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Labour Market Trends

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inactivity among
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Teleworking in
the UK

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Employers'
commitment
to workforce
development

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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

1 Rise in **employment** as indicated by January-March 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

2 **ILO unemployment rate** down in January-March 2002 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in April 2002.

Based 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 of people claiming unemployment-related benefits increased. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate rose.

The 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. The 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 the quarter.

The 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.

The 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 provisional 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;

April 2002 data: Claimant count;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

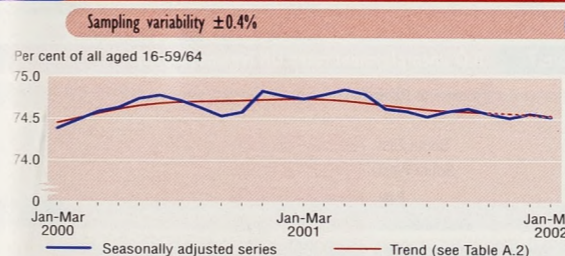


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

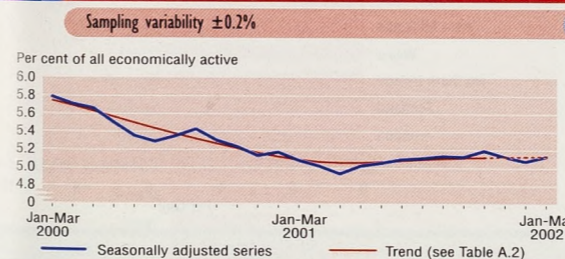
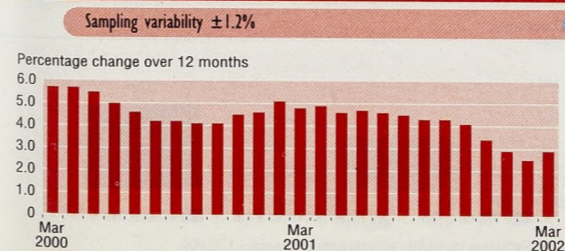


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy



SUMMARY

1 **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).

2 **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).

3 **Employment** was 28.42 million in January-March 2002, up 172,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

4 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).

5 **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.1).

6 **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).

7 **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).

8 **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).

9 **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).

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

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment 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 January-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 (Table C.12).
- 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).

Figure 4 Male employment

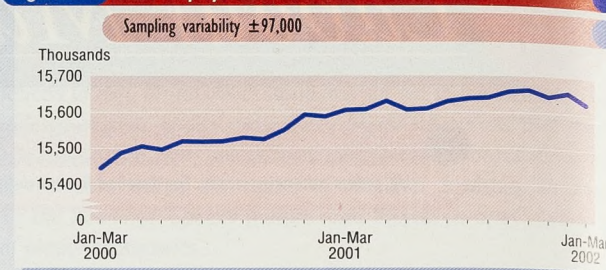


Figure 5 Female employment

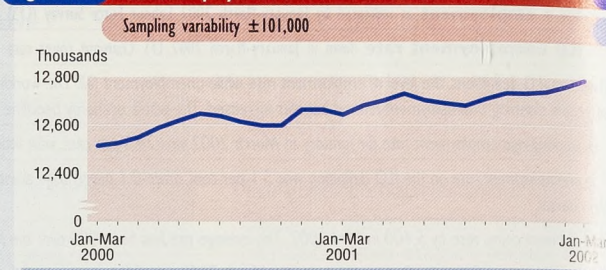


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

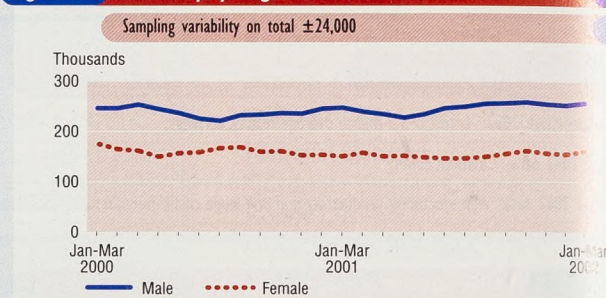


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

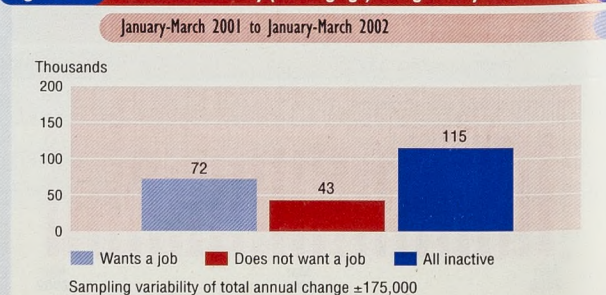


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

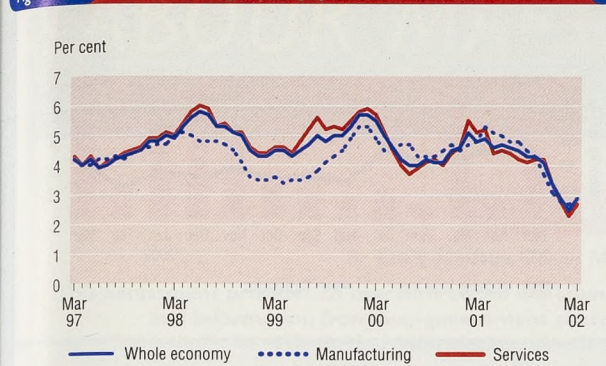


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

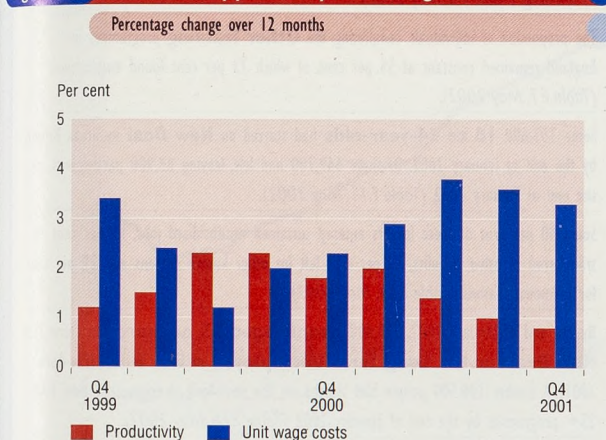
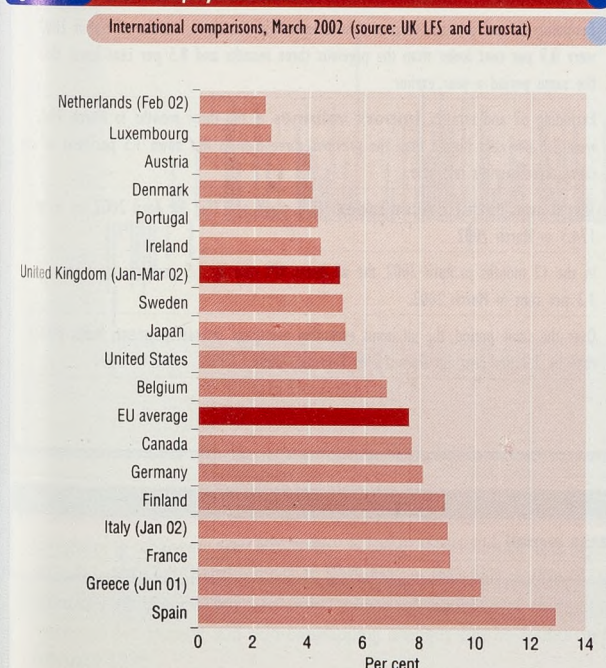


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 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 E.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 (Table E.1).
- 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.1).
- 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 2.4 per cent.

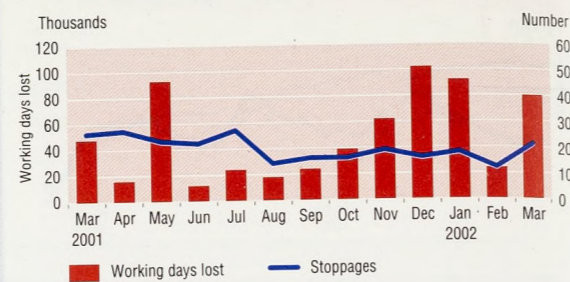
VACANCIES

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

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to 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).

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



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 (Table F.7, May 2002).
- Some 753,600 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of January 2002. Of these 669,700 had left, leaving 83,900 participants at 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 cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14, May 2002).
- By the end of January 2002, 353,400 **people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed** in Great Britain (Pre-April 2001). A further 100,500 people had started on the post-April re-engineered New Deal 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 in Great Britain by the end of January 2002; of which 60,700 were unsubsidised jobs and 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 2002 were 2.6 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 3.5 per cent on the 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 (RPIX) 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.

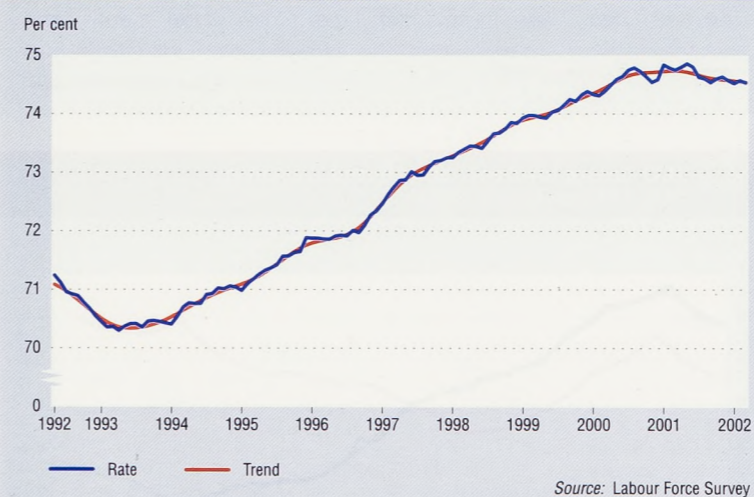
LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

15 May 2002

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

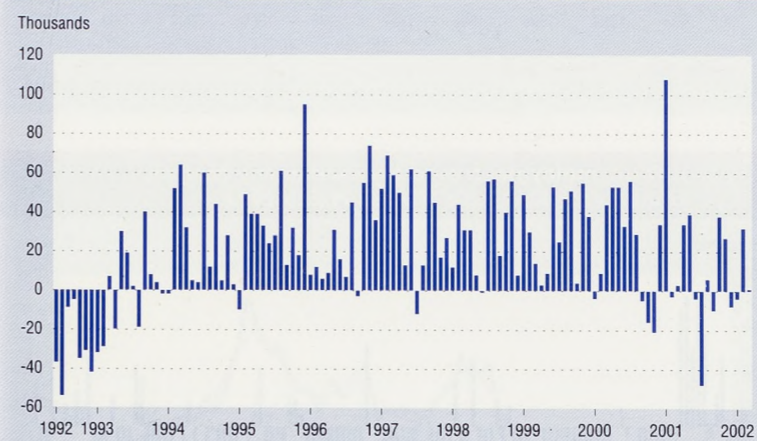
This assessment provides an overview of the UK labour market, drawing together the latest official labour market data and information from non-government sources and taking the wider economic picture into account. For further information, e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5896.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 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*, February 1998.

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

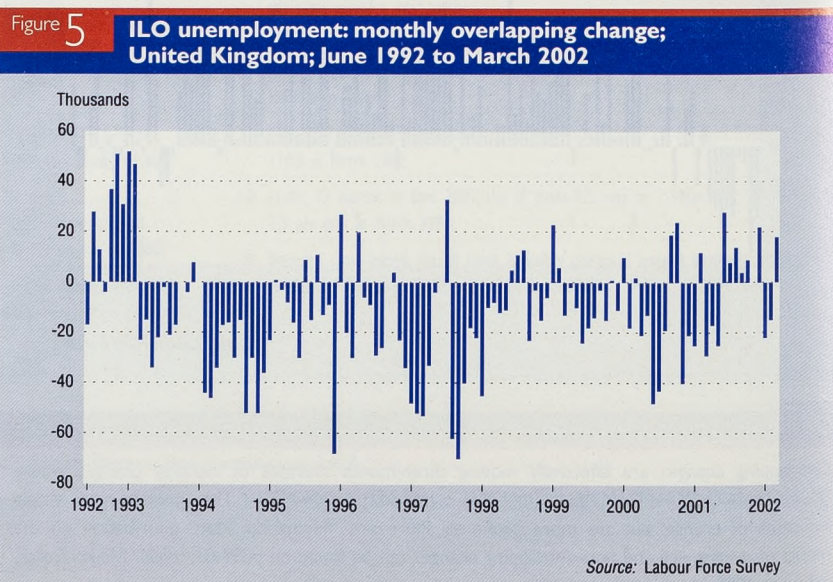
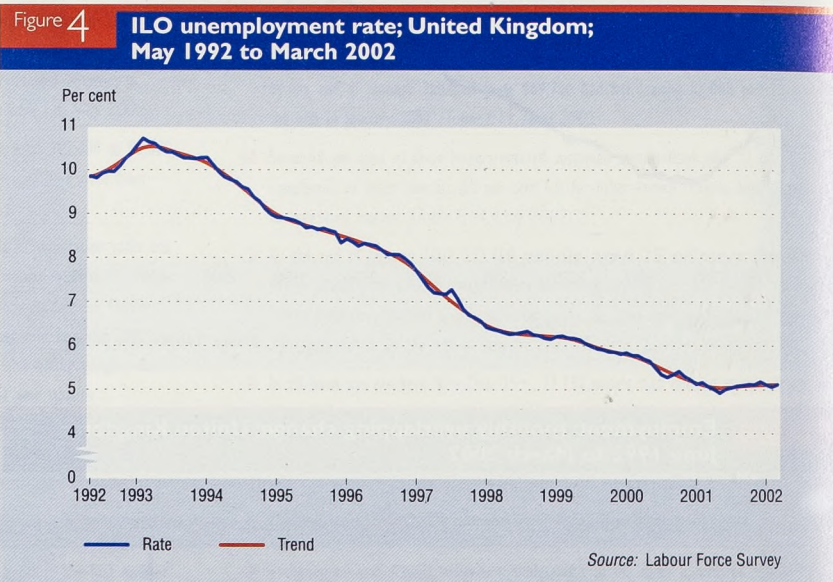
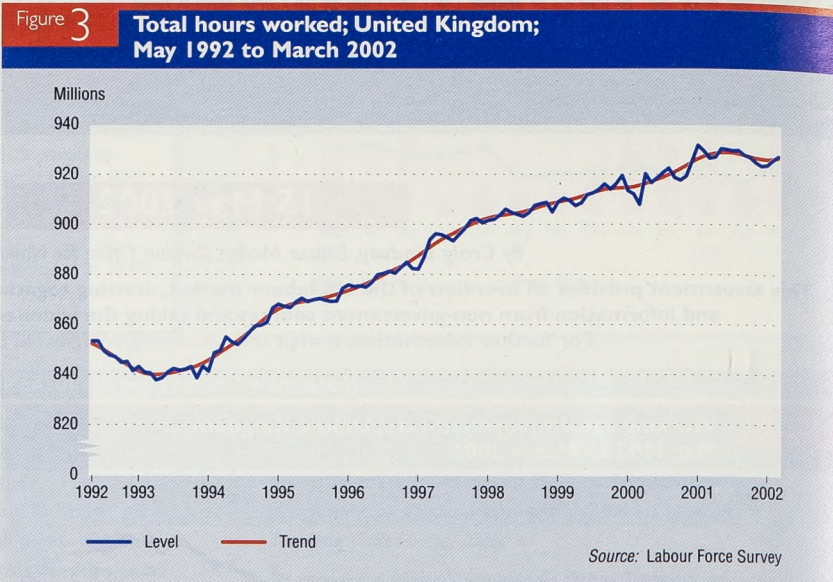
Despite the slow-down in GDP through 2001, employment continued to grow steadily through the first half of last year, and the number of people in employment has continued to increase since. However, the rate of increase has been slower since the middle of 2001 and has been no more than in line with population 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 quarter, 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 signs 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*).

Unemployment

Similarly to the employment data, the latest ILO unemployment numbers continue to show a flat picture. Overall, the unemployment rate has been on a steady downward trend since 1993. However, it has 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

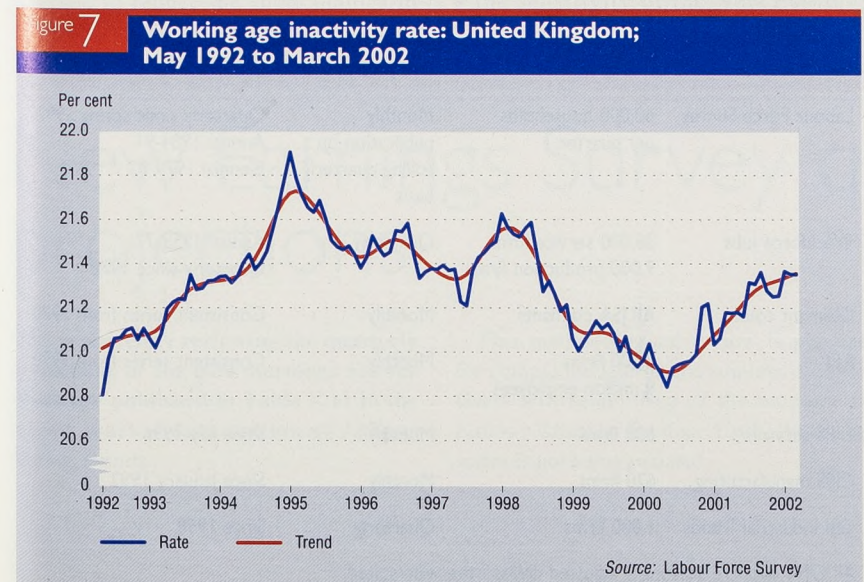
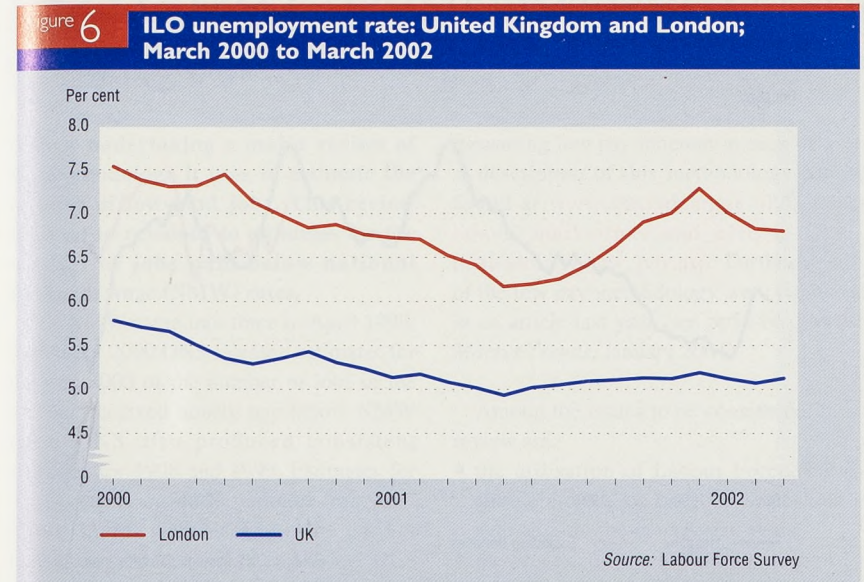
the second consecutive monthly increase following a revision to March's data. The rate was 3.2 per cent, unchanged on the month, and overall the count continues to look basically flat. Both inflows and outflows to the claimant count increased on the month with inflows rising to 237,100, the highest inflow 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



LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

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 long-term sick. The number of inactive long-term 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 12-month 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.

Figure 8 Working age inactivity by sex: United Kingdom; May 1992 to March 2002

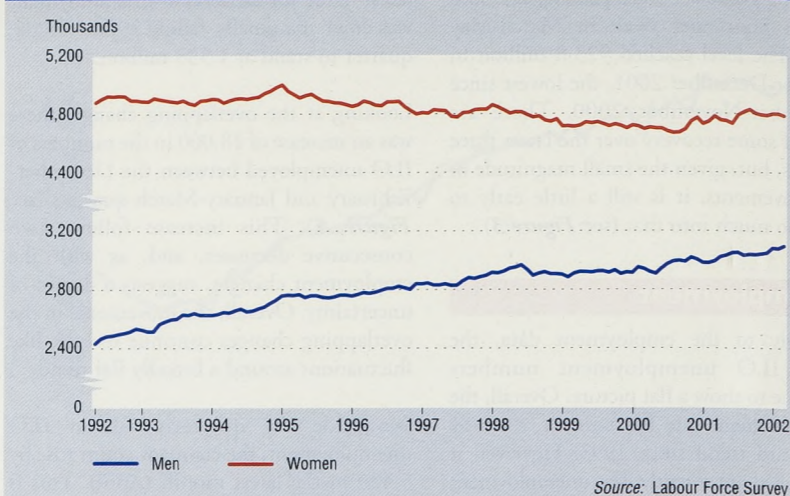
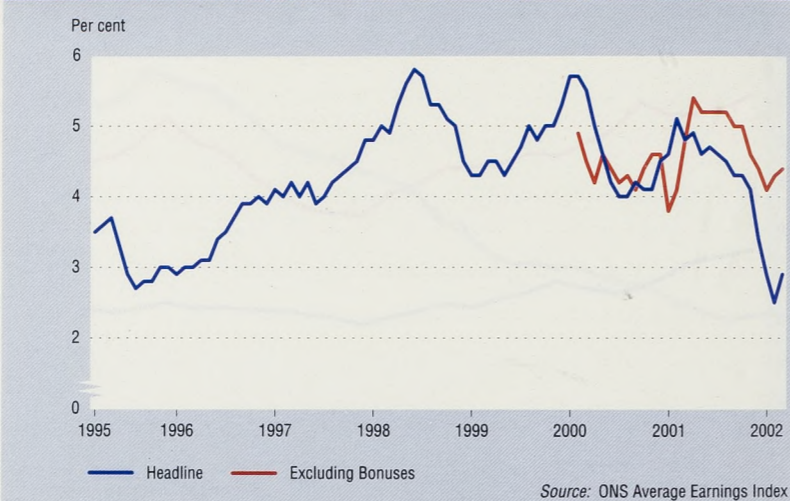


Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; March 1995 to March 2002



Technical details of sources

Series	Sample size	Frequency	Time series
Labour Force Survey	60,000 households per quarter	Monthly publication on a rolling quarterly basis	Quarterly since spring 1992 Annual 1984-91 Biennial 1979-83
Workforce jobs	28,000 service firms 9,000 production firms	Quarterly	Annual 1959-77 Quarterly since 1978
Claimant count	All JSA claimants	Monthly	Consistent series from 1970
AEI	8,000 firms 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

All ONS data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

News and research

NATIONAL STATISTICS NEWS

Labour 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 lost in the most recent year broken down by industry, region and cause of dispute. Time trend data are also provided for purposes 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_closure.asp.

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 minimum wage (NMW) rates.

The 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 review are:

- 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 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.

- For further information, contact Robin 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).

Until 25 March 2001 the statistics came 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 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

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 website at www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/online.html. The August 2002 issue of *Labour Market Trends* will include a new summary table of WBLA starts and participants from April 2001, when delivery became the responsibility of Jobcentre Plus. This will replace the previous Tables F.3 and F.4.

• For further information contact Russ Bentley, tel. 0114 259 6425, e-mail 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, January, April and July.

• For further information contact Sally Rogers, tel. 0114 259 5741, e-mail 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, NP10 8XG
You can also find National Statistics at www.statistics.gov.uk.

OTHER NEWS

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 reward specialists that managers across the regions earn similar amounts for similar jobs.

It 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 DNS 2001 New Earnings Survey (using the new regional datasets), could lead to reward specialists paying more attention to regional differences for managers in the future.

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 (ILO).

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 four-fifths of those working long hours saying they did so in order to meet deadlines and pressures. Employees are also expressing declining loyalty 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. In-depth interviews were carried out with 2,466 employees, (including the self-employed) 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 work-life 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 for women.

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 home.

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 managers used the Internet at work, and around three in ten administrators used it. In contrast the Internet was used at work by less than one in six technicians/supervisors, skilled manual, and semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers. Yet, between 40 and 49 per cent of those occupational groups had access to these new technologies at home.

The survey does not reveal any dramatic growth in the range of employee benefits on offer. There was no increase in the proportion of employers who enjoyed membership of a profit-sharing or share-ownership scheme (around one in six men and one in nine women said they were covered by such a scheme in both 1992 and 2000). Only a quarter of men said they were part of a private health scheme in 2000, which was a similar proportion to 1992, while the proportion of women who belonged to a private health scheme increased from 15 to 17 per cent in 2000. The proportion of male workers able to take a loan declined from 16 per cent to 11 per cent in 2000, while for women it declined from 14 to 12 per cent. The only noticeable improvement in benefits was with the growth in provision of sick pay beyond the statutory level. In 2000, 68 per cent of men and 59 per cent of women had this benefit 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 Programme, also draws out the implications of the research for public policy and suggests ways in which companies and employees will need to adapt to the changes charted by the survey.

• *Britain's World of Work - Myth and Realities*, by Robert Taylor, is the third paper in the ESRC Future of Work Programme seminar series. For further information on this paper, or on the Future of Work Programme contact the Economic and Social Research Council, tel. 01793 41300, e-mail exrel@esrc.ac.uk. For further information about the Working in Britain 2000 Survey contact Dr Michael 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

JIM 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 to 2001.

Numbers and percentages of employees whose gross weekly earnings are less than the lower limit for National Insurance; United Kingdom; autumn 1996 to autumn 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
<i>Autumn (September to November) 1996</i>				<i>Autumn (September to November) 1999</i>			
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
Scotland	186	9.2	77.3	Scotland	189	9.0	77.5
Northern Ireland ^a	—	—	—	Northern Ireland	43	7.3	78.1
<i>Autumn (September to November) 1997</i>				<i>Autumn (September to November) 2000</i>			
United 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
Scotland	216	10.6	78.7	Scotland	166	7.7	77.0
Northern Ireland	55	9.5	74.3	Northern Ireland	48	7.9	87.0
<i>Autumn (September to November) 1998</i>				<i>Autumn (September to November) 2001</i>			
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	75.0
North East	133	13.8	80.2	North East	84	8.3	77.4
North West	298	11.1	80.5	North West	223	8.0	76.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	201	9.9	82.5	Yorkshire and the Humber	191	9.2	78.0
East Midlands	190	10.8	78.4	East Midlands	161	8.9	77.5
West Midlands	230	10.4	78.8	West Midlands	191	8.5	80.6
Eastern	236	10.3	78.4	Eastern	220	9.1	73.6
London	195	6.8	67.9	London	154	5.1	64.9
South East	333	9.5	78.4	South East	291	8.1	74.1
South West	243	12.2	81.2	South West	231	11.1	73.5
Wales	121	11.3	81.9	Wales	96	8.7	81.7
Scotland	205	9.8	79.3	Scotland	158	7.4	77.1
Northern Ireland	51	8.7	65.2	Northern Ireland	59	9.7	66.9

^a 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

SIC 1968	Professional and scientific services; public administration and defence	Whole economy
1981	1,165	4,266
1982	1,201	5,313

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	3,707
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	418
1996	295	1,303
1997	65	235
1998	50	283
1999	66	283
2000	221	409
2001p	327	518

Source: Office for National Statistics

P Provisional

(25 March)

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-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm200102/cmhansrd/cm020416/index20416-x.htm>.)

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

Statistical inquiry	Frequency	Number of forms in 2001 compliance year
<i>Earnings and employment</i>		
Wages and salaries	Monthly	99,630
New Earnings Survey	Annual	234,730
Labour disputes	Continuous	217
The quarterly inquiry into the number of employees in local government (local authority survey)	Quarterly	1,830
Vacancy rate inquiry	Monthly	62,932
<i>Annual business inquiry</i>		
Employment and Financial (including purchases)	Annual	75,634

Source: Office for National Statistics

(16 April)

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

Improvements introduced

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 www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/lfs/revisions.asp. Contact: Alex Clifton-Fearnside, tel. 020 7533 6140 or e-mail alex.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.

Work 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 james.partington@ons.gov.uk.

Work on the production of grossed data from the New Earnings Survey (NES) is nearing completion. First results from this development, 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 craig.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.

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.uk.

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

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

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

USEFUL WEBPAGES

- 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/lfs/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

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 020 7533 6094
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Labour Market Spotlight

Every month Labour Market Spotlight highlights statistics of topical or general interest in a clear and straightforward presentation. It aims to foster awareness and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. If you have any comments or suggestions on topics to be included please contact the Labour Market Trends editorial office, e-mail labour.market.trends@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5293.

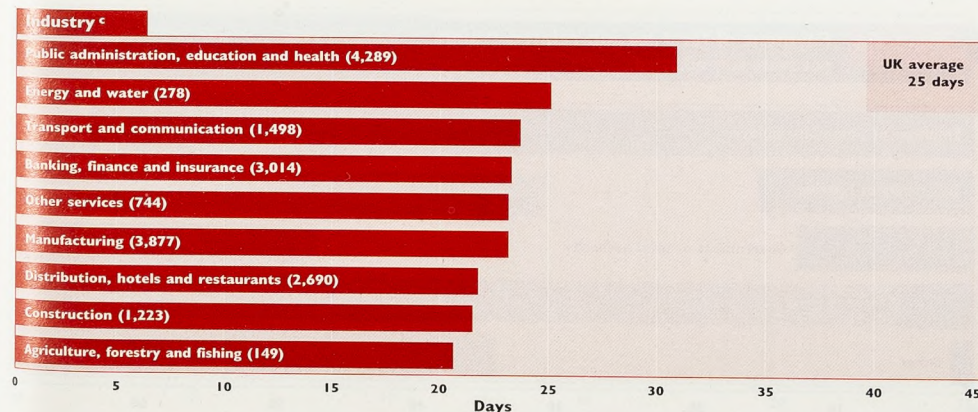
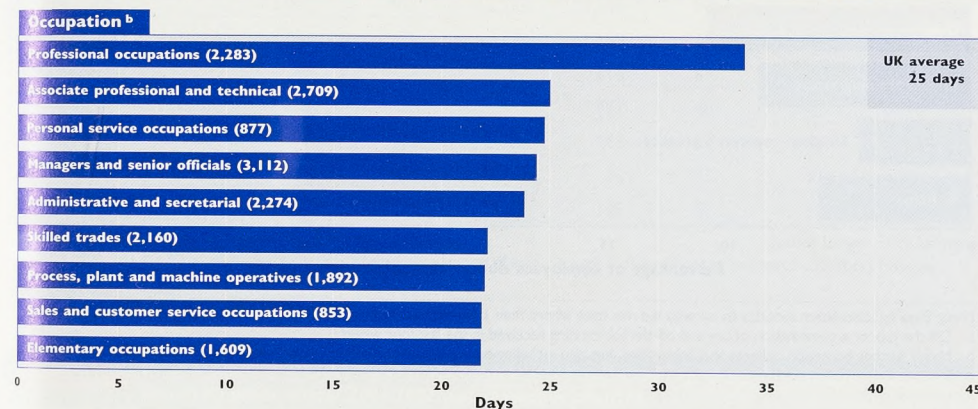
Contents for June 2002

- 1 Holiday entitlement (LFS)
- 2 Job-related training (LFS)
- 3 Ethnic groups by economic activity (LFS)
- 4 People with disabilities and the labour market (LFS)
- 5 Homeworkers (LFS)
- 6 Labour market indicators by qualification level (LFS)

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

1 Holiday entitlement

Figure 1 Average length of paid holiday entitlement^a for full-time permanent employees by occupation^b and industry;^c United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



a Excludes public holidays. Excludes those who did not give their holiday entitlement and those who were non-contactable in the autumn quarter.
 b Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
 c Industry groups are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
 (1) The figures shown in brackets give the number (in thousands) of full-time permanent employees in each occupation group and industry sector.

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.

- 1 The average number of days holiday in autumn 2001 was 25.
- 2 Those in professional occupations had the greatest holiday entitlement at 34 days.
- 3 Among industries, those in public administration, education and health had the greatest entitlement of 31 days.
- 4 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.

2 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.

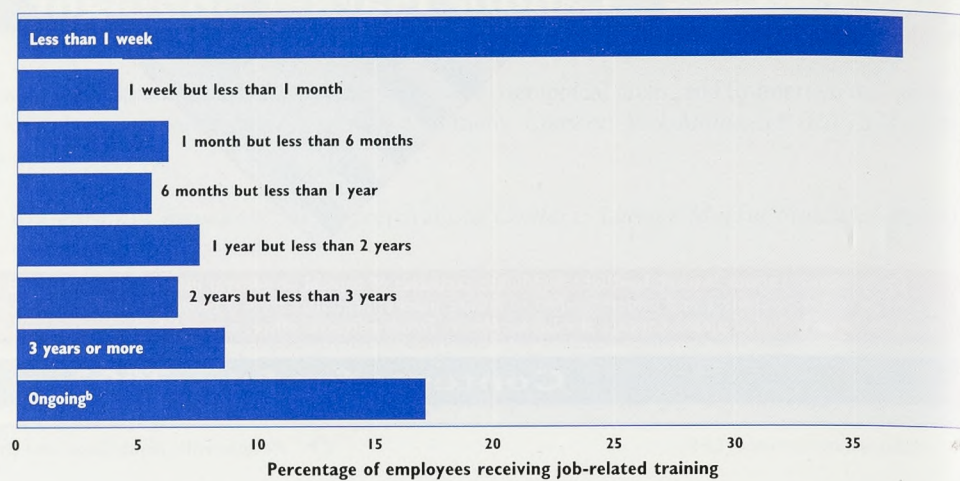
For 2.6 million (68 per cent) of those receiving job-related training, training was either wholly or partially off the job.

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 job-related training in the UK (63 per cent) was paid for mainly by the employer (or potential employer) of the employee concerned.

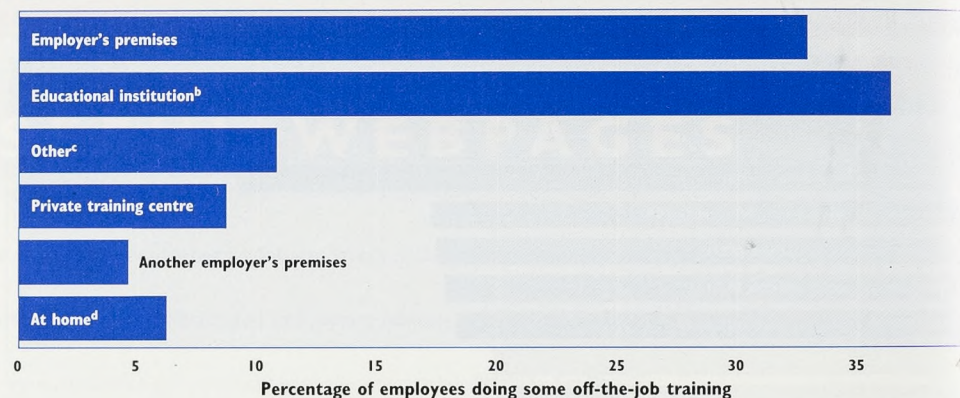
Figure 2 Length of job-related training,^a United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002; not seasonally adjusted



Note: Base for calculation of percentage includes those who did not state how long their training lasted.
a Includes all types of job-related training in the last four weeks.
b Includes training with no definite limit.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Site of job-related training;^a United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

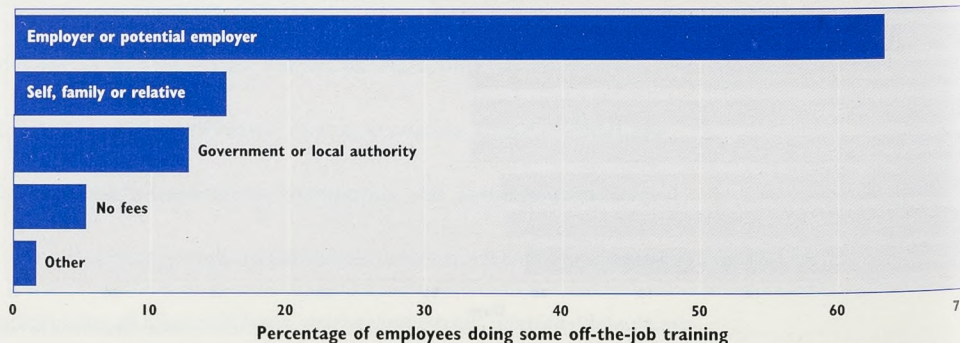


Note: Base for calculation includes those who did not state where their training occurred.

a Off-the-job, or a combination of on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.
b Mainly further education colleges and universities, but also including open colleges and other educational institutions.
c Includes employment rehabilitation centres, community projects, government or local authority training workshops, and information technology centres.
d Open University, open technical college, or correspondence course.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Payment of fees^a for job-related training;^b United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Ethnic groups by economic activity

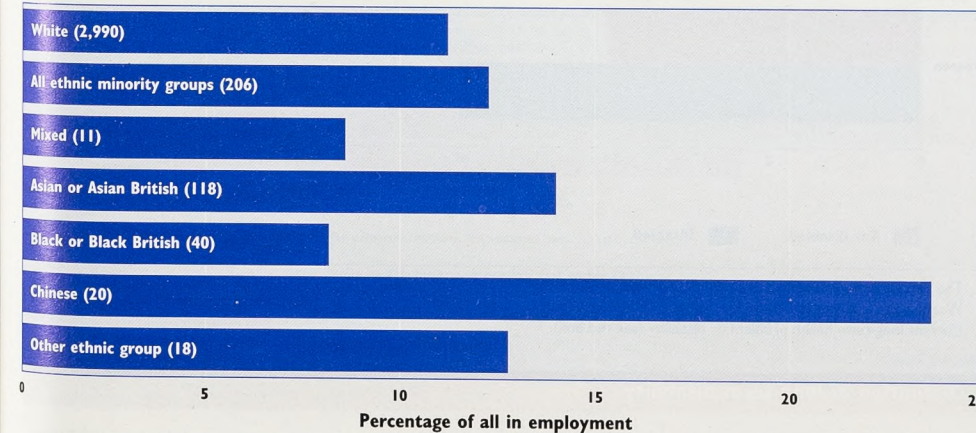
Table 1 Economic activity by ethnic group;^a United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent						
	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	All aged 16 and over (000s)	Economic activity rate (%) 16 - 59/64	Employment rate (%) 16 - 59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all 16+
All							
White	26,637	1,309	27,947	44,159	79	76	4.7
All ethnic minority groups	1,679	200	1,879	3,103	65	58	10.6
Mixed	127	20	147	220	70	60	13.5
Asian or Asian British	841	93	934	1,603	63	56	10.0
Black or Black British	484	66	551	872	69	61	12.0
Chinese	83	*	88	143	63	60	*
Other ethnic groups	144	16	160	265	64	58	9.9
Men							
White	14,609	814	15,423	21,614	85	80	5
All ethnic minority groups	976	129	1,105	1,564	75	66	12
Mixed	67	13	79	104	79	66	16
Asian or Asian British	533	62	595	826	77	69	10
Black or Black British	247	42	289	427	74	63	14
Chinese	45	*	47	68	72	69	*
Other ethnic groups	84	10	94	140	69	62	11
Women							
White	12,029	495	12,523	22,545	74	71	4
All ethnic minority groups	703	71	774	1,539	54	49	9
Mixed	60	*	67	116	61	55	*
Asian or Asian British	308	31	339	777	48	43	9
Black or Black British	237	25	262	445	64	58	9
Chinese	38	*	40	76	55	51	*
Other ethnic groups	60	*	66	125	57	52	*

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 Proportion of all in employment who were self-employed by ethnic group;^a United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



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

Note: Excludes those who did not state their ethnic group.
() The numbers in brackets gives the numbers (in thousands) of self-employed in each ethnic group.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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 cent.

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 self-employment at 24 and 14 per cent respectively.

The Black ethnic group had the lowest proportion of self-employed 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).

- 1 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).
- 2 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).
- 3 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).
- 4 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).
- 5 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).
- 6 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.
- 7 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.

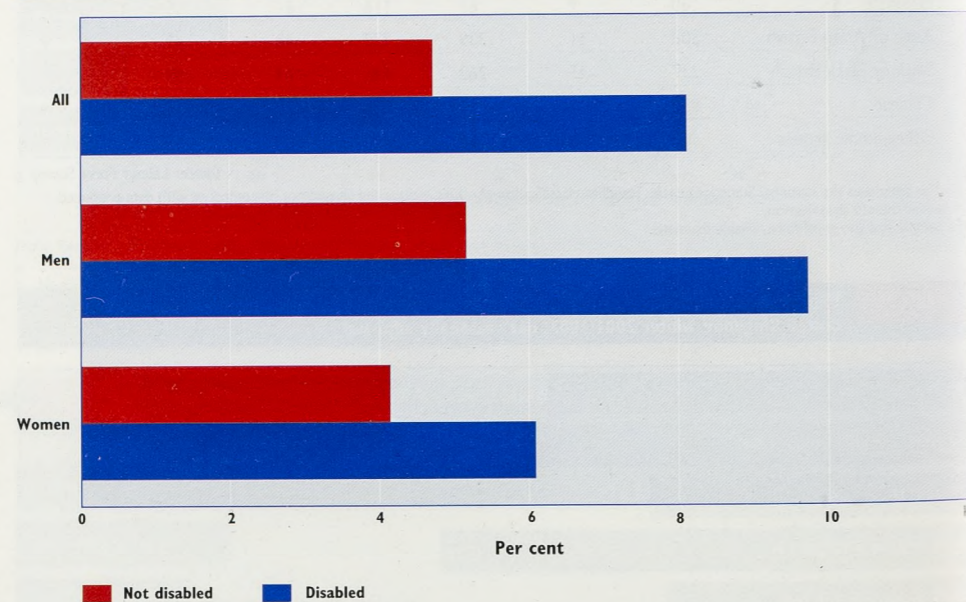
Table 2 Economic activity status of working-age^a people by sex and by whether disabled;^b United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Men				Women		All	
	Disabled		Not disabled		Disabled		Not disabled	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
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 1 year	3.3	3.6	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.2		
at least 1 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		

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 ILO unemployment rate^a for working-age^b people by whether disabled^c or not; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Definition of long-term disability

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

5 Homeworkers

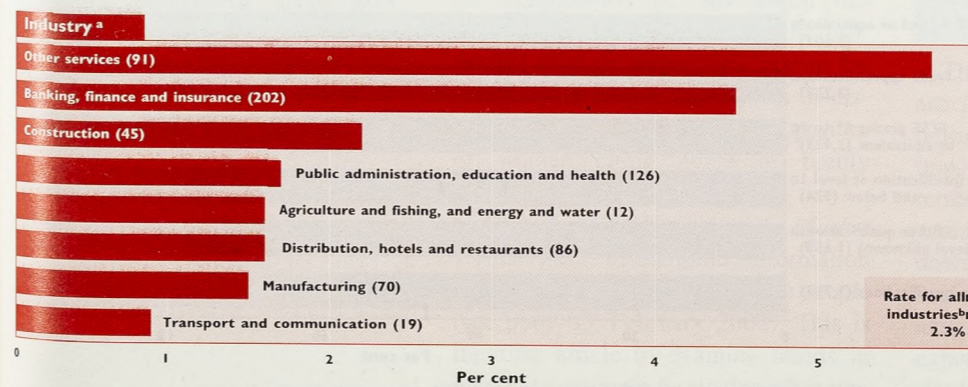
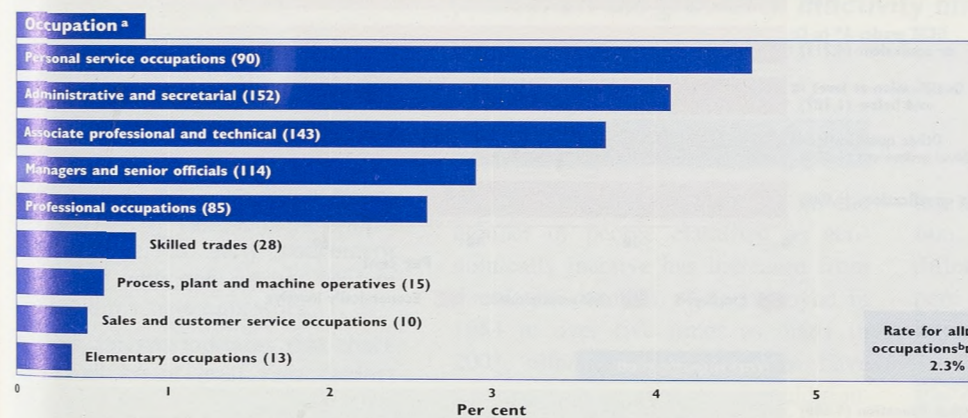
Employees and self-employed working from home or using home as a base; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Main job			
People working mainly in their own home (homeworkers) ^a	650	241	409
As a percentage of all employees and self-employed ^b	2.3	1.6	3.2
Of which full-time	300	166	134
Of which part-time	350	75	275
People working in the same grounds or buildings as home	288	189	99
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	2,141	1,703	439
Base: All employees and self-employed^c	28,109	15,484	12,625
Second job			
People working mainly in their own home (homeworkers)	121	49	72
People working in the same grounds or buildings as home	16	11	*
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	139	83	55
Base: All employees and self-employed^c with a second job	1,139	463	675
Unpaid family workers			
People working in their own home	43	*	36
Base: All unpaid family workers^c	98	33	65

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes some people who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.
b Base for calculation of percentages excludes a small number of people who did not state whether they worked from home.
c Includes 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



a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification. Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
b Includes a small number of people who did not state their industry/occupation.
c 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.

