615 2,617	9,481 9,480	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,260 17,300 17,303	7,784 7,846 7,848	651 655 663	1,219 1,237 1,223	1,344 1,360 1,377	1,950 1,961 1,973	2,620 2,632 2,611	9,475 9,455 9,456	
	Jul-Sep	17,323	7,871	656	1.248	1,366 1,354	1,977	2,624	9,451	
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,305 17,287	7,845 7,839	648 647	1,222 1,209	1,350	1,992 2,003	2,628 2,631	9,460 9,447	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,281 17,338 17,337	7,844 7,890 7,888	653 671 669	1,205 1,216 1,232	1,358 1,348 1,343	2,005 2,009 2,005	2,624 2,645 2,639	9,437 9,448 9,449	
	Jan-Mar 2002	17,342	7,892	676	1,233	1,332	1,997	2,654	9,450	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	61 0.4	48 0.6	23 3.5	28 2.3	-26 -1.9	-7 -0.4	30 1.2	13 0.1	
	Overlast 12 months	82 0.5	115	35 5.5	-13 -1.0	-32 -2.3	95 5.0	30 1.1	-33 -0.3	
lale	Percent	MGSJ	1.5 YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303	
	1994 1995	5,971 6,065	2,657 2,747	315 290 302 295 312	498 491 451	253 275 313	396 410 454	1,220 1,270	3,315 3,318	
	1996 1997 1998	6,147 6,228 6,366	2,782 2,839 2,952	312 313	451 446 484	302	488	1,270 1,291 1,340	3,364 3,389 3,414	
	1999 2000	6,342 6,356 6,541	2,920 2,907 3,033	313 303 305 332	489 474 510	294 301 277 296	521 488 482 535	1,340 1,339 1,369 1,360	3,422 3,449 3,508	
	2001 3-month averages									
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,497 6,527 6,541	2,993 3,023 3,033	323 328 332	508 514 510	292 297 296	509 526 535	1,361 1,359 1,360	3,503 3,504 3,508	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,554 6,552 6,539	3,050 3,053 3,033	333 335 330	502 501 486	295 296 310	556 547 557	1,364 1,374 1,350	3,504 3,500 3,506	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,546 6,547 6,551	3,040 3,038 3,044	331 327 330	501 495 489	304 298 298	547 555 562	1,358 1,362 1,364	3,505 3,509 3,507	
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,552 6,592 6,596	3,051 3,085 3,082	330 338 343	489 496 499	299 293 293	562 576 561	1,372 1,382 1,386	3,501 3,507 3,514	
	Jan-Mar 2002	6,620	3,100	348	498	296	561	1,397	3,520	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	68 1.0	49 1.6	18 5.6	9 1.9	-3 -1.0	-1 -0.1	25 1.8	19 0.5	
	Over last 12 months Percent	123 1.9	107 3.6	26 7.9	-10 -2.0	3 1.1	52 10.2	36 2.6	17 0.5	
emal	le	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAX	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	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	1,319 1,302 1,271	1,360 1,396 1,382	1,143 1,162 1,193	6,031 6,029 6,020	
	1997 1998	10.805	4,824 4,815	278 288 294	709 710	1,210 1,182	1,399 1,396	1,228 1,239	5,981 6,023	
	1999 2000 2001	10,838 10,744 10,688 10,726	4,744 4,701 4,753	294 284 319	713 709 730	1,100 1,070 1,054	1,387 1,399 1,393	1,250 1,239 1,257	6,000 5,987 5,973	
	3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001	10,764	4,784	318	738	1,072	1,394	1,263		
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	10,734 10,726	4,758 4,753	323 319	724 730	1,059 1,054	1,395 1,393	1,257 1,257	5,980 5,977 5,973	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,706 10,748 10,764	4,735 4,793 4,815	318 320 334	717 736 736	1,049 1,065 1,067	1,395 1,414 1,417	1,255 1,259 1,261	5,971 5,955 5,949	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,777 10,758 10,736	4,831 4,806 4,796	326 321 317	747 727 719	1,062 1,056 1,052	1,430 1,437 1,441	1,266 1,265 1,266	5,946 5,952 5,940	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,729 10,746	4,793 4,805 4,806	323 333 326	716 721 733	1,059 1,055 1,050	1,443 1,432 1,444	1,252 1,264 1,253	5,935 5,941 5,935	
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) Jan-Mar 2002	10,741 10,723	4,793	328	735	1,037	1,436	1,257	5,930	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-6 -0.1	-1 0.0	1.3	19 2.6	-23 -2.1	-7 -0.5	6 0.5	-5 -0.1	
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-41 -0.4	9 0.2	10 3.1	-3 -0.4	-35 -3.3	43 3.1	-6 -0.4	-50 -0.8	

 $a \qquad \quad \text{Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.}$

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity rates by age D.3

									seasonally adjusted
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM	
1993 1994	37.1 37.2	21.2 21.4	46.2 43.8	22.1 23.8	17.1 17.0	14.6 14.9	31.6 31.5	92.1	
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.1 92.0	
1996 1997	37.2 37.0	21.4 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 1999	37.2 36.7	21.6 21.1	41.3 41.3	24.4 24.5	16.1 15.5	15.7 15.1	31.3 30.6	92.3 91.9	
2000 2001	36.4 36.7	20.8 21.2	40.9 44.6	23.9 24.8	15.2 15.6	14.9 15.0	30.3 29.8	91.8 91.9	
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001	36.7	21.2	44.0	25.0	15.7	14.8	30.0	92.0	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36.7 36.7	21.2 21.2	44.6 44.6	24.8 24.8	15.6 15.6	14.9 15.0	29.9 29.8	92.0 91.9	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	36.6 36.7	21.2 21.3	44.5 44.7	24.3 24.7	15.6 15.8	15.1 15.2	29.8 29.9	91.9 91.6	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.2	24.4	16.0	15.3	29.7	91.6	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.7 36.7 36.6	21.4 21.3 21.3	44.6 43.9 43.8	24.8 24.3 24.0	15.9 15.8 15.8	15.3 15.4 15.4	29.8 29.8 29.8	91.6 91.6 91.5	
Oct-Dec	36.6	21.3	44.1	23.9	15.9	15.4	29.7	91.3	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Dec 2001-Feb 2002 ((Win) 36.7 36.7	21.4 21.4	45.2 44.9	24.0 24.3	15.9 15.8	15.4 15.4	29.9 29.8	91.4 91.4	
Jan-Mar 2002	36.7	21.4	45.3	24.3	15.7	15.3	29.9	91.4	
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.0	
Over last 12 months	0.0	0.2	1.3	-0.7	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	
Spring quarters	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN	
(Mar-May) 1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5	
1994 1995	27.1 27.4	14.4 14.8	43.6 43.8	17.8 18.2	5.4 5.8	6.7 6.9	27.7 28.5	92.3 91.8	
1996 1997	27.6 27.8	14.9 15.1	40.5 41.8	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4	
1998	28.2	15.7	42.1	17.6 19.3	6.4 6.3	8.0 8.5	27.8	92.4 92.4	
1999 2000 2001	27.9 27.8 28.4	15.4 15.2 15.7	40.9 41.4 44.4	19.5 18.8 19.9	6.5 6.1 6.7	7.8 7.6 8.2	27.4 27.5 26.9	92.0 92.2 92.8	
3-month averages				1010	0.7	0.2	20.0	02.0	
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	28.2 28.3	15.5 15.7	43.3 43.9	19.9 20.1	6.6 6.7	7.9 8.1	27.0 26.9	92.8 92.8	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	28.4	15.7 15.8	44.4	19.9	6.7 6.7	8.2 8.5	26.9 27.0	92.8	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.4 28.3	15.8 15.7	44.6 43.9	19.6 18.9	6.7 7.0	8.4 8.5	27.0 27.1 26.6	92.6 92.4 92.5	
Jul-Sep	28.3	15.7	43.9	19.5	6.9	8.4	26.8	92.4	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.3 28.3	15.7 15.7	43.3 43.6	19.2 19.0	6.8 6.8	8.5 8.6	26.8 26.8	92.4 92.3	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28.3 28.4	15.8 15.9	43.5 44.4	18.9 19.2	6.8 6.7	8.6 8.8	27.0 27.1	92.1 92.1	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win) 28.4	15.9	45.0	19.3	6.7	8.5	27.2	92.2	
Jan-Mar 2002 Changes	28.5	16.0	45.6	19.2	6.8	8.5	27.4	92.3	
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.3	
Over last 12 months		0.4	2.3	-0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.5	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO	
1993 1994	46.8 46.7	29.1 29.1	46.1 44.1	28.3 30.1	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.9	
1995 1996	46.7	29.1	44.3	30.2	28.8 28.4	23.1 23.4	36.9 36.8	91.9 92.1	
1997	46.2 45.7	28.6 28.2	43.5 39.1	28.8 29.3	27.7 26.5	22.9 23.1 22.9	37.1 36.7	92.2 91.7	
1998 1999	45.7 45.1	28.0 27.5	40.6 41.7	29.6 29.7	26.2 24.9	22.5	35.7 35.1	92.2 91.8	
2000 2001	44.7 44.7	27.1 27.2	40.5 44.7	29.4 29.9	24.7 24.9	22.3 21.8	34.1 33.8	91.5 91.4	
3-month averages Jan-Mar 2001	44.9	27.4	44.7	30.3	25.2	24.0	244	04.5	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	44.7 44.7	27.2 27.2 27.2	45.4 44.7	29.7 29.9	25.2 25.0 24.9	21.9 21.9 21.8	34.1 33.9 33.8	91.5 91.5 91.4	
Apr-Jun	44.6	27.1	44.6	29.3	24.9	21.8	33.7	91.4	
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	44.7 44.8	27.4 27.5	44.7 46.6	30.0 30.0	25.3 25.4	22.1 22.1	33.7 33.7	91.2 91.1	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	44.8 44.7	27.6 27.4	45.3	30.4	25.3	22.3	33.8	91.1	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.7	27.4 27.3	44.6 44.0	29.5 29.2	25.3 25.2	22.4 22.4	33.8 33.8	91.2 91.0	
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	44.6 44.6	27.3 27.4	44.7 46.0	29.0 29.1	25.5 25.4	22.4 22.2	33.3 33.6	90.9 91.0	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (27.4	44.9	29.6	25.4	22.4	33.3	90.9	
Changes	44.5	27.3	45.0	29.6	25.1	22.2	33.4	90.8	
Over last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.7	

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

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

E.1 EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREA SIC 19	AT BRITAIN	Wholeeconomy	y (Divisions 01-93)			Public sector			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
0.0.10	-	Actual	Seasonally adju	sted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ed	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months			1 2701	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headling rate
		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Annual averages	100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5 119.0 124.4 129.8				100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6 113.0 117.3 123.3			
2000	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.
	May	122.4	123.2	4.1	4.6	117.0	116.7	3.2	3.
	Jun	123.4	123.5	3.8	4.2	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.
	July	123.6	124.2	4.0	4.0	117.4	117.4	3.4	3.
	Aug	122.5	125.0	4.3	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.
	Sep	122.3	125.4	4.2	4.2	117.7	118.0	3.3	3.
	Oct	122.8	125.7	3.9	4.1	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.
	Nov	124.0	126.5	4.3	4.1	118.5	119.4	4.0	3.
	Dec	131.3	128.4	5.3	4.5	120.2	119.7	4.2	3.
2001	Jan	128.7	128.3	4.4	4.6	119.0	120.2	3.4	3.
	Feb	133.9	129.7	5.7	5.1	119.5	120.3	3.1	3.
	Mar	134.8	128.7	4.3	4.8	120.2	121.6	4.5	3.
	Apr	128.4	128.7	4.8	4.9	123.4	123.2	5.5	4.
	May	127.7	128.8	4.6	4.6	123.6	123.5	5.8	5.
	Jun	129.3	129.5	4.8	4.7	124.5	123.9	5.3	5.
	Jul	128.9	129.7	4.4	4.6	125.1	124.3	5.8	5.
	Aug	127.8	130.4	4.3	4.5	125.4	124.6	5.9	5.
	Sep	127.6	130.8	4.3	4.3	124.5	124.6	5.5	5.
	Oct	128.1	131.1	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.
	Nov	128.6	131.2	3.8	4.1	124.2	125.3	5.0	5.
	Dec	134.1	131.0	2.1	3.4	126.4	125.8	5.0	5.
2002	Jan	132.4	132.0	2.9	2.9	124.6	125.8	4.7	4.
	Feb R	137.5	132.9	2.4	2.5	124.4	125.6	4.4	4.
	Mar P	139.0	132.9	3.3	2.9	124.9	126.9	4.4	4.
Samp	ling ilitv ^c			±1.3 A	±1.2			±0.8	±0.

SIC 19	992	Private sector				of which: Privat	e sector services ^b		
		Actual	Seasonally adjust	sted		Actual	Seasonally adjust	ted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=	100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	Annual averages	100.0 103.7 108.7 114.7 120.4 126.1 131.5				100.0 103.5 108.8 115.2 121.4 127.2 132.4			
2000	Mar	132.9	125.2	5.5	5.8	136.0	126.5	5.8	6.2
	Apr	123.9	124.3	4.6	5.2	124.6	125.4	4.8	5.5
	May	123.7	124.8	4.3	4.8	124.2	125.8	3.9	4.8
	Jun	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.3	125.5	125.9	3.5	4.1
	Jul	125.2	125.9	4.1	4.1	125.8	127.0	4.0	3.8
	Aug	123.6	126.9	4.5	4.2	124.6	128.3	4.8	4.1
	Sep	123.4	127.2	4.5	4.4	123.6	128.4	4.4	4.4
	Oct	124.0	127.5	4.0	4.3	124.0	128.7	4.1	4.5
	Nov	125.3	128.2	4.3	4.3	125.0	128.7	3.8	4.1
	Dec	134.1	130.4	5.4	4.6	136.2	131.7	5.6	4.5
001	Jan	131.1	130.1	4.5	4.8	133.4	131.4	4.8	4.7
	Feb	137.5	132.9	6.9	5.6	142.0	135.2	7.7	6.0
	Mar	138.4	130.4	4.1	5.2	141.2	131.5	3.9	5.5
	Apr	129.7	130.2	4.7	5.2	130.0	130.9	4.4	5.4
	May	128.7	130.2	4.3	4.4	128.7	130.7	3.9	4.1
	Jun	130.5	131.0	4.7	4.6	131.0	131.5	4.5	4.3
	Jul	129.8	131.0	4.1	4.4	129.9	131.6	3.6	4.0
	Aug	128.4	131.8	3.9	4.2	128.6	132.5	3.3	3.8
	Sep	128.4	132.4	4.1	4.0	128.3	133.3	3.8	3.6
	Oct	129.1	132.6	4.0	4.0	129.0	133.7	3.9	3.6
	Nov	129.7	132.7	3.5	3.8	129.6	133.4	3.7	3.8
	Dec	136.0	132.3	1.5	3.0	137.3	132.9	0.9	2.8
002	Jan	134.4	133.3	2.5	2.5	136.4	134.1	2.1	2.2
	Feb R	140.8	135.8	2.2	2.1	145.0	137.6	1.8	1.6
	Mar P	142.5	134.3	3.0	2.6	144.5	134.8	2.5	2. 1
amp				±1.6	±1.4			±2.1 B	±1.9

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

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. See footnote c, Table E.2.

R Revised

P Provisional

S62 Labour Market trends June 2002

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Production (Div	isions 10-41)			of which: Manufac	cturing (Divisions	15-37)	
310 100-	Actual	Seasonally adju-	sted		Actual	Seasonally adj	usted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	LNMO 100.0 104.4 108.5 113.4 117.8 122.9 128.0	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN 100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 118.3 123.8 129.1	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
2000 Mar	125.4	120.9	4.1	4.6	126.1	121.7	4.4	4.9
Apr	122.0	121.2	3.9	4.1	122.8	122.2	4.4	4.5
May	121.9	122.3	4.7	4.2	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.6
Jun	121.8	122.2	4.2	4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.7
July	123.0	122.8	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.7
Aug	120.9	123.1	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.3
Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.9	4.5	4.3
Oct	122.8	124.3	3.9	4.0	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.3
Nov	124.7	125.4	4.7	4.3	125.8	126.4	4.9	4.5
Dec	128.4	125.9	4.6	4.4	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.7
Jan	125.4	125.8	3.4	4.2	126.3	126.9	3.8	4.5
Feb	127.9	127.3	5.5	4.5	128.3	127.9	5.4	4.7
Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.1	5.2	4.8
Apr	128.1	127.5	5.2	5.3	129.0	128.6	5.2	5.3
May	127.3	127.8	4.5	5.0	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.1
Jun	127.5	128.3	4.9	4.9	128.2	129.3	5.0	5.0
Jul	128.1	128.3	4.5	4.6	129.3	129.4	4.6	4.8
Aug	126.3	128.8	4.6	4.7	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.8
Sep	126.8	129.0	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.5
Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3
Nov	128.1	128.8	2.7	3.6	129.4	130.0	2.8	3.7
Dec	131.6	129.0	2.5	3.0	132.9	130.2	2.5	3.1
Jan	129.2	129.7	3.1	2.8	130.1	130.8	3.1	2.8
Feb R	130.6	130.0	2.2	2.6	131.6	131.2	2.6	2.7
Mar P	136.4	131.4	3.4	2.9	136.8	131.9	3.0	2.9
Sampling valability			±2.1 B	±1.9			±2.0 A	±1.8

SIO19	992	Services (Division		-	
		Actual	Seasonally adjus	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1985=	=100			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 20 01	Annual averages	100.0 103.3 107.9 113.4 119.2 124.5 130.0			
2000	Mar	130.2	123.7	5.3	5.7
	Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	5.1
	May	122.3	123.3	3.7	4.5
	Jun	123.5	123.6	3.5	4.0
	July	123.6	124.4	3.9	3.7
	Aug	122.9	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	123.3	126.3	3.9	4.0
	Dec	131.9	128.7	5.4	4.4
2001	Jan	129.5	128.6	4.5	4.6
	Feb	135.9	131.2	6.7	5.5
	Mar	135.5	128.8	4.1	5.1
	Apr	128.2	128.7	4.6	5.2
	May	127.3	128.7	4.4	4.4
	Jun	129.2	129.4	4.6	4.5
	Jul	128.6	129.6	4.2	4.4
	Aug	127.7	130.4	3.9	4.2
	Sep	127.2	131.0	4.3	4.1
	Oct	127.8	131.4	4.3	4.2
	Nov	128.1	131.3	4.0	4.2
	Dec	134.4	131.1	1.9	3.4
2002	Jan	133.2	132.0	2.7	2.8
	Feb R	139.5	134.4	2.4	2.3
	Mar P	139.2	132.7	3.0	2.7
Samp variab	ling oility ^c			±1.6	±1.4

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS Customer Helpline: 01633819002 EARNINGS
Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages, unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a

GREAT SIC 199	T BRITAIN 92	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engin- eering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	
July 19	99=100 ^b	(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)	
		JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI	
2000)	Annual	104.1	103.1	104.4	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	105.8	
	averages	110.4	106.1	108.6	104.4	108.8	106.0	110.1	109.3	101.8	112.4	
1999	tot	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1999	Jul Aug	103.4	100.5	100.4	99.8	100.0	97.8	100.3 100.6	100.9 101.5	100.1 99.9	99.6 101.6	
	Sep	103.8	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.2	99.4	100.0	101.5	55.5	101.6	
	Oct	105.6	101.6	100.8	101.7	101.2	99.9	101.5	102.3	99.5	102.7	
	Nov	100.4	102.2	101.0 102.0	102.6 102.1	102.2 103.8	100.1 98.7	102.3 101.8	102.7 103.0	100.3 100.8	103.1 102.2	
	Dec	98.1	100.9	102.0	102.1					11		
2000	Jan	98.9	102.4	102.4	97.7	103.1	100.7 100.2	102.3 102.7	101.8 102.2	101.2 99.0	103.0 103.9	
	Feb	97.5 104.1	102.5 102.7	102.6 103.9	99.8 98.3	102.4 103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0	
	Mar	101.1					100.0	1042	102.7	98.6	104.3	
	Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7 105.8	98.1 98.9	104.1	100.2 101.4	104.3 104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5	
	May Jun	105.0 106.1	102.1 102.5	105.6	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1	
					100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0	
	Jul	102.2 101.6	103.5 102.7	103.1 103.3	100.4 99.8	104.3	104.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9	
	Aug Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9	
		107.0	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5	
	Oct	107.9 106.2	104.2	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8	
	Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7	
2001	Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8	
2001	Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7 107.1	100.6 99.4	109.6 111.1	
	Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	33.4	111.1	
	Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1	
	May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7 109.6	106.9 107.7	110.1 110.5	109.2 109.5	101.1 101.5	111.9 113.6	
	Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	105.0	107.7					
	Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9 110.0	109.6 109.4	102.3 105.1	114.0 111.2	
	Aug	114.2 119.0	105.3 105.7	109.1 108.9	104.1 105.2	108.8 109.2	106.5 106.4	110.6	110.7	101.4	113.4	
	Sep	113.0					407.0	440.0	1110	102.2	114.5	
	Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9 110.0	106.6 105.9	109.2 109.9	107.6 106.6	110.6 111.1	111.2 111.8	102.4	115.0	
	Nov Dec	114.3 114.1	107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.2	114.1	
	500			440.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.3	114.1	
2002	Jan Feb R	112.1 112.5	107.4 107.5	110.4 109.8	105.1 105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	103.0	116.0	
	Mar P	118.0	106.8	111.9	106.7	110.4	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.9	116.6	
Doron	ent change on the year											
rerce	int change on the year				0004	naay	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC	
		JVVT 2.2	JVVU 3.5	JVVV 3.1	JVVW 0.4	JVVX 4.3	4.2	5.7	4.2	-1.4	7.0	
2000	Jul Aug	-1.8	2.2	2.8	0.0	4.0	3.6	4.8	3.4	-0.9	5.3	
	Sep	7.7	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.9	4.4	-1.4	4.2	
	Oct	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	-1.2	4.7	
	Nov	5.8	3.3	4.3	0.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	3.7 3.6	-0.5 0.5	5.6 6.4	
	Dec	6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	. 3.0			
2001	Jan	5.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	5.3	4.8	-0.4	6.6 5.5	
	Feb	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9 5.4	4.6 5.3	3.1 4.4	5.6 5.0	4.3	1.6 1.8	5.5	
	Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3								
	Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8 5.4	5.7 5.5	6.0 5.3	2.4	6.5 7.1	
	May	6.9 1.0	3.9 3.5	3.6 4.8	5.7 4.1	4.3 5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1	
	Jun									0.7	6.6	
	Jul	6.0	3.6	5.2 5.7	4.2 4.3	5.2 4.7	3.1 5.2	5.0 4.8	5.2 4.9	3.7 6.0	6.0	
	Aug Sep	12.4 6.5	2.6	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.0	7.1	
						40	20	3.9	5.1	3.9	6.5	
	Oct Nov	6.4 7.6	4.1	5.0 4.4	4.5 2.4	4.3 4.4	3.8 2.6	3.9	4.9	2.6	5.7	
	Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	2.9	4.9	
0000		70	20	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.5	3.9	
2002	Jan Feb R	7.2 11.4	3.6 2.2	3.6	1.6	2.4	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.4	5.9	
	Mar P	10.0	1.4	4.3	3.0	1.3	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.6	4.9	
				104	150	+0.0	107	±1.2	±1.9	±3.1	±2.6	
Samp	ling	±16.3	±12.7	±2.4	±5.3	±2.3	±2.7	⊥1.2	±1.5	В	В	

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

A = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and
D = sampling variability percentage points.
description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk or see pp207-13, Labour Market Trends, April description of how sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points.

