

Labour Market Trends

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Review of the
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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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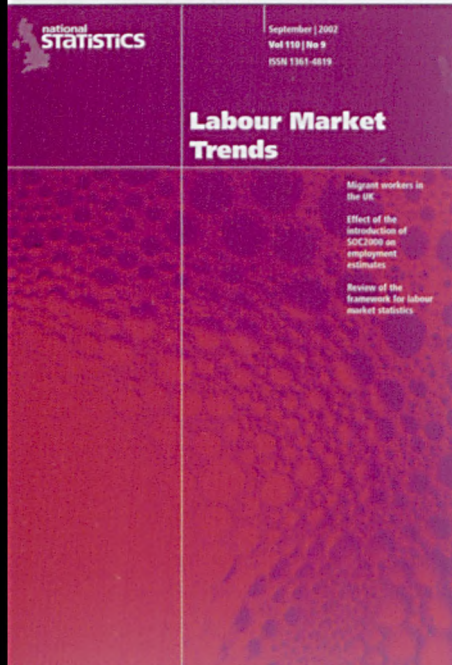
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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS88.

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 22 August 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 April-June 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- 1 Rise in **ILO unemployment** as indicated by April-June 2002 LFS. **Claimant count** rate unchanged in July 2002.

Based on ILO definitions, the levels of employment and unemployment rose. The working-age employment rate increased while the unemployment rate remained unchanged. The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits fell. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate rose.

The working-age employment rate for April-June 2002 was 74.8 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 132,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.1 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 6,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count fell by 3,100 in July 2002. The average fall has been 700 over the last three months and 100 over the last six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in June 2002 was 3.9 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from May.

New this month

April-June 2002: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

July 2002 data: Claimant count;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

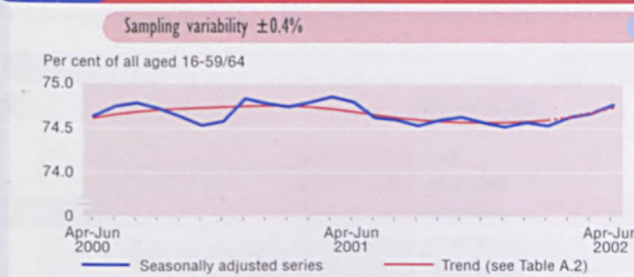


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

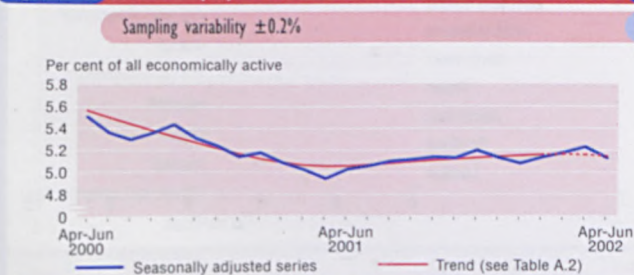
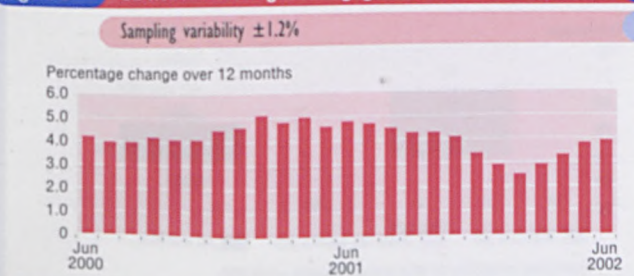


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.8 per cent among people of working age in the April-June 2002 period, up 0.2 percentage points from January-March 2002 but unchanged on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.1 per cent in the April-June 2002 period, unchanged from January-March 2002 but up 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 1 **Employment** was 28.55 million in April-June 2002, up 216,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 1 **Workforce jobs** rose by 0.1 per cent (32,000) between December 2001 and March 2002, and increased by 0.2 per cent (67,000) over the year to 29.52 million in March 2002 (Table A.3).
- 1 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.54 million in April-June 2002. This is 44,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 1 **Claimant count** down 3,100 on the month to July 2002 to 949,600. Claimant count rate in July 2002 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the June 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- 1 **Economic activity rate** was 78.9 per cent among people of working age in April-June 2002, up 0.2 percentage points from January-March 2002 but unchanged from April-June 2001 (Table A.1).
- 1 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.1 per cent among people of working age in the April-June 2002 period, down 0.2 percentage points from January-March 2002 but unchanged from April-June 2001 (Table A.1).
- 1 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.9 per cent in June 2002, down 0.9 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.1 percentage point from the May 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 1 Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (see footnote e on Table A3, pS14).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 65,000 since January-March 2002 to 15.69 million in April-June 2002, and women up 68,000 in the same period to 12.86 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 23,000 since January-March 2002 to 21.39 million in April-June 2002. People in part-time employment up 110,000 over the same period to 7.16 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 174,000 in the three months to June 2002 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.68 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 922.1 million during April-June 2002, down 8.3 million from April-June 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.8 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 1.7 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months was unchanged over the year to stand at 220,000 in April-June 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 57,000 over the year to stand at 328,000 in April-June 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 rose 16,000 over the year to stand at 395,000 in April-June 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions was up in most regions over the year except for East Midlands, North East, Yorkshire and the Humber, Northern Ireland and Wales. The highest rate was in London at 6.8 per cent and the lowest were in the East and South West regions at 3.7 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 38,300 over the year to stand at 152,600 in July 2002 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 248,100 in July 2002, a rise of 7,400 since July 2001 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,300 in July 2002, a rise of 800 since July 2001 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	July 2002	Change on year
18-24, over six months	40,691	+2,498
25 and over, 18 months to two years	29,944	-3,169
25 and over, more than two years	58,231	-32,774
Total	128,866	-33,445

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 30.10 million in April-June 2002. Of this total, 16.63 million were men and 13.46 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was down 72,000 over the quarter to 7.82 million in April-June 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 36,000. The number not wanting a job was down 30,000 to 5.55 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 67,000 over the year to 2.27 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that of the 272,000 increase in the population in the year to April-June 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 216,000, an increase in the ILO unemployed of 44,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 12,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.1 per cent in April-June 2002, up 0.1 percentage point from January-March 2002, while the rate for women was 73.1 per cent for the same period, up 0.4 percentage points from the January-March 2002 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

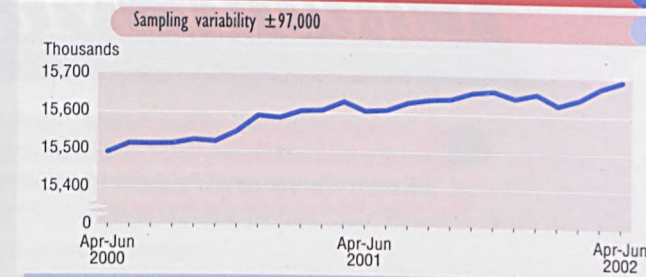


Figure 5 Female employment

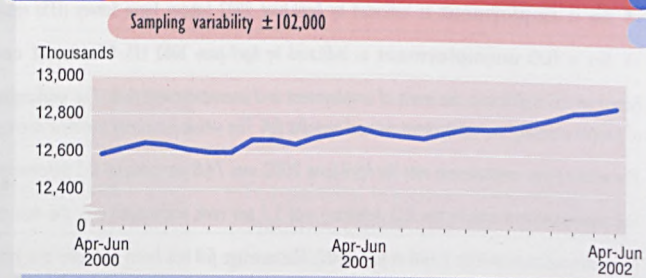


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

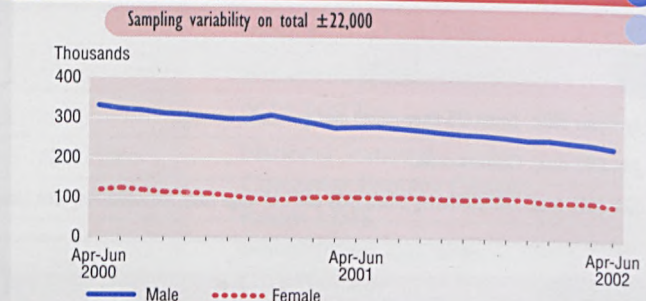


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

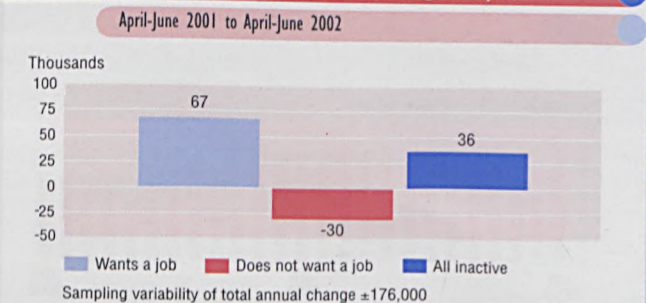


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

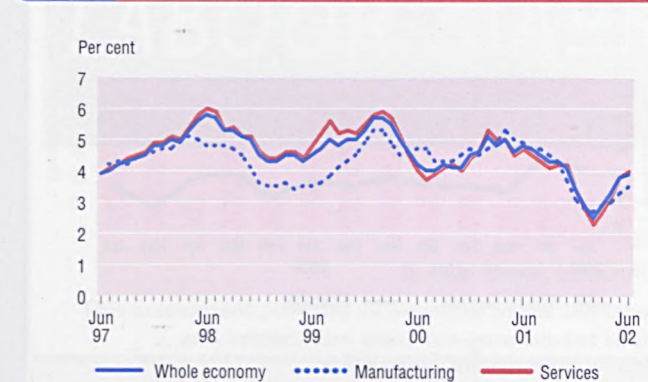


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

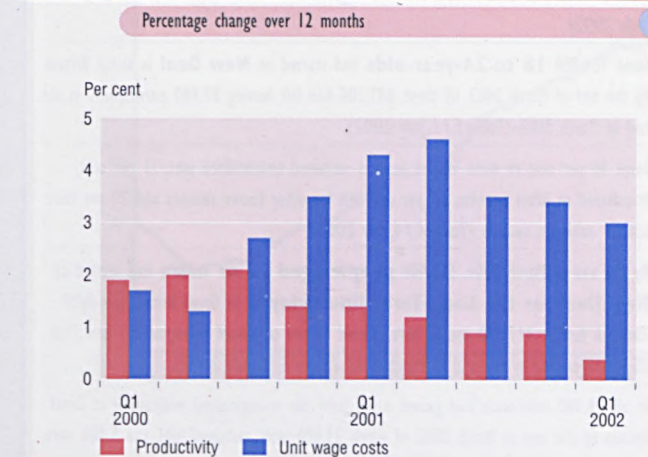
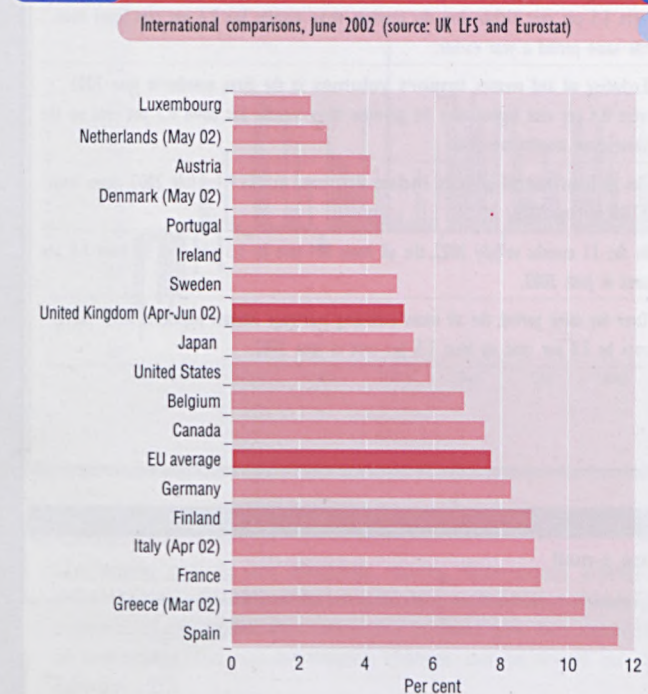


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 201,000 people made redundant in March to May 2002. This compares with 170,000 in the same period a year ago (Table C.41, July 2002).
- Results for March to May 2002 show that ten per thousand of male employees and six per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 42 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, July 2002).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to June 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 3.9 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the May 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to June 2002 was 3.7 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the May 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for June 2002 was 3.5 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the May 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase for June 2002 was 4.2 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the May 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase for June 2002 was 4.0 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the May 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for June 2002 was 3.6 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the May 2002 rate. This is down 1.9 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for June 2002 was 4.0 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the May 2002 rate. This is down 0.7 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 5.3 per cent lower in the three months ending June 2002 compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.8 per cent lower in the three months ending June 2002 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 4.4 per cent higher in the three months ending June 2002 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.4 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2002 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.0 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2002, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in April-June 2002 was 5.1 per cent, below the EU average of 7.7 per cent in June 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 11.9 per cent in April-June 2002 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.6 per cent over the 12 months to June 2002 compared with 0.6 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 1.8 per cent.

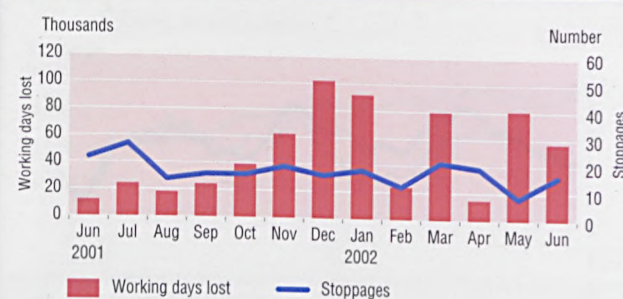
VACANCIES

- 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 June 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 617,000 from 140 stoppages. Some 50 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 19 per cent were lost in education.
- Number of working days lost in June 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 57,000 from 16 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Although starts on **Work-based learning for young people** were six thousand lower in 2001-02 than in 2000-01, there were more people in learning at the end of the year than in any other year in the last decade. This at least partly reflects the shift to longer courses under government employment and training measures (Table F.2, July 2002).
- Starts on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** and **Other Training** include transfers before April 2001. Even allowing for this, starts on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** are at least 13,000 (18 per cent) lower than in 2000-01. Starts on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** are at least 8,000 (8 per cent) higher than in 2000-01 (Table F.1, July 2002).
- The proportion of young people in a job six months after leaving **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** is slowly rising and stands at 87 per cent for the year October 2000 to September 2001. For **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**, this figure is 71 per cent and is rising more rapidly (Table F.6, July 2002).
- The number of people in learning on **Life Skills** has continued to grow and stood at 8,700 on 24 March 2002 (Table F.1, July 2002).
- Around 41 per cent of those who left **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** in July-September 2001 gained a full qualification at level two or above.
- Around 57 per cent of those who left **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** in July-September 2001 gained a full qualification at level three or above, compared with 49 per cent the previous quarter. However, **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** qualification rates for July-September leavers, when most courses come to a natural conclusion, are always larger than in other quarters (Table F.5, July 2002).
- Some 784,800 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of March 2002. Of these, 697,200 had left leaving 87,600 participants at the end of March 2002 (Table F.11, July 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 left for unknown reasons (Table F.14, July 2002).
- By the end of March 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 117,900 people have started on the post-April re-engineered New Deal 25+ programme by the end of March 2002 (Table F.16, July 2002).
- In all, 28,400 individuals had gained a job from the re-engineered programme in Great Britain by the end of March 2002, of which 23,000 were sustained jobs and 5,400 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table F.19, July 2002).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices grew by 0.9 per cent in the second quarter of 2002 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the second quarter of 2001, GDP grew by 1.5 per cent.
- In July the seasonally adjusted estimate of **Retail Sales Volume** was 133.8. This was 0.3 per cent below the June figure of 133.3 and 4.5 per cent higher than the July 2001 level.
- In the three months to June 2002, **manufacturing output** fell by 0.7 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 5.3 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- The revised estimate of total **business investment** in the second quarter of 2002, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is £26,637 million, up by £81 million over the previous quarter. This represents an increase of 0.3 per cent over the previous quarter.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to June 2002 was in deficit by £7.2 billion, down from a deficit of £7.9 billion in the previous three months and down from a deficit of £9.1 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to June 2002 were 3.5 per cent higher than the previous three months but 2.6 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to June 2002 were 0.4 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 0.7 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** stood at 175.9 for July 2002, down from 176.2 in June 2002.
- In the 12 months to July 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.5 per cent, up from 1.0 per cent in June 2002.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.0 per cent, up from 1.5 per cent in June 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 labour market statistics, will also include the latest **workforce jobs** data.

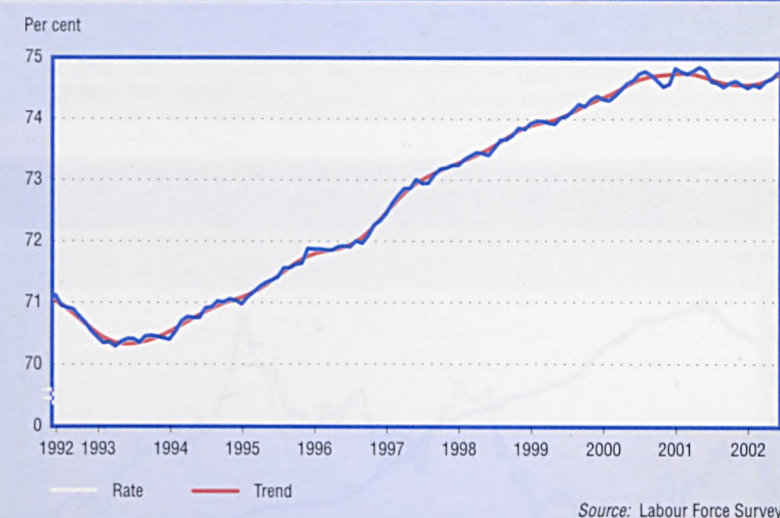
LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

14 August 2002

By Paul Doyle, 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 paul.doyle@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6180.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

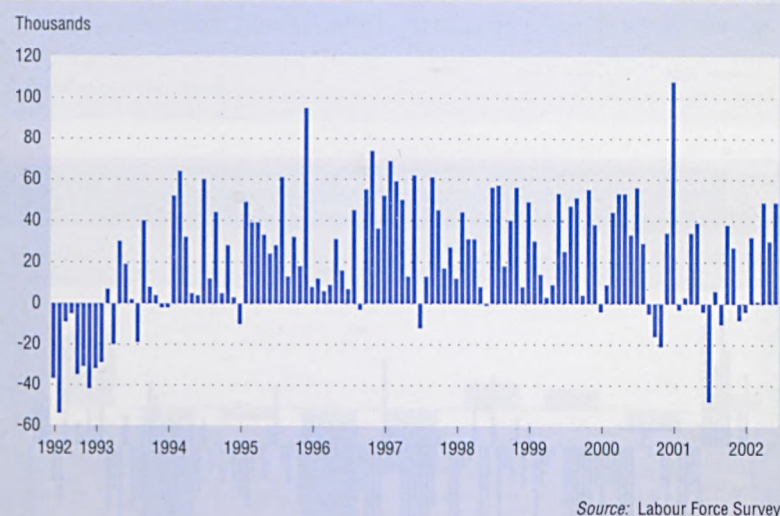
Summary

The latest set of labour market data does little to change the picture of recent months. Having risen for the past year unemployment now appears to have flattened out, while employment has increased. Furthermore, the data are consistent with the pick-up in output growth shown in gross domestic product (GDP) data for quarter two. Looking at the wider economic picture, the latest index of production data and reports from some commentators outside ONS suggest that output growth may have slowed into the last part of quarter two and into the beginning of quarter three, although care should be taken when interpreting the official data because of the effect of the Queen's Golden Jubilee. The increase in employment in part appears to be due to women re-entering the labour market from inactivity and there are also signs, for example in the monthly changes in employment and inactivity, which suggest economic activity in the labour market is picking up. Alongside this, there are signs of a continued recovery in the most recent headline earnings data, and a pick-up in the underlying growth rate. Although growth remains healthy it continues to look subdued by historical standards. On the whole, the labour market continues to look largely flat.

Employment

Despite the slow-down in GDP growth through 2001 and into the first quarter of 2002, the number of people in employment continued to grow steadily. Nevertheless, the rate of increase was no more than in line with population growth, leaving rates flat since May-July 2001. More recently, however, the pick-up in GDP growth in the early part of the second quarter is mirrored by an increase in the employment rate since January-March 2002. The latest figures for April to June show the working-age employment rate up 0.2 percentage points on the quarter, while the level is up 128,000. The latest trend in employment is slightly upwards (see Figure 1). One interesting feature within this has been the different

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

patterns for men and women: most of the increase of late has come in female employment (up 71,000 on the quarter and 96,000 on the year). However, male employment has also showed some signs of picking up in the April to June period. It is up 57,000 on the quarter and 66,000 on the year.

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 strong growth followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows an increase of 49,000 between March-May and April-June, the fifth consecutive month of positive growth. This is the first such period of sustained growth since the middle of 2000. However, it does need to be treated with caution given the recent pattern and the magnitude of the increases. There was also a slight pick-up in the latest workforce jobs data, with the number of jobs in the economy rising 32,000 between December 2001 and March 2002. Overall, the recent fluctuations are consistent with, and continue to support, the view that both the employment rate and level are rising.

Early reports on output in the end of the second quarter and into the third quarter of 2002 look weaker than expected. Official data on manufacturing output show a sharp downturn into June, although the data are severely affected by the Queen's Golden Jubilee. Reports from outside ONS also appear to be less upbeat than in recent months. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing in July recorded its first contraction in net output growth for six months. This is in line with the latest CBI Industrial Trends Survey that also showed manufacturing orders falling, against expectations, but at their slowest rate since July 2001. Against this, CIPS reported that services output grew for the seventh consecutive month, but was down on June's figure, the second consecutive month of slower growth. Nevertheless, employment in service industries fell for the tenth month running, contracting at its fastest rate for five months. Manufacturing employment also continued to fall.

Alongside the employment picture, LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level. Since the turn of last year, trend growth has slowed and the level declined

Figure 3 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; June 1992 to June 2002

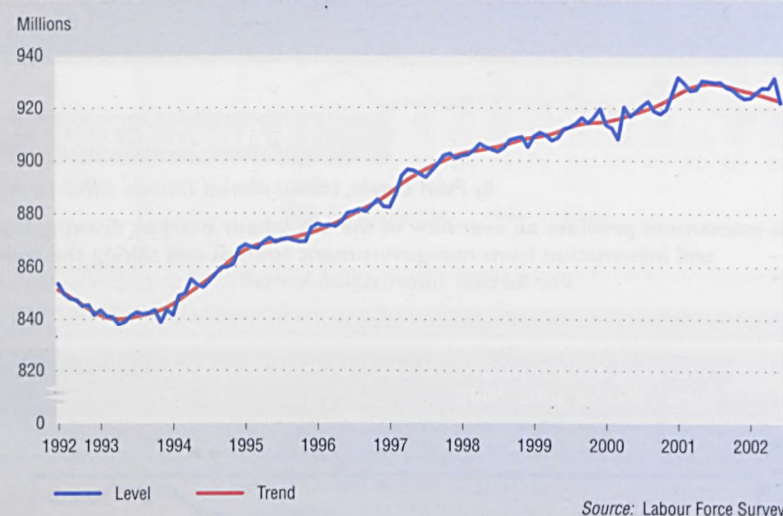


Figure 4 ILO unemployment rate; United Kingdom; June 1992 to June 2002

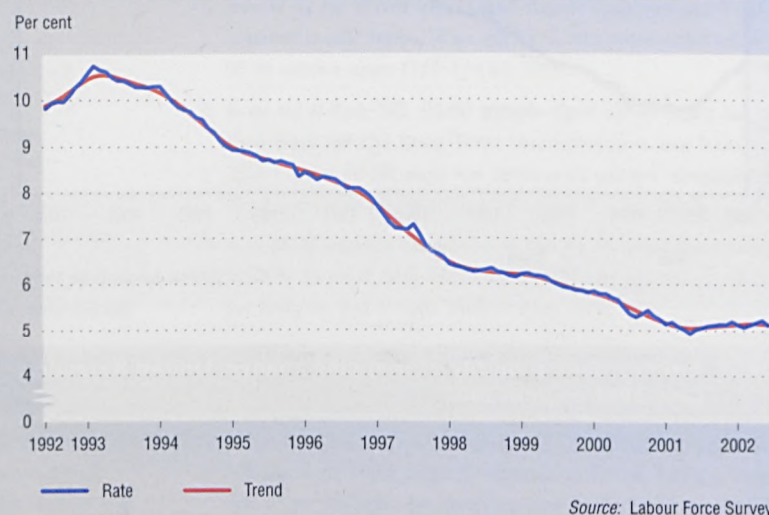
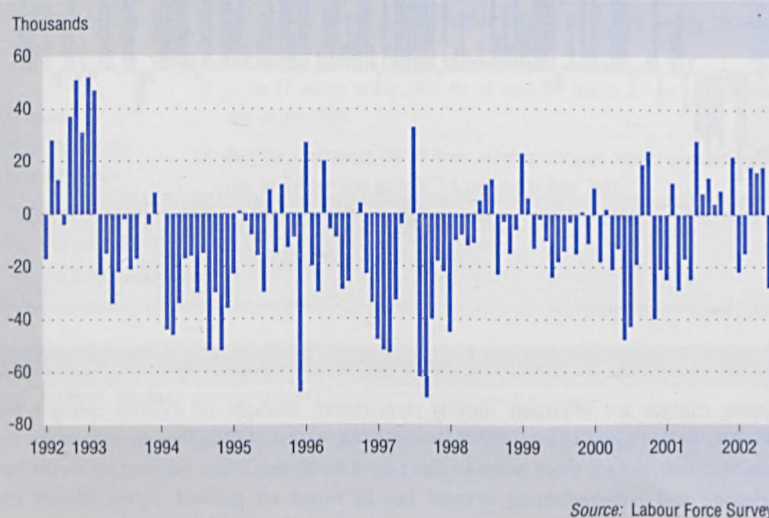


Figure 5 ILO unemployment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; June 1992 to June 2002



from March-May 2001 until the end of last year when it reached 923.8 million, the lowest figure since September-November 2000. Since then, there has been continued growth and the level rose to 931.6 million hours in March-May 2002. However, the latest figure for the April-June period, at 922.1 million hours, is significantly lower. There is, however, strong evidence to suggest that the extra bank holiday for the Queen's Golden Jubilee has had a significant effect on the series. It has emerged from the index of production that many factories were closed for longer periods than expected and in some cases the whole week. The main downward shifts came from men working in the public sector and manufacturing. The latest estimate of trend suggests that the series has peaked and is now on a downward trend, but given the effect of the Jubilee should be treated with caution (see *Figure 3*).

Unemployment

The latest ILO unemployment numbers for April-June suggest that unemployment may have flattened out. The trend in the unemployment rate has been steadily downwards since 1993. However, it rose slightly over the past year and the latest trend estimate points to a flattening out. The unemployment rate at 5.1 per cent is unchanged on the quarter (see *Figure 4*). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is up 6,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.544 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was a decrease of 28,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the March-May and April-June quarters (see *Figure 5*). As with the employment changes there is a degree of uncertainty, but on the whole the

figures seem to support the view that the unemployment trend is flat.

Alongside ILO unemployment, the claimant count fell by 3,100 in the latest month (July). The rate remained at 3.1 per cent, and continues to look flat. Inflows to the claimant count decreased by 600 on the month, whereas outflows rose by 2,100.

The latest rise in unemployment has been driven entirely by an increase in the number of short-term unemployed (under 12 months). Within this the greatest increase has come from women who are unemployed up to six months. The latest figure of 440,000 for April-June 2002 was up 32,000 on the quarter and 45,000 on the year. This reinforces the upward trend that started in mid 2001.

Economic inactivity

Looking at working age 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 rose back to 21.4 per cent, and total working-age inactivity rose from a low of 7.609 million in March-May 2000 to stand at 7.892 million in January-March 2002, the highest level since the quarterly series began in 1992. However, the recent figures have seen some fall back: in April-June the rate remained at 21.1 per cent, the lowest rate since the beginning of 2001; the level is down 72,000 on the quarter and stands at 7.821 million. Looking at the trend, it suggests that inactivity has peaked (see *Figure 6*).

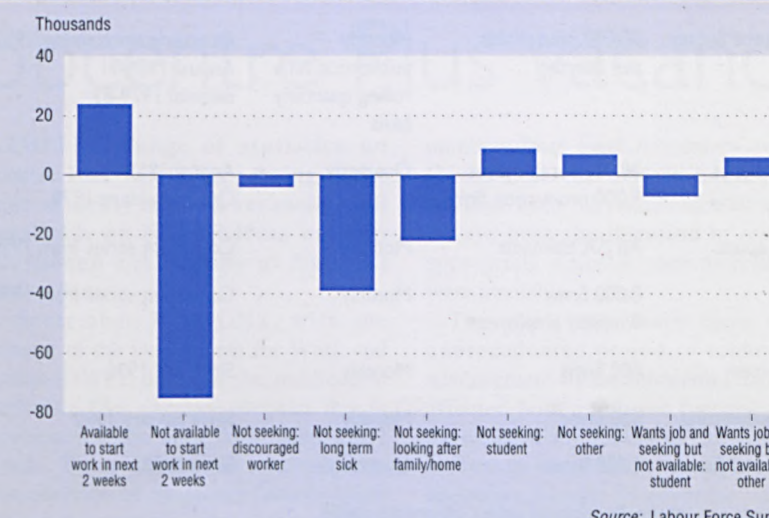
Looking at the breakdown by sex, this fall is driven predominantly by female inactivity. Male inactivity has been on an upward trend for some time, although it has started to flatten off in recent months. The level is down 13,000 on the quarter, but up 37,000 since April-June 2001. By comparison, female inactivity has generally been on a downward path over the past ten years, yet the trend is less clear in recent times: following a rise from summer 2000 to a peak in summer 2001, it has fallen steadily to its current level. The latest quarter is down 59,000, reinforcing the recent trend. However, the level is still 64,000 above the lowest ever figure in summer 2000.

It is also worth noting that the big decrease in inactivity has come among people who were inactive but want a job. Looking at the reasons for inactivity, the numbers of inactive people wanting a job fell by 51,000, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the fall. Within this, the largest falls were in people who were not available to start work

Figure 6 Working-age inactivity rate; United Kingdom; June 1992 to June 2002



Figure 7 Quarterly changes in the reason for inactivity; United Kingdom; March 2002 to June 2002



in the next two weeks, those who were long-term sick and those looking after the family and home (see *Figure 7*).