- 1 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.
- 2 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).
- 3 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 self-employed with a second job).

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

- 1 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).
- 2 The lowest rates of homeworking were found in the skilled trades, process, plant and machine operatives, sales and customer services and elementary occupations.
- 3 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).

6 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).

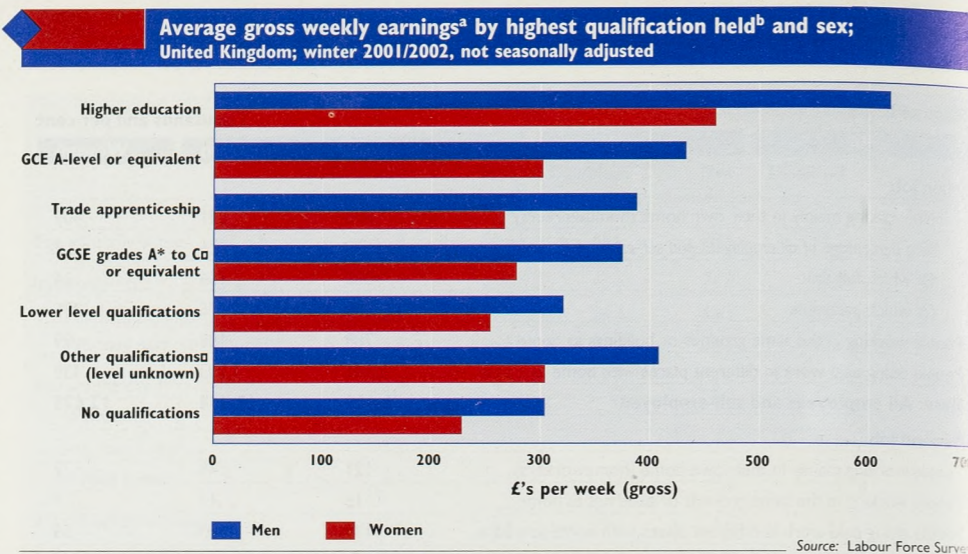
Those with no qualifications had the lowest average weekly earnings for both men and women (£304 and £229 respectively).

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

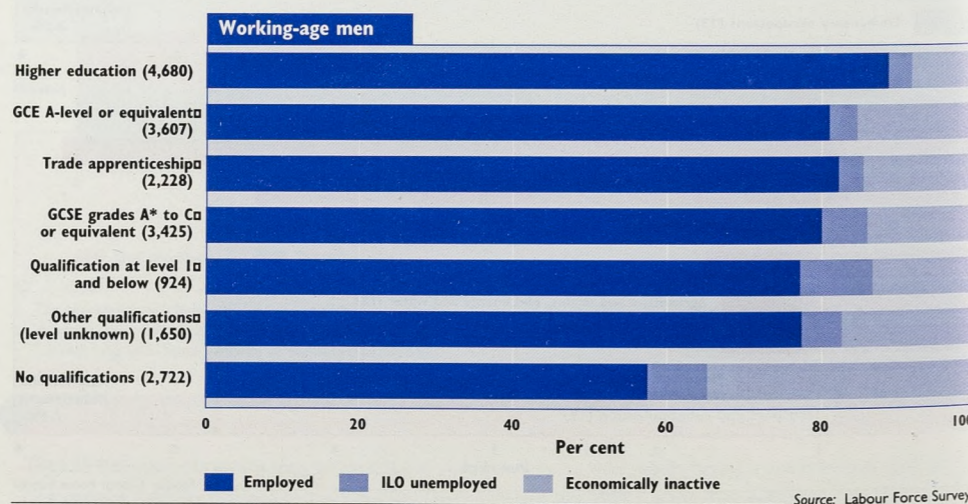
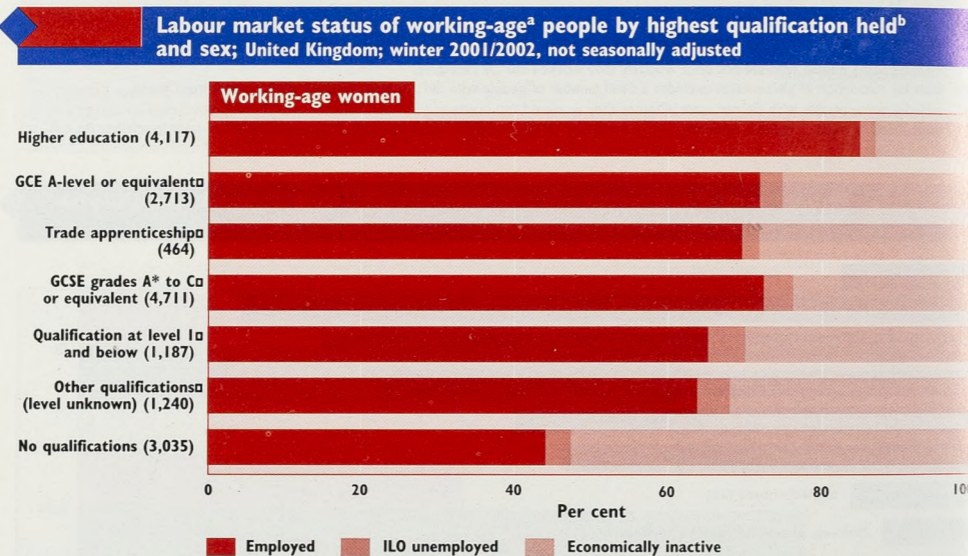
For both men and women those with higher education qualifications were most likely to be economically active (91.8 per cent and 86.9 per cent respectively). Those with no qualifications were most likely to be economically inactive (34.9 per cent and 52.6 per cent respectively).

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

Key points

The inactivity rate among men aged 50-64 increased from 22.6 per cent in 1984 to peak in 1995 at 28.5 per cent. Since then the rate has declined to reach 26.9 per cent in 2001. In contrast, the rate for women aged 50-59 declined from 41.2 per cent to 33.7 per cent between 1984 and 2001.

There is some evidence to suggest that higher inactivity rates among older men are occurring at successively earlier cohorts for certain groups, particularly those men with no qualifications: men in the 1935-39 birth cohort with no qualifications 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 and 1954.

In spring 2001, 75 per cent of inactive males aged 50-64 said they did not want a job, an increase from 67 per cent in spring 1993.

In spring 2001, 55 per cent of older men gave their reason for inactivity as being long-term sick and 29 per cent said they were retired.

Among older men who previously worked as managers and administrators, 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 groups 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.



PHOTO: ULRICH PREUSS/FORMA

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 look-

ing 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, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2001).

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

Figure 1a Rates of inactivity for men by age group; United Kingdom; spring 1984 to spring 2001^a

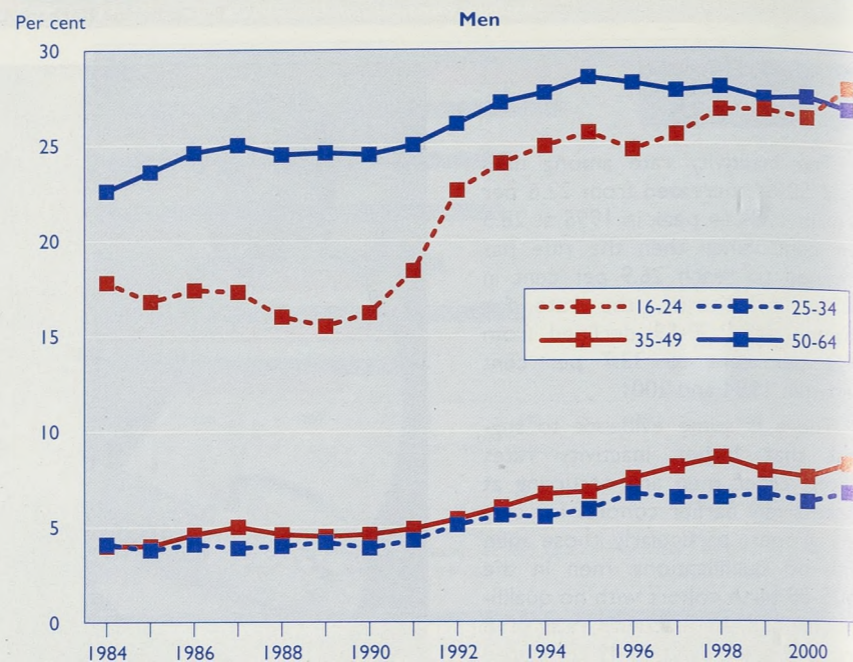
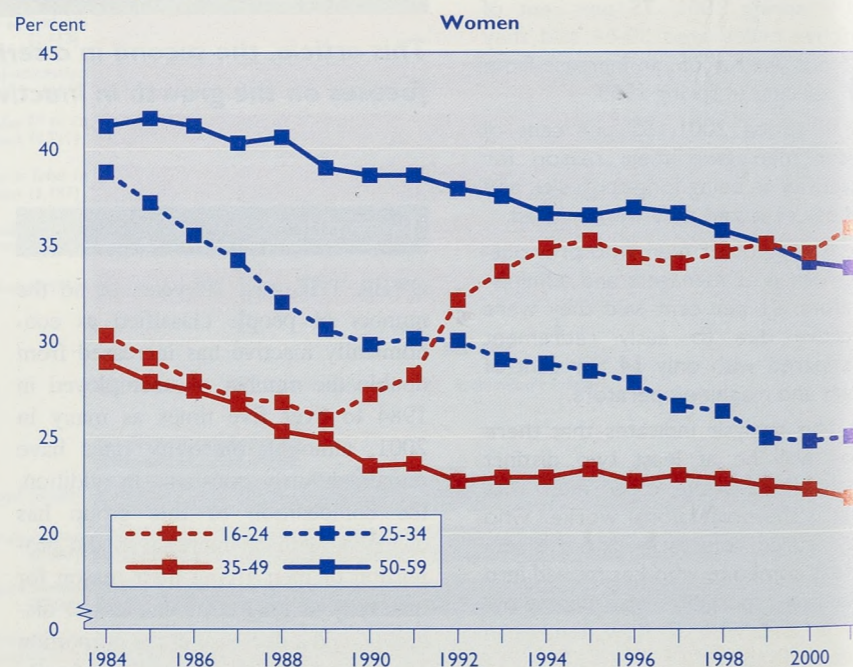


Figure 1b Rates of inactivity for women by age group; United Kingdom; spring 1984 to spring 2001^a

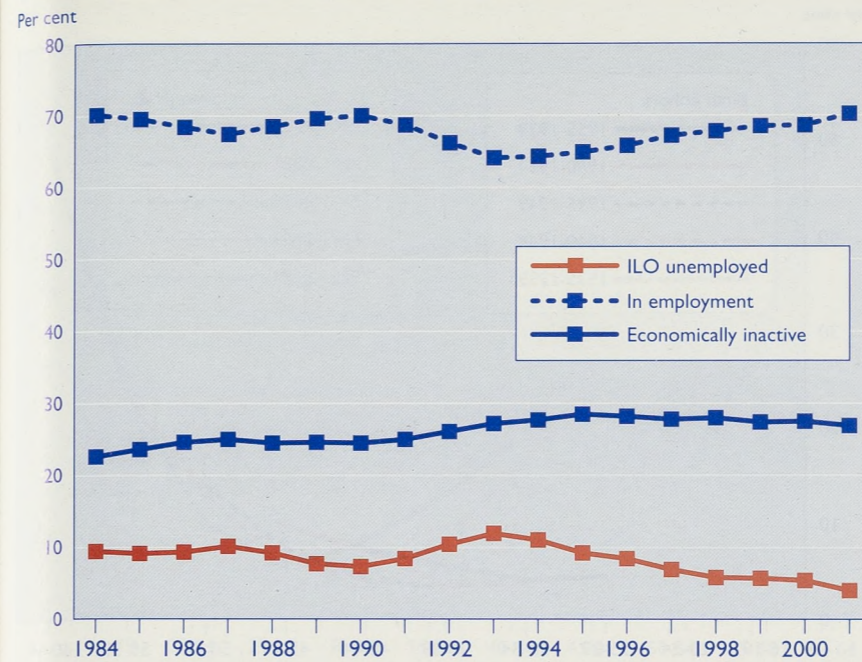


^a Annual datasets for 1984 to 1991; spring quarters 1992 to 2001.

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-

Figure 2 Employment, unemployment and inactivity rates for men aged 50-64; United Kingdom; spring 1984 to spring 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

stantial 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.

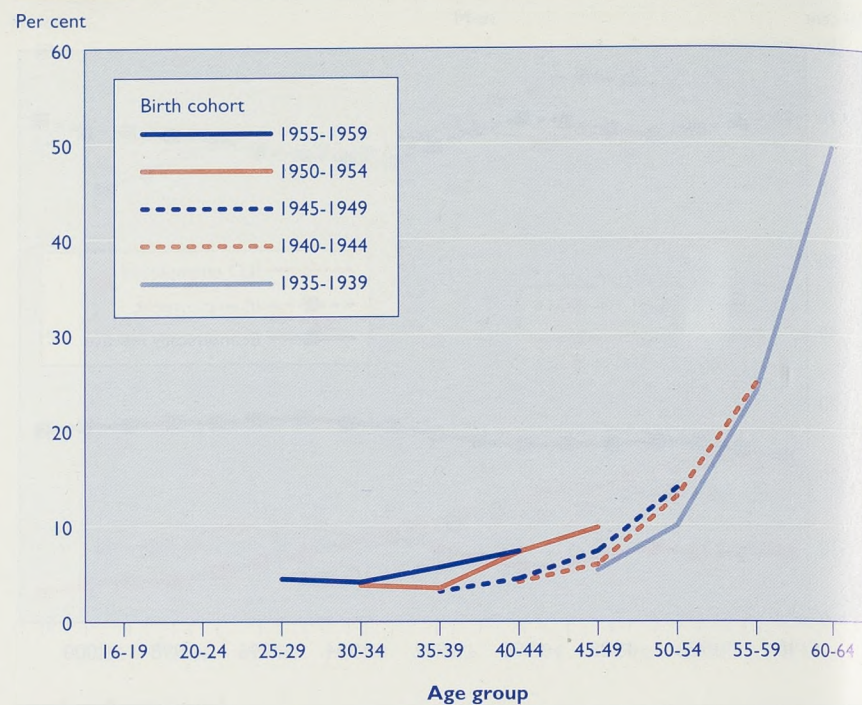
In theory inactivity would be expected to fall along with unemployment as the discouraged workers move back into the labour market. The data suggest that this has not been the case. These trends would also appear to indicate that employment and unemployment are much more closely linked to each other 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



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 1 Reasons for inactivity for men aged 50-64; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1993, 1997 and 2001

	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: Labour 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, February 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

Figure 4a Inactivity rates for men with no qualifications by age group and birth cohort; United Kingdom; 1986 to 2001

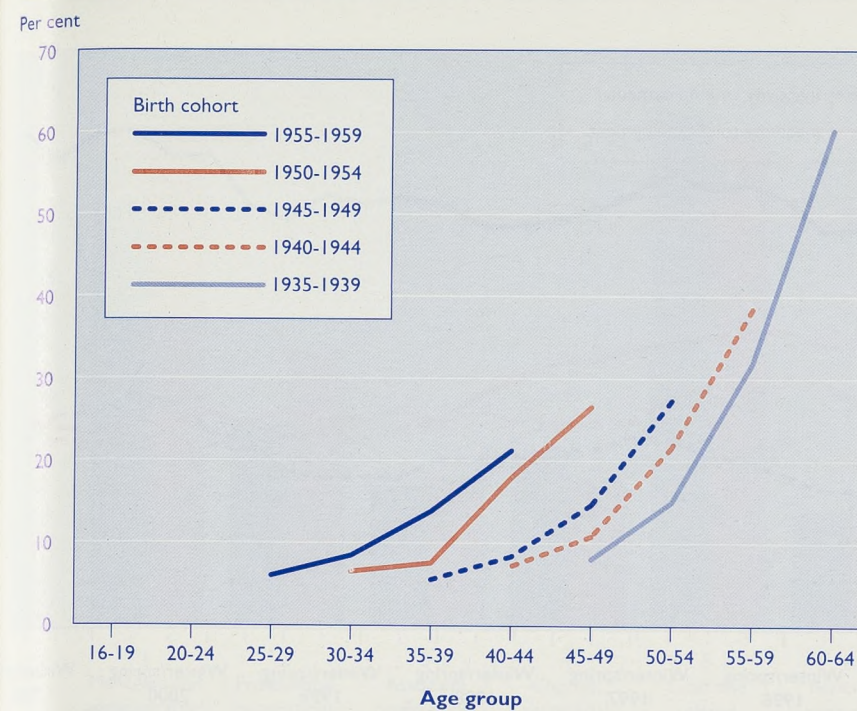
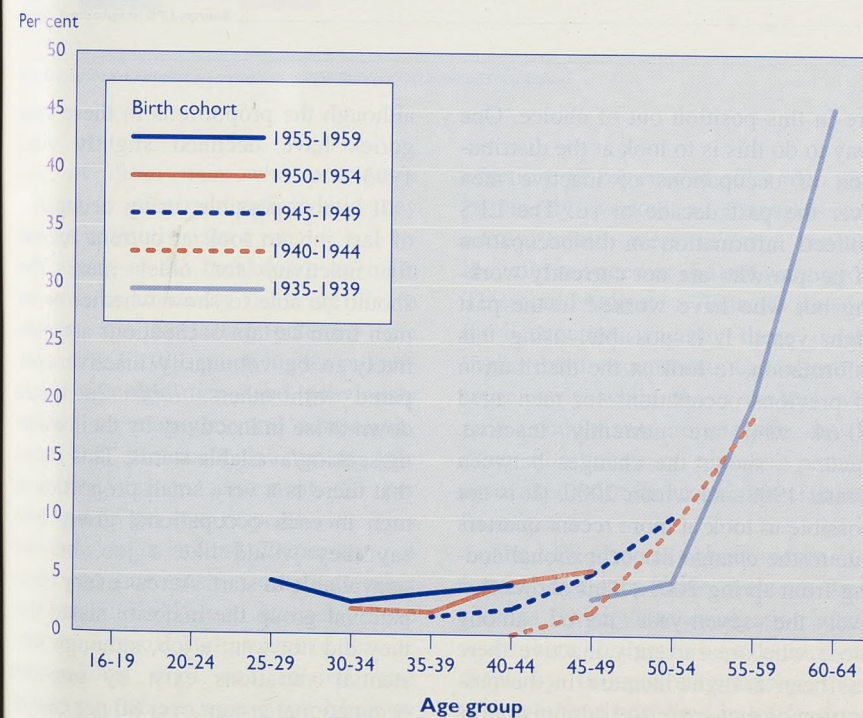


Figure 4b Inactivity rates for men with high levels of qualifications* by age group and birth cohort; United Kingdom; 1986 to 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

* A-levels and above.

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

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

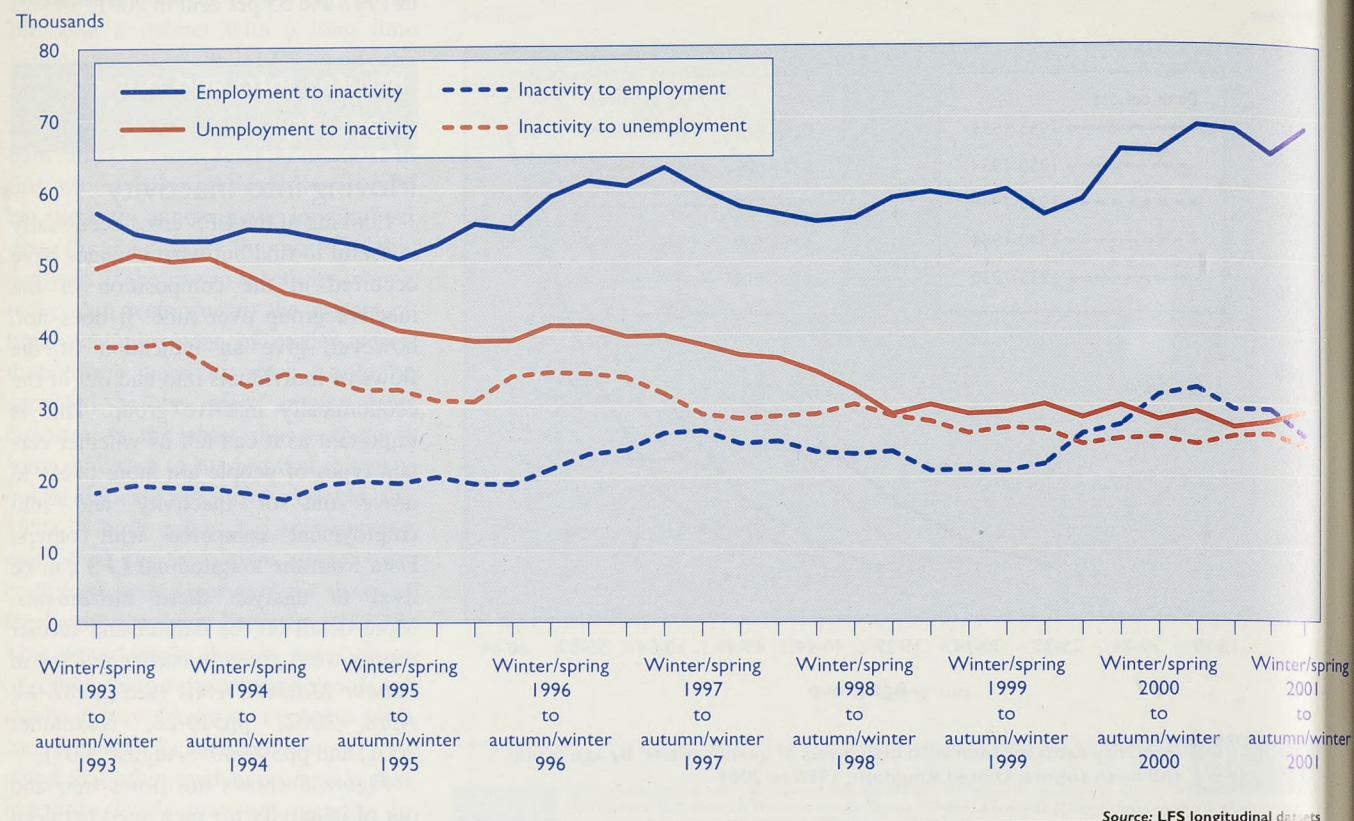
Looking at the LFS cross-sectionally is useful to find out what changes have occurred in the composition of the inactive group over time. It does not, however, give an indication of the flows of individuals into and out of the economically inactive group. This is important as it can tell us whether certain 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

Figure 5 Flows into and out of inactivity for men aged 50-64; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 2001



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets

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

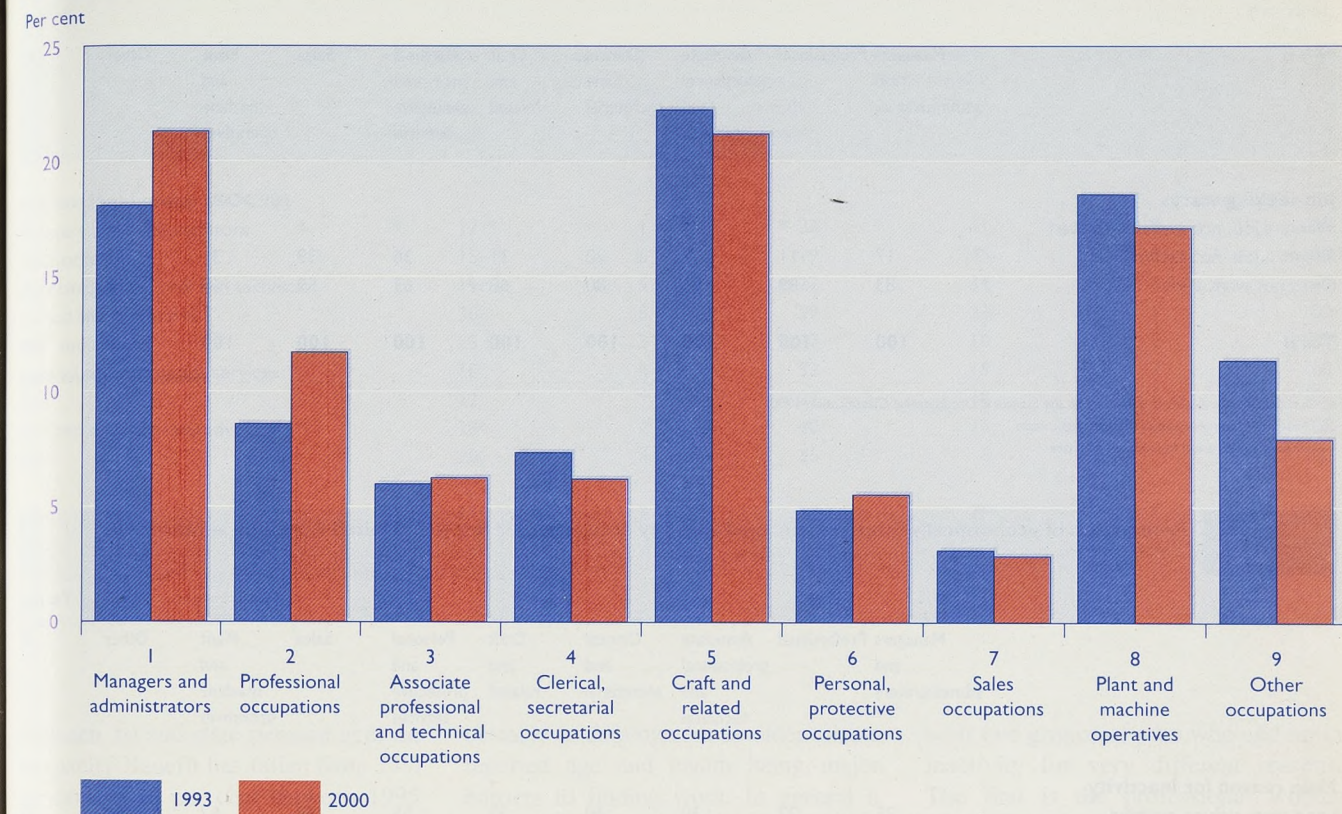
As mentioned above, one of the key points to establish is whether or not older men are increasingly becoming inactive involuntarily or whether they

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 categories have declined slightly since 1993.

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 not men from certain occupations are more likely to be voluntarily inactive compared with others. Table 2a breaks down those in inactivity by their wanting/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 are unavailable to start. Across every occupational group the majority stated that they did not want a job, although substantial 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

Figure 6 Distribution of previous occupation^a for men aged 50-64 currently inactive; United Kingdom; winter 1993 and 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Occupations are classified according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

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 semi-skilled 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

Table 2a Proportions of economically inactive men aged 50-64 by occupation^a in last job;^b United Kingdom; winter 2000

	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other	All
										Per cent
Job seeking status										
Wants a job, not available to start	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wants a job, not seeking	17	11	*	20	31	36	39	31	31	24
Does not want a job	83	89	84	80	68	63	59	68	68	75
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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 estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2b Proportions of economically inactive men aged 50-64 by occupation^a in last job;^b United Kingdom; winter 2000

	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other	All
										Per cent
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	21	*	20	16	34
Believes no job available	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Does not need/want job	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other	8	*	*	*	10	*	*	9	*	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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 estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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 employer-instigated. 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 Invalidation Benefit in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Incapacity Benefit replaced Invalidation 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 Invalidation Benefit, is not taxable. A government report published in November 2001 showed that the number of people aged 50-64 on disability-related benefits increased from around 400,000 in 1979 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

Table 3 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

	Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	Temporary job ended	Gave up work for health reasons	Took early retirement	Retired ^b	Total
						Per cent
Occupational group (SOC90)						
Managers and administrators	17	1	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

a Occupations are classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990.

b At or after statutory retirement age.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

(between 50 and state pension age) on Incapacity Benefit has fallen from 14½ per cent to 13 per cent between 1995 and 2001⁷.

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 up on sickness and disability-related benefits.

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

obstacle to employment as older clients reported age and health being major barriers to finding work. In general it 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 long-term 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*.

Notes

- 1 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>).
- 2 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.

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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 high 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.



PHOTO: JUANNE O'BRIEN/FOURAT

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 1 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, 'home-based 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.

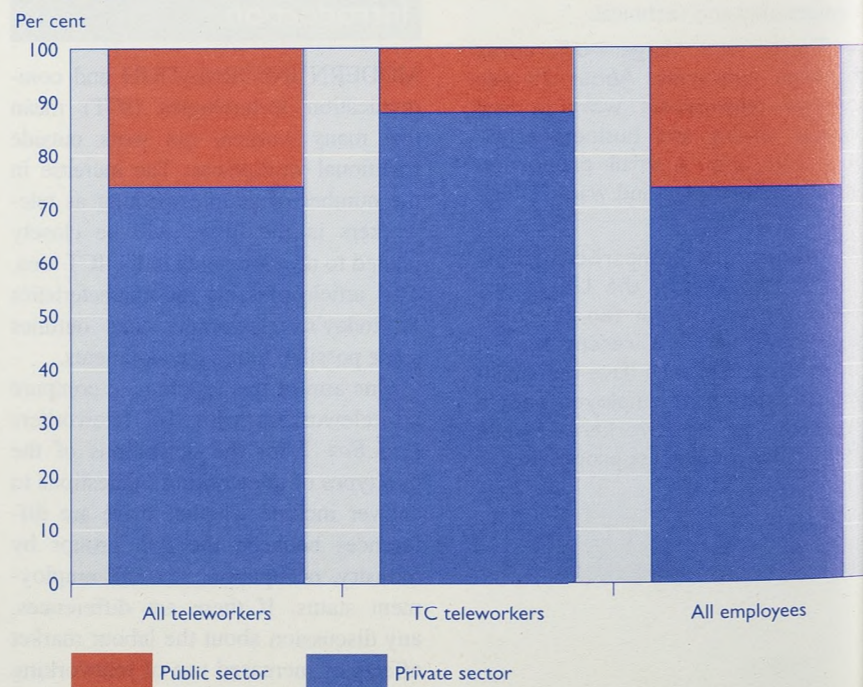
TC teleworkers

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.

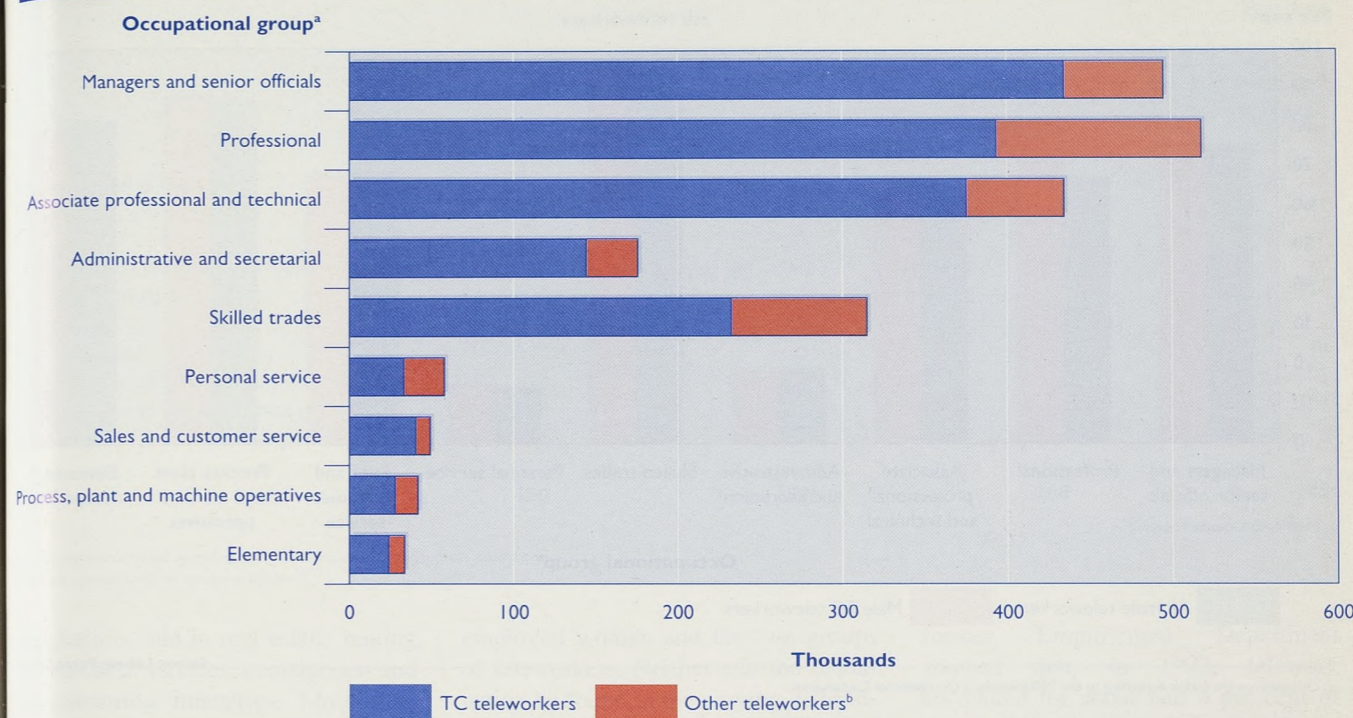
Both definitions of teleworkers include occasional teleworkers. They are included in the international comparison below and will also be of interest when considering the potential extension of teleworking in the labour market.

Figure 1 Proportions of teleworkers in the public and private employment sectors; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

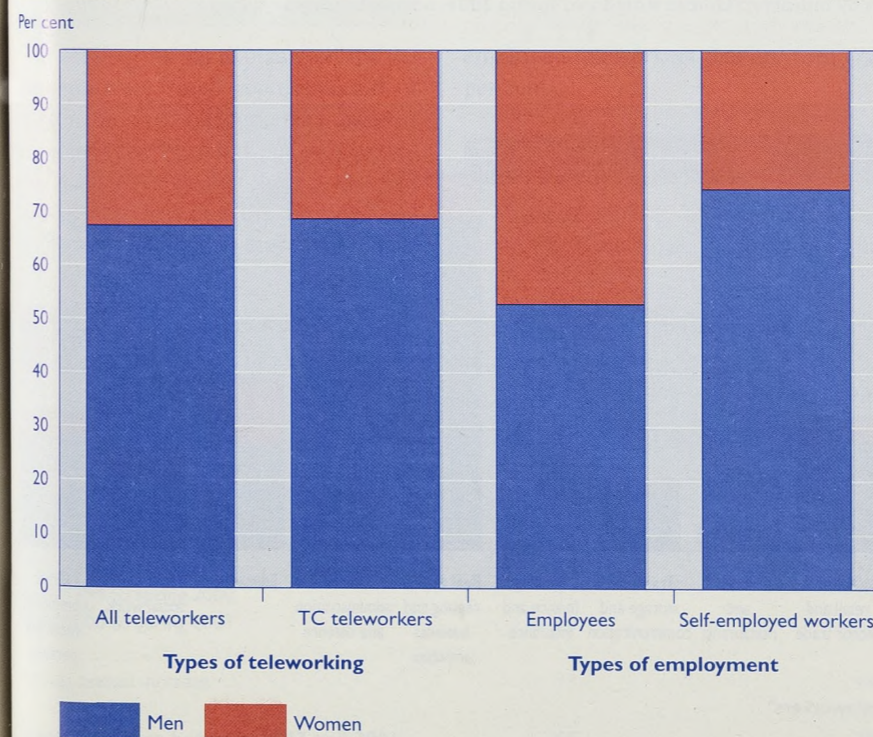
Figure 2 People employed in teleworking by occupational group; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational 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'.

Figure 3 Proportions of men and women by type of teleworking and type of employment; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

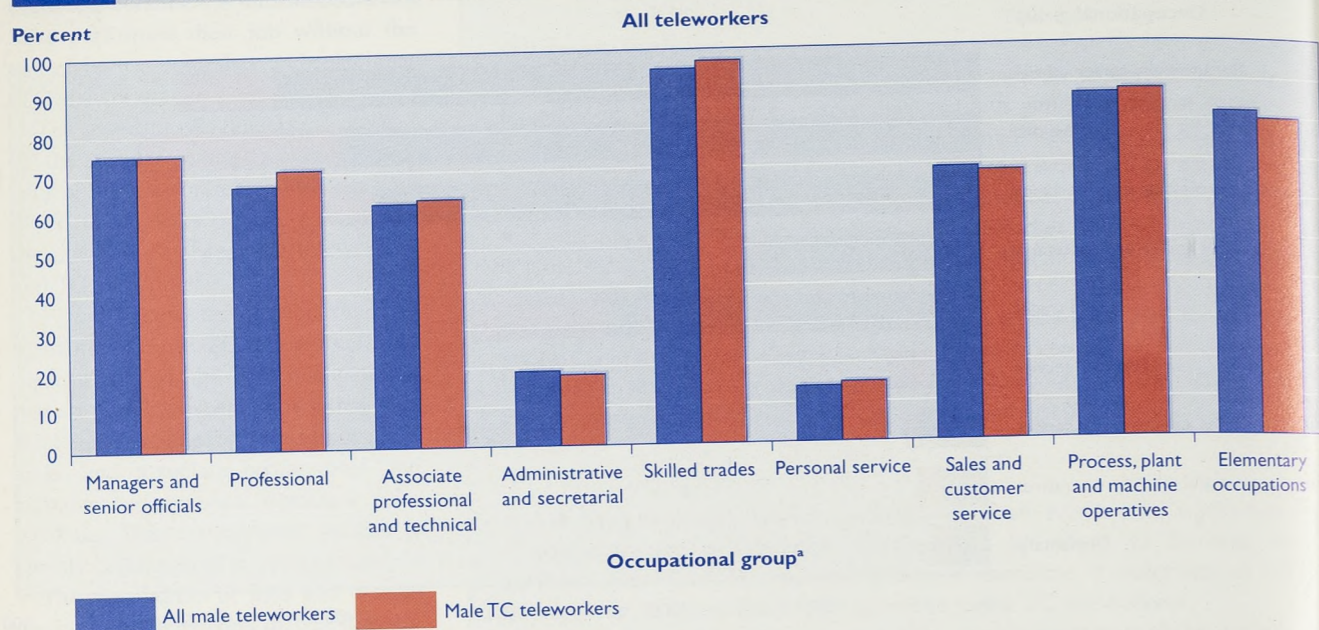


Source: Labour Force Survey

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 self-employed 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-

Figure 4 Proportions of all teleworkers and TC teleworkers employed who are men by occupational group; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

ferences between TC teleworkers and all employees.

Summary

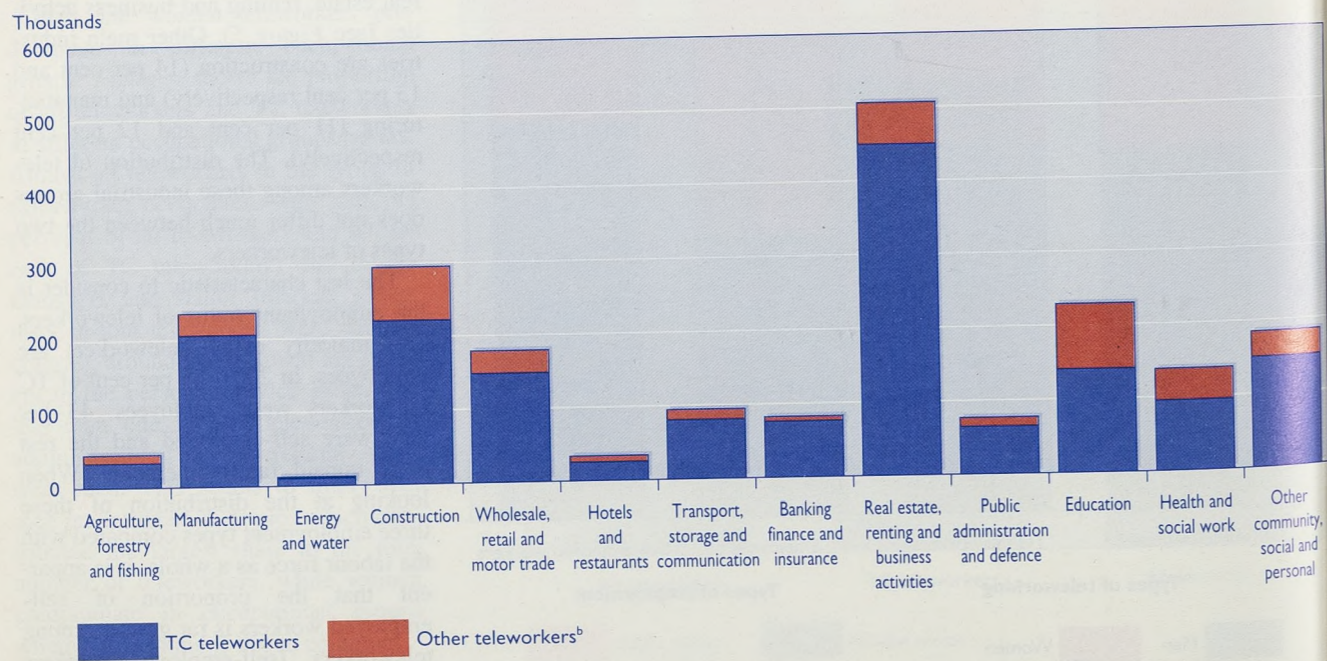
The distribution of individual characteristics of people (occupation,

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 all teleworkers group.