S64 Labour Market trends June 2002

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

Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restau- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration	Educa- tion	Health and social work social	Other services	GREA ⁻	BRITAIN SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(1)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July	1999=100b
JVVJ	JVVK	JVVL	JVVM	JVVN	JVVO	JVVP	JVVQ	JVVR	JVVS		
103.8 107.0	102.4 105.4	105.0 109.7	102.9 107.7	104.5 110.3	104.5 110.7	103.7 108.6	102.2 107.6	104.9 111.4	105.9 108.4		Annual averages
107.0	100.4	103.7	,107.7	110.5	110.7	100.0	107.0	111.4	100.4	2001)	averageo
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 99.0	100.0	100.0 98.3	100.0 100.1	100.0 102.7	100.0 99.5	100.0 100.0	1999	Jul Aug
99.9 100.1	100.7 101.0	101.3 99.4	100.2	99.6 99.2	98.8	100.1	102.7	99.8	101.8		Sep
100.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.1	98.9	101.3	100.9	99.7	101.6		Oct
99.6	99.1	100.1	99.6	100.3	99.5	102.3	100.2	100.5	103.3		Nov
101.0	99.5	105.7	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.3	100.2	101.4	104.5		Dec
102.1	103.2	102.4	103.4	104.1	102.8	102.5	99.8	103.0	106.1	2000	Jan
102.7 102.6	101.0 100.9	102.7 101.7	100.6 100.7	102.0 102.8	103.0 102.8	105.2 102.2	99.5 99.1	102.9 102.9	107.1 103.9		Feb Mar
103.5 103.8	101.6 103.8	106.4 103.7	101.2 102.0	102.8 104.1	102.9 104.3	102.6 102.1	101.4 101.2	104.4 105.2	104.7 105.2		Apr May
103.7	103.0	104.6	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7	106.5		Jun
103.8	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.6	104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1	106.4		Jul
103.5	102.9	107.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	103.0	105.2	105.2	107.4		Aug
104.6	104.1	105.3	103.7	104.9	104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1	105.5		Sep
104.9	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4		Oct
105.0 105.2	101.4 102.0	105.3 108.2	104.3 105.3	106.5 107.6	106.7 107.7	106.8 105.9	103.2 103.5	106.2 107.4	105.3 107.3		Nov Dec
105.1 105.3	103.9 102.6	104.8 105.8	105.4	108.0 108.7	109.2 109.3	106.1 106.8	102.8 103.1	108.4 107.7	107.0 107.6	2001	Jan Feb
106.1	103.1	106.6	107.7	110.0	109.3	106.4	. 103.6	107.7	106.4		Mar
106.9	105.4	109.0	107.7	110.5	110.1	107.7	107.3	111.3	105.5		Apr
106.4	106.2	108.9	108.4	111.0	110.3	107.6	106.6	112.5	107.3		May
107.2	106.7	110.0	107.8	110.5	111.0	108.4	108.1	112.4	108.2		Jun
107.2	105.7	111.0	108.0	110.9	110.5	108.7	111.1	112.0	108.9		Jul
107.6 107.7	107.1 107.2	111.8	107.1 107.6	111.3 110.0	110.6 110.8	109.0 110.4	111.5 110.5	112.3 112.3	110.7 109.3		Aug Sep
107.0	1001		400.5	4400	440.4	440.4	400.0				
107.9 108.3	106.1 105.4	111.1 111.0	108.5 109.3	110.2 111.0	112.1 112.1	110.4 110.5	109.2 108.4	113.0 113.4	109.6 109.8		Oct Nov
108.4	105.6	114.6	109.4	111.3	112.8	111.6	109.1	113.7	110.1		Dec
107.7	107.0	111.6	109.4	111.8	113.9	110.9	108.0	115.1	111.1	2002	Jan
108.8	105.9	112.5	108.9	113.0	114.4	111.1	108.1	113.9	110.7		Feb R
109.5	108.1	115.5	110.9	111.8	115.0	111.1	108.4	114.5	111.4		Mar P
										Per cent change	on the year
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP		
3.8 3.7	2.8	5.6 6.2	2.7 4.2	4.6 4.9	4.9 6.5	2.9	3.4 2.4	5.1 5.7	6.4 7.4	2000	Jul Aug
4.5	3.0	6.0	3.5	5.7	5.9	3.6	2.3	5.4	3.7		Sep
4.7	2.3	6.2	4.5	6.8	6.8	3.1	2.6	5.8	3.7		Oct
5.5	2.4	5.2	4.8	6.2	7.2	4.4	2.9	5.7	2.0		Nov
4.2	2.5	2.3	3.9	6.3	7.3	4.4	3.3	5.9	2.7		Dec
3.0	0.7	2.3	2.0	3.7	6.2	3.5	3.1	5.3	0.8	2001	Jan
2.6 3.4	1.6 2.2	3.1 4.8	5.1 6.9	6.6 7.0	6.1 6.3	1.6 4.2	3.5	4.7	0.5		Feb
			0.5	7.0	0.5	4.2	4.5	4.9	2.4		Mar
3.3 2.6	3.7 2.3	2.4 5.0	6.5	7.4	7.0	4.9	5.8	6.6	0.8		Apr
3.3	3.5	5.1	6.3 4.5	6.7 6.1	5.8 6.8	5.4 5.1	5.3 5.6	7.0 6.4	2.1		May Jun
3.3	2.8	5.1		0.0							
3.9	4.1	3.9	5.1 3.9	6.0 6.6	5.3 5.7	5.6 5.9	7.4 5.9	6.5 6.7	2.4 3.1		Jul Aug
2.9	3.0	6.5	3.8	4.8	5.8	6.3	5.6	6.8	3.6		Sep
2.8	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.0	6.1	5.7	5.5	7.0	3.9		Oct
3.1	3.9	5.4	4.8	4.2	5.2	3.5	5.1	6.8	4.2		Nov
3.0	3.5	5.9	3.9	3.5	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.9	2.6		Dec
2.5	3.0	6.5	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	6.1	3.9	2002	Jan
3.3 3.2	3.2 4.9	6.3 8.4	3.0 3.0	3.9 1.7	4.7 5.2	4.0 4.4	4.9 4.6	5.7 6.1	2.8 4.7		Feb R Mar R
		±2.7	±1.6	±1.4	±1.5						
±2.0	±1.5			+1/	+15	±1.2	±0.8	±0.7	±4.9	Samp	

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

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engin- eering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction
July 19	999=100b	(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
2000) 2001)	Annual averages	JVUF 102.9 108.9	JVUG 102.1 108.2	JVUH 104.9 108.0	JVUI 103.1 106.5	JVUJ 109.4 114.5	JVUK 101.0 105.7	JVUL 104.6 109.2	JVUM 103.9 108.4	JVUN 99.5 100.4	JVUO 106.3 112.5
1999	Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aug	101.4	101.0	100.8	99.3	99.5	94.9	98.6	99.1	95.8	99.0
	Sep	101.9	101.4	99.5	101.5	100.1	96.1	98.5	99.7	95.4	101.5
	Oct	102.1	101.6	100.3	102.4	101.0	99.3	99.6	100.8	95.5	102.0
	Nov	97.7	102.5	101.1	105.1	102.4	97.6	101.4	102.0	96.2	103.8
	Dec	97.7	105.0	105.4	105.5	111.8	97.5	103.5	105.2	97.5	107.8
2000	Jan	97.0	104.1	104.5	101.0	108.5	101.4	101.9	101.7	100.2	102.9
	Feb	95.4	106.4	103.2	102.3	108.6	98.7	103.1	102.7	101.7	105.0
	Mar	106.3	105.0	106.0	103.2	116.4	101.9	108.1	103.6	104.4	109.8
	Apr	102.1	102.7	106.3	101.6	109.5	100.4	103.6	102.1	97.8	104.0
	May	102.9	99.6	105.2	101.8	109.1	99.9	103.3	103.1	100.4	104.1
	Jun	104.3	99.8	103.3	102.0	107.0	99.9	103.4	103.2	103.7	106.4
	Jul	100.1	100.2	103.4	102.5	106.8	104.7	104.5	104.2	98.2	106.2
	Aug	99.4	99.5	103.2	101.2	106.9	99.4	102.8	102.6	96.6	103.6
	Sep	110.3	100.4	103.0	102.9	106.8	99.3	103.5	104.0	96.4	106.0
	Oct	105.9	101.9	103.1	104.8	106.4	103.0	104.7	104.5	95.8	106.0
	Nov	104.6	102.3	106.1	107.6	108.2	101.5	107.2	105.6	98.0	108.6
	Dec	106.1	103.6	111.9	106.4	118.8	102.1	109.2	108.9	100.2	113.0
2001	Jan	102.6	105.0	105.4	104.7	113.8	103.3	107.1	105.4	100.0	108.4
	Feb	99.5	121.7	107.6	106.4	118.3	101.6	109.6	106.7	101.1	108.9
	Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
	Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
	May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
	Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
	Jul	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
	Aug	112.9	102.3	107.4	105.2	110.8	104.9	108.0	106.9	100.6	111.4
	Sep	116.4	107.2	106.9	106.5	109.9	104.8	108.2	108.6	96.6	113.0
	Oct	112.4	105.9	105.1	107.7	110.2	107.9	108.8	109.5	98.0	112.6
	Nov	112.5	104.8	106.7	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.7	114.1
	Dec	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	100.6	116.0
2002	Jan	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
	Feb R	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
	Mar P	115.6	129.6	117.8	111.7	132.0	106.9	114.7	114.1	111.4	121.8
Per ce	nt change on the year										
2000	Jul Aug Sep	JVYQ 0.1 -2.0 8.2	JVYR 0.2 -1.5 -1.0	JVYS 3.4 2.4 3.5	JVYT 2.5 2.0 1.3	6.8 7.4 6.6	JVYV 4.7 4.7 3.3	4.5 4.3 5.1	JVYX 4.2 3.6 4.4	JVYY -1.8 0.8 1.1	JVYZ 62 4.6 4.4
	Oct	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.3	5.3	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.9
	Nov	7.1	-0.1	5.0	2.4	5.7	4.0	5.7	3.5	1.9	4.7
	Dec	8.6	-1.3	6.2	0.8	6.3	4.7	5.5	3.5	2.7	4.8
2001	Jan	5.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	5.0	3.7	-0.2	5.4
	Feb	4.3	14.4	4.2	4.0	8.9	3.0	6.3	3.9	-0.6	3.7
	Mar	0.1	9.9	4.5	4.9	8.8	4.9	3.6	6.4	-0.1	3.2
	Apr	4.8	8.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	6.2	1.7	6.6
	May	7.1	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	-0.8	7.3
	Jun	0.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	8.5
	Jul	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.2	4.1	0.6	7.4
	Aug	13.6	2.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.1	4.1	7.6
	Sep	5.6	6.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	5.5	4.6	4.3	0.2	6.6
	Oct	6.2	3.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.7	22	6.2
	Nov	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.3	5.0
	Dec	9.2	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	0.4	2.7
2002	Jan	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.7
	Feb R	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.3	4.8
	Mar P	8.6	12.3	6.3	3.2	4.3	0.1	2.4	3.6	6.9	7.5
Sampli variabi		±16.4	±28.3 D	±10.6	±8.4	±4.6	±4.7	±2.4	±2.8	±7.6	±5.3 C

a Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.2 of Labour Market Trends.

The reference period of July 1999 has been chosen as this is the first period for which these data are available. However, growth rates are comparable with other AEI series.

Sampling variability represent '95 per cent' confidence intervals'. (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;

A = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;

C = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;

C = sampling variability between 3 and 8 percentage points; and

D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.

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

S66 Labour Market trends June 2002

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

Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restau- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration	Educa- tion	Health and social work social	Other services	GREAT B	RITAIN SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 199	99=100b
JVUP 102.3 106.0	JVUQ 102.7 105.7	JVUR 105.2 112.0	JVUS 103.5 107.8	JVUT 110.3 116.0	JVUU 103.2 107.6	JVUV 103.8 108.3	JVUW 102.1 107.4	JVUX 105.0 111.4	JVUY 107.3 110.2	2000) A 2001) av	
100.0 98.3 98.0	100.0 100.4 100.2	100.0 100.4 98.3	100.0 98.4 99.6	100.0 89.6 89.2	100.0 97.8 96.8	100.0 100.1 100.1	100.0 102.5 102.1	100.0 99.5 99.7	100.0 99.2 100.1		ul ug ep
100.1 99.8 102.0	98.9 99.3 101.6	99.1 102.1 107.4	99.5 100.6 105.1	89.4 91.9 119.4	97.9 98.4 105.1	101.3 102.2 101.4	100.7 100.0 100.1	99.7 100.5 101.9	100.5 102.4 104.8	N	ov ec
100.0	103.1	102.3 104.8	103.2 101.5	114.4 130.7	102.9 103.1	102.5 105.1	99.6 99.3	103.1 102.9	104.8 107.9		eb
113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2 102.7 102.1	99.4 101.3 101.1	103.0 104.7 105.7	109.6 103.9 106.5	А	lar .pr lay
99.1 99.9	103.6 104.8	103.8 103.8	102.8 107.7	97.3 98.3 100.4	102.9 102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5	J	un ul
101.3 100.0 98.0	102.6 102.3 102.9	105.6 107.7 104.1	102.1 102.0	97.2 94.9	102.2	103.1 103.8	105.0 104.3	105.2 105.0	107.9 106.2	А	aug Sep
101.8 102.2 105.1	101.5 101.2 102.5	105.2 106.1 111.7	103.7 104.0 109.9	96.1 98.1 142.8	100.9 102.4 108.3	104.4 106.9 106.2	103.6 102.9 103.4	105.7 106.2 107.5	106.0 107.1 109.8	1	Oct Nov Dec
104.0 107.1 117.7	104.0 104.2 105.2	105.5 106.8 109.5	105.1 107.2 108.6	136.3 179.3 150.4	105.6 106.6 113.6	106.0 106.7 106.2	103.0 102.8 103.4	108.3 107.6 107.9	107.3 112.5 109.5	F	an eb Mar
104.6 103.9	106.2	111.0 111.3	107.0 109.4	108.3 98.2	106.5 106.3	107.3 107.2	107.0 106.3	111.5 112.5	107.0 108.5	F	Apr May
103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.5	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4		lul
103.5	105.9 106.1	113.9 113.6	106.0 105.5	98.3 96.8	105.3 105.0	108.7 109.9	111.2 110.3	112.2 112.2 112.9	111.2 109.7 112.5	5	Aug Sep Oct
103.2 105.4 111.8	105.9 105.6 105.5	112.3 114.1 118.1	107.1 107.8 111.2	96.0 96.5 126.2	106.9 107.2 111.7	109.9 110.0 111.2	108.9 108.1 108.9	113.4 113.8	111.4 113.7	1	Nov Dec
106.7 108.0 121.3	106.9 108.1 110.6	113.5 116.1 117.9	107.5 110.7 111.6	129.7 170.3 145.3	109.5 111.8 114.8	110.3 110.6 110.8	107.9 108.1 108.4	115.1 113.9 114.7	113.5 114.9 115.8	F	Jan Feb R Mar P
										Per cent change on	the year
1.3 1.7 0.0	JVZB 2.6 1.9 2.8	5.6 7.2 5.9	1.7 3.8 2.4	0.4 8.4 6.4	JVZF 3.7 4.5 5.3	JVZG 2.9 3.0 3.7	JVZH 3.5 2.4 2.2	5.2 5.7 5.4	JVZJ 10.3 8.8 6.1		Jul Aug Sep
1.7 2.5 3.1	2.6 1.9 0.8	6.1 4.0 4.0	4.2 3.5 4.5	7.5 6.8 19.7	3.0 4.1 3.1	3.1 4.6 4.7	2.9 2.9 3.3	6.1 5.7 5.4	5.4 4.6 4.8		Oct Nov Dec
4.0 1.1 3.6	0.9 2.7 1.8	3.1 2.0 7.3	1.9 5.6 5.4	19.2 37.2 1.1	2.7 3.4 7.1	3.5 1.6 3.8	3.4 3.5 4.0	5.0 4.6 4.8	2.4 4.3 -0.2		Jan Feb Mar
3.8 4.8 3.6	3.1 3.4 2.5	5.4 7.2 9.5	6.5 6.4 3.5	3.0 0.9 5.4	5.5 3.3 5.6	4.5 5.0	5.6 5.2 5.4	6.5 6.5	3.0		Apr May
2.3 3.5	2.7 3.5	7.7 5.8	5.5 3.8	1.3 1.2	3.5 3.1	4.6 5.2 5.5	7.1 5.9	6.4 6.5 6.7	-0.1 3.1		Jun Jul Aug
5.3 1.3 3.1	3.1 4.3 4.4	9.2 6.8 7.5	3.5 3.3 3.7	-0.1 -1.6	3.1 6.0	5.9	5.7 5.2 5.1	6.8	3.3 6.1 4.1		Sep Oct Nov
6.3	3.0 2.7	7.5 5.8 7.5	1.2	-1.6 -11.7 -4.9	4.8 3.1 3.7	2.9 4.7	5.1 5.3 4.8	6.8 5.9 6.3	4.1 3.5 5.8		Dec Jan
0.9 3.1	3.8 5.1	8.6 7.6	3.2 2.8	-5.1 - 3.3	4.9 1.0	3.6 4.4	5.2 4.8	5.8 6.3	2.1 5.8		Feb R Mar P
±6.6 C	±2.1 B	±4.4 B	±3.2 B	±9.1 C	±3.8 B	±1.5	±0.9 A	±0.8	±7.2 C	Sampli	

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

GREAT SIC 199	BRITAIN	Whole economy	(Division 01-93)			Public sector		A LINE TO	
		-	Cha	nge on year (%)			C	hange on year (%)	
1995=1	00	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1999	Jana	LNMM 115.7	LOUJ 4.5	LOJH 4.4	LOUP 0.1	LNNI 110.3	LOUO 3.7	LOJM 3.7	LOUF 0.0
	Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.0
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	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	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.
	Jun	123.4	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0
	Sep	122.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0
	Oct	122.8	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0
	Dec	131.3	5.2	4.6	0.6	120.2	4.5	3.9	0
001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	0.7	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0
	Mar	134.8	4.3	4.8	-0.5	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0
	Apr	128.4	4.8	5.4	-0.6	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0
	May	127.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0
	Jun	129.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0
	Jul	128.9	4.2	5.2	-1.0	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0
	Aug	127.8	4.3	5.2	-0.9	125.4	6.3	6.2	0
	Sep	127.6	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0
	Oct Nov Dec	128.1 128.6 134.1	4.4 3.7 2.1	5.0 4.6 4.4	-0.6 -0.9 -2.3	124.3 124.2 126.4	5.7 4.8 5.1	5.7 4.8 5.1	0
002	Jan Feb R	132.4 137.5	2.9 2.7	4.1 4.3	-1.2 -1.6	124.6 124.4 124.9	4.7 4.1 3.9	4.7 4.2 3.8	-0

		Private sector				of which: Private	sector servicesb		
		- London	Cha	ange on year (%)	199	Index		Change on year (%)	
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonu effect
999	Jana	LNKX 117.0	LOUN 4.7	LOJL 4.6	LOUQ 0.1	JJGF 118.0	JJGG 4.9	JJGK	JJG
	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		
00	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	
	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	(-1
	Jul Aug Sep	125.2 123.6 123.4	3.7 4.4 4.3	4.4 4.5 4.4	-0.7 -0.1 -0.1	125.8 124.6 123.6	3.3 4.7 4.2	4.3 4.9 4.7	
	Oct Nov Dec	124.0 125.3 134.1	4.1 4.2 5.3	4.7 4.8 4.8	-0.6 -0.6 0.5	124.0 125.0 136.2	4.2 4.1 5.6	5.2 5.2 5.1	-
)1	Jan Feb Mar	131.1 137.5 138.4	4.7 7.7 4.2	3.9 4.4 4.9	0.8 3.3 -0.7	133.4 142.0 141.2	5.1 9.0 3.9	3.5 4.4 5.0	
	Apr May Jun	129.7 128.7 130.5	4.6 4.1 4.7	5.2 5.0 5.1	-0.6 -0.9 -0.4	130.0 128.7 131.0	4.3 3.6 4.4	5.2 4.8 5.0	
	Jul Aug Sep	129.8 128.4 128.4	3.7 3.8 4.1	4.8 5.0 4.9	-1.1 -1.2 -0.8	129.9 128.6 128.3	3.2 3.2 3.8	4.7 4.9 4.8	
	Oct Nov Dec	129.1 129.7 136.0	4.1 3.5 1.5	4.8 4.6 4.3	-0.7 -1.1 -2.8	129.0 129.6 137.3	4.0 3.7 0.8	4.8 4.7 4.3	
02	Jan Feb R Mar P	134.4 140.8 142.5	2.5 2.4 3.0	4.0 4.3 4.5	-1.5 -1.9 -1.5	136.4 145.0 144.5	2.3 2.1 2.3	4.1 4.3 4.8	

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.