Redundancies

The latest set of LFS redundancy data (spring 2002) shows a fall on the quarter, the first fall since summer 2000. Redundancies were down 6 per cent on the quarter, but rose 18 per cent on the year (see *Figure 8*). Within the total, all industries except transport and communication saw redundancies either remain constant or fall. The recent upward trend seems to have been halted by a drop in redundancies in service industries, which had been increasing steadily since winter 2000/1. Manufacturing continues to have the highest redundancy rate (that is, the ratio of redundancies in one quarter to employees in the previous quarter).

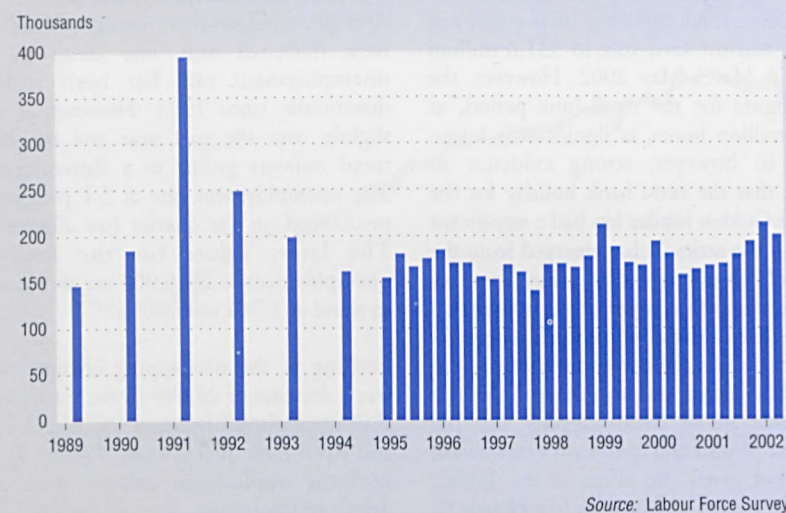
Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was 3.9 per cent in the three months to June, up from 3.8 per cent. The main story within the data centres on bonuses. There was a sharp slowdown in headline earnings growth during December 2001 to February 2002, largely driven by lower bonuses being paid in the financial sector compared with the same period 12 months earlier. However, as the bonus season draws to a close, this effect is starting to ease. The headline rate has risen for the last four months, and although it has been coming back in line with the excluding bonus series in recent months, the two series diverged slightly in the latest month (see *Figure 9*).

Looking at underlying growth (as measured by the series excluding bonuses), since mid-2001 there has been a definite slow-down. The whole economy excluding bonuses series growth rate declined from 5.2 per cent in August 2001 to 3.9 per cent in May 2002, the lowest rate since January 2001. However, the series bounced back in June: the rate was up 0.2 percentage points to 4.1 per cent. Growth remains healthy, and overall the increased growth in basic pay fits with the more general economic pick-up.

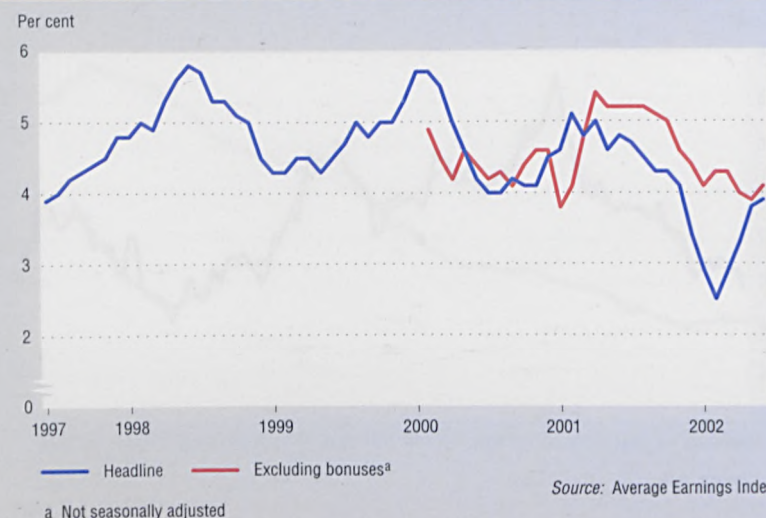
The other story in the earnings data is one of different trends in public and private sector earnings growth. Headline private sector earnings growth has picked up in recent months, rising from 2 per cent in February to 4 per cent in June, and is now above public sector earnings growth. Public sector growth has fallen steadily since autumn 2001 to its current rate of 3.6 per cent, the lowest since February 2001.

Figure 8 Redundancies; United Kingdom; spring 1989 to spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; June 1997 to June 2002



Source: Average Earnings Index

a Not seasonally adjusted

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.

Small business growth

IN 2001 there were 3.75 million businesses in the UK, almost three times as many compared with over 20 years ago, according to new figures published by the Department of Trade and Industry. Of these, 99.8 per cent were small or medium-sized businesses employing over 12 million people in total.

These were the main findings from the annual analysis of small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), published at the end of July. Small enterprises are defined as businesses that employ between one and 49 employees, while medium enterprises employ between 50 and 249 employees.

Overall, there was a net increase of more than 20,000 firms operating since 2000. On top of the 3.75 million private and public sector businesses in the UK, there were a further 62,560 central and local government,

and non-profit-making organisations.

A fifth of all private and public enterprises employed between one and four people, with a further 69 per cent being sole proprietorships. This compared with 59 per cent of non-profit-making organisations (a further 7.6 per cent had no employees) and 48 per cent of central and local government organisations (a further 1.4 per cent had no employees) respectively.

There was some variation between industries in the private sector. In all industries at least 95 per cent of businesses were SMEs. Over 80 per cent of enterprises in education, transport, storage, communication, and construction had no employees at all, while over 80 per cent of enterprises in the hotel and restaurant trade were SMEs.

Almost 95 per cent of all people who

worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries worked for a SME, while around 60 per cent of all employees in the private sector transport, storage and communication, and health and social work industries worked for a company employing over 250 employees.

Although there is no single source of estimates of the business population, the SME statistics are compiled mainly from the ONS interdepartmental business register. The estimates of SMEs also take account of the very small businesses that do not appear on the official business register.

• *The Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Statistics 2001* is published by the DTI's Small Business Service. Results can be found at the DTI website www.dti.gov.uk. For further information, tel. 020 7215 5000.

New survey of job vacancies

IN SEPTEMBER 2002 ONS will publish for the first time, on an experimental basis, results of a new monthly enterprise-based survey of job vacancies. The survey will provide comprehensive estimates of the number of vacancies across the economy, with vacancies defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business. Quarterly analysis of the figures by industry sector and by size of

enterprise will be available. The survey is based on questionnaires to a sample of around 6,000 businesses every month asking for just the total number of vacancies.

An article presenting the first experimental results from April 2001 to August 2002, and describing the survey and the methods used, will be available from 9.30am on 11 September on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk,

and will be published subsequently in *Labour Market Trends*. The statistical series will be updated each month and published on the website at the same time as the First Release of labour market statistics, with the latest data relating to the previous month.

• For further information, contact Andrew Machin, tel. 020 7533 6162, e-mail andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk.

Jobcentre Plus vacancy statistics

A LIMITED range of statistics on Jobcentre Plus vacancies, relating to the inflows of newly notified vacancies, will be available on Nomis® from autumn 2002, though not initially as National Statistics data.

In September 2001 ONS, with the agreement of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), deferred the publication of Jobcentre Plus vacancy statistics due to distortions of the data from May 2001 onwards. These distortions resulted from the introduction of Employer Direct, which involved the transfer of vacancy-taking

numbers from local Jobcentres to regional Customer Service Centres. Employer Direct has now been fully implemented and it has always been the intention to reintroduce appropriate series as soon as reliable data were available.

The past two years have seen an unprecedented period of technological advancement within Jobcentre Plus. This has affected both employer focused services, for example the rollout of Employer Direct (offering employers a single national telephone number to advertise vacancies), Apply Direct (offering employers the

opportunity for applicants to contact employers directly), and the Internet Jobbank; and client focused services – advertising via Jobpoints (in Jobcentre Plus offices and other locations such as supermarkets), Internet sites, and by telephone. This has resulted in greater access to Jobcentre Plus vacancies than ever before.

These fundamental changes in the way that Jobcentre Plus conducts its vacancy handling business, and the subsequent impact on the vacancy series, have prompted a review of the statistics. There is still work to be done on these data but it is

now possible to begin publishing a limited range of statistics on Jobcentre Plus vacancies, relating to the inflows of newly notified vacancies. New monthly datasets for Jobcentre Plus notified vacancies (inflows) at national, regional and local level will be available on Nomis® by November, with data backdated to spring 2002. Two summary tables will be available on Nomis® from 11 September showing monthly notifications by government office region and industrial/occupational sector, though not at this stage as National Statistics. It is hoped that estimates of inflows of notified vacancies can be introduced later this year, on a consistent basis back to April 1999, at least at national level.

Jobcentre Plus stocks and outflows data are still not being published at present. Further consideration is being given to the influences of changes in vacancy handling procedures, the susceptibility of the series to internal flows of administrative work and to a number of data quality issues.

The question of National Statistics status of the data is still under review. Therefore no data is currently being reinstated either in the ONS *Labour Market First Release* or in *Labour Market Trends* Labour Market Data tables (A.3, A.11, G.1, G.2, G.3).

The data now being published are not directly comparable with the data up to April 2001 currently available on Nomis®. Changes in vacancy taking procedures as a result of Employer Direct have caused a

discontinuity in the notified series. In using these data it is important to acknowledge this step change in recording. Also, as well as reflecting the economic climate, the figures inevitably reflect any shifting market share of notified vacancies that Jobcentre Plus attracts. Moreover, the propensity to notify vacancies to Jobcentre Plus is known to vary across occupational and industrial sectors, and there is likely to be considerable variation between areas.

• For further information, contact Russ Bentley, DWP, tel. 0114 259 6425, e-mail russ.bentley@jobcentreplus.gov.uk, or Andrew Machin, ONS, tel. 020 7533 6162, e-mail andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk.

OTHER NEWS

Trade union membership

THE ANNUAL report of the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations was published in July with figures showing a decline in trade union membership after two years when it was rising slightly. Total union membership stood at 7.8 million, a decrease of 118,900 members, or 1.5 per cent, since 2000, although after allowing for a difference in reporting by one union compared with previous years the decrease was 0.9 per cent.

Different methods of recording union membership mean that the CO's figures are different from those produced by the Labour Force Survey (for more information on this see p353, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2002). However, both sets of figures show the same broad trend.

As well as describing the work of the

Certification Officer over the year 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002, the annual report provides financial and membership information from Britain's trade unions and employers' associations. It reports that the largest union in the UK is UNISON with around 1.3 million members, while the second largest union is Amicus, with 1.1 million members. Amicus was formed in January 2002 with the merger of the AEEU and MSF. In addition, the report includes information on unions' political funds; complaints by members; and salaries and benefits paid to general secretaries.

The annual report also announced the launch of the new Certification Officer website, which can be visited at www.certoffice.org. The website includes a full list of all trade unions and employers' associations – with hyperlinks to individual

websites; the last three annual reports of the Certification Officer; all the Certification Officer's published information booklets and guidance leaflets; full text of all decisions made by the Certification Officer since August 2001 plus many significant earlier decisions; and guidance on making a complaint against a trade union.

• *The Annual Report of the Certification Officer 2001-2002* is available free of charge from The Certification Office, Brandon House, 180 Borough High Street, London SE1 1LW, tel. 020 7210 3734, fax 020 7210 3612, e-mail enquiries@certoffice.org. It can also be downloaded from the Certification Office website www.certoffice.org. For further information, contact Gerard Walker, tel. 020 7210 3729.

E-work in Europe

NEARLY HALF of all establishments in Europe employ some form of e-work, mainly through outsourcing. This scale of use is important enough to have a direct impact on employment practices, and to affect indirectly the levels of employment in a number of regions.

These were the main findings from a study into the phenomenon of e-working (any work carried out away from an establishment and managed from that establishment using information technology and communications for that work),

commissioned by the European Commission's Information Society Technologies (IST) programme. The study, carried out and published by the Institute for Employment Studies (IES), presents the results of a survey of 7,268 employers with a minimum of 50 employees, in 18 European countries: the 15 EU member states plus Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic.

In 2000, an estimated total of nine million people in Europe worked, directly or indirectly, as e-workers. The authors of

the report estimate that this figure will triple to 27 million by 2010.

Researchers identified four types of individual e-workers. 'Telehomeworkers' use a computer and telecommunications link to conduct their work and are based wholly or mainly in their homes. There were an estimated 810,000 of them in Europe in 2000. 'Multilocational e-workers' are employees who alternate between a home and an office workstation, or who work nomadically from multiple locations (3.7 million). 'E-lancers', are self-

employed workers who supply business services to clients using a computer and telecommunications link (1.45 million). Finally, the 'e-enabled' are self-employed people who work from home but who do not supply business services. There were 3.08 million of them in 2000.

Telehomeworking was found to be one of the least popular forms of e-work. Only 1.5 per cent of establishments in Europe employed people to work exclusively from home in this way in 2000. Multilocational teleworking and e-lancing is much more common, and was practiced by around one in ten and one in nine European employers respectively.

E-working can involve direct employees – 12 per cent of businesses used this type – or 'e-outsourcing' (which can involve contracts with individual freelancers or with companies). The bulk of European employers (43 per cent) outsourced their e-work. Much of e-outsourcing was carried out within the region where the employer was based (35 per cent), but 18 per cent of it was carried out in other regions within the same country, while a further 5.3 per cent occurred outside their national borders.

Call centres made up a significant

proportion of e-work. While only 1.4 per cent of respondents had an in-house remote call centre (outside their own region with a direct telecommunications link) around 15 per cent use an outsourced call centre.

Six out of ten of establishments using e-work used it for software development and support. The second most common telemediated function, at two-fifths, was 'creative work', which includes design, editorial work, multimedia content generation and other creative activities, research and development. This was followed by management, training and human resource management (HR) functions at 19 per cent, and customer services at 18 per cent.

A study of the most important destinations for e-work suggested a regional clustering effect, whereby regions built on their past reputation for excellence in a given field by attracting more talent and investment in the field, which in turn fed a continuing cycle of growth.

The researchers found, in general, the most important reason for choosing a remote back office location or an outsource was the availability of technical expertise. This was followed by low costs, a good

reputation, and by reliability or high quality. Factors that did not feature as important, and were notable by their absence, were the availability of government grants or other state incentives; a deregulated labour market; the time zone in which the region is located; and low staff turnover.

The results of the survey show there is a thriving European market for e-services, involving a significant amount of cross-border electronic traffic. It includes substantial inputs from, and outputs to, the rest of the world. However, trade in services within Europe still outweighs trade with the rest of the world. The study concluded that the willingness of employers and workers to embrace technology and organisational change will be a decisive factor in shaping future working patterns in the EU.

• *Modelling eWork in Europe: Estimates, models and forecasts from the EMERGENCE project*, (2002), Institute for Employment Studies report no. 388. ISBN 1 85184 3175 (price £35.00). Also available at www.employment-studies.co.uk/pubs in printed format or PDF download.

Juggling work with caring for adults

A NEW study by researchers at Keele University suggests that workers with care commitments for older adults are often less willing to seek help from their employers than staff who are looking after children. Many carers choose not to take advantage of flexible family-friendly policies available to them, so as not to identify themselves publicly as in need of help.

The study, carried out as part of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation's Family and Work Series, was conducted in a Social Services Department and a NHS trust to investigate how staff in public sector organisations balanced their jobs with their caring responsibilities for an older adult. These organisations have large, diverse and unionised workforces that are predominantly female. The study adopted a multi-method approach involving five phases of data collection: compiling a profile of the two organisations; a screening questionnaire to all employees; a postal survey of carers; and in-depth interviews both with working carers of older adults and with senior and middle managers.

According to the research, as many as one in ten employees in these organisations were caring for older adults in an informal

capacity, commonly looking after mothers, mothers-in-law or fathers. Many people caring for an adult were also juggling employment with caring responsibilities for children as well. Very few carers lived with the people they were looking after, although one in three lived within a ten-minute drive. Two out of three carers spent less than ten hours a week looking after the older person concerned. Help with shopping and transport, giving emotional support and checking up on people, were the most commonly performed tasks. Few working carers provided very 'heavy' personal or physical care.

The research found evidence of a lack of openness, and a silence about elder care in comparison with childcare. The 'long hours' culture, combined with a belief that people need to be 'seen to be coping', created a climate which worked against carers asking for help. Although the employers had policies in place offering flexible family-friendly working, little routine use was made of these arrangements in relation to elder care. Many would use annual leave or time off in lieu instead, so as not to identify themselves publicly as in need of help.

Managerial discretion and flexibility were of particular help to carers, together

with having earned the trust of their manager. Yet, some managers were aware that many working carers often did not know what was available to them and that access to policies and benefits depended on the grade and nature of individual jobs.

The study concludes that better communication within organisations and improved training for managers would help tackle some of the problems identified. Government proposals for giving employees a right to ask for flexible working arrangements would also help, since employers would be under a legal duty to consider them seriously.

• *The full report, Juggling work and care: The experiences of working carers of older adults*, by Judith Phillips, Miriam Bernard and Minda Chittenden, is published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by the Policy Press. It is available from Marston Book Services, PO Box 269, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4YN, tel. 01235 465500, e-mail direct.orders@marston.co.uk (price £10.95, plus £2.75 p&p). A summary of findings is available, free of charge, from www.jrf.org.uk. For further information, contact Judith Phillips, tel. 01782 584067.

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Labour market statistics quarterly update

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

Improvements introduced

June 2002 – August 2002

In spring 2001, the Labour Force Survey introduced new questions on ethnicity. These questions allow labour market analysis of ethnic groups to be undertaken on a basis consistent with the recommended output categories from the 2001 Census. Work has been undertaken to estimate historical headline series at both the broad (six category) and detailed (15 category) levels of the new classification. For further information see www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/downloads/backcast_data.pdf.
Contact: Alyson Whitmarsh, tel. 020 7533 5399 or e-mail alyson.whitmarsh@ons.gov.uk.

Work in progress

On 11 September ONS will publish for the first time, on an experimental basis, results of a new monthly enterprise-based survey of job vacancies. The survey will provide comprehensive estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy. Quarterly analysis of the figures by industry sector and by size of enterprise will be available. See also news item on p455.
Contact: Andrew Machin, tel. 020 7533 6162 or e-mail andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk.

The figures for workforce jobs to be published on 18 September will contain revisions back to 1959. Workforce jobs data from December 1998 onwards have been re-benchmarked to the revised December 1998 and December 1999 figures derived from the Annual Business Inquiry. Data from March 1996 to September 1998 have been linked to the revised December 1998 estimate and the low-level detail of the data improved. Pre-March 1996 data have been linked to the revised figure for March 1996.
Contact: Ian Richardson, tel. 01633 812072 or e-mail ian.richardson@ons.gov.uk.

Work nears completion on revisions to the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) data for 1998 and 1999. The revised data will be incorporated in the revised workforce jobs series and formally released at the same time, in September. ABI data for 2001 will be released in December alongside revised data for 2000.
Contact: Harry Duff, tel. 01633 812793 or e-mail harry.duff@ons.gov.uk.

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 in the next few weeks. This 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 September 2002 and Table G.21 in *Labour Market Trends* will contain seasonally adjusted data from October.
Contact: Mark Stevenson, tel. 020 7533 6219 or e-mail mark.stevenson@ons.gov.uk.

Future developments

Work has started on a project to allow ONS to produce a quarterly labour costs index (LCI). This work, undertaken in respect of an EU Council regulation, will use the sample underpinning the Average Earnings Index (AEI) to generate indicators with wider scope than the current AEI. Labour costs other than pay, such as employers' statutory social contributions and benefits in kind will be included in the labour cost indices, and the denominator for the indices will be based on hours worked, rather than the number of jobs in a business. The first data from the project are expected in summer 2003.
Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819005 or e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.

Work has started on a project to assess the costs and feasibility of producing a labour price index. This type of indicator is not subject to distortion arising from compositional shifts in the labour market, such as more highly skilled employees entering the workforce, since it is constructed to constant quality and quantity. In that sense it is similar to the Consumer Prices Index and can be seen as measuring the price of a basket of labour inputs, where the attributes of labour can be defined in terms of occupation, age, length of service etc. The project will entail ONS's conducting a small pilot survey as well as considering the feasibility of generating a price type indicator from existing sources. The project will run until the end of 2003. *Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819005 or e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.*

A study of LFS series for which ONS publishes sampling errors is underway. Results 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

Labour Market Spotlight

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

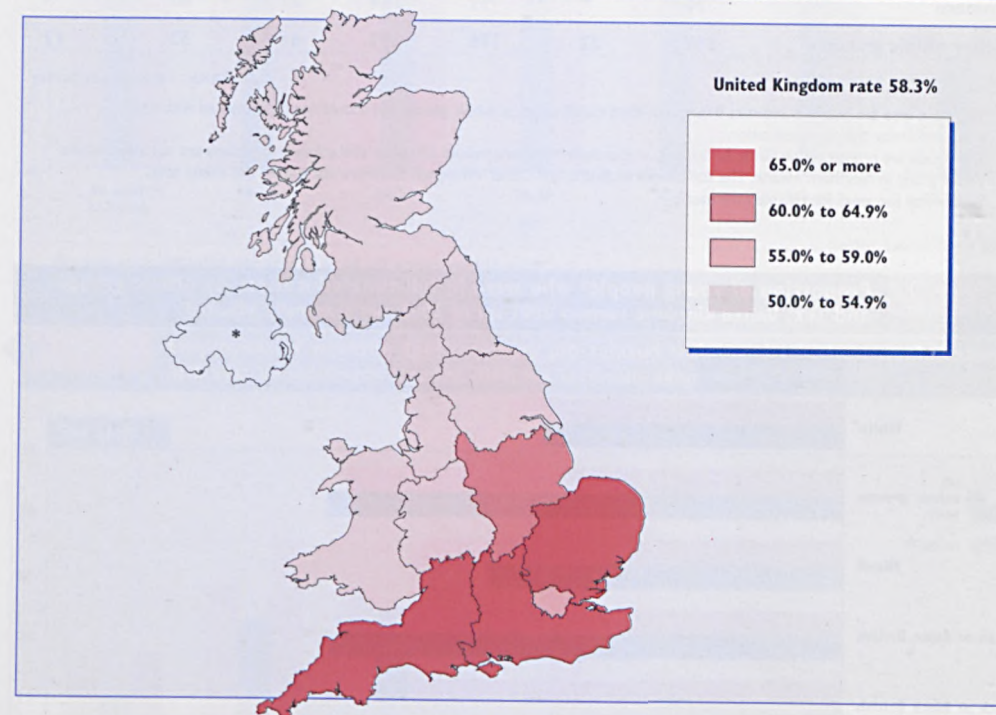
Contents for September 2002

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| 1 Ethnic groups (LFS) | 3 People with disabilities and the labour market (LFS) |
| 2 Job-related training (LFS) | 4 Labour market status now and one year ago (LFS) |

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

1 Ethnic groups

Figure 1 Working-age employment rates for ethnic minority groups by government office region; United Kingdom; summer 2001-spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



* Sample too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Ethnicity classification

From spring 2001, the LFS introduced new questions on ethnicity in line with the 2001 Census. The new interim National Statistics output classification was also adopted. This has two levels: level 1 is a broad classification divided into the following main ethnic groups – White, Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, Chinese or Other; level 2 nests within level 1 and provides a finer classification. Following work to improve the classification of those respondents who gave specific answers after choosing 'Other', level 2 of the classification can now be published. Further details are available from the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/downloads/ethnicity_changes.pdf.

Statistics about the economic status of people in different ethnic groups are used to set the context for monitoring diversity in the workplace. **Figure 1** shows working-age employment rates for ethnic minority groups by government office region and **Table 1** shows economic activity at level 1 and 2 of the new National Statistics interim standard classification (see red box).

- 1 On average in the year summer 2001-spring 2002, 58 per cent of the working-age population of ethnic minority groups were in employment (1.6 million people), compared with 76 per cent of White people.
- 2 The areas with the highest employment rates for ethnic minorities were the South West, South East and East with 71 per cent, 68 per cent and 67 per cent respectively. These were also the regions with highest employment rates among White people (around 79 to 81 per cent).
- 3 The North West had the lowest employment rate for the ethnic minority population (50 per cent). The lowest employment rate for White people was in

1 Ethnic groups (cont.)

Northern Ireland (68 per cent) where the LFS sample size for the ethnic minority population is too small to produce reliable estimates. White people in the North East and Wales also had relatively low employment rates at about 69 per cent.

- 1 Among the ethnic minority groups at level 1 of the new interim standard classification, the Mixed group had the highest working-age economic activity rate at 72 per cent and joint highest employment rate along with the Black or Black British group.
- 1 The Mixed group also had the highest ILO unemployment rate at 15 per cent. However, at level 2 of the classification, the Bangladeshi group had the highest ILO unemployment rate at 24 per cent – this compared with only 5 per cent of economically active White people.
- 1 All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than for men, most notably the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups (33 and 21 per cent for women, respectively, compared with 74 and 69 per cent for men).

The educational status of young people from different ethnic groups also generates a great deal of interest. **Figure 2** shows the proportion of people aged 16-24 in full-time education by ethnic group.

- 1 Ethnic minority youngsters were much more likely to be in education than the White group (49 per cent, compared with 30 per cent). The Chinese ethnic group had the highest proportion (71 per cent).
- 1 Young women were slightly more likely to be in full-time education than young men in the White ethnic group (32 per cent, compared with 29 per cent). The reverse was true among ethnic minority groups as a whole, where 50 per cent of men were in full-time education, compared with 48 per cent of women.

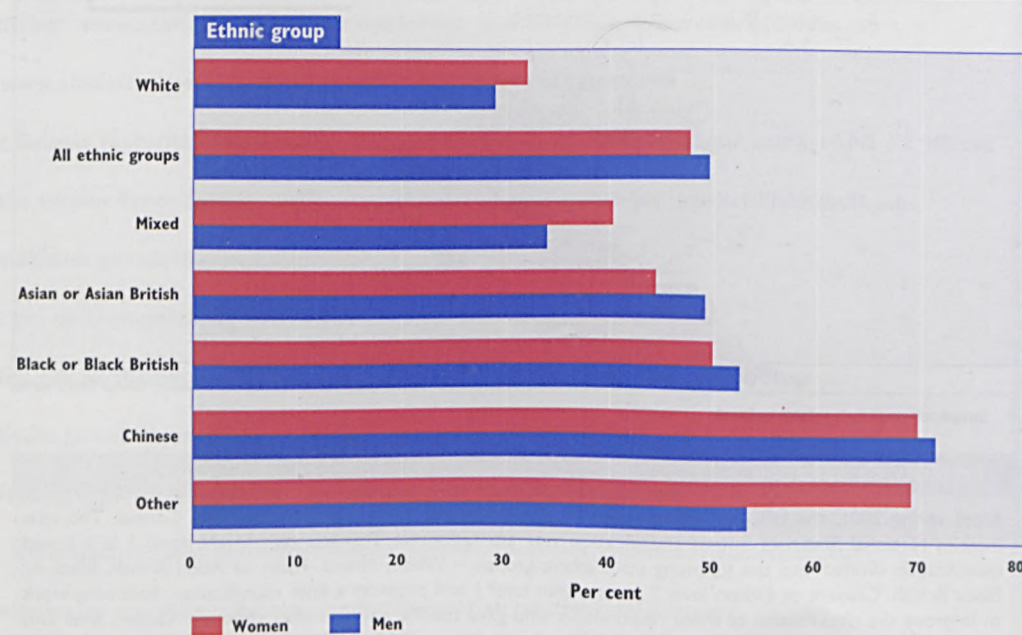
Table 1 Economic activity by ethnic group;^a United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	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+
White	26,696	1,314	28,010	44,184	80	76	5
British ^b	25,031	1,215	26,247	41,348	80	76	5
Another White background ^b	943	57	1,001	1,548	76	71	6
All ethnic minority groups	1,713	205	1,918	3,148	65	58	11
Mixed	129	22	152	220	72	61	15
White and Black Caribbean	63	*	71	101	73	65	*
White and Black African	20	*	25	34	73	59	*
White and Asian	32	*	40	58	72	57	*
Another mixed background	14	*	15	26	63	59	*
Asian or Asian British	857	88	945	1,605	63	57	9
Indian	469	31	500	767	71	67	6
Pakistani	196	27	224	446	54	47	12
Bangladeshi	58	18	76	175	47	35	24
Another Asian background	133	11	144	216	69	64	8
Black or Black British	480	70	551	859	70	61	13
Caribbean	264	34	298	455	74	65	11
African	189	32	221	360	64	54	15
Another Black background	27	*	31	43	76	66	*
Chinese	90	*	92	154	62	60	*
Other ethnic groups	157	22	178	309	61	53	12

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a This table uses the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups and should not be compared with data produced under the old classification.
- b These data are presented for Great Britain only and exclude Northern Ireland. Detailed level ethnicity questions are not asked of the White group in Northern Ireland. The sub-categories British and Other White will therefore not sum to the White total.
- * Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Figure 2 Proportion of young people^a who were in full-time education, by ethnic groups and sex; United Kingdom; summer 2001-spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



a Aged 16-24 on the preceding 31 August.

Source: Labour Force Survey

2 Job-related training

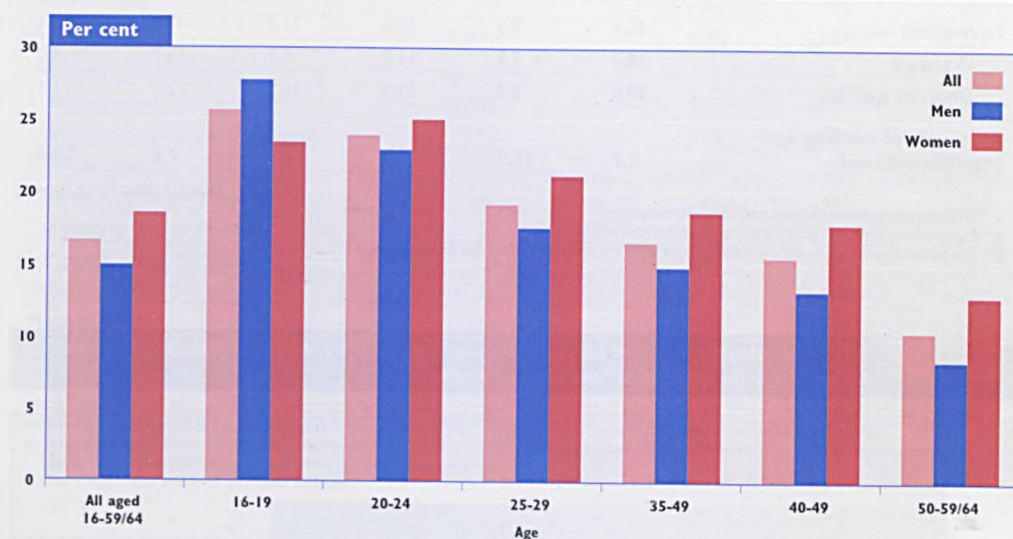
Table 2 People of working age^a receiving job-related training^b in the past four weeks; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Men		Women	
	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent
All people	5,393	14.6	2,588	13.3	2,805	15.9
Employees	4,033	16.6	1,930	14.9	2,103	18.5
Self-employed	234	7.7	151	6.6	84	11.2
ILO unemployed	173	11.6	93	10.1	80	13.9
Economically inactive	873	11.0	371	11.7	502	10.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Employees of working age (men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59) receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to the survey.
- b Job-related training includes both on- and off-the-job training.