Two-thirds of teleworkers are men. Teleworkers are concentrated in the managers and professionals, associate professionals, and skilled trades

Figure 5 All teleworkers and TC teleworkers by industry; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^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'.

Table 1 Occupational distribution of women in employment by type of employment and type of teleworking; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Occupational group ^a	Teleworkers		All employees	All employees and self-employed
	All	TC teleworkers		
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

^a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
^{*} Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Why are more teleworkers 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-

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 self-employed than women (almost three-quarters of all self-employed workers are men). This corresponds fairly closely with the proportion of self-employed teleworkers that are men (72 per cent).

Teleworking trends

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

former Employment Department 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.

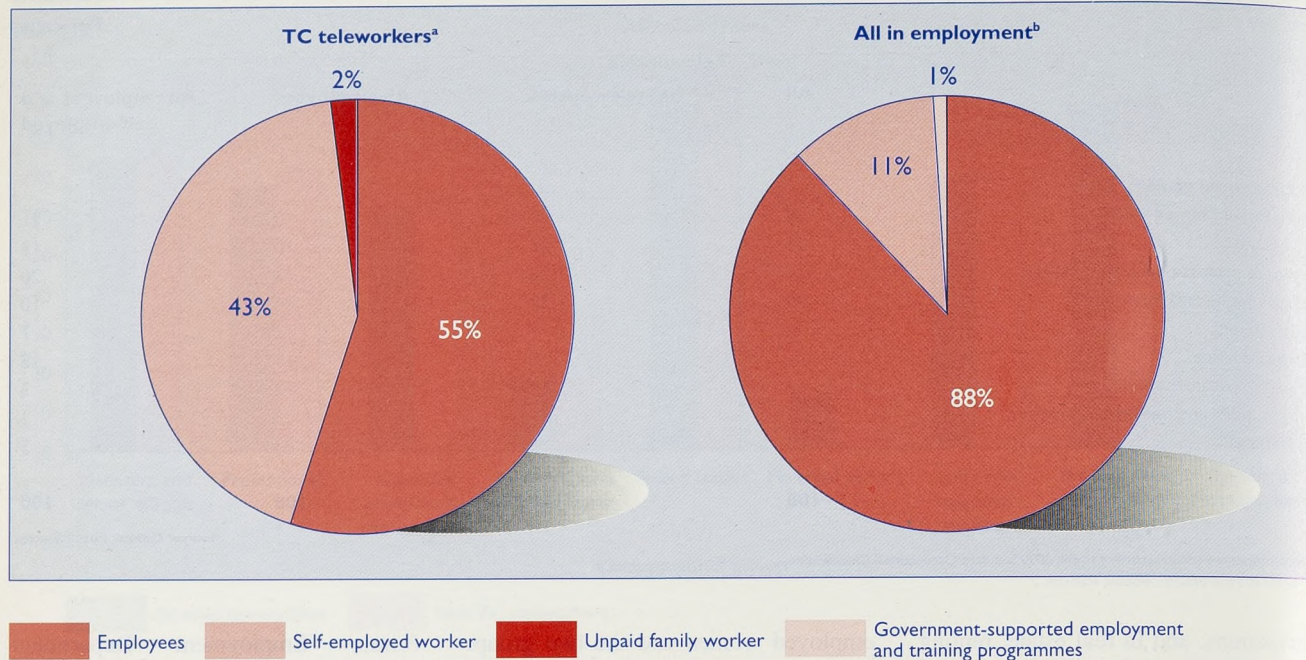
Comparing developments over time for the different employment statuses shows that although the self-employed are strongly represented among teleworkers their share is decreasing; employees as a group now account for the largest share of the increase. For employees, the growth rates from 1997

Table 2 The proportional increase in number of teleworkers between spring 1997/spring 2001; United Kingdom

	Per cent	
	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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Employment status of TC teleworkers and all in employment; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



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.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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.

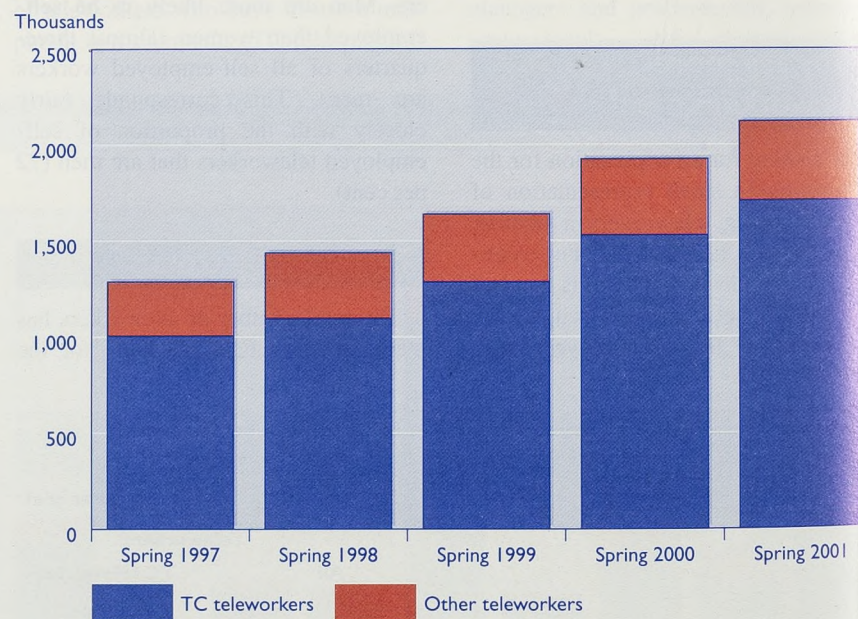
International comparisons

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

Figure 7 Number of all teleworkers and TC teleworkers; United Kingdom; spring 1997 to spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



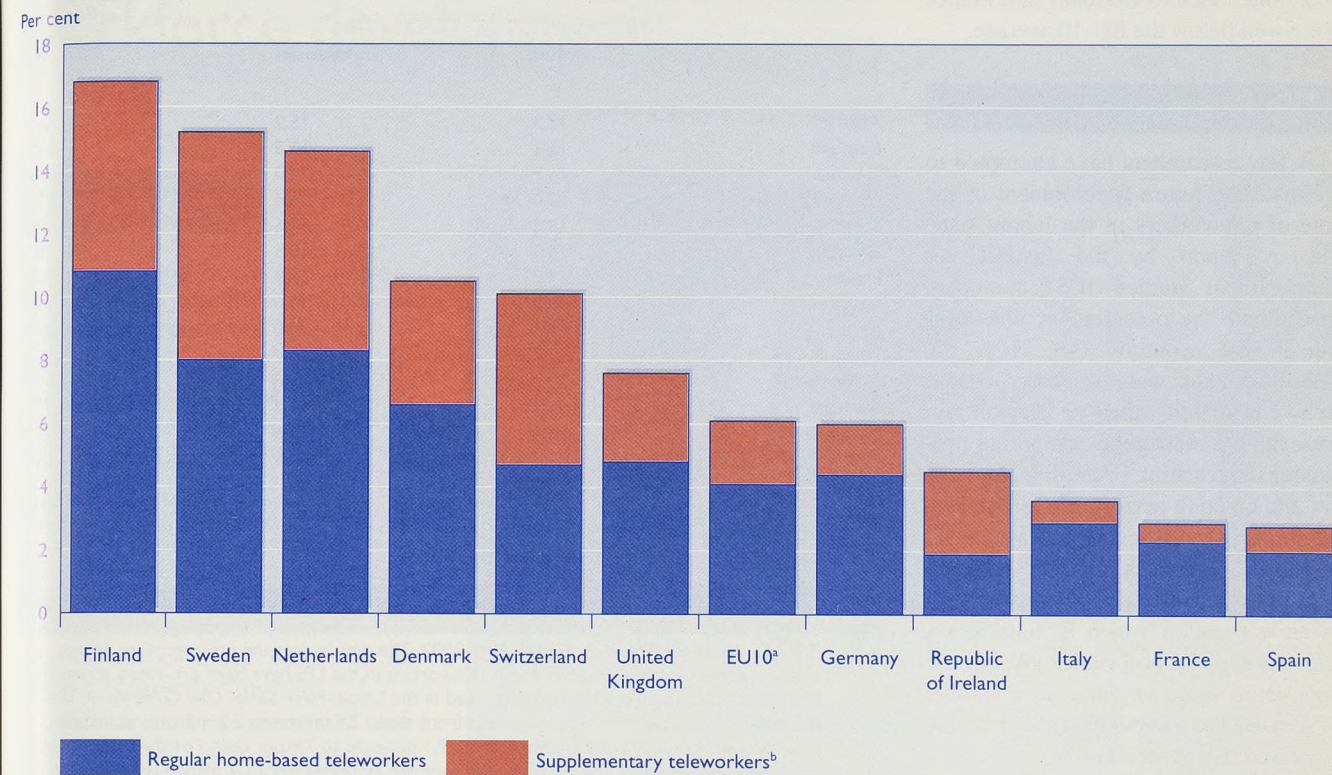
Source: Labour Force Survey

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-

Figure 8 Proportion of all in employment in teleworking in selected European countries; 1999



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

Source: Electronic Commerce and Telework Trends

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 'home-based 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 and 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-

est in Spain (2.3 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively). Other large economies such as Germany and France were well below the EU-10 average.

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.

Table 3 Proportion of men and women in employment that could potentially telework, by selected EU countries;^a 2000

	Men	Women	Per cent
			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 regressed in April 2002. This article uses the pre-regressed 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 definition of teleworkers (TC teleworkers) the estimate increases from 1.7 million to 1.8 million. All 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.
- 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. It 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.
- ITAC (2000), *Telework in the United States: Telework America Survey 2000*, ITAC.
- ECaTT, (2000), *Benchmarking progress on new ways of working and new forms of business across Europe*; Empirica.
- Huws H., Jagger N., and Bates P., (2001), *Where the Butterfly Flights, The Global Location of e-Work*, Institute of Employment Studies, Report 378.

Further information

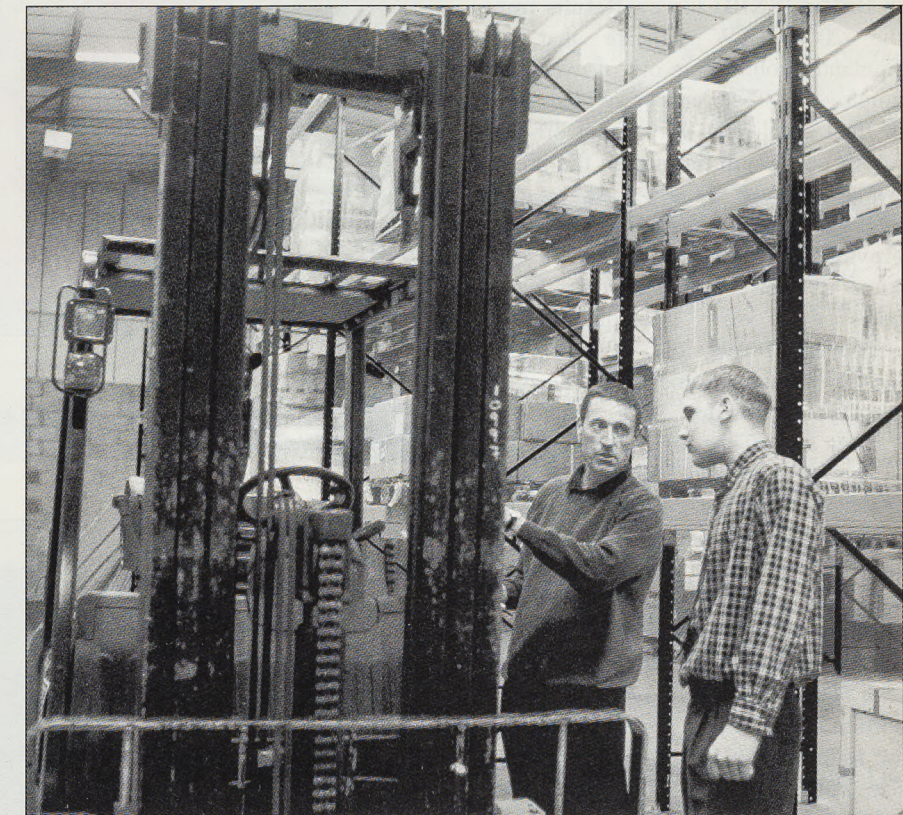
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Who trains? Employers' commitment to workforce development

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.
- Half of all employers said that they had built links with external organisations in order to offer their employees training and development opportunities.
- 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-the-job 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 on-the-job training. Some 45 per cent of employers provided both on-the-job training and off-the-job training.

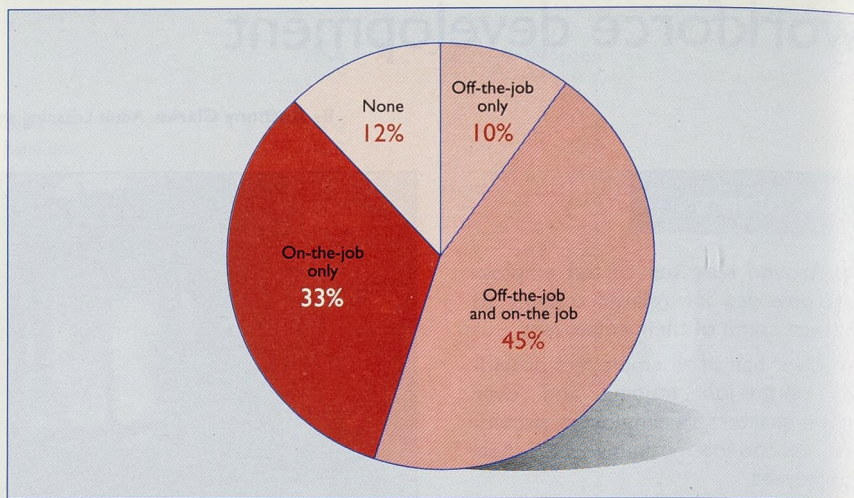
The proportion of employers that provided training increased with employer size, as shown in *Figure 2*. Half (49 per cent) of establishments with 5-24 employees provided off-the-job training for some of their employees, rising to over 90 per cent for those with 500 or more employees. The proportion of employers providing on-the-job 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.

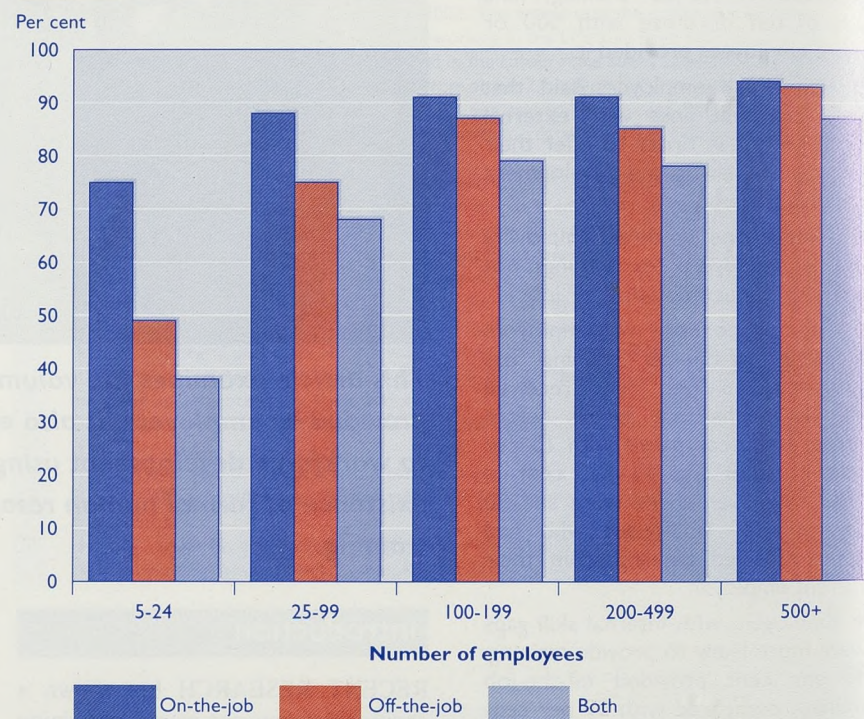
It is interesting to note that half of all employers (51 per cent) said that they had built links with external organisations in order to offer their employees training and development opportunities,

Figure 1 Proportions of employers providing job-related training by training type; England; 2001



Source: Learning and Training at Work 2001

Figure 2 Proportions of employers providing job-related training by size of employer; England; 2001



Source: Learning and Training at Work 2001

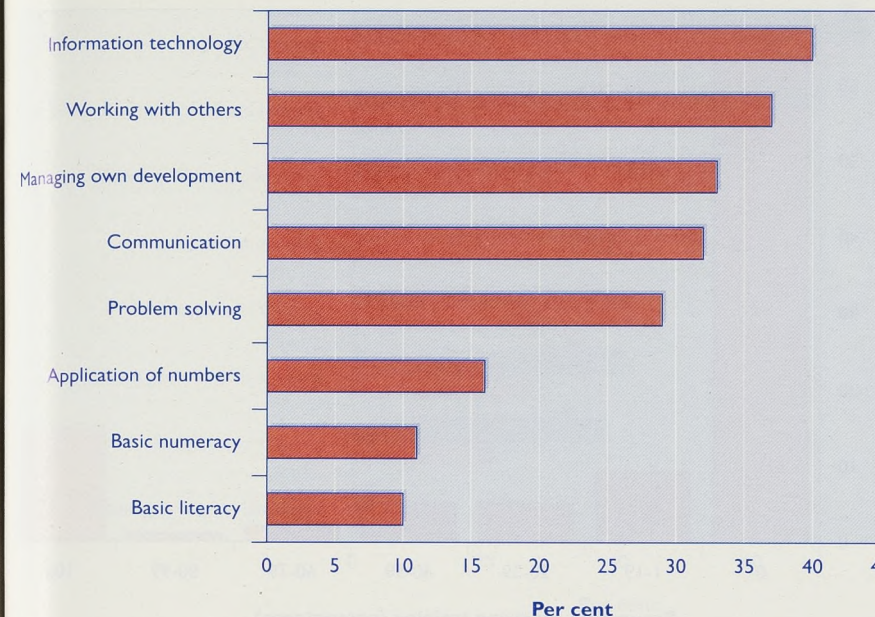
and almost one in three employers (30 per cent) helped employees learn things not directly connected with their job.

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

Figure 3 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 13 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 little.

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 uncertainty;
 - 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 1 Definitions

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

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.

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:

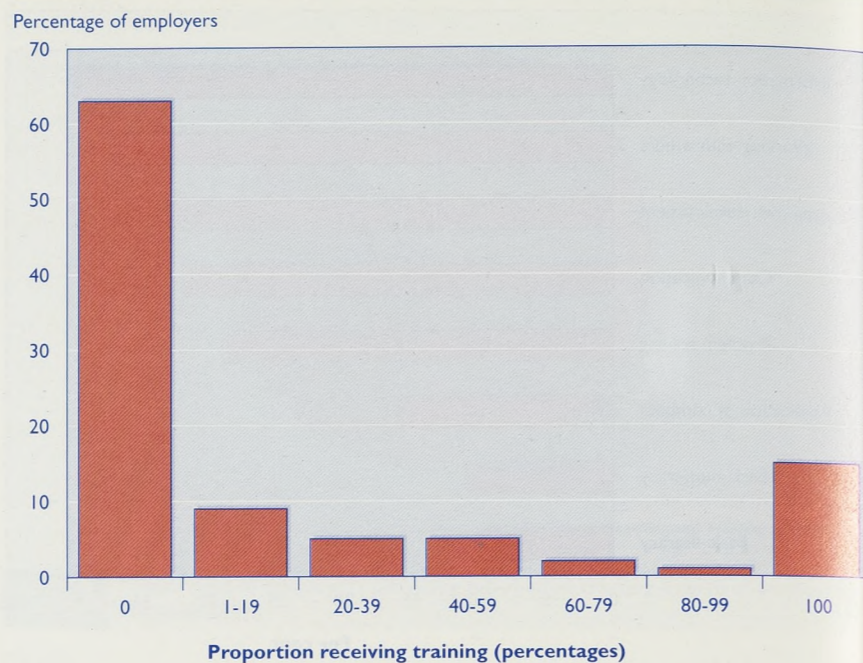
- 32 per cent said 'sufficient training is provided after workers are recruited';
- 10 per cent said 'staff are all fully trained before they are recruited'; and
- 9 per cent said 'further training would not produce any more benefits for business'.

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

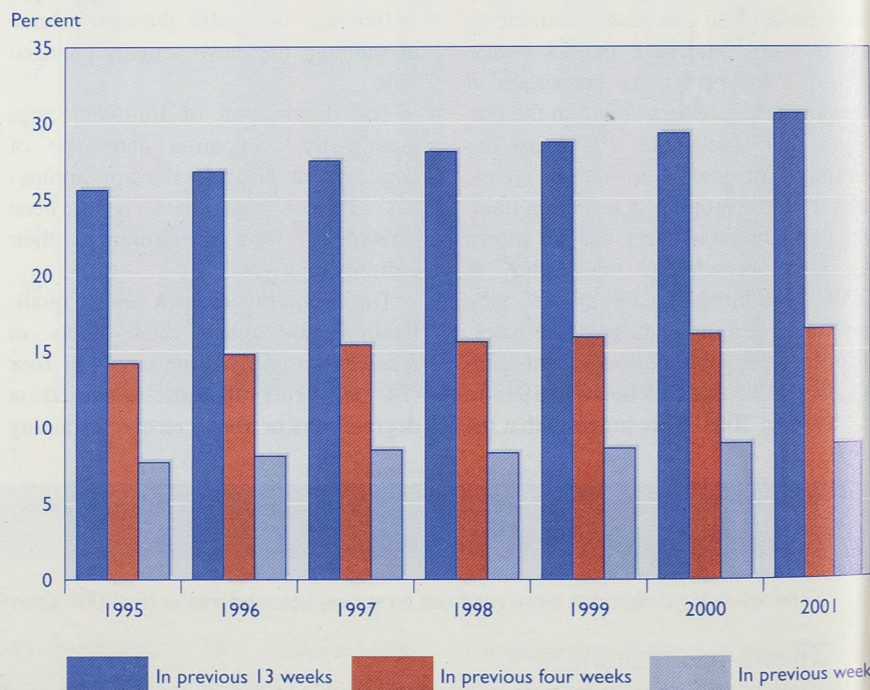
The 2001 ESS asked employers what proportion of their workforce was fully proficient at its jobs. Those that reported less than 'all' or 'nearly all' as being fully proficient were regarded as having internal skill gaps. Using this

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 Proportions of employees receiving job-related training in recent periods; United Kingdom; spring 1995 to spring 2001



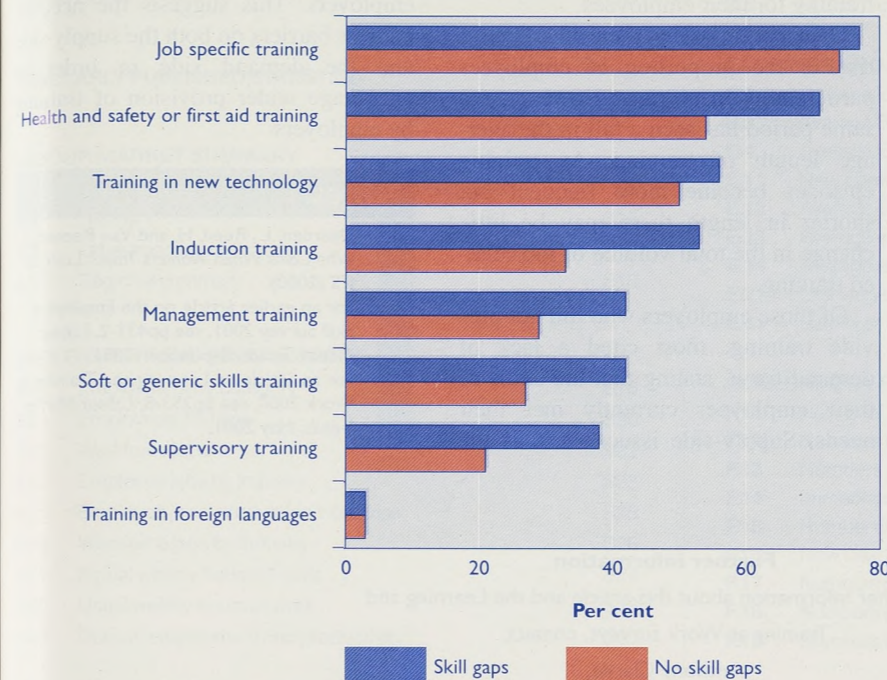
Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Figure 6 Proportions of employers providing off-the-job training by type of training and whether having internal skill gaps; England; 2001



Source: Employers Skill Survey 2001

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

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.

The 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 non-involvement 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

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

Further information

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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.

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Publication dates of main economic indicators June - August

Labour market statistics

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

June	14 Friday
July	17 Wednesday
August	14 Wednesday

Productivity Q1

July	1 Monday
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Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE							
UK summary	M	Jun 2002	A.1				
Trends	M	Jun 2002	A.2				
Other headline indicators	M	Jun 2002	A.3				
Working-age households	Q	May 2002	A.4				
Regional labour market summary	M	Jun 2002	A.11				
LFS annual local area data	A	Jan 2002	A.12				
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY							
Employment by category	M	Jun 2002	B.1				
Employment by age	M	Jun 2002	B.2				
Employment by occupation	Q	May 2002	B.3				
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jun 2002	B.11				
Employee jobs by industry	M	Jun 2002	B.12				
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Jun 2002	B.13				
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Apr 2002	B.14				
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Apr 2002	B.15				
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2002	B.16				
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 2002	B.17				
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Jun 2002	B.18				
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jun 2002	B.21				
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Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Jun 2002	B.32				
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Apr 2002	B.33				
Job-related training	Q	May 2002	B.41				
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ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Jun 2002	C.2				
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2002	C.4				
Claimant count by region	M	Jun 2002	C.11				
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Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Jun 2002	C.21				
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jun 2002	C.22				
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Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Jun 2002	C.24				
Claimant count flows	M	Jun 2002	C.31				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 2002	C.32				
Interval between claims	Q	Jun 2002	C.33				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jun 2002	C.34				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Apr 2002	C.35				
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Economic inactivity	M	Jun 2002	D.2				
Economic inactivity by age	M	Jun 2002	D.3				
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jun 2002	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Jun 2002	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Jun 2002	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Jun 2002	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2002	129				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.13				
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Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	Q	May 2002	F.2
Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.3†
Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.4†
Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2002	F.5
Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q	May 2002	F.6
Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	May 2002	F.7
New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	Jun 2002	F.11
Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Jun 2002	F.12
Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	Jun 2002	F.13
Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	Jun 2002	F.14
Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	Jun 2002	F.15
New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	Jun 2002	F.16
Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	Jun 2002	F.17
Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	M	Jun 2002	F.18
Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	Jun 2002	F.19

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Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jun 2002	G.2
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Labour disputes: summary	M	Jun 2002	G.11
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Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Mar 2002	H.12†
Retail prices: selected items	M	Mar 2002	H.13†
Retail prices: general index	M	Mar 2002	H.14†
Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Mar 2002	H.15†
Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jun 2002	H.12

Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: **A** - Annual **Q** - Quarterly **M** - Monthly

* Currently suspended.

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

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

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	10.5	37.2
1995	45,641	28,518	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	10.5	37.3
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.5	10.5	37.2
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	10.5	37.0
1998	46,253	29,049	27,227	1,822	17,204	63.0	58.9	10.5	37.2
1999	46,506	29,419	27,611	1,808	17,086	63.3	59.4	10.5	36.7
2000	46,782	29,737	28,053	1,684	17,045	63.6	60.0	10.5	36.4
2001	47,071	29,804	28,332	1,472	17,267	63.3	60.2	10.5	36.7
3-month averages									
Jan-Mar 2000	46,735	29,676	27,958	1,718	17,059	63.5	59.8	5.8	36.5
Feb-Apr	46,758	29,708	28,011	1,697	17,050	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,782	29,737	28,053	1,684	17,045	63.6	60.0	5.7	36.4
Apr-Jun	46,805	29,721	28,084	1,636	17,084	63.5	60.0	5.5	36.5
May-Jul	46,828	29,730	28,137	1,593	17,098	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,851	29,739	28,165	1,574	17,112	63.5	60.1	5.3	36.5
Jul-Sep	46,876	29,748	28,155	1,593	17,128	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Aug-Oct	46,900	29,758	28,141	1,617	17,142	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,925	29,699	28,122	1,577	17,226	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Oct-Dec	46,949	29,704	28,148	1,556	17,245	63.3	60.0	5.2	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,973	29,787	28,256	1,531	17,186	63.4	60.2	5.1	36.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,998	29,793	28,250	1,543	17,205	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Jan-Mar 2001	47,022	29,762	28,248	1,514	17,260	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,785	28,288	1,497	17,261	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	47,071	29,804	28,332	1,472	17,267	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Apr-Jun	47,095	29,836	28,336	1,500	17,260	63.4	60.2	5.0	36.6
May-Jul	47,120	29,820	28,312	1,508	17,300	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,144	29,841	28,319	1,522	17,303	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jul-Sep	47,166	29,843	28,317	1,526	17,323	63.3	60.0	5.1	36.7
Aug-Oct	47,189	29,849	28,349	1,535	17,305	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,211	29,924	28,390	1,535	17,287	63.4	60.1	5.1	36.6
Oct-Dec	47,233	29,952	28,396	1,557	17,281	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	47,256	29,984	28,419	1,535	17,338	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,277	29,940	28,419	1,520	17,337	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jan-Mar 2002	47,300	29,958	28,420	1,538	17,342	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Changes									
Over last 3 months	67	6	25	-19	61	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.2	0.4				
Over last 12 months	278	196	172	24	82	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.5				
All people aged 16-59 (W)64 (M)									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,762	24,739	2,983	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	3								

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.9
1998	22,547	16,181	15,067	1,114	6,366	71.8	66.8	7.9	28.2
1999	22,708	16,366	15,247	1,119	6,342	72.1	67.1	6.8	27.9
2000	22,881	16,525	15,504	1,021	6,356	72.2	67.8	6.2	27.8
2001	23,060	16,519	15,630	889	6,541	71.6	67.8	5.4	28.4
3-month averages									
Jan-Mar 2000	22,852	16,472	15,444	1,028	6,380	72.1	67.6	6.2	27.9
Feb-Apr	22,867	16,508	15,486	1,022	6,359	72.2	67.7	6.2	27.8
Mar-May (Spr)	22,881	16,525	15,504	1,021	6,356	72.2	67.8	6.2	27.8
Apr-Jun	22,896	16,493	15,495	998	6,402	72.0	67.7	6.1	28.0
May-Jul	22,910	16,476	15,518	958	6,435	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,925	16,465	15,517	948	6,460	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Jul-Sep	22,940	16,470	15,518	952	6,470	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Aug-Oct	22,954	16,493	15,528	965	6,461	71.9	67.6	5.8	28.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,970	16,477	15,524	953	6,493	71.7	67.6	5.8	28.3
Oct-Dec	22,985	16,495	15,550	946	6,489	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,999	16,525	15,592	933	6,474	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,014	16,540	15,587	953	6,474	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jan-Mar 2001	23,030	16,533	15,605	929	6,497	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Feb-Apr	23,044	16,517	15,607	910	6,527	71.7	67.8	5.5	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	23,060	16,519	15,630	889	6,541	71.6	67.8	5.4	28.4
Apr-Jun	23,075	16,521	15,606	915	6,554	71.6	67.6	5.5	28.4
May-Jul	23,090	16,538	15,609	929	6,552	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,105	16,566	15,629	937	6,539	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Jul-Sep	23,118	16,572	15,637	936	6,546	71.7	67.6	5.6	28.3
Aug-Oct	23,132	16,585	15,640	946	6,547	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,146	16,596	15,657	939	6,551	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Oct-Dec	23,160	16,607	15,662	945	6,552	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	23,174	16,644	15,644	937	6,592	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,187	16,591	15,656	935	6,596	71.6	67.5	5.6	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	42	-26	-35	9	68	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	1.0	1.0				
Over last 12 months	171	48	22	26	123	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.5
Percent	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.8	1.9				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
1991	18,350	16,172	14,660	1,512	2,178	88.1	79.9	9.3	11.9
1992	18,382	15,949	14,072	1,877	2,433	86.8	76.6	11.8	13.2
1993	18,414	15,831	13,830	2,001	2,583	86.0	75.1	12.6	14.0
1994	18,460	15,803	13,960	1,843	2,657	85.6	75.6	11.7	14.4
1995	18,541	15,793	14,163	1,631	2,747	85.2	76.4	10.3	14.5
1996	18,641	15,859	14,296	1,562	2,782	85.1	76.7	9.9	14.8
1997	18,744	15,905	14,589	1,316	2,839	84.9	77.8	8.3	15.1
1998	18,852	15,900	14,795	1,105	2,952	84.3	78.5	6.9	15.2
1999	18,991	16,070	14,960	1,110	2,920	84.6	78.8	6.9	15.6
2000	19,139	16,232	15,218	1,014	2,907	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.7
2001	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
3-month averages									
Jan-Mar 2000	19,114	16,174	15,152	1,022	2,940	84.6	79.3	6.3	15.4
Feb-Apr	19,126	16,207	15,191	1,017	2,919	84.7	79.4	6.3	15.3
Mar-May (Spr)	19,139	16,232	15,218	1,014	2,907	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.2
Apr-Jun	19,151	16,207	15,215	991	2,944	84.6	79.4	6.1	15.4
May-Jul	19,163	16,189	15,240	949	2,974	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,175	16,183	15,243	941	2,992	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Jul-Sep	19,187	16,191	15,244	947	2,996	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Aug-Oct	19,198	16,208	15,250	958	2,990	84.4	79.4	5.9	15.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,210	16,192	15,247	945	3,018	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,222	16,216	15,280	937	3,005	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,233	16,251	15,326	925	2,982	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,245	16,263	15,319	945	2,981	84.5	79.6	5.8	15.5
Jan-Mar 2001	19,256	16,263	15,343	920	2,993	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5
Feb-Apr	19,268	16,245	15,342	903	3,023	84.3	79.6	5.6	15.7
Mar-May (Spr)	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,291	16,242	15,334	908	3,050	84.2	79.5	5.6	15.8
May-Jul	19,303	16,250	15,329	921	3,053	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,314	16,282	15,352	930	3,033	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Jul-Sep	19,324	16,284	15,355	929	3,040	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Aug-Oct	19,335	16,297	15,359	938	3,038	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,346	16,303	15,371	932	3,044	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,356	16,306	15,367	938	3,051	84.2	79.4	5.8	15.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	19,367	16,282	15,352	930	3,085	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,377	16,295	15,367	927	3,082	84.1	79.3	5.7	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	32	-17	-24	8	49	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	1.6				
Over last 12 months	132	25	0.0	26	107	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	0.4
Percent	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.8	3.6				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSB	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	45.7
1998	23,707	12,868	12,160	708	10,838	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
1999	23,798	13,063	12,364	689	10,744	54.9	52.0	5.3	45.1
2000	23,901	13,212	12,549	663	10,688	55.3	52.5	5.0	44.7
2001	24,011	13,285	12,702	583	10,726	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
3-month average									
Jan-Mar 2000	23,883	13,204	12,514	690	10,678	55.3	52.4	5.2	44.7
Feb-Apr	23,892	13,200	12,525	674	10,692	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,901	13,212	12,549	663	10,688	55.3	52.5	5.0	44.7
Apr-Jun	23,909	13,228	12,589	638	10,682	55.3	52.7	4.8	44.7
May-Jul	23,918	13,254	12,619	636	10,664	55.4	52.8	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,926	13,274	12,647	627	10,652	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Jul-Sep	23,937	13,279	12,637	641	10,658	55.5	52.8	4.8	44.5
Aug-Oct	23,946	13,265	12,613	652	10,681	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,955	13,222	12,598	624	10,733	55.2	52.6	4.7	44.8
Oct-Dec	23,964	13,209	12,598	611	10,756	55.1	52.6	4.6	44.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,973	13,282	12,684	598	10,711	55.3	52.8	4.5	44.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,984	13,253	12,664	589	10,731	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
Jan-Mar 2001	23,992	13,229	12,643	585	10,764	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Feb-Apr	24,002	13,267	12,681	566	10,734	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
Mar-May (Spr)	24,011	13,285	12,702	583	10,726	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Apr-Jun	24,021	13,315	12,730	585	10,706	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
May-Jul	24,030	13,282	12,703	579	10,748	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,039	13,275	12,690	585					

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	9.6	37.4
1995	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17,172	62.5	57.4	8.2	37.5
1997	46,036	28,852	26,814	2,037	17,184	62.7	58.2	7.1	37.3
1998	46,253	28,892	27,116	1,776	17,361	62.5	58.6	6.1	37.5
1999	46,506	29,255	27,500	1,755	17,251	62.9	59.1	6.0	37.1
2000	46,782	29,571	27,943	1,628	17,211	63.2	59.7	5.5	36.8
2001	47,071	29,638	28,225	1,413	17,432	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
3-month averages									
Jan-Mar 2000	46,735	29,561	27,831	1,731	17,174	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Feb-Apr	46,758	29,598	27,907	1,691	17,160	63.3	59.7	5.7	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,782	29,571	27,943	1,628	17,211	63.2	59.7	5.5	36.8
Apr-Jun	46,805	29,601	28,004	1,597	17,204	63.2	59.8	5.4	36.8
May-Jul	46,828	29,743	28,146	1,596	17,085	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,851	29,936	28,295	1,641	16,915	63.9	60.4	5.5	36.1
Jul-Sep	46,876	29,966	28,301	1,666	16,910	63.9	60.4	5.6	36.1
Aug-Oct	46,900	29,879	28,231	1,648	17,021	63.7	60.2	5.5	36.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,925	29,776	28,191	1,584	17,149	63.5	60.1	5.3	36.5
Oct-Dec	46,949	29,735	28,226	1,509	17,214	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,973	29,753	28,246	1,507	17,220	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,998	29,684	28,155	1,529	17,314	63.2	59.9	5.2	36.8
Jan-Mar 2001	47,022	29,649	28,121	1,528	17,374	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.8
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,676	28,187	1,489	17,370	63.1	59.9	5.0	36.8
Mar-May (Spr)	47,071	29,638	28,225	1,413	17,432	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
Apr-Jun	47,095	29,713	28,257	1,456	17,382	63.1	60.0	4.9	36.9
May-Jul	47,120	29,827	28,320	1,507	17,294	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,144	30,036	28,450	1,585	17,108	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
Jul-Sep	47,166	30,060	28,463	1,597	17,106	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
Aug-Oct	47,189	30,005	28,436	1,570	17,183	63.6	60.3	5.2	36.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,211	30,001	28,456	1,545	17,210	63.5	60.3	5.1	36.5
Oct-Dec	47,233	29,987	28,474	1,513	17,246	63.5	60.3	5.0	36.5
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	47,256	29,887	28,373	1,514	17,369	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,277	29,832	28,323	1,509	17,445	63.1	59.9	5.1	36.9
Jan-Mar 2002	47,300	29,847	28,295	1,552	17,454	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.9
Changes Over last 12 months	278	198	174	24	80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.5				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
1991	35,103	27,995	25,662	2,373	7,108	79.8	73.0	8.5	20.9
1992	35,174	27,734	24,987	2,738	7,440	78.8	71.1	9.9	21.4
1993	35,242	27,640	24,738	2,902	7,602	78.4	70.2	10.5	21.6
1994	35,337	27,648	24,936	2,712	7,690	78.2	70.6	9.8	21.6
1995	35,483	27,673	25,230	2,443	7,810	78.0	71.1	8.8	22.0
1996	35,663	27,873	25,552	2,321	7,790	78.2	71.6	8.3	21.8
1997	35,844	28,026	26,012	2,015	7,818	78.2	72.6	7.2	21.8
1998	36,026	28,097	26,341	1,757	7,929	78.0	73.1	6.3	22.0
1999	36,249	28,419	26,684	1,736	7,830	78.4	73.6	6.1	21.6
2000	36,500	28,726	27,115	1,611	7,774	78.7	74.3	5.6	21.5
2001	36,759	28,809	27,411	1,398	7,950	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.5
3-month averages									
Jan-Mar 2000	36,457	28,705	26,993	1,712	7,751	78.7	74.0	6.0	21.3
Feb-Apr	36,478	28,743	27,068	1,675	7,735	78.8	74.2	5.8	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,500	28,726	27,115	1,611	7,774	78.7	74.3	5.6	21.3
Apr-Jun	36,521	28,753	27,173	1,580	7,768	78.7	74.4	5.5	21.3
May-Jul	36,542	28,893	27,315	1,579	7,648	79.1	74.7	5.5	20.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,563	29,092	27,466	1,626	7,471	79.6	75.1	5.6	20.4
Jul-Sep	36,585	29,137	27,485	1,652	7,448	79.6	75.1	5.7	20.4
Aug-Oct	36,606	29,046	27,414	1,632	7,561	79.3	74.9	5.6	20.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,628	28,935	27,369	1,566	7,693	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,650	28,899	27,408	1,491	7,751	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,671	28,925	27,436	1,489	7,746	78.9	74.8	5.1	21.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,694	28,860	27,349	1,511	7,833	78.7	74.5	5.2	21.3
Jan-Mar 2001	36,716	28,827	27,318	1,508	7,889	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Feb-Apr	36,737	28,850	27,377	1,473	7,887	78.5	74.5	5.1	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,759	28,809	27,411	1,398	7,950	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
Apr-Jun	36,781	28,872	27,429	1,443	7,910	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
May-Jul	36,803	28,957	27,463	1,494	7,846	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,824	29,167	27,594	1,572	7,658	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Jul-Sep	36,843	29,192	27,608	1,584	7,651	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Aug-Oct	36,863	29,144	27,588	1,556	7,719	79.1	74.8	5.3	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,882	29,118	27,590	1,528	7,764	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
Oct-Dec	36,901	29,086	27,588	1,498	7,815	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	36,921	29,002	27,505	1,497	7,919	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,939	28,947	27,452	1,495	7,992	78.4	74.3	5.2	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	243	131	105	26	112	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.4				

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTV		MGUF	MGUL	
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
1999	22,708	16,276	15,178	1,098	6,432	71.7	66.8	6.7	28.3
2000	22,881	16,433	15,435	998	6,448	71.8	67.5	6.1	28.2
2001	23,060	16,427	15,562	864	6,633	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
3-month averages									
Jan-Mar 2000	22,852	16,403	15,363	1,040	6,450	71.8	67.2	6.3	28.2
Feb-Apr	22,867	16,441	15,418	1,024	6,425	71.9	67.4	6.2	28.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,881	16,433	15,435	998	6,448	71.8	67.5	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,896	16,431	15,451	981	6,464	71.8	67.5	6.0	28.2
May-Jul	22,910	16,482	15,525	957	6,428	71.9	67.8	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,925	16,590	15,606	984	6,335	72.4	68.1	5.9	27.6
Jul-Sep	22,940	16,608	15,625	983	6,332	72.4	68.1	5.9	27.6
Aug-Oct	22,954	16,565	15,598	967	6,390	72.2	68.0	5.8	27.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,970								