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 92	Production (Di	visions 10-41)			of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)					
			Cha	inge on year (%)			С	hange on year (%)			
995=	100	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		
399	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		
00	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		
01	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	128.1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9	-1.1		
	Dec	131.6	2.5	4.0	-1.5	132.9	2.5	4.0	-1.5		
02	Jan	129.2	3.0	3.6	-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7	-0.7		
	Feb R	130.6	2.1	3.6	-1.5	131.6	2.6	3.7	-1.1		
	Mar P	136.4	3.5	3.5	0.0	136.8	3.1	3.6	-0.5		

Services	(Divisions	50-93

		Index -	Cha	ange on year (%)							
		including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a						
99	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						
000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0						
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0						
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4						
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4						
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1						
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0						
	Jul	123.6	3.4	4.1	-0.7						
	Aug	122.9	4.4	4.6	-0.2						
	Sep	122.0	4.0	4.3	-0.3						
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8						
	Nov	123.3	3.9	4.8	-0.9						
	Dec	131.9	5.4	4.7	0.7						
001	Jan	129.5	4.7	3.5	1.2						
	Feb	135.9	7.5	4.0	3.5						
	Mar	135.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8						
	Apr	128.2	4.7	5.4	-0.7						
	May	127.3	4.1	5.1	-1.0						
	Jun	129.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5						
	Jul	128.6	4.1	5.2	-1.1						
	Aug	127.7	3.9	5.2	-1.3						
	Sep	127.2	4.3	5.1	-0.8						
	Oct	127.8	4.4	5.1	-0.7						
	Nov	128.1	3.9	4.7	-0.8						
	Dec	134.4	1.9	4.5	-2.6						
002	Jan	133.2	2.8	4.3	-1.5						
	Feb R	139.5	2.6	4.3	-1.7						
	Mar P	139.2	2.7	4.5	-1.8						

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

Table E.11

This series is currently undergoing a methodological review which is planned for completion in the summer of 2002. Labour Market Trends will notify users of the outcome of the review in due course. Until then, the series will not be updated.

National Statistics Website

Your introduction to National tatistics key products and services.

Data free online



www.statistics.gov.uk

Use official statistics? Now spend less time searching for the data you need. Access National Statistics online. Visit the new website which brings together a broad range of statistics from Government departments. The site is organised into thirteen subjects -

"Themes" - and offers a simple and quick route map to all our products and services as well as free access to both PDFs of our books as well as a database full of statistical information and data.

New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01633 819011/819024

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of production industries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry-ing	Manu- facture of food products;	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products;	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man-	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric- ated metal	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment
992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	& printing DE	made fibr	DH	DI	products DJ	DK
MALE Veekly ea 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 998 999 000 001	253.1 253.1 268.4 274.4 279.9 291.0 301.3 314.3 328.5 335.0 344.8 359.9	269.4 287.6 293.9 301.9 315.8 327.4 340.9 355.9 368.3 368.9 382.4	263.2 280.8 288.8 297.9 312.4 323.6 337.5 352.6 354.6 365.4 378.5	236.8 250.6 257.6 262.3 269.3 277.3 289.3 302.6 313.0 322.2 337.5	192.5 203.0 213.7 217.7 235.7 241.9 252.1 260.9 272.8 274.0 287.2	357.4 375.5 355.4 334.8 350.8 367.8 400.5 408.3 396.0 398.4 416.1	269.3 280.3 288.2 294.0 304.7 315.3 319.2 330.7 338.4 337.9 346.6	213.9 233.1 245.1 248.4 258.7 270.6 276.9 275.5 276.3 296.9 297.7	293.6 308.4 318.9 335.6 348.8 361.8 377.9 394.3 397.2 406.0 418.6	287.7 310.6 322.8 332.3 344.1 346.8 381.8 392.8 397.4 395.2 417.1	247.8 264.0 275.3 285.7 295.6 298.9 318.9 324.0 329.2 336.7 348.2	258.4 265.7 272.3 286.3 300.4 309.8 325.2 340.7 343.7 353.1 360.8	258.0 276.2 283.1 295.7 315.8 326.4 342.5 358.7 366.6 380.7	252.6 275.7 285.1 296.0 319.4 326.1 344.4 356.5 358.3 381.1 395.4
lours wor 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000	rked 44.4 44.5 44.3 44.7 45.2 44.8 45.1 45.0 44.4 44.3 44.3	43.7 44.0 43.7 44.0 44.8 44.2 44.6 43.6 43.6 43.5	43.6 43.9 43.7 44.1 44.8 44.2 44.5 44.3 43.5 43.6 43.5	44.9 44.8 44.7 45.1 45.3 45.1 45.2 45.2 44.7 44.4	47.8 46.9 46.9 47.9 47.5 47.8 46.9 47.4 45.8	48.0 48.7 48.3 49.4 51.9 50.8 52.0 50.1 51.7 49.5 49.4	46.2 45.9 45.5 45.6 46.2 45.0 45.6 45.4 45.0 44.8 44.5	43.2 43.8 44.3 43.9 44.1 44.3 43.5 42.6 43.1 42.7	42.7 42.7 43.0 43.1 43.6 43.7 43.9 43.7 43.5 43.1 42.8	42.9 42.8 43.0 43.1 43.2 42.6 42.6 42.3 41.8 41.3 41.9	43.8 43.8 44.3 44.8 45.7 44.5 45.1 45.2 44.0 43.6 43.5	45.3 44.9 44.6 45.0 45.3 44.6 44.8 44.6 44.3 44.4	43.9 44.7 44.4 44.8 45.9 45.4 45.6 45.5 44.4 44.7 44.5	43.1 43.6 43.6 43.8 45.4 44.3 44.9 44.0 43.1 43.6 43.8
lourly ear 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000 001	rnings (£s) 5.70 6.05 6.21 6.30 6.44 6.70 6.97 7.30 7.54 7.78 8.14	6.14 6.53 6.71 6.85 7.05 7.37 7.64 8.02 8.23 8.45 8.79	6.02 6.39 6.60 6.75 6.97 7.29 7.58 7.96 8.15 8.38 8.71	5.29 5.62 5.80 5.87 5.94 6.13 6.40 6.70 7.01 7.26 7.61	4.02 4.37 4.56 4.70 4.92 5.08 5.27 5.56 5.76 5.99 6.30	7.26 7.68 7.21 6.62 6.75 7.15 7.70 8.14 7.66 8.05 8.43	5.84 6.08 6.37 6.42 6.58 7.00 7.28 7.52 7.54 7.78	4.96 5.33 5.53 5.60 5.90 6.15 6.25 6.34 6.49 6.89 6.97	6.81 7.24 7.39 7.82 8.01 8.30 8.59 9.02 9.12 9.42 9.78	6.69 7.23 7.43 7.69 7.97 8.09 8.96 9.29 9.51 9.58 9.97	5.64 6.03 6.19 6.36 6.47 6.70 7.04 7.13 7.46 7.71 8.00	5.67 5.88 6.00 6.22 6.62 7.27 7.64 7.76 7.96 8.23	5.87 6.17 6.37 6.61 6.88 7.18 7.50 7.88 8.03 8.24 8.56	5.87 6.32 6.54 6.74 7.04 7.35 7.67 8.11 8.31 8.73 9.01
EMALE Veekly ear 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000 001	rnings (£s) 159.2 170.1 177.1 182.0 188.3 195.2 201.1 210.8 221.9 229.1 241.8	162.4 174.8 182.2 187.0 199.0 205.0 214.2 224.2 232.0 241.3 251.9	162.2 174.6 181.8 186.7 198.8 205.0 214.1 224.2 231.7 241.0 251.4	156.3 166.4 173.2 177.8 179.8 187.9 191.7 201.6 215.7 222.1 236.8	142.1 150.4 156.2 171.9 179.4 177.9 186.9 187.8 200.1 225.6 227.8	190.0 200.4	176.8 191.3 199.5 200.6 214.3 218.5 229.4 239.9 243.4 254.4 258.2	137.2 147.4 152.8 156.5 169.5 174.7 180.3 188.2 194.8 203.3 205.0	185.0 196.7 210.4 214.5 234.2 228.2 238.2 250.1 262.8 262.6 300.3	181.9 194.0 203.4 213.2 220.0 234.2 263.2 262.2 272.8 281.4 296.6	156.1 168.9 176.0 183.1 178.1 190.0 206.0 219.6 224.2 234.5 240.9	168.2 176.5 183.2 188.9 209.9 214.2 228.4 213.9 225.0 246.6 259.1	153.2 169.2 176.8 178.3 199.7 195.7 206.2 216.3 205.3 225.3 230.7	166.5 182.4 191.0 202.9 217.1 216.0 225.9 237.7 236.1 254.6 260.5
lours worl 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000	39.8 39.8 39.8 40.1 40.3 40.2 40.2 40.2 39.9 39.9 39.9	40.0 40.2 40.3 40.6 40.9 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.4 40.5 40.4	40.0 40.2 40.3 40.6 40.9 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.4 40.5 40.4	39.4 39.5 39.3 39.6 39.7 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.5 39.5	42.3 40.7 41.9 42.2 42.0 41.3 40.9 42.3 41.9 42.0 41.1	38.5 40.2	41.5 41.6 41.5 41.7 42.0 41.8 41.5 41.5 41.5	39.1 39.2 39.3 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.4 39.3 39.3 38.9	39.8 39.7 40.6 40.3 41.5 40.8 40.8 40.4 40.3 41.1	40.0 39.9 40.1 40.5 40.7 41.7 41.6 40.5 40.7 39.8 40.2	40.8 41.3 41.0 41.6 40.8 42.2 42.0 42.4 41.6 42.0 41.5	40.8 40.6 40.4 40.3 40.7 41.0 40.1 40.0 40.2 41.0 40.4	40.1 40.5 40.8 41.1 41.8 40.9 41.4 41.0 40.6 41.6 41.1	39.2 40.2 40.2 41.0 41.3 40.8 41.0 40.9 39.9 40.3 39.9
lourly earn 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000	nings (£s) 4.01 4.28 4.43 4.53 4.64 4.81 4.99 5.23 5.56 5.74 6.06	4.06 4.35 4.53 4.61 4.87 5.04 5.26 5.52 5.75 5.97 6.23	4.06 4.34 4.52 4.60 4.87 5.04 5.26 5.52 5.74 5.96 6.21	3.97 4.23 4.34 4.46 4.45 4.63 4.79 5.04 5.45 5.62 5.98	3.39 3.74 3.76 4.15 4.27 4.33 4.50 4.44 4.76 5.38 5.54		4.27 4.60 4.81 4.82 5.11 5.24 5.49 5.78 5.87 6.14 6.24	3.51 3.75 3.91 3.97 4.27 4.42 4.56 4.78 4.96 5.17 5.28	4.65 4.94 5.19 5.30 5.65 5.62 5.86 6.15 6.50 6.53 7.24	4.56 4.86 5.08 5.29 5.40 5.62 6.32 6.47 7.08 7.39	3.84 4.10 4.30 4.41 4.39 4.53 4.93 5.18 5.41 5.59 5.81	4.13 4.32 4.54 4.69 5.16 5.24 5.70 5.35 5.60 6.02 6.42	3.79 4.18 4.35 4.33 4.78 4.79 4.98 5.26 5.05 5.42	4.25 4.55 4.75 4.96 5.26 5.29 5.52 5.81 5.92 6.31 6.53
LL /eekly ear 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 900 001	rnings (£s) 236.2 250.8 256.6 261.7 271.5 281.1 292.9 307.3 315.0 324.5 338.9	249.7 266.8 273.5 280.1 293.6 304.9 318.4 333.6 337.7 348.8 362.6	243.0 259.6 267.9 275.7 289.8 300.8 314.6 329.9 333.7 345.0 358.4	219.7 233.3 239.8 244.4 249.7 257.2 267.4 280.7 292.0 300.3 315.0	187.6 198.1 208.3 213.3 230.1 235.5 245.5 252.4 264.5 268.7 281.7	354.8 372.8 355.2 333.7 350.3 366.5 398.9 403.8 392.5 397.2 415.6	244.2 257.2 265.3 269.8 281.5 296.8 307.4 315.4 318.7 325.0	171.4 185.9 195.4 199.1 211.1 220.8 227.6 231.5 235.5 255.9 254.9	272.0 287.1 299.6 314.4 329.1 338.7 354.6 372.4 375.6 381.6 402.0	265.4 288.8 299.4 307.7 314.3 320.8 355.3 367.8 370.8 373.1 391.0	232.0 247.1 258.1 265.6 274.4 280.0 300.3 307.6 313.5 321.8 331.3	247.1 253.9 259.4 271.9 287.0 295.5 311.2 323.0 330.0 340.6 351.3	249.1 267.6 274.8 286.9 306.8 317.7 333.4 349.6 347.4 359.8 371.1	244.2 266.8 276.6 287.3 310.3 316.6 334.0 347.1 350.2 372.8 386.7
ours work 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000	43.6 43.7 43.5 43.8 44.3 44.0 44.2 44.1 43.6 43.5 43.5	43.0 43.3 43.1 43.4 44.1 43.6 43.9 43.7 43.0 43.1 43.1	42.9 43.2 43.0 43.4 44.0 43.5 43.8 43.7 43.0 43.1 43.0	43.8 43.6 44.0 44.1 44.0 44.0 43.6 43.3 43.4	47.3 46.3 46.4 47.3 46.9 47.1 46.4 46.8 45.4	47.8 48.5 48.2 49.1 51.9 50.8 51.9 49.9 51.6 49.4 49.4	44.9 44.7 44.4 44.5 45.1 44.2 44.7 44.4 44.2 44.0 43.8	41.0 41.3 41.6 41.7 41.6 41.7 41.9 41.4 40.9 41.3 40.9	42.1 42.1 42.6 42.6 43.2 43.1 43.4 43.3 43.0 42.6 42.6	42.3 42.3 42.4 42.5 42.6 42.4 41.9 41.6 41.0 41.5	43.2 43.3 43.7 44.2 44.8 44.1 44.6 44.8 43.6 43.3 43.2	44.7 44.3 44.0 44.3 44.6 44.1 44.1 44.0 43.8 44.0 43.5	43.6 44.4 44.1 44.5 45.6 45.1 45.3 45.2 44.2 44.5	42.7 43.3 43.3 43.6 45.0 44.0 44.6 43.7 42.9 43.4 43.6
ourly earn 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000	5.43 5.76 5.92 6.01 6.13 6.37 6.63 6.96 7.23 7.46 7.80	5.78 6.15 6.33 6.44 6.67 6.97 7.25 7.63 7.85 8.09 8.42	5.65 6.00 6.21 6.34 6.58 6.88 7.18 7.56 7.77 8.00 8.33	5.05 5.37 5.53 5.62 5.65 5.83 6.07 6.37 6.70 6.93 7.28	3.97 4.32 4.49 4.65 4.86 5.01 5.20 5.44 5.66 5.93 6.23	7.23 7.64 7.23 6.63 6.74 7.15 7.69 8.07 7.61 8.03 8.42	5.43 5.70 5.98 6.02 6.23 6.58 6.65 6.92 7.14 7.24 7.42	4.20 4.51 4.71 4.77 5.07 5.30 5.43 5.59 5.75 6.10 6.23	6.39 6.82 7.00 7.40 7.62 7.86 8.17 8.61 8.73 8.95 9.44	6.26 6.80 6.98 7.20 7.38 7.53 8.38 8.77 8.92 9.11	5.34 5.70 5.88 5.99 6.13 6.34 6.72 6.84 7.17 7.41	5.49 5.68 5.79 6.01 6.42 6.69 7.35 7.53 7.53	5.70 6.02 6.22 6.45 6.73 7.04 7.35 7.73 7.87 8.08 8.39	5.72 6.16 6.39 6.58 6.89 7.18 7.50 7.93 8.16 8.59 8.86

a The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 percent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 2001 (available from the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk).

Average earnings and hours of full-time *manual* employees by industry group E.12

Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical equipme	Manu- facture of trans- port equipmen	Other manu- facturing		y, Construct- ion				Financial intermedi- ation	Real	Public admin & defence; compul- sory soci security	Education		Other community, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	M	<u>N</u>	0	SIC 1992 MALE
257.6 272.9 283.1 280.7 290.7 306.0 314.1 327.4 329.3 343.9 359.0	283.8 308.5 314.8 330.6 349.6 362.9 378.7 406.0 401.8 417.6 433.4	245.6 264.2 262.9 265.2 274.7 286.1 290.5 304.2 308.2 322.9 333.9	298.4 334.7 352.5 369.0 373.9 399.7 401.2 418.6 440.5 453.8 464.1	257.1 274.7 275.0 279.4 295.1 308.2 324.8 342.3 351.3 371.5 393.9	217.3 233.1 241.7 249.1 255.9 264.1 275.1 292.2 299.4 305.7 318.8	174.4 189.2 190.7 188.2 199.2 203.3 213.9 227.0 230.5 242.2 249.3	267.0 282.6 292.7 299.6 305.3 314.9 328.4 344.0 359.6 368.8 386.7	316.6 322.7 321.4 321.5 347.2 373.8 381.6 394.8 377.9 394.3 417.1	241.6 257.5 258.6 260.1 270.7 277.5 292.4 302.7 312.3 322.0 340.8	219.6 234.0 256.4 259.6 257.6 275.4 281.2 289.0 307.5 310.7 329.8	199.4 218.4 227.9 232.2 231.5 243.5 268.7 277.9 285.2 293.5 305.1	203.9 217.4 225.3 228.1 230.6 242.2 250.7 264.4 267.7 284.9 295.3	Wee 230.0 239.5 246.1 250.2 259.4 264.4 280.2 289.0 300.8 301.9 315.9	kkly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
43.2 43.0 42.8 42.8 43.4 43.5 43.5 42.6 41.7 42.1 42.0	42.5 43.0 42.2 42.9 44.0 43.0 43.4 44.3 42.8 43.0 42.8	43.6 44.1 43.4 44.5 44.6 44.4 44.7 44.5 44.2 44.4 44.2	42.1 42.0 42.0 41.9 42.5 42.6 42.1 42.5 42.8 41.4 42.3	45.4 45.0 44.7 45.3 46.1 45.8 46.9 46.4 46.6 46.6	43.9 43.7 43.9 44.1 44.4 44.0 44.3 43.9 43.8 43.7	41.9 41.9 42.0 41.9 42.2 42.1 41.9 42.5 42.1 41.8 42.0	46.6 47.1 46.8 47.3 47.8 47.6 48.5 48.0 47.5 47.4 46.9	41.1 42.6 41.8 42.9 42.2 42.5 42.1 42.5 39.9 39.5 41.2	47.3 46.3 46.4 46.9 46.8 46.4 46.7 46.4 45.5 45.1 45.6	42.2 42.1 41.7 42.0 41.4 42.3 41.9 42.2 41.3 41.2	43.1 42.6 42.5 41.9 41.7 41.5 41.7 40.8 40.2	42.6 42.4 42.2 42.0 41.7 42.4 42.1 41.8 42.0 42.4	43.9 43.2 44.2 44.2 44.0 44.3 44.8 44.8 43.5 43.4	Hours worked 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
5.96 6.36 6.58 6.56 6.70 7.04 7.22 7.68 7.89 8.17 8.55	6.68 7.18 7.47 7.71 7.95 8.28 8.73 9.17 9.39 9.71	5.65 5.97 6.07 5.94 6.16 6.44 6.50 6.83 6.97 7.55	7.10 7.98 8.42 8.90 8.81 9.38 9.45 9.85 10.30 10.96	5.63 6.08 6.15 6.16 6.39 6.71 6.92 7.29 7.56 7.97 8.46	4.97 5.36 5.52 5.65 5.76 5.91 6.26 6.59 6.84 6.98 7.29	4.13 4.52 4.56 4.67 4.71 4.83 5.10 5.34 5.48 5.78 5.97	5.72 6.01 6.28 6.35 6.38 6.60 6.77 7.17 7.56 7.78 8.25	7.77 7.51 7.71 7.55 8.25 8.76 9.07 9.28 9.46 9.98 10.13	5.17 5.61 5.64 5.64 5.79 5.99 6.27 6.53 6.86 7.15 7.50	5.20 5.58 6.15 6.19 6.23 6.50 6.66 6.90 7.30 7.54 8.01	5.04 5.35 5.47 5.52 5.83 6.48 6.67 7.00 7.30	4.81 5.15 5.36 5.46 5.50 5.81 6.26 6.41 6.80 6.96	5.61 5.73 5.574 5.89 6.03 6.33 6.47 6.72 6.94	rly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
167.8 181.6 185.5 191.1 197.4 207.5 207.9 224.9 231.6 238.6 247.9	190.6 207.7 223.0 235.8 251.4 257.5 276.8 284.1 283.8 281.4 291.1	165.0 174.1 182.4 183.5 195.2 209.2 207.7 218.6 224.8 234.3 250.1	187.2 201.3 214.0	179.2 174.0 187.6 	148.3 156.8 169.0 170.6 169.8 185.4 194.1 203.6 215.3 216.2 230.3	135.0 138.1 139.5 145.6 148.8 156.7 160.5 170.8 180.5 187.5 196.5	223.8 246.3 274.6 278.0 284.8 286.7 278.3 292.7 311.5 323.9 336.9	217.8 215.7 197.1	168.0 169.6 175.4 178.6 185.5 199.8 205.3 211.9 221.5 234.5 250.7	170.5 192.3 195.9 195.7 204.4 214.6 218.5 232.2 232.3 240.1 246.9	139.0 153.5 157.3 158.0 167.7 167.3 197.1 203.7 223.0 228.4 235.5	151.6 164.3 168.1 173.4 172.7 177.1 178.5 187.2 199.5 204.5 221.5	Wee 139.5 141.7 153.8 159.5 161.2 166.6 176.0 178.1 197.4 207.8 215.5	FEMALE skly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
40.2 40.4 40.4 40.7 40.9 40.5 40.5 40.7 40.2 40.1 40.2	39.4 40.6 40.1 41.8 42.0 41.4 42.1 41.4 40.1 40.4 40.3	40.0 40.3 40.3 41.1 41.0 40.9 40.8 40.5 40.5 40.6	37.2 38.0 37.0 38.7 	40.2 40.7 40.0 40.5 41.5 41.7 43.8	40.0 39.7 40.3 40.1 39.5 40.0 40.3 39.9 39.2 39.5	39.1 38.8 39.1 39.4 39.4 39.2 39.3 39.4 39.3	41.4 42.5 42.0 42.3 42.0 42.4 42.2 42.0 41.5 41.5	37.0 38.0 39.2 38.2 37.8 37.9 37.5	39.7 40.6 40.4 40.7 40.6 41.5 41.8 41.4 40.4 40.6 40.9	38.8 40.3 39.1 38.9 39.6 39.6 39.4 39.6 38.6 38.5 38.6	38.1 37.9 37.5 38.8 38.6 38.8 38.3 38.0 37.6	38.9 38.8 38.5 39.0 39.5 39.1 39.3 39.1 39.3 39.6	39.8 38.9 39.5 39.6 40.0 39.7 39.6 39.8 39.4 39.3	Hours worked 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
4.17 4.50 4.58 4.71 4.83 5.13 5.13 5.52 5.76 5.96 6.17	4.84 5.13 5.57 5.60 5.99 6.18 6.58 6.87 7.07 6.97 7.23	4.14 4.34 4.53 4.46 4.78 5.12 5.10 5.35 5.55 5.78 6.16	5.04 5.30	5.57	3.71 3.97 4.20 4.27 4.30 4.63 4.81 5.06 5.44 5.51 5.84	3.50 3.61 3.66 3.79 3.79 3.98 4.07 4.30 4.55 4.77 4.99	5.23 5.48 5.81 5.92 6.25 6.29 6.52 6.98 7.52 7.72 8.10		4.33 4.35 4.42 4.60 4.82 4.92 5.08 5.48 5.79 6.17	4.41 4.78 5.02 5.04 5.18 5.43 5.57 5.89 6.09 6.29 6.40	4.21 4.31 4.35 5.05 5.32 5.86 6.01	3.95 4.32 4.41 4.52 4.52 4.52 4.55 5.10 5.20 5.57	3.53 3.69 3.89 4.04 4.07 4.17 4.45 4.50 4.94 4.94 4.50 4.94 4.94 5.29	rly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
231.9 245.1 255.0 254.3 262.5 274.5 282.3 297.3 301.2 313.7 328.4	278.4 302.1 309.3 324.6 343.4 356.4 372.5 399.2 394.5 409.4 425.5	235.1 251.4 251.8 252.1 263.2 275.4 280.7 293.7 298.1 312.9 324.9	296.5 332.4 350.2 367.2 372.5 398.5 399.6 416.2 439.5 453.3 463.0	256.6 273.7 273.9 278.4 293.9 307.0 323.4 340.9 350.9 371.0 393.0	207.9 223.4 232.2 238.1 244.5 253.5 264.3 280.3 287.7 293.6 306.9	155.5 165.5 167.5 169.9 177.1 182.4 190.6 203.6 210.3 219.2 226.8	263.8 280.0 291.3 297.9 303.8 312.5 324.6 340.0 355.7 365.2 382.3	303.0 305.2 301.5 307.1 323.8 349.7 355.6 367.3 363.6 369.8 409.8	232.5 247.7 249.1 249.5 258.5 266.2 278.2 289.1 298.2 308.0 326.0	210.3 226.6 246.5 249.7 247.4 264.7 271.4 280.7 296.9 301.1 317.3	180.1 197.2 205.4 208.4 210.8 220.0 224.3 254.8 266.0 273.4 283.1	173.4 186.6 191.9 195.9 194.3 201.5 208.1 218.9 227.8 237.7 252.2	209.4 216.8 223.7 227.6 237.0 241.8 249.1 258.3 273.8 275.3 285.7	ALL ekly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
42.4 42.2 42.1 42.2 42.7 42.5 42.6 42.1 41.3 41.5 41.5	42.3 42.8 42.1 42.8 43.9 42.9 43.3 44.1 42.6 42.9 42.7	43.1 43.5 42.9 44.0 44.1 44.0 44.2 44.1 43.8 43.9 43.8	42.0 41.9 41.8 42.4 42.6 42.0 42.4 42.7 41.4 42.3	45.3 44.9 44.6 45.2 46.0 45.8 46.8 46.9 46.4 46.5	43.3 43.2 43.4 43.6 43.7 43.8 43.5 43.8 43.4 43.1 43.2	40.5 40.6 40.5 40.7 41.0 40.9 40.7 41.2 41.0 40.8 40.9	46.3 46.8 46.5 47.0 47.4 47.3 48.1 47.6 47.0 46.5	40.6 41.9 41.4 42.4 41.7 41.3 41.6 39.7 39.3	46.4 45.7 45.7 46.2 45.9 45.6 44.7 44.3 44.8	41.6 41.8 41.3 41.5 41.0 41.9 41.8 41.6 41.7 40.9	41.5 41.5 41.2 40.9 40.9 40.8 40.6 40.7 40.0 39.5 39.4	40.5 40.3 40.1 40.3 40.4 40.1 40.5 40.5 40.2 40.4 40.7	43.0 42.2 42.4 43.1 43.2 43.0 42.9 43.3 43.5 42.4 42.2	Hours worked 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
5.47 5.81 6.02 6.03 6.16 6.45 6.62 7.07 7.30 7.56 7.91	6.58 7.06 7.36 7.58 7.83 8.15 8.61 9.05 9.26 9.55 9.97	5.46 5.76 5.86 5.72 5.98 6.27 6.35 6.67 6.81 7.12 7.41	7.07 7.94 8.38 8.87 8.79 9.36 9.42 9.81 10.29 10.95 10.95	5.63 6.06 6.13 6.15 6.38 6.70 6.90 7.27 7.56 7.97 8.45	4.81 5.19 5.36 5.47 5.58 5.75 6.08 6.40 6.66 6.80 7.11	3.83 4.11 4.16 4.30 4.32 4.46 4.67 4.93 5.12 5.37 5.57	5.69 5.98 6.25 6.33 6.37 6.58 6.76 7.16 7.56 7.77 8.23	7.55 7.33 7.34 7.32 7.83 8.34 8.61 8.84 8.92 9.40	5.09 5.49 5.52 5.53 5.64 5.83 6.07 6.33 6.67 6.95 7.31	5.06 5.44 5.98 6.02 6.04 6.32 6.50 6.76 7.15 7.38 7.79	4.73 5.02 5.11 5.15 5.39 6.02	4.34 4.71 4.85 4.94 4.82 5.03 5.14 5.40 5.66 5.87 6.16	4.90 5.21 5.34 5.38 5.50 5.63 5.82 5.97 6.29 6.51	rly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC	All indust-ries	All index of production industries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry-ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	products; leather	paper & products; publishing & printing	products	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products es DH	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric- ated meta products DJ	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	
1992 MALE Weekly ear 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	A-Q	C-E 388.3 412.8 431.7 443.6 461.2 487.3 497.0 532.2 547.6 569.3 598.1	382.4 404.5 424.9 436.2 453.5 479.6 489.2 525.9 541.6 562.1 592.4	371.7 398.0 416.4 427.7 442.4 458.9 482.7 500.6 518.5 547.0 579.3	302.9 298.5 306.5 323.9 347.9 363.8 387.8 388.2 404.1 402.3 415.5	512.9 562.1 565.1 565.1 606.7 591.3 621.0 684.4 646.2 735.6 790.7	380.9 424.5 450.6 456.5 474.4 536.8 522.1 575.9 603.2 600.7 606.2	332.0 353.3 364.5 379.5 397.6 417.4 420.2 429.7 481.1	404.0 426.6 450.3 462.3 474.7 515.0 506.6 550.0 546.7 596.3 622.8	416.2 455.5 475.2 497.8 525.5 537.2 564.3 601.4 635.1 642.3 690.0	353.2 363.7 383.6 400.4 411.6 439.3 449.5 470.8 513.9 521.3 544.0	355.2 362.9 373.6 365.4 402.6 417.0 440.5 473.0	356.9 364.1 378.9 396.2 427.3 446.5 443.5 497.0 491.4 510.5 524.4	355.1 375.0 391.0 410.2 438.5 456.5 483.8 508.4 505.4 523.5 541.9	
Hours worl 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	ked 38.7 38.7 38.6 38.8 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.0 38.9 39.0	39.4 39.4 39.3 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.7 39.8 39.5 39.5	39.4 39.5 39.4 39.7 40.0 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.7	38.3 38.3 38.5 38.7 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.6 38.6	42.0 41.8 40.5 41.4 43.1 42.6 43.0 42.8 42.0 43.5	40.3 41.5 40.2 39.2 40.3 40.3 40.3 41.3 39.9 41.5	39.7 39.5 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.6 39.5 39.7 39.6 40.3	39.8 40.1 40.0 40.6 40.3 40.5 39.9 39.8 40.0	38.3 38.5 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.9 39.1 38.9 38.8 38.8	38.8 38.8 38.7 38.8 38.6 38.6 38.1 38.2 38.4 38.3	39.7 40.1 40.2 40.9 40.6 40.9 40.9 40.3 40.2 40.4	39.6 39.1 39.4 40.0 40.4 39.8 39.8 39.6 	39.8 39.7 39.9 39.8 40.6 40.3 40.3 39.9 40.5	39.4 39.8 39.6 40.1 40.3 40.1 40.2 40.1 39.9 39.7 40.0	
Hourly ear 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	nings (£s) 9.55 10.21 10.68 10.94 11.37 11.83 12.33 12.90 13.49 14.14 14.95	9.69 10.28 10.78 11.02 11.52 12.50 13.33 13.85 14.39 15.08	9.52 10.06 10.59 10.82 11.30 11.95 12.28 13.17 13.68 14.19	9.53 10.24 10.71 10.97 11.40 12.86 13.40 14.14 14.99	6.67 7.45 7.89 8.14 8.62 8.96 9.40 9.42	12.83 13.42 13.61 14.97 15.47 16.52 16.27 19.18	9.40 10.81 11.22 11.52 11.92 13.59 13.22 15.18 15.15 15.02	8.04 8.41 8.72 8.37 9.20 9.76 9.98 10.35 10.73	10.04 10.41 11.21 11.68 12.05 13.07 13.03 14.05 14.07 15.40 16.12	10.67 11.64 12.16 12.52 13.58 13.76 14.56 15.55 16.62 16.75 17.94	8.66 8.76 9.24 9.78 10.03 10.60 11.09 11.48 12.72 12.97 13.45	8.74 9.05 9.10 8.81 9.99 10.51 11.11 11.98	8.77 8.89 9.03 9.44 10.52 10.96 10.95 12.28 12.21 12.47 12.78	8.84 9.19 9.77 10.13 10.85 11.34 11.98 12.66 12.63 13.16 13.58	
FEMALE Weekly ear 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	rnings (£s) 236.8 256.5 269.2 278.9 289.0 302.4 317.8 330.1 346.9 364.5 388.8	226.9 243.1 258.5 268.4 281.9 295.0 305.4 321.6 344.1 360.8 390.6	223.3 238.6 254.0 264.0 276.7 289.4 300.0 317.2 341.5 358.4 389.5	239.2 259.2 271.8 281.3 290.6 304.0 321.5 332.2 347.6 365.8 389.5	195.7 222.3 216.7 230.6 253.3 250.2 268.2 262.2 280.4	282.1 298.0 290.1	215.7 228.6 258.6 261.0 276.6 297.8 303.5 322.1 342.6 370.9 396.3	192.3 210.9 218.0 221.0 233.9 243.3 261.4 273.0 283.8 301.0	248.7 261.8 282.1 300.9 310.3 324.1 344.7 356.8 374.0 382.0 419.7	254.0 279.0 299.5 309.1 318.1 333.0 326.1 344.2 407.0 441.9 459.8	201.5 218.8 224.2 241.6 258.3 262.6 273.6 282.9 286.7 319.3	198.2 208.8 208.5 216.5 227.8 228.4 235.4 255.0 280.2 284.6 305.7	187.7 201.5 211.5 217.5 230.9 243.6 260.8 269.5 276.4 301.2 324.6	201.3 213.9 221.5 225.2 253.4 264.2 275.6 298.4 314.4 328.9 348.3	
Hours wor 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 1999 2000 2001	36.8 36.8 36.9 37.1 37.0 37.1 37.1 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.1	37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9	37.6 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.9	36.7 36.6 36.8 37.0 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9	38.7 37.6 37.5 37.9 38.5 37.9 39.0 39.4 38.7 38.9	37.2 37.3 37.3 36.9 37.6 37.1 37.9	37.6 37.7 37.5 37.6 37.5 38.2 37.9 38.1 38.2 37.8 38.0	38.1 38.2 38.1 38.6 38.0 38.1 38.1 38.1 37.9	36.7 36.8 36.9 36.8 36.9 36.9 37.0 37.2 36.9 37.1	37.5 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.5 37.6	37.9 37.8 38.0 38.1 38.7 38.8 38.2 38.4 38.4 38.2 38.6	38.0 37.7 38.0 37.8 37.8 37.4 38.3 38.3 38.5 38.5	37.4 37.4 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.4 37.7 37.5 37.8 37.8	37.7 37.5 37.6 37.9 38.5 38.6 38.4 38.5 38.2 38.2	
Hourly ear 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 1999 2000 2001	nings (£s) 6.38 6.90 7.23 7.45 7.79 8.16 8.56 8.90 9.37 9.83 10.48	6.00 6.42 6.83 7.09 7.46 7.79 8.08 8.49 9.09 9.56 10.30	5.90 6.29 6.71 6.96 7.32 7.64 7.94 8.38 9.02 9.49 10.27	6.47 6.99 7.32 7.53 7.86 8.22 8.69 8.99 9.42 9.89 10.53	5.09 5.72 5.85 6.15 6.42 6.78 6.70 7.10	7.72	5.73 6.06 6.81 6.95 7.41 7.81 8.02 8.45 8.98 9.82 10.43	5.01 5.52 5.64 5.66 6.17 6.39 6.84 7.17 7.45 7.90	6.69 7.00 7.64 8.09 8.46 8.81 9.36 9.61 10.04 10.33 11.24	6.82 7.41 7.94 8.25 8.40 8.79 8.68 9.15 10.83 11.79 12.24	5.23 5.68 5.76 6.11 6.67 6.78 7.24 7.50 7.60 8.33	5.01 5.21 5.57 5.65 6.01 5.97 6.25 6.62 7.30 7.38 7.94	4.98 5.38 5.54 5.77 6.12 6.46 6.94 7.15 7.38 7.98 8.59	5.30 5.58 5.80 5.89 6.57 6.85 7.19 7.75 8.25 8.61 9.09	
ALL Weekly ear 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	rnings (£s) 312.5 334.8 350.0 360.5 373.3 389.3 406.8 425.2 443.3 465.1 492.8	341.0 363.3 380.2 390.9 408.9 430.8 438.4 468.2 486.9 508.4 535.9	336.3 356.9 375.2 385.5 402.8 424.4 432.1 463.2 482.7 502.9 532.9	304.2 327.7 343.1 354.0 366.0 380.8 402.4 416.9 433.4 456.9 484.7	277.8 275.0 279.0 294.3 324.6 332.9 350.5 348.2 362.5 354.7 367.8	458.5 500.6 496.7 533.5 526.6 548.4 607.9 574.8 650.4 694.8	324.6 355.5 382.5 388.2 411.0 464.8 442.4 478.1 509.3 525.1 535.9	272.8 295.9 303.4 313.8 322.1 332.2 356.9 361.4 370.0 409.6 441.0	341.6 363.6 382.8 397.9 408.4 435.0 438.4 469.5 475.2 509.0 541.0	365.3 403.6 422.8 439.4 462.3 474.8 477.5 507.7 562.0 577.9 612.6	311.2 322.0 333.7 349.8 368.2 388.7 384.9 410.2 445.4 452.7 479.6	305.7 319.5 326.5 321.1 351.5 358.4 373.9 398.3	316.2 323.6 338.0 353.9 380.4 397.9 399.3 443.2 441.1 462.5 480.2	319.2 339.1 354.1 367.7 397.7 414.0 437.8 463.3 466.0 485.2 502.3	
Hours wor 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 38.0 38.1 38.2 38.2 38.1 38.1 38.0 38.1	38.9 38.9 38.8 39.0 39.3 39.1 39.2 39.0 39.0 39.1	38.9 38.9 39.1 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.0 39.2	37.4 37.4 37.5 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8	41.0 40.3 39.4 40.0 41.8 41.2 41.5 41.6 41.1 40.8 41.8	39.5 40.4 39.4 38.6 39.5 39.6 40.5 39.5	38.9 38.8 38.8 39.1 39.0 39.2 38.9 39.1 39.1 39.0 39.5	39.1 39.3 39.2 41.0 39.6 39.4 39.5 39.2 39.1 39.1 39.0	37.6 37.8 37.7 37.9 38.0 37.9 38.1 38.2 38.2 38.0 38.0	38.4 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.2 37.9 38.0 38.1 38.1	39.2 39.4 39.5 39.5 40.2 40.1 40.0 40.2 39.8 39.6 39.9	39.1 38.7 39.0 39.3 39.7 39.1 39.0 39.2	39.2 39.1 39.3 39.3 39.9 39.9 39.6 39.7 39.4 39.9 40.1	39.0 39.3 39.1 39.6 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.6 39.4	
Hourly ear 1991 1992 1993 1993 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	nings (£s) 8.10 8.68 9.09 9.34 9.76 10.17 10.63 11.11 11.64 12.21 12.94	8.60 9.14 9.61 9.86 10.38 10.92 11.19 11.91 12.47 13.02 13.69	8.47 8.97 9.46 9.71 10.20 10.74 11.01 11.78 12.35 12.87 13.60	7.96 8.58 8.98 9.24 9.65 10.03 10.59 11.46 12.08 12.83	6.44 6.35 6.88 7.26 7.74 8.16 8.30 8.23 8.87 8.50 8.64	11.57 12.11 12.15 13.30 13.23 13.84 14.94 14.58	8.10 9.04 9.62 9.93 10.52 11.86 11.35 12.23 13.00 13.44 13.54	6.73 7.20 7.42 7.28 8.05 8.38 8.79 9.10 9.42 10.41 11.27	8.66 9.07 9.75 10.25 10.64 11.33 11.53 12.26 12.45 13.40 14.19	9.45 10.37 10.90 11.20 12.03 12.26 12.45 13.23 14.79 15.19 16.05	7.68 7.88 8.16 8.61 9.10 9.54 9.72 10.25 11.25 11.47 12.03	7.55 7.96 8.07 7.87 8.90 9.12 9.58 10.18	7.87 8.01 8.17 8.61 9.52 9.93 10.03 11.12 11.13 11.49 11.90	11.64	

The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 2001 (available from the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk).