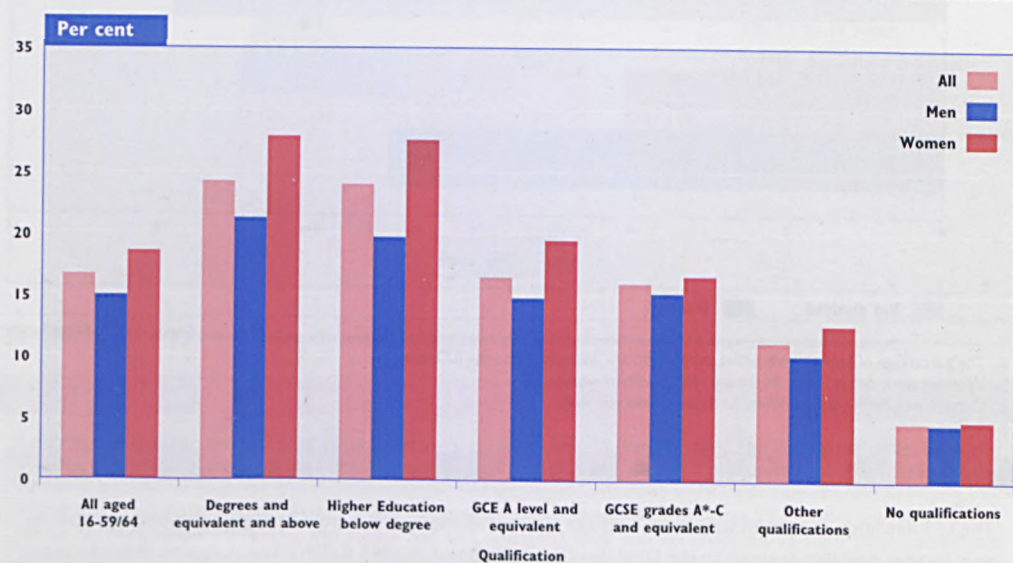
Figure 3 Employees of working age^a receiving job-related training^b by age and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.
- b Job-related training includes both on- and off-the-job training.

Figure 4 Employees of working age^a receiving job-related training^b by highest qualification and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.
- b Job-related training includes both on- and off-the-job training.

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change within the labour market, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the DfES workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489). These data are based on employees of working age receiving job-related training in the four weeks before the survey.

- 1 In spring 2002, 3.9 million employees of working age received job-related training, 16.0 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted).
- 1 A higher proportion of women than men employees had received job-related training – 18.5 and 14.9 per cent (not seasonally adjusted) respectively (**Table 2**).
- 1 The self-employed are the least likely to take part in job-related training – 7.7 per cent compared with 16.6 per cent of employees (**Table 2**).
- 1 The age breakdown shows that the incidence of job-related training decreases as the age of employees increases. Employees aged 16-19 were more than twice as likely to have participated in job-related training as those aged 50-59/64 (**Figure 3**).
- 1 **Figure 4** shows that, generally, employees with high-level qualifications are more likely to receive job-related training than those with lower-level qualifications.
- 1 Employees with a degree or equivalent were five times as likely to have reported receiving job-related training as those with no qualifications.

3 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 3** shows the economic activity status, and **Figure 5** the ILO unemployment rates of people according to whether they had disabilities or not (see red box).

1 In spring 2002 there were 7.0 million people of working age with long-term disabilities in the UK, just over half of whom were men (52.8 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 47.6 per cent).

3 People in employment were more likely to work part time if they had a disability than those without (28.1 per cent, compared with 23.0 per cent).

4 The rates of ILO unemployment were much higher for people with a disability than for those without (8.6 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 (31.5 per cent, compared with 20.6 per cent).

6 Disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive than people without a disability (47.9 per cent overall, compared with 15.4 per cent). The difference was greater for men (45.4 per cent, compared with 9.5 per cent). For women with disabilities, the proportion who were economically inactive was higher, at 50.8 per cent, but it was also higher for those without a disability at 21.8 per cent.

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

Table 3 Economic activity status of working-age^a people by sex and whether disabled;^b United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Men		Women		All	
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Economically active	54.6	90.5	49.2	78.2	52.1	84.6
In employment	49.2	85.9	45.7	75.0	47.6	80.7
Working full time	42.9	79.1	24.5	43.4	34.2	62.1
Working part time	6.4	6.8	21.2	31.6	13.4	18.6
ILO unemployed	5.4	4.6	3.5	3.2	4.5	3.9
less than 1 year	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1
at least 1 year	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.8
ILO unemployment rate ^c	9.9	5.1	7.1	4.1	8.6	4.7
Economically inactive	45.4	9.5	50.8	21.8	47.9	15.4
Wants job	16.4	2.5	15.0	5.7	15.7	4.0
Does not want job	29.0	7.0	35.9	16.1	32.2	11.4
All people of working age^a (=100%)(millions)	3.7	15.7	3.3	14.3	7.0	30.0

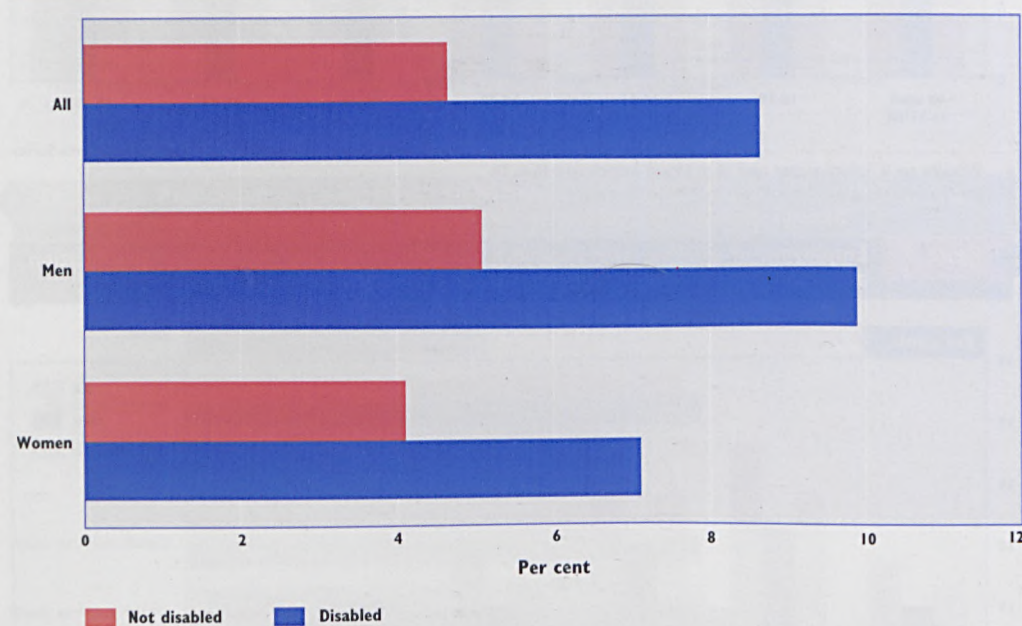
a Working age is 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

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 5 ILO unemployment rate^a for working-age^b people by whether disabled^c or not; United Kingdom; spring 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.

4 Labour market status now and one year ago

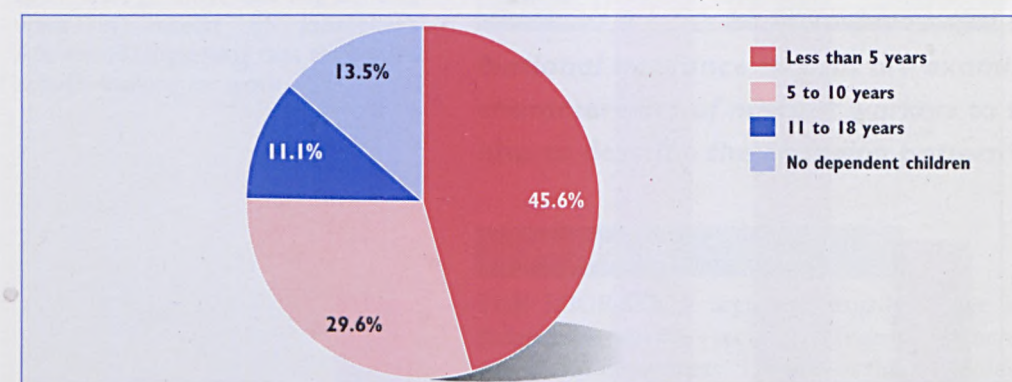
Table 4 Current economic activity and circumstances one year ago; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands			
	Current labour market status (ILO definition)			Total
	In employment	ILO unemployed	Inactive	
Status 12 months earlier (main activity self-assessed)				
Men				
In employment ^a	14,597	395	414	15,407
Unemployed, actively seeking work	287	326	110	723
Full-time student	483	125	773	1,382
Looking after family or home	19	18	233	271
Temporarily sick or injured	34	12	56	102
Long-term sick or disabled	36	24	1,298	1,358
Retired	27	10	3,711	3,748
None of these	119	24	96	239
All	15,604	933	6,691	23,229
Women				
In employment ^a	11,555	225	593	12,373
Unemployed, actively seeking work	193	110	88	391
Full-time student	532	89	764	1,385
Looking after family or home	340	129	2,441	2,911
Temporarily sick or injured	31	*	51	91
Long-term sick or disabled	24	*	1,029	1,061
Retired	22	*	5,596	5,621
None of these	112	13	158	284
All	12,810	586	10,721	24,117

Note: Those people who were non-contactable in the spring quarter and those people who gave no answer have been allocated pro-rata, within each labour market status, according to those people who responded to the question about their status one year ago.
a Includes those who responded that they were working in a paid job or business, laid off, on short-time in a firm, on a government-supported scheme or doing unpaid work for themselves or a relative.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Women returners by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Women who were previously looking after a family or home but are now economically active are known as 'women returners'.

Circumstances 12 months ago in the LFS

Every spring quarter the LFS asks what a person's situation was 12 months ago. The responses differ from the present economic activity, as they are based on recall and the respondent's assessment of their main activity rather than their activity on the ILO definitions. For example, a student with a job can classify themselves as either a student or in employment (but not both) when asked about circumstances 12 months ago; when asked about current status (assuming the status has not changed) they will be classified as both (their economic activity being 'in employment'). These data are therefore reliant on respondents' memories and their own interpretation of their situation a year before, and, as a consequence, they are somewhat less reliable and subject to a greater degree of uncertainty and non-response than other LFS data.

In spring quarters the LFS asks all respondents about their labour market status 12 months previously (see red box). Comparing a respondent's current status with that of 12 months ago allows an analysis of change over time, but it should be noted their status might have changed several times in the intervening period.

Table 4 shows people's labour market status 12 months ago by their current status in spring 2002.

1 Men were more likely than women to experience persistent or recurring unemployment. The proportions of men and women who were unemployed in both spring 2001 and spring 2002 were 45 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.

2 Two-fifths of men who were unemployed in spring 2001 were in employment in spring 2002. For women the figure was almost half.

People who move out of unemployment between one quarter and the next will be the subject of an article in a forthcoming issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Women who were previously looking after their family or home but are now economically active are known as 'women returners'. **Figure 6** shows a breakdown of such women by the age of their youngest dependent child.

1 Of the 2.9 million women who had been looking after their family or home a year before, one in six had returned to the labour market by spring 2002.

2 Nearly half of women returners had a youngest dependent child aged less than five years and three-quarters had a child aged ten and under.

4 Labour market status now and one year ago (cont.)

A third article in the series on economic inactivity featuring in the October 2002 issue of *Labour Market Trends* will examine characteristics and recent trends in the economically inactive who look after the family or home.

Table 5 shows the types of job (i.e. full- or part-time, temporary or permanent) held by employees in spring 2002, who were either full-time students or in some other way not working one year previously.

1 The majority of employees who had been full-time students a year ago were in full-time employment in spring 2002 (80 per cent).

2 Those who had been students were more likely than others not in employment a year ago to have temporary jobs (24 per cent, compared with 17 per cent).

3 Excluding students, women who stated they were not in employment a year ago were nearly three times as likely as men to be part-time employees (73 per cent of women, compared with 26 per cent of men).

Employees were also asked whether they were working for the same employer 12 months ago. Figure 7 reveals that the likelihood that an employee had changed their employer decreased with age. This may be related to the fact that older employees are likely to have been with their employer for longer than younger workers. (See p236, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999).

4 Among 16 to 19-year-olds, 27 per cent had changed their employer between spring 2001 and spring 2002, compared with only 4 per cent of those who were above state pension age.

5 Those in the 20-24 age group were nearly three times as likely to have changed employer as those aged 35-49.

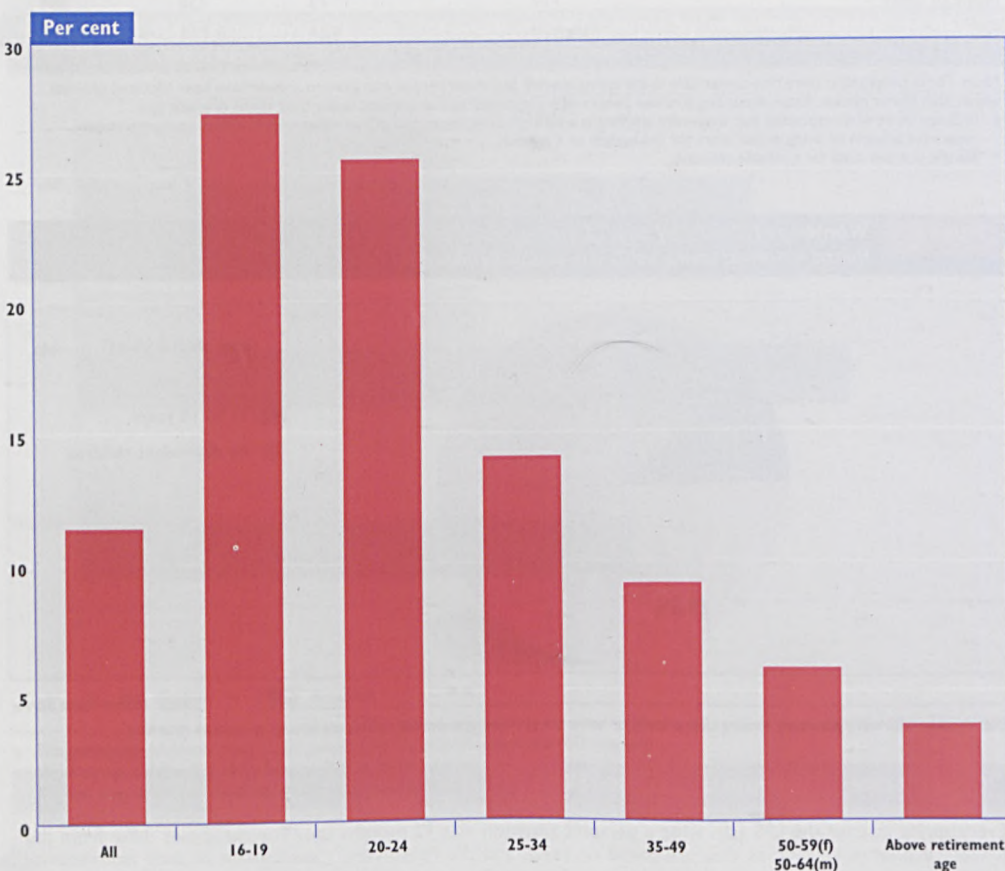
Table 5 Job type of employees who were not in employment one year ago;^a United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Full-time employees			Part-time employees	
	All employees (000s)	Permanent (%)	Temporary (%)	Permanent (%)	Temporary (%)
Status one year ago					
Full-time student					
All	486	64	16	13	8
Men	231	68	16	9	7
Women	255	60	16	16	8
Not in employment or full-time student					
All	1,042	43	8	40	9
Men	411	68	13	14	6
Women	630	28	5	57	10

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Based on respondent's own recollection of main activity one year ago.

Figure 7 Proportion of employees^a by age who were working for a different employer compared with 12 months ago; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



a Employees in both spring 2001 and spring 2002.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Migrant workers in the UK

By Vicki Robinson, Analytical Services Directorate, Department for Work and Pensions

Key points

- In 2000-01, 150,600 migrants arrived in the UK and registered for a National Insurance (NI) number (migrant workers), an increase of 15 per cent since 1996-97.
- There were approximately equal numbers of male and female migrant workers (75,600 men and 75,000 women), the majority of whom were aged under 35.
- Migrant workers moved into all areas of the UK with two-thirds moving into London and the South East of England.
- Over 40 per cent of migrant workers were European, the majority of whom came from the European Union (EU).
- There was a diverse range of migrant workers from over 200 countries and across all ages. However, half of all migrant workers were from only ten countries, with nine out of these ten countries belonging to either the EU or the Commonwealth.
- Of the 150,600 migrant workers in 2000-01, 6,500 were claiming a key working-age benefit in August 2001. Half of those claiming benefits were in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, suggesting that they were actively looking for work.



Photo: Ulfar Preuss/Forum

National Insurance records are examined to show the flow and characteristics of migrant workers to the UK in 2000-01, and also to describe the changing pattern since 1996-97.

Introduction

THE MIGRATION argument usually focuses on asylum seekers, refugees and illegal immigrants. The aim of this article is to add to the information base on migrants in the UK in order to improve understanding of how they participate in the UK economy and society.

The data in this article, taken from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS2) (see Box 1), are used to describe who these migrant workers are, and their possible reasons for migration. The article first looks at the

age and sex of migrant workers and where they live in the UK. The nationalities with the highest number of migrant workers have also been analysed separately, by age and sex. Finally the article looks at the numbers of migrant workers claiming benefits.

Migrants arriving in the UK need to register for a National Insurance (NI) number if they have never registered in the UK before, and are either employed or need to claim benefits (hereafter referred to as migrant workers (see Box 1)). Not all migrants to the UK have to

register for a NI number as soon as they enter the UK. Refugees and asylum seekers are among those groups who do not need to register immediately.

There were 364,400 migrants to the UK in 2000 according to the International Passenger Survey (IPS), of whom 105,000 stated that their main reason for migration was work related. However, around 150,600 migrant workers registered for a NI number between 6 April 2000 and 5 April 2001. It is not surprising that the number of people registering for a NI number was higher than the number of people whose main reason for migration was work related. Many people may have stated the main reason for migration was to join a partner, but may have intended to work as well.

In 2000 a total of 995,000 new NI numbers were issued. NI numbers issued to migrant workers accounted for 15 per cent of this total.

Age and sex

The number of migrant workers registering for a NI number in the UK rose by over 20,300 between 1996-97 to 2000-01. The majority of this increase came from people aged 25-34, and an

Box 1 Definition of 'migrant workers' and the data source used

The terms 'migrant' and 'migrant worker' can be defined in many ways depending on the data source being used. The International Passenger Survey (IPS) defines a migrant as 'a person who has resided abroad for a year or more, and who states on arrival the intention to stay in the UK for a year or more'. There is no one definition for a migrant worker in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), but it identifies migrants in UK households by their nationality or their country of birth.

The data on migrant workers used in this study come from the Inland Revenue's National Insurance Recording System (NIRS2), which holds all records on people registering for a National Insurance (NI) number.

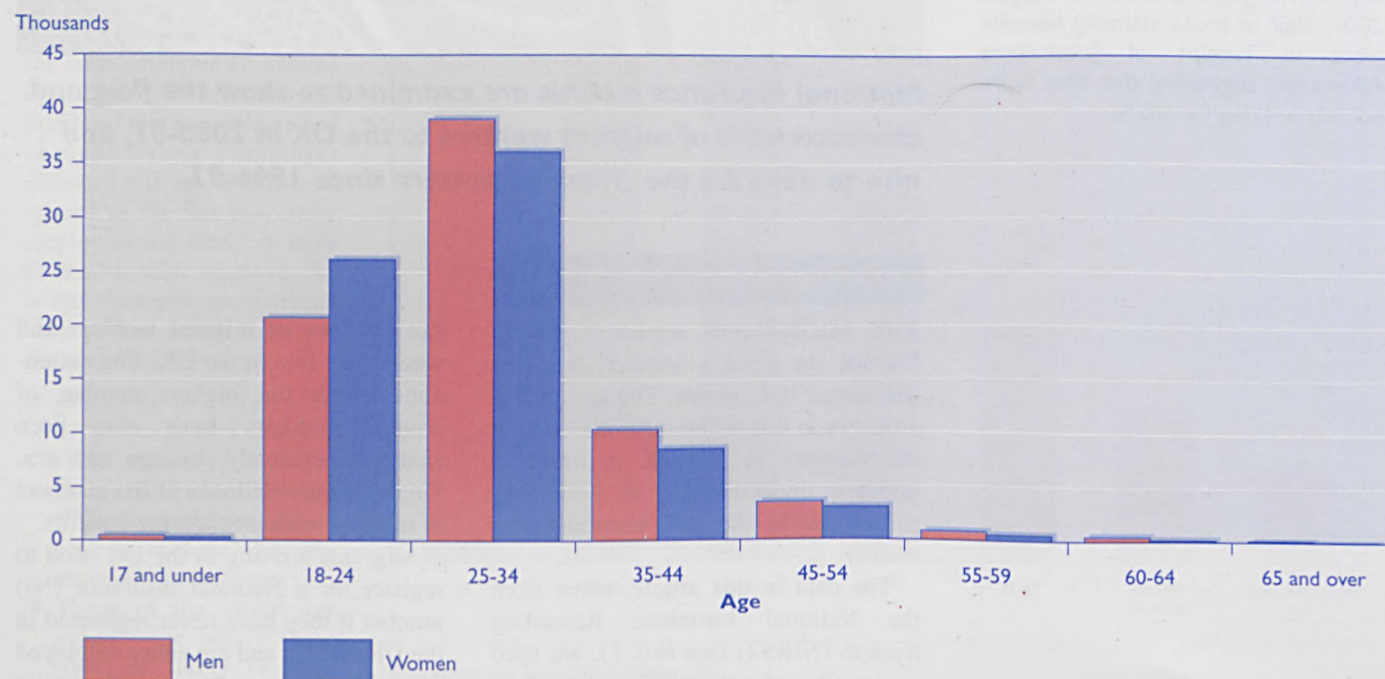
For the purposes of this article 'migrant workers' have been defined as migrants who have newly arrived in the UK, and have also applied for a NI number between 6 April 2000 and 5 April 2001. Therefore, the definition of migrant workers in this article is different from the one used by the IPS and LFS, whose samples are not based solely on migrants registering for a National Insurance (NI) number. This article also looks at the flow of migrant workers in the UK and not the stock (the total number in the workforce).

increasing proportion of women. (In 2000-01, 50 per cent of all those registering for a NI number were women, compared with 48 per cent in 1996-97.)

Migrant workers were younger on average than the population as a whole, with over 80 per cent being aged under 35, compared with 42 per cent of the overall UK working-age population.

Migrant workers who registered for a NI number in 2000-01 were slightly older than those who registered in 1996-97. Around 43 per cent of migrant workers were aged 18-24 in 1996-97, while 40 per cent were aged 25-34. Yet, in 2000-01 the largest age group was the 25-34-year-olds who accounted for half of the total migrants, while only 31

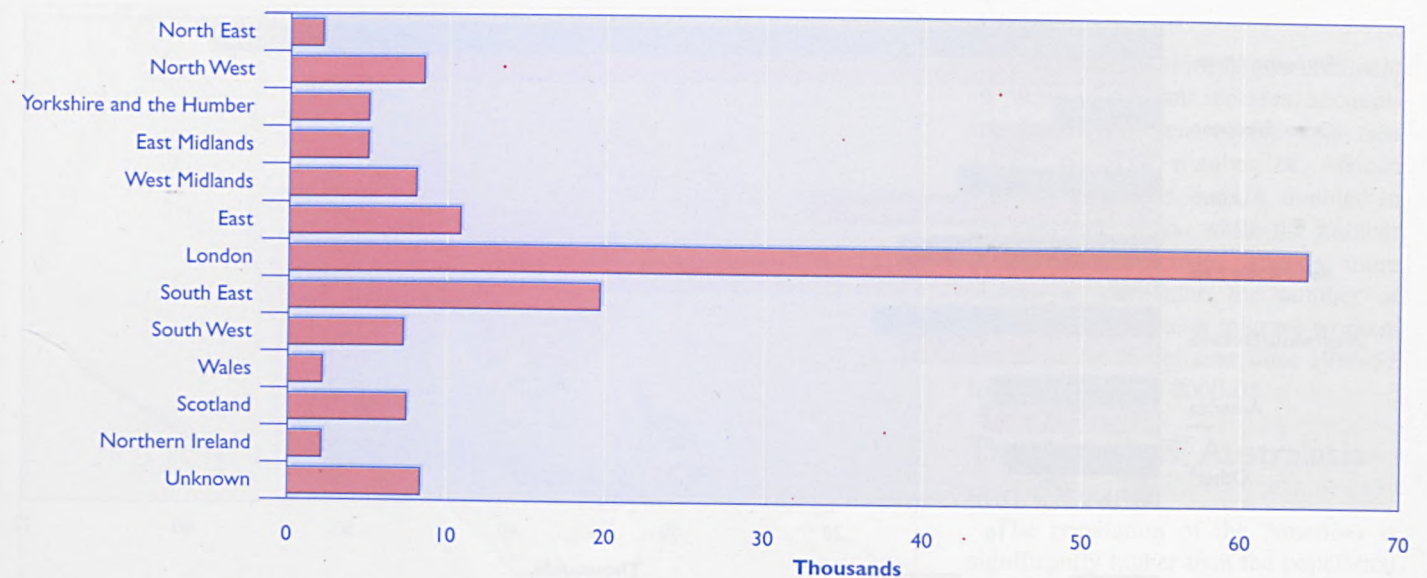
Figure 1 Numbers of migrant workers^a by age and sex; United Kingdom; 2000-01



Source: Inland Revenue National Insurance Recording System

^a New arrivals in the UK who applied for a National Insurance number between 6 April 2000 and 5 April 2001.

Figure 2 Numbers of migrant workers^a by region and country of residence; United Kingdom; 2000-01



^a New arrivals in the UK who applied for a National Insurance number between 6 April 2000 and 5 April 2001.

Source: Inland Revenue National Insurance Recording System

per cent were aged 18-24. Within the 25-29 age group, 34 per cent were aged 25-27. This is significant, as the Working Holidaymakers scheme¹ is available to those aged 17-27.

Analysing the age groups by sex shows marked differences (see Figure 1). There were approximately equal numbers of male and female migrant workers (75,600 men and 75,000 women), and in the majority of the age groups there were more men than women. Only in the 18 to 24-year-old group did the number of female migrant workers outnumber male migrant workers (26,200 women, compared with 20,800 men). This may be in part because migrant workers aged 25 and over are more likely to be married than younger migrants and a spouse does not need to register for a NI number if they do not intend to work. Only 15 per cent of female migrant workers aged under 25 were married, compared with 44 per cent of female migrant workers aged 25 and over.

There were a small number of people (340) over the national retirement age registering for a NI number in 2000-01. This is because in order to claim benefits, migrants have to register for a NI number.

Were do migrant workers live?

Migrant workers were resident in all areas of the UK but a large proportion of them lived in the government office regions of London and the South East, as shown in Figure 2.

Around 84,000 new migrant workers were resident in London and the South East, accounting for almost three-fifths of all migrant workers (43 per cent lived in London, and 13 per cent lived in the South East). This is similar to the current stock of all migrants living in London and the South East. The South East and East regions had the third and fourth largest number of newly registered migrant workers in the UK (19,700 and 10,900 respectively) suggesting many migrants stayed close to the main entry points such as Dover and Heathrow. The North East of England had the smallest number of migrant workers (2,058), followed by Northern Ireland (2,135) and Wales (2,178).

However, the picture is not as clear cut as this. Within regions there were areas with high concentrations of migrant workers. The majority of new migrant workers resided in large towns and cities like London, Birmingham and Edinburgh. Of the 7,500 migrant

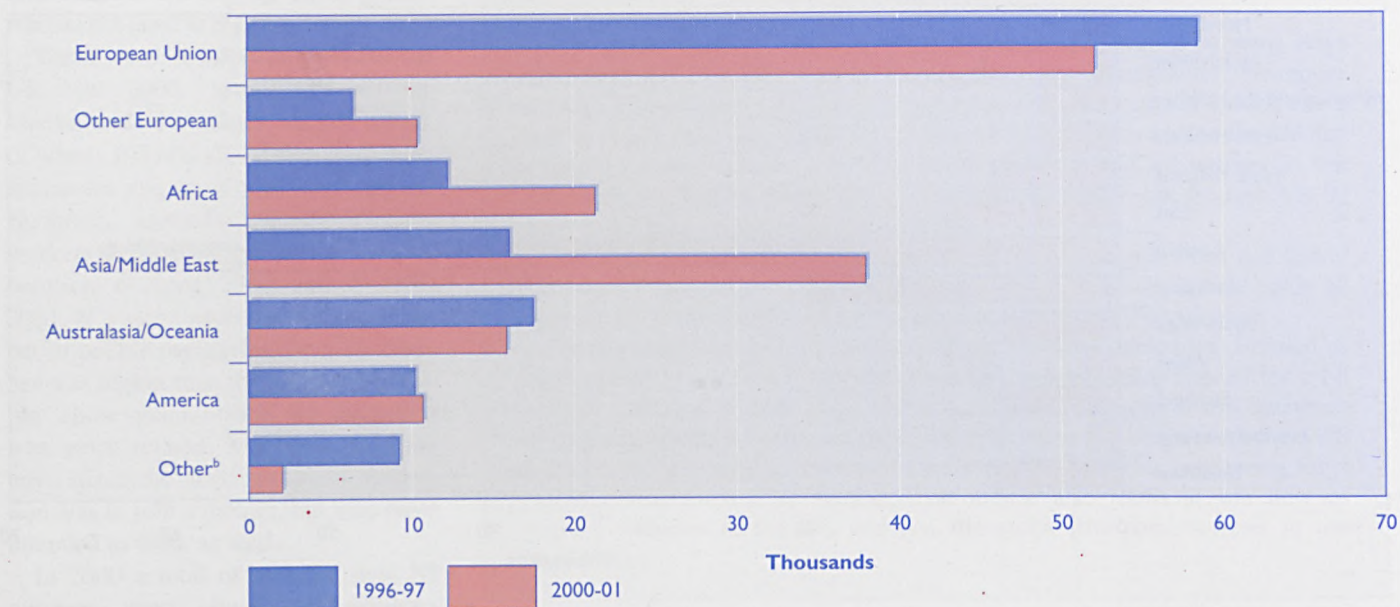
workers newly resident in Scotland, over half of them lived in either Edinburgh or Glasgow. Similarly, almost 70 per cent of the migrant workers who resided in the West Midlands lived in the West Midlands Metropolitan County. These results are unsurprising as the majority of the UK population live and work in or near to large towns and cities. Most of the jobs taken up by migrant workers will also be in these areas.