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over	MGSN	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,798	12,979	12,322	657	10,819	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
2000	23,901	13,138	12,508	630	10,763	55.0	52.3	4.8	45.0
2001	24,011	13,212	12,663	549	10,799	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
3-month averages									
Jan-Mar 2000	23,883	13,159	12,468	691	10,724	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Feb-Apr	23,892	13,157	12,489	668	10,735	55.1	52.3	5.1	44.9
Mar-May (Spr)	23,901	13,138	12,508	630	10,763	55.0	52.3	4.8	45.0
Apr-Jun	23,909	13,170	12,553	617	10,740	55.1	52.5	4.7	44.9
May-Jul	23,918	13,261	12,622	639	10,657	55.4	52.8	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,926	13,346	12,688	658	10,580	55.8	53.0	4.9	44.2
Jul-Sep	23,937	13,358	12,676	683	10,578	55.8	53.0	5.1	44.2
Aug-Oct	23,946	13,315	12,633	681	10,631	55.6	52.8	5.1	44.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,955	13,277	12,630	647	10,678	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Oct-Dec	23,964	13,236	12,646	591	10,728	55.2	52.8	4.5	44.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,973	13,241	12,670	571	10,732	55.2	52.8	4.3	44.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,984	13,204	12,633	571	10,780	55.1	52.7	4.3	44.9
Jan-Mar 2001	23,992	13,183	12,597	586	10,810	54.9	52.5	4.4	45.1
Feb-Apr	24,002	13,224	12,644	580	10,778	55.1	52.7	4.4	45.3
Mar-May (Spr)	24,011	13,212	12,663	549	10,799	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
Apr-Jun	24,021	13,257	12,696	561	10,764	55.2	52.9	4.2	44.9
May-Jul	24,030	13,288	12,708	580	10,742	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,039	13,347	12,732	615	10,692	55.5	53.0	4.6	44.5
Jul-Sep	24,048	13,351	12,719	632	10,697	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Aug-Oct	24,056	13,347	12,727	620	10,709	55.5	52.9	4.6	44.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,065	13,383	12,762	621	10,681	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Oct-Dec	24,074	13,373	12,780	593	10,700	55.6	53.1	4.4	44.4
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	24,083	13,316	12,744	572	10,767	55.3	52.9	4.3	44.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,090	13,300	12,734	566	10,790	55.2	52.9	4.3	44.9
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	107	150	154	-4	-44	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.3
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-0.4</i>				
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUI		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	16,754	11,897	11,020	877	4,857	71.0	65.8	7.4	29.0
1992	16,792	11,963	10,975	888	4,929	70.6	65.4	7.5	29.4
1993	16,828	11,897	10,958	928	4,941	70.6	65.1	7.8	29.4
1994	16,877	11,923	11,026	896	4,955	70.6	65.3	7.5	29.8
1995	16,942	11,960	11,121	839	4,982	70.6	65.6	7.0	29.4
1996	17,022	12,098	11,315	783	4,924	71.1	66.5	6.5	28.6
1997	17,101	12,208	11,488	720	4,892	71.4	67.2	5.9	28.3
1998	17,174	12,284	11,616	668	4,890	71.5	67.6	5.4	28.5
1999	17,259	12,440	11,793	647	4,818	72.1	68.3	5.2	27.9
2000	17,361	12,587	11,966	620	4,774	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
2001	17,479	12,656	12,114	542	4,824	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.8
3-month averages									
Jan-Mar 2000	17,343	12,599	11,920	679	4,744	72.6	68.7	5.4	27.4
Feb-Apr	17,352	12,601	11,944	657	4,750	72.6	68.8	5.2	27.4
Mar-May (Spr)	17,361	12,587	11,966	620	4,774	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,370	12,610	12,003	607	4,759	72.6	69.1	4.8	27.4
May-Jul	17,378	12,702	12,072	630	4,677	73.1	69.5	5.0	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,387	12,786	12,136	650	4,601	73.5	69.8	5.1	26.5
Jul-Sep	17,398	12,808	12,134	674	4,590	73.6	69.7	5.3	26.4
Aug-Oct	17,408	12,764	12,093	671	4,644	73.3	69.5	5.3	26.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,418	12,722	12,084	638	4,696	73.0	69.4	5.0	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,428	12,690	12,099	581	4,748	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,438	12,686	12,124	562	4,752	72.7	69.5	4.4	27.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,449	12,654	12,093	561	4,796	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Jan-Mar 2001	17,459	12,629	12,053	576	4,830	72.3	69.0	4.6	27.7
Feb-Apr	17,469	12,668	12,098	571	4,801	72.5	69.3	4.5	27.5
Mar-May (Spr)	17,479	12,656	12,114	542	4,824	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
Apr-Jun	17,490	12,697	12,142	555	4,793	72.6	69.4	4.4	27.4
May-Jul	17,500	12,710	12,135	576	4,790	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,510	12,764	12,155	609	4,746	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Jul-Sep	17,519	12,771	12,146	626	4,748	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1
Aug-Oct	17,527	12,772	12,160	612	4,755	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,536	12,794	12,183	611	4,742	73.0	69.5	4.8	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,545	12,776	12,191	585	4,769	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	17,554	12,728	12,166	563	4,825	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,562	12,708	12,148	560	4,854	72.4	69.2	4.4	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	111	105	106	-2	7	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for 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*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
Inemployment (000s)	28,420	±162	25	±118	172	±209
Employment rate	74.5%	±0.4%	0.0%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,538	±52	-19	±53	24	±71
ILO unemployment 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%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,571	±62	34	±44	43	±79
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,321	±62	14	±44	72	±79

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

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

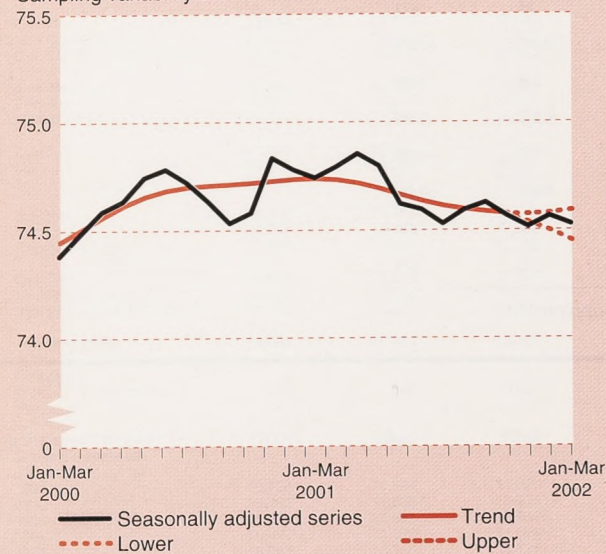
Estimates of the trends at the end of the series are subject to revision when new data become available. The graphs below give an indication of the likely extent of these revisions. They have been constructed by making statistical estimates of the range of values within which the next data point in the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

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

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

Employment

Percentage of all aged 16-59/64
Sampling variability $\pm 0.4\%$



ILO unemployment

Percentage of all economically active
Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.2

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Jan-Mar 1994	25,725	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,834	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,832	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,684	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,904	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,618	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,976	71.1	2,566	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,514	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,127	71.4	2,505	8.7
May-Jul	26,161	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,196	71.5	2,488	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,230	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,261	71.6	2,469	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,458	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,316	71.8	2,447	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,337	71.8	2,435	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,355	71.8	2,423	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,370	71.8	2,411	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,398	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,419	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,443	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,473	72.0	2,343	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.1	2,309	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,601	72.2	2,286	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,260	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,711	72.5	2,230	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,823	72.7	2,165	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,875	72.8	2,132	7.4
Mar-May	26,922	72.9	2,100	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,963	73.0	2,069	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,040	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,010	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,056	73.1	1,982	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,080	73.2	1,953	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,101	73.2	1,926	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,121	73.2	1,901	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,141	73.3	1,879	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,163	73.3	1,862	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,186	73.4	1,849	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,212	73.4	1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,239	73.5	1,833	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,269	73.5	1,829	6.3
May-Jul	27,302	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,338	73.6	1,826	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,376	73.7	1,825	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,414	73.8	1,824	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,453	73.8	1,824	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,489	73.9	1,823	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,521	73.9	1,822	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,550	73.9	1,820	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,577	73.9	1,815	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,602	74.0	1,808	6.2
Mar-May	27,628	74.0	1,798	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,656	74.0	1,787	6.1
May-Jul	27,687	74.1	1,774	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,722	74.1	1,762	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,759	74.2	1,751	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,796	74.2	1,742	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,832	74.3	1,735	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,868	74.3	1,729	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,903	74.4	1,722	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,939	74.4	1,714	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,975	74.4	1,703	5.7
Feb-Apr	28,011	74.5	1,689	5.7
Mar-May	28,047	74.6	1,672	5.6
Apr-Jun	28,080	74.6	1,653	5.6
May-Jul	28,109	74.7	1,634	5.5
Jun-Aug	28,133	74.7	1,616	5.4
Jul-Sep	28,153	74.7	1,599	5.4
Aug-Oct	28,170	74.7	1,582	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,187	74.7	1,566	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,204	74.7	1,551	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,223	74.7	1,537	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,243	74.7	1,525	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,263	74.7	1,516	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,281	74.7	1,510	5.1
Mar-May	28,296	74.7	1,507	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,309	74.7	1,509	5.1
May-Jul	28,321	74.7	1,512	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,333	74.6	1,517	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,346	74.6	1,523	5.1
Aug-Oct	28,360	74.6	1,527	5.1
Sep-Nov	28,374	74.6	1,530	5.1
Oct-Dec	28,388	74.6	1,532	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,400	74.6	1,534	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	28,410	74.6	1,535	5.1
Jan-Mar 2002	28,419	74.5	1,536	5.1

^a Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-15, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
^b Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.
^c Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is as a proportion of the economically active.

Note: There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS12.

All figures are revised.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1999	December R	29,107	15,565	13,542
2000	March R	29,190	15,601	13,589
	June R	29,280	15,725	13,556
	September R	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
	September R	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			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2001	April ^c	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
	June ^e	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
	September ^c	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
	2002	January	950.4	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
February ^c		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
Change on month		5.4	1.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		0.6	0.3	1.5			
Change on year		-24.3	-26.7	2.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Percent		-2.5	-3.6	1.0			

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.
b Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid- for and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
c Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.
d The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.
e Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and DWP will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon - as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

R Revised
P Provisional

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A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (January to March 2002)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	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	
Yorkshire and the Humber	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	3,353	2,140	80.0	1,189	951	2,039	76.2	1,131	81.1	907	70.8	101	4.7	58	4.9	43	4.6	
West Midlands	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	
London	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	
Wales	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 Ireland	1,284	761	71.7	427	334	715	67.2	396	73.0	319	61.0	46	6.1	31	7.2	15	4.5	
United Kingdom	47,300	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 quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	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	0	-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	0	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	-0.5	
Scotland	2	-5	-0.4	-11	6	-2	-0.2	-13	-1.0	11	0.6	-3	-0.1	2	0.2	-5	-0.5	
Great Britain	64	-2	-0.1	-28	26	18	-0.1	-37	-0.3	55	0.2	-19	-0.1	10	0.1	-29	-0.2	
Northern Ireland	3	7	0.5	2	6	7	0.4	2	0.3	5	0.6	0	0.0	-1	-0.2	1	0.2	
United Kingdom	67	6	-0.1	-26	32	25	0.0	-35	-0.3	60	0.2	-19	-0.1	9	0.1	-28	-0.2	

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
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	0.6	
East Midlands	23	35	0.5	13	22	33	0.5	14	0.2	19	0.8	2	0.0	-1	-0.2	3	0.2	
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	0.1	
London	60	24	-0.7	14	10	12	-0.9	5	-0.9	7	-0.9	12	0.3	10	0.4	3	0.1	
South East	51	63	0.3	43	20	52	0.0	35	0.2	17	-0.1	12	0.2	8	0.3	3	0.1	
South West	42	33	-0.4	4	29	43	0.0	2	-0.8	41	0.8	-9	-0.4	2	0.2	-12	-1.1	
England	251	200	-0.1	71	129	186	-0.1	57	-0.4	129	0.1	13	0.0	14	0.1	0	-0.1	
Wales	10	-14	-1.0	-2	-12	-7	-0.6	6	0.4	-12	-1.8	-7	-0.5	-7	-1.0	0	0.1	
Scotland	7	2	-0.4	-17	20	-15	-0.9	-36	-2.5	21	0.9	18	0.7	19	1.5	-1	-0.2	
Great Britain	267	189	-0.2	52	136	165	-0.2	27	-0.5	138	0.1	24	0.0	25	0.1	-2	-0.1	
Northern Ireland	11	7	0.2	-4	12	8	0.3	-4	-1.2	12	1.8	0	-0.1	0.1	-1	-0.3		
United Kingdom	278	196	-0.2	48	148	172	-0.2	22	-0.5	150	0.1	24	0.0	26	0.1	-2	-0.1	

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.11

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system			Jobcentre Plus administrative system				
	Civilian workforce jobs (December 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (April 2002)			Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (April 2002)				
	All			All			All				
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%)^{a}
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		
Great 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)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system			Jobcentre Plus administrative system					
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on September 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on March 2002)			Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (change on March 2002)					
	All			All			All					
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%)^{a}
North East	8	-8	17	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0			
North West	6	-32	38	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	7	-31	37	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0			
East Midlands	15	-8	23	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0			
West Midlands	-4	-33	29	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0			
East	18	15	3	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0			
London	16	-33	50	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0			
South East	14	12	2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0			
South West	6	-4	10	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0			
England	87	-123	210	4.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.8	0.0			
Wales	12	-13	26	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0			
Scotland	4	-21	26	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1			
Great Britain	104	-157	261	5.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.5	0.0			
Northern Ireland	8	3	5	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
United Kingdom	113	-154	266									

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed			Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government-supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRS	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1993	25,568	21,877	3,186	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,604	582	1,042	
1994	25,780	21,998	3,303	145	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,692	611	1,149	
1995	26,100	22,312	3,364	139	294	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,431	2,734	630	1,293	
1996	26,412	22,730	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,656	649	1,297	
1997	26,916	23,218	3,358	118	222	20,219	6,697	17,392	5,827	2,668	690	1,258	
1998	27,227	23,657	3,290	102	178	20,473	6,755	17,773	5,885	2,571	719	1,190	
1999	27,611	24,119	3,232	102	159	20,761	6,850	18,114	6,005	2,538	693	1,282	
2000	28,053	24,622	3,178	110	144	21,083	6,970	18,499	6,122	2,477	700	1,191	
2001	28,332	24,889	3,193	98	151	21,293	7,038	18,659	6,230	2,530	663	1,185	
3-month averages													
Jan-Mar 2001	28,248	24,798	3,200	99	151	21,193	7,055	18,564	6,234	2,528	672	1,181	
Feb-Apr	28,288	24,844	3,197	98	150	21,255	7,033	18,625	6,219	2,528	668	1,167	
Mar-May (Spr)	28,332	24,889	3,193	98	151	21,293	7,038	18,659	6,230	2,530	663	1,185	
Apr-Jun	28,336	24,902	3,193	97	145	21,294	7,042	18,656	6,246	2,538	656	1,189	
May-Jul	28,312	24,869	3,200	97	146	21,284	7,028	18,646	6,223	2,535	665	1,190	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,319	24,879	3,209	97	134	21,326	6,993	18,686	6,192	2,543	666	1,183	
Jul-Sep	28,317	24,870	3,226	97	125	21,321	6,996	18,672	6,198	2,556	670	1,159	
Aug-Oct	28,349	24,923	3,214	95	118	21,339	7,009	18,710	6,213	2,542	672	1,171	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,390	24,955	3,210	103	122	21,354	7,035	18,733	6,222	2,531	679	1,158	
Oct-Dec	28,396	24,954	3,215	105	122	21,344	7,052	18,730	6,223	2,525	690	1,187	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,384	24,948	3,201	108	126	21,325	7,058	18,718	6,230	2,517	684	1,185	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,419	24,998	3,200	103	118	21,361	7,059	18,762	6,237	2,514	686	1,179	
Jan-Mar 2002	28,420	24,994	3,213	99	114	21,365	7,055	18,764	6,230	2,518	695	1,188	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	25	40	-2	-6	-8	21	3	33	7	-7	5	1	
Percent	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.1	
Over last 12 months	172	196	13	0	-37	173	0	200	-3	-10	23	8	
Percent	0.6	0.8	0.4	-0.4	-24.3	0.8	0.0	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	3.4	1.3	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1993	14,085	11,421	2,389	43	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	478	
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	49	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	734	2,270	215	519	
1995	14,451	11,670	2,554	43	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	801	2,321	233	566	
1996	14,562	11,885	2,477	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,239	238	560	
1997	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	563	
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	984	2,148	239	549	
1999	15,247	12,704	2,401	36	106	13,868	1,379	11,656	1,048	2,142	259	549	
2000	15,504	13,058	2,322	37	87	14,097	1,408	11,986	1,072	2,047	274	506	
2001	15,630	13,132	2,362	36	100	14,213	1,416	12,031	1,101	2,111	251	489	
3-month averages													
Jan-Mar 2001	15,605	13,096	2,373	37	99	14,162	1,443	11,974	1,123	2,119	254	478	
Feb-Apr	15,607	13,100	2,372	37	98	14,186	1,421	11,974	1,123	2,117	255	478	
Mar-May (Spr)	15,630	13,132	2,362	36	100	14,213	1,416	12,031	1,101	2,111	251	489	
Apr-Jun	15,606	13,115	2,360	34	97	14,201	1,405	12,019	1,096	2,114	247	484	
May-Jul	15,609	13,109	2,367	33	100	14,194	1,415	12,010	1,099	2,112	255	485	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,629	13,130	2,378	32	89	14,211	1,418	12,028	1,102	2,118	260	478	
Jul-Sep	15,637	13,128	2,395	31	83	14,213	1,424	12,018	1,111	2,134	261	486	
Aug-Oct	15,640	13,147	2,390	30	73	14,211	1,429	12,029	1,118	2,127	263	484	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,657	13,158	2,389	33	77	14,213	1,444	12,035	1,123	2,119	270	483	
Oct-Dec	15,662	13,154	2,397	34	77	14,199	1,463	12,027	1,128	2,114	283	478	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,644	13,138	2,394	36	76	14,196	1,448	12,024	1,114	2,115	279	479	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,656	13,162	2,387	33	74	14,208	1,448	12,045	1,117	2,107	280	489	
Jan-Mar 2002	15,627	13,129	2,395	31	72	14,182	1,445	12,015	1,114	2,113	282	484	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	-35	-25	-2	-3	-5	-17	-19	-12	-13	-1	-2	13	
Percent	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-1.3	-0.7	-1.2	-0.1	-0.6	2.9	
Over last 12 months	22	33	22	-6	-26	21	2	41	-8	-6	28	30	
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.9	-15.6	-26.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.7	-0.3	11.1	2.0	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571	
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639	
1995	11,649	10,642	810	95	101	6,498	5,311	6,012	4,630	413	397	745	
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745	
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700	
1998	12,160	11,155	871	72	62	6,736	5,424	6,264	4,891	423	448	663	
1999	12,364	11,415	830	66	53	6,893	5,471	6,458	4,957	396	434	739	
2000	12,549	11,563	856	73	57	6,986	5,563	6,513	5,050	430	426	694	
2001	12,702	11,757	831	62	52	7,080	5,622	6,628	5,129	419	412	689	
3-month averages													
Jan-Mar 2001	12,643	11,701	827	63	52	7,031	5,612	6,590	5,111	409	419	676	
Feb-Apr	12,681	11,744	825	60	52	7,069	5,612	6,625	5,119	411	414	694	
Mar-May (Spr)	12,702	11,757	831	62	52	7,080	5,622	6,628	5,129	419	412	689	
Apr-Jun	12,730	11,787	833	62	48	7,093	5,637	6,637	5,150	424	409	697	
May-Jul	12,703	11,760	832	64	46	7,090	5,613	6,636	5,124	423	409	694	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,690	11,748	831	65	45	7,115	5,575	6,658	5,090	425	406	682	
Jul-Sep	12,680	11,741	831	65	42	7,108	5,572	6,654	5,087	422	409	693	
Aug-Oct	12,709	11,777	824	65	43	7,128	5,580	6,682	5,095	415	409	689	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,733	11,797	821	70	45	7,142	5,591	6,698	5,099	412	409	675	
Oct-Dec	12,733	11,799	818	71	45	7,145	5,588	6,704	5,096	411	407	686	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,740	11,811	807	72	51	7,129	5,610	6,694	5,116	401	405	693	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,764	11,837	813	70	45	7,153	5,611	6,717	5,119	407	406	689	
Jan-Mar 2002	12,793	11,865	818	68	42	7,183	5,610	6,749	5,116	405	414	681	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	60	66	0	-3	-3	38	22	45	20	-6	7	-5	
Percent	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	-1.5	1.7	-0.7	
Over last 12 months	150	164	-9	5	-10	152	-2	159	5	-4	-5	5	
Percent	1.2	1.4	-1.1	0.5	-20.0	2.2	-0.0	2.4	0.1	-0.9	-1.2	0.7	

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

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	769
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,227	26,457	695	3,263	7,225	9,874	5,400	815
1999	27,611	26,795	677	3,276	7,189	10,065	5,589	815
2000	28,053	27,224	672	3,342	7,131	10,332	5,747	829
2001	28,332	27,515	663	3,376	6,971	10,545	5,960	816
3-month averages								
Jan-Mar 2001	28,248	27,442	662	3,345	6,992	10,530	5,913	806
Feb-Apr	28,288	27,476	661	3,361	6,979	10,537	5,939	812
Mar-May (Spr)	28,332	27,515	663	3,376	6,971	10,545	5,960	816
Apr-Jun	28,336	27,511	661	3,410	6,946	10,535	5,959	825
May-Jul	28,312	27,463	665	3,393	6,912	10,548	5,954	849
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,319	27,469	648	3,404	6,890	10,558	5,980	850
Jul-Sep	28,317	27,459	655	3,383	6,862	10,589	5,971	858
Aug-Oct	28,349	27,497	664	3,407	6,859	10,584	5,983	851
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,390	27,524	669	3,423	6,838	10,590	6,004	866
Oct-Dec	28,396	27,516	669	3,427	6,806	10,599	6,015	880
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,384	27,512	660	3,431	6,790	10,623	6,007	872
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,419	27,544	668	3,428	6,783	10,650	6,015	876
Jan-Mar 2002	28,420	27,545	660	3,424	6,777	10,674	6,009	876
Changes								
Over last 3 months	25	29	-9	-2	-29	75	-6	-4
Percent	0.1	0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	-0.1	-0.5
Over last 12 months	172	102	-2	80	-215	144	95	70
Percent	0.6	0.4	-0.2	2.4	-3.1	1.4	1.6	8.7
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,562	14,296	336	1,771	4,013	5,298	2,955	285
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	3,125	268
1998	15,067	14,795	346	1,748	4,093	5,363	3,245	272
1999	15,247	14,960	335	1,757	4,047	5,466	3,355	287
2000	15,504	15,218	336	1,798	4,025	5,636	3,423	296
2001	15,630	15,364	331	1,813	3,935	5,733	3,551	265
3-month averages								
Jan-Mar 2001	15,605	15,343	332	1,796	3,951	5,735	3,528	261
Feb-Apr	15,607	15,342	333	1,801	3,939	5,731	3,538	265
Mar-May (Spr)	15,630	15,364	331	1,813	3,935	5,733	3,551	265
Apr-Jun	15,606	15,334	328	1,832	3,913	5,717	3,544	272
May-Jul	15,609	15,329	324	1,828	3,897	5,739	3,541	280
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,629	15,352	332	1,834	3,890	5,739	3,567	277
Jul-Sep	15,637	15,355	335	1,820	3,875	5,765	3,560	282
Aug-Oct	15,640	15,359	338	1,823	3,873	5,757	3,567	281
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,657	15,371	339	1,833	3,857	5,761	3,580	286
Oct-Dec	15,662	15,367	339	1,835	3,844	5,773	3,576	295
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,644	15,352	332	1,836	3,838	5,774	3,573	292
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,656	15,367	329	1,839	3,829	5,802	3,569	288
Jan-Mar 2002	15,627	15,343	321	1,839	3,816	5,802	3,565	284
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-35	-24	-18	3	-28	29	-11	-11
Percent	-0.2	-0.2	-5.3	0.2	-0.7	0.5	-0.3	-3.7
Over last 12 months	22	0	-11	43	-135	67	36	23
Percent	0.1	0.0	-3.4	2.4	-3.4	1.2	1.0	8.7
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,662	349	1,515	3,132	4,511	2,155	498
1999	12,364	11,836	342	1,519	3,142	4,599	2,234	528
2000	12,549	12,006	336	1,544	3,106	4,696	2,324	543
2001	12,702	12,151	332	1,562	3,036	4,812	2,409	551
3-month averages								
Jan-Mar 2001	12,643	12,099	330	1,548	3,042	4,794	2,385	544
Feb-Apr	12,681	12,134	328	1,559	3,040	4,806	2,401	547
Mar-May (Spr)	12,702	12,151	332	1,562	3,036	4,812	2,409	551
Apr-Jun	12,730	12,177	334	1,578	3,033	4,819	2,414	552
May-Jul	12,703	12,134	331	1,565	3,016	4,810	2,413	569
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,690	12,118	316	1,570	3,000	4,820	2,413	572
Jul-Sep	12,680	12,104	320	1,583	2,996	4,823	2,411	576
Aug-Oct	12,709	12,139	326	1,584	2,986	4,827	2,416	570
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,733	12,153	330	1,590	2,980	4,829	2,424	579
Oct-Dec	12,733	12,148	330	1,591	2,962	4,825	2,439	585
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,740	12,159	328	1,595	2,952	4,850	2,434	580
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,764	12,176	339	1,589	2,954	4,848	2,445	588
Jan-Mar 2002	12,793	12,202	339	1,586	2,961	4,871	2,444	592
Changes								
Over last 3 months	60	53	9	-6	-1	46	5	6
Percent	0.5	0.4	2.7	-0.4	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.1
Over last 12 months	150	102	10	37	-80	77	59	47
Percent	1.2	0.8	2.9	2.4	-2.6	1.6	2.5	8.7

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2 Employment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.7	66.5	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	73.9	48.8	66.6	79.6	81.1	66.2	7.9
2000	60.0	74.8	48.7	67.7	80.5	81.7	66.7	8.1
2001	60.2	74.9	45.4	67.5	80.5	81.9	68.0	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	60.1	74.8	45.3	67.3	80.4	82.0	67.8	7.9
Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.9	45.4	67.5	80.5	81.9	68.0	7.9
Apr-Jun	60.2	74.8	45.2	68.1	80.4	81.7	67.9	8.0
May-Jul	60.1	74.6	44.7	67.7	80.2	81.7	67.7	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.1	74.6	44.1	67.8	80.0	81.7	67.9	8.2
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.5	44.5	67.3	79.9	81.8	67.7	8.3
Aug-Oct	60.1	74.5	45.0	67.7	80.1	81.6	67.8	8.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.1	74.6	45.3	67.9	80.0	81.6	68.0	8.4
Oct-Dec	60.1	74.6	45.2	67.8	79.8	81.5	68.0	8.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	60.1	74.5	44.4	67.8	79.8	81.6	67.9	8.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	60.1	74.6	44.9	67.7				

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

	Employ					Self-employment jobs ^c (with or without employees) ^e	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^f	Workforce jobs ^g
	Male		Female		All				
	All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Not seasonally adjusted									
	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DY DA
1998	12,415	1,555	12,134	5,516	24,549	3,562	211	153	26,474
Mar	12,505	1,546	12,175	5,437	24,680	3,487	210	121	26,498
Jun	12,654	1,522	12,251	5,407	24,905	3,506	209	132	26,751
Sep R	12,652	1,607	12,323	5,868	24,975	3,490	210	127	26,801
Dec R									
1999	12,594	1,627	12,255	5,856	24,849	3,475	209	124	26,657
Mar R	12,679	1,663	12,367	5,884	25,046	3,524	208	123	26,901
Jun R	12,838	1,697	12,494	5,938	25,332	3,446	208	131	27,116
Sep R	12,878	1,679	12,586	6,004	25,464	3,441	208	129	27,242
Dec R									
2000	12,789	1,684	12,494	5,966	25,284	3,433	208	123	27,048
Mar R	12,954	1,726	12,523	5,929	25,477	3,448	207	112	27,244
Jun R	13,016	1,758	12,603	5,920	25,619	3,420	205	121	27,566
Sep R	13,135	1,778	12,675	6,016	25,809	3,416	206	118	27,549
Dec R									
2001	13,007	1,730	12,563	5,945	25,570	3,417	206	111	27,304
Mar R	13,074	1,756	12,626	5,969	25,700	3,453	204	96	27,452
Jun R	13,139	1,767	12,629	5,972	25,767	3,431	203	94	27,405
Sep R	13,139	1,767	12,629	5,972	25,767	3,431	203	94	27,405
Dec R	12,970	1,808	12,914	6,266	25,884	3,425	204	95	27,609
UNITED KINGDOM									
Seasonally adjusted									
	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DY ZN	LOJX	LOJU	DY LC
1998	12,489	1,573	12,214	5,540	24,703	3,563	210	151	26,628
Mar	12,529	1,549	12,192	5,464	24,722	3,499	210	133	26,510
Jun	12,610	1,526	12,245	5,438	24,855	3,491	210	130	26,610
Sep R	12,595	1,579	12,240	5,791	24,834	3,498	210	120	26,602
Dec R									
1999	12,676	1,647	12,318	5,865	24,994	3,480	208	122	26,814
Mar R	12,694	1,667	12,388	5,917	25,082	3,521	209	132	26,944
Jun R	12,796	1,700	12,496	5,975	25,292	3,437	209	129	27,016
Sep R	12,825	1,653	12,503	5,925	25,328	3,447	208	124	27,107
Dec R									
2000	12,870	1,703	12,552	5,971	25,422	3,439	207	121	27,100
Mar R	12,969	1,731	12,544	5,963	25,513	3,441	207	120	27,230
Jun R	12,973	1,759	12,612	5,962	25,584	3,416	206	120	27,306
Sep R	13,083	1,755	12,588	5,935	25,671	3,421	206	114	27,411
Dec R									
2001	13,090	1,748	12,620	5,951	25,710	3,423	205	109	27,448
Mar R	13,087	1,762	12,646	6,002	25,733	3,442	204	103	27,463
Jun R	13,095	1,765	12,642	6,015	25,737	3,430	204	92	27,463
Sep R	12,918	1,786	12,823	6,182	25,741	3,430	204	91	27,463
Dec R									
GREAT BRITAIN									
Not seasonally adjusted									
	DY CA		DY CB		DY CM	DY CT	DY CU	DY DE	DY DF
1998	12,112	1,505	11,828	5,370	23,939	3,471	211	137	27,709
Mar	12,202	1,496	11,867	5,290	24,068	3,399	210	107	27,744
Jun	12,347	1,472	11,942	5,261	24,289	3,418	209	117	28,003
Sep R	12,342	1,555	12,009	5,718	24,351	3,402	210	112	28,076
Dec R									
1999	12,286	1,576	11,942	5,707	24,228	3,387	209	111	27,845
Mar R	12,369	1,611	12,053	5,734	24,422	3,438	208	111	28,181
Jun R	12,524	1,645	12,178	5,787	24,702	3,360	208	119	28,309
Sep R	12,561	1,625	12,263	5,847	24,824	3,355	208	116	28,504
Dec R									
2000	12,474	1,631	12,174	5,812	24,648	3,348	208	111	28,314
Mar R	12,637	1,673	12,202	5,774	24,839	3,355	207	103	28,504
Jun R	12,698	1,705	12,282	5,767	24,980	3,327	205	111	28,622
Sep R	12,814	1,722	12,347	5,858	25,161	3,322	206	107	28,736
Dec R									
2001	12,688	1,675	12,237	5,788	24,925	3,323	206	101	28,598
Mar R	12,755	1,702	12,299	5,811	25,055	3,357	204	89	28,715
Jun R	12,821	1,713	12,302	5,815	25,123	3,336	203	84	28,745
Sep R	12,649	1,751	12,582	6,104	25,231	3,330	204	85	28,681
Dec R									
GREAT BRITAIN									
Seasonally adjusted									
	DY CF		DY CG		DY CN	DY ZO	LOJW	LOJT	DY GH
1998	12,185	1,524	11,907	5,394	24,092	3,472	210	134	27,808
Mar	12,225	1,499	11,883	5,317	24,108	3,411	210	118	27,847
Jun	12,304	1,476	11,935	5,292	24,239	3,403	210	115	27,996
Sep R	12,287	1,527	11,928	5,641	24,215	3,410	210	106	27,941
Dec R									
1999	12,366	1,595	12,005	5,716	24,372	3,392	208	109	28,081
Mar R	12,383	1,615	12,073	5,767	24,456	3,435	209	120	28,221
Jun R	12,482	1,649	12,179	5,825	24,661	3,351	209	116	28,337
Sep R	12,510	1,599	12,183	5,768	24,693	3,362	208	111	28,374
Dec R									
2000	12,554	1,650	12,231	5,818	24,785	3,353	207	109	28,455
Mar R	12,651	1,678	12,222	5,809	24,873	3,347	207	111	28,538
Jun R	12,654	1,705	12,289	5,808	24,944	3,323	206	109	28,581
Sep R	12,764	1,699	12,263	5,776	25,027	3,328	206	103	28,663
Dec R									
2001	12,770	1,693	12,294	5,794	25,063	3,330	205	100	28,699
Mar R	12,768	1,707	12,319	5,845	25,087	3,347	204	96	28,733
Jun R	12,777	1,711	12,314	5,858	25,090	3,335	204	82	28,711
Sep R	12,600	1,730	12,494	6,020	25,094	3,335	204	81	28,713
Dec R									

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
	BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1991 Jun	23,576	23,556	4,360	4,372	4,737	4,778	5,908	5,949
1992 Jun	23,213	23,196	4,140	4,146	4,480	4,512	5,514	5,573
1993 Jun	22,879	22,854	3,960	3,960	4,259	4,278	5,221	5,243
1994 Jun	22,971	22,934	3,977	3,975	4,242	4,257	5,204	5,221
1995 Jun	23,317	23,277	4,076	4,076	4,317	4,331	5,250	5,266
1996 Jun	23,601	23,598	4,117	4,121	4,349	4,354	5,270	5,282
1997 Jun	24,156	24,195	4,175	4,185	4,406	4,416	5,382	5,406
1998 Jun	24,680	24,721	4,196	4,204	4,416	4,424	5,514	5,531
1999 Jun R	25,046	25,082	4,050	4,056	4,254	4,260	5,386	5,377
2000 Jun R	25,477	25,513	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150	5,317	5,325
2001 Jun R	25,700	25,733	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,212	5,218
2000 Jan			4,003	4,009	4,192	4,200		
Feb			3,997	4,005	4,186	4,195		
Mar	25,284	25,421	3,983	3,993	4,172	4,182	5,320	5,344
Apr			3,968	3,982	4,155	4,168		
May			3,961	3,974	4,146	4,159		
Jun R	25,477	25,513	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150	5,317	5,325
Jul			3,958	3,953	4,141	4,135		
Aug			3,954	3,944	4,137	4,126		
Sep R	25,619	25,584	3,936	3,928	4,117	4,108	5,281	5,263
Oct			3,932	3,922	4,111	4,100		
Nov			3,926	3,912	4,105	4,091		
Dec R	25,809	25,671	3,904	3,901	4,081	4,080	5,243	5,234
2001 Jan			3,890	3,896	4,067	4,075		
Feb								

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
	LOKF	LOGK	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1991 Jun	203	785	451	483	435	215	1,171	3,957	1,400
1992 Jun	197	741	416	442	404	208	1,060	3,946	1,384
1993 Jun	201	698	376	421	355	208	965	3,922	1,344
1994 Jun	211	708	373	436	349	213	964	4,014	1,350
1995 Jun	234	709	386	473	372	227	935	4,065	1,418
1996 Jun	240	720	391	497	366	225	928	4,109	1,478
1997 Jun	251	721	390	508	390	242	990	4,248	1,505
1998 Jun	253	700	380	518	408	243	1,107	4,314	1,577
1999 Jun	243	675	370	496	402	240	1,116	4,366	1,632
2000 Jun R	238	661	360	493	400	245	1,176	4,378	1,662
2001 Jun R	227	632	353	477	389	249	1,201	4,461	1,655
2000 Jan R	239	671	362	495	399	243			
2000 Feb	239	669	362	494	400	244			
2000 Mar	237	669	361	493	400	243	1,162	4,377	1,661
2000 Apr	238	665	361	493	401	243			
2000 May	239	663	361	492	400	244			
2000 Jun R	238	661	360	493	400	245	1,176	4,378	1,662
2000 Jul	237	656	360	492	398	244			
2000 Aug	235	654	360	493	397	244			
2000 Sep R	234	650	359	492	396	244	1,155	4,396	1,650
2000 Oct	233	648	359	493	396	245			
2000 Nov	233	645	359	492	396	244			
2000 Dec R	232	640	358	493	395	245	1,154	4,432	1,646
2001 Jan	231	642	358	492	394	246			
2001 Feb	231	639	358	490	393	247			
2001 Mar R	230	638	359	488	394	248	1,174	4,452	1,650
2001 Apr	230	639	357	487	392	249			
2001 May	229	635	355	481	392	248			
2001 Jun R	227	632	353	477	389	249	1,201	4,461	1,655
2001 Jul	227	630	351	471	389	249			
2001 Aug	227	628	349	463	389	249			
2001 Sep R	226	625	347	459	388	247	1,225	4,453	1,655
2001 Oct	225	624	346	453	387	246			
2001 Nov	224	622	344	450	385	246			
2001 Dec	224	620	343	446	384	246	1,240	4,510	1,653
2002 Jan P	223	617	341	439	384	245			
2002 Feb P	223	615	340	434	383	246			
2002 Mar P	223	611	340	430	380	245			

UNITED KINGDOM	Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L 75	M 80	N 85	O - O ^b 90-99
	LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1991 Jun	965	480	1,080	206	2,444	1,465	1,834	2,450	1,017
1992 Jun	954	471	1,045	227	2,433	1,469	1,816	2,520	1,048
1993 Jun	941	444	1,012	262	2,493	1,496	1,795	2,531	1,075
1994 Jun	934	446	1,019	276	2,495	1,448	1,817	2,546	1,089
1995 Jun	922	446	1,039	287	2,654	1,411	1,825	2,588	1,082
1996 Jun	907	461	1,015	280	2,800	1,417	1,854	2,591	1,116
1997 Jun	927	464	1,038	299	2,991	1,369	1,861	2,619	1,148
1998 Jun	950	472	1,054	299	3,143	1,403	1,844	2,626	1,189
1999 Jun	966	486	1,075	314	3,283	1,412	2,000	2,597	1,240
2000 Jun R	1,009	509	1,073	351	3,422	1,399	2,119	2,672	1,278
2001 Jun R	1,023	534	1,071	367	3,555	1,409	2,131	2,749	1,288
2000 Jan R	1,007	503	1,073	338	3,375	1,399	2,115	2,634	1,280
2000 Feb									
2000 Mar R									
2000 Apr									
2000 May									
2000 Jun R	1,009	509	1,073	351	3,422	1,399	2,119	2,672	1,278
2000 Jul									
2000 Aug									
2000 Sep R	1,016	516	1,074	352	3,491	1,399	2,125	2,721	1,284
2000 Oct									
2000 Nov									
2000 Dec R	1,017	526	1,077	358	3,551	1,401	2,121	2,726	1,289
2001 Jan									
2001 Feb									
2001 Mar R	1,018	533	1,076	366	3,548	1,407	2,123	2,733	1,296
2001 Apr									
2001 May									
2001 Jun R	1,023	534	1,071	367	3,555	1,409	2,131	2,749	1,288
2001 Jul									
2001 Aug									
2001 Sep R	1,027	530	1,083	366	3,547	1,412	2,162	2,759	1,292
2001 Oct									
2001 Nov									
2001 Dec	1,021	516	1,079	366	3,512	1,424	2,158	2,786	1,290
2002 Jan									
2002 Feb									
2002 Mar									

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

EMPLOYMENT B.13

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	December 2000			December 2001			2001			2002		
		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	C	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, beverages 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 textile products	DB	128.1	115.0	243.1	118.8	98.6	217.4	220.3	219.5	217.4	215.0	213.0	210.9
of textiles	17	83.3	59.0	142.2	76.4	54.4	130.8	133.2	132.7	130.8	129.9	128.4	126.2
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
Manufacture 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
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	286.0	170.1	456.1	276.9	166.5	443.4	447.6	445.4	443.4	443.8	443.1	441.8
	21	71.0	26.7	97.7	66.3	25.0	91.3	93.0	92.5	91.3	91.6	91.3	90.9
Polishing, 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	352.3	351.9	350.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum 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
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products 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
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	108.6	27.0	135.6	108.2	25.9	134.1	135.2	134.5	134.1	133.6	133.1	133.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	415.8	87.2	503.0	401.0	82.6	483.6	488.7	485.9	483.6	480.2	480.5	476.0
of basic metals	27	99.7	13.8	113.5	92.3	13.2	105.6	106.9	106.5	106.6	105.6	105.2	104.1
of fabricated 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
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	289.4	69.1	358.5	277.2	65.4	342.6	347.3	344.4	342.6	341.8	340.9	339.8
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	345.5	145.6	491.1	317.4	126.3	443.7	452.1	449.0	443.7	438.0	433.3	430.7
of office machinery and computers	30	37.2	15.6	52.8	33.7	13.7	47.4	48.0	47.3	47.4	46.6	45.4	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	109.2	106.7	104.8	103.1
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	94.2	39.0	133.2	94.9	35.7	130.6	132.0	131.5	130.6	130.4	130.3	130.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	346.2	49.0	395.2	336.4	47.7	384.0	387.9	387.1	384.0	383.9	382.9	380.3
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	191.6	29.3	220.9	185.9	27.5	213.4	214.2	214.2	213.4	213.7	214.0	212.6
of other transport equipment	35	154.6	19.7	174.3	150.5	20.1	170.6	173.8	172.9	170.6	170.2	168.9	167.7
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	148.2	67.8	216.0	148.4	66.1	214.5	215.7	215.7	214.5	213.0	213.8	212.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	73.6	30.3	103.9	72.8	30.3	103.0	103.5	103.6	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.9