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY® | 13

Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical equip-	Manu- facture of trans- port equipmen	Other manu- facturing		y, Construction				Financial intermedi- ation	Real	Public admin & defence; compul- sory soci security	Education		Other commun- ity, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
ment DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	M	N	0	SIC 1992
397.7 418.7 438.3 446.4 466.0 476.1 515.7 532.4 556.5 619.2	380.9 400.3 428.3 436.3 460.3 492.9 526.7 558.3 575.7 597.2 612.7	407.8 427.4 448.4 449.3 462.5 478.4 438.7 463.7 472.9 514.6 518.5	402.6 441.5 464.9 490.8 522.0 538.5 571.9 567.1 603.5 620.0 626.5	368.2 389.9 401.7 409.8 424.3 445.8 460.0 474.1 508.5 549.4 578.9	302.7 324.8 342.0 356.7 368.4 383.2 404.1 424.8 444.7 461.1 479.3	274.6 302.0 308.8 307.1 328.8 357.8 369.4 404.5 436.7 445.0	377.4 408:1 427.8 448.0 451.9 461.1 483.7 501.9 530.0 559.8 574.3	454.4 485.5 506.6 535.3 562.7 592.5 644.2 664.9 686.1 732.3 764.0	423.6 449.3 464.1 478.4 501.4 515.4 540.9 570.6 577.7 615.6 673.0	345.9 370.8 394.9 395.6 404.3 420.3 441.9 444.8 460.8 470.5 493.7	376.6 418.5 432.5 438.3 444.4 457.3 458.4 465.8 485.3 500.5 528.7	365.5 397.4 412.2 420.2 424.5 453.5 480.8 509.6 535.4 561.7 600.9	377.8 369.5 379.9 389.9 397.2 410.0 440.5 474.1 497.2 539.7 553.3	MALE Weekly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 2000 2001
39.3 39.3 39.2 39.4 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.3 39.2	40.1 40.1 39.8 39.9 40.7 41.0 40.3 40.9 40.4 40.0 40.1	39.9 39.7 39.6 39.8 40.5 40.4 40.4 40.3 40.5 41.1	38.7 38.5 38.4 38.7 38.8 39.2 38.8 38.9 38.6 38.6 38.5	40.0 40.4 40.1 40.3 40.9 40.7 41.3 41.6 41.4 41.7 41.8	40.5 40.1 40.4 40.6 40.6 40.8 40.7 40.7 40.6 40.4	42.4 42.5 41.6 41.3 42.7 41.5 40.5 40.9 41.2 41.4	40.5 40.3 40.3 41.1 41.4 41.8 42.3 41.4 41.2 41.0	36.3 36.2 36.3 36.5 36.6 36.5 36.5 36.4 36.2 36.3	38.4 38.3 38.5 39.0 38.9 39.0 39.0 39.0 38.8 38.7	38.6 38.7 38.3 38.1 38.3 38.5 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.2 38.4	32.0 31.9 32.7 33.4 33.6 35.0 35.0 35.1 35.1 35.2	38.5 38.6 38.5 38.5 38.9 39.1 38.9 39.1 38.8 38.7 38.9	39.3 39.3 39.1 39.6 40.0 39.9 39.6 40.0 39.8 39.5 39.6	Hours worked 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
10.03 10.54 11.09 11.26 11.18 11.74 12.04 13.03 13.57 14.19 15.79	9.43 9.93 10.70 10.94 11.22 11.98 13.06 13.58 14.27 14.93 15.30	9.95 10.81 11.30 11.15 11.46 11.82 10.83 11.47 11.75 12.59 12.63	10.34 11.39 12.05 12.51 13.47 13.76 14.76 14.54 15.61 16.05 16.27	9.12 9.61 9.82 10.05 10.27 10.84 11.13 11.40 12.28 13.14 13.83	7.13 7.86 8.22 8.55 9.07 9.37 9.91 10.44 11.03 11.40 11.85	6.70 7.07 7.40 7.52 7.70 8.70 9.09 9.59 9.91 10.55 10.74	9.03 9.86 10.29 10.61 10.66 10.76 11.12 11.65 12.50 13.20 13.85	12.56 13.29 13.99 14.60 15.51 16.34 17.74 18.34 18.95 20.26 21.05	10.92 11.51 11.96 12.35 12.81 13.21 13.78 14.58 14.79 15.81 17.38	8.94 9.58 10.29 10.36 10.54 11.01 11.58 11.61 12.03 12.30 12.92	11.31 12.70 12.73 12.59 13.10 13.36 13.01 13.26 13.81 14.25 14.98	9.37 10.17 10.54 10.78 10.86 11.52 12.31 12.99 13.76 14.39 15.32	8.96 9.50 9.69 9.93 10.13 10.44 11.26 11.92 12.83 13.93 14.02	Hourly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1988 1999 2000 2001
236.4 248.4 265.1 276.7 279.8 285.9 304.8 316.3 354.4 358.6 415.7	224.1 239.3 248.4 265.0 259.9 293.5 302.4 346.3 361.3 385.4 401.7	221.5 245.0 244.3 244.8 281.2 296.5 262.8 292.3 311.8 324.3 330.5	243.7 266.0 288.8 298.2 321.8 344.7 357.2 361.4 366.4 388.6 397.1	196.3 209.5 217.4 228.5 236.9 253.1 273.2 281.1 306.5 323.4 348.0	182.7 197.9 211.1 221.5 227.3 241.2 255.8 266.1 276.5 290.5 306.7	184.6 205.3 216.3 228.0 235.6 241.4 269.3 272.8 278.6 299.0 310.3	231.6 249.9 263.5 282.8 288.9 302.9 313.5 327.0 352.0 364.3 388.6	243.6 257.8 274.6 284.2 303.0 320.9 351.1 361.9 378.0 401.1 433.2	248.6 264.8 276.6 284.5 293.6 308.4 326.4 350.7 369.0 389.4 422.8	226.3 251.5 265.0 275.2 281.7 295.8 324.8 321.9 332.7 346.1 361.5	300.0 329.8 338.9 347.9 351.8 361.1 362.4 371.5 386.3 400.8 422.5	248.1 269.0 277.8 287.2 294.4 307.6 319.0 327.1 344.1 365.8 388.2	231.5 252.2 268.2 276.7 297.7 304.5 315.1 336.2 359.7 365.1 380.1	FEMALE Weekly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000
38.1 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2	38.3 38.5 38.2 38.0 38.6 38.7 38.7 38.8 38.4 38.3 38.6	37.7 37.8 37.7 38.1 38.2 38.0 38.6 37.9 38.3 38.6 38.2	37.9 37.8 37.7 38.3 38.1 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.4 38.1	37.5 37.5 37.4 37.7 38.0 38.3 37.6 37.4 37.8 37.7 38.1	38.5 38.3 38.4 38.6 38.5 38.7 38.6 38.5 38.4 38.4	39.2 39.4 39.2 39.5 40.1 39.9 39.0 39.1 39.4 39.5 39.4	38.2 38.3 39.2 39.3 39.7 40.3 39.1 39.4 39.2 39.0	36.2 36.1 36.2 36.3 36.3 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.2 36.3	36.9 37.0 37.2 37.3 37.4 37.5 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.5 37.5	37.2 37.4 37.3 37.2 37.1 37.2 36.8 37.0 37.0 37.0	31.2 31.9 32.6 32.5 32.7 33.7 33.9 33.8 33.9	37.5 37.5 37.4 37.4 37.6 37.7 37.5 37.4 37.7 37.5	37.6 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.9 37.8 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.5 37.8	Hours worked 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 2000 2001
6.18 6.54 6.93 7.22 7.29 7.46 7.95 8.28 9.28 9.39 10.88	5.84 6.21 6.53 6.95 6.76 7.59 7.82 9.40 10.08 10.41	5.81 6.36 6.43 6.43 7.37 7.83 6.80 7.69 8.14 8.41 8.66	6.44 7.01 7.63 7.97 8.49 9.07 9.42 9.54 9.68 10.38 10.42	5.20 5.57 5.81 6.08 6.25 6.60 7.24 7.48 8.11 8.58 9.16	4.70 5.12 5.47 5.72 5.88 6.26 6.60 6.90 7.24 7.56 7.99	4.89 5.24 5.54 5.77 5.86 6.03 6.80 6.90 7.08 7.58 7.91	6.08 6.48 6.79 7.12 7.29 7.63 7.74 8.37 8.86 9.29 9.91	6.72 7.10 7.57 7.84 8.35 8.84 9.61 9.94 10.40 11.07 11.94	6.72 7.15 7.46 7.69 7.85 8.25 8.72 9.32 9.82 10.36 11.29	6.08 6.73 7.10 7.41 7.57 7.96 8.81 8.66 8.96 9.30 9.76	9.43 10.36 10.41 10.35 10.82 11.03 10.74 10.96 11.41 11.79 12.36	6.62 7.18 7.40 7.67 7.82 8.18 8.51 8.74 9.13 9.66	6.24 6.83 7.19 7.52 7.88 8.09 8.43 8.94 9.55 9.68 10.06	Hourly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
355.7 373.7 394.0 401.0 403.9 419.4 433.2 467.8 487.1 506.2 567.2	351.3 369.6 395.0 405.3 426.3 460.0 491.4 525.0 539.0 556.7 575.4	356.5 375.4 387.7 386.2 409.8 421.2 384.0 405.3 416.5 451.9 454.9	347.1 377.4 396.8 415.9 450.2 471.1 491.6 490.0 518.2 544.2 535.3	329.7 348.8 356.8 366.8 382.2 402.8 412.4 425.8 461.7 496.8 524.4	250.0 269.7 286.2 298.4 307.7 322.1 342.5 359.4 374.2 391.0 409.2	229.3 252.8 260.5 266.2 283.9 298.9 319.4 333.7 340.3 367.8 377.5	324.4 352.1 370.2 389.7 395.1 404.4 423.3 437.6 465.1 487.6 506.2	347.0 371.0 391.5 409.9 431.8 455.2 496.8 512.6 531.7 569.1 602.4	345.0 367.2 381.0 392.1 412.2 425.4 448.4 477.1 489.1 521.2 567.8	293.5 317.0 335.3 341.3 347.2 363.5 391.0 390.0 405.1 416.1 435.8	332.2 365.6 375.4 383.5 387.9 397.9 399.9 407.9 424.6 439.1 462.6	275.8 300.7 311.2 320.7 326.7 343.6 359.0 372.6 392.0 415.7 442.3	306.9 315.3 327.8 336.5 350.9 361.5 385.9 410.8 432.6 458.3 472.2	ALL Weekly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
39.0 38.9 39.0 39.1 39.4 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.0 38.9 38.9	39.7 39.8 39.5 39.5 40.4 40.6 40.1 40.6 40.0 39.7 39.8	39.3 39.1 39.0 39.3 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.9 40.1	38.4 38.3 38.2 38.3 38.7 38.8 38.5 38.5 38.3 38.2 38.4	39.4 39.6 39.4 39.7 40.2 40.4 40.6 40.6 40.8 40.9	39.6 39.3 39.5 39.7 39.8 39.8 39.9 39.8 39.6 39.6	40.5 40.7 40.2 40.3 41.4 40.6 39.7 40.2 40.2 40.3 40.4	39.6 39.5 39.6 40.4 40.7 41.0 41.6 40.5 40.3 40.3	36.2 36.1 36.2 36.3 36.4 36.5 36.5 36.4 36.2 36.3	37.7 37.8 37.9 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3	38.0 38.1 37.8 37.7 37.8 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7	31.5 31.5 32.2 32.9 32.9 33.1 34.2 34.3 34.3 34.4 34.5	37.7 37.7 37.7 37.9 38.0 37.9 37.8 38.0 37.8	38.4 38.3 38.2 38.4 39.0 38.9 38.7 38.9 38.8 38.5	Hours worked 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 2000 2001
9.03 9.47 10.04 10.23 10.65 11.04 11.92 12.50 13.00 14.56	8.77 9.23 9.95 10.23 10.50 11.28 12.26 12.87 13.47 14.04 14.46	8.81 9.50 9.83 9.71 10.29 10.60 9.61 10.23 10.52 11.25 11.35	8.99 9.79 10.36 10.80 11.73 12.16 12.79 12.70 13.50 14.23 13.96	8.23 8.65 8.81 9.11 9.41 9.93 10.20 10.49 11.37 12.16 12.80	6.03 6.63 7.02 7.31 7.73 8.07 8.57 9.02 9.50 9.87 10.32	5.70 6.05 6.37 6.54 6.82 7.33 7.97 8.27 8.29 9.08 9.34	7.95 8.66 9.06 9.37 9.51 9.66 9.94 10.47 11.20 11.78 12.44	9.43 10.02 10.64 11.14 11.85 12.48 13.60 14.06 14.62 15.72 16.60	9.04 9.54 9.96 10.28 10.73 11.10 11.63 12.38 12.72 13.58 14.86	7.72 8.32 8.85 9.05 9.18 9.65 10.42 10.33 10.73 11.02 11.58	10.18 11.25 11.27 11.21 11.72 11.93 11.64 11.86 12.36 12.75 13.36	7.28 7.92 8.19 8.46 8.59 9.02 9.47 9.83 10.31 10.90 11.54	7.60 8.18 8.43 8.71 9.06 9.33 10.02 10.53 11.25 11.92 12.12	Hourly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001

Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index Customer Helpline: 01633819024

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

<u>L</u> .	14	· Av	erage/	earni	ngs ar	id hou	urs of					oy indi	ustry (roup	
GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of production industries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry-ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	paper & products; publishing		products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products		Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	С	DA	DB DC	& printing DE	made fibre	DH	DI	DJ	DK	
MALE Weekly ea 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	arnings (£s) 318.9 340.3 353.9 363.0 376.3 391.3 408.7 427.1 442.4 464.1 490.5	316.7 337.0 348.3 357.1 370.7 386.4 398.8 422.7 430.8 448.5 469.9	310.4 329.0 341.8 350.8 364.7 380.0 392.7 416.8 424.6 441.7 463.9	325.7 347.6 363.2 372.3 384.8 399.3 419.4 436.0 452.2 476.7 504.7	214.2 223.7 233.9 240.5 258.4 266.5 281.7 289.2 300.2 301.1 314.7	410.5 443.1 439.1 459.4 461.8 496.4 495.1 530.5 511.5 557.8 591.6	308.3 328.8 341.6 346.3 358.6 378.7 402.7 415.8 419.2 432.4	252.8 271.1 282.9 288.2 296.0 308.4 320.9 322.8 329.8 362.9 377.2	344.2 363.5 386.5 386.0 407.0 431.7 436.7 466.5 467.9 501.5 523.3	354.1 385.7 405.1 419.9 440.1 445.6 482.8 508.8 532.7 539.6 582.1	283.3 296.1 308.6 320.5 332.8 342.4 355.2 368.3 386.5 394.8 413.2	284.8 292.9 300.0 308.0 326.8 337.8 355.1 374.7 400.5 396.5 412.0	287.2 300.9 310.1 323.0 346.3 358.8 369.8 397.8 395.4 410.8	294.2 315.5 328.7 342.3 364.4 374.3 397.9 416.2 417.7 440.9 458.7	
Hours wo 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	41.5 41.4 41.3 41.5 41.9 41.7 41.8 41.7 41.4 41.2 41.2	42.0 42.3 42.0 42.4 43.0 42.6 42.8 42.6 42.0 42.0	42.0 42.3 42.1 42.4 43.0 42.7 42.8 42.6 42.0 42.0 42.0	40.7 40.6 40.8 40.9 40.9 41.0 40.9 40.6 40.4	47.0 46.0 45.7 45.9 47.0 46.6 46.8 46.0 46.3 45.0	45.5 46.2 45.1 44.8 46.6 46.1 46.9 46.2 46.3 45.7	44.1 43.9 43.7 43.9 44.2 43.3 43.8 43.8 43.5 43.2 43.1	42.2 42.8 43.0 43.9 42.9 43.0 43.2 42.3 41.6 42.0 41.7	40.8 40.9 40.9 41.1 41.4 41.4 41.6 41.6 41.3 40.9 40.6	40.8 40.7 40.8 40.9 40.6 40.4 40.0 39.8 39.6 39.7	42.5 42.7 43.1 43.5 44.1 43.3 44.0 43.9 42.9 42.5	43.8 43.4 43.2 43.7 44.1 43.4 43.5 43.3 43.2 43.2 42.8	42.8 43.5 43.2 43.5 44.5 44.1 44.2 44.0 43.1 43.5 43.4	41.7 42.2 42.0 42.4 43.5 42.8 43.1 42.5 41.8 42.0 42.2	
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	rnings (£s) 7.55 8.07 8.44 8.63 8.95 9.34 9.74 10.20 10.68 11.23 11.90	7.41 7.85 8.16 8.33 8.61 9.01 9.31 9.89 10.25 10.67 11.19	7.27 7.66 8.00 8.16 8.45 8.86 9.16 9.75 10.10 10.49 11.04	7.86 8.41 8.82 9.02 9.36 9.72 10.19 10.61 11.11 11.75 12.47	4.74 4.99 5.19 5.48 5.67 5.95 6.23 6.48 6.62 6.92	9.46 9.51 9.88 9.88 10.56 11.43 11.06 12.35 12.95	7.41 7.72 7.81 8.09 8.89 8.63 9.20 9.56 9.69	6.15 6.39 6.37 6.85 7.15 7.32 7.55 7.90 8.62 9.03	8.54 8.99 9.50 9.75 10.31 10.49 11.21 11.33 12.26 12.86	9.39 9.87 10.10 10.78 10.88 11.91 12.61 13.40 13.65 14.62	6.81 7.04 7.30 7.52 7.81 8.07 8.35 8.99 9.26 9.71	6.62 6.75 6.87 7.41 7.75 8.16 8.65 9.28 9.18 9.63	6.81 7.01 7.27 7.78 8.11 8.34 9.01 9.15 9.40	7.35 7.75 7.99 8.37 8.72 9.19 9.79 10.49	
FEMALE Weekly ea 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	arnings (£s) 222.4 241.0 253.0 261.7 270.7 283.0 297.2 309.6 326.5 343.7 366.8	197.8 211.8 224.3 231.0 241.7 251.8 264.0 279.3 296.5 312.1 337.9	193.9 207.1 219.3 226.1 236.8 246.7 258.8 274.5 292.1 307.9 333.4	229.4 248.4 260.3 269.1 277.2 289.8 305.4 316.6 332.2 349.5 372.0	164.3 189.7 189.0 204.1 216.8 212.5 219.2 217.2 232.5 244.9 258.8	273.8 289.9 292.7 330.8	193.4 207.7 225.3 226.0 238.5 248.5 260.3 275.2 285.2 303.7 318.1	149.6 160.3 167.2 169.9 182.5 190.1 197.9 208.6 218.9 231.0	229.3 242.1 263.0 278.5 299.2 299.5 318.6 332.8 348.2 354.6 397.4	228.6 250.2 268.0 276.4 279.8 294.7 308.0 323.8 366.2 399.3 416.9	178.1 192.3 199.7 209.8 214.8 223.5 231.7 246.9 254.8 262.0 281.4	184.6 192.6 195.1 202.1 218.0 221.0 231.9 235.5 257.0 269.1 290.7	173.5 188.5 197.6 201.3 217.9 225.3 240.2 250.4 252.4 275.4 289.5	189.4 202.7 211.2 217.7 240.2 246.7 258.1 278.5 291.8 307.8 325.4	
Hours wo 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	7.4 37.4 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.5	38.7 38.9 38.9 39.1 39.3 39.2 39.1 39.0 38.9 38.9	38.8 38.9 39.0 39.2 39.4 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.0 38.9 38.9	37.0 37.0 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.2	40.9 39.1 39.5 39.8 40.4 39.8 39.5 40.7 40.3 39.8	37.3 37.5 37.3 37.0 38.1 37.1 38.1	39.9 39.8 40.1 40.2 40.4 40.2 40.0 40.1 39.9 39.9	38.9 39.0 39.0 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.1 39.0 38.9 38.5	37.6 37.7 37.9 37.7 38.1 37.8 37.9 37.9 38.0 37.7 37.9	38.4 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.8 39.2 38.7 38.3 38.5 38.1 38.3	39.4 39.7 39.6 40.0 39.9 40.6 40.1 40.4 40.0 40.0	39.3 39.2 39.3 39.1 39.4 39.5 38.8 39.1 39.1 39.5 39.1	38.6 38.7 39.0 39.2 39.4 39.0 38.9 38.6 39.1 39.0	38.2 38.5 38.5 39.0 39.5 39.4 39.3 39.3 38.7 38.8	
Hourly ea 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	rnings (£s) 5.91 6.40 6.71 6.90 7.18 7.51 7.88 8.23 8.71 9.15 9.77	5.08 5.42 5.75 5.88 6.15 6.42 6.74 7.14 7.62 8.03 8.69	5.28 5.60 5.74 6.01 6.27 6.60 7.01 7.49 7.91 8.56	6.16 6.67 7.16 7.42 7.76 8.17 8.49 8.93 9.37 9.97	4.77 4.81 5.21 5.27 5.40 5.50 5.33 5.67 6.05 6.44	7.74	5.19 5.60 5.62 5.93 6.16 6.49 6.88 7.12 7.61 7.97	4.09 4.27 4.31 4.64 4.85 5.04 5.34 5.62 5.93 6.42	6.32 6.91 7.30 7.64 7.92 8.43 8.78 9.16 9.40 10.43	6.51 6.95 7.17 7.17 7.48 7.95 8.45 9.51 10.48 10.90	4.79 4.98 5.15 5.41 5.51 5.81 6.15 6.43 6.58 7.05	5.00 5.13 5.52 5.57 5.96 6.00 6.56 6.81	4.86 5.02 5.11 5.53 5.79 6.15 6.44 6.55 7.05	5.42 5.54 6.07 6.26 6.58 7.08 7.55 7.93	
ALL Weekly ea 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	284.7 304.8 317.3 326.1 337.6 351.5 367.6 384.5 400.1 419.7 444.3	289.2 308.1 319.5 327.3 340.9 355.7 367.8 390.2 401.2 419.0 441.1	282.7 300.3 313.0 321.1 334.7 349.2 361.7 384.5 395.3 412.5 435.5	283.6 304.7 318.3 327.6 338.0 351.4 370.1 384.6 400.4 421.5 446.7	207.9 218.6 227.2 234.9 252.6 258.8 272.5 277.5 289.2 291.5 305.5	396.3 426.7 421.2 438.7 443.9 474.1 506.5 489.1 532.9 566.7	274.1 293.2 307.6 311.3 325.2 349.1 344.6 364.5 379.1 388.7 400.7	199.4 214.3 224.3 229.0 239.5 249.9 262.2 268.6 277.4 303.0 318.9	309.0 327.9 345.2 360.8 372.2 391.1 400.6 426.5 431.6 456.1 485.8	320.5 352.3 370.2 381.9 395.9 404.6 428.9 453.8 486.4 501.2 533.5	261.1 273.6 284.4 294.2 307.3 317.2 327.9 343.0 360.0 368.5 386.1	266.1 274.9 280.3 287.3 306.1 314.6 330.5 346.5 373.6 371.9 388.9	271.6 285.8 295.3 307.7 329.8 342.7 354.0 380.0 378.6 394.8 406.6	277.6 298.4 311.3 323.1 346.5 356.3 377.8 397.2 401.5 424.2 441.3	
Hours wo 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	40.0 40.0 39.9 40.1 40.3 40.2 40.3 40.2 40.0 39.8 39.8	41.3 41.5 41.6 42.1 41.9 41.8 41.3 41.3	41.3 41.5 41.6 42.2 41.9 42.0 41.8 41.4 41.4 41.3	39.0 39.0 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.4 39.3 39.2 39.0 39.1	46.2 44.9 44.7 45.0 46.1 45.6 45.7 45.2 45.4 44.2	44.5 45.1 44.0 43.6 45.4 44.9 45.7 45.2 45.2 44.3 44.7	42.8 42.7 42.5 42.7 43.1 42.5 42.8 42.6 42.5 42.3	40.5 40.8 41.0 41.5 41.1 41.3 40.8 40.4 40.6	39.8 39.9 39.9 40.0 40.4 40.3 40.5 40.5 40.3 39.9 39.8	40.2 40.2 40.1 40.2 40.3 40.2 38.9 39.5 39.4 39.2 39.3	41.8 42.0 42.3 42.6 43.2 42.8 43.1 43.2 42.3 42.0	43.0 42.7 42.5 42.7 43.2 42.6 42.6 42.5 42.4 42.5	42.2 42.8 42.6 43.0 43.8 43.5 43.5 43.4 42.6 43.0 42.9	41.1 41.6 41.5 41.9 42.9 42.3 42.6 42.0 41.4 41.6 41.7	
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	rnings (£s) 7.00 7.50 7.84 8.03 8.35 8.71 9.10 9.53 10.01 10.52 11.15	6.90 7.31 7.63 7.78 8.08 8.46 8.75 9.31 9.70 10.13 10.68	6.75 7.12 7.46 7.61 7.92 8.29 8.60 9.17 9.55 9.96 10.53	7.15 7.68 8.04 8.25 8.56 8.90 9.36 9.74 10.21 10.77 11.43	4.74 4.97 5.19 5.64 5.64 5.89 6.10 6.36 6.53 6.85	9.29 9.32 9.70 9.74 10.52 10.37 11.16 10.82 12.02 12.71	6.77 7.11 7.19 7.52 8.19 8.05 8.55 8.51 9.17 9.48	5.13 5.36 5.38 5.80 6.07 6.28 6.54 6.86 7.45 7.91	7.91 8.38 8.87 9.16 9.63 9.90 10.53 10.71 11.43 12.17	8.68 9.14 9.34 9.83 9.97 10.73 11.40 12.34 12.80	6.39 6.66 6.80 7.09 7.35 7.61 7.92 8.57 9.19	6.43 6.54 7.08 7.35 7.76 2 8.15 8.82 6 8.75	6.77 7.03 7.52 7.86 8.10 8.74 8.87 9.15 9.45	7.43 7.64 8.06 8.40 8.84 9.44 9.68 10.19 10.57	

a The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 2001 (available from the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk).