There is also evidence that migrant communities tend to reside in areas which already have a large population from the same minority background. For example, 80 per cent of the migrant workers who moved into Bradford were Asian and from the Middle East. Migrants may have family or friends in these areas or want an area with support or religious networks similar to their own.

Nationalities of migrant workers by continent

The diversity of migrant workers, with over 200 nationalities, means it is difficult to analyse by nationality alone. Instead, for this article, the nationalities of the migrant workers have been grouped together by continent to make it easier to make compar-

Figure 3 Numbers of migrant workers^a by continent of origin; United Kingdom; 1996-97 and 2000-01



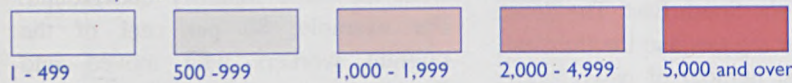
Source: Inland Revenue National Insurance records

^a New arrivals in the UK who applied for a National Insurance number between 6 April 1996 and 5 April 1997, and 6 April 2000 and 5 April 2001.
^b Other includes unspecified, unknown, stateless and not yet recorded.

Figure 4 Origin of European migrant workers into the UK; 2000-01



Number of persons



Source: Inland Revenue National Insurance Recording System

asons, and to analyse the possible reasons for migrating to the UK.

Europe

Figure 3 shows the numbers of migrant workers by continent of origin. Just over a third of migrant workers entering the UK in 2000-01 were of European Union (EU) nationalities (see Figure 4). The close proximity of the UK to the European mainland, and the free movement of European workers between EU countries, contributed to

the large number of migrant workers from the EU arriving in the UK in both 1996-97 and 2000-01.

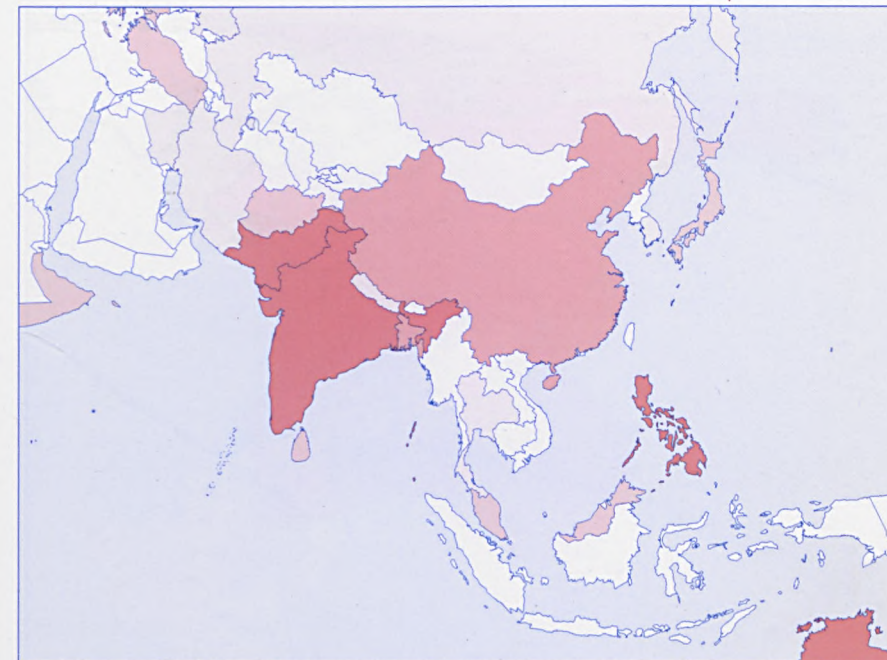
However, migrant workers to the UK with EU nationalities did fall by 6,400 to 52,100 since 1996-97. Most of this decrease was due to the decline in the number of Italian and Irish migrant workers. Both of these countries have had strong economic growth over the past few years, especially in the Republic of Ireland, leading to the creation of more jobs and therefore less

need to look for work in other countries.

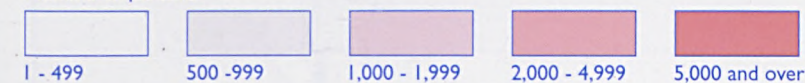
Asia and the Middle East

The number of migrant workers with Asian/Middle Eastern nationalities doubled in the past four years, to form the second largest group in 2000-01: a quarter of all migrant workers (see Figure 5). This was largely due to the threefold increase in the number of Asian/Middle Eastern women. For example, the number of new female

Figure 5 Origin of Asian and Middle Eastern migrant workers into the UK; 2000-01

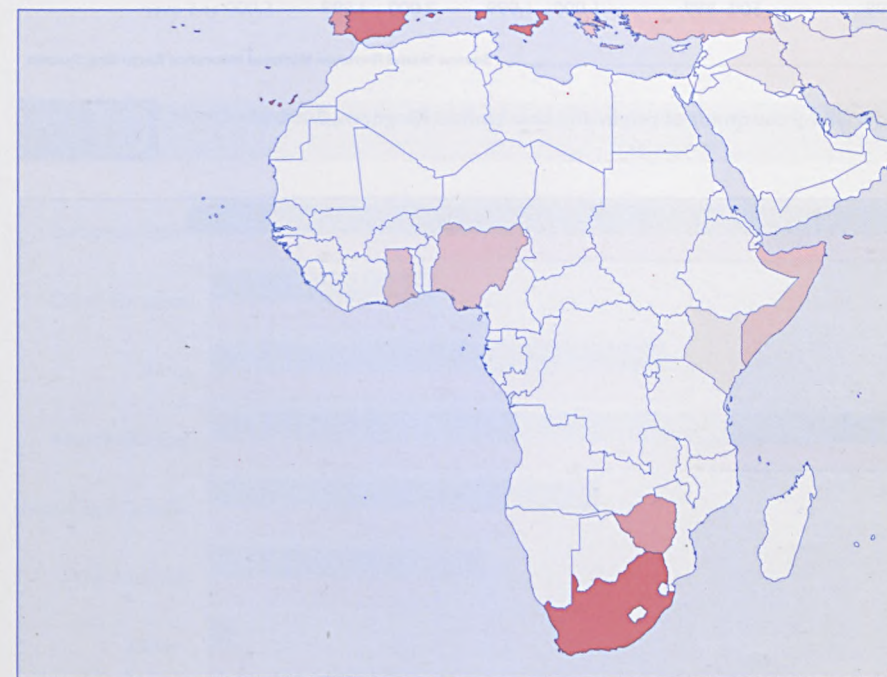


Number of persons

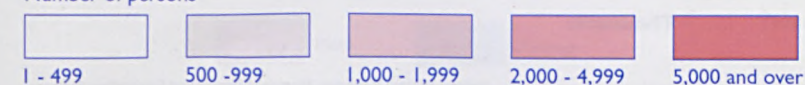


Source: Inland Revenue National Insurance Recording System

Figure 6 Origin of African migrant workers into the UK; 2000-01



Number of persons



Source: Inland Revenue National Insurance Recording System

Indian migrant workers doubled to 3,000 between 1996-97 and 2000-01.

Africa

Africa was the third largest continent of origin of migrant workers, accounting for 14 per cent of the total (see Figure 6). The number of African women arriving in the UK doubled in the past four years, while the number of African men rose slightly more slowly. In particular, the number of female South African migrant workers increased by 30 per cent since 1996-97 to almost 4,400 in 2000-01.

The Americas, Australasia and Oceania

The population of the Americas is significantly higher than the population of Australasia and Oceania. However, around 5,200 more Australasian/Oceanic migrant workers than American migrant workers came to the UK in 2000-01 with three in four of the Australasian/Oceanic migrants being Australian (see Figures 7 and 8). In 1996-97 Australasian/Oceanic migrants formed the second largest group of migrant workers, but in 2000-01 they formed the fourth largest group.

Reasons for migrating to the UK for work

Countries experiencing economic and political turmoil, such as Zimbabwe, Albania and the Philippines, may be contributing to the increase in the number of migrant workers into the UK. However, for some countries, the number of migrant workers may not be as high as the total number of migrants, as many are likely to enter the UK to claim asylum. As asylum seekers are not initially permitted to work after entering the UK or claim benefits while their application is being processed, they will not register for a NI number straight away.

Also the large increases of migrant workers from particular countries reflect trends in the number of work permits issued and the demand for skills in the UK. Particular recruitment difficulties in the information and technology (IT) and health sectors have resulted in large increases in the issue

of work permits to IT workers from India, and health workers from the Philippines.²

Continent of origin by age

To further the analysis of migrant workers, it is useful to look in more detail at the profile of migrant workers by continent of origin and age. Given that over 80 per cent of migrant workers were under 35, it appears young people are more likely to migrate to the UK and register for a NI number. How far they are willing to move from their home country, and the types of initiatives that may have influenced their decision, may be very different to older migrant workers.

The profile of migrant workers by continent of origin was very different when looked at by age. While people with EU nationalities dominated the figures for people aged under 25, 25 to 49-year-olds showed an equal split between EU and Asian/Middle Eastern nationalities.

There were nearly 47,800 new migrant workers under 25 in 2000-01, around 30 per cent of all migrant workers. There were slightly more women than men in this age group (56 per cent) due to a large female migrant-worker population with EU and Australasian/Oceanic nationalities (see

Figure 7 Origin of North and South American migrant workers into the UK; 2000-01

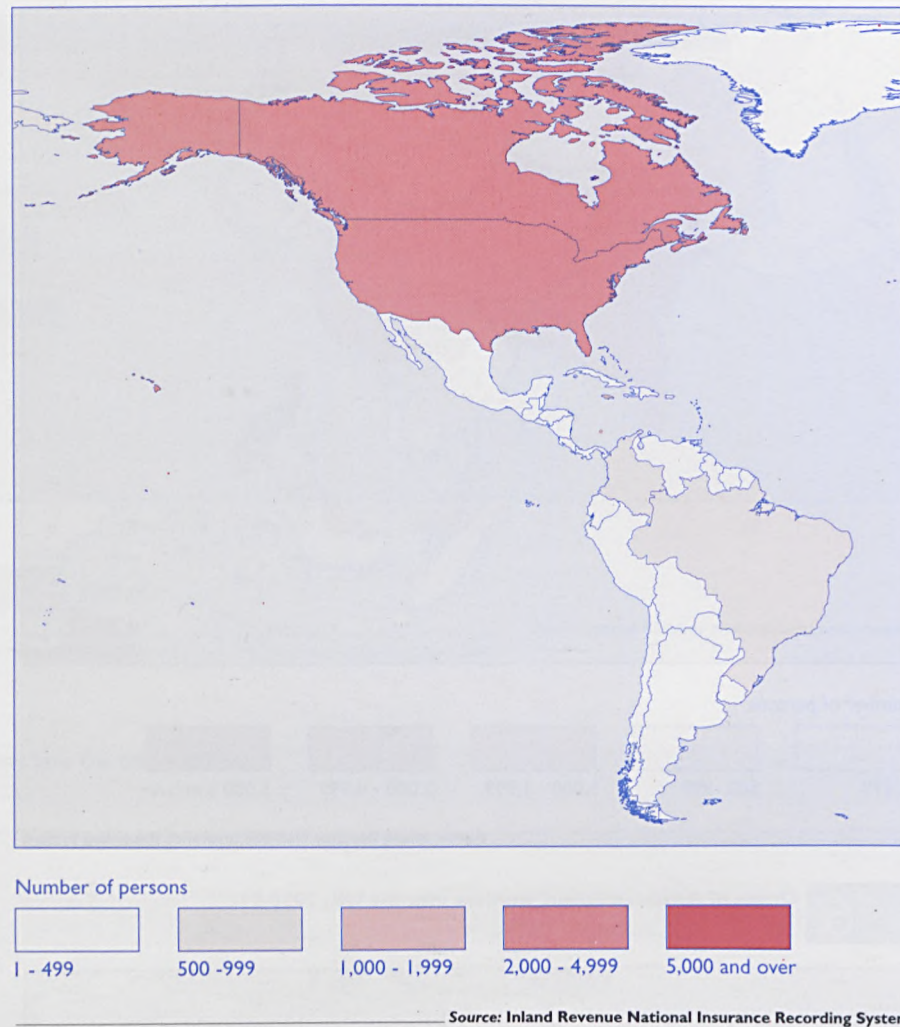
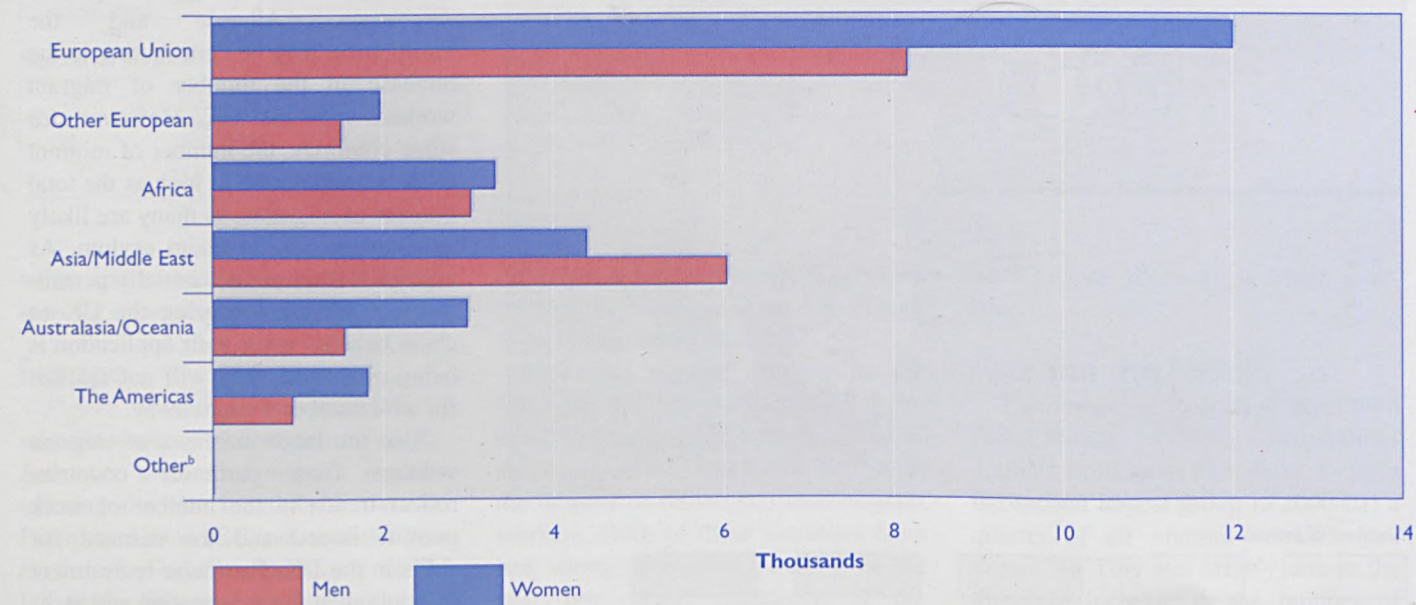


Figure 9 Numbers of migrant workers^a aged under 25 by continent of origin and sex; United Kingdom; 2000-01



^a New arrivals in the UK who applied for a National Insurance number between 6 April 2000 and 5 April 2001.
^b Other includes unspecified, unknown, stateless and not yet recorded.

Figure 8 Origin of Australasian and Oceanian migrant workers into the UK; 2000-01

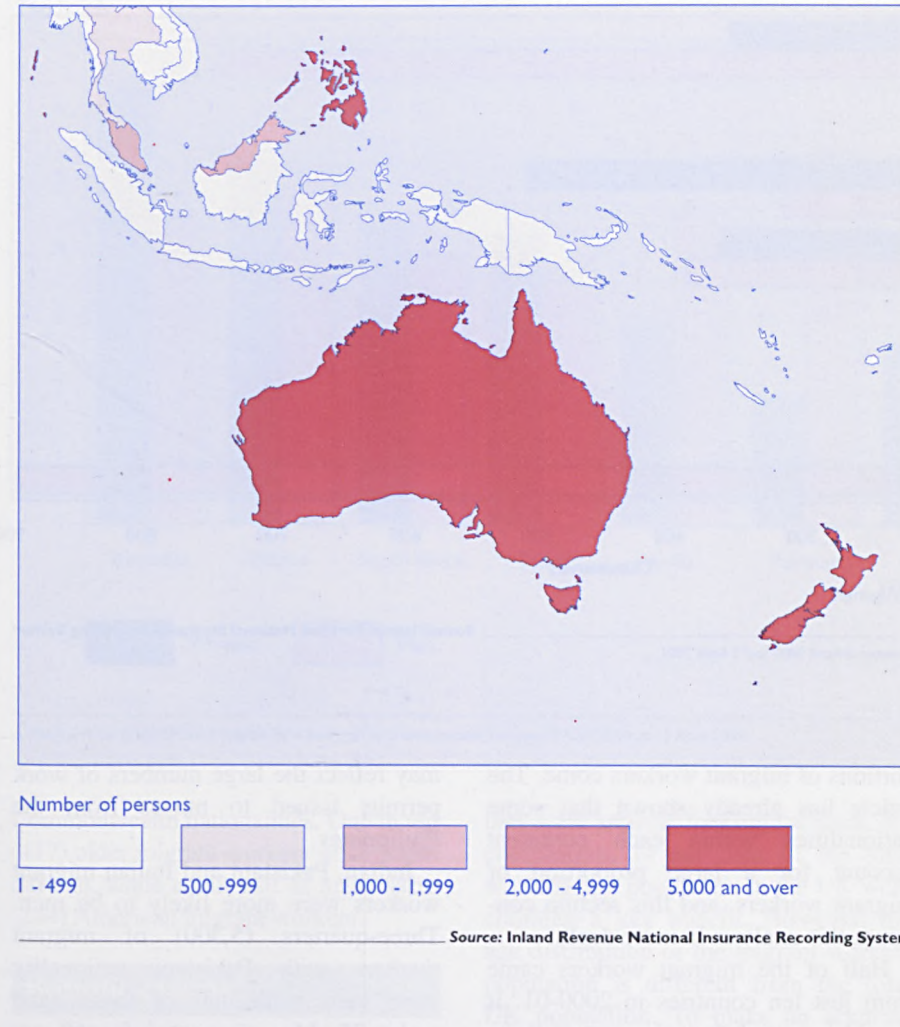
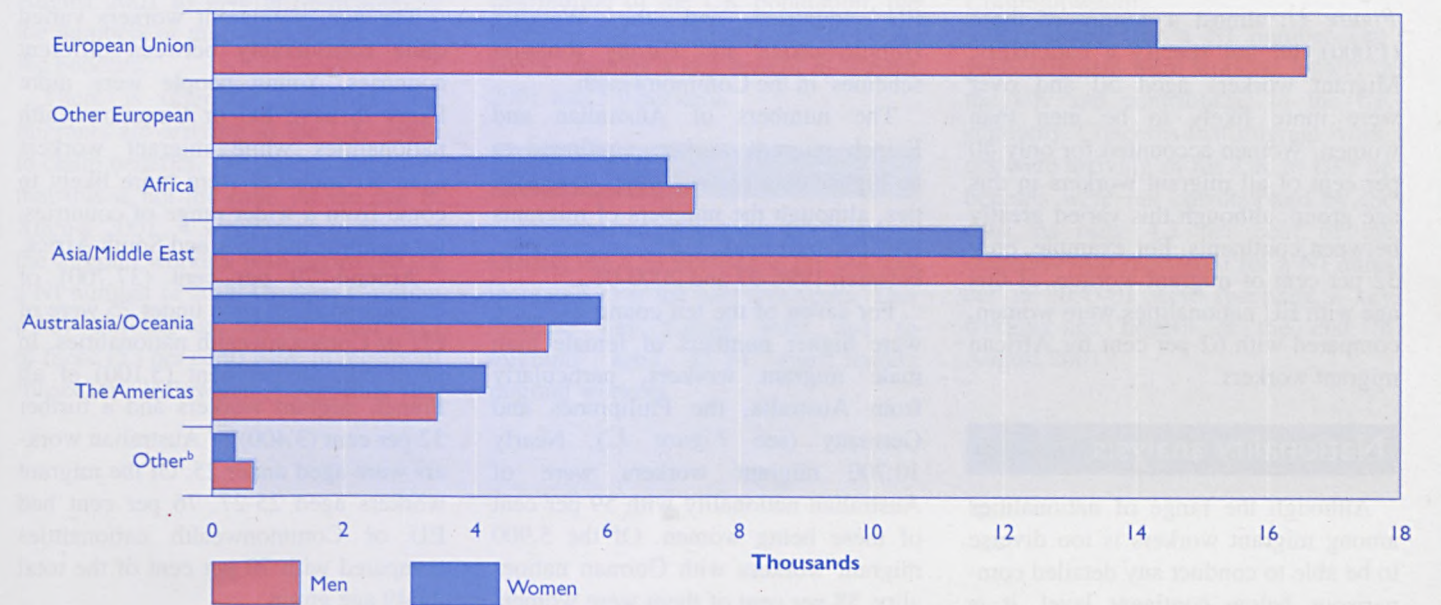


Figure 10 Numbers of migrant workers^a aged 25-49 by continent of origin and sex; United Kingdom; 2000-01



^a New arrivals in the UK who applied for a National Insurance number between 6 April 2000 and 5 April 2001.
^b Other includes unspecified, unknown, stateless and not yet recorded.

Figure 9). Only 40 per cent of EU migrants and 34 per cent of Australasian/Oceanic migrants of this age group were men.

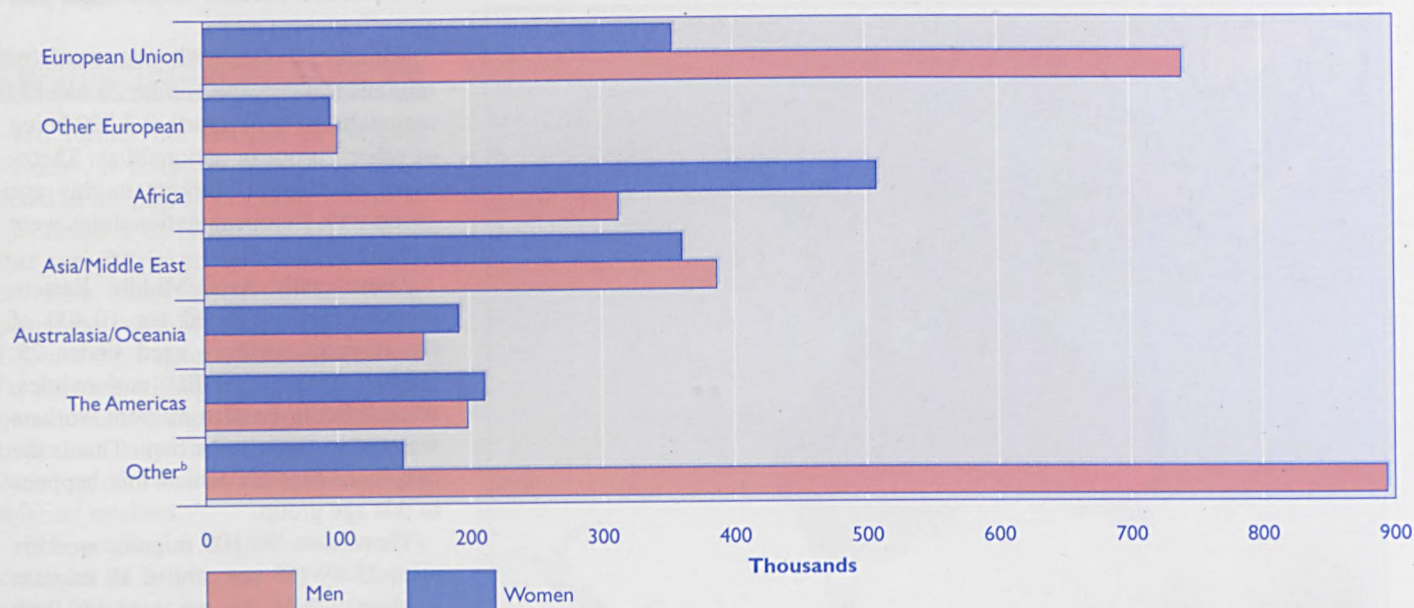
Around 20,200 (42 per cent) of migrant workers aged under 25 had EU nationalities, with a further 3,500 being of other European nationalities. Three-fifths of migrant workers in this age group with European nationalities were women.

Those with Asian/Middle Eastern nationalities accounted for 10,400 of the migrant workers aged under 25. Unlike those with EU nationalities, Asian/Middle Eastern migrant workers were more likely to be men. This is the only continent for which this happens in this age group.

There were 98,100 migrant workers aged 25-49 (65 per cent of all migrant workers). Only 31 per cent (30,900) were of EU nationalities, with a roughly similar proportion (27 per cent – 26,800) being of Asian/Middle Eastern nationalities (see Figure 10).

Unlike the other age groups, the differences between the numbers of male and female migrant workers were generally fairly small, and the overall proportion of migrant workers who were men in this age group was 53 per cent.

As in the under 25 age group, Asian/Middle Eastern migrant workers

Figure 11 Numbers of migrant workers^a aged 50 and over by continent of origin and sex; United Kingdom; 2000-01

Source: Inland Revenue National Insurance Recording System

^a New arrivals in the UK who applied for a National Insurance number between 6 April 2000 and 5 April 2001.
^b Other includes unspecified, unknown, stateless and not yet recorded.

aged 25-49 were more likely to be men than women (57 per cent). EU migrant workers of this age group were also more likely to be men (54 per cent). Only Australasian and American migrant workers had more female than male migrant workers aged 25-49: around 55 per cent (4,100 and 5,900 respectively).

Only 4,700 migrant workers were aged 50 or over (3 per cent of all migrant workers) and, as shown in Figure 11, almost a quarter of these (1,000) did not specify a nationality. Migrant workers aged 50 and over were more likely to be men than women. Women accounted for only 40 per cent of all migrant workers in this age group, although this varied greatly between continents. For example, only 32 per cent of migrant workers of this age with EU nationalities were women, compared with 62 per cent for African migrant workers.

Nationality analysis

Although the range of nationalities among migrant workers is too diverse to be able to conduct any detailed comparisons below continent level, it is worthwhile to look more closely at the countries from which the largest pro-

portions of migrant workers come. The article has already shown that some nationalities within each continent account for a large proportion of migrant workers, and this section continues this analysis in more depth.

Half of the migrant workers came from just ten countries in 2000-01. It should be noted that nine out of these ten countries belong to the EU or the Commonwealth. This reflects the close proximity and free movement between EU countries and the Working Holidaymakers and Family Reunion schemes³ in the Commonwealth.

The numbers of Australian and French migrant workers continued to be higher than for any other nationalities, although the numbers of migrants fell by 670 and 1,200 respectively, between 1996-97 and 2000-01.

For seven of the ten countries, there were higher numbers of female than male migrant workers, particularly from Australia, the Philippines and Germany (see Figure 12). Nearly 10,700 migrant workers were of Australian nationality with 59 per cent of these being women. Of the 5,900 migrant workers with German nationality, 58 per cent of them were women. Three-quarters (4,202) of Filipino migrant workers were women, which

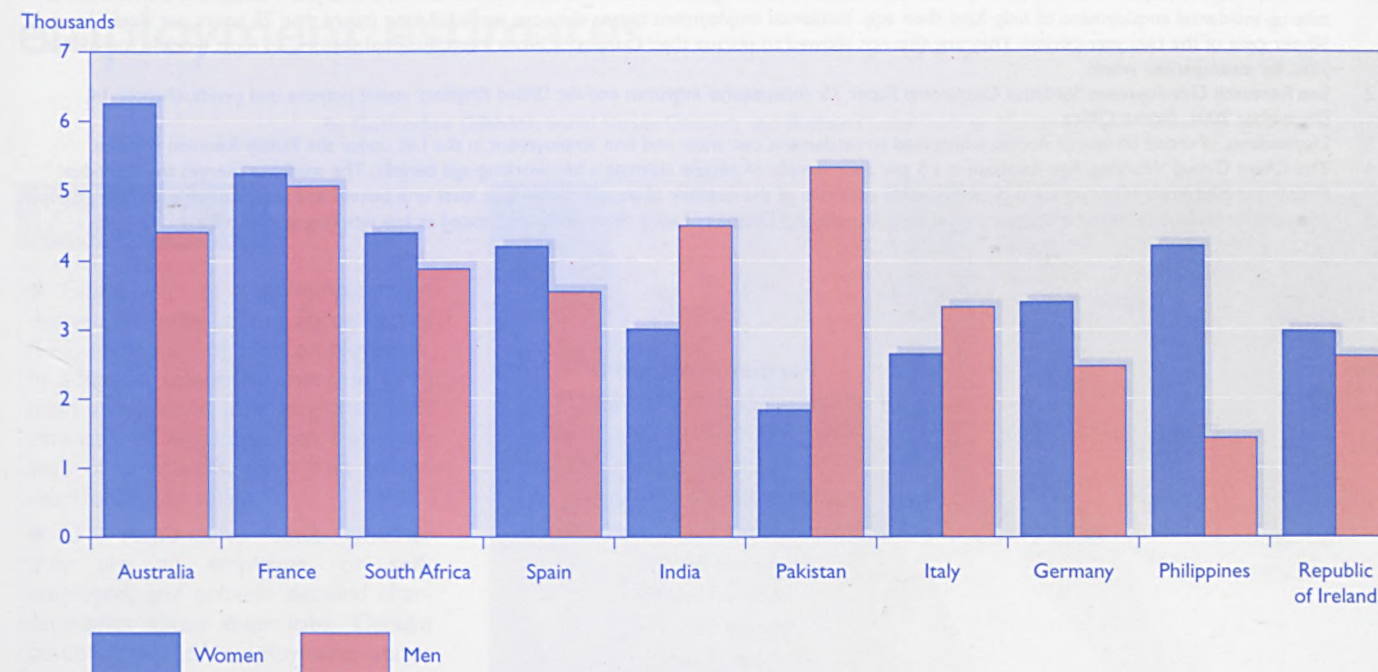
may reflect the large numbers of work permits issued to nurses from the Philippines.