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

P Provisional

B.18 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1995	Dec	27,501	565	253	4,470	1,766	6,275	1,569	4,702	6,424	1,478	20,447
1996	Mar	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,645	6,454	1,501	20,432
	Jun	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611
	Sep	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716
	Dec	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785
1997	Mar	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924
	Jun	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123
	Sep	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147
	Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253
1998	Mar	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455
	Jun	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433
	Sep	28,686	546	229	4,508	1,800	6,684	1,643	5,188	6,480	1,629	21,604
	Dec	28,662	529	221	4,451	1,827	6,647	1,673	5,216	6,486	1,612	21,635
1999	Mar	28,804	525	215	4,393	1,828	6,666	1,684	5,296	6,574	1,622	21,843
	Jun	28,944	517	211	4,357	1,828	6,685	1,701	5,347	6,604	1,694	22,031
	Sep	29,066	507	208	4,317	1,835	6,676	1,727	5,410	6,685	1,702	22,199
	Dec	29,107	498	205	4,306	1,810	6,705	1,752	5,420	6,685	1,726	22,288
2000	Mar	29,190	519	199	4,281	1,822	6,698	1,743	5,460	6,709	1,758	22,369
	Jun	29,280	514	194	4,242	1,874	6,685	1,747	5,513	6,768	1,744	22,457
	Sep	29,326	497	191	4,195	1,851	6,704	1,759	5,571	6,839	1,719	22,593
	Dec	29,411	494	186	4,154	1,852	6,723	1,778	5,643	6,827	1,753	22,725
2001	Mar	29,446	477	187	4,134	1,893	6,735	1,791	5,666	6,829	1,736	22,758
	Jun	29,483	467	188	4,089	1,917	6,746	1,799	5,688	6,867	1,722	22,822
	Sep	29,463	450	190	4,047	1,941	6,741	1,788	5,673	6,896	1,737	22,836
	Dec	29,466	466	189	4,010	1,978	6,745	1,768	5,641	6,927	1,743	22,824
Change on quarter		4	16	-1	-37	37	4	-20	-32	30	6	-12
Percent		0.0	3.6	-0.5	-0.9	1.9	0.1	-1.1	-0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Change on year		55	-28	3	-144	126	22	-10	-2	99	-10	99
Percent		0.2	-5.7	1.6	-3.5	6.8	0.3	-0.6	0.0	1.5	-0.6	0.4
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1995	Dec	14,772	451	203	3,173	1,567	2,941	1,203	2,401	2,126	708	9,378
1996	Mar	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315
	Jun	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,966	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	3,188	1,208	2,532	2,096	759	9,763
	Dec	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810
1998	Mar	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889
	Jun	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,059	785	9,906
	Sep	15,396	413	177	3,216	1,588	3,244	1,215	2,694	2,063	785	10,001
	Dec	15,392	402	172	3,208	1,622	3,187	1,239	2,786	2,075	802	9,989
1999	Mar	15,478	400	168	3,176	1,628	3,209	1,243	2,832	2,014	808	10,106
	Jun	15,526	392	165	3,155	1,618	3,225	1,252	2,857	2,023	839	10,197
	Sep	15,558	388	162	3,129	1,630	3,210	1,266	2,903	2,032	840	10,250
	Dec	15,565	378	162	3,090	1,621	3,200	1,278	2,934	2,073	829	10,314
2000	Mar	15,601	383	159	3,076	1,626	3,198	1,287	2,943	2,088	841	10,356
	Jun	15,725	388	155	3,051	1,673	3,183	1,303	2,975	2,162	835	10,458
	Sep	15,698	372	153	3,021	1,652	3,185	1,316	2,996	2,183	818	10,499
	Dec	15,826	375	145	3,005	1,649	3,245	1,336	3,021	2,172	879	10,653
2001	Mar	15,845	360	146	3,002	1,680	3,244	1,345	3,038	2,161	870	10,658
	Jun	15,843	348	147	2,979	1,707	3,249	1,346	3,070	2,142	855	10,663
	Sep	15,852	342	148	2,960	1,730	3,240	1,362	3,074	2,146	852	10,673
	Dec	15,886	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	-32	-31	-63	-26	19	-171
Percent		-1.0	2.6	-0.7	-1.0	1.6	-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
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLX	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	3,376	370	2,336	4,335	817	11,233
	Sep	12,933	119	47	1,284	181	3,379	376	2,351	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	13,290	133	51	1,291	211	3,440	428	2,474	4,418	843	11,603
	Dec	13,270	127	49	1,243	204	3,461	434	2,430	4,512	810	11,646
1999	Mar	13,326	125	48	1,217	200	3,459	441	2,464	4,560	814	11,737
	Jun	13,417	125	46	1,203	209	3,480	449	2,490	4,581	855	11,834
	Sep	13,508	119	46	1,188	206	3,466	461	2,507	4,653	862	11,949
	Dec	13,542	120	43	1,216	189	3,505	474	2,485	4,612	897	11,974
2000	Mar	13,589	135	41	1,205	196	3,500	457	2,517	4,621	917	12,012
	Jun	13,556	126	39	1,191	201	3,503	444	2,537	4,606	909	11,998
	Sep	13,628	125	38	1,173	199	3,519	442	2,575	4,655	901	12,083
	Dec	13,585	120	41	1,149	203	3,478	442	2,621	4,656	874	12,072
2001	Mar	13,603	117	41	1,132	213	3,492	446	2,628	4,668	866	12,100
	Jun	13,640	119	41	1,110	210	3,497	453	2,618	4,725	867	12,159
	Sep	13,610	108	42	1,087	211	3,502	426	2,599	4,750	886	12,163
	Dec	13,780	115	43	1,080	221	3,538	437	2,629	4,806	911	12,321
Change on quarter		170	7	0	-6	10	36	11				

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All		Rate (%) ^a		Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months		Per cent over 12 months		All over 24 months	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
All														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	1,557	8.9	551	296	709	45.6	373	517	8.8	151	96	270	52.2	162
1994	1,483	8.4	532	242	709	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	286	58.7	187
1995	1,350	7.6	491	212	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	159
1996	1,280	7.1	503	226	552	43.1	361	377	6.2	119	57	202	53.4	147
1997	1,079	6.0	453	165	461	42.7	297	341	5.4	118	41	182	53.3	139
1998	928	5.1	463	135	331	35.6	214	289	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112
1999	910	5.0	464	139	307	33.8	177	290	4.3	124	35	131	45.4	100
2000	812	4.4	431	122	259	31.8	149	279	4.1	120	42	116	41.6	75
2001	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	56
3-month averages														
Jan-Mar 2001	738	4.0	399	107	233	31.5	140	225	3.2	92	36	97	43.0	61
Feb-Apr	734	4.0	382	116	235	32.1	142	219	3.1	93	33	92	42.1	59
Mar-May (Spr)	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	56
Apr-Jun	753	4.1	397	122	234	31.1	143	217	3.1	100	33	84	38.9	54
May-Jul	748	4.1	406	111	231	30.8	141	221	3.1	103	33	85	38.5	55
Jun-Aug (Sum)	742	4.1	403	113	227	30.6	137	229	3.2	110	34	85	37.2	57
Jul-Sep	737	4.0	400	114	223	30.2	134	232	3.3	110	35	88	37.7	60
Aug-Oct	740	4.1	409	112	219	29.6	130	227	3.2	108	32	88	38.6	59
Sep-Nov (Aut)	748	4.1	416	116	216	28.9	125	213	3.0	99	33	82	38.4	53
Oct-Dec	760	4.2	433	113	214	28.2	122	217	3.1	104	32	82	37.6	53
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	756	4.2	424	122	210	27.7	118	212	3.0	99	32	81	38.3	53
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	744	4.1	421	123	200	26.9	114	218	3.1	102	28	88	40.3	56
Jan-Mar 2002	745	4.1	423	119	203	27.2	113	220	3.1	106	28	86	39.1	54
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-16	-0.1	-10	6	-12	-1.0	-9	2	0.0	2	-4	4	1.5	1
Percent	-2.0		-2.3	5.1	-5.4		-7.3	1.1		2.3	-13.1	5.2		1.6
Over last 12 months	7	0.1	24	13	-30	-4.3	-27	-5	-0.1	14	-8	-11	-4.0	-8
Percent	0.9		6.0	11.9	-12.9		-19.4	-2.2		15.4	-22.8	-11.1		-12.4
Male														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	1,035	10.5	322	183	530	51.2	284	388	11.3	108	72	207	53.5	127
1994	970	9.8	289	152	530	54.6	332	359	10.4	87	55	217	60.5	147
1995	862	8.6	251	133	479	55.5	323	299	8.6	81	38	181	60.4	124
1996	821	8.2	270	134	416	50.7	291	281	8.0	76	43	163	57.9	119
1997	681	6.8	240	96	345	50.7	231	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109
1998	553	5.5	233	84	245	42.6	164	203	5.5	66	22	116	57.0	87
1999	549	5.5	245	84	220	40.1	132	204	5.3	81	22	101	49.5	79
2000	477	4.7	220	70	187	39.3	114	194	5.0	76	29	89	46.2	59
2001	423	4.2	192	68	163	38.5	108	147	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	46
3-month averages														
Jan-Mar 2001	432	4.3	203	59	170	39.4	106	159	4.0	59	23	77	48.4	50
Feb-Apr	428	4.2	195	65	169	39.4	107	157	4.0	63	21	73	46.4	48
Mar-May (Spr)	423	4.2	192	68	163	38.5	108	147	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	46
Apr-Jun	443	4.4	206	73	164	36.9	107	156	3.9	67	21	68	43.8	45
May-Jul	448	4.4	216	71	161	36.0	105	156	3.9	67	21	68	43.4	45
Jun-Aug (Sum)	442	4.4	216	69	157	35.6	102	159	4.0	72	20	67	42.1	46
Jul-Sep	436	4.3	214	69	154	35.2	99	162	4.0	71	22	68	42.2	46
Aug-Oct	444	4.4	221	73	151	33.9	95	156	3.9	66	22	68	43.9	49
Sep-Nov (Aut)	450	4.5	222	77	151	33.5	93	145	3.6	59	23	63	43.7	44
Oct-Dec	452	4.5	227	75	150	33.1	92	146	3.6	62	21	62	42.5	43
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	448	4.5	218	83	147	32.8	90	144	3.6	65	19	60	41.9	42
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	445	4.4	222	84	139	31.2	83	148	3.7	68	14	66	44.7	44
Jan-Mar 2002	456	4.5	228	84	143	31.5	82	148	3.7	67	14	67	45.1	44
Changes														
Over last 3 months	4	0.0	1	9	-6	-1.7	-10	2	0.1	5	-7	5	2.5	1
Percent	0.9		0.6	11.8	-4.2		-10.7	1.2		7.5	-34.7	7.3		1.7
Over last 12 months	23	0.2	25	25	-27	-7.9	-24	-11	-0.3	8	-9	-10	-3.3	-7
Percent	5.4		12.2	43.1	-15.8		-22.6	-7.2		12.9	-38.3	-13.6		-13.4
Female														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	522	6.8	229	114	180	34.4	89	129	5.3	43	24	62	48.3	35
1994	513	6.6	243	91	179	35.0	94	128	5.1	41	18	68	53.3	40
1995	488	6.2	240	80	168	34.4	94	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33
1996	459	5.8	233	91	136	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28
1997	398	5.0	213	69	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.5	30
1998	375	4.7	229	51	95	25.4	51	85	3.1	39	*	39	45.2	25
1999	362	4.5	220	55	87	24.2	44	86	3.0	43	13	30	35.5	21
2000	334	4.1	211	52	71	21.3	35	86	2.9	45	14	27	31.4	16
2001	310	3.8	192	49	69	22.3	37	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
3-month averages														
Jan-Mar 2001	306	3.8	195	48	63	20.5	34	66	2.2	32	13	20	30.1	11
Feb-Apr	306	3.8	187	52	67	21.8	35	62	2.1	30	13	19	31.4	11
Mar-May (Spr)	310	3.8	192	49	69	22.3	37	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
Apr-Jun	310	3.8	191	49	71	22.8	36	61	2.0	33	12	16	26.4	*
May-Jul	300	3.7	190	41	69	23.0	36	65	2.1	36	12	17	26.9	11
Jun-Aug (Sum)	300	3.7	187	44	70	23.2	35	71	2.3	38	14	19	26.3	11
Jul-Sep	300	3.7	186	45	69	23.0	35	70	2.3	39	13	19	27.3	13
Aug-Oct	295	3.6	188	39	68	23.1	35	71	2.3	42	10	19	26.8	11
Sep-Nov (Aut)	298	3.7	194	39	65	21.9	32	68	2.2	40	10	18	27.1	*
Oct-Dec	309	3.8	206	38	65	20.9	30	71	2.3	41	11	20	27.5	10
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	308	3.8	205	39	63	20.4	29	68	2.2	35	13	21	30.5	11
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	298	3.7	199	39	61	20.5	31	70	2.2	34	14	22	31.0	12
Jan-Mar 2002	289	3.6	195	35	59	20.5	31	72	2.3	39	14	19	26.9	10
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-20	-0.3	-11	-3	-5	-0.4	1	1	0.0	-2	3	0	-0.6	0
Percent	-6.3		-5.5	-8.2	-8.0		3.1	0.9		-5.6	30.4	-1.4		1.1
Over last 12 months	-17	-0.2	-1	-13	-3	0.1	-3	7	0.1	7	0	0	-3.2	-1
Percent	-5.4		-0.4	-26.6	-5.1		-9.3	10.1		20.1	3.3	-1.8		

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a									
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI					
1995 Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4.1	2,289.7	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	7.6	10.5	4.0					
1996	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,087.5	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7					
1997	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,584.5	..	..	1,214.9	388.6	5.3	7.4	2.8					
1998	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.1					
1999	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	955.0	293.1	4.2	5.8	2.1					
2000	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	..	..	831.6	256.9	3.6	5.1	1.9					
2001	983.0	746.8	236.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	970.0	..	..	739.8	230.3	3.2	4.5	1.7					
2000 Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,116.4	-23.7	-15.0	850.6	265.8	3.7	5.2	1.9					
May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,104.4	-12.0	-14.9	843.0	261.4	3.7	5.1	1.9					
Jun 8	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,095.4	-9.0	-14.9	836.9	258.5	3.6	5.1	1.9					
Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	1,077.4	-18.0	-13.0	822.9	254.5	3.6	5.0	1.8					
Aug 10	1,081.9	814.3	267.6	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,063.1	-14.3	-13.8	813.1	250.0	3.5	5.0	1.8					
Sep 14	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,048.4	-14.7	-15.7	802.1	246.3	3.5	4.9	1.8					
Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	1.8	1,046.0	-2.4	-10.5	800.5	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8					
Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,034.5	-11.5	-9.5	791.6	242.9	3.4	4.8	1.8					
Dec 14	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	1,026.0	-8.5	-7.5	785.0	241.0	3.4	4.8	1.7					
2001 Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,004.9	-21.1	-13.7	768.3	236.6	3.3	4.7	1.7					
Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	994.2	-10.7	-13.4	759.9	234.3	3.3	4.6	1.7					
Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	984.6	-9.6	-13.8	752.7	231.9	3.3	4.6	1.7					
Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	977.3	-7.3	-9.2	746.9	230.4	3.2	4.6	1.7					
May 10	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	976.7	-0.6	-5.8	744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7					
Jun 14	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	967.3	-9.4	-5.8	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7					
Jul 12	961.8	724.1	237.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	955.8	-11.5	-7.2	729.7	226.1	3.2	4.5	1.6					
Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	953.4	-2.4	-7.8	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.8					
Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	951.8	-1.6	-5.2	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.7					
Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	955.4	3.6	-0.1	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7					
Nov 8	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	958.6	3.2	1.7	728.0	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7					
Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	960.3	1.7	2.8	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7					
2002 Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	950.4	-9.9	-1.7	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7					
Feb 14	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	945.6	-4.8	-4.3	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7					
Mar 14 R	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	947.6	2.0	-4.2	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7					
Apr 11 P	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	953.0	5.4	0.9	720.2	232.8	3.2	4.4	1.7					
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH		DPAG	DPAG			DPAJ									
1995 Annual averages	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	7.6	10.5	4.1	2,201.8	..	..	1,683.6	518.2	7.5	10.4	4.0					
1996	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.0	9.7	3.8	2,003.7	..	..	1,528.2	475.5	6.9	9.6	3.7					
1997	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.3	7.4	2.8	1,521.1	..	..	1,165.0	356.1	5.3	7.3	2.3					
1998	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,290.3	..	..	984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3					
1999	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.3	..	..	915.7	281.7	4.1	5.7	2.1					
2000	1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.5	..	..	799.6	246.9	3.6	5.0	1.9					
2001	943.4	716.8	226.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	930.6	..	..	709.8	220.8	3.2	4.5	1.8					
2001 Apr 12	966.9	738.7	228.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	937.4	-7.0	-8.9	716.6	220.8	3.2	4.5	1.6					
May 10	942.1	721.4	220.7	3.2	4.5	1.6	936.6	-0.8	-5.7	714.1	222.5	3.2	4.5	1.6					
Jun 14	909.2	693.5	215.7	3.1	4.3	1.6	927.6	-9.0	-5.6	706.7	220.9	3.2	4.4	1.6					
Jul 12	920.1	693.5	226.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	916.5	-11.1	-7.0	699.8	216.7	3.1	4.4	1.6					
Aug 9	930.9	696.0	234.9	3.2	4.4	1.7	914.3	-2.2	-7.4	699.3	215.0	3.1	4.4	1.6					
Sep 13	900.2	675.7	224.5	3.1	4.2	1.7	913.1	-1.2	-4.8	696.6	215.2	3.1	4.4	1.6					
Oct 11	880.5	663.8	216.7	3.0	4.2	1.6	916.8	3.7	0.1	697.6	219.2	3.1	4.4	1.6					
Nov 8	889.3	672.8	216.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	920.2	3.4	2.0	698.9	221.3	3.1	4.4	1.6					
Dec 13	911.9	696.1	215.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	922.0	1.8	3.0	699.4	222.6	3.1	4.4	1.7					
2002 Jan 10	983.0	748.7	234.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	912.4	-9.6	-1.5	692.6	219.8	3.1	4.3	1.6					
Feb 14	985.8	748.4	237.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	907.9	-4.5	-4.1	689.2	218.7	3.1	4.3	1.6					
Mar 14 R	960.7	730.3	230.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	909.9	2.0	-4.0	689.6	220.3	3.1	4.3	1.6					
Apr 11 P	945.6	717.1	228.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	915.4	5.5	1.0	691.6	223.8	3.1	4.3	1.7					
North East	DPCF			DPDA			DPDG			ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL					
1995 Annual averages	130.5	104.4	26.1	10.9	15.9	4.9	128.5	..	..	103.3	25.2	10.8	15.7	4.7					
1996	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.2	14.9	4.5	116.4	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.0	14.8	4.4					
1997	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.5	8.1	11.8	3.6					
1998	84.0	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.8	3.2	83.3	..	..	66.8	16.5	7.2	10.7	3.1					
1999	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.1	10.4	3.2	83.7	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.0	10.3	3.1					
2000	73.4	58.6	14.7	6.5	9.5	2.8	72.2	..	..	57.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	2.3					
2001	63.9	50.9	12.9	5.6	8.3	2.4	62.7	..	..	50.3	12.4	5.5	8.2	2.3					
2001 Apr 12	66.1	52.8	13.3	5.8	8.6	2.5	63.2	-1.0	-1.0	50.7	12.5	5.5	8.2	2.4					
May 10	63.9	51.1	12.8	5.6	8.3	2.4	63.0	-0.2	-0.7	50.4	12.6	5.5	8.2	2.4					
Jun 14	61.3	48.8	12.4	5.3	7.9	2.3	62.1	-0.9	-0.7	49.7	12.4	5.4	8.1	2.3					
Jul 12	61.8	48.7	13.0	5.4	7.9	2.5	61.6	-0.5	-0.5	49.4	12.2	5.4	8.0	2.3					
Aug 9	61.5	48.1																	

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a																																																																										
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b																																																																				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female																																																																	
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			ZMOO			ZMOQ			DPDQ			ZMOP			ZMOR																																																														
1995) Annual averages	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.0	12.0	5.3	390.0	290.1	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1	355.8	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8	269.7	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6	225.4	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9	203.1	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	174.5	129.0	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2	154.9	113.8	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0																						
2001 Apr 12	153.3	113.6	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.5	-1.0	-1.5	112.7	39.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	152.9	0.2	-0.8	112.6	40.1	3.3	4.4	1.9	152.7	0.0	-0.3	112.3	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9	151.7	-1.0	-0.3	111.3	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1
2001 May 10	152.9	113.2	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.7	0.0	-0.3	112.3	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1								
2001 Jun 14	151.4	111.8	39.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	151.7	-1.0	-0.3	111.3	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1																
2001 Jul 12	152.0	111.1	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	151.7	-1.0	-0.3	111.3	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1																
2001 Aug 9	154.7	112.0	42.6	3.3	4.4	2.0	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1																								
2001 Sep 13	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1																								
2001 Oct 11	155.7	112.5	43.2	3.3	4.4	2.0	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1																								
2001 Nov 8	157.8	113.8	43.9	3.4	4.5	2.1	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1																								
2001 Dec 13	161.0	116.6	44.4	3.5	4.6	2.1	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1																								
2002 Jan 10	165.0	119.7	45.3	3.5	4.7	2.2	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1																								
2002 Feb 14	166.7	120.8	45.9	3.6	4.8	2.2	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1																								
2002 Mar 14 R	166.6	120.9	45.7	3.6	4.8	2.2	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1																								
2002 Apr 11 P	167.5	121.4	46.1	3.6	4.8	2.2	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	157.8	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1																								
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			ZMOS			ZMOU			DPDR			ZMOT			ZMOV																																																														
1995) Annual averages	229.0	173.8	55.1	5.7	7.9	3.1	225.7	172.2	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0	197.2	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6	194.8	102.9	31.9	3.3	3.6	4.3	106.1	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3	95.3	72.7	22.6	3.2	3.2	1.2	78.9	59.8	19.1	1.8	2.6	1.0	66.7	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8																						
2001 Apr 12	68.6	52.1	16.5	1.6	2.3	0.8	66.6	-0.4	-0.8	50.4	16.2	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	0.1	-0.4	50.3	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.3	-0.4	-0.2	49.9	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.8	-0.5	-0.3	49.6	16.2	1.5	2.2	0.8	65.2	-0.6	-0.5	49.2	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.3	0.1	-0.3	49.0	16.3	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.9	0.6	0.0	49.3	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8	66.6	0.7	0.5	49.7	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.6	1.0	0.8	50.3	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9						
2001 May 10	66.1	50.2	16.0	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	0.1	-0.4	50.3	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.3	-0.4	-0.2	49.9	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.8	-0.5	-0.3	49.6	16.2	1.5	2.2	0.8	65.2	-0.6	-0.5	49.2	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.3	0.1	-0.3	49.0	16.3	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.9	0.6	0.0	49.3	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8	66.6	0.7	0.5	49.7	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.6	1.0	0.8	50.3	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9														
2001 Jun 14	63.1	47.7	15.4	1.5	2.1	0.8	66.7	0.1	-0.4	50.3	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.3	-0.4	-0.2	49.9	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.8	-0.5	-0.3	49.6	16.2	1.5	2.2	0.8	65.2	-0.6	-0.5	49.2	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.3	0.1	-0.3	49.0	16.3	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.9	0.6	0.0	49.3	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8	66.6	0.7	0.5	49.7	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.6	1.0	0.8	50.3	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9														
2001 Jul 12	63.8	47.6																																																																																		

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages											18-24				
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months		
															GEYV	GEYX	GEYZ	GEZA	GEZC	GEZE
All																
2000																
Apr 13	1,134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7		
May 11	1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.7		
Jun 8	1,069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	0.6		
Jul 13	1,081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6		
Aug 10	1,082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5		
Sep 14	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6		
Oct 12	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5		
Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5		
Dec 14	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5		
2001																
Jan 11	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	168.0	107.5	19.8	104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5		
Feb 8	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5		
Mar 8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5		
Apr 12	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5		
May 10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5		
Jun 14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5		
Jul 12	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5		
Aug 9	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	96.6	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	430.5	209.0	168.9	96.4	16.6	64.9	244.4	138.9	61.3	39.1	4.5	2.0	0.5		
Male																
2000																
Apr 13	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	105.5	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	38.5	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	314.7	158.7	129.9	78.1	18.0	54.7	170.9	97.0	43.7	27.0	3.0	1.9	0.3		
Female																
2000																
Apr 13	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	1.6	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	1.3	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	1.3	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	1.2	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	1.2	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	1.0	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						

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at April 11 2002

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST																
13 or less	6,799	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	909	431	1,821
52 and up to 104	184	3,758	1,099	5,046	60	599	246	907	113	2,341	891	3,346	55	486	290	834
Over 104	13	2,593	1,830	4,436	4	292	266	562	12	997	900	1,909	11	196	242	449
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	23.6	33.9	19.4	1.3	16.5	26.1	11.6	1.5	14.9	23.7	13.6	1.8	10.6	18.8	9.8
All	12,658	26,957	8,633	48,923	4,743	5,392	1,961	12,610	8,396	22,381	7,555	38,724	3,752	6,411	2,830	13,326
	ENGLAND															
13 or less	13,986	21,142	5,001	41,047	5,575	5,602	1,744	13,581	76,190	137,747	33,606	251,787	33,856	43,522	13,401	94,256
Over 13 and up to 26	6,557	11,471	2,698	20,930	2,426	2,519	865	5,958	33,821	73,376	18,519	126,544	14,124	19,639	6,725	41,193
26 and up to 52	4,237	10,202	2,372	16,878	1,692	1,974	717	4,435	21,160	66,313	16,191	103,937	9,792	16,340	5,747	32,160
52 and up to 104	481	8,004	1,968	10,458	217	1,222	489	1,833	2,395	47,172	12,919	62,514	1,224	9,633	4,096	14,979
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	8,181
Per cent 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	12.1
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	190,779
	ENGLAND															
13 or less	9,950	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	5,493
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	2,375
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	1,687
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	763
Over 104	35	2,640	2,044	4,719	17	386	427	830	10	1,813	1,111	2,934	7	267	245	519
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	19.8	31.2	17.1	2.2	14.7	24.3	11.5	0.8	20.9	31.0	17.0	1.8	15.8	24.7	11.0
All	17,036	40,204	11,814	69,805	7,276	9,398	3,602	20,930	10,123	20,957	6,164	37,581	3,942	4,696	1,888	10,812
	WALES															
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	12,695
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	824	5,110
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	14,049	1,032	1,750	712	3,573
52 and up to 104	165	3,452	1,050	4,668	94	657	376	1,128	136	5,570	1,706	7,419	98	925	440	1,472
Over 104	11	1,801	1,343	3,155	9	284	343	636	14	2,912	2,452	5,378	3	378	468	899
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	20.1	29.3	17.2	2.1	13.3	24.0	11.5	0.8	17.9	29.6	15.5	1.4	11.9	21.9	8.8
All	10,763	26,107	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	23,630
	SCOTLAND															
13 or less	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	824	5,110
Over 13 and up to 26	1,597	4,649	1,301	7,565	806	1,162	528	2,515	2,741	8,919	2,315	14,049	1,032	1,750	712	3,573
26 and up to 52	165	3,452	1,050	4,668	94	657	376	1,128	136	5,570	1,706	7,419	98	925	440	1,472
52 and up to 104	11	1,801	1,343	3,155	9	284	343	636	14	2,912	2,452	5,378	3	378	468	899
Over 104	1.6	20.1	29.3	17.2	2.1	13.3	24.0	11.5	0.8	17.9	29.6	15.5	1.4	11.9	21.9	8.8
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	25.2	32.6	20.8	2.8	18.2	26.2	14.2	1.8	20.5	30	17.6	2.2	14.6	23.2	11.9
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	225,299
	GREAT BRITAIN															
13 or less	9,815	15,492	4,146	29,866	4,263	4,584	1,663	10,847	93,409	165,607	40,611	305,453	40,508	51,310	15,857	112,419
Over 13 and up to 26	4,267	8,002	2,222	14,566	1,753	2,056	792	4,659	41,796	88,101	22,367	153,361	16,941	22,918	7,921	48,879
26 and up to 52	2,649	7,920	1,946	12,549	1,287	1,771	696	3,783	25,401	79,198	19,499	124,459	11,440	18,839	6,762	37,400
52 and up to 104	329	6,216	1,670	8,220	185	1,196	537	1,909	2,604	55,318	15,422	73,380	1,387	11,034	4,758	17,214
Over 104	39	4,369	2,345	6,753	28	681	584	1,293	261	30,681	19,981	50,923	152	4,921	4,485	9,833
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	25.2	32.6	20.8	2.8	18.2	26.2	14.2	1.8	20.5	30	17.6	2.2	14.6	23.2	11.9
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	225,299
	NORTHERN IRELAND															
13 or less	5,507	11,401	3,290	20,483	2,718	3,861	1,512	8,361	3,546	4,766	907	9,263	1,484	1,478	381	3,369
Over 13 and up to 26	2,194	5,520	1,719	9,498	1,000	1,644	671	3,388	1,901	2,871	584	5,369	678	697	210	1,596
26 and up to 52	1,127	4,176	1,330	6,656	559	1,137	532	2,250	1,627	3,104	665	5,401	663	645	268	1,532
52 and up to 104	137	2,538	890	3,566	88	552	331	976	348	3,411	983	4,742	141	573	336	1,050
Over 104	20	1,264	1,022	2,306	15	212	268	495	49	2,069	1,636	3,754	21	271	348	640
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	15.3	23.2	13.8	2.4	10.3	18.1	9.5	5.3	33.8	54.8	29.8	5.4	23	44.3	20.5
All	8,985	24,899	8,251	42,509	4,380	7,406	3,314	15,470	7,471	16,221	4,775	28,529	2,987	3,664	1,543	8,237
	UNITED KINGDOM															
13 or less	12,053	27,921	4,371	44,782	6,270	10,724	2,215	19,618	96,955	170,373	41,518	314,716	41,992	52,788	16,238	115,788
Over 13 and up to 26	5,600	16,204	2,627	24,542	2,876	5,355	1,281	9,596	43,697	90,972	22,951	158,730	17,619	23,615	8,131	50,274
26 and up to 52	4,511	17,040	2,842	24,440	2,427	5,366	1,299	9,132	27,028	82,302	20,164	129,860	12,103	19,484	7,030	39,002
52 and up to 104	656	12,627	2,618	15,906	318	3,315	1,062	4,697	2,952	58,729	16,405	78,122	1,528	11,607	5,094	18,284
Over 104	57	6,606	3,126	9,789	34	1,365	867	2,266	310	32,750	21,617	54,677	173	5,192	4,833	10,199
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.1	23.9	36.9	21.5	3.0	17.9	28.7	15.4	1.9	21.0	31.0	18.0	2.3	14.9	24.0	12.2
All	22,877	80,398	15,584	119,459	11,925	26,125	6,724	45,309	170,942	435,126	122,655	736,105	73,415	112,686	41,326	233,527
	SOUTH EAST															
13 or less	6,742	15,361	4,299	26,758	2,945	5,098	1,741	10,123								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,572	7,446	2,335	12,428	1,103	1,989	811	3,961								
26 and up to 52	1,248	5,401	1,731	8,397	567	1,426	577	2,597								
52 and up to 104	116	2,906	1,096	4,119	66	624	317	1,009								
Over 104	13	1,410	1,293	2,716	7	273	320	600								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.2	13.3	22.2	12.6	1.6	9.5	16.9	8.8								
All	10,691	32,524	10,754	54,418	4,688	9,410	3,766	18,290								

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 1998.

Note: Only

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SCOTLAND						
Stamford	301	123	424	1.5	1.1	
Stevenage	2,136	787	2,923	1.8	1.6	
Stoke	5,496	1,802	7,298	3.9	3.5	
Stroud	637	233	870	2.5	2.0	
Sunderland and Durham	8,044	2,160	10,204	5.6	5.1	
Swindon	1,885	713	2,598	2.0	1.8	
Taunton	624	219	843	1.7	1.4	
Telford and Bridgnorth	1,934	767	2,701	2.7	2.4	
Thanet	2,128	637	2,765	7.4	6.6	
Thetford	324	136	460	1.9	1.6	
Tiverton	302	129	431	2.6	2.1	
Torquay	1,082	332	1,414	5.1	4.3	
Trowbridge and Warminster	631	259	890	2.0	1.6	
Truro	547	195	742	2.6	2.2	
Tunbridge Wells	958	334	1,292	1.3	1.1	
Tyneside	19,782	4,796	24,578	5.8	5.3	
Wadebridge and Bodmin	262	102	364	2.6	2.1	
Wakefield	4,061	1,282	5,343	4.2	3.8	
Warrington	4,374	1,314	5,688	3.3	3.1	
Warwick	1,281	423	1,704	1.6	1.4	
Wellingborough	1,037	418	1,455	2.7	2.3	
Wells	563	218	781	2.8	2.3	
Weston-super-Mare	695	231	926	2.7	2.3	
Whitby	318	87	405	5.1	4.3	
Whitehaven	1,372	381	1,753	5.4	4.9	
Wigan and St. Helens	6,005	1,739	7,744	5.1	4.5	
Windermere	43	16	59	0.6	0.5	
Wirral and Chester	7,465	2,052	9,517	4.4	4.0	
Wisbech	583	262	845	3.1	2.6	
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,622	3,103	12,725	5.5	4.9	
Woodbridge	376	114	490	2.6	2.1	
Worcester	1,177	439	1,616	2.2	1.9	
Workington	1,247	381	1,628	6.2	5.5	
Worksop	929	379	1,308	5.1	4.6	
Worthing	843	215	1,058	1.5	1.3	
Yeovil	501	169	670	1.5	1.3	
York	1,664	521	2,185	2.0	1.8	
WALES						
Aberystwyth	304	108	412	3.1	2.1	
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,500	368	1,868	6.0	5.0	
Betws-y-Coed	91	36	127	4.8	3.8	
Brecon	165	75	240	2.7	1.8	
Bridgend	1,489	466	1,955	3.8	3.4	
Cardiff	6,752	1,701	8,453	3.7	3.3	
Cardigan	237	82	319	4.8	3.4	
Cardiff North	581	185	766	4.4	3.6	
Cardiff South	893	272	1,165	4.5	3.5	
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,327	379	1,706	3.6	3.3	
Dolgellau and Barmouth	174	42	216	5.1	4.3	
Fishguard and St David's	112	42	154	4.1	3.4	
Flint	1,367	424	1,791	2.9	2.5	
Haverfordwest	909	252	1,161	6.2	5.0	
Hoylehead	413	138	551	9.9	7.6	
Knightsbridge and Radnor	69	25	94	3.6	2.4	
Lampeter	198	88	286	4.9	3.4	
Llandeilo	109	39	148	5.1	4.1	
Llandrindod Wells	237	88	325	4.5	3.1	
Llanelli	1,054	282	1,336	6.2	5.0	
Llangefni and Amlwch	577	185	762	7.9	6.0	
Machynlleth	135	60	195	6.0	4.5	
Merthyr	1,009	301	1,310	6.3	5.9	
Neath and Port Talbot	1,554	488	2,042	5.1	4.6	
Newport	2,943	810	3,753	3.9	3.6	
Newtown	134	51	185	1.7	1.1	
Pembroke and Tenby	643	188	831	7.1	5.8	
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,867	845	3,712	4.8	4.4	
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	254	70	324	5.8	4.7	
Pwllheli	145	49	194	3.7	3.1	
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,022	305	1,327	4.1	3.3	
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,941	890	3,831	6.1	5.3	
Ruthin and Bala	149	57	206	2.8	2.2	
Swansea	3,963	1,036	4,999	4.7	4.2	
Welshpool	172	84	256	3.0	2.0	
Wrexham	1,390	417	1,807	3.2	2.8	

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

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

Note: Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1996 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	1,701	498	2,199	4.8	4.3	
Hartlepool UA	2,368	534	2,902	8.4	7.6	
Middlesbrough UA	4,202	966	5,168	7.2	6.8	
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	
County Durham	6,471	2,050	8,521	5.3	4.8	
Cherwell-le-Street	651	163	814	7.6	6.8	
DeWenterside	1,136	308	1,444	6.4	5.6	
Durham	895	328	1,223	3.0	2.7	
Easington	1,273	363	1,636	6.7	6.2	
Seagefield	1,251	473	1,724	5.4	4.9	
Tensdale	194	73	267	3.3	2.6	
Wear Valley	1,071	342	1,413	6.9	5.7	
Northumberland	4,170	1,324	5,494	4.9	4.2	
Alwick	360	142	502	4.5	3.3	
Beowick-upon-Tweed	96	36	132	3.1	2.8	
Byth Valley	1,367	445	1,812	7.4	6.5	
Carlisle Morpeth	521	150	671	2.8	2.4	
Tynedale	471	167	638	2.9	2.4	
Wansbeck	1,183	324	1,507	8.3	7.1	
Type and Wear (Met County)	23,226	5,592	28,818	5.9	5.4	
Gashead	3,614	957	4,571	4.8	4.5	
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,816	1,253	7,069	4.4	4.1	
North Tyneside	914	4,452	5,366	7.1	6.2	
South Tyneside	4,404	1,002	5,406	10.6	9.4	
Sunderland	5,854	1,466	7,320	6.3	5.7	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,151	600	2,751	4.4	4.0	
Blackpool UA	2,370	635	3,005	4.7	4.2	
Halon UA	2,365	692	3,057	5.8	5.4	
Warrington UA	1,868	582	2,450	2.2	2.0	
Cheshire	5,267	1,615	6,882	2.2	1.9	
Chorley	954	281	1,235	2.7	1.6	
Congleton	645	208	853	2.6	2.2	
Croft and Nantwich	969	344	1,313	2.8	2.4	
Elmsmere Port and Neston	741	208	949	2.7	2.5	
Macclesfield	848	229	1,077	1.3	1.1	
Vale Royal	1,110	345	1,455	3.0	2.7	
Cumbria	5,726	1,733	7,459	3.7	3.2	
Allerdale	1,330	415	1,745	5.1	4.5	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,081	268	1,349	6.4	5.8	
Carlisle	1,283	383	1,666	3.4	3.0	
Copeland	1,427	394	1,821	5.6	5.0	
Edon	189	95	284	1.4	1.1	
South Lakeland	416	178	594	1.4	1.1	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	36,244	9,846	46,090	3.9	3.5	
Bolton	3,616	1,035	4,651	4.0	3.6	
Bury	1,587	502	2,089	3.3	2.9	
Manchester	10,831	2,671	13,502	4.6	4.3	
Oldham	3,261	893	4,154	4.8	4.2	
Rochdale	3,131	873	4,004	5.3	4.6	
Salford	3,070	780	3,850	3.4	3.2	
Stockport	2,278	653	2,931	2.4	2.1	
Tameside	2,521	732	3,253	4.2	3.8	
Trafford	2,220	589	2,809	2.2	2.0	
Wigan	3,729	1,118	4,847	4.8	4.3	
Lancashire	11,117	3,358	14,475	3.2	2.8	
Burnley	952	281	1,233	3.4	3.1	
Chorley	767	281	1,048	3.3	2.7	
Fylde	409	123	532	1.1	1.3	
Hyndburn	755	259	1,014	3.5	3.1	
Lancaster	1,745	496	2,241	4.5	3.9	
Pendle	935	300	1,235	4.1	3.6	
Preston	1,969	481	2,450	3.1	2.9	
Ribble Valley	146	54	200	0.9	0.8	
Rossendale	558	194	752	3.0	2.6	
South Ribble	638	201	839	2.2	1.9	
West Lancashire	1,409	452	1,861	5.0	4.2	
Wyre	834	236	1,070	3.8	3.0	
Merseyside (Met County)	29,928	8,213	38,141	7.2	6.5	
Knowsley	3,753	1,107	4,860	10.1	9.2	
Liverpool	12,903	3,470	16,373	7.5	7.0	
Saint Helens	2,999	868	3,867	6.8	5.9	
Sefton	4,503	1,205	5,708	5.8	5.0	
Wirral	5,770	1,563	7,333	6.8	6.0	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,210	1,218	4,428	4.8	3.8	
Kingsdon upon Hull, City of UA	6,723	1,952	8,675	7.5	6.9	
North East Lincolnshire UA	960	419	1,379	6.3	5.5	
North Lincolnshire UA	1,840	698	2,538	3.6	3.3	
York UA	1,491	448	1,939	2.0	1.9	
North Yorkshire	4,064	1,429	5,493	2.4	1.9	
Craven	260	114	374	1.6	1.3	
Hambleton	462	176	638	1.6	1.3	
Harrogate	644	250	894	1.5	1.2	
Richmondshire	215	120	335	2.3	1.3	
Ryedale	273	116	389	1.7	1.4	
Scarborough	1,622	444	2,066	5.0	4.2	
Selby	588	209	797	2.9	2.6	
South Yorkshire (Met County)	20,256	5,661	25,917	5.3	4.6	
Barnsley	2,815	937	3,752	5.1	4.4	
Doncaster	4,190	1,276	5,466	5.3	4.7	
Rotherham	3,853	1,061	4,914	5.8	5.0	
Sheffield	9,398	2,387	11,785	5.1	4.6	
West Yorkshire (Met County)	30,455	8,909	39,36			