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

	Avera	ige ea	rnings			-	full-tir	ne em	ploye	es by i				L. 14
Manu- acture of elec- rical & optical equipmen	Manu- facture of transport equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construction	- Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restaur- ants	Transport, storage & comm- unication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory social security	Education	Health &social work	Other commun- ity, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
L	DM	DD,DF,DN	<u>E</u>	F	G	Н	. 1	J	K	<u>L</u>	M	N	0	199 MAI
337.4 354.5 369.1 369.2 369.0 385.7 393.9 421.6 428.5 451.5 499.1	318.9 342.3 354.9 368.0 387.2 405.2 426.5 455.7 460.8 479.8 495.8	305.6 320.6 325.5 326.8 335.3 346.4 335.6 350.3 354.6 379.4 388.3	345.0 384.9 405.3 427.5 444.6 467.1 485.1 495.8 526.6 546.8 547.2	294.9 314.9 320.7 327.0 341.3 358.3 373.2 383.1 400.6 428.4 455.1	271.4 290.4 304.6 316.8 327.4 340.5 358.1 378.9 395.1 408.7 426.0	212.5 231.0 233.2 230.3 245.0 257.1 272.0 287.6 297.1 312.2 323.6	303.3 324.9 340.4 352.3 356.9 367.9 386.2 399.9 423.3 442.3	448.3 478.5 498.8 525.5 554.5 584.4 634.8 655.9 678.1 717.5 754.1	376.4 395.6 405.8 414.0 434.6 447.1 469.8 493.7 504.3 539.6 588.9	328.3 349.5 375.5 375.4 383.7 399.2 416.5 422.9 438.5 449.6 474.9	354.0 390.8 403.2 409.2 415.3 428.1 416.8 424.4 440.8 453.9 477.8	313.2 341.1 354.0 360.1 364.4 387.7 409.4 430.2 448.7 482.9 513.6	304.5 309.4 319.9 328.1 336.5 347.7 389.3 406.1 422.2 453.7 470.4	Weekly earnings (E
41.0 40.9 40.9 41.0 41.6 41.6 41.1 40.5 40.6 40.5	41.6 41.9 41.4 41.8 42.9 42.3 42.4 43.2 42.0 41.9	42.3 42.7 42.2 43.0 43.3 43.2 43.4 43.3 43.1 43.2 43.3	40.6 40.4 40.3 40.3 40.8 41.0 40.4 40.6 40.6 39.9 40.4	43.7 43.5 43.2 43.6 44.3 44.9 45.3 44.8 45.0 45.0	41.8 41.6 41.9 42.0 42.1 41.9 42.0 41.7 41.5	42.1 42.1 41.9 41.7 42.4 41.9 41.4 42.1 41.6 41.8	44.7 44.9 44.6 45.2 45.5 46.2 45.7 45.2 44.9 44.7	36.5 36.5 36.7 36.7 36.8 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.5 36.4	40.7 40.6 40.6 41.0 41.3 41.1 41.2 41.1 40.8 40.4 40.5	39.1 39.2 38.8 38.7 38.8 39.1 38.9 38.8 38.6 38.6	33.8 33.9 34.5 35.1 34.8 35.0 36.5 36.5 36.4 36.3 36.4	39.9 39.8 39.7 39.6 39.8 39.9 40.0 40.1 39.8 39.7 39.9	41.7 41.3 41.2 41.9 42.0 41.8 41.2 41.9 41.8 41.0	Hours work 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 22
8.56 8.96 8.97 8.85 9.26 9.26 10.25 10.58 11.10 12.32	8.13 8.55 8.78 9.00 9.48 10.06 10.52 10.98 11.43 11.84	7.41 7.61 7.47 7.73 7.99 7.71 8.07 8.22 8.73 8.97	9.50 10.04 10.57 10.92 11.41 12.09 12.18 12.97 13.72 13.56	7.09 7.26 7.35 7.65 8.07 8.28 8.44 8.92 9.50 10.09	6.81 7.11 7.37 7.79 8.06 8.52 9.02 9.52 9.83 10.25	5.27 5.39 5.55 5.72 6.06 6.52 6.83 7.14 7.46 7.75	7.15 7.51 7.66 7.72 7.97 8.23 8.58 9.23 9.66 10.21	12.97 13.66 14.21 15.18 16.01 17.38 17.98 18.68 19.77 20.70	9.58 9.89 10.08 10.50 10.86 11.34 11.97 12.33 13.31 14.58	8.91 9.67 9.69 9.89 10.29 10.72 10.88 11.28 11.63 12.31	10.97 11.09 10.98 11.77 12.05 11.33 11.57 12.09 12.49 13.09	8.44 8.81 8.97 9.11 9.64 10.69 11.26 12.04	9.63	Hourly earnings (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2
204.7 215.7 226.3 233.8 234.0 240.7 249.7 264.3 286.4 294.2 333.9	213.4 228.8 239.8 254.6 256.6 278.9 291.6 321.7 331.6 350.2 364.0	198.8 213.8 217.9 216.6 241.3 258.5 240.4 262.8 277.6 289.9 301.6	241.5 263.8 286.6 296.9 320.2 343.2 355.3 358.9 366.1 388.9 397.0	195.6 207.4 215.4 227.1 234.2 250.0 270.6 277.3 304.9 321.5 344.7	179.1 193.6 206.6 215.8 221.4 235.4 249.2 259.5 270.2 282.9 298.9	155.0 165.9 172.2 181.6 183.1 190.7 207.6 216.0 228.3 236.2 248.1	229.8 249.1 265.9 281.8 288.1 299.2 306.9 319.9 343.7 356.6 377.6	243.4 257.5 274.0 283.6 302.3 320.2 361.0 377.2 399.7 432.8	244.0 259.3 270.5 276.8 284.6 299.5 315.1 338.6 356.2 376.2 408.3	223.8 248.8 262.5 272.3 278.4 292.4 320.2 318.9 329.2 343.0 358.2	292.3 320.9 330.3 338.8 343.3 353.0 348.3 359.0 374.1 387.9 408.3	231.6 251.1 258.7 266.7 270.1 281.7 294.3 301.1 317.5 339.7 361.5	209.8 226.5 241.9 250.0 268.8 275.7 286.4 303.4 327.7 333.0 346.0	FEMA Weekly earnings (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
39.1 39.2 39.3 39.4 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.3 39.2 39.1	38.6 39.2 38.8 39.4 39.9 39.8 40.1 39.8 39.1 39.0 39.2	38.6 38.9 38.9 39.5 39.5 39.3 39.5 39.1 39.2 39.3 39.1	37.9 37.8 37.8 38.3 38.1 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.4 38.1	37.6 37.7 37.6 38.0 38.2 38.6 38.0 37.7 37.9 37.7 38.2	38.6 38.8 38.6 38.7 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.5 38.5	39.1 39.2 38.9 39.3 39.6 39.1 39.3 39.4 39.4 39.4	38.9 39.0 38.9 39.8 39.8 40.2 40.7 39.7 39.8 39.7 39.6	36.2 36.1 36.2 36.3 36.3 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.2	37.1 37.2 37.4 37.5 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8	37.3 37.5 37.3 37.2 37.2 37.3 36.9 37.1 37.0 37.1	31.6 31.6 32.3 32.9 32.8 32.9 34.1 34.2 34.1 34.2	37.7 37.7 37.6 37.7 38.0 38.0 37.8 37.8 37.8 38.0 37.8	38.1 37.7 37.9 37.8 38.2 38.0 38.1 38.2 37.9 38.1	Hours wor
5.51 5.74 5.91 5.88 6.08 6.31 6.67 7.29 7.50 8.52	5.84 6.20 6.43 6.44 7.00 7.27 8.08 8.49 8.98 9.29	5.42 5.56 5.47 6.13 6.60 6.09 6.71 7.09 7.37 7.72	6.96 7.58 7.93 8.46 9.03 9.36 9.48 9.68 10.39 10.42	5.48 5.73 6.00 6.14 6.49 7.10 7.32 8.04 8.52 9.04	5.00 5.32 5.55 5.71 6.09 6.40 6.70 7.05 7.35 7.76	4.25 4.40 4.66 4.60 4.78 5.22 5.44 5.78 5.99 6.31	6.28 6.60 6.89 7.09 7.36 7.51 8.08 8.58 8.99 9.51	7.09 7.55 7.82 8.33 8.82 9.59 9.91 10.37 11.03 11.92	6.99 7.26 7.47 7.57 7.95 8.33 8.91 9.42 9.94	7.02 7.31 7.47 7.85 8.66 8.56 8.85 9.21 9.66	9.90 10.02 9.93 10.44 10.68 10.18 10.48 10.95 11.31 11.85	6.71 6.91 7.12 7.11 7.43 7.79 7.97 8.36 8.86 9.37	6.44 6.72 7.03 7.22 7.57 7.97 8.59 8.75	Hourly earnings (s
301.4 315.3 330.5 331.6 331.3 343.5 354.1 379.5 389.9 408.9 455.4	307.3 329.2 342.5 355.6 373.8 392.8 413.8 443.5 447.6 465.5 482.4	285.2 299.5 304.1 302.9 316.7 328.6 317.7 332.9 339.2 362.4 371.8	324.3 358.4 377.6 396.4 418.0 441.3 455.2 462.8 489.4 512.5 508.7	285.7 304.3 309.1 316.1 330.6 347.4 361.2 372.5 392.1 418.7 444.4	238.5 256.7 271.0 281.5 290.5 303.7 321.2 338.5 351.8 366.0 383.1	184.4 199.7 203.9 207.7 216.9 225.9 242.2 255.3 266.2 277.9 289.1	289.0 310.4 325.7 338.2 343.7 353.6 370.2 383.4 406.3 423.6 441.0	345.9 369.3 389.1 407.2 429.3 452.8 493.7 509.6 528.8 563.8 598.9	324.7 343.8 354.7 362.0 379.4 392.0 412.0 436.9 449.6 479.6 521.8	285.1 307.1 326.8 332.0 337.5 353.5 377.6 379.5 394.2 405.9 426.5	319.6 350.8 360.6 368.3 373.1 383.6 377.7 387.0 402.8 416.1 437.5	254.0 276.6 285.8 293.5 296.2 310.9 326.7 338.0 355.2 380.7 405.0	268.2 278.3 289.8 297.6 310.7 320.3 348.4 364.6 383.8 404.0 418.2	Weekly earnings
40.5 40.4 40.4 40.6 41.1 41.0 41.1 40.7 40.2 40.2 40.1	41.3 41.6 41.1 41.6 42.6 42.0 42.2 42.9 41.7 41.7	41.6 41.9 41.5 42.3 42.5 42.4 42.6 42.5 42.3 42.5 42.5	40.0 39.8 39.7 40.2 40.4 39.8 40.0 39.9 39.3 39.8	43.2 42.9 42.6 43.0 43.7 43.5 44.1 44.6 44.2 44.3	40.6 40.4 40.6 40.8 40.8 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.5 40.5	40.5 40.6 40.4 40.5 41.1 40.8 40.3 40.8 40.6 40.6	43.5 43.8 43.5 44.2 44.5 44.5 45.1 44.5 44.0 43.8 43.5	36.3 36.3 36.4 36.5 36.6 36.5 36.6 36.5 36.4	39.3 39.3 39.4 39.7 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.7 39.5 39.5	38.4 38.5 38.2 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.0 38.1	32.5 32.5 33.2 33.8 35.1 35.2 35.1 35.1 35.2	38.3 38.2 38.2 38.5 38.5 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.4	40.3 39.9 39.8 40.2 40.5 40.4 39.9 40.3 40.3 39.7 39.8	Hourswo
7.70 8.10 8.14 8.05 8.36 8.63 9.32 9.70 10.16 11.34	7.88 8.31 8.54 8.76 9.25 9.81 10.31 10.74 11.18 11.60	7.04 7.23 7.06 7.44 7.73 7.43 7.82 8.01 8.49 8.75	8.97 9.49 9.98 10.43 10.95 11.47 11.57 12.25 13.03 12.78	6.95 7.11 7.22 7.52 7.93 8.16 8.35 8.86 9.42 10.01	6.19 6.51 6.74 7.10 7.40 7.84 8.28 8.71 9.03 9.45	4.77 4.91 5.13 5.23 5.47 5.93 6.23 6.55 6.81 7.11	6.54 7.00 7.35 7.53 7.62 7.86 8.10 8.49 9.11 9.53 10.07	9.93 10.54 11.02 11.74 12.37 13.47 13.94 14.52 15.54 16.46	8.62 8.93 9.13 9.48 9.83 10.27 10.90 11.31 12.13 13.24	7.42 7.98 8.55 8.71 8.85 9.28 9.93 9.95 10.33 10.67 11.25	10.36 10.47 10.38 11.01 11.25 10.69 10.97 11.45 11.83	7.22 7.47 7.67 7.68 8.06 8.44 8.78 9.22 9.80	7 7.34 8 7.66 6 7.91 9 8.73 8 8.98 2 9.53 10.14	Hourly earnings

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

UNITED KINGDOM			Manufacturing		Whole economy				
SIC 1992 1995=100				Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier			
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		94.9 94.8 95.3 100.0 105.0 108.5 112.4 112.6 111.7 114.3	LOUW 02 -0.2 0.5 4.9 5.0 3.3 3.6 0.2 -0.8 2.4	UNNK 99.1 99.4 98.5 100.0 101.4 104.6 107.5 111.6 113.8 117.7	LOJE 2.3 0.3 -0.9 1.6 1.4 3.1 2.8 3.8 2.0 3.4			
	1998	Q3 Q4	112.9 113.4	3.7 2.7	107.9 109.0	2.6 2.7			
	1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	113.5 112.6 111.9 112.4	2.0 0.7 -0.9 -0.9	110.6 111.4 111.8 112.8	4.2 4.1 3.6 3.4			
	2000	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.9 111.7 110.9 111.2	-0.6 -0.8 -0.9 -1.1	113.2 112.7 114.0 115.3	2.4 1.2 2.0 2.3			
	2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.1 114.3 115.1 115.8	-0.6 2.4 3.7 4.1	116.6 117.1 118.1 119.1	2.9 3.8 3.6 3.3			
	2002	Q1 P	117.6	4.9		- 25			
	1999	Nov Dec	111.8 113.0	-1.7 -0.2					
	2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	114.1 112.8 111.7 112.1 111.7 111.2 111.3 110.5 111.0 111.0 111.4	0.5 -1.0 -1.3 -0.4 -0.4 -1.8 -0.5 -1.4 -0.8 -1.3 -0.3 -1.7					
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.8 112.3 112.3 113.8 115.1 115.1 115.7 114.0 115.5 115.6 115.5 116.3	-2.0 -0.5 -0.6 1.5 -3.0 -2.6 -4.0 -3.1 -4.1 -4.1 -3.7 -4.6				3	
	2002	Jan P Feb P Mar P	117.5 117.0 118.2	5.1 4.2 5.3					
hree months ending	1999	Nov Dec	112.0 112.4	-1.4 -0.9					
	2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	113.0 113.3 112.9 112.2 111.8 111.7 111.4 111.0 110.9 110.8 111.1	-0.4 -0.2 -0.6 -0.9 -0.7 -0.8 -0.9 -1.2 -0.9 -1.1 -0.8 -1.1					
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.5 111.8 112.1 112.8 113.7 114.3 115.0 114.6 115.1 115.0 115.5 115.5	-1.3 -1.4 -0.6 0.5 1.7 2.4 3.2 3.7 3.8 4.0					
	2002	Jan P Feb P	116.4 116.9	4.4 4.6					

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) E.31

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	ltaly (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Nether- lands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	Unite States (d)
nnual averages 395 396 397 398 399 300 001	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	100.0 103.2 103.8 105.8 107.3 110.1 111.8	100.0 103.8 107.7 112.5 117.2 121.3 126.5	100.0 102.6 105.4 107.6 110.3 116.0 120.9	100.0 103.5 105.1 107.0 109.8 112.8 114.5	100.0 108.6 117.1 121.3	100.0 103.7 107.4 112.8 119.0 125.5 136.6	100.0 103.1 106.8 109.8 112.3 114.6 116.6	100.0 102.5 105.4 104.3 103.2 105.1 105.0	100.0 101.9 104.8 108.2 111.5 115.5 120.3	100.0 105.3 109.6 112.6 115.5 118.2 122.7	100.0 106.6 111.4 115.3 117.4 121.3 124.9	100. 103. 106. 109. 112. 116.
Quarterly averages	440.4	407.0	400.0	4400	100.0	100.0		1101	444.5	104.9	100.0	114.0	1105	114
999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	116.1 117.3 119.0 120.6	107.0 108.0 109.0 109.0	106.6 106.7 107.4 107.6	116.0 116.6 117.4 118.7	108.8 109.5 110.9 111.9	108.2 109.8 110.1 111.2		116.1 118.2 119.2 122.6	111.5 111.9 112.8 113.0	104.3 103.5 103.4 104.0	109.8 110.7 112.7 112.7	114.3 115.4 115.7 114.7	116.5 118.1 116.4 118.7	114 115 116 117
000 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	121.8 122.8 124.2 126.2	110.0 110.0 112.0 112.0	109.9 110.3 110.1 109.9	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	113.6 115.0 116.5 117.1	110.9 119.8 124.3 117.4	120.3 122.4 120.7 121.9	119 120 121 122
Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	127.6 129.0 129.8 130.1	113.0 115.0 117.0 118.0	110.6 111.6 111.9 113.1	124.4 126.2 127.2 128.3	119.4 120.3 121.6 122.3	113.4 114.6 115.0 115.1		130.7 136.3 137.8 141.8	115.8 116.1 117.1 117.3	106.9 106.6 104.7 104.4	118.0 120.2 121.1 122.0	114.6 123.8 129.3 122.8	123.2 126.3 124.5 125.5	123 125 126 127
002 Q1	131.3													
Apr Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	121.7 122.2 123.2 123.1 123.7 124.1 124.9 125.3 126.4 127.1	110.0 110.0 112.0 	109.9 110.0 110.8 110.1 109.9 110.1 110.3 109.8 109.8	120.5 121.8 		112.4 113.7 113.9			113.6 114.3 114.9 115.0 115.1 115.1 115.1 115.2 115.2 115.2	107.3 106.9 106.4 104.3 102.2 106.2 106.9 106.6 105.3 103.2	113.8 114.6 114.6 114.7 115.7 115.8 116.6 115.9 115.9		119.9 122.7 121.7 122.8 121.5 119.4 121.3 121.6 121.2 122.9	119 119 120 120 120 121 121 122 122 123
2001 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	126.9 127.9 128.1 128.6 129.0 129.3 129.4 129.9 130.2	113.0 115.0 	108.9 109.7 110.9 111.6 111.6 111.8 111.9	124.4 126.2 127.2		113.4 114.6 115.0			115.7 115.9 116.0 116.1 116.1 116.3 117.1 117.2 117.1	106.1 107.3 107.3 106.9 106.2 106.5 102.8 104.9 106.3	117.9 118.1 118.1 119.8 120.3 120.4 121.1 121.1		122.2 123.5 123.9 126.5 126.1 126.2 124.5 123.6 125.5	123 124 124 125 125 126 126 126
Oct Nov Dec	130.2 130.0 130.2	118.0	112.5 113.0 113.6	128.3		115.1	::		117.2 117.3 117.3	106.1 105.8 101.3	122.0 122.0 122.0		124.8 124.8 126.8	12 12 12
2002 Jan Feb Mar P	130.8 131.2 131.9 earlier	::	113.8		::	::		::	118.0 118.0	102.5	122.6		::	12 12
Annual averages	40	2.0			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	APIT O		TENNING.				VOS		
996 997 998 999 000	4.0 4.0 5.0 4.0 5.0	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 3.0	3.0 1.0 2.0 1.0 3.0	4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 3.0	3.0 3.0 2.0 3.0 5.0	4.0 2.0 2.0 3.0 3.0	9.0 8.0 4.0	4.0 4.0 5.0 5.0	3.0 4.0 3.0 2.0 2.0	3.0 3.0 -1.0 -1.0 2.0	2.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	5.0 4.0 3.0 3.0 2.0	7.0 5.0 4.0 2.0 3.0	
001 Quarterly averages	4.0	5.0				••						•		
999 Q1 Q2	4.0	2.0 2.0	0.0 -1.0	5.0 4.0	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0		5.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	
Q3 Q4	4.0 5.0	3.0 3.0	1.0	4.0 4.0	3.0 3.0	3.0 3.0		6.0 7.0	2.0 2.0 2.0	-1.0 0.0 0.0	3.0 3.0 3.0	3.0 3.0 3.0	1.0 1.0 2.0	
2000 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5.0 5.0 4.0 5.0	3.0 2.0 3.0 3.0	3.0 4.0 3.0 2.0	4.0 3.0 4.0 4.0	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	3.0 2.0 3.0 2.0		4.0 6.0 6.0 5.0	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0 2.0 1.0	3.0 4.0 3.0 4.0	3.0 2.0 7.0 2.0	3.0 4.0 4.0 3.0	
2001 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5.0 5.0 5.0 3.0	3.0 5.0 4.0 5.0	1.0 1.0 2.0 3.0	4.0 5.0 4.0 4.0	4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	2.0 2.0 1.0 1.0		8.0 9.0 9.0 10.0	2.0 1.0 2.0 2.0	0.0 1.0 0.0 -1.0	4.0 5.0 4.0 4.0	-5.0 3.0 4.0 5.0	2.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	
2002 Q1	3.0													
Monthly 2000 Mar	4.0	3.0	4.0											
Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	4.0 5.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 5.0 4.0	2.0	5.0 5.0 2.0 2.0 4.0 5.0 3.0	-3.0 4.0		3.0			2.0 2.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0 2.0 4.0 4.0 2.0 1.0 0.0	4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 3.0 3.0 3.0		3.0 4.0 2.0 5.0 5.0 3.0 4.0 3.0	
Nov Dec	5.0 5.0		3.0	4.0					2.0	-1.0	3.0		2.0	
2001 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	4.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	3.0	-1.0 -1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	4.0 5.0		2.0 2.0			2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.0	-1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	4.0 4.0 4.0 5.0 5.0		1.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 4.0	
Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 4.0 4.0	5.0 4.0	1.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	4.0		1.0		:: :: ::	1.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	2.0 1.0 -1.0 -1.0 0.0	5.0 5.0 5.0 4.0 5.0		3.0 2.0 4.0 3.0 3.0	
Nov Dec 2002 Jan Feb	3.0 2.0 3.0	5.0	3.0 4.0 4.0	4.0	::				2.0	0.0 -2.0 -3.0	5.0 5.0 4.0		3.0	
Mar P	3.0 3.0			::		·			2.0					

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

579

Wages and salaries per unit of output. Provisional

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

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

Т	h	O	11	9	2	n	d	

	Number or quarter/mo	New Deal at onth enda		Number of s	starts ^b in quarter	r/month	Number of	leavers ^c in quarte	er/month
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld
UNITED KINGDOM®									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	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	192.9
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	8.6
Apr-Jun 2001	72.5	25.5	98.2	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.6	5.0	18.7
Jul-Sep 2001	65.5	24.1	89.8	8.0	3.7	11.7	13.7	5.2	18.9
Oct-Dec 2001	63.8	22.9	87.0	6.4	2.7	9.1	7.2	2.8	10.0
Jan 2002	61.1	22.5	83.9	8.8	3.7	12.5	11.5	4.1	15.6

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP Enquiries: 01142595741

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 January 2002.