Indian, Pakistani and Italian migrant workers were more likely to be men. Three-quarters (5,300) of migrant workers with Pakistani nationality were men, with half of these aged under 25. Men accounted for 60 per cent (4,400) of Indian migrant workers and 56 per cent (3,300) of migrant workers with Italian nationality.

The age of migrant workers varied quite considerably between different countries. Young people were more likely to have EU or Commonwealth nationalities while migrant workers aged 50 and over were more likely to come from a wider range of countries, for example the USA and South Africa.

Around 79 per cent (37,700) of migrant workers aged under 25 were of EU or Commonwealth nationalities. In particular, 50 per cent (5,100) of all French migrant workers and a further 32 per cent (3,400) of Australian workers were aged under 25. Of the migrant workers aged 25-27, 76 per cent had EU or Commonwealth nationalities compared with 70 per cent of the total 25-49 age group.

Over half (2,600) of migrant workers aged 50 and over were of EU or

Figure 12 Numbers of migrant workers^a from top ten countries of origin by sex; United Kingdom; 2000-01

Source: Inland Revenue National Insurance Recording System

^a New arrivals in the UK who applied for a National Insurance number between 6 April 2000 and 5 April 2001.

Commonwealth nationalities. One in ten (417) older migrant workers were South African, while about half as many were (244) American migrant workers.

Benefit claims

In this section, the data from NIRS2 have been merged with the Client Group Working-Age database⁴ from August 2001 to give an indication of the numbers of migrant workers claiming benefits.

There is often a suggestion that migrants are arriving in the UK solely to claim benefits. The analysis suggests that this is not the case. At the end of August 2001, 4.3 per cent (6,500) of the migrant workers who registered for a NI number in 2000-01 were claiming a key working-age benefit.⁵ Over half of those (53 per cent) were in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, suggesting that

they were actively looking for work. By comparison, 14 per cent of the total working-age population in the UK were claiming a key benefit. However, the age distribution of the migrant workers population is different from the total UK population. To make an accurate comparison, the migrant workers population needs to be weighted accordingly. When weighted according to the age distribution of the UK population, the proportion of the migrant worker population claiming a key benefit in August 2001 was 5.9 per cent.

Conclusion

The number of migrant workers registering for a NI number in the UK has increased over the past five years. This increase has mainly been due to migrants aged 25-34 and female migrant workers.

The majority of the migrant workers were of EU nationalities, which is expected owing to the close proximity of EU countries and the free movement policy within the EU. The nationalities of other migrant workers suggest that their arrival in the UK may have been encouraged by migration policies such as the Working Holidaymakers or Family Reunion schemes within the Commonwealth.

Registering for a NI number suggests migrants were working legally in the UK and contributing to the UK economy. Concerns that migrant workers were arriving in the UK to take up benefits were not corroborated by the data, as only 4.3 per cent of the migrants who registered for a NI number in 2000-01 were receiving a key working-age benefit at the end of August 2001.

Notes

- 1 The Working Holidaymakers scheme is for Commonwealth citizens aged 17 to 27 who come to the UK for a two-year holiday, and allows them to take up incidental employment to help fund their stay. Incidental employment means they can work full time (more than 25 hours per week) for only 50 per cent of the two year-period. They are also not allowed to pursue their careers or work in professional sectors, so most work in low-skilled jobs, for example bar work.
- 2 See Research Development Statistics Occasional Paper 75: *International migration and the United Kingdom: recent patterns and trends*, chapter 14, December 2001, Home Office.
- 3 Dependants of those on labour routes which lead to settlement can enter and find employment in the UK under the Family Reunion scheme.
- 4 The Client Group Working-Age database is a 5 per cent sample of people claiming a key working-age benefit. The database merges the individual benefit samples from administration data to give an estimate of the number of people claiming at least one benefit and avoids double-counting people.
- 5 Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Incapacity Benefit and Disability Living Allowance are classed as key working-age benefits.

Further information

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Effect of the introduction of SOC2000 on employment estimates

By Catherine Gibbins, Social Survey Division, and Richard Laux, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Estimates of self-employment derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) form part of total employment. In addition, self-employment, in both main and second jobs, together with estimates of employee jobs from surveys of employers, form part of the workforce jobs series.

- LFS respondents state whether they are an employee, or self-employed, and provide detailed characteristics about their jobs. Certain combinations of employment status and occupation have been considered incompatible (self-employed policemen for example), so the reported employment status in such cases is modified from self-employed to employee.

- The new occupation classification (SOC2000) introduced in 2001, with new National Statistics socio-economic classification, has changed the way in which reported employment status is modified compared with that based on the 1990 occupation classification used in the LFS since 1992. The number of incompatible combinations of occupation and employment status has been greatly reduced. The new 'edit' would lead to very few instances of reported self-employment being recoded as employees, but would produce a statistically significant increase of something over 200,000 (7 per cent) in estimates of self-employment and in the headline workforce job series.

- Recognising that users need consistent time series, it is planned to drop the use of the data 'edit', and make appropriate adjustments to past data. Current thinking is that these changes will be made when LFS results are reweighted to take account of revised population estimates following the release of results from the 2001 Census of Population. This is likely to be in summer 2003.

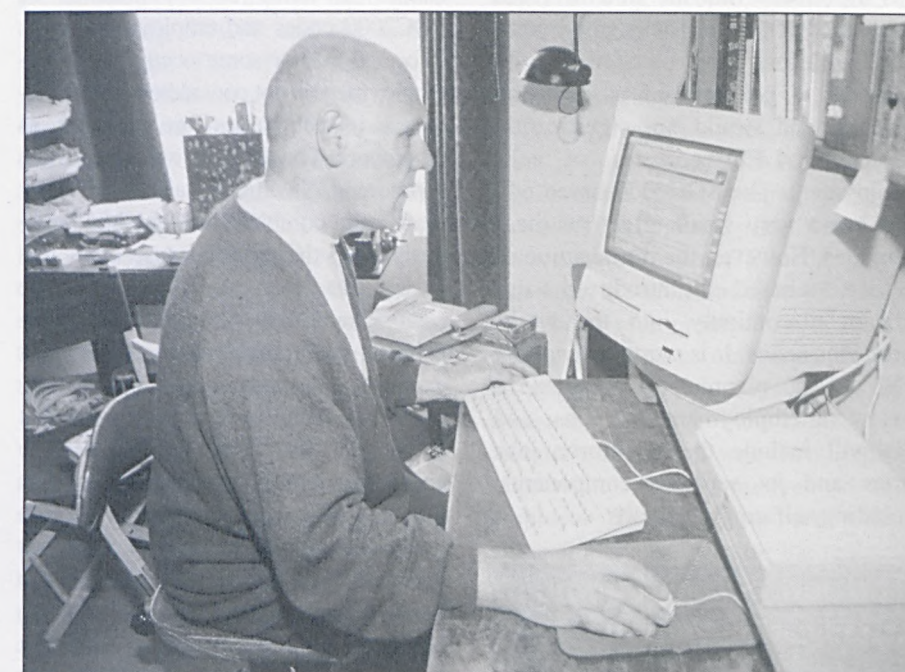


Photo: Mo Wilson/Forum

Under the new occupation classification (SOC2000) the way that Labour Force Survey data on employment status is edited has the effect of increasing the workforce jobs estimates of self-employment. This article explains why ONS intends removing this 'edit'.

Introduction

RESPONDENTS IN the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are asked whether they consider themselves to be an employee or self-employed.¹ They are also asked to describe what they do in their job, and this is used as the basis for interviewers to code job titles to a standard occupational classification (SOC). SOC90 has recently been replaced by SOC2000 (see pp357-64, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001). Computer assisted coding was introduced with SOC2000. This uses a look-up system which searches the coding index for the best matches with job titles. These are then presented as a list of options for the interviewer to select the best match. If the respondent gives a combination of employment status and occupation considered improbable (for example,

self-employed policeman) a computerised edit is applied to the reported employment status to produce a derived employment status. In this example the policeman's employment status would be edited to 'employee'. This is because greater credibility is given to the socio-economic classification matrix than the self-assessed employment status.² The same process is applied to people's second jobs, which can therefore be edited from 'self-employed' to 'employee'.

This derivation matrix, which includes an employment status edit, was originally designed to derive socio-economic classifications across the full range of social statistics. It was not designed to edit employment status data. However, in the specific case of

labour market statistics the derived employment status forms the basis of all ongoing LFS analysis and publication,³ and is the basis of the self-employment jobs estimate currently used in the composite workforce jobs series.⁴ Such an edit (based on SOC80) was introduced into the LFS in 1984. The effect of this edit was small compared with that based on SOC90, with less than 1 per cent of cases being affected, and would not significantly affect the LFS estimates of self-employment. The SOC2000 based edit also has a very small effect on these estimates. However, the introduction of the SOC90 based edit introduced a significant discontinuity into the workforce jobs series. It is worth noting that ONS is also planning to undertake a review of employment and jobs, and this will include the workforce jobs series and its separate components, including self-employed jobs.

The new occupation classification and the employment status edit check

ONS has recently introduced a new employment status edit check, although it

is not yet used directly in the processing of LFS results on employment status. This edit check is part of the derivation of the new National Statistics socio-economic classification (NS-SEC): this is specified in terms of SOC2000 occupations.⁵ The check examines the NS-SEC classes in terms of combinations of SOC2000 codes and employment status information. For some occupations self-employment is not considered a valid status and such cases are recoded as employees. The decision was taken when developing NS-SEC to allow for many more valid combinations than had previously been the case, because ONS was aware that there had been genuine changes over time in the nature of occupations and employment status. For example, occupations like 'self-employed social worker' now exist that did not in 1990. The matrix is used to check for invalid combinations, so that they can be corrected if they are due to respondent misunderstanding, coding or data entry errors. But there still need to be procedures to deal with any remaining unlikely combinations, hence the matrix provides rules for deriving NS-SEC in such cases. These are particularly likely to be occupations specific to the public sector which cannot be carried out on a self-employed basis.

The editing of reported employment status to derived status has changed in a fairly involved fashion because of several factors. For example, job titles have changed from SOC90 to SOC2000. These changes can be divided into three groups:

- SOC90 job titles which do not exist in SOC2000: for example, coal picker, Colonial Service Officer;
- SOC2000 job titles which have no parallel in SOC90: for example, call centre operator, web designer; and
- job titles which under SOC90 referred explicitly to employment status, for example 'hairdresser (self-employed)', but which have no direct equivalent under SOC2000. This is an important issue. Under SOC90, an interviewer coding the occupation of an LFS respondent saying that they were a 'hairdresser' would be presented with a series of options including 'hairdresser (self-employed)'. But under SOC2000 the process works differently; not only is there no equivalent job title, but the respondent would need to have said that they were a 'hairdresser owner' in order to be categorised as self-employed once the edit had been applied. Without this additional information respondents would be classified as employees.

Table 1 Effects of applying SOC-based edits to UK employment status LFS estimates for all jobs; United Kingdom; 1994-2001

	Reported			Edited			Thousands Difference
	Total jobs ^a	Employee	Self-employed ^b	Total jobs ^a	Employee	Self-employed ^b	
SOC 90							
Spring 1994	26,178	22,377	3,801	26,178	22,630	3,549	253
Spring 1997	27,542	23,724	3,818	27,542	23,918	3,622	194
Spring 2000	28,713	25,127	3,586	28,713	25,303	3,409	176
Summer 2000	29,031	25,434	3,597	29,031	25,607	3,423	173
Autumn 2000	28,991	25,382	3,609	28,991	25,553	3,438	171
Winter 2000	28,904	25,293	3,611	28,904	25,471	3,433	178
Spring 2001	29,008	25,406	3,603	29,008	25,603	3,405	198
Summer 2001	29,203	25,557	3,646	29,203	25,753	3,450	196
Autumn 2001	29,217	25,768	3,653	29,217	25,768	3,449	204
Winter 2001	29,097	25,480	3,618	29,097	25,692	3,406	212
SOC 2000							
Spring 2001	29,008	25,406	3,603	29,008	25,413	3,596	7
Summer 2001	29,203	25,557	3,646	29,203	25,562	3,641	5
Autumn 2001	29,217	25,768	3,653	29,217	25,772	3,649	4
Winter 2001	29,097	25,480	3,618	29,097	25,485	3,613	5

Source: Labour Force Survey; ONS weighted estimates

a Includes main and second jobs; excludes those on government-support training and employment programmes, and unpaid family workers.
b Includes adjustments for Northern Ireland estimates of self-employed jobs in agriculture.

Also, some occupations which were included in both SOC90 and SOC2000 have changed in terms of allowable employment status. That is, under the SOC90 edit some occupations that were not allowable as self-employed are now (under SOC2000) deemed allowable. For example, social workers under SOC90 were not allowed to be self-employed, but this combination is allowable in SOC2000. In the SOC90 based edit self-employment was considered incompatible with about one third (147) of all occupations. The proportion had reduced to less than a tenth in the SOC2000 based edit. However, the cases where employment status was edited are concentrated in very few occupations. In spring 2000 ten occupations⁶ (SOC90) accounted for nearly 75 per cent of cases where the reported employment status of self-employment was recoded to employee.

The combined effect of these changes is substantial. Table 1 shows the total number of jobs recorded in the LFS for which data are modified by the use of the edits associated with SOC90 and SOC2000. These figures include both main and second jobs. Comparing the two sets of figures for spring 2001 reveals the extent of the differences between the two edit processes. If the edit associated with SOC2000 were introduced in LFS processing then there would be a large reduction in the

number of cases changed to 'employee' compared with the previous edit, so the estimates of self-employment would be substantially higher than for previous periods. Use of the SOC2000 classification and associated edit leads to estimates of self-employment which are about 200,000 higher than those derived using SOC90 and the corresponding edit. The LFS estimates of self-employment currently have a standard error of the order of 40,000 so that corrections of this order would significantly bias the estimates upwards. The effect of using the SOC2000 based edit is so small, with around 5,000 cases each quarter of reported self-employment status being recoded to employee, that it is virtually equivalent to using the reported employment status.

Using the SOC2000 based edit would lead to a large step increase in the workforce jobs self-employment series. The arithmetic suggests that this would be an increase of about 200,000, but there are reasons to think that the issue is more complicated. Much depends on the relationship between (on the one hand) the workforce employee jobs series and (on the other) changes in the way in which the process of reclassifying some self-employed to employees has operated.

The case of the 'self-employed policeman' should not impact on the workforce jobs series, as all policemen

will be reported by their employers as employees. Hence, the edits made to the LFS do not cause any problems. But the fact of there being a change in the nature of the jobs recorded on the LFS as self-employed which are subsequently recoded to employee (by the edit), or being accepted on the LFS as self-employed under SOC2000, does cause problems. This is because the change will have occurred gradually on the workforce jobs series, but only at a point in time on the LFS. Applying the results of the 'point in time' change to the workforce jobs series, which has been allowed to evolve in the way it measures the workforce, would probably lead to measurement errors such as double counting or omissions. Take as an example a group of social workers, measured during the 1990s, and assume that some change their employment status from employee to self-employed. The LFS would report them all as employees, because the real self-employed would have been reclassified. The employer surveys would have identified those who were employees, throughout the period. But those increasing numbers who were self-employed would be missed from the workforce jobs series because of the LFS treatment, and this omission would have become more significant during the 1990s as the numbers of self-employed social workers increased. For this reason it is not appropriate simply to add 200,000 to the workforce jobs series. Any adjustment should ideally be made over a period of time, but even so, it is not easy to see how it might be estimated. For current purposes, therefore, the increase may be considered to be of the order of 200,000.

Other characteristics of those reclassified from self-employed to employee

Table 2 shows the effect of applying the SOC90 based edit to employment status by industry sector for spring 2000. The industry having the highest proportion (10 per cent) of self-employed jobs changed to employee

Table 2 Self-employed jobs edited to employee status by the SOC90 edit by industry sector; United Kingdom; spring 2000

Industry sector (SIC92)	Total jobs ^a	Thousands and per cent		
		Self employed jobs ^b	Edited (%)	
		Reported	Edited	Edited (%)
Agriculture and fishing	424	198	*	*
Energy and water	305	10	*	*
Manufacturing	4,781	273	27	10
Construction	1,996	660	24	4
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	5,643	648	27	4
Transport and communication	1,932	230	*	4
Banking, finance and insurance	4,419	685	34	5
Public administration, education and health	7,302	384	27	7
Other services	1,883	494	25	5
All^c	28,713	3,586	176	5

Source: Labour Force Survey; ONS weighted estimates

a Includes main and second jobs; excludes those on government-support training and employment programmes, and unpaid family workers.
b Includes adjustments for Northern Ireland estimates of self-employed jobs in agriculture.
c Total includes those with workplace outside UK and those with no industry information.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Table 3 Self-employed jobs edited to employee status by the SOC90 edit by region and country: United Kingdom; spring 1994, 1997, 2000

	Thousands and per cent											
	Spring 1994			Spring 1997			Spring 2000					
	Total jobs ^a		Self-employed jobs ^b	Total jobs ^a		Self-employed jobs ^b	Total jobs ^a		Self-employed jobs ^b			
	Reported	Edited	Edited (%)	Reported	Edited	Edited (%)	Reported	Edited	Edited (%)	Reported	Edited	Edited (%)
United Kingdom	26,178	3,801	253	7	27,542	3,818	194	5	28,713	3,586	176	5
Great Britain	25,578	3,701	245	7	26,867	3,710	177	5	28,026	3,480	166	5
England	22,097	3,246	218	7	23,287	3,273	155	5	24,366	3,076	146	5
North East	1,044	104	*	*	1,095	104	*	*	1,107	109	*	*
North West	2,436	314	19	6	2,511	329	16	5	2,625	301	15	5
Merseyside	521	52	*	*	552	55	*	*	575	55	*	*
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,230	282	24	9	2,289	286	13	5	2,380	265	10	4
East Midlands	1,897	256	18	7	2,013	241	11	5	2,084	243	15	6
West Midlands	2,368	301	18	6	2,474	320	18	6	2,513	284	15	5
Eastern	2,509	394	29	7	2,604	378	13	3	2,774	358	12	3
London	3,056	510	38	7	3,338	498	27	5	3,581	528	23	4
South East	3,793	621	40	5	4,019	654	35	5	4,235	569	31	5
South West	2,243	413	21	5	2,393	408	16	4	2,493	365	17	5
Wales	1,185	198	10	5	1,250	178	10	6	1,277	169	*	*
Scotland	2,296	257	17	7	2,331	259	12	5	2,383	235	12	5
Northern Ireland	600	100	*	*	675	108	16	15	686	105	10	9

Source: Labour Force Survey; ONS weighted estimates

a Includes main and second jobs; excludes those on government-support training and employment programmes, and unpaid family workers.
 b Includes adjustments for Northern Ireland estimates of self-employed jobs in agriculture.
 * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

status by the edit is manufacturing. Public administration, education and health has the next highest proportion, with over 7 per cent of self-employed jobs being recoded to employee status. The changes reflect the high proportion of people with occupations likely to be recoded working in these industries, for example production, works managers, care assistants and attendants.

Table 3 shows the distribution by region, of the group reclassified in the LFS, using the SOC90 based edit, from self-employed to employee, for the spring quarters of 1994, 1997 and 2000. This shows that the proportion whose status was changed has decreased in the United Kingdom since 1994 from 7 per cent to 5 per cent. The proportion varies between regions between years. However, Northern Ireland in all years has a higher proportion of reported self-employment being changed to employees by the SOC90 edit than any other area.

Table 4 shows the effect of the edit by sex in spring 2000. This shows that a higher proportion of women than men were recoded from being self-employed to employees, again reflecting the sex breakdown of the occupa-

Table 4 Self-employed jobs edited to employee status by the SOC90 edit by sex; United Kingdom; spring 2000

	Thousands and per cent			
	Total jobs ^a	Self employed jobs ^b		
		Reported	Edited	Edited (%)
Men	15,709	2,565	113	4
Women	13,003	1,020	63	6
All	28,713	3,586	176	5

Source: Labour Force Survey; ONS weighted estimates

a Includes main and second jobs; excludes those on government-support training and employment programmes, and unpaid family workers.
 b Includes adjustments for Northern Ireland estimates of self-employed jobs in agriculture.

tions most commonly affected by the recoding process.

Other applications of the employment status edit check

As mentioned above, the edit was originally developed as part of the derivation of social classifications.² As well as the occupation/employment-status edit it also includes a check on the number of employees at the workplace where an individual works, and whether self-employed have employees or not and also (in the 1990 version)

the individual's managerial status.

Number of employees at work place

The use of the SOC90 based edit made very small changes to the reported number of employees at the workplace where an individual works, and whether self-employed have employees or not was very small with less than 1 per cent of cases being changed. Preliminary analyses show that the SOC2000 edit will change the reported status of an even smaller number of cases for number of employees at the workplace. Similarly, the SOC2000 edit

Box 1 Options for application of the employment status edit

Option	Theoretical justification	Implication	Assessment
1. Introduce SOC2000 and related edit in a particular quarter.	Improved data quality: consistency of occupational classification and employment status estimates.	Self-employment would jump by approximately 200,000; LFS employees would fall correspondingly. Workforce jobs headline figure would be affected.	Unacceptable. Users likely to be unhappy; huge discontinuity could be measured, but likely to be very resource intensive for ONS.
2. Drop the current use of the SOC90 based edit.	Transparency of processing for users; operational simplicity; would improve consistency with other LFS data (unedited in this way).	Since the SOC2000 based edit makes very small changes to the reported figures on self-employed people a similar discontinuity (to Option 1) of about 200,000 would be introduced to the self-employment estimates.	Unacceptable: huge discontinuity in levels and in quality of data.
3. . . . and drop the edit from old data (as well as the new data)	As above. Also, data continuity.	Would avoid discontinuity, would change historical split of employees/self-employed, and may reduce data quality.	Acceptable if combined with Option 4. It also removes any significant discontinuity between the 1991 and 1992 LFS results.
4. Retain SOC90 as the basis for the edit until some point when the discontinuity caused by adopting SOC2000 can be managed.		Relatively expensive (requires SOC90 for self-employed and SOC2000) to be coded.	Likely to be attractive to users as it avoids discontinuities in employment status, and adverse effects on data quality are likely to be minimal in the short term – though the SOC90 based edit is increasingly out of date. Issue of resources to be set against this.

recodes a very small number of self-employed people without employees to self-employed with employees.

Managers

With the SOC90 based edits managers were classified on the basis of whether respondents reported that they had managerial duties and occupation. Some combinations of occupations and these managerial responsibilities were considered incompatible, and the edit did not permit these combinations. For example, solicitors could not be classified as managers. SOC2000 directly classifies specific occupations in major group 1 as managers, and an edit is no longer used to check this status. Therefore, direct comparisons between

managers identified using SOC90 based edits can not be made with those defined by particular occupations in the SOC2000 classification.

Preserving data continuity

The current strategy for maintaining the continuity of LFS self-employment data, and hence the workforce jobs series, exploits the fact that whichever occupational classification system is used, the same raw information is collected from respondents (title of job, description of work). The whole of the LFS sample is currently coded to SOC2000, but for those respondents who describe themselves as self-employed, their occupations are addi-

tionally coded to SOC90 and the SOC90 based edit is then applied. This means that the resulting employment status data are edited in the same way as in previous quarters. However, no attempt has been made manually to amend data on managerial status or number of employees at workplace for these cases. Hence, there will be discontinuities in the time series of managers – although this was inevitable given the introduction of the explicit definition of managerial occupations in SOC2000 – in the time series of number of employees at workplace and whether the self-employed have employees or not. For the latter two series, the discontinuities will be small. This strategy is effective for esti-

mates of self-employment (although not for the number of employees at a workplace), but is not sustainable indefinitely. It is resource-intensive, in that it involves dual coding (although for a subset of the sample); and it continues to use SOC90 as the basis of the edit, so the more SOC90 becomes out of date, the less appropriate the edit becomes. Specifically, it perpetuates an outdated view of allowable combinations of occupation and self-employment. The full range of possibilities in this area is summarised in *Box 1*.

Any successful strategy has to result in data that are consistent over time, given the premium placed on data continuity by users. This rules out the first two possibilities, both of which would lead to a similar large step-change in the estimates of the level of self-employment. But the other two possibilities taken together support the current strategy for preserving data continuity. This would involve (i) a decision to drop the use of the edit in future and historically, and (ii) the reissue of all LFS estimates of employment status (and related variables) as reported by respondents, and not subsequently edited. The following section looks in more detail at the reasons why the decision has been made to drop the SOC based edit.

Employment status edit check: a cost/benefit analysis

The options selected dispense with an edit check altogether. As the SOC2000 edit has a negligible effect on the estimates of self-employment based on the reported employment status, the use of this edit will produce similar results. Before deciding on these options, the benefits and drawbacks of this step were considered. These are identified below.

Benefits in retaining the edit

- There are inevitable coding errors, and the editing matrix would correct for some of these.
- Where there is missing data, the matrix is still able to determine a final employment status. Conversely,

abandoning the current system of recoding would entail developing a new algorithm for replacing missing data.

Benefits in dropping the edit

- Maintaining the edit introduces an inherent bias against self-employment for certain occupations. This is due to the construction of the occupation look-up table and not just due to recoding.
- The matrix also forces the data to be consistent with the conceptual framework surrounding SOC2000 and NS-SEC, which have been constructed to measure employment relations and conditions of employment. However, this may not always be appropriate for employment status estimates.
- It also removes any significant discontinuity between the 1991 and 1992 LFS estimates for self-employment.
- Changes in the future to socio-economic classifications which involve an SOC based employment status edit will not lead to discontinuities in employment status estimates.
- The respondent's own assessment is accepted as the most appropriate description of their employment status.
- Employment patterns and arrangements are changing, and it is expected that there will be an increasing variety of employment situations for which such an edit is not relevant.
- Where employment status is recoded, some employee only data becomes missing. This is because only employees are asked certain questions. This reduces the quality of some aggregate data.
- The derivation of employment status of individuals would be harmonised across household surveys.
- If ONS continues with the SOC90 coding option, the quality of data will diminish over time as the occupation classifications become increasingly out of date. The occupational classification for self-employed people would become inconsistent with the rest of the labour force.
- There are additional costs associated

with coding to SOC90, as the coding process has to be carried out twice.

There are no international requirements for such an edit from organisations such as Eurostat and ILO, so the UK is free to make its own decision. When the points above are considered there would appear to be significant advantages in discontinuing the use of a SOC based edit in the production of employment status estimates. There are some inherent disadvantages but these can be dealt with.

Dropping the edit: timing issues

The point has been made earlier in this article that if the practice of applying the edit is discontinued, then historical data will need to be modified accordingly to avoid discontinuities. In practice this means that the data need to be made available as reported by LFS respondents. The SOC90 based edit was introduced as part of the quarterly LFS, in spring 1992, so the time period affected is 1992 until the date at which the change is implemented. The SOC80 based edit introduced into the annual LFS in 1984 did not make significant changes to the estimates of self-employment. This would tend to imply that ONS should consider making any such change to coincide with other long-term revisions to LFS data. For this reason it is proposed that ONS could undertake the exercise to reissue historical LFS data after the post-Census reweighting exercise.⁷ This would imply that the data (LFS and workforce jobs) would be reissued during 2003.

Conclusion

Taking into account these issues ONS has decided the following course of action:

- the SOC90 based edit for the employment status data of those who say in their interview that they are self-employed will continue to be applied in order to maintain the continuity of LFS self-employment data and the workforce jobs series;
- as part of the reweighting exercise which will be conducted once new

population figures have been produced for the intercensal period, ONS will abandon – from 1992, and in future – the practice of editing data using SOC; the workforce jobs series will be reworked to ensure consistency.

This will have the effect of

increasing the current workforce jobs series in the order of 200,000. However ONS has started to investigate the possibility of using alternative sources of data on self-employment jobs. Ad hoc surveys have been undertaken into this area by various bodies, and Inland

Revenue produces annual estimates of self-employed people. So far, however, there do not seem to be viable alternatives other than those provided by the LFS. This study will be taken forward in the National Statistics quality review of employment and jobs.

Notes

- 1 Self-assessment of employment status is recommended by Eurostat and the ILO. This reflects the difficulty in defining employment and self-employment with the precision and clarity required to support household survey questions. Indeed, in 1997 the Department of Trade and Industry commissioned research into the question of laws governing the classification of employment relationships. The research suggested that the legal division between employment and self-employment does not correspond to perceptions of a clear divide between these different forms of work on the part of many individuals in non-standard employment.
- 2 The edit check is based on that used in the derivation of socio-economic classifications: social class based on occupation (SC, formerly Registrar General's Social Class) and socio-economic groups before 2001; and the National Statistics socio-economic classification (NS-SEC) from 2001. The derivation of these classifications uses data on occupation and employment status. However, some combinations are considered incompatible, and the employment status is changed to an allowable combination. This approach has been used for editing LFS estimates of employment status as it is considered to be more consistent. In terms of employment status, the employment status edit check only changes the reported status of the self-employed, that is, there are no occupations which people cannot pursue as employees.
- 3 See p25, *LFS User Guide* volume 1, for a list of the variables produced using the employment status edit check.
- 4 Workforce jobs comprises the following elements: employee jobs (derived from surveys of employers); LFS self-employment estimates; Armed Forces; and government-supported trainees.
- 5 For details of NS-SEC see the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/methods/quality/ns_sec/contents.asp.
- 6 Building/contract managers; production, works managers; sales assistants; care assistants and attendants; hairdressers, barbers; general managers – large organisations; personnel, training etc. managers; welfare, community and youth workers; computer systems etc. managers; occupational hygienists etc.
- 7 Once the results of the 2001 Census have been analysed, new historical population figures are likely to be produced, from 1992 to 2000. LFS estimates will need to reflect these, suggesting the likelihood of a reweighting exercise covering the full period of the quarterly LFS. Current thinking is that this exercise might start in the second half of 2002-03, to enable release of revised historical LFS data during summer 2003. The workforce jobs series would be revised as appropriate.