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire	4,120	1,532	5,652	2.4	2.1	
Bromsgrove	794	273	1,067	3.0	2.6	
Malvern Hills	318	110	428	1.7	1.2	
Redditch	795	329	1,124	2.9	2.5	
Worcester	789	273	1,062	2.3	2.1	
Wychevon	562	245	807	1.6	1.4	
Wyre Forest	802	302	1,104	3.0	2.7	
EAST						
Luton UA	2,563	855	3,418	4.4	3.9	
Peterborough UA	1,695	536	2,231	2.6	2.4	
South-on-Sea UA	2,383	701	3,084	4.9	4.1	
Thurrock UA	1,557	639	2,196	4.1	3.6	
Bedfordshire	3,205	1,108	4,313	3.0	2.4	
Bedford	1,730	508	2,238	3.5	2.9	
Mid Bedfordshire	644	278	922	2.5	1.8	
South Bedfordshire	831	322	1,153	2.6	2.2	
Cambridgeshire	3,237	1,248	4,485	1.8	1.6	
Cambridge	1,018	327	1,345	1.7	1.5	
East Cambridgeshire	384	171	555	2.8	2.3	
Fenland	537	245	782	2.7	2.2	
Huntingdonshire	751	308	1,059	1.7	1.5	
South Cambridgeshire	547	197	744	1.4	1.1	
Essex	9,268	3,684	12,952	2.8	2.3	
Basildon	1,662	687	2,349	3.1	2.6	
Braintree	871	342	1,213	2.9	2.4	
Brentwood	302	111	413	1.4	1.2	
Castle Point	574	248	822	4.2	3.3	
Chelmsford	924	391	1,315	1.9	1.6	
Colchester	961	371	1,332	2.0	1.7	
Epping Forest	792	352	1,144	3.0	2.4	
Harlow	797	321	1,118	3.1	2.8	
Maldon	340	136	476	2.7	2.0	
Rochford	463	204	667	3.2	2.5	
Tendring	1,333	437	1,770	5.4	4.1	
Uttlesford	249	84	333	1.1	0.9	
Hertfordshire	6,063	2,336	8,399	1.8	1.5	
Broxbourne	581	260	841	2.7	2.2	
Dacorum	857	334	1,191	1.9	1.6	
East Hertfordshire	483	200	683	1.2	1.0	
Hertsmere	653	218	871	1.7	1.4	
North Hertfordshire	1,119	403	1,522	1.7	1.4	
St Albans	531	191	722	1.2	1.1	
Stevenage	673	232	905	2.2	2.0	
Three Rivers	462	192	654	2.5	1.8	
Watford	698	252	950	1.7	1.6	
Welwyn Hatfield	589	207	796	1.4	1.2	
Norfolk	7,365	2,499	9,864	3.1	2.6	
Breckland	667	282	949	2.4	2.0	
Broadland	608	224	832	2.5	2.1	
Great Yarmouth	1,859	613	2,472	6.9	5.8	
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	979	344	1,323	2.8	2.1	
North Norfolk	675	222	897	3.0	2.3	
Norwich	2,020	581	2,601	2.7	2.5	
South Norfolk	557	233	790	2.4	1.9	
Suffolk	5,710	2,033	7,743	2.8	2.4	
Babergh	481	205	686	2.5	2.1	
Forest Heath	269	106	375	1.5	1.3	
Ipswich	1,772	517	2,289	3.7	3.4	
Mid Suffolk	402	175	577	2.0	1.6	
St Edmundsbury	540	266	806	1.7	1.5	
Suffolk Coastal	728	235	963	2.2	1.8	
Waveney	1,518	529	2,047	5.1	4.5	
LONDON						
Greater London	121,370	46,118	167,488	4.1	3.6	
Barking and Dagenham	2,234	818	3,052	5.2	4.6	
Barnet	3,729	1,481	5,210	4.3	3.4	
Bexley	1,817	784	2,601	3.7	3.1	
Brent	5,951	2,068	8,019	7.6	6.4	
Bromley	2,696	1,037	3,733	3.5	2.9	
Camden	4,263	1,755	6,018	2.4	2.2	
City of London	61	29	90	0.0	0.0	
Croydon	4,693	1,739	6,432	4.6	4.0	
Ealing	4,635	1,630	6,265	5.2	4.6	
Enfield	3,892	1,587	5,479	5.5	4.6	
Greenwich	4,383	1,785	6,168	8.9	7.7	
Hackney	5,782	2,172	7,954	8.5	7.4	
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,279	1,289	4,568	4.4	3.9	
Haringey	5,740	2,079	7,819	11.0	9.3	
Harrow	2,056	834	2,890	4.0	3.3	
Havering	1,693	670	2,363	3.1	2.6	
Hillingdon	2,209	871	3,080	1.9	1.7	
Hounslow	2,149	822	2,971	2.2	2.0	
Islington	4,612	1,875	6,487	4.3	3.8	
Kensington and Chelsea	2,083	967	3,050	2.4	2.1	
Kingston upon Thames	1,122	456	1,578	2.1	1.8	
Lambeth	7,943	3,013	10,956	9.1	7.8	
Lewisham	6,089	2,241	8,330	12.5	10.2	
Merton	2,011	763	2,774	3.9	3.3	
Newham	5,893	1,936	7,829	10.3	9.0	
Redbridge	2,915	1,187	4,102	5.6	4.4	
Richmond upon Thames	1,243	517	1,760	2.6	2.0	
Southwark	6,811	2,690	9,501	5.8	5.4	
Sutton	1,315	465	1,780	2.8	2.4	
Tower Hamlets	6,350	1,870	8,220	5.6	5.3	
Waltham Forest	4,367	1,559	5,926	9.0	7.4	
Wandsworth	4,141	1,726	5,867	5.4	4.6	
Westminster	3,213	1,413	4,626	0.8	0.8	
SOUTH EAST						
Bracknell Forest UA	637	252	889	1.5	1.3	
Brighton and Hove UA	3,733	1,340	5,073	4.3	3.7	
Isle of Wight UA	1,828	531	2,359	5.3	4.6	
Medway UA	2,657	916	3,573	4.1	3.5	
Milton Keynes UA	1,713	691	2,404	2.0	1.8	
Portsmouth UA	2,210	594	2,804	2.8	2.3	
Reading UA	1,454	467	1,921	2.0	1.8	
Slough UA	1,498	455	1,953	2.4	2.2	
Southampton UA	2,679	620	3,299	2.9	2.8	
West Berkshire UA	623	236	859	1.2	1.1	
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	791	301	1,092	1.5	1.3	
Wokingham UA	628	289	917	1.6	1.3	
Buckinghamshire	2,526	881	3,407	1.6	1.3	
Aylesbury Vale	718	261	979	1.5	1.2	
Chiltern	391	152	543	1.8	1.3	
Chiltern	235	102	337	1.1	1.0	
South Bucks	1,182	366	1,548	1.8	1.5	
Wycombe						
East Sussex	4,127	1,299	5,426	3.3	2.6	
Eastbourne	950	306	1,256	3.6	3.1	
Hastings	1,506	415	1,921	6.4	4.9	
Lewes	630	218	848	2.6	1.9	
Rother	529	182	711	2.9	2.2	
Wealden	512	178	690	1.6	1.2	
Hampshire	5,887	2,098	7,985	1.6	1.3	
Basingstoke and Deane	730	289	1,019	1.4	1.2	
East Hampshire	449	174	623	1.7	1.3	
Eastleigh	443	185	628	1.2	1.0	
Fareham	191	649	840	1.6	1.2	
Gosport	471	163	634	2.8	2.2	
Hart	276	81	357	1.2	0.9	
Havant	1,044	310	1,354	3.5	3.0	
New Forest	802	266	1,068	1.9	1.6	
Rushmoor	456	178	634	1.2	1.1	
Test Valley	338	136	474	1.0	0.8	
Winchester	420	125	545	0.9	0.8	
Kent	11,301	3,739	15,040	2.8	2.4	
Ashford	716	207	923	2.2	1.9	
Canterbury	1,012	349	1,361	2.4	2.1	
Dartford	659	256	915	2.4	2.0	
Dover	1,119	332	1,451	3.6	3.2	
Gravesham	1,086	393	1,479	4.8	4.1	
Maidstone	784	262	1,046	1.4	1.2	
Sevenoaks	527	194	721	1.7	1.4	
Shepway	1,032	304	1,336	3.7	3.1	
Swale	1,266	488	1,754	4.1	3.4	
Thanet	2,128	637	2,765	7.4	6.6	
Tonbridge and Malling	493	153	646	1.3	1.1	
Tunbridge Wells	479	164	643	1.3	1.1	
Oxfordshire	2,816	936	3,752	1.2	1.0	
Cherwell	489	199	688	1.1	0.9	
Oxford	1,255	330	1,585	1.7	1.6	
South Oxfordshire	459	167	626	1.1	0.9	
Vale of White Horse	371	126	497	0.9	0.7	
West Oxfordshire	242	114	356	1.0	0.7	
Surrey	3,884	1,503	5,387	1.0	0.9	
Elmbridge	465	196	661	1.2	1.0	
Epsom and Ewell	262	116	378	1.1	0.9	
Guildford	549	193	742	1.1	0.9	
Mole Valley	265	72	337	0.7	0.6	
Reigate and Banstead	362	150	512	0.9	0.8	
Runnymede	293	114	407	1.0	0.9	
Spelthorne	410	157	567	0.9	0.8	
Surrey Heath	271	127	398	0.9	0.7	
Tandridge	264	108	372	1.3	1.1	
Waverley	378	140	518	1.0	0.8	
Woking	365	130	495	1.1	1.0	
West Sussex	3,799	1,307	5,106	1.5	1.3	
Adur	327	105	432	2.3	2.0	
Arun	697	262	959	2.2	1.7	
Chichester	494	185	679	1.3	1.0	
Crawley	721	250	971	1.4	1.3	
Horsham	552	183	735	1.4	1.2	
Mid Sussex	474	197	671	1.1	1.0	
Worthing	534	125	659	1.4	1.2	
SOUTH WEST						
Bath and North East Somerset UA	931	317	1,248	1.6	1.3	
Bournemouth UA	1,606	470	2,076	2.9	2.5	
Bristol, City of UA	4,896	1,464	6,360	2.7	2.4	
North Somerset UA	1,022	348				

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Rate ^a P	Rate ^a P	Rate ^a P	Rate ^a P	Rate ^a P
NORTH EAST									
Cleveland (former county)									
Hartlepool	2,368	534	2,902	8.4	7.6				
Middlesbrough	3,196	715	3,911	6.2	5.9				
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,861	504	2,365	11.0	9.9				
Redcar	2,304	510	2,814	8.5	7.3				
Stockton North	2,234	549	2,783	6.5	5.9				
Stockton South	1,643	446	2,089	5.7	5.2				
Durham									
Bishop Auckland	1,194	407	1,601	5.1	4.2				
Darlington	1,605	456	2,061	5.0	4.5				
Durham, City of	895	328	1,223	3.0	2.7				
Easington	1,122	329	1,451	6.5	6.0				
North Durham	1,178	311	1,489	7.9	7.0				
North West Durham	1,120	319	1,439	6.5	5.5				
Sedgefield	1,058	398	1,456	5.3	4.8				
Northumberland									
Berwick-upon-Tweed	842	293	1,135	4.3	3.5				
Blyth Valley	1,267	445	1,712	7.4	6.5				
Hexham	549	194	743	2.6	2.2				
Wansbeck	1,412	392	1,804	5.6	4.8				
Tyne and Wear (Met County)									
Blaydon	1,084	297	1,381	3.9	3.7				
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,318	377	1,695	7.0	6.5				
Houghton and Washington East	1,482	443	1,925	5.4	4.9				
Jarrow	1,939	450	2,389	10.1	9.0				
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,757	400	2,157	3.5	3.2				
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,005	438	2,443	6.3	5.7				
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,190	261	1,451	5.8	5.4				
North Tyneside	1,691	442	2,133	7.9	6.8				
South Shields	2,601	587	3,188	11.2	10.0				
Sunderland North	1,867	439	2,306	6.0	5.4				
Sunderland South	2,123	456	2,579	8.0	7.3				
Tyne Bridge	2,814	651	3,465	3.9	3.7				
Tynemouth	1,355	351	1,706	6.3	5.5				
NORTH WEST									
Cheshire									
Chester, City of	840	233	1,073	1.7	1.5				
Congleton	645	208	853	2.6	2.2				
Crewe and Nantwich	915	327	1,242	3.2	2.8				
Eddisbury	641	200	841	2.6	2.3				
Ellesmere Port and Neston	774	229	1,003	2.8	2.6				
Haltwhistle	1,521	435	1,956	6.0	5.6				
Macclesfield	480	125	605	1.5	1.3				
Tatton	505	145	650	1.4	1.2				
Warrington North	1,062	327	1,389	2.7	2.5				
Warrington South	806	255	1,061	1.8	1.7				
Weaver Vale	1,311	405	1,716	3.9	3.5				
Cumbria									
Barrow and Furness	1,228	346	1,574	5.8	5.1				
Carlisle	1,128	324	1,452	3.4	3.0				
Copeland	1,427	394	1,821	5.6	5.0				
Penrith and The Border	448	186	634	2.0	1.7				
Westmorland and Lonsdale	269	100	369	1.0	0.8				
Workington	1,226	383	1,609	5.3	4.7				
Greater Manchester (Met County)									
Altrincham and Sale West	665	191	856	2.0	1.8				
Ashington and Lyne	1,330	379	1,709	4.2	3.8				
Bolton North East	1,382	475	1,857	4.9	4.5				
Bolton South East	1,548	445	1,993	3.9	3.6				
Bolton West	686	215	901	3.0	2.7				
Bury North	766	247	1,013	2.6	2.2				
Bury South	821	255	1,076	4.5	3.8				
Cheadle	407	135	542	1.6	1.4				
Denton and Reddish	969	282	1,251	4.2	3.7				
Eccles	1,047	288	1,335	3.6	3.3				
Hazel Grove	519	155	674	2.5	2.1				
Heywood and Middleton	1,344	411	1,755	5.2	4.5				
Leigh	1,168	352	1,520	4.9	4.4				
Makerfield	960	280	1,240	5.3	4.7				
Manchester Blackley	2,113	519	2,632	8.0	7.6				
Manchester Central	3,500	773	4,273	2.5	2.4				
Manchester Gorton	2,440	640	3,080	14.7	14.0				
Manchester Withington	1,412	428	1,840	6.0	5.7				
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,282	365	1,647	5.5	4.8				
Oldham West and Royton	1,678	420	2,098	4.2	3.7				
Rochdale	1,691	438	2,129	5.3	4.7				
Salford	1,408	305	1,713	2.8	2.6				
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,022	304	1,326	5.0	4.5				
Stockport	949	252	1,201	2.4	2.1				
Stretford and Urmston	1,340	333	1,673	2.3	2.1				
Wigan	1,105	320	1,425	3.7	3.3				
Worsley	1,111	353	1,464	6.4	5.8				
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,581	376	1,957	3.6	3.4				
Lancashire									
Blackburn	1,685	455	2,140	4.2	3.9				
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,277	313	1,590	4.7	4.0				
Blackpool South	1,678	469	2,147	4.9	4.4				
Burnley	952	281	1,233	3.4	3.1				
Chorley	767	281	1,048	3.3	3.1				
Fylde	603	184	787	1.8	1.5				
Hyndburn	837	288	1,125	3.3	2.9				
Lancaster and Wyre	739	232	971	2.4	2.1				
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,243	348	1,591	6.7	5.8				
Pendle	935	300	1,235	4.1	3.6				
Preston	1,750	414	2,164	3.0	2.7				
Ribble Valley	311	108	419	1.1	1.0				
Rossendale and Darwen	942	310	1,252	3.9	3.4				
South Ribble	586	177	763	2.8	2.4				
West Lancashire	1,333	433	1,766	5.2	4.3				
Merseyside (Met County)									
Birkenhead	2,306	564	2,870	7.8	6.9				
Booth	2,239	547	2,786	8.2	7.0				
Crosby	901	249	1,149	5.2	4.5				
Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,866	593	2,459	7.8	7.0				
Knowsley South	2,273	656	2,929	10.8	9.9				
Liverpool Garston	1,836	474	2,310	8.8	8.1				
Liverpool Riverside	3,333	901	4,234	3.6	3.4				
Liverpool Walton	2,760	729	3,489	13.4	12.5				
Liverpool Wavertree	2,344	638	2,982	9.0	8.3				
Liverpool West Derby	2,630	728	3,358	21.5	19.9				
Southport	977	268	1,245	3.9	3.4				
St. Helens North	1,280	389	1,679	7.9	6.9				
St. Helens South	1,719	469	2,188	6.1	5.3				
Wallasey	1,838	497	2,335	8.8	7.8				
Wirral South	734	203	937	3.8	3.3				
Wirral West	892	299	1,191	6.0	5.4				
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									
Humber (former county)									
Beverley and Holderness	982	345	1,327	5.1	4.0				
Brigg and Goole	893	340	1,233	4.8	4.2				
Cleethorpes	1,254	434	1,688	5.7	5.0				
East Yorkshire	1,113	422	1,535	5.6	4.4				
Great Grimsby	2,220	617	2,837	5.9	5.2				
Haltemprice and Howden	554	227	781	3.4	2.7				
Kingston upon Hull East	2,122	661	2,783	10.0	9.2				
Kingston upon Hull North	2,417	716	3,133	10.7	9.8				
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,320	632	2,952	4.6	4.2				
Scunthorpe	1,133	434	1,567	3.5	3.2				
North Yorkshire									
Harrogate and Knaresborough	428	158	586	1.5	1.2				
Richmond	507	217	724	1.9	1.3				
Ryedale	458	190	648	2.0	1.6				
Scarborough and Whitby	1,520	408	1,928	4.9	4.2				
Selby	655	225	880	2.3	2.1				
Skipton and Ripon	411	169	580	1.6	1.3				
Vale of York	344	161	505	1.5	1.3				
York, City of	1,232	359	1,591	2.4	2.2				
South Yorkshire (Met County)									
Barnsley Central	1,124	356	1,480	4.0	3.5				
Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,153	355	1,508	6.8	6.0				
Barnsley West and Penistone	969	368	1,337	5.6	4.9				
Don Valley	1,015	286	1,301	7.3	6.5				
Doncaster Central	1,582	461	2,043	3.5	3.1				
Doncaster North	1,182	387	1,569	8.4	7.4				
Rother Valley	1,105	347	1,452	7.7	6.6				

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	1,018	540	1,558	1.4	1.2	
Kingston and Surbiton	877	345	1,222	2.1	1.8	
Lewisham East	1,497	565	2,062	9.5	7.8	
Lewisham West	2,077	747	2,824	14.0	11.4	
Lewisham, Deptford	2,515	929	3,444	13.9	11.3	
Leyton and Wanstead	1,708	604	2,312	10.2	8.3	
Mitcham and Morden	1,377	509	1,886	8.5	7.2	
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,887	1,111	3,998	3.2	3.0	
Old Bexley and Sidcup	438	231	669	2.3	2.0	
Orpington	769	316	1,085	3.8	3.1	
Poplar and Canning Town	3,587	1,055	4,642	6.6	6.2	
Putney	944	381	1,325	4.1	3.4	
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,672	1,099	3,771	7.4	6.9	
Richmond Park	782	322	1,104	2.3	1.9	
Romford	607	209	816	2.5	2.1	
Ruislip - Northwood	530	237	767	2.8	2.6	
Streatham	3,209	1,202	4,411	16.8	14.4	
Sutton and Cheam	536	203	739	2.1	1.8	
Tooting	1,618	683	2,301	8.0	6.8	
Tottenham	3,676	1,242	4,918	13.0	11.0	
Twickenham	706	306	1,012	2.6	2.0	
Upminster	536	222	758	3.7	3.0	
Uxbridge	658	259	917	1.7	1.5	
Vauxhall	3,452	1,286	4,738	5.5	4.7	
Walthamstow	2,124	750	2,874	8.9	7.3	
West Ham	2,509	877	3,386	8.8	7.7	
Wimbledon	634	254	888	1.8	1.5	
SOUTH EAST						
Berkshire (former county)						
Bracknell	634	248	882	1.4	1.3	
Maidenhead	533	201	734	1.7	1.5	
Newbury	488	174	662	1.1	1.0	
Reading East	856	288	1,144	1.4	1.2	
Reading West	835	278	1,113	3.4	3.0	
Slough	1,377	414	1,791	2.6	2.3	
Spelthorne	432	166	598	0.8	0.7	
Windsor	516	208	724	1.7	1.5	
Wokingham	387	196	583	1.3	1.2	
Buckinghamshire						
Aylesbury	537	188	725	1.4	1.2	
Beaconsfield	362	147	509	1.2	1.0	
Buckingham	298	122	420	1.8	1.5	
Chesham and Amersham	388	150	538	1.8	1.5	
Milton Keynes South West	953	403	1,356	2.1	2.0	
North East Milton Keynes	760	288	1,048	1.8	1.7	
Wycombe	954	278	1,232	2.0	1.7	
East Sussex						
Bexhill and Battle	488	174	662	2.8	2.2	
Brighton Kempdown	1,283	446	1,729	5.4	4.6	
Brighton Pavilion	1,342	467	1,809	3.3	2.9	
Eastbourne	978	313	1,291	3.5	3.0	
Hastings and Rye	1,598	448	2,046	6.0	4.6	
Hove	1,260	475	1,735	5.1	4.4	
Lewes	535	184	719	2.1	1.6	
Wealden	376	132	508	1.4	1.1	
Hampshire						
Aldershot	541	204	745	1.3	1.1	
Basingstoke	531	206	737	1.2	1.1	
East Hampshire	483	173	656	1.9	1.5	
Eastleigh	394	170	564	1.1	1.0	
Fareham	406	182	588	1.5	1.2	
Gosport	523	172	695	2.7	2.1	
Havant	856	251	1,107	3.8	3.2	
New Forest East	441	145	586	2.0	1.7	
New Forest West	361	121	482	1.7	1.4	
North East Hampshire	345	115	460	1.4	1.1	
North West Hampshire	386	161	547	1.4	1.2	
Portsmouth North	728	208	936	2.0	1.6	
Portsmouth South	1,482	386	1,868	3.6	2.9	
Romsey	293	106	399	1.5	1.3	
Southampton, Itchen	1,319	324	1,643	2.5	2.3	
Southampton, Test	1,267	263	1,530	3.5	3.3	
Winchester	420	125	545	0.9	0.8	
Kent						
Ashford	716	207	923	2.2	1.9	
Canterbury	736	248	984	2.0	1.7	
Chatham and Aylesford	892	324	1,216	3.8	3.3	
Dartford	714	272	986	2.4	2.0	
Dover	1,048	300	1,348	4.4	3.9	
Faversham and Mid Kent	511	195	706	2.7	2.3	
Folkestone and Hythe	1,032	304	1,336	3.7	3.1	
Gillingham	889	319	1,208	4.2	3.5	
Gravesham	1,086	393	1,479	4.8	4.1	
Maidstone and The Weald	554	165	719	1.1	1.0	
Medway	1,033	317	1,350	3.0	2.5	
North Thanet	1,398	443	1,841	7.4	6.6	
Sevenoaks	418	159	577	1.7	1.4	
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,051	403	1,454	4.2	3.6	
South Thanet	1,077	327	1,404	4.8	4.3	
Tonbridge and Malling	390	128	518	1.4	1.2	
Tunbridge Wells	413	151	564	1.3	1.1	
Oxfordshire						
Banbury	420	165	585	1.1	0.9	
Henley	301	99	400	1.0	0.8	
Oxford East	1,083	278	1,361	2.6	2.4	
Oxford West and Abingdon	404	137	541	0.7	0.6	
Wantage	347	135	482	1.0	0.9	
Witney	261	122	383	1.0	0.7	
Surrey						
East Surrey	336	136	472	1.3	1.1	
Epsom and Ewell	348	147	495	1.4	1.2	
Esher and Walton	388	162	550	1.4	1.2	
Guildford	424	152	576	1.0	0.8	
Mole Valley	296	84	380	0.7	0.6	
Reigate	242	102	344	0.7	0.6	
Runnymede and Weybridge	370	148	518	0.9	0.8	
South West Surrey	327	120	447	1.0	0.9	
Surrey Heath	360	152	512	1.0	0.9	
Woking	383	143	526	1.2	1.0	
West Sussex						
Arundel and South Downs	309	116	425	1.5	1.2	
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	549	217	766	2.7	2.1	
Chichester	477	175	652	1.3	1.0	
Crawley	721	250	971	1.4	1.3	
East Worthing and Shoreham	494	134	628	1.9	1.6	
Horsham	469	157	626	1.4	1.1	
Mid Sussex	351	148	499	1.0	0.9	
Worthing West	429	110	539	1.4	1.2	
Wight, Isle of						
Isle of Wight	1,828	531	2,359	5.3	4.6	
SOUTH WEST						
Avon (former county)						
Bath	670	214	884	1.7	1.4	
Bristol East	1,366	413	1,779	3.7	3.3	
Bristol North West	1,047	275	1,322	2.4	2.1	
Bristol South	1,217	369	1,586	4.0	3.6	
Bristol West	1,330	431	1,761	1.5	1.4	
Kingswood	618	195	813	2.8	2.4	
Northavon	411	160	571	1.0	0.9	
Wansdyke	334	136	470	1.6	1.4	
Weston-Super-Mare	694	227	921	2.7	2.3	
Woodspring	328	121	449	1.4	1.2	
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly						
Falmouth and Camborne	1,396	413	1,809	6.0	4.5	
North Cornwall	1,035	449	1,484	4.0	3.2	
South Cornwall	757	303	1,060	4.2	3.0	
South East Cornwall	1,199	480	1,679	6.3	4.9	
St Ives	894	341	1,235	2.7	2.2	
Truro and St Austell						
Devon						
East Devon	412	151	563	2.3	1.8	
Exeter	1,076	358	1,434	2.1	2.0	
North Devon	922	345	1,267	3.5	2.9	
Plymouth Devonport	1,244	422	1,666	3.9	3.2	
Plymouth Sutton	1,726	494	2,220	4.4	3.7	
South West Devon	428	184	612	2.5	1.9	
Teignbridge	816	303	1,119	3.2	2.4	
Tiverton and Honiton	595	238	833	2.1	1.6	
Torbay	1,570	476	2,046	5.5	4.6	
Torridge and West Devon	879	372	1,251	3.7	2.7	
Totnes	777	288	1,065	3.6	2.8	
Dorset						
Bournemouth East	800	230	1,030	3.9	3.4	
Bournemouth West	806	240	1,046	2.3	2.0	
Christchurch	364	116	480	1.6	1.3	
Mid Dorset and North Poole	372	115	487	1.8	1.5	
North Dorset	308	111	419	1.2	0.8	
Poole	509	150	659	1.4	1.2	
South Dorset	670	203	873	3.1	2.5	
West Dorset	328	134	462	1.3	1.0	
Gloucestershire						
Cheltenham	981	299	1,280	2.4	2.2	
Cotswold	373	146	519	1.5	1.2	
Forest of Dean	827	342	1,169	4.6	4.0	
Gloucester	1,442	420	1,862	3.1	2.8	
Stroud	694	256	950	2.5	2.0	
Tewkesbury	511	214	725	2.1	1.6	
Somerset						
Bridgwater	803	290	1,093	3.3	2.6	
Somerton and Frome	418	154	572	2.0	1.6	
Taunton	612	218	830	1.7	1.4	
Wells	635	247	882	2.6	2.1	
Yeovil	506	199	705	1.6	1.3	
Wiltshire						
Devizes	507	175	682	1.8	1.4	
North Swindon	654	246	900	2.4	2.2	
North Wiltshire	458	174	632	1.6	1.3	
Salisbury	321	103	424	1.0	0.8	
South Swindon	924	341	1,265	1.7	1.6	
Westbury	591	245	836	2.1	1.7	

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						
Aberavon	855	246	1,101	4.4	3.9	
Alyn and Deeside	841	256	1,097	2.8	2.4	
Blaenau Gwent	1,422	400	1,822	8.2	7.4	
Brecon and Radnorshire	624	244	868	3.8	2.7	
Bridgend	819	272	1,091	2.9	2.6	
Caermarfon	933	236	1,169	6.1	4.9	
Caerphilly	1,264	364	1,628	5.8	5.2	
Cardiff Central	1,207	305	1,512	2.1	2.0	
Cardiff North	515	166	681	1.9	1.7	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,573	351	1,924	4.2	3.8	
Cardiff West	1,368	346	1,714	6.8	6.2	
Cardiff South East and Dinefwr	657	220	877	6.2	4.8	
Cardiff South West and South Pembrokeshire	1,000	299	1,299	5.0	4.0	
Ceredigion	630	232	862	3.7	2.6	
Ceredigion	668	207	875	4.8	4.0	
Ceredigion	728	242	970	4.8	4.0	
Ceredigion	1,039	298	1,337	4.2	3.4	
Ceredigion	892	243	1,135	7.3	6.5	
Ceredigion	583	192	775	3.2	2.8	
Ceredigion	776	191	967	5.7	5.2	
Ceredigion	802	295	1,097	5.3	4.8	
Ceredigion	1,044	296	1,340	6.3	5.0	
Ceredigion	540	169	709	5.6	4.4	
Ceredigion	1,232	341	1,573	6.6	5.9	
Ceredigion	602	189	791	2.3	2.1	
Ceredigion	350	161	511	2.5	1.7	
Ceredigion	1,048	323	1,371	7.0	6.4	
Ceredigion	1,147	314	1,461	5.4	4.9	
Ceredigion	1,390	374	1,764	3.3	3.0	
Ceredigion	798	233	1,031	5.6	5.0	
Ceredigion	944	272	1,216	3.3	2.9	
Ceredigion	1,034	290	1,324	6.0	4.7	
Ceredigion	936	294	1,230	6.7	6.0	
Ceredigion	1,298	290	1,588	5.1	4.6	
Ceredigion	1,192	353	1,545	3.3	3.0	
Ceredigion	1,140	319				

C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 NUTS 3 areas as at April 11 2002

	Male			Female			All			Rate ^a		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST												
Tees Valley and Durham	21,778	5,806	27,584	6.3	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.3		
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	6,245	1,529	7,774	6.8	6.2	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.0			
South Teeside	7,361	1,729	9,090	4.8	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.3			
Darlington	1,701	498	2,199	4.8	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.3			
Durham CC	6,471	2,050	8,521	5.3	4.8	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.2			
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	27,396	6,916	34,312	5.7	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.2	4.2	5.3	5.7	
Northumberland	4,170	1,324	5,494	4.9	4.2	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.8			
Tyneside	17,372	4,126	21,498	5.8	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.3			
Sunderland	5,854	1,466	7,320	6.3	5.7	6.3						
NORTH WEST												
Cumbria	5,726	1,733	7,459	3.7	3.2	3.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
West Cumbria	3,838	1,077	4,915	5.6	5.0	5.6	2.2	2.2	2.2			
East Cumbria	1,888	656	2,544	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.9			
Cheshire	9,500	2,889	12,389	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	
Halton and Warrington	4,233	1,274	5,507	3.3	3.1	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.9			
Cheshire CC	5,267	1,615	6,882	2.2	1.9	2.2	3.9	3.5	3.5			
Greater Manchester	36,244	9,846	46,090	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	
Greater Manchester South	20,920	5,425	26,345	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9			
Greater Manchester North	15,324	4,421	19,745	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.1	3.1	3.1			
Lancashire	15,638	4,593	20,231	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,151	600	2,751	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7			
Blackpool	2,370	635	3,005	4.7	4.2	4.7	2.8	2.8	2.8			
Lancashire CC	11,117	3,358	14,475	3.2	2.8	3.2	6.5	6.5	6.5			
Merseyside	29,928	8,213	38,141	7.2	6.5	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	
East Merseyside	6,752	1,975	8,727	8.3	7.4	8.3	7.0	7.0	7.0			
Liverpool	12,903	3,470	16,373	7.5	7.0	7.5	5.0	5.0	5.0			
Sefton	4,503	1,205	5,708	5.8	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0			
Wirral	5,770	1,563	7,333	6.8	6.0	6.8						
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER												
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	15,008	4,828	19,836	5.7	5.0	5.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,723	1,952	8,675	7.5	6.9	7.5	3.8	3.8	3.8			
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,210	1,218	4,428	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4			
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,075	1,658	6,733	4.9	4.4	4.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
North Yorkshire	5,555	1,877	7,432	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9			
York	1,491	448	1,939	2.0	1.9	2.0	4.6	4.6	4.6			
North Yorkshire CC	4,064	1,429	5,493	2.4	1.9	2.4	5.4	5.4	5.4			
South Yorkshire	20,256	5,661	25,917	5.3	4.6	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	10,858	3,274	14,132	5.4	4.7	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.6			
Sheffield	9,398	2,387	11,785	5.1	4.6	5.1	3.0	3.0	3.0			
West Yorkshire	30,455	8,909	39,364	4.0	3.6	4.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	
Bradford	8,818	2,494	11,312	5.4	5.0	5.4	2.5	2.5	2.5			
Leeds	10,092	2,949	13,041	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.5			
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	11,545	3,466	15,011	4.1	3.6	4.1						
EAST MIDLANDS												
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	25,027	7,967	32,994	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	
Derby	3,860	1,157	5,017	4.1	3.8	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.3			
East Derbyshire	3,861	1,252	5,113	5.3	4.7	5.3	2.7	2.7	2.7			
South and West Derbyshire	3,694	1,289	4,983	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4			
Nottingham	5,955	1,594	7,549	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1			
North Nottinghamshire	5,044	1,818	6,862	4.5	4.1	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0			
South Nottinghamshire	2,613	857	3,470	3.6	3.0	3.6						
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	15,867	5,714	21,581	3.1	2.7	3.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	
Leicester City	6,018	2,018	8,036	5.1	4.7	5.1	2.1	2.1	2.1			
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,286	1,727	6,013	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2			
Northamptonshire	5,563	1,969	7,532	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5			
Lincolnshire	5,192	1,887	7,079	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
Lincolnshire	5,192	1,887	7,079	2.9	2.5	2.9						
WEST MIDLANDS												
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	8,825	3,187	12,012	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	
Herefordshire, County of	4,120	1,421	5,541	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1			
Worcestershire	4,705	1,766	6,471	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8			
Warwickshire	3,485	1,234	4,719	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7			
Shropshire and Staffordshire	14,144	5,130	19,274	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	
Telford and Wrekin	1,615	637	2,252	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.9	3.9	3.9			
Shropshire CC	1,808	629	2,437	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.8			
Stoke-on-Trent	3,768	1,175	4,943	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.1			
Staffordshire CC	6,953	2,689	9,642	3.1	2.7	3.1	4.8	4.8	4.8			
West Midlands	50,063	14,501	64,564	5.3	4.8	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.5	
Birmingham	23,678	6,580	30,258	6.0	5.5	6.0	2.7	2.7	2.7			
Solihull	1,685	569	2,254	2.7	2.3	2.7	4.0	4.0	4.0			
Coventry	4,584	1,267	5,851	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.8			
Dudley and Sandwell	10,870	3,138	14,008	5.3	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9			
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,246	2,947	12,193	5.4	4.9	5.4						
EAST												
East Anglia	18,007	6,316	24,323	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Peterborough	1,695	536	2,231	2.6	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.6			
Cambridgeshire CC	3,237	1,248	4,485	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.6			
Norfolk	7,365	2,499	9,864	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8			
Suffolk	5,710	2,033	7,743	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.9	3.9	3.9			
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	11,831	4,299	16,130	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Luton	2,563	865	3,418	4.4	3.9	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.5			
Bedfordshire CC	3,205	1,108	4,313	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6			
Hertfordshire	6,063	2,336	8,399	1.8	1.5	1.8	4.1	4.1	4.1			
Essex	13,208	5,024	18,232	3.1	2.6	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	
Southend-on-Sea	2,383	701	3,084	4.9	4.1	4.9	3.6	3.6	3.6			
Thurrock	1,557	639	2,196	4.1	3.6	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.8			
Essex CC	9,268	3,684	12,952	2.8	2.3	2.8						
LONDON												
Inner London	66,260	25,045	91,305	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Inner London - West	17,040	7,179	24,219	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	6.7	6.7			
Inner London - East	49,220	17,866	67,086	7.6	6.7	7.6	3.7	3.7	3.7			
Outer London	55,110	21,073	76,183	4.3	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	
Outer London - East and North East	21,301	8,390	29,691	5.8	4.8	5.8	3.0	3.0	3.0			
Outer London - South	11,837	4,460	16,297	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9			
Outer London - West and North West	21,972	8,223	30,195	3.9	3.3	3.9						

a Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces 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

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

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	14.4	18.9	17.6	25.2	84.8	110.0
Over 4 and up to 13	10.7	14.1	13.1	18.7	63.5	82.2
Over 13 and up to 26	8.7	11.2	10.5	15.2	50.5	65.7
Over 26 and up to 39	4.9	6.2	5.8	8.6	27.7	36.3
Over 39 and up to 52	3.9	4.9	4.6	6.8	21.8	28.6
Over 52 and up to 104	6.8	9.1	8.5	12.0	41.0	53.0
Over 104	15.4	15.8	15.7	27.1	71.1	98.2
No previous claims	35.3	19.8	24.2	62.0	89.1	151.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	175.7	449.5	625.2

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS											Great Britain
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
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	3.4	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

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims. 'Latest' claims in this table started between 11 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.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 14 March and 10 April 2002

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	68.0	24.3	11.4	3.5	1.0	108.2
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.1
Come abroad	3.5	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	6.2
Claimed Income Support	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	4.3
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.5	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.5	8.9
Claimed another benefit	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.2
Full-time education	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Approved training	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Government-supported training	4.6	1.7	3.5	2.3	1.4	13.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Come to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Pending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Ceased claiming	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.6
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	7.7	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.3	12.0
Failed to sign	38.5	11.8	7.4	2.2	0.6	60.5
New claim review	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Total	136.2	46.5	29.5	11.1	4.5	227.8
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	75.6	73.9	55.3	41.9	27.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	
Come abroad	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.0	2.1	
Claimed Income Support	1.8	3.1	4.4	5.7	7.5	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.9	5.9	8.8	13.1	15.0	
Claimed another benefit	0.9	1.6	2.4	2.9	3.7	
Full-time education	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	
Approved training	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	5.1	5.2	16.9	27.6	38.8	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	
Come to prison	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Pending court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Defective claim	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.2	4.1	2.6	1.5	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	
New claim review	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium ^f	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	3.9	7.2	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.2	10.3	10.6	3.9	8.8	11.4	10.2	16.4	11.8	7.9
1994	11.1	7.0	9.4	9.5	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4
1995	10.7	6.7	8.6	8.2	3.9	9.9	9.4	7.2	15.4	11.8	8.2
1996	10.8	6.8	8.0	8.2	4.4	9.7	9.6	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.3	4.4	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998	9.9	6.4	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.5	8.3	5.2	11.4	11.8	9.3
1999	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.0	3.9	8.8	7.6	5.2	10.2	11.2	8.6
2000	8.2	5.7	5.4	6.3	3.7	7.0	6.8	4.7	9.8	9.6	7.9
2001	7.7	6.0	5.1	6.7	3.8	6.9	7.2	4.5	9.1	9.0	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	7.6	5.7	4.9	6.7	3.4	6.6	7.0	4.4	9.1	8.6	7.8
May	7.6	5.7	5.0	6.8	3.5	6.6	7.0	4.4	9.1	8.6	7.8
Jun	7.6	5.8	5.1	6.9	3.5	6.5	7.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	7.9
Jul	7.6	5.9	5.1	6.9	3.6	6.5	7.1	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9
Aug	7.6	6.0	5.1	6.8	3.6	6.5	7.3	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9
Sep	7.6	6.1	5.1	6.7	3.7	6.6	7.2	4.3	9.2	8.6	7.9
Oct	7.6	6.3	5.1	7.0	3.8	6.7	7.4	4.2	9.2	8.7	8.0
Nov	7.6	6.4	5.2	6.8	3.8	6.7	7.6	4.2	9.2	8.8	8.0
Dec	7.6	6.5	5.1	6.7	3.9	6.7	8.0	4.2	9.2	8.9	8.0
2002 Jan	7.6	6.4	5.1	7.0	4.0	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.1	8.9	8.1
Feb	7.6	6.4	5.1	6.6	3.9	6.8	7.9	4.2	9.0	9.0	8.1
Mar	7.6	6.4	5.1	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.7	4.1	8.9	9.1	8.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
2001 Apr	..	..	977	661	190	464	1,143	149	237	2,063	..
May	..	..	977	668	197	469	1,138	145	236	2,069	..
Jun	..	..	967	676	200	466	1,149	144	235	2,077	..
Jul	..	..	956	674	204	469	1,152	142	236	2,117	..
Aug	..	..	953	671	207	466	1,185	142	237	2,128	..
Sep	..	..	952	663	212	484	1,173	140	238	2,141	..
Oct	..	..	955	694	215	487	1,201	140	240	2,168	..
Nov	..	..	959	671	218	472	1,239	140	240	2,201	..
Dec	..	..	960	665	231	471	1,319	140	239	2,212	..
2002 Jan	..	..	950	693	223	471	1,305	141	238	2,209	..
Feb	..	..	946	653	221	477	1,293	141	236	2,214	..
Mar	..	..	948	622	230	486	1,273	140	233	2,232	..
Apr	..	..	953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.2	6.3	6.8	10.8	7.7	5.0	8.9	9.1	9.6
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
1992	..	..	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,639	829	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	739	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	751	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	760	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	721	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999	..	..	1,263	659	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
2000	..	..	1,102	611	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,879
2001	..	..	983	661	204	470	1,170	142	238	2,125	3,858
2001 Apr	..	..	1,006	669	191	443	1,194	150	267	2,019	3,868
May	..	..	981	672	175	436	1,159	134	304	1,964	3,721
Jun	..	..	948	654	163	431	1,106	130	256	1,943	3,694
Jul	..	..	962	618	164	484	1,205	140	204	2,022	3,799
Aug	..	..	973	644	171	510	1,242	144	206	2,136	3,789
Sep	..	..	940	673	176	513	1,069	130	223	2,178	3,743
Oct	..	..	918	660	196	503	1,090	129	214	2,224	3,725
Nov	..	..	926	630	225	471	1,157	127	226	2,259	3,789
Dec	..	..	949	662	268	471	1,229	129	208	2,264	3,964
2002 Jan	..	..	1,022	727	298	476	1,401	160	252	2,322	4,290
Feb	..	..	1,024	726	287	475	1,369	153	242	2,293	4,296
Mar	..	..	998	662	249	470	1,354	157	243	2,231	..
Apr	..	..	983	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.3	6.7	7.4	10.9	8.3	5.6	9.5	..	10.4