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

 $\label{lem:decomposition} Data shown in Tables F. 11-19 were published in the May 2002 issue of \textit{Labour Market Trends} and are reprinted here for information only. From next month's issue data will be published quarterly instead of monthly. See news item p288.$

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-January 2002^a

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gatewayb	Options					Follow-Through ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
Alld	83.9	48.9	19.73	3.11	7.95	4.54	4.13	15.25
Male	61.1	34.9	14.38	2.28	5.65	2.63	3.83	11.80
Female	22.5	13.7	5.32	0.84	2.28	1.91	0.30	3.44
People with disabilities ^e	10.4	5.2	2.87	0.40	1.17	0.76	0.54	2.27
People from ethnic minority gr	roups ^f 14.2	9.3	2.88	0.29	1.63	0.73	0.24	2.08
White	65.4	36.7	16.11	2.72	6.00	3.62	3.77	12.56
Prefer not to say	3.8	2.5	0.74	0.11	0.33	0.19	0.12	0.61

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP Enquiries: 01142595741

Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for January 2002. 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		
Year/quarter/ <i>month</i> of leavin	ng		Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c
All										
1998	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
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66
an-Mar 2001	44.7	12.01	15.19	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.44	4.36	8.71
Apr-Jun 2001	42.7	12.63	12.85	2.51	3.80	3.50	3.05	4.04	3.97	9.17
Jul- Sep 2001	44.5	11.88	14.20	2.22	5.67	3.29	3.01	3.94	4.97	9.52
Oct- Dec 2001	36.0	9.47	10.86	1.58	3.79	2.89	2.60	3.36	3.77	8.49
Jan 2002	12.9	3.21	2.83	0.36	0.94	0.79	0.75	1.31	1.75	3.79
Male										
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88
999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14
an-Mar 2001	31.9	8.66	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.40	3.10	6.49
pr-Jun 2001	30.7	9.18	9.55	1.86	2.86	2.03	2.81	2.18	2.85	6.90
ul- Sep 2001	31.9	8.64	10.42	1.65	4.09	1.89	2.79	2.13	3.48	7.19
Oct- Dec 2001	25.4	6.70	7.93	1.17	2.70	1.65	2.41	1.81	2.69	6.32
an 2002	9.4	2.41	2.14	0.29	0.71	0.46	0.69	0.72	1.28	2.85
emale										
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00
999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04
000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44
an-Mar 01	12.71	3.34	3.88	0.77	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.03	1.26	2.21
pr-Jun 2001	12.0	3.45	3.30	0.65	0.94	1.47	0.24	1.86	1.12	2.25
ul-Sep 2001	12.6	3.24	3.77	0.57	1.58	1.40	0.22	1.82	1.49	2.30
Oct- Dec 2001	10.5	2.76	2.92	0.41	1.08	1.24	0.19	1.55	1.08	2.15
an 2002	3.5	0.79	0.69	0.08	0.23	0.33	0.06	0.59	0.47	0.93

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.

toniacted in rollow-up solveys into 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'.

lote: 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

E -					Thousan
GREAT BRITAIN	1316	0000000	The state of the s		
	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers				No.	The state of the s
1998	80.00	36.40	10.51	11.34	21.77
1999	193.40	74.42	21.80	39.33	
2000	215.60				57.88
2000	215.00	81.23	23.01	46.06	65.25
Jan-Mar 2001	47.30	17.80	5.92	9.77	13.78
Apr-Jun 2001	45.80	17.92	5.36	8.44	14.04
Jul-Sep 2001	47.30	17.57	5.31	9.44	15.01
Oct- Dec 2001	41.00	14.41	4.66		
Jan 2002	15.60	14.41	4.00	8.40	13.56
00112002	15.60	4.48	1.79	3.53	5.80
Those leaving before having a first interview					
1998	13.10	4.98	1.20	2.48	4.48
1999	20.50	7.08	1.77	3.56	8.11
2000	22.20	7.09	1.87	3.66	9.54
Jan-Mar 2001	4.00				
	4.90	1.59	0.46	0.77	2.05
Apr-Jun 2001	4.80	1.62	0.41	0.56	2.18
Jul- Sep 2001	5.00	1.58	0.41	0.71	2.26
Oct- Dec 2001	4.00	1.06	0.33	0.58	2.05
Jan 2002	1.80	0.52	0.14	0.29	0.86
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at	least one int	erview			
1998	59.20	28.83	0.47		
1999	99.50	20.03	8.47	7.79	14.13
2000		44.67	14.57	14.58	25.66
2000	99.20	43.51	14.38	15.46	25.84
Jan-Mar 2001	24.60	10.42	3.98	3.58	6.67
Apr-Jun 2001	25.00	11.01	3.65	3.36	7.02
Jul- Sep 2001	25.40	10.30	3.54		
Oct- Dec 2001	21.10	8.41		4.25	7.27
Jan 2002	8.20	2.69	3.04	3.19	6.44
5417200Z	0.20	2.69	1.17	1.46	2.92
Those leaving having started an option ^a					
1998b	7.60	2.58	0.84	1.07	3.15
1999	73.20	22.61	5.45	21.15	24.04
2000	81.90	25.13	6.09	25.15	25.52
			0.00	25.15	20.02
Jan-Mar 2001	17.70	5.79	1.47	5.42	5.06
Apr-Jun 2001	15.90	5.29	1.30	4.52	4.83
Jul-Sep 2001	17.00	5.69	1.36	4.48	5.48
Oct- Dec 2001	15.90	4.94			
Jan 2002	5.60	1.28	1.30	4.64	5.07
	5.00	1.28	0.49	1.77	2.02

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deala

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustair	ned employment ^b	Nun	nber into other employ	mentc	
Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
Allf 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 Oct- Dec 2001 <i>Jan 2002</i>	18.34 19.26 18.64 15.95 4.24	16.37 17.36 17.01 14.67 3.88	1.96 1.90 1.64 1.28 <i>0.36</i>	4.85 4.93 4.96 3.61 0.34	4.40 4.43 4.50 3.40 0.32	0.45 0.50 0.46 0.22 0.02
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 Oct- Dec 2001 <i>Jan 2002</i>	12.51 12.39 12.21 9.83 3.21	11.59 11.52 11.15 8.95 2.92	0.92 0.87 1.06 0.88 <i>0.29</i>	3.38 3.76 4.14 3.64 <i>0.25</i>	3.09 3.45 3.85 3.43 0.24	0.29 0.31 0.30 0.21 0.01
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-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul- Sep 2001 Oct- Dec 2001 <i>Jan 2002</i>	4.91 4.69 4.75 4.11 1.03	4.53 4.38 4.35 3.74 0.95	0.38 0.31 0.39 0.37 <i>0.07</i>	1.12 1.17 1.30 1.30 0.09	1.01 1.07 1.17 1.23 0.08	0.11 0.11 0.13 0.07 0.01
People from ethnic minor 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	0.05 0.08 0.10
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul- Sep 2001 Oct- Dec 2001 <i>Jan 2002</i>	2.14 1.95 2.01 1.89 0.51	1.99 1.82 1.88 1.78 <i>0.47</i>	0.14 0.13 0.13 0.11 0.03	0.58 0.54 0.58 0.62 <i>0.0</i> 5	0.54 0.51 0.55 0.59 0.05	0.04 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.00

- The table counts the number of individuals into employment from New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.

 A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.

 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'.

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 (Post-April 2001 starts)

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New D year/quarter/mont		The sale	Number of starts ^b	in year/quarter/m	onth	Number of leavers	s ^c in year/quarter/	month
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld
Apr 2001	8.8	1.9	10.8	9.2	2.0	11.3	0.4	0.1	0.6
May 2001	15.3	3.2	19.1	7.7	1.6	9.9	1.2	0.3	1.5
Jun 2001	22.3	4.5	27.6	9.5	1.9	11.6	2.4	0.5	3.1
Jul 2001	27.3	5.6	33.6	7.5	1.6	9.2	2.5	0.6	3.2
Aug 2001	33.2	6.8	40.6	9.9	2.1	12.0	4.0	0.9	5.0
Sep 2001	36.5	7.4	44.9	7.7	1.6	9.8	4.4	1.0	5.5
Oct 2001	39.5	7.8	48.3	7.7	1.6	9.3	4.7	1.1	6.0
Nov 2001	42.8	8.4	52.0	9.8	2.0	11.9	6.5	1.5	8.1
Dec 2001	45.0	8.7	54.5	6.0	1.2	7.3	3.8	0.9	4.8
Jan 2002	44.6	8.7	54.2	6.6	1.4	8.2	7.0	1.4	8.6

- 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 Subsidy 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.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway	Employer Subsidy	IAPa	BET/BSb	Self- employment	ETO°	Work experience/ placement	IAP training	Other ^d	Follow- throughe
All	54.2	39.9	2.2	8.9	2.1	0.9	0.4	2.5	2.9	0.1	3.2
Male	44.6	32.7	1.8	7.4	1.7	0.7	. 0.3	2.1	2.4	0.1	2.7
Female	8.7	6.6	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5
People with disabilities	13.8	10.0	0.7	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.8
People from ethnic minority groups	7.0	5.3	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.4

- Intensive Activity Period-Mandatory for those aged 25-49 on JSA.
 Basic Employability Training/ Basic Skills.
 Education & Training Opportunity- available for up to 12 months.
 Other Includes: Training for Work, Scotland, Work Based Learning, Wales, Jobsearch.
 Individuals join the Follow-Through stage on returning to JSA from the Employer Subsidy, or one of the IAP options within 3 months.
 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 Numbers leaving Gateway by destination^a - New Deal 25+ enhanced programme (Post-April 2001 starts)

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Still on New De	al	Left New Deal				
		Left JSA		Left JSA				Return to JSA
		Employer		Unsubsidised	Transfer to			
Quarter/month of leaving		subsidy	IAPb	employment	other benefits	Otherd	Not knowne	
All								
Apr-Jun	6.3	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.2
Jul-Sep	19.1	1.3	4.9	4.6	3.3	1.4	2.0	1.6
Oct 2001	8.4	0.5	2.6	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.1
Nov 2001	11.1	0.6	3.6	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.9	1.5
Dec 2001	5.9	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.
Jan 2002	9.7	0.3	2.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.8
Males								
Apr-Jun	5.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.1
Jul-Sep	15.3	1.0	4.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.3
Oct 2001	6.8	0.4	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9
Nov 2001	9.1	0.5	3.0	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.2
Dec 2001	4.8	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.8
Jan 2002	8.0	0.3	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.4
Females								
			0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Apr-Jun	1.1	0.1 0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.
Jul-Sep	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7			
Oct 2001	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0
Vov 2001	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.
Dec 2001	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Jan 2002	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+a (Post-April 2001 starts)

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into s	ustained employmentb		Number into other	er employment ^c	
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
llt						
pr-Jun	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1
ul-Sep	5.9	4.9	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.2
Oct 2001	2.42	2.01	0.41	0.74	0.67	0.07
lov 2001	3.03	2.46	0.57	0.90	0.83	0.07
Dec 2001	1.33	1.08	0.26	0.38	0.36	0.02
lan 2002	2.41	2.04	0.37	0.20	0.19	0.02
Male						
Apr-Jun 2001	1.87	1.51	0.36	0.41	0.37	0.05
Jul-Sep 2001	4.71	3.88	0.83	1.36	1.23	0.13
Oct 2001	1.94	1.60	0.34	0.62	0.57	0.05
Vov 2001	2.44	1.96	0.48	0.75	0.70	0.05
Dec 2001	1.06	0.85	0.21	0.33	0.31	0.02
lan 2002	2.00	1.69	0.31	0.18	0.16	0.01
Jai12002	2.00	1.09	0.31	0.16	0.10	0.01
emale						
Apr-Jun 2001	0.35	0.28	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01
Jul-Sep 2001	1.00	0.84	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.03 ′
Oct 2001	0.43	0.37	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.00
Vov 2001	0.53	0.45	0.08	0.13	0.01	0.00
Dec 2001	0.25	0.21	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00
lan 2002	0.38	0.32	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00
eople from ethnic mino	rity groups ^g					
Apr-Jun 2001	0.22	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001	0.61	0.55	0.06	0.15	0.14	0.01
Oct 2001	0.25	0.23	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.00
Vov 2001	0.32	0.28	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.01
Dec 2001	0.16	0.14	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.00
Jan 2002						0.00
a112002	0.24	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00

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

- 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 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.
- nave not yet returned to JSA.

 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'.

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

June 2002

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS UK vacancies at Jobcentres: a seasonally adjusted

١	0	u	2	a	n	ч	c

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

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

- $Excluding \ vacancies \ on \ government \ programmes \ (except \ vacancies \ on \ Enterprise \ Ulster \ and \ Action \ for \ Community \ Employment \ (ACE) \ which \ are \ included \ in \ the \ figures \ for \ Northern \ Ireland).$
- Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, Labour Market Trends, March 2001.

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

Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 41/3 week month.

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

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

Thousands

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	e 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
0000	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
001	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 Ireland).

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

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

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

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

		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 Kingdor
acan	cies at Jobcentres ^b	DPCQ 10.1	IBWF 34.4	BCRG 21.0	BCRF 20.4	BCRE 23.1	DPCT 23.6	BCRB 35.1	DPCU 34.4	BCRD 25.4	VASU 227.5	BCRJ 18.1	BCRK 31.5	BCRL 277.0	BCRM 6.8	BCOM 283.9
998		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
999		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		
000		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		
000	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		
001	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		
acar	cies at career officesb	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSI
998		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		20.
999		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		19.
000		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		
001		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	,	
001	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		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	22	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	18.2	0.5		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		
002	Jan	0.2	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.1	13.4	0.1		14.3		Per
	Feb	0.2	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.7	1.0	13.9	0.2		14.9		
	Mor	0.3	1.9	2.9	0.7	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.1	14.9	0.2	0.8	15.9		4
	Mar	0.0	1.0	-												

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

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 May 2001.

Employer Direct has been gradually introduced across Great Britain as part of Modernising the former Employment Service (now part of Jobcentre Plus) 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.

Investigations 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 the Department for Work and Pensions will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of reinstating

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 came 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 have resumed publication of some seasonally unadjusted vacancy data for Northern Ireland on a provisional basis. For the purposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February 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

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages	exter traction offices	Number of workers (thou	sands)	Working days lost in a period (thousands)	Il stoppages in progess in
		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 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		232 230 206 159 200 207 187	235 244 216 166 205 212 194	170 353 129 91 140 182 167	174 364 130 93 141 183	415 1303 235 282 242 499 525	65 97 86 34 57 52 43
1999	Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	18 12 20 16 16 12 13 15 36 15	23 15 22 21 21 14 18 23 41 22	9.4 2.6 32.5 8.5 6.1 3.1 13.5 12.5 21.7 11.4	10.2 2.7 32.7 9.2 6.7 3.1 14.3 15.0 23.0 12.5	34.8 4.3 50.2 16.0 7.6 10.4 22.2 18.8 21.6 20.4	20.2 22 1.9 11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5
2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	15 10 20 13 19 8 24 16 12 24 27 19	20 13 23 20 24 11 28 26 19 30 30 26	5.0 6.3 6.4 4.0 8.0 2.1 16.4 101.7 3.2 5.1 7.3 16.1	6.4 7.1 6.9 5.2 9.2 2.9 17.9 111.4 88.9 8.0 87.9 19.6	10.8 6.4 17.7 10.6 13.6 7.0 36.2 114.9 93.1 14.4 115.1 59.0	0.4 0.5 1.9 1.1 3.2 0.7 10.7 14.1 4.2 1.6 6.0 7.9
2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	16 23 18 21 17 18 18 9 11 10 14	23 26 27 23 22 27 14 16 16 19 16	10.1 13.8 13.9 3.5 62.4 7.3 6.3 5.7 3.4 3.7 6.5 30.1	23.2 23.5 26.5 4.4 63.8 7.7 8.0 6.3 6.2 6.8 11.4 34.4	52.5 35.6 47.8 16.1 92.6 12.5 23.6 17.6 23.8 38.9 62.1	22 56 89 1.7 4.5 4.1 3.4 2.4 2.7 2.5 4.8
2002	Jan Feb Mar	13 3 13	18 12 21	9.4 3.2 54.6	33.4 6.4 58.2	91.7 23.8 79.6	4.0 2.0 2.2

Working days lo	act in all	ctonnogoc in	progress in	pariod by ir	ductry

WOIKING	uays lost ii	i all Stopp	ages in pro	gress in pe	eriou by iii	uustiy	*				Inousands
UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction		Transport, de; storage and commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		1 2 2 - - 3 25	65 97 86 34 57 52 43	10 8 17 13 49 49	6 5 1 7 10 40 4	120 884 36 139 50 97 107	10 11 23 9 2	95 158 29 28 35 50 216	67 129 28 6 25 50 43	16 8 7 16 5 122 73	23 3 5 30 7 36 4
1999 Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			20.2 2.2 1.9 11.1 1.8 1.0 1.1 4.5 2.6 0.5	0.2 	0.4 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.8 0.8 1.1 2.4	0.7 0.8 0.6 1.8 0.5 2.2 3.2 9.6 15.0	0.7 - - - - - 0.1 0.1	8.5 0.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 5.4 0.9 3.3 1.1	0.9 20.8 1.0 0.5 - - 0.1 0.6 0.9	2.5 0.1 - - 0.4 - 0.1	2.4 0.1 0.2 0.1 - 0.1
2000 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		1.0	0.4 0.5 1.9 1.1 3.2 0.7 10.7 14.1 4.2 1.6 6.0 7.9	0.1 2.5 3.7 4.2 1.0 0.2 0.1 12.3 9.7 - 11.6 4.0	0.8 0.6 0.7 0.5 0.1 10.4 10.4 12.5 4.0	2.7 0.6 5.0 4.7 8.2 5.4 24.2 18.2 5.8 5.8 5.5 11.1		22 - - - 0.2 14.4 12.9 - 15.3 4.9	0.4 0.8 6.3 - 0.6 - 0.4 11.4 11.7 0.1 13.4 4.6	3.2 1.4 - 0.5 0.1 25.1 29.5 6.7 37.0 18.1	0.2 0.1 0.4 0.6 9.1 9.0 0.2 11.7
2001 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		3.3 5.6 6.1 0.6 9.6	2.2 5.6 8.9 1.7 4.5 4.1 3.4 2.4 2.7 2.5 4.8	3.7 4.5 0.4 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.3	3.0 0.5 - - - 0.5 - 0.1	12.6 11.3 16.9 1.3 46.4 3.9 3.5 3.1 0.7 1.5 2.1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 -	5.5 4.7 6.5 1.6 0.4 0.8 16.2 6.5 12.7 25.6 52.4 82.9	4.7 0.1 1.2 0.4 30.9 0.1 - - - - 5.5	18.2 9.4 12.7 11.1 10.1 2.3 0.1 2.2 1.1 3.2 2.1	2.6 - 0.6 0.8
2002 Jan Feb Mar			4.0 2.0 2.2		0.1	23.1 4.3 7.3	- 4.0	62.8 16.5 17.0	1.0 0.8 47.1	- 20	0.7 0.2 0.1

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes G.12

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months	to March 20	001	12 months to March 2002				
	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost		
Agriculture, hunting,								
forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mining and quarrying	2	900	2,300	1	300	15,100		
Manufacturing of:								
food, beverages and								
tobacco;	2	200	500	2	400	5,100		
textiles and textile								
products;	2	100	100	-	-			
leather and leather								
products;	-	100	-		-	-		
wood and wood								
products;	1	*	1,800	1	200	800		
pulp, paper and paper								
products; printing								
and publishing	g; 3	400	600	4	2,400	3,300		
coke, refined petroleui								
products, nuclear								
fuels;	2	1,700	1,100	1	200	200		
chemicals, chemical								
products and mar	1-							
made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-		
rubber and plastics;	3	200	500	-		-		
other non-metallic								
mineral products;	1	700	700	2	100	4,700		
basic metals and		,		-		- 1		
fabricated metal								
products;	3	600	2,400	3	200	6,000		
machinery and		000	2,100		200	0,000		
equipmentn.e.c;	3	2,000	2,400	3	1,900	4,100		
electrical and	O	2,000	2,100	0	1,000	1,100		
optical equipment	4	2,200	3,300	4	700	2,200		
transport equipment;	14	19,600	49.000	8	5,100	7,900		
manufacturing n.e.c.	2	400	3,900	-	0,100	7,000		
Electricity, gas and	_	400	0,500					
water supply		10000		2	2,200	10,200		
Construction	13	14,800	51,700	5	800	1,200		
Wholesale and retail	13	14,000	31,700	3		1,200		
trade; repairs	1	100	100	3	100	500		
Hotels and restaurants	3	12,200	41,300	4	200	200		
Transport, storage and	3	12,200	41,000	-	200	200		
communication	130	58,900	129,700	72	51,900	100,900		
Financial intermediation	100	30,300	125,700	1	100	200		
Real estate, renting and	-				100	200		
business activities	1	*	100	2	1,200	4,200		
Public administration and			100	2	1,200	4,200		
defence	13	32,400	64,300	17	45,200	295,400		
Education	16	15,300	47,900	12	79,900	85,900		
Health and social work	9	27,400	157,300	10	4,400	34,300		
		27,400	157,300	10	4,400	34,300		
Other community, social a	and							
personal sérvice activities	19	13 200	38 700	10	700	2 200		
activities	13	13,200	38,700	10	700	2,200		
Allindustries								
andservices	226a	203,300	599,700	165a	198,300	584,400		
und sci vices	220	200,000	333,100	100"	130,500	304,400		

Stoppages: March 2002								
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost					
Stoppages in progress	21	58,200	79,600					
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	13 8	54,000 ^a 4,200 ^b	54,200 25,500					

a Includes 6,200 indirectly involved.
b Includes 500 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 2002 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to March 2002						
	Stoppages	Workers	Working				
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	66	101,000	201,600				
extra wage and fringe benefits	6	3,400	4,600				
Duration and pattern of hours worked	6	4,300	4,700				
Redundancy questions	17	10,600	35,700				
Trade union matters	4	3,200	3,300				
Working conditions and supervision	10	30,700	249,900				
Manning and work allocation	40	41,100	79,500				
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	16	4,000	5,100				
All causes	165	198,300	584,400				

Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

Less than 50 workers involved.