Further information

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Review of the framework for labour market statistics

By Richard Laux, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The review of the framework for labour market statistics was published on the National Statistics website on 5 August.
- The review makes 28 recommendations. One of the main ones is that an explicit framework for labour market statistics should be introduced. Others include:
 - Clearer labelling of the official statistics of UK unemployment, which are measured on internationally standard definitions using the Labour Force Survey.
 - Publication of a comprehensive guide to how the UK labour market statistics are compiled.
 - Consultation on the development of residence-based claimant count rates to replace the present workplace-based rates, as part of a set of local labour market indicators within the context of the Neighbourhood Statistics project.
 - Development of improved statistics on 'labour market attachment', providing greater detail than the basic statistics of employment and unemployment. They will cover such things as part-time or temporary working, underemployment, and reasons for not seeking work.
 - Introduction of a wider measure of job vacancies across the economy, drawing on a new enterprise-based survey developed by ONS.
 - Inclusion, in ONS's monthly labour market statistics, of more of the information produced by the Department for Work and Pensions about the working-age population receiving benefits.
 - ONS intends to publish an action plan before the end of the year describing how each of the recommendations in the review should be addressed.



Photo: Maggie Murray/Forum

A comprehensive review of labour market statistics has been conducted. A range of recommendations will be implemented that will lead to improvements in the quality, relevance and accessibility of the data.

Introduction

LABOUR MARKET statistics relate to both people and businesses. They describe the characteristics of these actors and their behaviours in and around the world of work. Statistics of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, skills, job vacancies, earnings, industrial disputes and productivity are all directly relevant. In addition, statistics from benefit, tax credit and other administrative records can provide relevant information about the interaction of government agencies with people's and businesses' behaviour in the labour market.

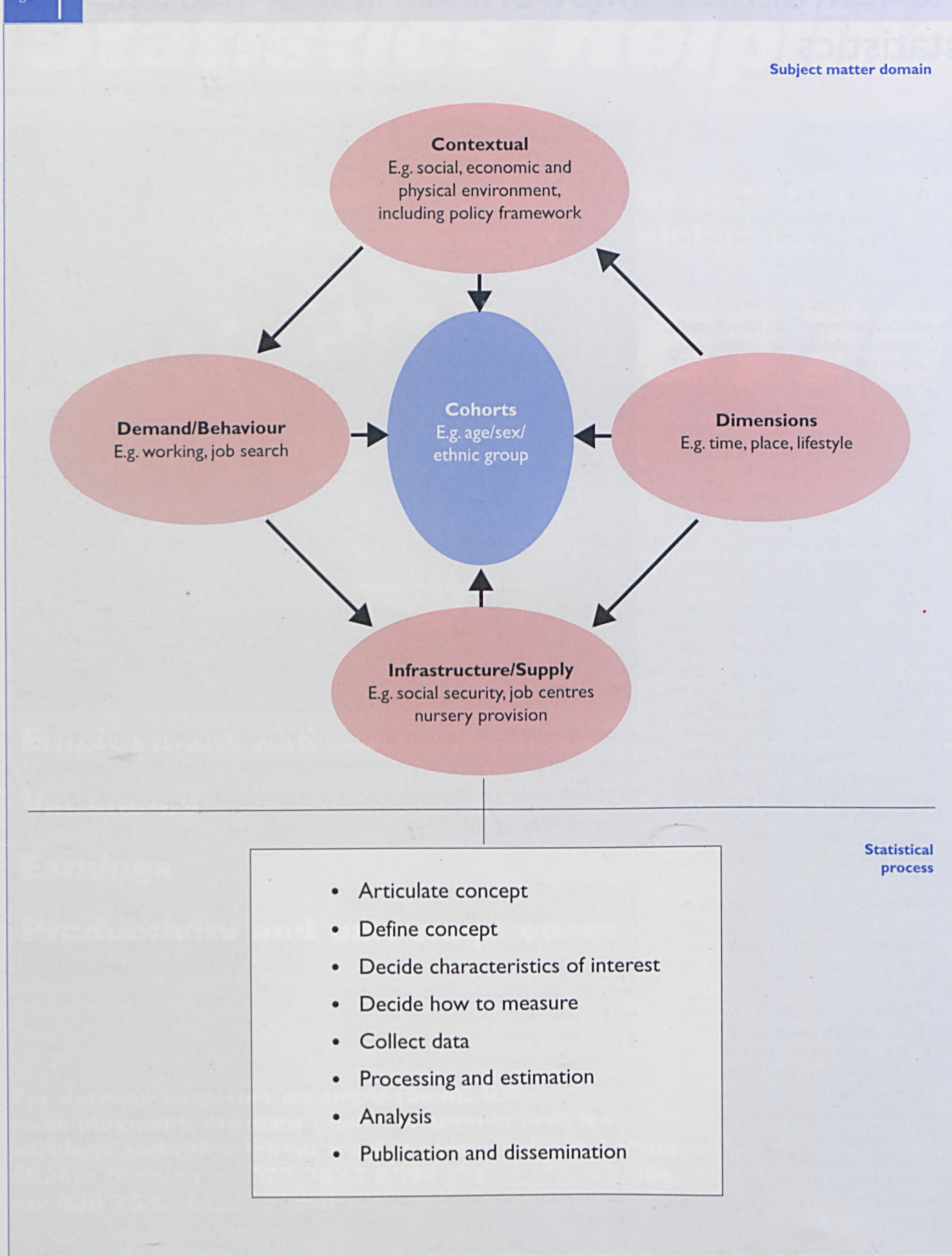
What is a 'framework'?

A framework is defined here as a set of organising principles which support the compilation and presentation of a set of statistics. These principles relate to:

- the concepts and definitions underpinning the statistics;
- the sources and methodologies used to derive them;
- the structure and tables used for presenting them; and
- links with other areas of statistics.

The framework for labour market statistics forms one of a family of such

Figure 1 Labour market framework within the context of a social statistics framework



Source: Office for National Statistics

frameworks which are being developed for all domains of social statistics (see Figure 1).

What is the purpose of this review?

There have been a number of different but interrelated drivers for this review. For a number of years neither producers nor users of labour market statistics have had an agreed conceptual understanding of the ways in which the separate elements of these statistics fitted together. In the middle of the 20th century, the labour market could predominantly be characterised in terms of: men working in manufacturing industries, doing a full-time job; and the unemployed finding work by registering or, later on, by claiming benefits. But nowadays the labour market is far more heterogeneous. Employment is dominated by the service sector, women play a major role in the labour market, flexible, 'non-traditional' working arrangements are the norm, and there are multiple routes into employment.

Labour market policy has become an increasingly complex area. Labour market statistics support a raft of different needs, including macro-economic policy, employment and welfare policies and employment relations policies. There is also a subnational dimension, not least in relation to the statistical needs of the devolved administrations. Finally, there are a range of EU policy and other international requirements which shape the information we collect and the way in which we collect it.

More generally, the world we live in is changing. Stakeholders are expanding in diversity; the questions which we are trying to answer are changing; what we observe in the economy and in society is changing; we have new statistical models and processes; and we have the Internet.

So while the tools available to us are improving, the task facing labour market statisticians has become more and more complex. In order to ensure that the most important labour market phenomena can be measured effectively, it became clear that it was necessary to develop a conceptual model of how the

labour market works, and then to look at how suitable the existing National Statistics are for the purposes of measurement and description within this model.

When the theme group for labour market statistics was set up under the new arrangements for National Statistics, its first priority for review was to address the issue of the 'framework of labour market statistics'. The review got underway in early 2001, and was conducted by ONS later that year and in early 2002. Input to the review was sought from across government, academics and researchers in the UK, from the statistical offices of other countries and international organisations overseas. An additional important input to the review were the comments, advising on how to build greater public confidence in labour market statistics, which have been made in various reports and comments on labour market statistics by the Royal Statistical Society and parliamentary select committees over the past decade or so.

The review process was overseen by a steering group including labour market experts from inside and outside government.

The main findings

The review report makes 28 recommendations, which are set out in the summary below. Details of the background evidence and views of the various parties consulted that led to the recommendations made can be viewed on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality_quality_review/labour.asp#nsqr.

Labour market supply and demand model

The review recommends that an explicit framework for labour market statistics should be introduced using a type of supply/demand model called a labour accounting system. Such an approach has wide international acceptance, including by the International Labour Organization (ILO). This supply/demand model is represented in diagrammatic form in Figure 2.

In line with the definition given above, people supply their labour to

employers. Those not in work, both those who satisfy the internationally agreed definitions of unemployment, and those defined as economically inactive (for example, they are not looking for work) are potential labour suppliers. The demand side is represented by employers, who parcel up the work they require to be done into individual posts. The supply and demand sides meet at the point where someone fills a post. This is their job, for which they receive a wage. At any point in time some posts are vacant, whether because the jobholder has left and the post has not yet been filled, or whether because a new position has been created which might take time to fill. Hence the demand side is represented by jobs and vacancies.

The review recommends that ONS should promote the recognition and use of this framework among users of labour market statistics by introducing a new sources and methods publication for UK labour market statistics.

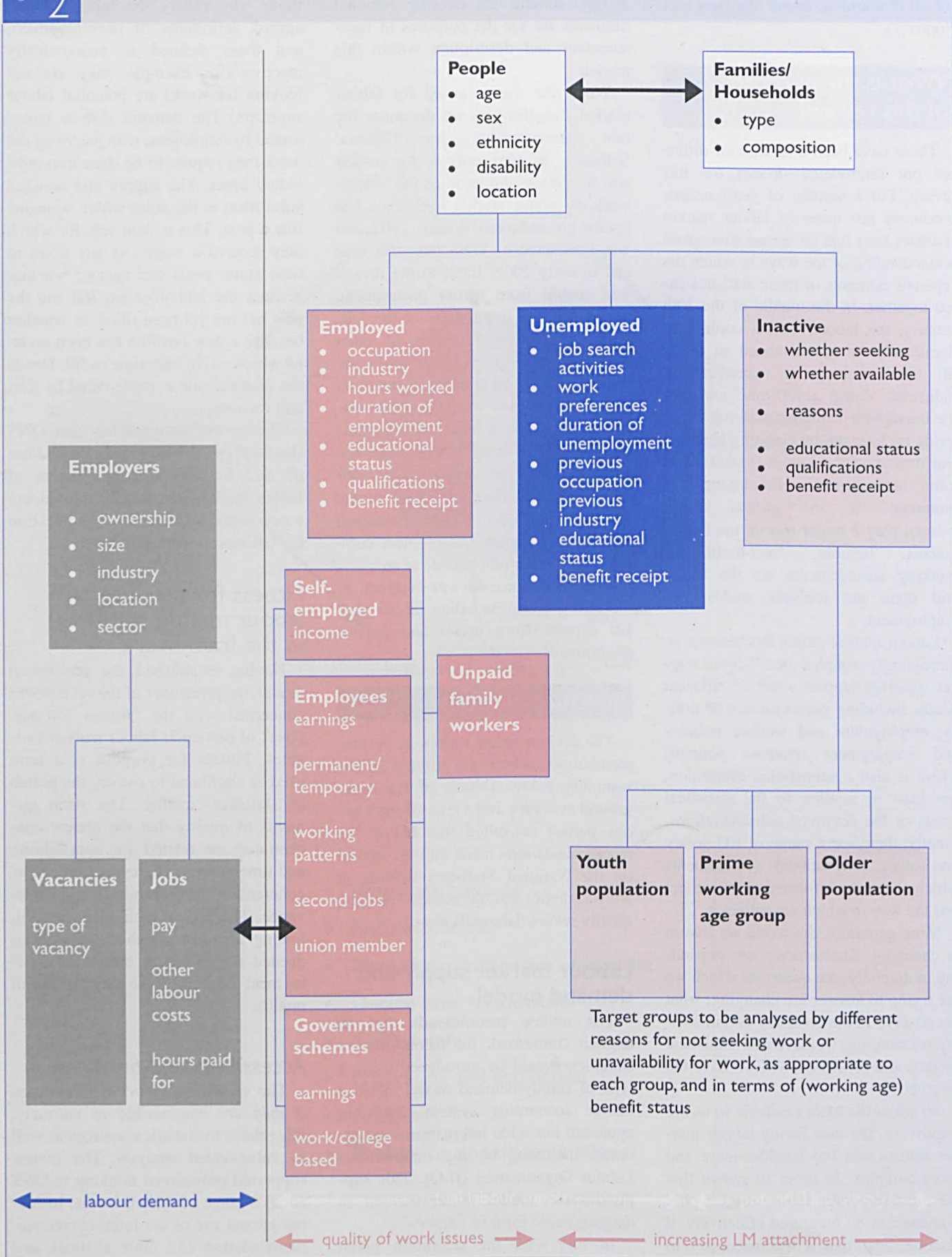
Fitness for purpose of labour market statistics in the framework

Having established the conceptual model, the remainder of the review was concerned with the "fitness for purpose" of particular labour market variables. Fitness for purpose is a term used as shorthand to convey the notion of statistical quality. The main elements of quality that the review concentrated on related to: accessibility and timeliness, accuracy and precision, coherence, comparability and relevance. The review highlighted the following areas in which more work is needed across labour market statistics to meet each of these dimensions of quality.

Accessibility and timeliness

The value of statistics is diminished if they are inaccessible or untimely; this relates to statistical sources as well as value-added analysis. The review supported provisional thinking in ONS about a range of related issues, including greater use of the Internet (see recommendation 13), more analysis, and its dissemination, of developments in

Figure 2 Conceptual framework for a UK labour accounting system



Source: Office for National Statistics

the labour market, especially relating to the experiences of social and demographic groups such as households (see recommendation 14), the use of simpler terminology such as 'unemployment' (see recommendation 15), more use of rates, ratios and percentages (see recommendation 18), and the need to provide high quality metadata – information about data (see recommendation 20).

Accuracy and precision

The key labour market statistics are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) (a survey of households) and surveys of businesses. All survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, and estimates of sampling variability are published routinely for most series, although further work is required on the headline estimate of workforce jobs. But accuracy is more problematic. For example, the review reinforces the need to use certain administrative and Census data in order to improve the quality of survey estimates (see recommendation 19), and to improve vacancy estimates by introducing a survey designed to provide a comprehensive measure, and by exploiting the administrative data on vacancies compiled from Jobcentre records (see recommendation 21).

Coherence

The establishment of a labour market statistics framework provides the basis for systematically improving all aspects of the quality of labour market statistics, but perhaps coherence more than any other aspect (see recommendation 1). The conceptual model described above implies that the total number of people employed (in their only or main job, their second job and so on) should be consistent with the total number of jobs. Employment is measured using the LFS: jobs are measured mainly using business surveys. The review supported ONS's continuing work to improve the coherence of these data at the collection stage (see recommendation 2) and the analytical stage (see recommendation 3). And the desire for coherence underlies the need to work with the devolved administrations to improve different aspects of

labour market statistics (see recommendation 10). The idea of building links across government and academia in an attempt to coordinate analytical work from the Time Use Survey will also tend to support coherence, as well as being efficient in terms of the use of resources (see recommendation 26).

Comparability

Statistics are rarely useful in isolation – estimates become more valuable when compared over time or between different areas. In terms of comparisons between areas, the review helped crystallise the concerns of many users about the problematic validity of workplace-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimant count rates for local areas, that is, claimants living in an area as a percentage of the number of jobs in the area plus the number of claimants. The review recommends that new claimant count rates and job density rates (both based on the resident population of an area) should be compiled to provide valid comparisons of local areas (see recommendation 11), and that the existing workplace-based claimant count rates should be withdrawn from National Statistics (see recommendation 12). In terms of comparisons over time, the review confirmed the importance to users of consistent time series of data, and recommended that ONS consider a more strategic approach to ensuring time consistency (see recommendation 17).

Relevance

Statistics are relevant when they meet users' needs. There are two elements of this: the relevance of the statistics available from the sources taken together, and the relevance of individual sources. The review has identified a need to improve the relevance of our labour market statistics in both respects. For example, at the level of the statistical system, discussions with colleagues in the Department for Work and Pensions proved productive in exploring ideas for how a greater range of the administratively based working-age benefits data produced by that department could be considered within the new framework for labour market statistics, and hence go further towards

meeting users' needs (see recommendations 7 and 8). It was also found that more needs to be done in relation to emerging topics such as potential labour supply and the quality of work (see recommendation 5) and labour market attachment (see recommendation 6), as well as to meet users' needs in relation to data on flows and dynamics (see recommendation 9), productivity (see recommendation 22), labour costs (see recommendation 23), the self-employed (see recommendation 24), projections of the economically active population (see recommendation 25), and earnings (see recommendation 28).

There is also scope for improving the relevance of individual sources. For example, a number of suggestions were made about how the LFS could be focused and made more useful; these will be considered by ONS alongside issues emerging from a specific review of the LFS (see recommendation 27). Likewise, suggestions about the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and the workforce jobs series will be valuable inputs to the proposed National Statistics quality review of the workforce jobs series (see recommendations 4 and 16).

Summary of recommendations

The recommendations for further work flowing from the review are set out below. Any further work arising out of the recommendations of the review will be accommodated within ONS's existing budgets. The point should be made that not all members of the steering group, which oversaw the review, agree with all the recommendations which have been made.

A framework for labour market statistics

The present framework for labour market statistics in the UK is largely implicit within the existing form of presentation. While concepts and definitions mostly follow well-established international recommendations, user responses broadly endorsed the need for an improved framework, which

should be clearly promulgated. A number of comments about the theoretical and practical nature of a possible framework were taken into account in developing the framework.

A key feature of the framework was what kind of economic structure might underpin the behavioural relationships of the variables. The most relevant structure appeared to be a supply/demand relationship. In investigating international practices, such a structure also formed the basis of the ILO's proposals for a labour accounting system. A further relevant aspect to establishing the framework was the initial work in ONS for a framework which might be used across the main aspects of social statistics, including education, health and crime. Finally, consideration was also given to how the framework might be promulgated. A proposed framework for UK labour market statistics is shown in *Figure 1*. The outcome of the discussion on the framework is the following recommendation.

Recommendation 1

ONS should use a labour market statistics framework, based on a labour accounting system, to drive the integration of labour market statistics. It should be promulgated via a comprehensive 'sources and methods' publication for UK labour market statistics.

Other proposals

There were a wide range of comments on the other aspects of improving labour market statistics. These comments were condensed into a series of composite proposals for improving the statistics. The proposals are outlined below, with recommendations for further work.

It was recognised that the concepts of employment and jobs related to the same labour market transactions, in the concept of the framework. Data on both employment and on jobs are needed, and both main current sources, the LFS and the employer surveys, should be retained, albeit with improvements to each source including their greater coordination. A series of specific features of employment/jobs data, including coverage, definitions, better use of

data, and the measurement of sub-groups, all required further work.

Recommendation 2

ONS should undertake further work to develop and implement strategies for improving the employment data collected in the LFS, and the jobs data collected in the employer surveys, taking account of the analytical requirements of users, and embodying more coordination of data collection processes.

Recommendation 3

ONS should continue the work to establish definitive estimates of employment and jobs, through the reconciliation of the data coming from employer surveys and from the LFS.

Recommendation 4

The National Statistics labour market theme group should commission a quality review of the workforce jobs series.

Labour market attachment

A number of comments were received about data needs which can be grouped under this heading. For example, there is increasing interest in sub-groups within the main groups of employed, unemployed and economically inactive, particularly relating to the (potential) contribution they have to make to the labour market, the interaction between labour market state and benefit receipt, and so on.

Recommendation 5

ONS should become more actively engaged with Eurostat, OECD and ILO in order to play a more influential role in relation to work on the potential supply of labour and the quality of work.

Recommendation 6

ONS should develop and implement an analysis and dissemination strategy relating to labour market attachment (including underemployment, unemployment and inactivity).

Recommendation 7

More information from DWP on the working-age population receiving ben-

efits should be included within the labour market statistics framework and the labour market statistics First Release (see also recommendation 13).

Recommendation 8

ONS should investigate the feasibility of linking LFS data with administrative data on claimants of JSA and Incapacity Benefit.

Labour market dynamics

There is strong interest in information about labour market dynamics, including interest from economists in the series of interrelated processes which lead to changes in labour market indicators such as unemployment and, from the social perspective, in longer-term changes such as the performance of different cohorts, for example between generations.

Recommendation 9

ONS should agree and implement a strategy intended to provide the data and analysis needed to meet different needs for flows and dynamics data, paying due attention to differing priorities and quality requirements.

Subnational labour market data

One of the most clearly articulated requirements in the review was the need to improve the quality of subnational labour market data – alongside a recognition that detailed requirements were always likely to exceed what is practicable.

Recommendation 10

ONS should continue to pursue with the devolved administrations opportunities for improving the quality of labour market statistics from all sources for the constituent countries of the UK, bearing in mind the need for coherence and consistency.

Recommendation 11

ONS should develop an initial set of local labour market indicators at local authority level (in the first place), with other geographies to follow, and that the 2001 Census and other key sources of local labour market data are exploit-

ed to the maximum degree possible to populate this set of indicators particularly to meet the needs of Neighbourhood Statistics, on the basis of consultation with users. Quality measures for all local area estimates should be produced as a matter of course, and made available to users alongside the estimates.

Recommendation 12

ONS should consult as necessary on the withdrawal from National Statistics of workplace-based claimant count rates for local areas below regional level – having demonstrated the statistical limitations of these rates – and their replacement by residence-based measures of both claimant count rates and jobs density.

Dissemination

ONS's dissemination of labour market statistics uses a number of different vehicles and media, and although greater use is being made of the Internet there is clearly potential to do more. There is also interest in new types of publication, and enhancements to existing publications.

Recommendation 13

ONS should develop and implement a strategy for the dissemination of labour market statistics which takes account of users' data needs and ensures that the potential of web-based publication is applied fully to the dissemination of labour market statistics, including the possibility of releasing labour market data series on the website as soon as they become available.

Recommendation 14

ONS should continue to develop a package of labour market analysis and dissemination based on households.

Recommendation 15

The term 'UK unemployment' should replace the currently used term 'ILO unemployment' in National Statistics outputs.

Better use of data

The review consultations suggested clearly that ONS should make better

use of existing labour market data, for example by improving different aspects of the quality of the data.

Recommendation 16

ONS should continue with work to improve the quality of the ABI information.

Recommendation 17

ONS should develop and implement a strategy to address users' requirements for data that are consistent over time.

Recommendation 18

ONS should consider further the use of relevant derived measures, in particular the quality of data used in denominators.

Recommendation 19

ONS should make better use of existing information such as from administrative sources and from the Census, both as data series in their own right and to improve the quality of other data.

Recommendation 20

ONS should review and improve the quality and coherence of metadata provided about labour market statistics.

Continuous improvement

Consultees welcomed the steps ONS was taking to improve a number of existing data sources, series and analytical work.

Recommendation 21

ONS should continue to improve the quality and range of survey and Jobcentre data on vacancies, in particular to restore the Jobcentre data as soon as practicable, and to resolve issues of dissemination.

Recommendation 22

ONS should consider the need to improve further the quality of productivity data, for example by: increasing consistency in the information used to derive estimates; focusing more on hours as the measure of labour input; providing additional information on labour productivity; and resolving issues of dissemination.

Recommendation 23

ONS should work with Eurostat to compile quarterly labour cost indices in 2003, and should assess the feasibility and costs of producing labour price indices.

Recommendation 24

ONS should consider further how best to meet the important needs for data related to the self-employed.

Recommendation 25

ONS should continue existing work to: publish up-to-date national projections of the economically active population; consider commissioning work on subnational projections that are consistent with the national figures; and incorporate the views and expertise of local authorities.

Recommendation 26

ONS should establish links across government and with the Economic and Social Research Council to develop a programme of analysis of time use data, to explore various labour market issues as well as the coherence of such data with that from other sources.

The Labour Force Survey

A range of comments were made on issues related to the LFS, including: clarify goals; extend coverage to the non-household population; improve methodology for grossing; develop monthly data; improve industry classification; improve quality of benefits data; need for new/improved data on e.g., hours worked, skills, employability, quality of work, minority ethnic groups, disability, single parents and religion; consider sample-size limitations; better education of the potential of survey; improve time consistency of the survey data; improve linkages with the national accounts; and improve treatment of students and HM Forces. The LFS was the subject of a separate review.

Recommendation 27

A number of specific concerns relevant to the coverage, timeliness and relevance of the LFS should be remit-

ted to the team currently conducting the LFS quality review.

Earnings

A range of comments were made on issues related to earnings, including: improve consistency and comparability (i) between earnings and output/employment data, and (ii) between the different surveys (the New Earnings Survey (NES), the Average Earnings Index (AEI) and the LFS) collecting earnings information; need for new or

improved data on the distribution of earnings, on low pay, and on labour costs; more NES data at district level; need for net as well as gross earnings data; and the derivation of a 'pure' earnings rate, that is excluding compositional effects. Earnings were the subject of a separate review.

Recommendation 28

A number of specific concerns relevant to the coverage, accuracy and relevance of earnings data should be

remitted to the team currently conducting the distribution of earnings quality review.

What happens next?

Over the following three months ONS will develop and publish an action plan describing how each of the recommendations contained in the report should be addressed.

Further information

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Publication dates of main economic indicators September – November

Labour market statistics

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

September	11 Wednesday
October	16 Wednesday
November	13 Wednesday

Productivity Q2

September	30 Monday
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	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE							
UK summary	M	Sep 2002	A.1	GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Trends	M	Sep 2002	A.2	Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme	Q	Aug 2002	F.1
Other headline indicators	M	Sep 2002	A.3	Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	Q	Aug 2002	F.2
Working-age households	Q	Aug 2002	A.4	Work-based learning for adults	Q	Aug 2002	F.3
Regional labour market summary	M	Sep 2002	A.11	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.4†
LFS annual local area data	A	Jan 2002	A.12	Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 2002	F.5
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY							
Employment by category	M	Sep 2002	B.1	Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q	Aug 2002	F.6
Employment by age	M	Sep 2002	B.2	Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	Aug 2002	F.7
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 2002	B.3	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	Q	Jul 2002	F.11
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Sep 2002	B.11	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	Q	Jul 2002	F.12
Employee jobs by industry	M	Sep 2002	B.12	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	Q	Jul 2002	F.13
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Sep 2002	B.13	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	Q	Jul 2002	F.14
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 2002	B.14	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	Q	Jul 2002	F.15
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 2002	B.15	New Deal 25+ summary figures	Q	Jul 2002	F.16
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Aug 2002	B.16	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	Q	Jul 2002	F.17
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 2002	B.17	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	Q	Jul 2002	F.18
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Sep 2002	B.18	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	Q	Jul 2002	F.19
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Sep 2002	B.21				
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Sep 2002	B.22				
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Sep 2002	B.32	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jul 2002	B.33	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Sep 2002	G.1
Job-related training	Q	Aug 2002	B.41	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Sep 2002	G.2
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Aug 2002	B.51	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Sep 2002	G.3
UNEMPLOYMENT							
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Sep 2002	C.1	Labour disputes: summary	M	Sep 2002	G.11
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Sep 2002	C.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Sep 2002	G.12
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Aug 2002	C.4	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2001	301
Claimant count by region	M	Sep 2002	C.11	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2001	195
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Sep 2002	C.12	Trade union membership	A	Sep 2001	433
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Sep 2002	C.13	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Sep 2002	G.21
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	C.14	Economic activity of young people	Q	Aug 2002	393
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Sep 2002	C.21	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q	Sep 2002	464
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Sep 2002	C.22	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Sep 2002	G.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Sep 2002	C.23	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 2002	461
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Sep 2002	C.24	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Jan 2001	29
Claimant count flows	M	Sep 2002	C.31	Women in the labour market	Q	Aug 2002	394
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 2002	C.32	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 2002	109
Interval between claims	Q	Sep 2002	C.33	Job-related training	Q	Sep 2002	463
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Sep 2002	C.34	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 2002	G.31
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jul 2002	C.35	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jul 2002	G.32
Redundancies	Q	Aug 2002	C.41	Sickness absence	Q	Aug 2002	395
Redundancies by region	Q	Aug 2002	C.42	Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 2002	259
Redundancies by industry	Q	Aug 2002	C.43				
Redundancies in the UK	A	Jul 2002	339	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
International comparisons	M	Sep 2002	C.51	Background economic indicators	M	Sep 2002	H.1
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY							
Economic activity by age	M	Sep 2002	D.1	Retail prices: summary	M	Sep 2002	H.11
Economic inactivity	M	Sep 2002	D.2	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Mar 2002	H.12†
Economic inactivity by age	M	Sep 2002	D.3	Retail prices: selected items	M	Mar 2002	H.13†
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Sep 2002	E.1	Retail prices: general index	M	Mar 2002	H.14†
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Sep 2002	E.2	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Mar 2002	H.15†
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Sep 2002	E.4	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Sep 2002	H.12
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Sep 2002	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2002	129				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2002	E.12	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A – Annual Q – Quarterly M – Monthly			
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2002	E.13	* Currently suspended.			
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Sep 2002	E.14	† Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more information on where to access these data.			
Unit wage costs	M	Sep 2002	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Sep 2002	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

UNITED KINGDOM	Total economically active		Total in employment ^a		ILO unemployed		Economically inactive		Economic activity rate (%)		Employment rate (%)		ILO unemployment rate (%)		Economic inactivity rate (%)	
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGXS	YBTC						
All people aged 16 and over																
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1992		45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7						
1993		45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1						
1994		45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2						
1995		45,641	28,618	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.3						
1996		45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.2						
1997		46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0						
1998		46,253	29,049	27,227	1,822	17,204	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2						
1999		46,506	29,419	27,611	1,808	17,086	63.3	59.4	6.1	36.7						
2000		46,782	29,737	28,053	1,684	17,045	63.6	60.0	5.7	36.4						
2001		47,071	29,804	28,332	1,472	17,267	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7						
2002		47,346	30,083	28,511	1,572	17,263	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5						
3-month averages																
Apr-Jun 2000																
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 (Win)		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	17,280	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 2002																
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	29,883	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	29,918	28,384	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																
Feb-Apr		47,322	30,025	28,472	1,554	17,297	63.4	60.2	5.2	36.6						
Mar-May (Spr)		47,346	30,083	28,511	1,572	17,263	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5						
Apr-Jun 2002																
Changes																
Over last 3 months																
Percent		0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2						
Over last 12 months																
Percent		0.6	0.9	0.8	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2						
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)																
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1992		35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8						
1993		35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2						
1994		35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4						
1995		35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6						
1996		35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.4						
1997		35,844	28,182	25,944	2,238	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4						
1998		36,026	28,258	26,457	1,802	7,768	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6						
1999		36,249	28,584	26,796	1,788	7,665	78.9	73.9	6.3	21.1						
2000		36,500	28,891	27,224	1,667	7,609	79.2	74.6	5.8	20.8						
2001		36,759	29,175	27,515	1,457	7										