- a ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.
- b The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.
- c Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.
- d The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany, and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self-employed for Austria.
- e The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.
- f The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to February for Netherlands. For Germany, the seasonally adjusted rates refer to March and the unadjusted rates refer to February. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to January.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	6.0	4.3	18.4	5.6	3.1	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.2	2.5	2.6	6.6	6.1	5.7	22.7	9.1	4.0	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.1	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996	9.6	11.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997	9.8	9.9	11.7	3.4	2.7	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	10.9	7.5	11.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	18.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999	11.6	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000	11.1	4.2	10.5	4.7	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.1	14.1	5.9	2.6	4.0
2001	..	3.9	9.5	5.0	2.4	2.3	..	4.1	13.1	5.1	..	4.8
2001 Mar	..	3.7	9.6	4.7	2.3	2.3	..	4.0	13.1	5.2	2.5	4.3
Apr	10.2	3.7	9.5	4.8	2.4	2.3	..	4.0	13.1	5.1	..	4.5
May	10.2	3.7	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.4	3.5	4.0	13.1	5.0	..	4.4
Jun	10.2	3.7	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.4	..	4.1	13.0	4.9	2.6	4.6
Jul	..	3.8	9.5	5.0	2.5	2.3	..	4.1	12.9	4.9	..	4.6
Aug	..	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.5	2.3	3.6	4.1	12.9	4.9	..	4.9
Sep	..	3.9	9.4	5.3	2.5	2.4	..	4.1	12.9	5.1	..	5.0
Oct	..	3.9	9.3	5.4	2.5	2.4	..	4.2	12.9	5.2	..	5.4
Nov	..	4.1	9.2	5.4	2.5	2.4	3.7	4.2	12.9	5.0	..	5.6
Dec	..	4.1	9.1	5.5	2.5	2.4	..	4.2	12.9	5.1	..	5.7
2002 Jan	..	4.2	9.0	5.3	2.6	2.3	..	4.3	12.9	5.2	..	5.6
Feb	..	4.3	..	5.3	2.6	2.4	..	4.3	12.9	5.2	..	5.6
Mar	..	4.4	..	5.2	2.6	..	..	4.3	12.9	5.2	..	5.7
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
2001 Apr	..	139	2,268	3,230	4.8	..	61	..	1,521	145	63	6,310
May	..	140	..	3,310	4.8	..	59	..	1,504	146	64	6,210
Jun	..	140	..	3,320	5.0	..	60	..	1,512	145	64	6,465
Jul	..	140	2,250	3,380	5.0	..	60	..	1,521	141	65	6,545
Aug	..	141	..	3,390	5.0	..	61	..	1,526	145	66	6,972
Sep	..	142	..	3,550	4.8	..	65	..	1,533	148	68	7,064
Oct	..	147	2,203	3,600	5.2	..	65	..	1,545	149	72	7,665
Nov	..	154	..	3,680	5.2	..	69	..	1,547	143	77	8,026
Dec	..	153	..	3,710	5.1	..	69	..	1,547	141	79	8,259
2002 Jan	..	156	2,172	3,550	5.4	..	68	..	1,582	138	83	7,922
Feb	..	161	..	3,570	5.3	..	68	..	1,587	136	85	7,891
Mar	..	165	..	3,530	5.2	..	69	..	1,592	136	88	8,111
Apr	..	159	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	8,594
Rate (%): latest month	..	4.2	9.1	5.2	..	2.0	..	..	..	3.9	2.4	6.0
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
1992	185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993	176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994	180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995	184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996	185	279	2,654	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997	214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998	290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,049	28,258	853	3,710	7,708	10,318	5,668	791
1999	29,419	28,584	848	3,713	7,627	10,537	5,859	835
2000	29,737	28,891	850	3,757	7,516	10,759	6,009	846
2001	29,804	28,972	810	3,761	7,309	10,941	6,152	832
3-month averages								
Jan-Mar 2001	29,762	28,938	815	3,743	7,331	10,929	6,120	824
Feb-Apr	29,785	28,956	808	3,757	7,321	10,929	6,141	828
Mar-May (Spr)	29,804	28,972	810	3,761	7,309	10,941	6,152	832
Apr-Jun	29,836	28,997	813	3,788	7,297	10,938	6,162	839
May-Jul	29,820	28,957	811	3,776	7,263	10,946	6,161	862
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,841	28,977	805	3,797	7,227	10,953	6,195	864
Jul-Sep	29,843	28,972	816	3,779	7,219	10,968	6,190	871
Aug-Oct	29,883	29,018	827	3,813	7,211	10,971	6,196	865
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,924	29,043	831	3,835	7,195	10,980	6,202	881
Oct-Dec	29,952	29,057	829	3,846	7,168	10,997	6,217	895
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	29,918	29,031	814	3,843	7,158	11,012	6,204	887
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	29,940	29,051	820	3,835	7,143	11,034	6,219	899
Jan-Mar 2002	29,958	29,066	816	3,842	7,134	11,061	6,213	892
Changes								
Over last 3 months	6	10	-13	-4	-33	64	-4	-4
Percent	0.0	0.0	-1.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	-0.4
Over last 12 months	196	128	1	99	-197	132	93	68
Percent	0.7	0.4	0.1	2.7	-2.7	1.2	1.5	0.8
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,557	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
1998	16,181	15,905	434	2,020	4,385	5,624	3,439	282
1999	16,366	16,070	437	2,021	4,306	5,756	3,550	296
2000	16,525	16,232	432	2,052	4,253	5,884	3,610	294
2001	16,519	16,246	416	2,047	4,135	5,956	3,691	273
3-month averages								
Jan-Mar 2001	16,533	16,263	423	2,043	4,157	5,962	3,679	270
Feb-Apr	16,517	16,245	419	2,040	4,143	5,955	3,687	272
Mar-May (Spr)	16,519	16,246	416	2,047	4,135	5,956	3,691	273
Apr-Jun	16,521	16,242	417	2,059	4,127	5,946	3,693	279
May-Jul	16,538	16,250	416	2,062	4,118	5,965	3,689	287
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,566	16,282	422	2,080	4,095	5,966	3,719	284
Jul-Sep	16,572	16,284	423	2,069	4,090	5,986	3,715	288
Aug-Oct	16,585	16,297	428	2,079	4,086	5,988	3,716	288
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,596	16,303	427	2,089	4,077	5,992	3,718	293
Oct-Dec	16,607	16,306	429	2,093	4,066	6,003	3,715	302
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	16,581	16,282	423	2,090	4,062	5,998	3,710	299
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	16,591	16,295	419	2,090	4,052	6,023	3,710	296
Jan-Mar 2002	16,581	16,289	415	2,096	4,039	6,035	3,704	293
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-26	-17	-13	2	-27	32	-11	-9
Percent	-0.2	-0.1	-3.1	0.1	-0.7	0.5	-0.3	-3.0
Over last 12 months	48	25	-7	53	-117	73	25	23
Percent	0.3	0.2	-1.7	2.6	-2.8	1.2	0.7	0.8
Female	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,868	12,359	422	1,689	3,323	4,695	2,229	509
1999	13,053	12,514	411	1,692	3,321	4,781	2,309	539
2000	13,212	12,659	418	1,706	3,263	4,874	2,399	553
2001	13,285	12,726	394	1,713	3,173	4,984	2,461	559
3-month averages								
Jan-Mar 2001	13,229	12,675	393	1,700	3,175	4,967	2,441	554
Feb-Apr	13,267	12,711	388	1,717	3,178	4,974	2,454	556
Mar-May (Spr)	13,285	12,726	394	1,713	3,173	4,984	2,461	559
Apr-Jun	13,315	12,755	396	1,729	3,189	4,992	2,468	560
May-Jul	13,282	12,707	396	1,714	3,145	4,981	2,472	575
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,275	12,695	393	1,716	3,133	4,987	2,476	580
Jul-Sep	13,271	12,688	393	1,710	3,128	4,982	2,475	583
Aug-Oct	13,298	12,721	399	1,734	3,124	4,983	2,480	577
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,329	12,740	404	1,746	3,119	4,988	2,483	588
Oct-Dec	13,345	12,751	400	1,753	3,102	4,994	2,502	594
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	13,337	12,749	391	1,753	3,096	5,014	2,494	588
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	13,349	12,756	400	1,744	3,091	5,011	2,509	594
Jan-Mar 2002	13,376	12,778	401	1,746	3,095	5,026	2,509	599
Changes								
Over last 3 months	32	26	1	-6	-6	32	7	5
Percent	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.6	0.3	0.9
Over last 12 months	148	102	8	47	-79	59	68	45
Percent	1.1	0.8	2.0	2.7	-2.5	1.2	2.8	0.8

a Denominator—all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

Percent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	53.2	78.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1
1998	62.8	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.3	78.9	58.7	75.5	84.5	84.9	69.4	8.1
2000	63.6	79.2	59.1	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.7	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	63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.1	70.1	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.0	70.2	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	8.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3	78.7	54.8	75.6	84.0	84.7	70.3	8.4
Jul-Sep	63.3	78.6	55.4	75.2	84.1	84.7	70.2	8.4
Aug-Oct	63.3	78.7	56.1	75.7	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	78.7	56.2	76.0	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.5
Oct-Dec	63.4	78.7	55.9	76.1	84.1	84.6	70.3	8.7
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	63.3	78.6	54.8	76.0	84.1	84.6	70.1	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
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-1.3	0.7	0.0	-0.5	0.1	0.6
Male	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Spring quarters (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	72.6	85.2	56.2	81.8	94.2			

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							
	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSJ	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAI	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,564	569	1,304	1,572	1,756	2,363	9,345
1995	17,023	7,676	592	1,271	1,576	1,805	2,432	9,347
1996	17,030	7,645	597	1,166	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,384
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,204	7,783	635	1,194	1,478	1,917	2,579	9,436
1999	17,086	7,665	597	1,202	1,875	2,589	2,422	9,422
2000	17,045	7,609	589	1,183	1,347	1,881	2,608	9,436
2001	17,267	7,787	651	1,240	1,350	1,928	2,617	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	17,261	7,781	651	1,238	1,356	1,921	2,615	9,481
Mar-May (Spr)	17,267	7,787	651	1,240	1,350	1,928	2,617	9,480
Apr-Jun	17,260	7,784	651	1,219	1,344	1,950	2,620	9,475
May-Jul	17,300	7,846	655	1,237	1,360	1,961	2,632	9,455
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,303	7,848	663	1,223	1,377	1,973	2,611	9,456
Jul-Sep	17,323	7,871	656	1,248	1,366	1,977	2,624	9,451
Aug-Oct	17,305	7,845	648	1,222	1,354	1,992	2,628	9,460
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,287	7,839	647	1,209	1,350	2,003	2,631	9,447
Oct-Dec	7,844	653	1,205	1,358	2,005	2,624	9,437	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,338	7,890	671	1,216	1,348	2,009	2,645	9,448
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,337	7,888	669	1,232	1,343	2,005	2,639	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	61	48	23	28	-26	-7	30	13
Percent	0.4	0.6	3.5	2.3	-1.9	-0.4	1.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	82	115	36	-13	-32	95	30	-33
Percent	0.5	1.5	5.5	-1.0	-2.3	5.0	1.1	-0.3
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	290	496	253	396	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	491	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	312	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,839	312	446	302	488	1,291	3,389
1998	6,366	2,952	313	484	294	521	1,340	3,414
1999	6,342	2,920	303	489	301	488	1,339	3,422
2000	6,356	2,907	305	474	277	482	1,369	3,449
2001	6,541	3,033	332	510	296	535	1,360	3,508
3-month averages								
Jan-Mar 2001	6,497	2,993	323	508	292	509	1,361	3,503
Feb-Apr	6,527	3,023	328	514	297	526	1,359	3,504
Mar-May (Spr)	6,541	3,033	332	510	296	535	1,360	3,508
Apr-Jun	6,554	3,050	333	502	295	556	1,364	3,504
May-Jul	6,552	3,053	335	501	296	547	1,374	3,500
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,539	3,033	330	486	310	557	1,350	3,506
Jul-Sep	6,546	3,040	331	501	304	547	1,358	3,505
Aug-Oct	6,547	3,038	327	495	298	555	1,362	3,509
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,551	3,044	330	489	298	562	1,364	3,507
Oct-Dec	6,552	3,051	330	489	299	562	1,372	3,501
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,592	3,085	338	496	293	576	1,382	3,507
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,596	3,082	343	499	293	561	1,386	3,514
Jan-Mar 2002	6,620	3,100	348	498	296	561	1,397	3,520
Changes								
Over last 3 months	68	49	18	9	-3	-1	25	19
Percent	1.0	1.6	5.6	1.9	-0.1	-1.0	1.8	0.5
Over last 12 months	123	107	26	-10	3	52	36	17
Percent	1.9	3.6	7.9	-2.0	1.1	10.2	2.6	0.5
Female	MGSJ	YBSP	YCAU	YCAV	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	4,929	290	790	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,883	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,399	1,228	5,981
1998	10,838	4,815	288	710	1,182	1,396	1,239	6,023
1999	10,744	4,744	294	713	1,100	1,387	1,250	6,000
2000	10,688	4,701	284	709	1,070	1,389	1,239	5,987
2001	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973
3-month averages								
Jan-Mar 2001	10,764	4,784	318	738	1,072	1,394	1,263	5,980
Feb-Apr	10,734	4,758	323	724	1,059	1,395	1,257	5,977
Mar-May (Spr)	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973
Apr-Jun	10,706	4,735	318	717	1,049	1,395	1,255	5,971
May-Jul	10,748	4,793	320	736	1,065	1,414	1,259	5,955
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,764	4,815	334	736	1,067	1,417	1,261	5,949
Jul-Sep	10,777	4,831	326	747	1,062	1,430	1,266	5,946
Aug-Oct	10,758	4,806	321	727	1,056	1,437	1,265	5,952
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,736	4,796	317	719	1,052	1,441	1,266	5,940
Oct-Dec	10,729	4,793	323	716	1,059	1,443	1,252	5,935
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,746	4,805	333	721	1,055	1,432	1,264	5,941
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,741	4,806	326	733	1,050	1,444	1,253	5,935
Jan-Mar 2002	10,723	4,793	328	735	1,037	1,436	1,257	5,930
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-6	-1	4	19	-23	-7	6	-5
Percent	-0.1	0.0	1.3	2.6	-2.1	-0.5	0.5	-0.1
Over last 12 months	-41	9	10	-3	-35	43	-6	-50
Percent	-0.4	0.2	3.1	-0.4	-3.3	3.1	-0.4	-0.8

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							
	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
1998	37.2	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.7	21.1	41.3	24.5	15.5	15.1	30.6	91.9
2000	36.4	20.8	40.9	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.3	91.8
2001	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	15.0	29.8	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	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	14.9	29.9	92.0
Mar-May (Spr)	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	15.0	29.8	91.9
Apr-Jun	36.6	21.2	44.5	24.3	15.6	15.1	29.8	91.9
May-Jul	36.7	21.3	44.7	24.7	15.8	15.2	29.9	91.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.2	24.4	16.0	15.3	29.7	91.6
Jul-Sep	36.7	21.4	44.6	24.8	15.9	15.3	29.8	91.6
Aug-Oct	36.7	21.3	43.9	24.3	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.3	43.8	24.0	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.5
Oct-Dec	36.6	21.3	44.1	23.9	15.9	15.4	29.7	91.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36.7	21.4	45.2	24.0	15.9	15.4	29.9	91.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36.7	21.4	44.9	24.3	15.8	15.4	29.8	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
Male	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY					

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Headline rate ^a		
		LNMM	LNMQ		LNNU	LNNC		LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995=100			Per cent change over previous 12 months			Per cent change over previous 12 months			
			Monthly rate			Monthly rate			
			Headline rate ^a			Headline rate ^a			
1995	100.0			100.0					
1996	103.6			103.0					
1997	108.0			105.3					
1998	113.5			108.6					
1999	119.0			113.0					
2000	124.4			117.3					
2001	129.8			123.3					
2000 Mar	129.3	123.4	5.2	115.1	116.4	3.7	4.2		
Apr	122.5	122.8	4.5	116.7	116.8	4.2	4.1		
May	122.4	123.2	4.1	117.0	116.7	3.2	3.7		
Jun	123.4	123.5	3.8	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.6		
July	123.6	124.2	4.0	117.4	117.4	3.4	3.4		
Aug	122.5	125.0	4.3	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.4		
Sep	122.3	125.4	4.2	117.7	118.0	3.3	3.4		
Oct	122.8	125.7	3.9	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.4		
Nov	124.0	126.5	4.3	118.5	119.4	4.0	3.6		
Dec	131.3	128.4	5.3	120.2	119.7	4.2	3.9		
2001 Jan	128.7	128.3	4.4	119.0	120.2	3.4	3.9		
Feb	133.9	129.7	5.7	119.5	120.3	3.1	3.6		
Mar	134.8	128.7	4.3	120.2	121.6	4.5	3.7		
Apr	128.4	128.7	4.8	123.4	123.2	5.5	4.4		
May	127.7	128.8	4.6	123.6	123.5	5.8	5.3		
Jun	129.3	129.5	4.8	124.5	123.9	5.3	5.5		
Jul	128.9	129.7	4.4	125.1	124.3	5.8	5.6		
Aug	127.8	130.4	4.3	125.4	124.6	5.9	5.7		
Sep	127.6	130.8	4.3	124.5	124.6	5.5	5.7		
Oct	128.1	131.1	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.7		
Nov	128.6	131.2	3.8	124.2	125.3	5.0	5.4		
Dec	134.1	131.0	2.1	126.4	125.8	5.0	5.2		
2002 Jan	132.4	132.0	2.9	124.6	125.8	4.7	4.9		
Feb R	137.5	132.9	2.4	124.4	125.6	4.4	4.7		
Mar P	139.0	132.9	3.3	124.9	126.9	4.4	4.5		
Sampling variability ^c			±1.3 A			±0.8 A	±0.8 A		

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b				
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Headline rate ^a		
		LNKX	LNKY		LNKZ	LNND		JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995=100			Per cent change over previous 12 months			Per cent change over previous 12 months			
			Monthly rate			Monthly rate			
			Headline rate ^a			Headline rate ^a			
1995	100.0			100.0					
1996	103.7			103.5					
1997	108.7			108.8					
1998	114.7			115.2					
1999	120.4			121.4					
2000	126.1			127.2					
2001	131.5			132.4					
2000 Mar	132.9	125.2	5.5	136.0	126.5	5.8	6.2		
Apr	123.9	124.3	4.6	124.6	125.4	4.8	5.5		
May	123.7	124.8	4.3	124.2	125.9	3.9	4.8		
Jun	124.7	125.0	3.9	125.5	125.9	3.5	4.1		
July	125.2	125.9	4.1	125.8	127.0	4.0	3.8		
Aug	123.6	126.9	4.5	124.6	128.3	4.8	4.1		
Sep	123.4	127.2	4.5	123.6	128.4	4.4	4.4		
Oct	124.0	127.5	4.0	124.0	128.7	4.1	4.5		
Nov	125.3	128.2	4.3	125.0	128.7	3.8	4.1		
Dec	134.1	130.4	5.4	136.2	131.7	5.6	4.5		
2001 Jan	131.1	130.1	4.5	133.4	131.4	4.8	4.7		
Feb	137.5	132.9	6.9	142.0	135.2	7.7	6.0		
Mar	138.4	130.4	4.1	141.2	131.5	3.9	5.5		
Apr	129.7	130.2	4.7	130.0	130.9	4.4	5.4		
May	128.7	130.2	4.3	128.7	130.7	3.9	4.1		
Jun	130.5	131.0	4.7	131.0	131.5	4.5	4.3		
Jul	129.8	131.0	4.1	129.9	131.6	3.6	4.0		
Aug	128.4	131.8	3.9	128.6	132.5	3.3	3.8		
Sep	128.4	132.4	4.1	128.3	133.3	3.8	3.6		
Oct	129.1	132.6	4.0	129.0	133.7	3.9	3.6		
Nov	129.7	132.7	3.5	129.6	133.4	3.7	3.8		
Dec	136.0	132.3	1.5	137.3	132.9	0.9	2.8		
2002 Jan	134.4	133.3	2.5	136.4	134.1	2.1	2.2		
Feb R	140.8	135.8	2.2	145.0	137.6	1.8	1.6		
Mar P	142.5	134.3	3.0	144.5	134.8	2.5	2.1		
Sampling variability ^c			±1.6 A			±2.1 B	±1.9 A		

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

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

c See footnote c, Table E.2.
R Revised
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Headline rate ^a		
		LNMO	LNMS		LNMW	LNNF		LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995=100			Per cent change over previous 12 months			Per cent change over previous 12 months			
			Monthly rate			Monthly rate			
			Headline rate ^a			Headline rate ^a			
1995	100.0			100.0					
1996	104.4			104.4					
1997	108.5			108.8					
1998	113.4			113.7					
1999	117.8			118.3					
2000	122.9			123.8					
2001	128.0			129.1					
2000 Mar	125.4	120.9	4.1	126.1	121.7	4.4	4.9		
Apr	122.0	121.2	3.9	122.8	122.2	4.4	4.5		
May	121.9	122.3	4.7	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.6		
Jun	121.8	122.2	4.2	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.7		
July	123.0	122.8	4.1	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.7		
Aug	120.9	123.1	3.8	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.3		
Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	121.6	122.6	4.5	4.3		
Oct	122.8	124.3	3.9	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.3		
Nov	124.7	125.4	4.7	125.8	126.4	4.9	4.5		
Dec	128.4	125.9	4.6	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.7		
2001 Jan	125.4	125.8	3.4	126.3	126.9	3.8	4.5		
Feb	127.9	127.3	5.5	127.9	128.3	5.4	4.7		
Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	132.7	128.1	5.2	4.8		
Apr	128.1	127.5	5.2	129.0	128.6	5.2	5.3		
May	127.3	127.8	4.5	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.1		
Jun	127.5	128.3	4.9	128.2	129.3	5.0	5.0		
Jul	128.1	128.3	4.5	129.3	129.4	4.6	4.8		
Aug	126.3	128.8	4.6	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.8		
Sep	126.8	129.0	4.1	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.5		
Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3		
Nov	128.1	128.8	2.7	129.4	130.0	2.8	3.7		
Dec	131.6	129.0	2.5	132.9	130.2	2.5	3.1		
2002 Jan	129.2	129.7	3.1	130.1	130.8	3.1	2.8		
Feb R	130.6	130.0	2.2	131.6	131.2	2.6	2.7		
Mar P	136.4	131.4	3.4	136.8	131.9	3.0	2.9		
Sampling variability ^c			±2.1 B			±1.9 A	±1.8 A		

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Headline rate ^a
		LNMP	LNMT		LNMX	LNNH
1995=100			Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	
			Headline rate ^a	
1995	100.0			100.0
1996	103.3			103.3
1997	107.9			107.9
1998	113.4			113.4
1999	119.2			119.2
2000	124.5			124.5
2001	130.0			130.0
2000 Mar	130.2	123.7	5.3	130.2
Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	122.4
May	122.3	123.3	3.7	122.3
Jun	123.5	123.6	3.5	123.5
July	123.6	124.4	3.9	123.6
Aug	122.9	125.5	4.4	122.9
Sep	122.0	125.6	4.1	122.0
Oct	122.3	126.0	3.9	122.3
Nov	123.3	126.3	3.9	123.3
Dec	131.9	128.7	5.4	131.9
2001 Jan	129.5	128.6	4.5	129.5
Feb	135.9	131.2	6.7	135.9
Mar	135.5	128.8	4.1	135.5
Apr	128.2	128.7	4.6	128.2
May	127.3	128.7	4.4	127.3
Jun	129.2	129.4	4.6	129.2

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constru- tion
July 1999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL,DM)	(DD,DE,DF,DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000)	Annual	104.1	103.1	104.4	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	105.8
2001)	Averages	110.4	106.1	108.6	104.4	108.8	106.0	110.1	109.3	101.8	112.4
1999	Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aug	103.4	100.5	100.4	99.8	100.0	97.8	100.3	100.9	100.1	99.6
	Sep	103.8	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.2	99.4	100.6	101.5	99.9	101.6
	Oct	105.6	101.6	100.8	101.7	101.2	99.9	101.5	102.3	99.5	102.7
	Nov	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.6	102.2	100.1	102.3	102.7	100.3	103.1
	Dec	98.1	100.9	102.0	102.1	103.8	98.7	101.8	103.0	100.8	102.2
2000	Jan	98.9	102.4	102.4	97.7	103.1	100.7	102.3	101.8	101.2	103.0
	Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.9
	Mar	104.1	102.7	103.9	98.3	103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0
	Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7	98.1	104.1	100.2	104.3	102.7	98.6	104.3
	May	105.0	102.1	105.8	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
	Jun	106.1	102.5	104.7	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1
	Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
	Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
	Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
	Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
	Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
	Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7
2001	Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
	Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	106.6
	Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	99.4	111.1
	Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
	May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
	Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	109.6	107.7	110.5	109.5	101.5	113.6
	Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9	109.6	102.3	114.0
	Aug	114.2	105.3	109.1	104.1	108.8	106.5	110.0	109.4	105.1	111.2
	Sep	119.0	105.7	108.9	105.2	109.2	106.4	110.6	110.7	101.4	113.4
	Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	102.2	114.5
	Nov	114.3	106.8	110.0	105.9	109.9	106.6	111.1	111.8	102.4	115.0
	Dec	114.1	107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.2	114.1
2002	Jan	112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.3	114.1
	Feb R	112.5	107.5	109.8	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
Per cent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVWV	JVWX	JVYV	JVZZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2000	Jul	2.2	3.5	3.1	0.4	4.3	4.2	5.7	4.2	-1.4	7.0
	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	-0.5	5.6
	Dec	6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	0.5	6.4
2001	Jan	5.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	5.3	4.8	-0.4	6.6
	Feb	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
	Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
	Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.5
	May	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.1
	Jun	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
	Jul	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
	Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	6.0	6.0
	Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.0	7.1
	Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	6.5
	Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
	Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	2.9	4.9
2002	Jan	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.5	3.9
	Feb R	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	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
Sampling variability ^c		±16.3 D	±12.7 D	±2.4 B	±5.3 C	±2.3 B	±2.7 B	±1.2 A	±1.9 A	±3.1 B	±2.6 B

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

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

P Provisional
R Revised

EARNINGS E.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and resta- urants	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
July 1999=100 ^b		(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
		JVVJ	JVVK	JVVL	JVVM	JVVN	JVVO	JVVP	JVVQ	JVVR	JVVS
2000)	Annual	103.8	102.4	105.0	102.9	104.5	104.5	103.7	102.2	104.9	105.9
2001)	Averages	107.0	105.4	109.7	107.7	110.3	110.7	108.6	107.6	111.4	108.4
1999	Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aug	99.9	100.7	101.3	99.0	99.6	98.3	100.1	102.7	99.5	100.0
	Sep	100.1	101.0	99.4	100.2	99.2	98.8	100.2	102.3	99.8	101.8
	Oct	100.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.1	98.9	101.3	100.9	99.7	101.6
	Nov	99.6	99.1	100.1	99.6	100.3	99.5	102.3	100.2	100.5	103.3
	Dec	101.0	99.5	105.7	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.3	100.2	101.4	104.5
2000	Jan	102.1	103.2	102.4	103.4	104.1	102.8	102.5	99.8	103.0	106.1
	Feb	102.7	101.0	102.7	100.6	102.0	103.0	105.2	99.5	102.9	107.1
	Mar	102.6	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.8	102.8	102.2	99.1	102.9	103.9
	Apr	103.5	101.6	106.4	101.2	102.8	102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4	104.7
	May	103.8	103.8	103.7	102.0	104.1	104.3	102.1	101.2	105.2	105.2
	Jun	103.7	103.0	104.6	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7	106.5
	Jul	103.8	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.6	104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1	106.4
	Aug	103.5	102.9	107.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	103.0	105.2	105.2	107.4
	Sep	104.6	104.1	105.3	103.7	104.9	104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1	105.5
	Oct	104.9	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4
	Nov	105.0	101.4	105.3	104.3	106.5	106.7	106.8	103.2	106.2	105.3
	Dec	105.2	102.0	108.2	105.3	107.6	107.7	105.9	103.5	107.4	107.3
2001	Jan	105.1	103.9	104.8	105.4	108.0	109.2	106.1	102.8	108.4	107.0
	Feb	105.3	102.6	105.8	105.7	108.7	109.3	106.8	103.1	107.7	107.6
	Mar	106.1	103.1	106.6	107.7	110.0	109.3	106.4	103.6	107.9	106.4
	Apr	106.9	105.4	109.0	107.7	110.5	110.1	107.7	107.3	111.3	105.5
	May	106.4	106.2	108.9	108.4	111.0	110.3	107.6	106.6	112.5	107.3
	Jun	107.2	106.7	110.0	107.8	110.5	111.0	108.4	108.1	112.4	108.2
	Jul	107.2	105.7	111.0	108.0	110.9	110.5	108.7	111.1	112.0	108.9
	Aug	107.6	107.1	111.8	107.1	111.3	110.6	109.0	111.5	112.3	110.7
	Sep	107.7	107.2	112.2	107.6	110.0	110.8	110.4	110.5	112.3	109.3

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engi- neering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction
July 1999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUF	JVUG	JVUH	JVUI	JVUJ	JVUK	JVUL	JVUM	JVUN	JVUO
2000) Annual	102.9	102.1	104.9	103.1	109.4	101.0	104.6	103.9	99.5	106.3	
2001) averages	108.9	108.2	108.0	106.5	114.5	105.7	109.2	108.4	100.4	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	102.4	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	108.6	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	109.5	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 cent change on the year		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2000 Jul	0.1	0.2	3.4	2.5	6.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	-1.8	6.2	
Aug	-2.0	-1.5	2.4	2.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	3.6	0.8	4.6	
Sep	8.2	-1.0	3.5	1.3	6.6	3.3	5.1	4.4	1.1	4.4	
Oct	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.3	5.3	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.9	
Nov	7.1	-0.1	5.0	2.4	5.7	4.0	5.7	3.5	1.9	4.7	
Dec	8.6	-1.3	6.2	0.8	6.3	4.7	5.5	3.5	2.7	4.8	
2001 Jan	5.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	5.0	3.7	-0.2	5.4	
Feb	4.3	14.4	4.2	4.0	8.9	3.0	6.3	3.9	-0.6	3.7	
Mar	0.1	9.9	4.5	4.9	8.8	4.9	3.6	6.4	-0.1	3.2	
Apr	4.8	8.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	6.2	1.7	6.6	
May	7.1	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	5.7	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	2.2	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	
Sampling variability ^c	±16.4 D	±28.3 D	±10.6 D	±8.4 D	±4.6 B	±4.7 B	±2.4 B	±2.8 B	±7.6 D	±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.
b The reference period of July 1999 has been chosen as this is the first period for which these data are available. However, growth rates are comparable with other AEI series.
c Sampling variability represent '95 per cent' confidence intervals. (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability compares to the growth rate. For a growth rate of 5 per cent:
A = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;
B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and
D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.
A full description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk or see pp207-13, Labour Market Trends, April 2002.

EARNINGS E.2

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

Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restau- rants	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 BRITAIN SIC 1992
(G:51)	(G:50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b
JVUP	JVUQ	JVUR	JVUS	JVUT	JVUU	JVUV	JVUW	JVUX	JVUY	2000) Annual 2001) averages
102.3	102.7	105.2	103.5	110.3	103.2	103.8	102.1	105.0	107.3	
106.0	105.7	112.0	107.8	116.0	107.6	108.3	107.4	111.4	110.2	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999 Jul
98.3	100.4	100.4	98.4	89.6	97.8	100.1	102.5	99.5	99.2	Aug
98.0	100.2	98.3	99.6	89.2	96.8	100.1	102.1	99.7	100.1	Sep
100.1	98.9	99.1	99.5	89.4	97.9	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.5	Oct
99.8	99.3	102.1	100.6	91.9	98.4	102.2	100.0	100.5	102.4	Nov
102.0	101.6	107.4	105.1	119.4	105.1	101.4	100.1	101.9	104.8	Dec
100.0	103.1	102.3	103.2	114.4	102.9	102.5	99.6	103.1	104.8	2000 Jan
105.9	101.4	104.8	101.5	130.7	102.9	105.1	99.3	102.9	107.9	Feb
113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2	99.4	103.0	109.6	Mar
100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	104.7	103.9	Apr
99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	105.7	106.5	May
99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5	Jun
101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3	Jul
100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	105.0	105.2	107.9	Aug
98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2	Sep
101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0	Oct
102.2	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	106.2	107.1	Nov
105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.3	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8	Dec
104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	108.3	107.3	2001 Jan
107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.6	106.7	102.8	107.6	112.5	Feb
117.7	105.2	109.5	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	107.9	109.5	Mar
104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.5	107.3	107.0	111.5	107.0	Apr
103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.5	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4	May
103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.4	108.2	110.8	112.0	110.1	Jun
103.5	105.9	113.9	106.0	98.3	105.3	108.7	111.2	112.2	111.2	Jul
103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.8	105.0	109.9	110.3	112.2	109.7	Aug
103.2	105.9	112.3	107.1	96.0	106.9	109.9	108.9	112.9	112.5	Sep
105.4	105.6	114.1	107.8	96.5	107.2	110.0	108.1	113.4	111.4	

E.4 EARNINGS

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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992					Public sector				
Whole economy (Division 01-93)					Change on year (%)				
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1995=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	111.1	3.7	3.8	0.0
	Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.9	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.1	0.6
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.4	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.8	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.3	5.2	4.6	0.6	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	0.7	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar	134.8	4.3	4.8	-0.5	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr	128.4	4.8	5.4	-0.6	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May	127.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2
	Jun	129.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2
	Jul	128.9	4.2	5.2	-1.0	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1
	Aug	127.8	4.3	5.2	-0.9	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1
	Sep	127.6	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Oct	128.1	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.7	0.0
	Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Dec	134.1	2.1	4.4	-2.3	126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0
2002	Jan	132.4	2.9	4.1	-1.2	124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0
	Feb R	137.5	2.7	4.3	-1.6	124.4	4.1	4.2	-0.1
	Mar P	139.0	3.1	4.4	-1.3	124.9	3.9	3.8	0.1

Private sector					of which: Private sector services ^b				
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1995=100		LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGG	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
1999	Jan ^a	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.0	4.9	...	...
	Feb ^a	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6	122.7	6.0	...	...
	Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	127.9	5.7	...	...
	Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	119.3	3.3	...	...
	May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	120.1	4.2	...	...
	Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5	121.6	6.4	...	...
	Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1	121.7	4.9	...	...
	Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9	...	...
	Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0	118.6	4.8	...	...
	Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	119.0	5.7	...	...
	Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	120.1	5.3	...	...
	Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	129.0	7.2	...	...
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6	...	...
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3
	May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6
	Jul	125.2	3.7	4.4	-0.7	125.8	3.3	4.3	-1.0
	Aug	123.6	4.4	4.5	-0.1	124.6	4.7	4.9	-0.2
	Sep	123.4	4.3	4.4	-0.1	123.6	4.2	4.7	-0.5
	Oct	124.0	4.1	4.7	-0.6	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Nov	125.3	4.2	4.1	-0.6	125.0	4.1	5.2	-1.1
	Dec	134.1	5.3	4.8	0.5	136.2	5.6	5.1	0.5
2001	Jan	131.1	4.7	3.9	0.8	133.4	5.1	3.5	1.6
	Feb	137.5	7.7	4.4	3.3	142.0	9.0	4.4	4.6
	Mar	138.4	4.2	4.9	-0.7	141.2	3.9	5.0	-1.1
	Apr	129.7	4.6	5.2	-0.6	130.0	4.3	5.2	-0.9
	May	128.7	4.1	5.0	-0.9	128.7	3.6	4.8	-0.6
	Jun	130.5	4.7	5.1	-0.4	131.0	4.4	5.0	-0.6
	Jul	129.8	3.7	4.8	-1.1	129.9	3.2	4.7	-1.5
	Aug	128.4	3.8	5.0	-1.2	128.6	3.2	4.9	-1.7
	Sep	128.4	4.1	4.9	-0.8	128.3	3.8	4.8	-1.0
	Oct	129.1	4.1	4.8	-0.7	129.0	4.0	4.8	-0.8
	Nov	129.7	3.5	4.6	-1.1	129.6	3.7	4.7	-1.0
	Dec	136.0	1.5	4.3	-2.8	137.3	0.8	4.3	-3.5
2002	Jan	134.4	2.5	4.0	-1.5	136.4	2.3	4.1	-1.8
	Feb R	140.8	2.4	4.3	-1.9	145.0	2.1	4.3	-2.2
	Mar P	142.5	3.0	4.5	-1.5	144.5	2.3	4.8	-2.5

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

E.4 EARNINGS

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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992					Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100		LNMO	LOUL	LOJL	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJL	LOUT			
1999	Jan ^a	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5			
	Feb ^a	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8			
	Mar	120.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	120.7	3.5	2.6	0.9			
	Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0			
	May	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7			
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0	0.4			
	Jul	118.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7			
	Aug	116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3			
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1			
	Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2			
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3			
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8			
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3			
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5			
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6			
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1			
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5			
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2			
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0			
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4			
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6			
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5			
	Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6			
	Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6			
2001	Jan	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8			
	Feb	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6			
	Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6			
	Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1			
	May	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5			
	Jun	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5			
	Jul	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5			
	Aug	126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3			
	Sep	126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3			
	Oct	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4			
	Nov	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			

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.

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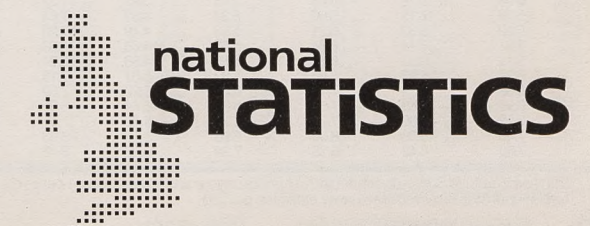
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E.12 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry group

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	253.1	269.4	263.2	236.8	192.5	357.4	269.3	213.9	293.6	287.7	247.8	258.4	258.0	252.6
1992	268.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	203.0	375.5	280.3	233.1	306.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	276.2	275.7
1993	274.4	293.9	288.8	257.6	213.7	385.4	288.2	245.1	318.9	322.8	275.3	283.1	286.1	285.1
1994	279.9	301.9	297.9	262.3	217.7	394.8	294.0	248.4	335.6	332.3	285.7	286.3	295.7	296.0
1995	291.0	315.8	312.4	269.3	235.7	350.8	304.7	258.8	344.1	350.8	304.4	315.8	319.4	319.4
1996	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	361.8	358.9	309.8	326.4	326.1	326.1
1997	314.3	340.9	335.6	289.3	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	381.8	381.8	318.9	325.2	344.5	344.4
1998	328.5	355.9	352.6	300.9	262.6	430.9	330.7	275.5	394.3	392.8	324.0	340.7	358.7	356.5
1999	336.0	368.3	364.6	313.0	272.8	458.0	358.4	276.3	388.4	387.2	337.4	356.4	358.3	358.3
2000	344.8	368.9	365.4	305.2	284.0	486.0	374.0	296.9	406.0	392.2	343.1	367.9	381.1	381.1
2001	359.9	382.4	378.5	337.5	287.2	416.1	346.6	297.7	418.6	395.2	348.2	360.8	380.7	395.4
Hours worked														
1991	44.4	43.7	43.6	44.9	47.8	48.0	46.2	43.2	42.7	42.9	43.8	45.3	43.9	43.1
1992	44.5	44.0	43.9	44.8	46.9	48.7	45.9	43.8	42.7	42.8	43.8	44.9	44.7	43.6
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	43.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	43.6
1994	44.7	44.0	44.1	45.1	46.9	49.4	45.6	44.3	43.1	43.1	44.8	45.0	44.8	43.8
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.3	47.9	51.9	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.4
1996	44.8	44.2	44.2	45.1	47.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.7	42.6	44.5	44.6	44.4	44.3
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	43.9	43.9	42.6	45.1	44.8	44.6	44.9
1998	45.0	44.4	44.3	45.2	46.9	50.1	45.4	43.5	43.7	42.3	45.2	44.6	44.5	44.0
1999	44.4	43.6	43.6	44.4	45.7	47.4	45.0	42.6	43.5	41.8	44.0	44.3	44.4	43.1
2000	44.3	43.6	43.6	44.4	45.8	49.5	44.8	43.1	43.1	41.3	43.6	44.4	44.7	43.6
2001	44.3	43.5	43.5	44.4	45.6	49.4	44.5	42.7	42.8	41.9	43.5	43.8	44.5	43.8
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	5.70	6.14	6.02	5.29	4.02	7.26	5.84	4.96	6.81	6.69	5.64	5.67	5.87	5.87
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.62	4.37	7.68	6.08	5.33	7.24	7.23	6.03	5.88	6.17	6.32
1993	6.21	6.71	6.60	5.80	4.56	7.21	6.37	5.53	7.39	7.43	6.19	6.00	6.37	6.54
1994	6.30	6.85	6.75	5.62	4.70	6.62	6.42	5.60	7.82	6.96	6.36	6.22	6.61	6.74
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	6.58	6.58	5.90	8.01	7.97	6.47	6.62	6.88	7.04
1996	6.70	7.29	7.29	6.13	5.08	7.15	7.00	6.15	8.30	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35
1997	6.97	7.64	7.58	6.40	5.27	7.70	7.00	6.40	8.59	8.96	7.04	7.27	7.50	7.67
1998	7.30	8.02	7.96	6.70	5.56	8.14	7.28	6.34	9.02	9.29	7.13	7.64	7.88	8.11
1999	7.54	8.23	8.15	7.01	5.76	7.66	6.49	5.92	9.51	9.51	7.46	7.76	8.03	8.31
2000	7.78	8.45	8.38	7.26	5.99	8.05	6.89	5.92	9.58	9.58	7.71	7.96	8.24	8.73
2001	8.14	8.79	8.71	7.61	6.30	8.43	7.78	6.97	9.97	9.97	8.00	8.23	8.56	9.01
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	159.2	162.4	162.2	156.3	142.1	190.0	176.8	137.2	185.0	181.9	156.1	168.2	153.2	166.5
1992	170.1	174.8	174.6	166.4	150.4	200.4	191.3	147.4	196.7	194.0	168.9	176.5	182.4	182.4
1993	177.1	182.2	181.8	173.2	156.2	..	199.5	152.8	210.4	203.4	183.2	176.8	181.0	181.0
1994	182.0	187.0	186.7	177.8	171.9	..	200.6	156.5	214.5	213.2	183.1	188.9	178.3	202.9
1995	188.3	198.0	198.8	179.8	179.4	..	214.3	169.5	234.2	220.0	178.1	208.9	197.7	217.1
1996	195.2	205.0	205.0	187.9	179.0	..	218.5	174.7	234.2	220.0	190.0	218.5	206.2	225.9
1997	201.1	214.2	214.1	191.7	186.9	..	229.4	180.3	238.2	232.2	206.0	228.4	225.7	237.8
1998	210.8	224.2	224.2	201.6	187.8	..	239.9	188.2	250.1	242.2	219.6	216.3	216.3	229.9
1999	221.9	232.0	231.7	215.7	200.1	..	243.4	194.8	262.8	272.8	224.2	225.0	235.3	236.1
2000	229.1	241.3	241.0	225.6	202.1	..	254.4	203.3	262.6	281.4	234.5	246.6	225.3	254.6
2001	241.8	251.9	251.4	236.8	227.8	..	282.2	205.0	300.3	296.6	240.9	259.1	230.7	260.5
Hours worked														
1991	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.4	42.3	38.5	41.5	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.8	40.8	40.1	39.2
1992	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	41.5	39.2	39.7	39.9	41.3	40.6	40.5	40.2
1993	39.8	40.3	40.3	39.3	41.9	40.3	41.5	39.3	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.2
1994	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.3	42.2	41.1	41.7	39.5	40.3	40.3	41.6	40.3	41.1	41.0
1995	40.3	40.9	40.9	39.7	42.0	..	42.0	39.6	41.5	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.8	41.3
1996	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	41.3	..	41.8	39.5	40.5	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.8
1997	40.2	40.8	40.8	40.9	..	..	41.8	39.6	40.8	41.6	42.0	40.1	41.4	41.0
1998	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	42.3	..	41.5	39.4	40.8	40.5	42.4	40.0	41.0	40.9
1999	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.5	41.9	..	41.5	39.3	40.4	40.7	41.6	40.2	40.6	39.9
2000	39.9	40.5	40.5	40.5	42.0	..	41.5	39.8	40.3	42.0	41.0	40.2	40.6	40.6
2001	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.6	41.1	..	41.4	38.9	41.1	40.2	41.5	40.4	41.1	39.9
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	4.01	4.06	4.06	3.97	3.39	..	4.27	3.51	4.65	4.56	3.84	4.13	3.79	4.25
1992	4.28	4.35	4.34	4.23	3.74	..	4.60	3.75	4.94	4.86	4.10	4.32	4.18	4.55
1993	4.43	4.53	4.52	4.34	3.76	..	4.81	3.91	5.19	5.08	4.30	4.54	4.25	4.75
1994	4.53	4.61	4.60	4.46	4.15	..	4.82	3.97	5.29	5.20	4.41	4.69	4.33	4.95
1995	4.64	4.87	4.87	4.45	4.27	..	5.11	4.27	5.65	5.40	4.39	5.16	4.78	5.26
1996	4.81	5.04	5.04	4.63	4.33	..	5.24	4.42	5.62	5.62	4.53	5.24	4.79	5.29
1997	4.99	5.26	5.26	4.79	4.50	..	5.49	4.56	5.96	6.32	4.93	5.70	4.98	5.52
1998	5.26	5.52	5.52	5.04	4.44	..	5.78	4.78	6.15	6.47	5.18	5.95	5.86	6.41
1999	5.56	5.75	5.74	5.45	4.76	..	5.87	4.95	6.50	6.71	5.06	5.81	5.62	6.39
2000	5.74	5.97	5.96	5.62	5.38	..	6.14	5.17	6.53	7.08	5.59	6.02	5.42	6.31
2001	6.06	6.23	6.21	5.98	5.54	..	6.24	5.28	7.24	7.39	5.81	6.42	5.61	6.53
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	226.2	249.7	243.0	219.7	187.6	354.8	244.2	171.4	272.0	265.4	232.0	247.1	249.1	244.2
1992	250.8	266.8	259.6	233.3	198.1	372.8	257.2	185.9	287.1	287.1	253.9	272.4	267.6	266.8
1993	256.6	273.5	267.9	239.8	208.3	355.2	265.3	195.4	299.6	299.4	258.1	259.4	274.8	276.3
1994	261.7	275.1	275.7	244.4	213.3	333.7	269.8	191.0	314.4	307.7	265.6	271.9	286.9	287.3
1995	271.5	293.6	289.8	249.7	230.1	350.3	281.5	211.1	329.1	314.3	274.4	287.0	306.8	310.3
1996	281.1	304.9	300.8	257.2	235.5	366.5	291.3	220.8	338.7	320.8	280.0	295.5	317.7	316.6
1997	292.9	318.4	314.6	287.4	245.5	398.9	297.6	227.6	354.6	335.3	300.3	311.2	333.4	334.0
1998	307.3	333.6	329.9	280.7	252.4	403.8	307.4	231.5	372.4	367.5	307.6	323.0	349.6	347.1
1999	315.0	337.7	333.7	292.0	264.5	392.5	315.4	235.5	375.6	313.5	300.0	347.4	350.9	347.4
2000	324.5	348.8	345.0	300.3	268.7	397.2	318.7	251.9	381.6	321.8	340.6	359.8	372.8	372.8
2001	338.9	362.6	358.4	315.0	281.7	415.6	325.0	254.9	402.0	391.0	331.3	351.3	371.1	386.7
Hours worked														
1991	43.6	43.0	42.9	43.8	47.3	47.8	44.9	41.0	42.1	42.3	43.2	44.7	43.6	42.7
1992	43.7	43.3	43.2	43.8	46.3	48.5	44.7	41.3	42.1	42.3	43.3	44.3	44.4	43.3
1993														