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people January to March 2002

UNITE	D	Economically a	ctive		Total in employ	ment	1	LO unemploye	d	3	Economica	Ily inactive	
KINGE	ООМ	Total No		In FTEb		t in FTEb	In FTEb	Total No		In FTEb	Total	Not in FTEb	In FTEb
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS	S												
All	16-17 18-24 All under 25	787 3,755 4,542	295 3,178 3,473	492 576 1,069	649 3,341 3,990	220 2,819 3,039	430 522 952	138 414 552	75 360 435	63 54 117	705 1,320 2,025	74 487 561	631 833 1,463
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	400 2,047 2,448	179 1,759 1,938	221 288 509	317 1,787 2,104	129 1,529 1,658	188 258 445	84 260 344	50 230 280	34 30 64	364 546 910	32 133 165	331 413 745
Female	16-17 18-24 All under 25	387 1,707 2,094	116 1,419 1,535	271 288 559	333 1,554 1,887	91 1,290 1,380	242 264 506	54 153 208	26 129 155	29 24 53	341 774 1,115	42 355 396	299 419 719
RATES	(%)c												
AII	16-17 18-24 All under 25	52.8 74.0 69.2	79.9 86.7 86.1	43.8 40.9 42.2	43.5 65.8 60.8	59.5 76.9 75.3	38.3 37.1 37.6	17.5 11.0 12.1	25.5 11.3 12.5	12.7 9.4 10.9	47. 26. 30.	0 13.3	56.1 59. 57.1
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	52.4 78.9 72.9	84.7 93.0 92.2	40.1 41.1 40.6	41.4 68.9 62.7	61.1 80.8 78.8	33.9 36.8 35.5	20.9 12.7 14.1	27.8 13.1 14.4	15.3 10.5 12.6	47. 21. 27.	1 7.0	59.5 58.5 59.4
emale	16-17 18-24 All under 25	53.2 68.8 65.3	73.5 80.0 79.5	47.5 40.7 43.8	45.7 62.6 58.8	57.4 72.7 71.5	42.5 37.3 39.6	14.0 9.0 9.9	22.0 9.1 10.1	10.6 8.4 9.4	46. 31. 34.	2 20.0	52.5 59.5 56.1
CHANG	ES ON YEAR												
EVELS	3												
AII	16-17 18-24 All under 25	0 98 98	-6 121 116	5 -23 -17	-2 76 74	-10 94 84	9 -18 -9	1 23 24	5 27 32	-3 -5 -8	36 -12 24	18 -14 4	18 2 20
//ale	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-8 53 46	-2 40 38	-6 13 7	-12 41 29	-10 27 17	-3 15 12	5 12 17	8 14 22	-3 -2 -5	26 -11 15	6 2 8	20 -13 7
emale	16-17 18-24 All under25	7 45 53	-4 81 77	11 -36 -25	11 34 45	0 68 67	11 -33 -22	-4 11 7	-3 14 10	-3 -3	10 -2 9	12 -16 -4	-2 14 13
RATES	(%)c												
All	16-17 18-24 All under25	-1.3 0.7 0.2	-4.4 0.8 0.3	-0.4 -1.0 -0.7	-1.2 0.4 0.0	-4.9 0.3 -0.2	0.0 -0.7 -0.4	0.2 0.3 0.3	2.0 0.4 0.5	-0.8 -0.4 -0.5	1.: -0.: -0.:	7 -0.8	0.4 1.0 0.7
lale	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-2.3 0.8 0.0	-2.6 0.0 -0.2	-2.1 1.9 0.1	-2.7 0.5 -0.3	-6.0 -0.4 -1.0	-1.4 2.1 0.6	1.6 0.3 0.4	4.7 0.5 0.8	-1.0 -1.2 -1.2	-0.4 -0.4	8 0.0	2. -1.9 -0.
emale	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-0.3 0.6 0.4	-6.6 1.7 1.0	1.2 -3.7 -1.5	0.4 0.3 0.3	-3.4 1.2 0.8	1.3 -3.4 -1.3	-1.2 0.4 0.1	-2.1 0.5 0.2	-0.5 0.1 -0.1	0.: -0.: -0.:	6 -1.7	-1.4 3.7 1.8

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

22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

 $Data from \ 8 \ December \ 2001 \ to \ 3 \ May \ 2002 \ are unavailable \ due \ to new reporting \ procedures \ in line \ with \ Jobcentre \ Plus \ reporting. \ Data \ will \ appear \ in \ Labour \ Market \ Trends \ in \ July \ 2002.$

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted H.1

		Output													
UNIT	FD	GDP 1995 prices	s	GDP market pri	ces	Index of ou	tput UK							Index of production	
	DOM	Tood prioce		marketpii	003	Production industries ^a		Manufact industrie		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 Ch	nange o ear (%)
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		97.2 100.0 102.6 106.2 109.3 111.7 115.1		ABMI 698.9 719.2 738.0 763.5 786.3 803.0 827.4 845.7	4.7 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.0 2.1 3.0	CKYW 98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 105.9 103.6	5.4 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.6 -2.2	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 -2.3	GDQS 96.9 100.0 103.6 108.0 112.9 116.3 120.7 125.3	4.8 3.2 3.6 4.2 4.5 3.0 3.8 3.8	GDQB 100.0 100.0 102.7 105.7 107.0 107.8 109.7 113.7	3.8 0.0 2.7 2.9 1.2 0.7 1.8 3.6	100.0 103.0 108.5 110.9 114.4 120.8 117.7	3.0 5.3 2.2 3.2 5.6 -2.6
2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	116.9 117.5 118.0 118.0		210.2 211.2 212.1 212.1	2.8 2.4 2.0 1.6	105.5 R 104.5 R 103.4 R 101.1 R	0.9 R -1.5 R -3.2 R -4.7 R	105.3 103.4 102.0 100.0	1.4 -1.3 -3.5 -5.7	124.0 125.0 125.7 126.4	4.5 4.0 3.5 3.2	111.5 113.1 114.1 116.2	-0.5 3.1 5.7 6.4	120.4 118.3 R 117.0 115.3	1.6 -2.0 F -3.9 -5.3
2002	Q1	118.1		212.3	1.0	99.6	-5.6	98.5	-6.5	127.0	2.4				
		Income				Prices			Producer Pri	ce Index ^{a,b,c}				Inventories	
		Real house disposable £ billion		Gross trac profits of c	ding companies ^c	RPI	RPIX		All manufactindustries	turing	Ex	cluding FBT	Pf	Changes or year 1995 prices ^g	1
									Input prices	Output		out ces ^f	Output prices ^f		
		1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Chang	e on Chang (%) year	ge on r (%)	Change on year (%)	Change year		ange on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£billion	
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		97.5 100.0 102.4 106.8 106.4 110.1	1.7 2.6 2.4 4.3 -0.4 3.5 4.2	CAED 117.5 125.2 133.5 145.7 151.0 154.1 156.2 153.6	17.3 6.6 6.7 9.1 3.6 2.1 1.4 -1.6	CZBł 24 3.5 2.4 3.1 3.4 1.5 3.0	2	2.3 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.3 2.1	-8.3 -8.9 1.5 11.5 - 0.3	PLLU 2.5 4.1 2.6 0.9 0.6 1.2 2.6 0.2		0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	PLLV 22 R 42 R 1.9 0.2 -0.1 -0.4 0.8 0.2	CAFU 4.8 4.5 1.8 3.8 4.2 5.0 2.5 1.2	
2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	119.8 119.7 119.8	6.9 4.5 4.4	38.5 38.5 38.2 38.4	-0.3 0.3 -4.0 -2.0	2.6 1.9 1.8 1.0	1 2 2 2	.9 2.3 2.4 2.0	4.9 5.2 -2.6 -8.2	1.4 0.6 0.0 -1.0		4.2 3.8 -0.2 -2.2	0.5 0.2 0.1 0.0	0.5 0.7 0.5 -0.6	
2002	Q1					1.2	. 2	.4	-6.6 R	-0.7		-3.1R	-0.1		
		Expenditu	ire					Fixed inv	estments						
		Household consumpt expenditu	tion	Retail sale	es volume	Retail sales	valued	All industrie	esh	Manufactu industries ⁱ		Service in	dustries	General gov	

		Expendit	ture					Fixed inv	estments						
		Househo consum expendit 1995 prio	ption ure			s value ^d			Manufacturing industries ⁱ		Service industries		General government final consumption		
								1995 pric	es	1995 pric	es			1995 pric	es
		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	2 billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)
		ABJR		EAPS		EAFY		NPEL		APIN		APIT		NMRY	
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		435.4 443.4 460.8 478.7 496.5 517.8 539.0 560.3	3.1 1.8 3.9 3.9 3.7 4.3 4.1 3.9	98.8 100.0 103.1 108.6 111.7 115.6 120.8 128.0	3.7 1.2 3.1 5.3 2.9 3.5 4.5 6.0	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 93.4 111.0 112.9 117.8 116.5	4.8 7.8 9.1 10.5 18.9 1.7 4.4 -1.1	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 -5.0	56.8 59.8 66.7 73.5 90.3 95.1 100.0 99.6	5.3 11.5 10.3 22.8 5.3	138.6 141.0 142.7 142.8 145.0 149.1 154.0 158.1	1.0 1.7 1.2 0.1 1.5 2.8 3.3 2.7
2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	137.9 139.4 140.8 142.2	3.5 3.9 4.2 4.1	124.9 126.8 128.7 130.4	4.9 6.1 6.2 6.3	119.8 127.4 128.2 155.1	4.8 7.1 6.7 6.7	29.6 29.1 28.9 28.9	6.0 -0.8 -3.8 -7.4	4.5 4.4 4.0 4.0	-2.5 2.5 -10.0 -9.7	25.1 24.7 24.9 24.8	7.7 -1.4 -2.7 -7.0	39.6 39.5 39.2 39.8	5.2 3.9 2.5 3.0
2002	Q1			131.5	5.3	127.1	6.1								

		Financialin	ndicators						Trade in goods				Balance	fpayments
		Effective ex	change	Base lending rate ^{d,k}	FTSE All-share		Money supply Export volume Import volume growth M0 M4		Export volume		Import volume		Trade in goods balance	Current balance
		1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)		Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£billion	£billion
1994 1995 1996 1997		AJHX 89.2 84.8 86.3	0.3 -4.9 1.8	AMIH 5.46 6.70 5.96	1,521 1,803 2,014	-9.6 18.5 11.7	6.4 5.9 6.7	5.1 7.3 9.9	91.3 100.0 107.6	9.9 9.5 7.6	94.5 100.0 109.5	4.4 5.8 9.5	BOKI -11.1 -12.0 -13.7	HBOP -6.8 -9.0 -8.7
1997 1998 1999 2000 2 001		100.6 103.9 103.8 107.5 105.8	16.6 3.3 -0.1 3.6 -1.6	6.56 7.24 5.34 5.97 5.13	2,411 2,674 3,242 2,984 2,524	19.7 10.9 21.2 -8.0 -15.4	6.2 6.1 7.3 8.0 7.1	9.8 5.5 6.6 7.8	116.7 118.2 123.3 137.6 140.5	8.5 1.3 4.3 11.6 2.1	120.3 131.1 141.3 158.3 163.5	9.9 9.0 7.8 12.0 3.3	-12.3 -21.8 -27.5 -30.0 -33.0	-1.7 -4.8 -19.1 -17.0 -17.4
2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.5 106.4 106.1 106.1	-3.6 -1.2 -0.3 -1.4	5.86 5.36 5.05 4.23	2,711 2,728 2,340 2,524	-12.8 -10.0 -22.7 -15.4	6.6 R 7.1 7.1 7.6 R	9.0 7.5 F 7.6 F 7.4		11.6 3.4 -0.7 -5.4	168.1 165.4 160.2 160.2	12.7 4.9 -0.9 -2.9	-7.7 -8.9 -8.1 -8.4	-2.3 -5.2 -2.4 -7.6
2002	Q1	106.9	2.3	4.00	2,557	-5.7	7.4	5.8	133.8	-8.7	162.4	-3.4	-8.2	

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

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

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.
FBTP stands for food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum.

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.

R Revised

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

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding			
			E STATE OF THE STA	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest pay and indirect taxes (RP	ments IY)
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHAW	СΖВН	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
2000	Apr	170.1	3.0	167.5	1.9	159.4	1.6
2000	May	170.7	3.1	168.0	2.0	160.0	1.7
	Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	2.2	160.4	2.0
	Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9
	Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5
	Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0
	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6
	Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8
	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7
			1000	1000			the state of the s
2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5
	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8
	Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8
	led	173.3	1.6	171.4	22	163.9	2.6
	Jul	173.3	2.1	171.4	2.6	164.6	3.1
	Aug			172.0		165.4	
	Sep	174.6	1.7	1/2.8	2.3	165.4	2.8
	Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8
	Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2
	Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3
2002	Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0
LUUL	Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7
	Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5
	IVICI	174.3	1.0	170.0	2.0	100.1	2.0
	Apr	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5

Source: ONS Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

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

		United Kingdom		European Unionb		Monetary Union Area A	\verage ^b
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS
2000	Apr	105.5	0.6	106.0	1.7	105.7	1.9
	May	105.7	0.5	106.1	1.7	105.8	1.9
	Jun	105.9	0.8	106.5	2.1	106.3	2.4
	ouri	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	100.0	
	Jul	105.4	1.0	106.5	2.1	106.4	2.3
	Aug	105.4	0.6	106.5	2.0	106.5	2.3
	Sep	106.2	1.0	107.1	2.5	107.0	2.8
	Cop	100.2	1.0	107.1			2.0
	Oct	106.1	1.0	107.2	2.4	107.0	2.7
	Nov	106.4	1.0	107.5	2.6	107.3	2.9
	Dec	106.4	0.9	107.5	2.3	107.4	2.6
	_00	100.4	0.0	107.0		107.1	2.0
2001	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2	2.1	107.2	2.3
	Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5 R	2.0 R	107.5 R	22 R
	Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1 R	2.1 R	108.1 R	2.4 R
	IVICI	100.1	1.0	100.111	2.111	100.111	2
	Apr	106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9
	May	107.5	1.7	109.3 R	3.0 R	109.3 R	3.3 R
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0
	our	107.17		100.0	2.0	100.0	0.0
	Jul	106.9	1.4	109.1	2.5	109.2	2.6
	Aug	107.3	1.8	109.1 R	2.4 R	109.1 R	2.4 R
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.4 R	2.1 R	109.4 R	22 R
		.57.0					
	Oct	107.4	1.2	109.5 R	2.2	109.5 R	2.3 R
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8	109.5	2.1
	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.6	1.9	109.6	2.0
		.57.0	C. Carlotte Balling			100.0	2.0
002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7
	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5 R
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.6 R	2.3	110.8 R	2.5
	Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2 P	22 P	111.4 P	24 P

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 Comn Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release. Figures for European Union and Monetary Union Area Averages are provisional for January 2001 to February 2002.

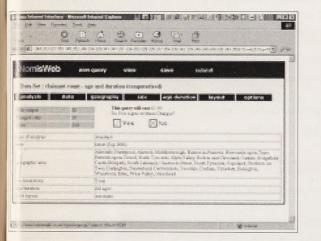
From April 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in *Labour Market Trends*. The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002.

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

Labour Market Data

our on-line source for your local labour market data needs

Register online for this free service



To register or find out more about the service: visit the Nomis website: www.nomisweb.co.uk or e-mail Info@nomisweb.co.uk tel: 0191 374 2468

If you need to keep tabs on the changing world of the labour market, Nomis is the service that can help you. Established in 1986 and run on behalf of National Statistics by Durham University, Nomis is the most comprehensive source of official labour market statistics available on-line including data for a wide range of geographical areas.

Covering such aspects of the labour market as employment, unemployment, jobcentre vacancies, the Labour Force Survey as well as more general population characteristics from the Office for National Statistics, Employment Service, Department of Trade and Industry, General Register Office for Scotland, National Assembly for Wales and Northern Ireland Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment, Nomis also provides comprehensive analytical facilities enabling you to explore and manipulate time series data and carry out cross-sectional analyses as well as providing user support and training.



Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:	
Earnings Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002
Basic wage rates and hours for manual collective agreement	
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of ear worked for groups of workers (males and tries, occupations, regions, agreements, per age, part-time and full-time); distribution or position of earnings; hours worked	females, indus- nsion categories,

Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of 020 7533 6094 low-paid workers

International comparisons of earnings and labour costs 01633 819002

productivity@ons.gov.uk

Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094

Employment

Annual Employment Statistics	01928 792733
Annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792733

annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk Workforce jobs series - short-term estimates 01633 812079 Total workforce hours worked per week 01633 812766 productivity@ons.gov.uk

Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers) 020 7533 6094

General ONS enquiries	0845 601 3034
Labour disputes	01928 792825
Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
New Deal (ES)	0114 259 6425
Producer Price Index	01633 812106

	ppiconoigenan
Productivity and unit wage costs	01633 812766
Qualifications (DfES)	0114 259 3787
Redundancy statistics	020 7533 6094

Retail Prices Index	
Ansafone service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874

Skill needs surveys and research into skill

shortages (DfES) 0114 259 4350

0114 259 7538 Small firms (DTI) maggie.o'neill@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk

020 7215 5780 Trade unions (DTI)

Training (DfES)

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

0114 259 3489 .lob-related training

Travel-to-Work Areas

020 7533 6114 Composition and review of

Unemployment

ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count

020 7533 6094

Vacancies

Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies 020 7533 6094

0114 259 4218 Youth Cohort Study (DfES)

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics	020 7533 6094
Reconciliation of different sources of labour ma	arket data
	020 7533 6178
Subnational labour markets	020 7533 6130
Low pay estimates	020 7533 6167

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	020 7533 6094
lab	our.market@ons.gov.uk
Recorded announcement of headline	
activity, inactivity, employment, une	employment, vacancies,
earnings, productivity and unit wage c	osts 020 7533 6176
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in Focus on Consumer Price Indices available from www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi/.

ONLINE

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 online or download via the StatBase® 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 S59.

0191 374 2468

National Statistics Time Series Data service.

0845 6013034

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.

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest labour market statistics. The entire latest monthly labour market statistics national First Release is available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to ring is 0906 7360206. Calls are charged at £1 per minute. Contact ONS on 020 7533 5888 if you have any problems or for details of the numbers to call to get regional First Releases on Statfax.

Articles appearing in previous issues of Labour Market Trends

June 2001

Labour Disputes in 2000, Jackie Davies, ONS Redundancies in the UK, Annette Walling, ONS Bonus payments and the Average Earnings Index, Robin Youll, ONS

Estimating participation in education, training and employment, Emma Copeman, DfEE

July 2001

Changing to SOC2000 - dual coding on the LFS, Roeland Beerten, Laura Rainford and Adrian Jones, ONS

Analysis of the claimant count by age and duration including clerical claims, Mick McDonough and Andrew Machin, ONS

August 2001

Time series analyses of the LFS two-quarter longitudinal datasets, Mike Young, ONS Department for Education and Skills research programme 2001-2002, DFES

September 2001

Trade union membership 1999-2000, Abby Sneade,

Some labour market implications of employment legislation, Tristan Slinger, DWP

October 2001

Foreign Labour in the United Kingdom: patterns and trends, John Salt and James Clarke, University College London

Science teaching: the demographic squeeze, Louisa Blackwell, Kevin Lynch and Sara Jones, Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education

November 2001

People leaving employment: characteristics and flows, Mike Young, ONS

December 2001

The relationship between work-rich and workless households, Emma-Jane Cooper-Green, ONS

January 2002

Skills shortages, Mari Lind Frogner, ONS People and jobs: comparing sources of employment data, Helen Ganson, ONS Annual local area Labour Force Survey data for

2000/2001, David Hastings, ONS

February 2002

Economic inactivity and the labour market, Catherine Barham, ONS

Labour Force Survey regrossing April 2002, Allan Smith, ONS

March 2002

Women in the labour market, Breda Twomey, ONS Results of the 2001 New Earnings Survey, Jamie Jenkins, ONS

A pilot survey of people living in communal establishments, Rebecca Gatward, Charles Lound and June Bowman, ONS

Labour market and demography project, Catherine Barham, ONS

April 2002

Trends and sources of data on sickness absence, Catherine Barham, ONS

People leaving economic inactivity: characteristics and flows, Andrew McIntyre, ONS

Moving between sickness and unemployment, Jo Bacon, DWP

Quality of the estimates of earnings growth from the Average Earnings Index, Robin Youll, ONS

May 2002

People with second jobs, Milena Simic and Sachin

Regional labour market performance, Craig Lindsay,

LFS: regrossing and seasonal adjustment, Allan Smith and Lara Curran, ONS

Seasonal adjustment review of the claimant count series, Valerie Christian, ONS

In forthcoming issues

- Labour disputes in 2001
- Trade union membership 2000-01
- Redundancies
- Time-related underemployment in the UK
- The new survey of job vacancies
- Jobcentre vacancy statistics

- Effect of the introduction of SOC2000 on employment estimates
- Disability and the labour market
- Measuring jobs
- Analysis of the claimant count by age and duration

Complete issues of Labour Market Trends from July 2001 are available on the National Statistics website at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p550.asp

Labour Market Trends is a monthly journal of news, analysis and data about the labour market in the United Kingdom.

Each month a summary of key indicators such as employment and unemployment rates, economic activity and inactivity, average earnings, productivity and unit wage costs, and vacancies is presented. A range of reference tables give wider coverage in even greater detail. News, research, topical interest items and feature articles provide an up-to-date picture of the everchanging labour market. Expert analysis and thoughtful commentary on the huge range of data available are featured, as well as advice on statistical quality and methodology issues.

Labour Market

the **Stationery Office**

Published by The Stationery Office and available from:

The Stationery Office

(mail, telephone and fax orders only)
PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1GN
Telephone orders/General enquiries 0870 600 5522
Fax orders 0870 600 5533

www.thestationeryoffice.com

The Stationery Office Bookshops

123 Kingsway, London WC2B 6PQ Tel 020 7242 6393 Fax 020 7242 6412 68–69 Bull Street, Birmingham B4 6AD Tel 0121 236 9696 Fax 0121 236 9699 33 Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ Tel 0117 926 4306 Fax 0117 929 4515 9–21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS Tel 0161 834 7201 Fax 0161 833 0634 16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT1 4GD Tel 028 9023 8451 Fax 028 9023 5401 The Stationery Office Oriel Bookshop 18–19 High Street, Cardiff CF1 2BZ Tel 029 2039 5548 Fax 029 2038 4347 71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH3 9AZ Tel 0870 606 5566 Fax 0870 606 5588

The Stationery Office's Accredited Agents (see Yellow Pages) and through good booksellers

£9.50

Annual subscription (UK) £95.00 Annual subscription (overseas) £122.00

ISSN 1361-4819

ISBN 0-11-621512-7

www.statistics.gov.uk