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	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	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,669	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,965	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	11.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	10.2	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	9.8	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	8.2	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	6.9	27.8
1998	22,547	16,181	15,067	1,114	6,366	71.8	66.8	6.8	28.2
1999	22,708	16,366	15,247	1,119	6,342	72.1	67.1	6.2	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
2002	23,229	16,629	15,674	955	6,600	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2000	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	16,485	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	925	6,461	71.9	67.6	5.8	28.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,970	16,477	15,524	933	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	67.7	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	15,681	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
Feb-Apr	23,215	16,601	15,643	958	6,614	71.5	67.4	5.8	28.5
Mar-May (Spr)	23,229	16,629	15,674	955	6,600	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Apr-Jun	23,243	16,634	15,692	942	6,608	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Changes Over last 3 months	42	53	65	-12	-11	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.2	0.3	0.4	-1.3	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	168	113	85	26	55	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Percent	0.7	0.7	0.5	3.0	0.8				
Males aged 16 to 64	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	14.8
1996	18,641	15,859	14,296	1,562	2,782	85.1	76.7	9.9	14.9
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	15.7
1999	18,991	16,070	14,960	1,110	2,920	84.6	78.8	6.9	15.4
2000	19,139	16,232	15,218	1,014	2,907	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.2
2001	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
2002	19,410	16,327	15,382	945	3,082	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2000	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
Feb-Apr	19,399	16,305	15,356	949	3,055	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	19,410	16,327	15,382	945	3,082	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	19,420	16,333	15,400	933	3,087	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Changes Over last 3 months	32	45	57	-12	-13	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.2	0.3	0.4	-1.3	-0.4				
Over last 12 months	129	92	66	26	37	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1
Percent	0.7	0.6	0.4	2.8	1.2				

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.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	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	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	5.5	45.7
1998	23,707	12,868	12,160	708	10,838	54.3	51.3	5.3	45.7
1999	23,798	13,053	12,364	689	10,744	54.9	52.0	5.3	44.7
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
2002	24,117	13,454	12,837	617	10,662	55.8	53.2	4.6	44.2
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2000	23,909	13,							

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	
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
2002	47,346	29,934	28,415	1,519	17,412	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2000	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	36.9
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,676	28,187	1,489	17,370	63.1	59.9	5.0	36.9
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
Feb-Apr	47,322	29,924	28,376	1,548	17,398	63.2	60.0	5.2	36.8
Mar-May (Spr)	47,346	29,934	28,415	1,519	17,412	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Apr-Jun	47,368	29,983	28,481	1,502	17,385	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Changes Over last 12 months	272	270	224	46	2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
1992	35,174	27,734	24,997	2,738	7,440	78.8	71.1	9.9	21.2
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	21.8
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	21.3
2001	36,759	28,809	27,411	1,398	7,950	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
2002	36,997	29,029	27,531	1,498	7,968	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2000	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	27,483	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
Feb-Apr	36,978	29,032	27,502	1,530	7,945	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,997	29,029	27,531	1,498	7,968	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Apr-Jun	37,016	29,082	27,601	1,481	7,934	78.6	74.6	5.1	21.4
Changes Over last 12 months	235	211	172	30	25	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.3</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

Labour Force Survey summary: male, 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
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
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	22,547	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,708	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.2
1999	22,712	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
2002	23,229	16,538	15,604	933	6,691	71.2	67.2	5.6	28.8
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2000	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	16,499	15,561	937	6,471	71.8			

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands									
UNITED KINGDOM	Total economically active		Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
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	23,799	12,799	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
2002	24,117	13,396	12,810	586	10,721	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2000	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	44.8
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,973	13,241	12,670	571	10,732	55.2	52.8	4.3	44.8
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	44.9
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	44.8
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	44.8
Jan-Mar 2002	24,099	13,333	12,751	582	10,766	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Feb-Apr	24,107	13,389	12,799	590	10,718	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Mar-May (Spr)	24,117	13,396	12,810	586	10,721	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Apr-Jun	24,125	13,416	12,837	580	10,709	55.6	53.2	4.3	44.4
Changes Over last 12 months	104	159	141	18	-55	0.4	0.4	0.1	-0.4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-0.5</i>				
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUJ		
1992	16,792	11,863	10,975	888	4,929	70.6	65.4	7.5	29.4
1993	16,828	11,887	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	29.4
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	28.9
1997	17,101	12,208	11,488	720	4,892	71.4	67.2	5.9	28.6
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	27.6
2002	17,588	12,793	12,218	575	4,795	72.7	69.5	4.5	27.3
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 2000	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	12,680	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
Feb-Apr	17,579	12,792	12,211	581	4,786	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,588	12,793	12,218	575	4,795	72.7	69.5	4.5	27.3
Apr-Jun	17,596	12,818	12,250	568	4,778	72.8	69.6	4.4	27.2
Changes Over last 12 months	106	121	108	13	-15	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-0.3</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 Apr-Jun 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
In employment (000s)	28,553	±163	132	±118	216	±209
Employment rate	74.8%	±0.4%	0.2%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,544	±52	6	±54	44	±70
ILO unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	30,096	±161	138	±116	250	±206
Economic activity rate	78.9%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,821	±137	-72	±98	36	±176
Economic inactivity rate	21.1%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,551	±62	-20	±45	-30	±80
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,270	±62	-51	±45	67	±80

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

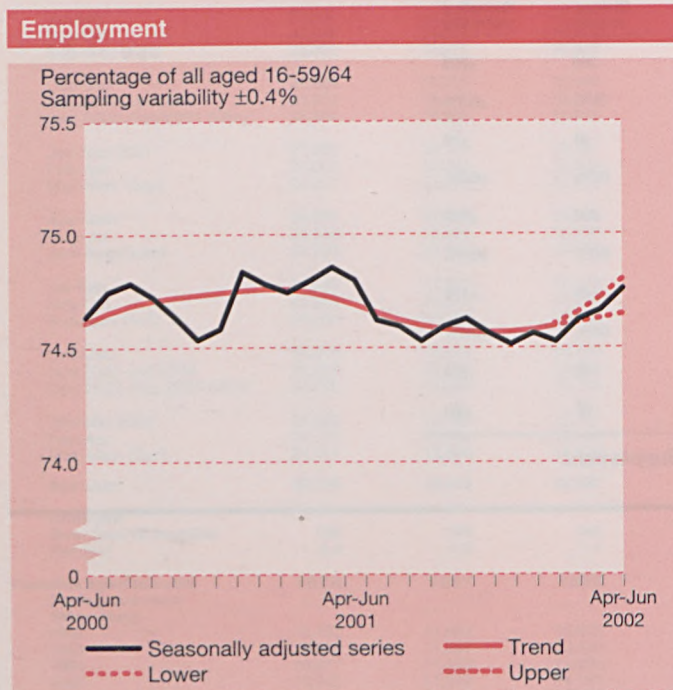
Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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.



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				
Apr-Jun 1994	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	25,905	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,618	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,976	71.1	2,566	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,062	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,515	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,127	71.4	2,506	8.7
May-Jul	26,162	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,196	71.5	2,488	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,229	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,261	71.7	2,469	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,459	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,447	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,336	71.8	2,435	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,354	71.8	2,423	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,370	71.8	2,411	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,419	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,443	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,473	72.0	2,344	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.2	2,309	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,602	72.3	2,286	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,260	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,710	72.5	2,230	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,822	72.7	2,164	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.4
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,100	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,963	73.0	2,070	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,040	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,011	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,982	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,953	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,102	73.2	1,926	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,121	73.2	1,900	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,142	73.3	1,879	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,163	73.3	1,861	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,186	73.4	1,848	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	1,830	6.3
May-Jul	27,302	73.6	1,828	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,338	73.6	1,826	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,375	73.7	1,825	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,414	73.8	1,825	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,452	73.8	1,824	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,488	73.9	1,823	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,520	73.9	1,822	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,549	73.9	1,820	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,576	73.9	1,816	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,601	74.0	1,809	6.2
Mar-May	27,628	74.0	1,800	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,656	74.0	1,788	6.1
May-Jul	27,686	74.1	1,776	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,720	74.1	1,763	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,756	74.2	1,752	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,793	74.2	1,743	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,829	74.3	1,735	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,865	74.3	1,728	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,900	74.4	1,721	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,937	74.4	1,713	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,974	74.5	1,702	5.7
Feb-Apr	28,012	74.5	1,688	5.7
Mar-May	28,047	74.6	1,672	5.6
Apr-Jun	28,080	74.6	1,654	5.5
May-Jul	28,109	74.7	1,636	5.5
Jun-Aug	28,132	74.7	1,617	5.4
Jul-Sep	28,153	74.7	1,600	5.4
Aug-Oct	28,171	74.7	1,583	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,189	74.7	1,567	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,207	74.7	1,552	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,227	74.7	1,537	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,246	74.8	1,524	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,265	74.8	1,515	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,282	74.7	1,509	5.1
Mar-May	28,296	74.7	1,507	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,307	74.7	1,508	5.1
May-Jul	28,317	74.7	1,512	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,327	74.6	1,518	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,339	74.6	1,523	5.1
Aug-Oct	28,353	74.6	1,528	5.1
Sep-Nov	28,369	74.6	1,532	5.1
Oct-Dec	28,386	74.6	1,536	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,405	74.6	1,540	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	28,426	74.6	1,544	5.2
Jan-Mar 2002	28,449	74.6	1,548	5.2
Feb-Apr	28,475	74.6	1,550	5.2
Mar-May	28,505	74.7	1,549	5.2
Apr-Jun	28,536	74.7	1,546	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 pp211-5, *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
2000	March	29,190	15,601	13,589
	June	29,281	15,725	13,556
	September	29,327	15,699	13,628
	December	29,412	15,827	13,585
2001	March	29,449	15,846	13,603
	June	29,484	15,844	13,640
	September	29,459	15,833	13,626
	December	29,484	15,694	13,790
2002	March	29,516	15,697	13,819
Change on quarter		32	3	29
Percent		0.1	0.0	0.2
Change on year		67	-148	216
Percent		0.2	-0.9	1.6

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2001	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
2001	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
2002	February ^c	945.6	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7
	March	947.6	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7
2002	April	951.6	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
	May	951.1	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	June ^e R	952.7	721.5	231.2	3.2	4.4	1.7
	July P	949.6	719.7	229.9	3.1	4.4	1.7
	Change on month		-3.1	-1.8	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.3	-0.2	-0.6			
Change on year		-6.2	-10.0	3.8	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-0.6	-1.4	1.7			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^a	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC				
2001	June R	129.6	4.8				
	July	129.7	4.7 R				
	August	130.4	4.5				
	September	130.8	4.3				
	October	131.1	4.3				
	November	131.2	4.1				
2002	December	131.0	3.4				
	January	132.0	2.9				
	February	133.0	2.5				
	March	133.2	2.9				
	April	133.8 R	3.3				
2002	May R	134.1	3.8				
	June P	134.5	3.9				
Change on month		0.4	0.1				
Change on year		4.9	-0.9				

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.

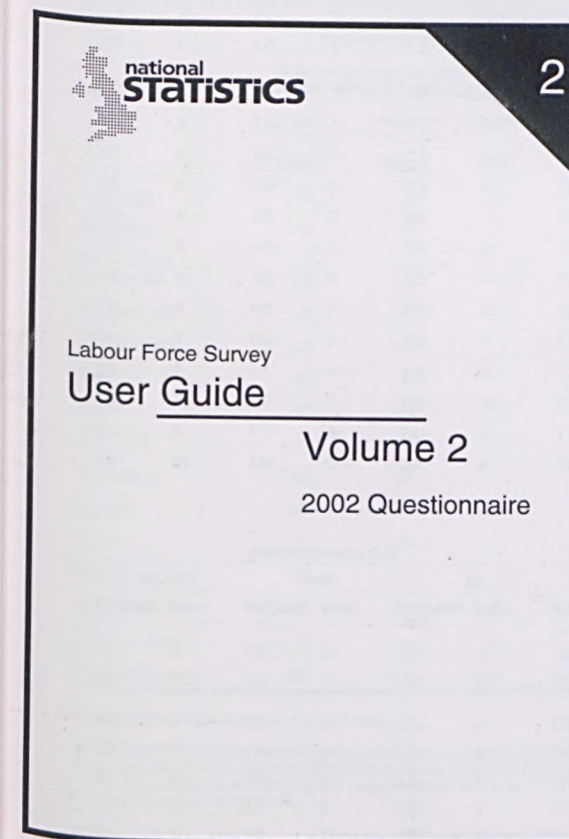
R Revised
P Provisional

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A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (April to June 2002)

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (April to June 2002)																
	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}
North East	2,031	1,180	73.7	641	539	1,105	68.9	591	71.3	514	66.4	75	6.4	50	7.8	25	4.7
North West	5,409	3,314	76.6	1,811	1,503	3,128	72.2	1,696	75.3	1,432	68.8	186	5.6	115	6.4	71	4.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,992	2,488	77.8	1,399	1,090	2,359	73.7	1,313	78.4	1,046	68.4	130	5.2	86	6.2	43	4.0
East Midlands	3,358	2,160	80.5	1,193	966	2,062	76.9	1,137	81.4	926	71.9	97	4.5	57	4.8	41	4.2
West Midlands	4,177	2,652	79.2	1,492	1,161	2,506	74.8	1,403	80.1	1,103	68.8	146	5.5	88	5.9	58	5.0
East	4,373	2,882	82.5	1,588	1,293	2,776	79.4	1,530	84.8	1,246	73.5	106	3.7	59	3.7	47	3.6
London	5,904	3,829	76.1	2,167	1,662	3,570	70.9	2,008	76.9	1,562	64.2	259	6.8	160	7.4	100	6.0
South East	6,449	4,341	83.4	2,389	1,952	4,175	80.1	2,293	85.2	1,882	74.5	167	3.8	96	4.0	71	3.6
South West	4,005	2,578	82.6	1,400	1,178	2,483	79.5	1,341	82.9	1,142	75.6	95	3.7	60	4.3	36	3.0
England	39,697	25,425	79.4	14,082	11,344	24,164	75.4	13,311	80.0	10,853	70.2	1,261	5.0	771	5.5	491	4.3
Wales	2,332	1,346	73.8	752	594	1,269	69.5	706	74.6	564	64.0	77	5.7	46	6.2	31	5.2
Scotland	4,053	2,555	78.7	1,371	1,184	2,392	73.6	1,272	76.4	1,120	70.6	163	6.4	99	7.2	64	5.4
Great Britain	46,081	29,326	79.1	16,204	13,122	27,825	75.0	15,288	79.5	12,536	70.0	1,502	5.1	916	5.7	586	4.5
Northern Ireland	1,287	770	72.0	430	340	728	68.1	403	73.6	325	62.1	42	5.4	26	6.1	15	4.5
United Kingdom	47,368	30,096	78.9	16,634	13,462	28,553	74.8	15,692	79.3	12,861	69.7	1,544	5.1	942	5.7	601	4.5

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (April to June 2002)																
	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}
North East	0	-14	-1.0	-10	-4	-2	-0.2	-3	-0.4	1	0.0	-12	-1.0	-7	-0.9	-5	-1.0
North West	4	2	0.1	-15	17	-3	0.0	-11	-0.5	8	0.5	5	0.1	-4	-0.2	9	0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	4	10	0.1	9	1	3	-0.1	-2	-0.3	5	0.2	7	0.2	11	0.7	-4	-0.4
East Midlands	5	20	0.5	4	16	24	0.7	5	0.3	18	1.1	-4	-0.2	-1	-0.1	-3	-0.4
West Midlands	1	11	0.1	10	1	12	0.1	15	0.7	-2	-0.5	-1	-0.1	-4	-0.3	3	0.3
East	10	0	-0.1	-3	3	3	-0.1	0	-0.1	3	0.0	-3	-0.1	-3	-0.2	0	0.0
London	15	33	0.4	21	13	33	0.4	19	0.4	14	0.4	1	0.0	2	0.0	-1	-0.1
South East	11	7	0.0	-1	8	-7	-0.2	-10	-0.4	2	-0.1	15	0.3	9	0.4	6	0.3
South West	10	29	0.8	18	11	21	0.6	14	0.4	7	0.7	7	0.3	3	0.2	4	0.3
England	60	98	0.1	33	65	83	0.1	27	0.0	56	0.2	15	0.0	6	0.0	8	0.1
Wales	2	18	1.1	9	9	16	1.0	9	0.9	7	1.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Scotland	2	14	0.5	8	6	20	0.7	22	1.2	-2	0.1	-6	-0.3	-14	-1.1	8	0.6
Great Britain	65	130	0.2	50	79	119	0.2	58	0.2	62	0.3	10	0.0	-7	-0.1	18	0.1
Northern Ireland	3	9	0.4	3	6	13	0.8	7	0.6	6	1.1	-4	-0.6	-5	-1.1	0	0.0
United Kingdom	67	138	0.2	53	85	132	0.2	65	0.2	68	0.3	6	0.0	-12	-0.1	18	0.1

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (April to June 2002)																
	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}
North East	-1	-6	-0.4	-16	11	6	0.3	-10	-1.3	16	2.1	-12	-1.0	-6	-0.7	-6	-1.2
North West	16	-21	-0.8	-27	6	-26	-0.9	-27	-1.4	1	-0.4	5	0.2	0	0.1	5	0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	14	22	0.0	31	-9	26	0.2	29	1.1	-3	-0.9	-5	-0.2	2	0.0	-6	-0.5
East Midlands	21	40	0.7	11	29	48	1.1	12	0.3	36	2.0	-8	-0.5	-1	-0.1	-7	-0.9
West Midlands	3	42	0.8	17	26	38	0.7	21	0.8	17	0.6	4	0.1	-5	-0.4	8	0.6
East	42	20	-0.1	14	6	14	-0.2	7	-0.2	7	-0.3	5	0.2	6	0.4	-1	-0.1
London	62	37	-0.4	26	11	13	-0.7	14	-0.6	-1	-0.9	24	0.6	12	0.5	12	0.7
South East	48	58	0.3	32	25	29	-0.3	13	-0.5	16	-0.1	29	0.6	20	0.8	9	0.4
South West	41	47	0.2	19	27	42	0.1	10	-0.5	33	0.8	4	0.1	10	0.6	-5	-0.5
England	245	238	0.0	106	132	191	-0.1	69	-0.3	122	0.1	47	0.1	37	0.2	9	0.0
Wales	9	12	0.8	15	-2	17	1.1	23	2.4	-6	-0.4	-5	-0.4	-8	-1.2	3	0.6
Scotland	7	2	-0.1	-5	7	-3	-0.2	-7	-0.7	4	0.3	5	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2
Great Britain	261	252	0.0	116	136	205	0.0	84	-0.2	121	0.1	47	0.1	32	0.2	15	0.1
Northern Ireland	11	8	-0.2	-3	11	12	0.2	1	-0.9	11	1.4	-3	-0.5	-4	-0.9	1	0.0
United Kingdom	272	260	0.0	113	147	216	0.0	85	-0.2	131	0.1	44	0.1	28	0.1	16	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	Jobcentre Plus administrative system											
	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (March 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (July 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (July 2002)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	1,034	530	504	58.5	5.1	46.4	7.5	12.1	2.3			
North West	3,171	1,679	1,492	118.2	3.6	92.1	5.2	26.1	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,313	1,191	1,122	88.8	3.7	68.5	5.2	20.3	1.8			
East Midlands	1,971	1,050	922	58.3	2.9	43.6	4.0	14.7	1.6			
West Midlands	2,547	1,338	1,208	92.9	3.5	70.9	4.8	22.0	1.8			
East	2,593	1,425	1,168	57.6	2.2	42.4	3.0	15.2	1.3			
London	4,571	2,476	2,096	168.2	3.6	121.7	4.8	46.5	2.2			
South East	4,153	2,229	1,923	72.0	1.7	53.9	2.3	18.1	0.9			
South West	2,411	1,272	1,139	50.0	2.0	37.1	2.7	12.9	1.1			
England	24,764	13,191	11,573	764.6	3.0	576.5	4.1	188.1	1.6			
Wales	1,223	620	603	46.9	3.6	36.3	5.3	10.6	1.7			
Scotland	2,433	1,208	1,224	101.9	4.1	79.2	5.8	22.7	2.0			
Great Britain	28,420	15,019	13,401	913.4	3.1	692.0	4.3	221.4	1.6			
Northern Ireland	753	404	349	36.2	4.6	27.7	6.3	8.5	2.4			
United Kingdom	29,173	15,423	13,750	949.6	3.1	719.7	4.4	229.9	1.7			

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Jobcentre Plus administrative system											
	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on December 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on June 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (change on June 2002)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	-14	-3	-12	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0			
North West	-14	-3	-11	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	-26	-7	-19	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
East Midlands	-26	-11	-15	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
West Midlands	-22	-20	-2	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0			
East	-11	-4	-7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0			

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted												
	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		
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
1994	25,780	21,998	3,303	145	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,692	611	1,149	
1995	26,100	22,312	3,364	139	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,431	2,734	630	1,293	
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	27,511	24,119	3,232	102	159	20,761	6,850	18,114	6,005	2,538	693	1,282	
2000	28,053	24,522	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	
2002	28,511	25,060	3,249	96	105	21,400	7,111	18,788	6,272	2,538	711	1,151	
3-month averages													
Apr-Jun 2001	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	1,153	
Jul-Sep	28,317	24,870	3,226	97	125	21,321	6,996	18,672	6,198	2,556	670	1,149	
Aug-Oct	28,349	24,923	3,214	95	116	21,339	7,009	18,710	6,213	2,542	672	1,131	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,390	24,955	3,210	103	122	21,354	7,035	18,733	6,222	2,531	679	1,138	
Oct-Dec	28,396	24,954	3,215	105	122	21,344	7,052	18,730	6,223	2,525	690	1,157	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,384	24,948	3,201	108	126	21,325	7,058	18,718	6,230	2,517	684	1,168	
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	1,166	
Feb-Apr	28,472	25,054	3,209	97	112	21,380	7,092	18,784	6,270	2,514	695	1,147	
Mar-May (Spr)	28,511	25,060	3,249	96	105	21,400	7,111	18,788	6,272	2,538	711	1,151	
Apr-Jun	28,553	25,105	3,246	99	103	21,388	7,165	18,798	6,306	2,519	728	1,140	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	132	111	33	0	-11	23	110	35	76	1	32	-26	
Percent	0.5	0.4	1.0	-0.1	-9.9	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	4.6	-2.2	
Over last 12 months	216	203	53	2	-42	94	123	142	61	-19	72	-49	
Percent	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.4	-28.9	0.4	1.7	0.8	1.0	-0.7	11.0	-4.1	
Male	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	14,224	11,471	2,485	49	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	734	2,270	215	510	
1994	14,451	11,670	2,554	43	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	801	2,321	233	546	
1995	14,682	11,887	2,477	40	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,239	238	552	
1996	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	558	
1997	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	994	2,148	271	526	
1998	15,247	12,704	2,401	36	106	13,868	1,379	11,656	1,048	2,142	259	546	
1999	15,504	13,058	2,322	37	87	14,097	1,408	11,986	1,072	2,047	274	506	
2000	15,630	13,132	2,362	36	100	14,213	1,416	12,031	1,101	2,111	271	489	
2001	15,674	13,169	2,414	30	61	14,199	1,474	12,032	1,137	2,121	293	479	
3-month averages													
Apr-Jun 2001	15,606	13,115	2,360	34	97	14,201	1,405	12,019	1,096	2,114	247	493	
May-Jul	15,609	13,109	2,367	33	100	14,194	1,415	12,010	1,099	2,112	255	496	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,629	13,130	2,378	32	89	14,211	1,418	12,028	1,102	2,118	260	472	
Jul-Sep	15,637	13,128	2,395	31	83	14,213	1,424	12,018	1,111	2,134	261	466	
Aug-Oct	15,640	13,147	2,390	30	73	14,211	1,429	12,029	1,118	2,127	263	464	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,657	13,158	2,389	33	77	14,213	1,444	12,035	1,123	2,119	270	463	
Oct-Dec	15,662	13,154	2,397	34	77	14,199	1,463	12,027	1,128	2,114	283	472	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,644	13,138	2,394	36	76	14,196	1,448	12,024	1,114	2,115	279	475	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,656	13,162	2,387	33	74	14,208	1,448	12,045	1,117	2,107	280	448	
Jan-Mar 2002	15,627	13,129	2,395	31	72	14,182	1,445	12,015	1,114	2,113	282	485	
Feb-Apr	15,643	13,160	2,383	29	71	14,176	1,467	12,017	1,142	2,105	279	478	
Mar-May (Spr)	15,674	13,169	2,414	30	61	14,199	1,474	12,032	1,137	2,121	293	479	
Apr-Jun	15,692	13,195	2,405	32	60	14,194	1,498	12,047	1,148	2,104	301	480	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	65	66	10	1	-12	11	54	33	33	-9	20	-5	
Percent	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.7	-17.0	0.7	3.7	0.3	3.0	-0.4	7.0	-1.1	
Over last 12 months	85	80	45	-3	-37	-8	93	28	52	-10	55	-13	
Percent	0.5	0.6	1.9	-7.3	-38.1	-0.1	6.6	0.2	4.7	-0.5	22.1	-2.7	
Female	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639	
1994	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746	
1995	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745	
1996	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700	
1997	12,160	11,155	871	72	62	6,736	5,424	6,264	4,891	423	448	663	
1998	12,364	11,415	830	65	53	6,893	5,471	6,458	4,957	396	434	736	
1999	12,549	11,583	856	57	47	6,986	5,563	6,513	5,050	430	426	684	
2000	12,702	11,757	831	62	52	7,080	5,622	6,628	5,129	419	412	696	
2001	12,837	11,891	835	67	44	7,200	5,637	6,756	5,135	417	419	672	
3-month averages													
Apr-Jun 2001	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	6,630	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	683	
Aug-Oct	12,709	11,777	824	65	43	7,128	5,580	6,682	5,095	415	409	668	
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	
Feb-Apr	12,829	11,894	826	67	41	7,204	5,625	6,767	5,128	409	417	669	
Mar-May (Spr)	12,837	11,891	835	67	44	7,200	5,637	6,756	5,135	417	419	672	
Apr-Jun	12,861	11,910	841	67	43	7,194	5,666	6,751	5,159	415	426	660	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	68	45	23	-1	1	11	56	2	43	10	12	-20	
Percent	0.5	0.4	2.8	-1.4	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	2.6	3.0	-3.0	
Over last 12 months	131</												

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment 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	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	690	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,227	26,457	695	3,263	7,225	9,874	5,400	770
1999	27,611	26,796	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
2002	28,511	27,624	648	3,465	6,745	10,733	6,033	886
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	28,336	27,511	661	3,410	6,946	10,535	5,959	825
Apr-Jun 2001	28,312	27,463	655	3,393	6,912	10,548	5,954	849
May-Jul	28,319	27,469	648	3,404	6,880	10,558	5,980	850
Jun-Aug (Sum)								
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
Jan-Mar 2002	28,472	27,594	663	3,448	6,753	10,708	6,023	878
Feb-Apr	28,511	27,624	648	3,465	6,745	10,733	6,033	886
Mar-May (Spr)								
Apr-Jun	28,553	27,673	645	3,471	6,735	10,767	6,055	890
Changes								
Over last 3 months	132	128	-15	47	-43	94	46	4
Over last 3 months	0.5	0.5	-2.3	1.4	-0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5
Over last 12 months	216	162	-16	62	-212	232	96	55
Over last 12 months	0.8	0.6	-2.5	1.8	-3.0	2.2	1.6	6.7
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,562	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	265
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	3,125	268
1998	15,067	14,795	346	1,748	4,093	5,363	3,245	272
1999	15,247	14,960	335	1,757	4,047	5,466	3,355	287
2000	15,504	15,218	336	1,798	4,025	5,536	3,423	286
2001	15,630	15,364	331	1,813	3,935	5,733	3,551	265
2002	15,674	15,382	320	1,851	3,902	5,835	3,574	291
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	15,606	15,334	328	1,832	3,913	5,717	3,544	272
Apr-Jun 2001	15,609	15,329	324	1,828	3,897	5,739	3,541	280
May-Jul	15,629	15,352	332	1,834	3,880	5,739	3,567	277
Jun-Aug (Sum)								
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
Jan-Mar 2002	15,643	15,356	325	1,848	3,793	5,823	3,566	287
Feb-Apr	15,674	15,382	320	1,851	3,802	5,835	3,574	291
Mar-May (Spr)								
Apr-Jun	15,692	15,400	323	1,849	3,798	5,847	3,583	292
Changes								
Over last 3 months	65	57	2	11	-18	44	18	8
Over last 3 months	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	-0.5	0.8	0.5	2.7
Over last 12 months	85	66	-5	18	-116	130	39	19
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.4	-1.5	1.0	-3.0	2.3	1.1	7.1
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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
2002	12,837	12,242	328	1,614	2,943	4,898	2,459	595
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	12,730	12,177	334	1,578	3,033	4,819	2,414	552
Apr-Jun 2001	12,703	12,134	331	1,565	3,016	4,810	2,413	569
May-Jul	12,690	12,118	316	1,570	3,000	4,820	2,413	572
Jun-Aug (Sum)								
Jul-Sep	12,680	12,104	320	1,563	2,986	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	1,599	2,954	4,848	2,445	588
Jan-Mar 2002	12,793	12,202	339	1,586	2,961	4,871	2,444	592
Jan-Mar 2002	12,829	12,238	338	1,600	2,960	4,884	2,456	590
Feb-Apr	12,837	12,242	328	1,614	2,943	4,898	2,459	595
Mar-May (Spr)								
Apr-Jun	12,861	12,273	322	1,622	2,937	4,920	2,472	598
Changes								
Over last 3 months	68	71	-17	36	-25	49	28	-4
Over last 3 months	0.5	0.6	-5.1	2.3	-0.8	1.0	1.1	-0.6
Over last 12 months	131	96	-12	44	-96	102	58	36
Over last 12 months	1.0	0.8	-3.5	2.8	-3.2	2.1	2.4	6.4

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 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	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.7	66.5	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	73.9	46.8	66.6	79.6	81.1	66.2	7.9
2000	60.0	74.6	46.7	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
2002	60.2	74.7	43.2	68.1	80.0	82.0	67.9	8.6
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	60.2	74.8	45.2	68.1	80.4	81.7	67.9	8.0
Apr-Jun 2001	60.1	74.6	44.7	67.7	80.2	81.7	67.7	8.2
May-Jul	60.1	74.6	44.1	67.8	80.0	81.7	67.9	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)								
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.5	44.5	67.3	79.9	81.8	67.7	8.3
Aug-Oct	60.1	74.6	45.0	67.9	80.1	81.6	67.8	8.4
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	79.9	81.7	67.9	8.5