E.13 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry group

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DH	DI	DJ	DK	
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	375.7	388.3	382.4	371.7	302.9	512.9	380.9	332.0	416.2	353.2	355.2	356.9	355.1	
1992	400.8	412.8	404.5	398.0	298.5	562.1	424.5	353.3	426.6	455.5	363.7	362.9	364.1	375.0
1993	418.9	431.7	424.9	416.4	306.5	565.1	450.6	383.6	450.3	475.2	383.6	373.6	378.9	391.0
1994	430.1	443.6	438.2	427.7	323.9	606.7	456.5	375.6	462.3	497.8	400.4	365.4	396.2	410.2
1995	445.4	461.2	453.5	442.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	379.5	474.7	525.4	411.6	427.3	438.5	
1996	464.0	487.3	479.6	458.9	363.8	536.8	397.6	515.0	537.2	439.3	417.0	446.5	456.5	
1997	483.5	497.0	489.2	478.7	387.8	621.0	482.7	417.4	522.1	417.4	470.8	473.0	497.0	508.4
1998	506.1	532.2	525.9	500.6	388.2	684.4	575.5	420.2	524.0	449.5	440.5	443.5	483.8	
1999	525.5	547.6	541.6	516.5	404.1	646.2	603.2	429.7	546.7	635.1	513.9	491.4	505.4	
2000	550.9	569.3	562.1	547.0	402.3	735.6	600.7	481.1	596.3	521.3	516.9	510.5	523.5	
2001	582.4	598.1	592.4	579.3	415.5	790.7	606.2	...	622.8	690.0	544.0	524.4	541.9	
Hours worked														
1991	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	42.0	40.3	39.7	39.8	38.3	38.8	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.4
1992	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.3	41.8	41.5	39.5	40.1	38.5	38.8	40.1	39.1	39.7	39.8
1993	38.6	38.3	38.4	38.3	40.5	40.2	39.6	40.0	38.2	38.8	40.2	39.4	39.9	39.6
1994	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.5	41.4	39.2	39.9	40.3	38.7	38.7	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.1
1995	39.1	38.9	39.0	38.7	43.1	40.3	39.8	40.6	38.8	38.8	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3
1996	39.1	38.9	39.0	38.8	42.8	40.3	39.6	40.3	38.6	38.8	40.6	40.6	40.1	40.1
1997	39.1	38.9	39.0	38.8	42.8	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.9	38.6	40.9	39.8	40.3	40.2
1998	39.1	38.9	39.0	38.8	42.8	41.3	39.9	39.1	38.1	38.1	40.9	39.6	40.3	40.1
1999	39.0	38.5	38.6	38.7	...	39.9	39.7	39.8	38.9	38.2	40.3	39.9	39.9	39.9
2000	38.9	38.5	38.6	38.6	42.0	...	39.6	40.0	38.8	38.4	40.2	40.1	40.5	39.7
2001	39.0	38.6	38.7	38.6	43.5	41.5	40.3	...	38.5	38.3	40.4	40.8	40.0	40.0
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	9.55	9.69	9.52	9.53	...	12.83	9.40	8.04	10.04	10.67	8.66	8.74	8.84	8.84
1992	10.21	10.28	10.06	10.24	6.67	13.42	10.81	8.41	10.41	11.64	9.05	8.89	9.19	9.19
1993	10.68	10.78	10.59	10.77	7.45	13.61	11.22	8.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.03	9.77	9.77
1994	10.94	11.02	10.82	10.97	8.26	14.97	11.52	8.52	12.52	13.58	9.78	8.81	9.44	10.13
1995	11.37	11.52	11.30	11.40	8.14	...	11.92	9.20	12.05	13.58	10.03	9.99	10.52	10.85
1996	11.83	12.16	11.95	11.80	8.62	...	13.59	9.76	13.07	13.76	10.60	10.51	10.96	11.34
1997	12.33	12.50	12.28	12.40	...	15.47	13.22	9.98	13.03	14.56	11.09	11.11	10.95	11.98
1998	12.90	13.33	13.17	12.86	8.96	16.52	10.35	14.05	11.48	11.98	12.28	12.28	12.28	12.63
1999	13.49	13.85	13.68	13.40	...	16.27	15.18	10.73	14.07	16.62	12.72	12.63	12.63	12.63
2000	14.14	14.39	14.14	14.14	9.40	...	15.15	11.98	15.40	16.75	12.97	12.95	12.47	13.16
2001	14.95	15.08	14.92	14.92	9.42	19.18	15.02	...	16.12	17.94	13.45	12.78	13.58	13.58

^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 E.13 Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry group

Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	Manufacture of transport equipment	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate, renting & business activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other community, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	397.7	390.9	407.8	402.6	368.2	302.7	274.6	377.4	454.4	423.6	345.9	376.6	365.5	377.8
1992	418.7	400.3	427.4	441.5	389.9	324.8	302.0	408.1	485.5	448.3	370.8	418.5	397.4	389.5
1993	445.3	428.3	444.4	464.9	401.7	342.0	308.8	427.8	506.6	464.1	384.9	432.5	412.2	379.9
1994	446.4	436.3	449.3	490.8	409.8	356.7	307.1	448.0	535.3	478.4	395.6	438.3	420.2	389.9
1995	468.0	452.9	478.4	538.5	445.8	383.2	357.8	461.1	592.5	515.4	420.3	457.3	453.5	410.0
1996	476.1	456.7	438.7	571.9	463.0	404.1	369.4	483.7	644.2	540.9	441.9	458.4	440.5	474.1
1997	515.7	558.3	483.7	657.1	474.1	424.8	385.5	501.9	664.9	570.6	444.8	508.8	474.1	474.1
1998	532.4	575.7	472.9	603.5	508.5	444.7	406.5	530.0	686.1	577.7	460.8	485.3	535.4	497.2
1999	556.5	597.2	514.6	620.0	549.4	461.1	445.7	559.8	732.3	615.6	470.5	500.5	561.7	539.7
2000	619.2	612.7	518.5	626.5	578.9	479.3	445.0	574.3	764.0	673.0	493.7	528.7	600.9	553.3
Hours worked														
1991	39.3	40.1	39.9	38.7	40.0	40.5	42.4	40.5	36.3	38.4	38.6	32.0	38.5	39.3
1992	39.3	40.1	39.7	38.5	40.4	40.1	42.5	40.3	36.2	38.3	38.7	31.9	38.6	39.3
1993	39.2	39.9	39.6	38.4	40.1	40.4	41.6	40.3	36.2	38.3	38.3	32.7	38.5	39.1
1994	39.4	39.9	39.8	38.7	40.3	40.6	41.3	41.1	36.3	38.3	38.1	33.4	38.5	39.6
1995	39.8	40.7	39.8	40.9	40.6	40.6	42.7	41.4	36.5	38.0	38.3	33.6	38.9	40.0
1996	39.6	41.0	40.4	39.2	40.7	40.8	41.5	41.8	36.6	38.9	38.5	33.8	39.1	39.7
1997	39.6	40.3	40.4	38.8	41.3	40.7	40.5	42.3	36.5	39.0	38.3	35.0	38.9	39.6
1998	39.6	40.9	40.4	38.9	41.6	40.7	41.3	41.4	36.5	39.0	38.3	35.0	39.1	40.0
1999	39.3	40.4	40.3	38.6	41.4	40.6	40.9	41.2	36.4	39.0	38.3	35.1	38.8	39.8
2000	39.2	40.0	40.5	38.6	41.7	40.4	41.2	41.0	36.2	38.8	38.2	35.1	38.7	39.5
2001	39.2	40.1	41.1	38.5	41.8	40.4	41.4	41.0	36.3	38.7	38.4	35.2	38.9	39.6
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	10.03	9.43	9.95	10.34	9.12	7.13	6.70	9.03	12.56	10.92	8.94	11.31	9.37	8.96
1992	10.54	9.93	10.81	11.39	9.61	7.86	7.07	9.86	13.29	11.51	9.58	12.70	10.54	9.50
1993	11.09	10.26	11.09	12.05	9.82	8.22	7.42	10.29	13.99	11.96	10.29	12.73	10.17	9.69
1994	11.26	10.94	11.15	12.51	10.05	8.55	7.52	10.61	14.60	12.59	10.36	12.78	10.78	9.83
1995	11.18	11.22	11.46	13.47	10.27	9.07	7.70	10.66	15.51	12.81	10.54	13.10	10.86	10.13
1996	11.74	11.98	11.82	13.76	10.84	9.37	8.70	10.76	16.34	13.21	11.01	13.36	11.52	10.44
1997	12.04	13.06	10.83	14.76	11.13	9.91	9.09	11.12	17.74	13.78	11.58	13.01	12.31	11.26
1998	13.03	13.58	11.47	14.54	11.40	10.44	9.59	11.65	18.34	14.58	11.61	13.26	12.99	11.92
1999	13.57	14.27	11.03	15.61	12.28	11.03	9.91	12.50	18.95	14.79	12.03	13.81	13.76	12.83
2000	14.19	14.93	12.59	16.05	13.14	11.40	10.55	13.20	20.26	15.81	12.30	14.25	14.39	13.33
2001	15.79	15.30	12.63	16.27	13.83	11.85	10.74	13.85	21.05	16.38	12.92	14.98	15.32	14.02
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	236.4	224.1	221.5	243.7	196.3	182.7	184.6	231.6	243.6	248.6	226.3	300.0	248.1	231.5
1992	248.4	239.3	245.0	266.0	209.5	197.9	205.3	249.9	257.8	264.8	251.5	329.8	269.0	252.2
1993	265.1	248.4	244.3	288.8	217.4	211.1	216.3	263.5	274.6	276.6	265.0	338.9	277.8	268.2
1994	276.7	265.0	248.8	298.2	228.5	221.5	228.0	282.8	284.2	284.5	275.2	347.9	287.2	276.7
1995	279.8	269.9	261.2	321.8	236.9	227.3	235.6	288.9	303.0	293.6	281.7	361.8	294.4	297.7
1996	289.4	285.0	245.5	344.7	251.4	241.4	241.4	302.9	320.9	308.4	295.8	351.1	307.6	304.5
1997	317.8	305.4	300.0	363.1	263.1	261.1	261.1	329.4	368.4	324.9	318.0	392.4	319.0	315.1
1998	323.1	312.6	312.2	382.0	283.5	283.5	283.5	313.5	351.1	326.4	326.4	408.8	336.2	332.7
1999	346.9	344.1	347.0	407.6	282.9	276.3	272.8	361.9	350.7	321.9	371.5	371.5	344.1	338.2
2000	364.5													

E.14 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group

SIC 1992	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	SIC 1992
MALE															
Weekly earnings (£s)															
1991	318.9	316.7	310.4	325.7	214.2	410.5	308.3	252.8	344.2	354.1	283.3	284.8	287.2	294.2	1991
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	296.1	292.9	300.9	315.5	1992
1993	353.3	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	403.1	306.6	300.0	310.1	328.7	1993
1994	363.0	357.1	350.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	346.3	288.2	396.0	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3	1994
1995	376.3	370.7	364.7	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.9	332.8	326.8	346.3	364.4	1995
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	399.3	266.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	446.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3	1996
1997	408.7	398.8	392.7	416.8	281.7	495.1	402.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	397.8	416.2	1997
1998	427.1	416.8	416.8	436.0	299.2	530.5	402.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	397.8	416.2	1998
1999	442.4	430.8	424.6	452.2	300.2	511.5	415.8	329.8	467.9	532.7	386.5	400.5	395.4	417.7	1999
2000	464.1	445.8	441.7	476.7	301.1	557.8	419.2	362.9	501.5	539.6	394.8	396.5	410.8	440.9	2000
2001	490.5	469.9	463.9	504.7	314.7	591.6	432.4	377.2	523.3	582.1	413.2	412.0	421.9	458.7	2001
Hours worked															
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	47.0	45.5	44.1	42.2	40.8	40.8	42.5	43.8	42.8	41.7	1991
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	46.2	43.9	42.8	40.9	40.8	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.2	1992
1993	41.3	42.0	42.1	40.6	45.7	45.1	43.7	43.0	40.9	40.7	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.4	1993
1994	41.5	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4	1994
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	44.5	43.5	1995
1996	41.7	42.6	42.8	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	44.3	43.4	44.1	42.8	1996
1997	41.8	42.8	42.8	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.3	43.2	41.6	40.4	44.0	43.5	44.2	43.1	1997
1998	41.7	42.6	42.6	40.9	46.0	46.2	43.8	42.3	41.6	40.0	43.9	43.3	44.0	42.5	1998
1999	41.4	42.0	42.0	40.6	46.3	46.3	43.5	41.6	41.3	39.8	42.9	43.2	43.1	41.8	1999
2000	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.4	45.0	45.1	43.2	42.0	40.9	39.6	42.5	43.2	43.5	42.0	2000
2001	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.4	45.2	45.7	43.1	41.7	40.6	39.7	42.5	42.8	43.4	42.2	2001
Hourly earnings (£s)															
1991	7.55	7.41	7.27	7.86	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35	1991
1992	8.07	7.85	7.66	8.41	4.99	9.51	7.72	6.39	8.99	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75	1992
1993	8.44	8.16	8.00	8.82	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.57	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99	1993
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37	1994
1995	8.95	8.65	8.45	9.36	5.86	9.72	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72	1995
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	6.23	10.19	9.56	7.32	10.49	11.61	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.19	1996
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	6.59	10.56	8.63	7.32	11.21	12.91	8.35	8.65	9.01	9.79	1997
1998	10.20	9.89	9.75	10.61	6.84	11.43	9.20	7.55	11.21	13.61	8.96	9.15	9.97	10.88	1998
1999	10.68	10.25	10.10	11.11	7.16	12.06	9.56	7.90	11.33	13.40	8.96	9.28	9.40	10.49	1999
2000	11.23	10.67	10.49	11.75	7.42	12.35	9.69	8.62	12.26	13.65	9.28	9.18	9.40	10.49	2000
2001	11.90	11.19	11.04	12.47	7.62	12.95	10.01	9.03	12.86	14.62	9.71	9.63	9.69	10.87	2001
FEMALE															
Weekly earnings (£s)															
1991	222.4	197.8	193.9	229.4	164.3	273.8	193.4	149.6	229.3	228.6	178.1	184.6	173.5	189.4	1991
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	189.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	250.2	192.3	192.6	188.5	202.7	1992
1993	253.0	219.3	219.3	260.3	199.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.2	1993
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.1	204.1	292.7	226.0	169.9	278.5	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7	1994
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	277.2	216.8	330.8	238.5	182.5	290.2	279.8	214.8	218.0	217.9	240.2	1995
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	289.8	212.5	330.8	248.5	190.1	299.5	294.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	246.7	1996
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	330.8	260.3	197.9	318.6	308.0	231.7	231.9	240.2	258.1	1997
1998	309.6	279.3	274.5	316.6	217.2	330.8	275.2	208.6	332.8	328.8	246.9	235.0	250.4	278.5	1998
1999	326.5	292.1	287.2	332.2	232.5	330.8	285.2	218.9	348.2	366.2	254.8	252.4	291.8	304.2	1999
2000	343.7	312.1	307.9	349.5	244.9	330.8	303.7	231.0	354.6	399.3	262.0	269.1	275.4	307.8	2000
2001	368.8	337.9	333.4	372.0	258.8	330.8	317.1	246.9	397.4	416.9	281.4	290.7	295.5	325.4	2001
Hours worked															
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	37.9	38.9	37.6	38.4	39.4	39.3	38.6	38.2	1991
1992	37.3	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.1	37.5	38.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.5	1992
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.3	39.8	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.5	1993
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	39.8	37.0	40.1	39.3	37.7	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0	1994
1995	37.6	39.3	39.4	37.2	40.4	38.1	39.4	39.4	38.1	38.8	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.4	1995
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	39.2	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.0	1996
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.2	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.1	38.8	38.9	39.3	1997
1998	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.3	39.2	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.8	40.4	39.1	38.9	39.3	1998
1999	37.5	39.0	39.0	37.2	40.7	38.1	40.1	39.0	38.0	38.5	40.0	39.1	38.6	38.7	1999
2000	37.4	38.9	38.9	37.2	40.3	38.9	38.9	37.7	38.1	40.0	39.5	39.1	38.8	38.8	2000
2001	37.5	38.9	38.9	37.2	39.8	38.9	38.5	37.9	38.3	40.0	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.8	2001
Hourly earnings (£s)															
1991	5.91	5.08	5.28	6.16	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	1991
1992	6.40	5.42	5.60	6.67	5.07	8.07	5.74	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.02	5.42	1992
1993	6.71	5.82	5.60	6.97	5.21	8.41	6.02	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	1993
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.21	8.41	6.02	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	1994
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.27	8.41	6.02	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	1995
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	8.41	6.02	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	1996
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	8.41	6.02	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	1997
1998	8.23	7.14	7.01	8.49	5.63	8.41	6.02	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	1998
1999	8.71	7.49	7.35	8.86	5.72	8.41	6.02	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	1999
2000	9.15	8.03	7.91	9.37	6.05	8.41	6.02	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	2000
2001	9.77	8.69	8.56	9.97	6.44	8.41	6.02	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	2001
ALL															
Weekly earnings (£s)															
1991	289.2	282.7	283.6	207.9	396.3	274.1	199.4	309.0	320.5	261.1	266.1	271.6	277.6	301.4	1991
1992	304.8	300.3	304.7	273.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	352.3	274.9	285.8	298.4	298.4	315.3	1992
1993	317.3	319.5	313.0	318.3	227.2	421.2	307.6	224.3	345.2	370.2	284.4	280.3	295.3	311.3	1993
1994	326.1	327.3	321.1	327.6	234.9	438.7	311.3	229.0	368.8	381.9	294.2	307.7	323.1	323.1	1994
1995	337.6	334.9	334.7	338.0	252.6	443.9	325.2	239.5	372.2	395.9	307.3	306.1	329.8	346.5	1995
1996	351.5	355.7	349.2	351.4	258.8	474.9	349.1	249.9	391.1	414.6	312.2	314.6	342.7	355.3	1996
1997	367.6	361.7	370.1	372.5	272.5	474.1	344.6	262.2	400.6	428.9	327.9	330.5	354.0	377.8	1997
1998	384.5	380.2	384.5	384.6	277.5	506.5	364.5	268.6	426.5						

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

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

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

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

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

EARNINGS E.31

Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
1995=100														
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	109.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	103.3	106.6	103.0	106.6
1997	108.8	104.0	103.8	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	105.8	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	107.3	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.8	111.0	110.1	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.6	105.1	115.5	118.2	121.3	116.0
2001	129.1	116.0	111.8	126.5	120.9	114.5	..	136.6	116.6	105.0	120.3	122.7	124.9	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	116.1	111.5	104.3	109.8	114.3	116.5	114.0
1999 Q2	117.3	108.0	106.7	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	118.2	111.9	103.5	110.7	115.4	118.1	115.0
1999 Q3	119.0	109.0	107.4	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	119.2	112.8	103.4	112.7	115.7	116.4	116.0
1999 Q4	120.6	109.0	107.6	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	114.7	118.7	117.0
2000 Q1	121.8	110.0	109.9	120.1	114.5	111.2	..	121.1	113.6	106.4	113.6	110.9	120.3	119.0
2000 Q2	122.8	110.0	110.3	120.5	115.4	112.4	..	125.0	114.7	105.9	115.0	119.8	122.4	120.0
2000 Q3	124.2	112.0	110.1	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.1	105.1	116.5	124.3	120.7	121.0
2000 Q4	126.2	112.0	109.9	122.9	117.5	113.9	..	129.3	115.2	105.1	117.1	117.4	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.6	113.0	110.6	124.4	119.4	113.4	..	130.7	115.8	106.9	118.0	114.6	123.2	123.0
2001 Q2	129.0	115.0	111.6	126.2	120.3	114.6	..	136.3	116.1	106.6	120.2	123.8	126.3	125.0
2001 Q3	129.8	117.0	111.9	127.2	121.6	115.0	..	137.8	117.1	104.7	121.1	123.3	124.5	126.0
2001 Q4	130.1	118.0	113.1	128.3	122.3	115.1	..	141.8	117.3	104.4	122.0	122.8	125.5	127.0
2002 Q1	131.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Mar	121.7	110.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.3	113.8	..	119.9	119.0
2000 Apr	122.2	..	110.0	..	..	112.4	..	..	114.3	106.9	114.5	..	122.7	119.0
2000 May	123.2	..	110.8	120.5	..	..	..	..	114.9	106.4	114.6	..	121.7	120.0
2000 Jun	123.1	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
2000 Jul	123.7	..	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5	120.0
2000 Aug	124.1	..	110.1	121.8	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.2	115.8	..	119.4	121.0
2000 Sep	124.9	112.0	110.3	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3	121.0
2000 Oct	125.3	..	109.8	..	..	113.9	..	..	115.2	106.6	115.9	..	121.6	122.0
2000 Nov	126.4	..	109.8	122.9	..	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	115.9	..	121.2	122.0
2000 Dec	127.1	112.0	109.0	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	116.0	..	122.9	123.0
2001 Jan	126.9	..	108.9	..	..	113.4	..	..	115.7	106.1	117.9	..	122.2	123.0
2001 Feb	127.9	..	109.7	124.4	..	..	..	..	115.9	107.3	118.1	..	123.5	123.0
2001 Mar	128.1	113.0	110.9	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	118.1	..	123.9	124.0
2001 Apr	128.6	..	111.6	..	..	114.6	..	..	116.1	106.9	119.8	..	126.5	124.0
2001 May	129.0	..	111.6	126.2	..	..	..	..	116.1	106.2	120.3	..	126.1	125.0
2001 Jun	129.3	115.0	111.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	106.5	120.4	..	126.2	125.0
2001 Jul	129.4	..	111.8	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.1	102.8	121.1	..	124.5	125.0
2001 Aug	129.9	..	111.9	127.2	..	..	..	..	117.2	104.9	121.1	..	123.6	126.0
2001 Sep	130.2	117.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	117.1	106.3	121.1	..	125.5	126.0
2001 Oct	130.2	..	112.5	..	..	115.1	..	..	117.2	106.1	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
2001 Nov	130.0	..	113.0	128.3	..	..	..	..	117.3	106.8	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
2001 Dec	130.2	118.0	113.6	..	..	..	..	..	117.3	101.3	122.0	..	126.8	128.0
2002 Jan	130.8	..	113.8	..	..	..	..	..	118.0	102.5	122.6	..	..	128.0
2002 Feb	131.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118.0	..	..	..	..	128.0
2002 Mar P	131.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	9.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	7.0	3.0
1997	4.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.0
1998	5.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	-1.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0
1999	4.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	..	5.0	2.0	-1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
2000	5.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	..	..	2.0	2.0	..	2.0	3.0	4.0
2001	4.0	5.0	..	..</								

F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Year/quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM^e									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	38.4	16.1	54.5
GREAT BRITAIN									
1998	101.1	33.5	134.6	157.2	57.3	214.5	56.1	23.8	79.9
1999	98.8	34.1	133.0	136.2	55.0	191.3	138.5	54.4	192.9
2000	80.1	28.1	108.5	124.1	51.5	175.9	142.7	57.5	200.4
Jan-Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.1	13.7	46.8	34.8	13.7	48.5
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: 0114 259 5741

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

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

Data shown in Tables F.11-19 were published in the May 2002 issue of *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.

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway ^b	Options					Follow-Through ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
All ^d	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 groups ^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: 0114 259 5741

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.13

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options						Other	Not known ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits		
All										
1998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89
1999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66
Jan-Mar 2001	44.7	12.01	15.19	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.44	4.36	8.71
Apr-Jun 2001	42.7	12.63	12.85	2.51	3.80	3.50	3.05	4.04	3.97	9.17
Jul-Sep 2001	44.5	11.88	14.20	2.22	5.67	3.29	3.01	3.94	4.97	9.52
Oct-Dec 2001	36.0	9.47	10.86	1.58	3.79	2.89	2.60	3.36	3.77	8.49
Jan 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
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14
Jan-Mar 2001	31.9	8.66	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.40	3.10	6.49
Apr-Jun 2001	30.7	9.18	9.55	1.86	2.86	2.03	2.81	2.18	2.85	6.90
Jul-Sep 2001	31.9	8.64	10.42	1.65	4.09	1.89	2.79	2.13	3.48	7.19
Oct-Dec 2001	25.4	6.70	7.93	1.17	2.70	1.65	2.41	1.81	2.69	6.32
Jan 2002	9.4	2.41	2.14	0.29	0.71	0.46	0.69	0.72	1.28	2.85
Female										
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00
1999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44
Jan-Mar 01	12.71	3.34	3.88	0.77	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.03	1.26	2.21
Apr-Jun 2001	12.0	3.45	3.30	0.65	0.94	1.47	0.24	1.86	1.12	2.25
Jul-Sep 2001	12.6	3.24	3.77	0.57	1.58	1.40	0.22	1.82	1.49	2.30
Oct-Dec 2001	10.5	2.76	2.92	0.41	1.08	1.24	0.19	1.55	1.08	2.15
Jan 2002	3.5	0.79	0.69	0.08	0.23	0.33	0.06	0.59	0.47	0.93

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.14

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
1998	80.00	36.40	10.51	11.34	21.77
1999	193.40	74.42	21.80	39.33	57.88
2000	215.60	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	8.40	13.56
Jan 2002	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	4.90	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 interview					
1998	59.20	28.83	8.47	7.79	14.13
1999	99.50	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	4.25	7.27
Oct-Dec 2001	21.10	8.41	3.04	3.19	6.44
Jan 2002	8.20	2.69	1.17	1.46	2.92
Those leaving having started an option^a					
1998	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
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	1.30	4.64	5.07
Jan 2002	5.60	1.28	0.49	1.77	2.02

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

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

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

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f						
1998	44.40	36.27	8.14	16.96	16.22	0.74
1999	87.10	76.06	11.04	32.78	31.57	1.21
2000	96.89	86.62	10.27	22.37	20.99	1.39
Jan-Mar 2001	18.34	16.37	1.96	4.85	4.40	0.45
Apr-Jun 2001	19.26	17.36	1.90	4.93	4.43	0.50
Jul-Sep 2001	18.64	17.01	1.64	4.96	4.50	0.46
Oct-Dec 2001	15.95	14.67	1.28	3.61	3.40	0.22
Jan 2002	4.24	3.88	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.02
Male						
1998	32.49	26.49	6.00	13.40	12.85	0.55
1999	64.34	56.17	8.16	25.48	22.89	2.59
2000	68.45	61.04	7.41	17.52	13.33	4.19
Jan-Mar 2001	12.51	11.59	0.92	3.38	3.09	0.29
Apr-Jun 2001	12.39	11.52	0.87	3.76	3.45	0.31
Jul-Sep 2001	12.21	11.15	1.06	4.14	3.85	0.30
Oct-Dec 2001	9.83	8.95	0.88	3.64	3.43	0.21
Jan 2002	3.21	2.92	0.29	0.25	0.24	0.01
Female						
1998	11.91	9.78	2.13	3.56	3.37	0.19
1999	22.75	19.88	2.87	7.23	6.92	0.31
2000	24.93	22.22	2.71	5.46	5.05	0.42
Jan-Mar 2001	4.91	4.53	0.38	1.12	1.01	0.11
Apr-Jun 2001	4.69	4.38	0.31	1.17	1.07	0.11
Jul-Sep 2001	4.75	4.35	0.39	1.30	1.17	0.13
Oct-Dec 2001	4.11	3.74	0.37	1.30	1.23	0.07
Jan 2002	1.03	0.95	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.01
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
1998	4.90	4.22	0.69	1.91	1.86	0.05
1999	9.77	8.77	1.00	3.62	2.35	1.27
2000	10.68	9.90	0.78	2.68	2.02	0.66
Jan-Mar 2001	2.14	1.99	0.14	0.58	0.54	0.04
Apr-Jun 2001	1.95	1.82	0.13	0.54	0.51	0.03
Jul-Sep 2001	2.01	1.88	0.13	0.58	0.55	0.04
Oct-Dec 2001	1.89	1.78	0.11	0.62	0.59	0.03
Jan 2002	0.51	0.47	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.00

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

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

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

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at year/quarter/month ^a			Number of starts ^b in year/quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in year/quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
Apr 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	1.1	6.0
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

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

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

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

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway	Employer Subsidy	IAP ^a	BET/BS ^b	Self-employment	ETO ^c	Work experience/ placement	IAP training	Other ^d	Follow-through ^e
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 ^f	7.0	5.3	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.4

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

- a Intensive Activity Period-Mandatory for those aged 25-49 on JSA.
- b Basic Employability Training/ Basic Skills.
- c Education & Training Opportunity - available for up to 12 months.
- d Other Includes: Training for Work, Scotland, Work Based Learning, Wales, Jobsearch.
- e Individuals join the Follow-Through stage on returning to JSA from the Employer Subsidy, or one of the IAP options within 3 months.
- f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'Prefer not to say'.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.18
Thousands

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.19
Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f						
Apr-Jun	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1
Jul-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
Nov 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
Jan 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
Nov 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
Jan 2002	2.00	1.69	0.31	0.18	0.16	0.01
Female						
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
Nov 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
Jan 2002	0.38	0.32	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
Apr-Jun 2001	0.22	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001	0.61	0.55	0.06	0.15	0.14	0.01
Oct 2001	0.25	0.23	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.00
Nov 2001	0.32	0.28	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.01
Dec 2001	0.16	0.14	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.00
Jan 2002	0.24	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00

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

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
- b A job from which the participant does not return to claim JSA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- d Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
		DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR	
1997		283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0	
1998		295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5	
1999		314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4	
2000		359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6	
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6
	May	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1
	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	228.2	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	228.1	-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	-1.6	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6
	Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.6
	Oct	364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.9
	Nov	374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.9
	Dec	376.5	2.2	3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0
2001	Jan	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1
	Feb	391.6	-4.1	5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5
	Mar	394.9	-3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

UNITED KINGDOM		North East	North West	Yorkshire East and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB
1999	Apr	12.0	35.8	21.3	19.5	35.0	23.7	31.5	35.5	25.3	236.6	16.2	31.0	286.8	..	295.7
	May	14.8	35.7	22.2	20.9	35.3	32.1	36.6	26.0	247.2	16.3	32.2	31.0	295.7	..	304.6
	Jun	15.6	35.7	22.6	21.0	34.5	23.4	32.1	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.6	296.7	..	305.6
	Jul	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	..	307.8
	Aug	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	..	315.8
	Sep	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	..	314.7
	Oct	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	..	336.5
	Nov	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	..	338.5
	Dec	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	..	347.4
2000	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..	340.3
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..	341.7
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..	344.6
	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..	355.7
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..	354.3
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..	357.2
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..	362.9
	Aug	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..	364.5
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..	374.3
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..	376.5
2001	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.5	45.3	382.7	..	391.6
	Mar	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	..	394.9
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9	..	387.8

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

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

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, *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

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

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM		Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1995		232	235	170	174	415	65
1996		230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997		206	216	129	130	235	86
1998		159	166	91	93	282	34
1999		200	205	140	141	242	57
2000		207	212	182	183	499	52
2001		187	194	167	180	525	43
1999	Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
	Apr	12	15	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
	May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
	Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
	Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
	Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
	Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
	Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
	Nov	36	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
	Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000	Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
	Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
	Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
	Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
	May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
	Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
	Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
	Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
	Sep	12	19	88.9	93.1	93.1	4.2
	Oct	24	30	8.0	8.0	14.4	1.6
	Nov	27	30	7.3	8.7	11.1	6.0
	Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001	Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
	Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
	Mar	18	26	13.9	26.5	47.8	8.9
	Apr	21	27	3.5	4.4	16.1	1.7
	May	17	23	62.4	63.8	92.6	4.5
	Jun	18	22	7.3	7.7	12.5	4.1
	Jul	18	27	6.3	8.0	23.6	3.4
	Aug	9	14	5.7	6.3	17.6	2.4
	Sep	11	16	3.4	6.2	38.9	2.7
	Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	23.8	2.5
	Nov	14	19	6.5	11.4	62.1	4.8
	Dec	12	16	30.1	34.4	102.1	-
2002	Jan	13	18	9.4	33.4	91.7	4.0
	Feb	3	12	3.2	6.4	23.8	2.0
	Mar	13	21	54.6	58.2	79.6	2.2

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs, hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q	
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23	
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3	
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5	
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30	
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	36	25	5	7	
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	36	
2001	-	25	43	10	4	107	-	216	43	73	4	
1999	Mar	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4	
	Apr	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-	
	May	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1	
	Jun	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-	
	Jul	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2	
	Aug	-	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1	
	Sep	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-	
	Oct	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
	Nov	-	1.1	2.6	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-	
	Dec	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-	
2000	Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	-	
	Feb	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-	
	Mar	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2	
	Apr	-	0.2	4.2	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	
	May	-	3.2	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1	
	Jun	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	
	Jul	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6	
	Aug	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1	
	Sep	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	11.7	11.7	29.5	9.0	
	Oct	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2	
	Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7	
	Dec	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4	
2001	Jan	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6	
	Feb	-	5.6	4.5	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-	
	Mar	-	8.9	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6	
	Apr	-	1.7	-	-	1.3	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-	
	May	-	4.5	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-	
	Jun	-	4.1	0.4	-	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.8	
	Jul	-	3.4	0.4	-	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	0.1	-	
	Aug	-	3.3	2.4	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2	-	
	Sep	-	5.6	2.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-	
	Oct	-	6.1	2.5	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2	-	
	Nov	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	-	52.4	-	2.1	0.1	
	Dec	-	9.6	-	-	3.7	-	82.9	5.5	0.1	0.1	
2002	Jan	-	4.0	-	0.1	23.1	-	62.8	1.0	-	0.7	
	Feb	-	2.0	-	-	4.3	-	16.5	0.8	-	0.2	
	Mar	-	2.2	-	-	7.3	4.0	17.0	47.1	2.0	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

SIC 1992	12 months to March 2001			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	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	1	-	1,800	1	200	800
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	3	400	600	4	2,400	3,300
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	2	1,700	1,100	1	200	200
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products	3	200	500	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products	1	700	700	2	100	4,700
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3	600	2,400	3	200	6,000
electrical and optical equipment	4	2,200	3,300	4	700	2,200
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	14	19,600	49,000	8	5,100	7,900
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	2	2,200	10,200
Construction	13	14,800	51,700	5	800	1,200
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	100	100	3	100	500
Hotels and restaurants	3	12,200	41,300	4	200	200
Transport, storage and communication	130	58,900	129,700	72	51,900	100,900
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	1	100	200
Real estate, renting and business activities	1	-	100	2	1,200	4,200
Public administration and 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
Other community, social and personal service activities	13	13,200	38,700	10	700	2,200
All industries and services	226^a	203,300	599,700	165^a	198,300	584,400

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

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	13	54,000 ^a	54,200
Continuing from earlier months	8	4,200 ^b	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

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

January to March 2002

Thousands and percent, not seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	LEVELS	Economically active		Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive					
		Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	All	16-17	787	295	492	649	220	430	138	75	63	705	74	631	
		18-24	3,755	3,178	576	3,341	2,819	522	414	360	54	1,320	487	833	
		All under 25	4,542	3,473	1,069	3,990	3,039	952	552	435	117	2,025	561	1,463	
	Male	16-17	400	179	221	317	129	188	84	50	34	364	32	331	
		18-24	2,047	1,759	288	1,787	1,529	258	260	230	30	546	133	413	
		All under 25	2,448	1,938	509	2,104	1,658	445	344	280	64	910	165	745	
	Female	16-17	387	116	271	333	91	242	54	26	29	341	42	299	
		18-24	1,707	1,419	288	1,554	1,290	264	153	129	24	774	355	419	
		All under 25	2,094	1,535	559	1,887	1,380	506	206	155	53	1,115	396	719	
	RATES(%) ^c	All	16-17	52.8	79.9	43.8	43.5	59.5	38.3	17.5	25.5	12.7	47.2	20.1	56.2
			18-24	74.0	86.7	40.9	65.8	76.9	37.1	11.0	11.3	9.4	26.0	13.3	59.1
			All under 25	69.2	86.1	42.2	60.8	75.3	37.6	12.1	12.5	10.9	30.8	13.9	57.8
	Male	16-17	52.4	84.7	40.1	41.4	61.1	33.9	20.9	27.8	15.3	47.6	15.3	59.9	
		18-24	78.9	93.0	41.1	68.9	80.8	36.8	12.7	13.1	10.5	21.1	7.0	58.9	
		All under 25	72.9	92.2	40.6	62.7	78.8	35.5	14.1	14.4	12.6	27.1	7.8	59.4	
	Female	16-17	53.2	73.5	47.5	45.7	57.4	42.5	14.0	22.0	10.6	46.8	26.5	52.5	
		18-24	68.8	80.0	40.7	62.6	72.7	37.3	9.0	9.1	8.4	31.2	20.0	59.3	
		All under 25	65.3	79.5	43.8	58.8	71.5	39.6	9.9	10.1	9.4	34.7	20.5	56.2	
	CHANGES ON YEAR	All	16-17	0	-6	5	-2	-10	9	1	5	-3	36	18	18
			18-24	98	121	-23	76	94	-18	23	27	-5	-12	-14	2
			All under 25	98	116	-17	74	84	-9	24	32	-8	24	4	20
	Male	16-17	-8	-2	-6	-12	-10	-3	5	8	-3	26	6	20	
		18-24	53	40	13	41	27	15	12	14	-2	-11	2	-13	
		All under 25	46	38	7	29	17	12	17	22	-5	15	8	7	
	Female	16-17	-7	-4	11	11	0	11	-4	-3	0	10	12	-2	
		18-24	45	81	-36	34	68	-33	11	14	-3	-2	-16	14	
		All under 25	53	77	-25	45	67	-22	7	10	-3	9	-4	13	
	RATES(%) ^c	All	16-17	-1.3	-4.4	-0.4	-1.2	-4.9	0.0	0.2	2.0	-0.8	1.3	4.4	0.4
			18-24	0.7	0.8	-1.0	0.4	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	1.0
			All under 25	0.2	0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.7
	Male	16-17	-2.3	-2.6	-2.1	-2.7	-6.0	-1.4	1.6	4.7	-1.0	2.3	2.6	2.1	
		18-24	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.5	-0.4	2.1	0.3	0.5	-1.2	-0.8	0.0	-1.9	
		All under 25	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	-1.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	
	Female	16-17	-0.3	-6.6	1.2	0.4	-3.4	1.3	-1.2	-2.1	-0.5	0.3	6.6	-1.2	
		18-24	0.6	1.7	-3.7	0.3	1.2	-3.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.6	-1.7	3.7	
		All under 25	0.4	1.0	-1.5	0.3	0.8	-1.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	1.5	

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

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

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

G.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.

UNITED KINGDOM	LEVELS	Effective exchange rate ^{d,j}		Base lending rate ^{d,k}	FTSE All-share	Money supply growth		Export volume		Import volume		Trade in goods balance		Current balance			
		1990=100	Change on year (%)			M0	M4	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	£ billion				
	All	AJHX	89.2	0.3	5.46	1,521	-9.6	6.4	EUAC	5.1	91.3	9.9	94.5	4.4	BOKI	-11.1	-6.8
		AMIH	84.8	-4.9	6.70	1,803	18.5	5.9	HSEL	7.3	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.8	HBOP	-12.0	-9.0
		HSEL	86.3	1.8	5.96	2,014	11.7	6.7	EUAD	9.9	107.6	7.6	109.5	9.5		-13.7	-8.7
		EUAC	100.6	16.6	6.56	2,411	19.7	6.2	BQKU	11.2	116.7	8.5	120.3	9.9		-12.3	-1.7
		EUAD	103.9	3.3	7.24	2,674	10.9	6.1	BQKV	9.8	118.2	1.3	131.1	9.0		-21.8	-4.8
		BQKU	103.8	-0.1	5.34	3,242	21.2	7.3	BQKV	5.5	123.3	4.3	141.3	7.8		-27.5	-19.1
		BQKV	107.5	3.6	5.97	2,984	-8.0	8.0	EUAD	6.6	137.6	11.6	158.3	12.0		-30.0	-17.0
		EUAD	105.8	-1.6	5.13	2,524	-15.4	7.1	EUAD	7.8	140.5	2.1	163.5	3.3		-33.0	-17.4
	2001	Q1	104.5	-3.6	5.86	2,711	-12.8	6.6 R	EUAD	9.0	146.5	11.6	168.1	12.7		-7.7	-2.3
		Q2	106.4	-1.2	5.36	2,728	-10.0	7.1	EUAD	7.5 R	142.2	3.4	165.4	4.9		-8.9	-5.2
		Q3	106.1	-0.3	5.05	2,340	-22.7	7.1	EUAD	7.6 R	137.9	-0.7	160.2	-0.9		-8.1	-2.4
		Q4	106.1	-1.4	4.23	2,524	-15.4	7.6 R	EUAD	7.4	135.4	-5.4	160.2	-2.9		-8.4	-7.6
	2002	Q1	106.9	2.3	4.00	2,557	-5.7	7.4	EUAD	5.8	133.8	-8.7	162.4	-3.4		-8.2	..

a Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
b Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
c Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains.
d Not seasonally adjusted.
e Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.
f FBTP stands for food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum.
g Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
h Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.
i Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.
j Average of daily rates.
k 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.

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIX)	
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
2000						
Apr	170.1	3.0	167.5	1.9	159.4	1.6
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
2001						
Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5
Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6
Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8
Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2
May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8
Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8
Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6
Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1
Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8
Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8
Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2
Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3
2002						
Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0
Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7
Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5
Apr	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

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

	United Kingdom		European Union ^b		Monetary Union Area Average ^b	
	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	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
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
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
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	2.2 R
Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1 R	2.1 R	108.1 R	2.4 R
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
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	2.2 R
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
2002						
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	2.2 P	111.4 P	2.4 P

Source: ONS/Eurostat
Enquiries: 020 7533 5819

^a Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.

^b Figures for European Union and Monetary Union Area Averages are provisional for January 2001 to February 2002.

R Revised

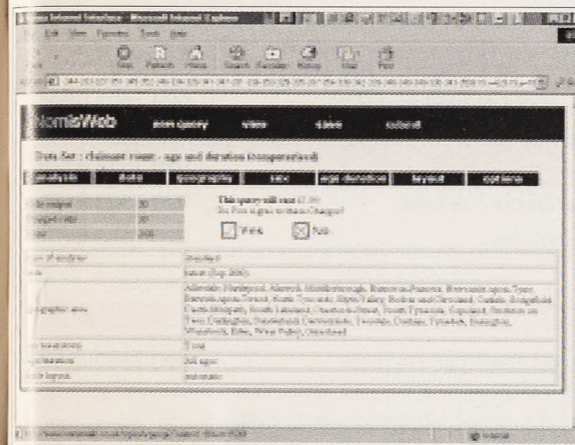
Note: From April 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in *Labour Market Trends*. The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002.

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

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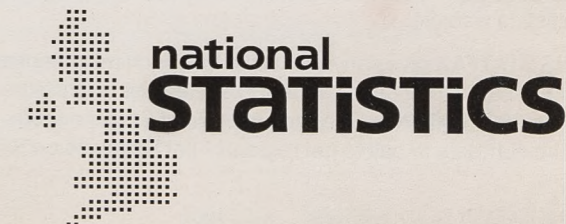
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