B.11 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a

	Thousands								
	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^e	Workforce jobs ^f	
	Male		Female						All
	All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b					
UNITED KINGDOM	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYDZ	DYDA
Not seasonally adjusted	12,505	1,546	12,175	5,437	24,680	3,487	210	121	28,498
1998 Jun	12,505	1,546	12,175	5,437	24,680	3,487	210	121	28,498
Sep	12,654	1,522	12,251	5,407	24,905	3,506	209	132	28,751
Dec	12,652	1,607	12,323	5,868	24,975	3,490	210	127	28,801
1999 Mar	12,594	1,627	12,255	5,856	24,849	3,475	209	124	28,657
Jun	12,679	1,663	12,367	5,884	25,046	3,524	208	123	28,901
Sep	12,838	1,697	12,494	5,938	25,332	3,446	208	131	29,116
Dec	12,878	1,679	12,586	6,004	25,465	3,441	208	129	29,242
2000 Mar	12,789	1,684	12,494	5,966	25,284	3,433	208	123	29,048
Jun	12,954	1,726	12,523	5,929	25,477	3,448	207	112	29,245
Sep	13,017	1,759	12,603	5,920	25,620	3,420	205	121	29,367
Dec	13,135	1,778	12,675	6,017	25,810	3,416	206	118	29,550
2001 Mar	13,008	1,730	12,564	5,946	25,572	3,417	206	111	29,305
Jun	13,075	1,756	12,626	5,969	25,701	3,453	204	96	29,454
Sep	13,123	1,769	12,647	5,973	25,769	3,431	203	88	29,491
Dec	12,971	1,809	12,916	6,263	25,887	3,425	204	94	29,611
2002 Mar	12,856	1,806	12,790	6,215	25,645	3,433	205	94	29,378
UNITED KINGDOM	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC
Seasonally adjusted	12,529	1,549	12,192	5,464	24,722	3,499	210	133	28,563
1998 Jun	12,529	1,549	12,192	5,464	24,722	3,499	210	133	28,563
Sep	12,610	1,526	12,245	5,438	24,855	3,491	210	130	28,686
Dec	12,595	1,579	12,240	5,791	24,834	3,498	210	120	28,662
1999 Mar	12,676	1,647	12,318	5,865	24,994	3,480	208	122	28,804
Jun	12,694	1,667	12,388	5,917	25,082	3,521	209	132	28,944
Sep	12,796	1,700	12,496	5,975	25,292	3,437	209	129	29,066
Dec	12,826	1,653	12,503	5,925	25,329	3,447	208	124	29,108
2000 Mar	12,870	1,703	12,552	5,972	25,422	3,439	207	121	29,190
Jun	12,969	1,731	12,544	5,963	25,513	3,441	207	120	29,281
Sep	12,973	1,759	12,612	5,962	25,585	3,416	206	120	29,327
Dec	13,084	1,755	12,588	5,935	25,672	3,421	206	114	29,412
2001 Mar	13,090	1,748	12,621	5,952	25,711	3,423	205	109	29,449
Jun	13,088	1,762	12,647	6,003	25,735	3,442	204	103	29,484
Sep	13,079	1,768	12,660	6,016	25,739	3,430	204	86	29,459
Dec	12,926	1,790	12,833	6,188	25,760	3,430	204	90	29,484
2002 Mar	12,941	1,825	12,844	6,219	25,785	3,436	204	92	29,516
GREAT BRITAIN	DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
Not seasonally adjusted	12,202	1,496	11,867	5,290	24,068	3,399	210	107	27,784
1998 Jun	12,202	1,496	11,867	5,290	24,068	3,399	210	107	27,784
Sep	12,347	1,472	11,942	5,261	24,289	3,418	209	117	28,033
Dec	12,342	1,555	12,009	5,718	24,351	3,402	210	112	28,075
1999 Mar	12,286	1,576	11,942	5,707	24,228	3,387	209	111	27,935
Jun	12,369	1,611	12,053	5,734	24,422	3,438	208	111	28,180
Sep	12,524	1,645	12,178	5,787	24,702	3,360	208	119	28,388
Dec	12,561	1,625	12,263	5,847	24,824	3,355	208	116	28,504
2000 Mar	12,474	1,631	12,174	5,812	24,648	3,348	208	111	28,314
Jun	12,637	1,673	12,202	5,774	24,839	3,355	207	103	28,504
Sep	12,698	1,705	12,282	5,767	24,980	3,327	205	111	28,622
Dec	12,814	1,722	12,347	5,858	25,161	3,322	206	107	28,796
2001 Mar	12,688	1,675	12,237	5,788	24,925	3,323	206	101	28,556
Jun	12,755	1,702	12,299	5,811	25,055	3,357	204	89	28,705
Sep	12,803	1,715	12,319	5,816	25,123	3,336	203	78	28,739
Dec	12,649	1,752	12,583	6,101	25,232	3,330	204	83	28,850
2002 Mar	12,536	1,750	12,459	6,053	24,995	3,338	205	87	28,624
GREAT BRITAIN	DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH
Seasonally adjusted	12,225	1,499	11,883	5,317	24,108	3,411	210	118	27,847
1998 Jun	12,225	1,499	11,883	5,317	24,108	3,411	210	118	27,847
Sep	12,304	1,476	11,935	5,292	24,239	3,403	210	115	27,966
Dec	12,287	1,527	11,928	5,641	24,215	3,410	210	106	27,941
1999 Mar	12,366	1,595	12,005	5,716	24,372	3,392	208	109	28,081
Jun	12,383	1,615	12,073	5,767	24,456	3,435	209	120	28,221
Sep	12,482	1,649	12,179	5,825	24,661	3,351	209	116	28,337
Dec	12,510	1,599	12,183	5,768	24,693	3,362	208	111	28,374
2000 Mar	12,554	1,650	12,231	5,818	24,785	3,353	207	109	28,455
Jun	12,651	1,678	12,222	5,809	24,873	3,347	207	111	28,538
Sep	12,654	1,705	12,289	5,808	24,944	3,323	206	109	28,581
Dec	12,764	1,699	12,263	5,776	25,027	3,328	206	103	28,663
2001 Mar	12,770	1,683	12,294	5,794	25,063	3,330	205	100	28,699
Jun	12,768	1,707	12,319	5,845	25,087	3,347	204	96	28,733
Sep	12,759	1,713	12,331	5,859	25,090	3,335	204	76	28,706
Dec	12,606	1,733	12,503	6,026	25,110	3,335	204	80	28,728
2002 Mar	12,620	1,769	12,513	6,058	25,133	3,341	204	84	28,762

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	Thousands							
	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	4,460	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	25,046	25,082	4,050	4,056	4,254	4,260	5,366	5,377
2000 Jun	25,477	25,513	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150	5,317	5,325
2001 Jun	25,701	25,735	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,212	5,325
2000 Mar	25,284	25,422	3,983	3,993	4,172	4,182	5,320	5,343
Apr			3,968	3,982	4,155	4,168		
May			3,961	3,974	4,146	4,159		
Jun	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	25,620	25,585	3,936	3,928	4,117	4,108	5,281	5,263
Oct			3,932	3,922	4,111	4,101		
Nov			3,926	3,912	4,105	4,091		
Dec	25,810	25,672	3,904	3,901	4,081	4,080	5,242	5,234
2001 Jan			3,890	3,896	4,067	4,075		
Feb			3,880	3,887	4,058	4,065		
Mar	25,572	25,711	3,874	3,882	4,052	4,060	5,212	5,233
Apr			3,865	3,876	4,043	4,054		
May			3,845	3,856	4,024	4,035		
Jun	25,701	25,735	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,212	5,217
Jul			3,829	3,824	4,008	4,003		
Aug			3,815	3,806	3,995	3,984		
Sep	25,769	25,739	3,797	3,790	3,978	3,970	5,212	5,195
Oct			3,782	3,773	3,962	3,952		
Nov			3,770	3,758	3,950	3,937		
Dec	25,887	2						

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

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 21-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
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	224	709	396	473	372	227	935	4,065	1,418
1996	Jun	240	720	391	497	386	225	928	4,109	1,478
1997	Jun	251	721	391	508	390	242	990	4,248	1,505
1998	Jun	253	700	390	518	408	243	1,107	4,314	1,577
1999	Jun	243	675	370	496	402	240	1,116	4,366	1,632
2000	Jun	238	661	360	483	400	245	1,175	4,378	1,662
2001	Jun	227	632	353	477	389	249	1,201	4,462	1,655
2000	Mar	237	669	361	493	400	243	1,162	4,377	1,661
	Apr	238	665	361	493	401	243			
	May	239	663	361	492	400	244			
	Jun	238	661	360	493	400	245	1,175	4,378	1,662
	Jul	237	656	360	493	398	244			
	Aug	235	654	360	494	397	244			
	Sep	234	650	359	492	396	244	1,155	4,397	1,650
	Oct	233	648	359	493	396	245			
	Nov	233	645	359	492	396	244			
	Dec	232	640	358	493	395	245	1,154	4,433	1,646
2001	Jan	231	642	358	492	394	246			
	Feb	231	639	358	490	393	247			
	Mar	230	638	359	488	394	248	1,174	4,453	1,650
	Apr	230	639	357	487	392	249			
	May	229	635	355	481	392	248			
	Jun	227	632	353	477	389	249	1,201	4,462	1,655
	Jul	227	630	351	471	389	249			
	Aug	227	628	349	463	389	249			
	Sep	226	625	347	459	388	247	1,225	4,454	1,655
	Oct	225	624	346	453	387	246			
	Nov	224	622	344	450	385	246			
	Dec	224	620	343	444	384	245	1,238	4,506	1,659
2002	Jan	224	618	342	437	385	245			
	Feb	224	615	341	432	383	245			
	Mar	224	612	341	428	381	244	1,227	4,493	1,670
	Apr P	224	609	339	424	380	243			
	May P	223	606	339	420	378	243			
	Jun P	222	603	337	417	377	243			

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 - QP 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	1,466	1,795	2,531	1,075
1994	Jun	934	446	1,019	276	2,495	1,448	1,817	2,546	1,069
1995	Jun	922	446	1,039	287	2,654	1,411	1,825	2,588	1,082
1996	Jun	907	461	1,015	290	2,600	1,417	1,854	2,591	1,116
1997	Jun	927	464	1,038	299	2,991	1,389	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	1,009	509	1,073	351	3,422	1,399	2,119	2,672	1,278
2001	Jun	1,023	534	1,071	367	3,556	1,410	2,131	2,749	1,288
2000	Mar	1,007	503	1,073	338	3,375	1,399	2,115	2,634	1,280
	Apr									
	May	1,009	509	1,073	351	3,422	1,399	2,119	2,672	1,278
	Jun									
	Jul									
	Aug	1,016	516	1,074	352	3,491	1,399	2,125	2,721	1,284
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov	1,017	526	1,077	358	3,551	1,401	2,121	2,726	1,289
	Dec									
2001	Jan									
	Feb	1,018	533	1,076	366	3,548	1,407	2,123	2,733	1,296
	Mar									
	Apr									
	May	1,023	534	1,071	367	3,556	1,410	2,131	2,749	1,288
	Jun									
	Jul									
	Aug	1,027	530	1,083	366	3,547	1,412	2,162	2,759	1,292
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov	1,022	519	1,080	368	3,517	1,429	2,156	2,787	1,293
	Dec									
2002	Jan									
	Feb	1,014	516	1,087	371	3,545	1,439	2,167	2,809	1,297
	Mar									
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun									

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

EMPLOYMENT B.13

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Section, sub-section	March 2001			March 2002			2002					
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr P	May P	Jun P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES		C-E	2,956.1	1,096.0	4,052.1	2,845.9	1,035.5	3,881.4	3,907.0	3,894.1	3,881.4	3,867.8	3,852.2	3,845.0
MINING AND QUARRYING		C	65.2	9.0	74.2	65.5	10.0	75.5	76.0	75.8	75.5	75.5	75.2	74.9
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials		CA (10-12)	38.8	5.3	44.1	38.4	6.3	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.4	44.2	43.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials		CB (13/14)	26.4	3.7	30.1	27.1	3.8	30.8	31.3	31.1	30.8	31.0	30.9	31.0
MANUFACTURING		D	2,817.9	1,056.6	3,874.5	2,706.3	965.8	3,702.0	3,727.6	3,714.7	3,702.0	3,688.6	3,673.7	3,667.4
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco		DA	312.3	175.5	487.8	314.9	172.3	487.2	489.6	486.8	487.2	486.9	486.1	488.7
Manufacture of textiles and textile products		DB	126.0	109.7	235.7	117.1	95.6	212.6	216.5	214.8	212.6	211.7	210.3	209.9
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur		17	82.2	58.1	140.2	75.9	52.8	128.8	130.5	129.2	128.8	128.2	127.2	125.9
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear		18	43.8	51.6	95.4	41.1	42.8	83.9	85.9	85.6	83.9	83.5	83.1	84.0
Manufacture of wood and wood products		DC	14.0	8.7	22.7	11.9	7.6	19.5	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products		DD (20)	59.3	22.6	81.9	58.6	21.5	80.1	79.4	79.5	80.1	79.9	79.6	80.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media		DE	284.3	169.8	454.1	279.2	163.7	442.8	445.7	444.5	442.8	443.6	442.8	441.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel		21	70.0	26.3	96.2	65.9	24.3	90.2	91.1	90.6	90.2	90.0	89.8	89.7
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres		22	214.4	143.5	357.8	213.2	139.4	352.6	354.5	353.9	352.6	353.5	353.0	352.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products		DF (23)	24.0	5.5	29.5	25.5	5.8	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		DG (24)	163.0	72.5	235.5	159.7	69.4	229.2	230.2	230.4	229.2	229.3	228.8	228.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment		DH (25)	178.6	51.6	230.2	174.0	50.4	224.4	223.8	223.6	224.4	223.7	222.1	222.1
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.		DI (26)	109.3	27.1	136.3	108.1	25.3	133.5	134.3	133.6	133.5	132.5	132.4	132.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals		DJ	414.5	87.0	501.6	394.1	84.3	478.4	480.7	480.3	478.4	475.8	473.7	471.7
of fabricated metal products, except machinery		27	98.9	13.6	112.6	90.6	12.8	103.4	105.5	104.5	103.4	102.4	101.9	101.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.		28	315.6	73.4	389.0	303.5	71.5	375.0	375.3	375.8	375.0	373.3	371.8	370.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication equipment, of medical, precision and optical equipment; watches		DK (29)	289.9	68.1	358.0	276.4	64.3	340.7	342.3	341.6	340.7	339.5	338.2	336.3
Manufacture of transport equipment		DL	345.4	143.6	489.0	305.5	123.1	428.6	435.8	431.1	428.6	424.3	420.3	418.7
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment		30	36.6	15.3	51.9	31.7	13.0	44.7	46.2	44.6	44.7	43.9	43.2	43.3
Manufacturing n.e.c.		31	122.6	48.9	171.6	109.5	43.3	152.8	154.6	153.2	152.8	151.3	149.6	148.2
		32	90.9	40.7	131.6	71.0	31.3	102.2	105.8	104.1	102.2	100.0	98.8	98.4
		33	95.3	38.7	134.0	93.3	35.5	128.8	129.3	129.2	128.8	129.0	128.7	128.8
Manufacturing n.e.c.		DM	346.1	48.2	394.3	333.0	48.4	381.4	385.4	384.0	381.4	379.8	377.5	375.8
		34	190.2	28.1	218.4	185.3	27.2	212.5	213.8	213.8	212.5	212.2	211.4	210.7
		35	155.9	20.0	175.9	147.7	21.2	168.9	171.8	170.2	168.9	167.6	166.1	165.1
Manufacturing n.e.c.		DN	151.0	66.9	217.9	148.4	64.0	212.4	212.8	213.4	212.4	210.9	210.9	210.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY		E	73.0	30.4	103.5	74.2	29.6	103.8	103.5	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.3	102.7

P Provisional

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

B.18 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands											
UNITED KINGDOM	All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
SIC92 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
1996 Mar	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432
Jun	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611
Sep	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716
Dec	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785
1997 Mar	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924
Jun	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123
Sep	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147
Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253
1998 Mar	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455
Jun	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433
Sep	28,686	546	229	4,508	1,800	6,684	1,643	5,168	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	29,108	498	205	4,306	1,810	6,705	1,752	5,420	6,685	1,726	22,289
2000 Mar	29,190	519	199	4,281	1,821	6,699	1,743	5,460	6,710	1,758	22,370
Jun	29,281	514	194	4,242	1,874	6,686	1,747	5,513	6,768	1,744	22,458
Sep	29,327	497	191	4,195	1,850	6,705	1,759	5,572	6,839	1,719	22,594
Dec	29,412	494	186	4,154	1,852	6,724	1,778	5,643	6,828	1,753	22,726
2001 Mar	29,449	477	187	4,134	1,893	6,736	1,791	5,667	6,829	1,736	22,759
Jun	29,484	467	188	4,089	1,916	6,747	1,799	5,689	6,867	1,722	22,823
Sep	29,459	450	190	4,045	1,939	6,741	1,788	5,673	6,896	1,737	22,836
Dec	29,484	465	190	4,006	1,981	6,752	1,771	5,644	6,932	1,743	22,841
2002 Mar	29,516	459	193	3,964	1,978	6,751	1,766	5,694	6,968	1,744	22,923
Change on quarter	32	-6	3	-42	-3	-1	-5	50	36	1	82
Percent	0.1	-1.3	1.6	-1.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4
Change on year	67	-18	6	-170	85	15	-25	27	139	8	164
Percent	0.2	-3.8	3.2	-4.1	4.5	0.2	-1.4	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.7
Male jobs	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1996 Mar	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315
Jun	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378
Sep	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	2,149	731	9,414
Dec	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,356	2,142	731	9,490
1997 Mar	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637
Jun	15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740
Sep	15,142	443	185	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,238	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	1,975	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	2,935	2,073	829	10,314
2000 Mar	15,601	383	159	3,076	1,626	3,198	1,287	2,943	2,088	841	10,357
Jun	15,725	388	155	3,051	1,673	3,183	1,303	2,975	2,162	835	10,459
Sep	15,699	372	153	3,022	1,652	3,196	1,316	2,996	2,184	818	10,500
Dec	15,827	375	145	3,005	1,649	3,245	1,336	3,021	2,172	879	10,654
2001 Mar	15,846	360	146	3,002	1,680	3,244	1,345	3,039	2,161	870	10,659
Jun	15,844	348	147	2,979	1,707	3,249	1,346	3,071	2,142	855	10,664
Sep	15,833	342	148	2,960	1,729	3,240	1,344	3,074	2,146	851	10,655
Dec	15,694	350	148	2,930	1,760	3,209	1,333	3,011	2,122	831	10,506
2002 Mar	15,697	348	151	2,900	1,758	3,197	1,335	3,055	2,127	825	10,540
Change on quarter	3	-2	3	-30	-2	-12	2	44	5	-6	34
Percent	0.0	-0.6	2.0	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	-0.7	0.3
Change on year	-149	-12	5	-102	78	-47	-10	16	-34	-45	-119
Percent	-0.9	-3.3	3.4	-3.4	4.6	-1.4	-0.7	0.5	-1.6	-5.2	-1.1
Female jobs	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLV	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1996 Mar	12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	4,332	795	11,117
Jun	12,883	114	46	1,281	209	3,375	370	2,336	4,335	817	11,233
Sep	12,933	119	47	1,284	181	3,379	376	2,358	4,351	840	11,303
Dec	12,932	117	46	1,288	185	3,333	378	2,406	4,333	845	11,295
1997 Mar	12,928	119	48	1,289	186	3,348	396	2,420	4,293	830	11,286
Jun	13,024	116	49	1,297	178	3,373	403	2,454	4,310	842	11,383
Sep	13,068	138	48	1,298	201	3,379	401	2,459	4,311	833	11,383
Dec	13,155	146	49	1,300	216	3,406	403	2,471	4,316	848	11,444
1998 Mar	13,283	141	50	1,314	212	3,435	410	2,498	4,369	855	11,567
Jun	13,228	136	51	1,306	208	3,411	419	2,482	4,383	832	11,528
Sep	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	3,458	441	2,464	4,560	814	11,737
Jun	13,417	125	46	1,203	209	3,460	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	2,486	4,612	897	11,975
2000 Mar	13,589	135	41	1,205	196	3,500	457	2,517	4,621	917	12,013
Jun	13,556	126	39	1,191	201	3,503	444	2,537	4,606	909	11,999
Sep	13,628	125	38	1,173	199	3,520	442	2,575	4,655	901	12,084
Dec	13,585	120	41	1,149	203	3,479	442	2,622	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	12,160
Sep	13,626	108	42	1,086	210	3,501	444	2,599	4,750	885	12,180
Dec	13,790	115	42	1,076	221	3,543	438	2,633	4,811	911	12,335
2002 Mar	13,819	111	42	1,064	219	3,553	431	2,639	4,841	919	12,383
Change on quarter	29	-4	0	-12	-2	10	-7	6	30	8	48
Percent	0.2	-3.5	0.0	-1.1	-0.9	0.3	-1.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4
Change on year	216	-6	1	-68	6	61	-15	11	173	53	283
Percent	1.6	-5.1	2.4	-6.0	2.8	1.7	-3.4	0.4	3.7	6.1	2.3

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.

R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.21

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
All	YBUS	<			

B.22 EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All	YCDM	LUA A	YCDP	LWYX	YCD S	LWZ A	YCD V	LWZ D	YCD Y	LWZ G
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	504	1.8	2,154	7.9	4,160	15.3	13,360	49.1	7,049	25.9
1999	495	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,307	15.6	13,887	50.3	6,775	24.5
2000	477	1.7	2,149	7.7	4,440	15.8	14,104	50.3	6,883	24.5
2001	428	1.5	2,058	7.3	4,575	16.1	14,386	50.8	6,885	24.3
2002	412	1.4	2,039	7.2	4,732	16.6	14,642	51.4	6,686	23.5
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 2001	424	1.5	2,038	7.2	4,605	16.3	14,420	50.9	6,849	24.2
May-Jul	420	1.5	2,043	7.2	4,617	16.3	14,391	50.8	6,840	24.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	412	1.5	2,022	7.1	4,621	16.3	14,398	50.8	6,866	24.2
Jul-Sep	415	1.5	2,011	7.1	4,637	16.4	14,422	50.9	6,832	24.1
Aug-Oct	416	1.5	2,037	7.2	4,635	16.4	14,444	51.0	6,816	24.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	419	1.5	2,065	7.3	4,632	16.3	14,510	51.1	6,764	23.8
Oct-Dec	420	1.5	2,078	7.3	4,628	16.3	14,517	51.1	6,753	23.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	422	1.5	2,057	7.2	4,669	16.4	14,514	51.1	6,722	23.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	426	1.5	2,037	7.2	4,674	16.4	14,568	51.3	6,715	23.6
Jan-Mar 2002	408	1.4	2,047	7.2	4,675	16.4	14,559	51.2	6,732	23.7
Feb-Apr	405	1.4	2,074	7.3	4,672	16.4	14,606	51.3	6,714	23.6
Mar-May (Spr)	412	1.4	2,039	7.2	4,732	16.6	14,642	51.4	6,686	23.5
Apr-Jun	411	1.4	2,049	7.2	4,760	16.7	14,661	51.3	6,671	23.4
Changes										
Over last 3 months	3		2		86		102		-60	
Percent	0.7		0.1		1.8		0.7		-0.9	
Over last 12 months	-13		11		155		241		-178	
Percent	-3.0		0.5		3.4		1.7		-2.6	
Male	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	466	3.1	818	5.4	7,864	52.2	5,802	38.5
1999	131	0.9	466	3.1	904	5.9	8,246	54.1	5,500	36.1
2000	118	0.8	492	3.2	898	5.8	8,360	53.9	5,536	36.4
2001	93	0.6	466	3.0	927	5.9	8,555	54.7	5,588	35.8
2002	101	0.6	504	3.2	959	6.1	8,740	55.8	5,369	34.3
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 2001	92	0.6	462	3.0	917	5.9	8,584	55.0	5,552	35.6
May-Jul	93	0.6	466	3.0	936	6.0	8,559	54.8	5,555	35.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	90	0.6	474	3.0	948	6.1	8,561	54.8	5,556	35.6
Jul-Sep	92	0.6	481	3.1	954	6.1	8,564	54.8	5,546	35.5
Aug-Oct	96	0.6	490	3.1	938	6.0	8,577	54.8	5,538	35.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	101	0.6	499	3.2	936	6.0	8,616	55.0	5,505	35.2
Oct-Dec	104	0.7	514	3.3	935	6.0	8,626	55.1	5,483	35.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	104	0.7	499	3.2	945	6.0	8,652	55.3	5,444	34.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	109	0.7	495	3.2	939	6.0	8,682	55.5	5,430	34.7
Jan-Mar 2002	107	0.7	494	3.2	946	6.1	8,660	55.4	5,421	34.7
Feb-Apr	100	0.6	519	3.3	941	6.0	8,702	55.6	5,381	34.4
Mar-May (Spr)	101	0.6	504	3.2	959	6.1	8,740	55.8	5,369	34.3
Apr-Jun	101	0.6	508	3.2	976	6.2	8,757	55.8	5,350	34.1
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-6		15		30		97		-72	
Percent	-5.4		3.0		3.2		1.1		-1.3	
Over last 12 months	9		47		60		173		-203	
Percent	9.7		10.1		6.5		2.0		-3.6	
Female	YCD O	LWY W	YCD R	LWY Z	YCD U	LWZ C	YCD X	LWZ F	YCE A	LWZ I
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1994	386	3.3	1,722	14.9	3,002	26.0	5,319	46.0	1,127	9.8
1995	396	3.4	1,681	14.4	3,010	25.8	5,426	46.6	1,136	9.7
1996	410	3.5	1,710	14.4	3,166	26.7	5,364	45.3	1,200	10.1
1997	373	3.1	1,710	14.2	3,256	27.0	5,453	45.2	1,267	10.5
1998	387	3.2	1,688	13.9	3,342	27.5	5,496	45.2	1,248	10.3
1999	365	2.9	1,682	13.6	3,402	27.5	5,641	45.6	1,275	10.3
2000	359	2.9	1,657	13.2	3,542	28.2	5,745	45.8	1,247	9.9
2001	335	2.6	1,592	12.5	3,648	28.7	5,830	45.9	1,236	10.2
2002	311	2.4	1,534	12.0	3,773	29.4	5,902	46.0	1,317	10.3
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 2001	332	2.6	1,576	12.4	3,689	29.0	5,836	45.8	1,297	10.2
May-Jul	328	2.6	1,578	12.4	3,681	29.0	5,833	45.9	1,285	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	322	2.5	1,548	12.2	3,674	28.9	5,837	46.0	1,310	10.3
Jul-Sep	323	2.6	1,530	12.1	3,683	29.0	5,858	46.2	1,286	10.1
Aug-Oct	320	2.5	1,547	12.2	3,697	29.1	5,868	46.2	1,278	10.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	318	2.5	1,565	12.3	3,697	29.0	5,894	46.3	1,259	9.9
Oct-Dec	316	2.5	1,564	12.3	3,692	29.0	5,891	46.3	1,271	10.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	317	2.5	1,558	12.2	3,725	29.2	5,862	46.0	1,278	10.0
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	316	2.5	1,541	12.1	3,735	29.3	5,886	46.1	1,285	10.1
Jan-Mar 2002	301	2.4	1,554	12.1	3,729	29.1	5,899	46.1	1,310	10.2
Feb-Apr	305	2.4	1,555	12.1	3,731	29.1	5,904	46.0	1,333	10.4
Mar-May (Spr)	311	2.4	1,534	12.0	3,773	29.4	5,902	46.0	1,317	10.3
Apr-Jun	310	2.4	1,541	12.0	3,784	29.4	5,904	45.9	1,322	10.3
Changes										
Over last 3 months	9		-13		55		5		11	
Percent	2.9		-0.8		1.5		0.1		0.9	
Over last 12 months	-22		-36		95		68		25	
Percent	-6.5		-2.3		2.6		1.2		1.9	

a Main job only.

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

PRODUCTIVITY B.32

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

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy				Production industries				Manufacturing industries			
	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b
SIC 1992												
1992	90.6	99.3	91.3	..	91.3	103.1	88.5	..	92.8	101.2	91.7	..
1993	92.8	98.3	94.5	96.0	93.3	99.0	94.3	96.9	94.1	97.8	96.2	99.1
1994	97.3	99.1	98.2	98.8	98.3	98.6	99.7	101.4	98.5	98.0	100.5	102.2
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
1996	102.7	101.0	101.7	101.6	101.3	101.2	100.2	99.7	100.7	101.3	99.4	98.9
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	102.8	102.4	101.5	100.9	100.7	102.0	101.8	100.3	100.2
1998	109.5	104.6	104.7	105.2	103.4	101.4	101.9	102.6	102.8	101.6	101.1	101.9
1999	111.8	105.7	105.8	106.4	104.2	97.9	106.5	107.6	103.1	98.2	105.0	106.1
2000	115.3	107.0	107.8	109.3	105.9	94.6	112.0	113.3	105.2	94.9	110.8	112.2
2001	117.2	107.6	108.9	110.0	103.7	90.9	114.0	114.7	102.8	90.9	113.0	113.8
1992 Q2	90.3	99.8	90.4	92.1	90.6	104.2	87.0	91.0	92.7	102.1	90.7	94.8
Q3	90.7	98.7	91.9	93.1	91.5	102.5	89.3	91.7	93.0	100.5	92.6	94.9
Q4	91.2	98.1	93.0	94.3	92.0	100						

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	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1994	1,483	8.4	532	242	709	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	266	58.7	187
1995	1,350	7.6	491	212	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	158
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	484	139	307	33.8	177	230	4.3	124	35	131	45.4	100
2000	812	4.4	431	122	289	31.8	149	219	4.1	116	42	116	41.6	75
2001	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	56
2002	783	4.2	448	113	201	26.3	113	241	3.4	130	24	86	35.9	56
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Feb-Apr	758	4.2	441	112	204	26.9	112	229	3.2	114	30	85	37.2	57
Mar-May (Spr)	763	4.2	448	113	201	26.3	113	241	3.4	130	24	86	35.9	56
Apr-Jun	748	4.1	449	113	186	24.9	107	241	3.4	127	28	86	35.7	56
Changes														
Over last 3 months	3	0.0	26	-6	-16	-2.3	-6	21	0.3	21	0	0	-3.3	2
Percent	0.4		6.1	-5.3	-8.0		-5.1	9.6		19.3	1.3	0.2		3.9
Over last 12 months	-5	0.0	52	-9	-48	-6.2	-36	24	0.3	27	-5	2	-3.1	1
Percent	-0.7		13.0	-7.3	-20.5		-25.2	11.0		26.9	-14.4	2.1		2.7
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
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	95	345	50.7	231	239	6.6	60	37	137	57.5	109
1998	563	5.5	233	84	286	42.6	184	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
2002	453	4.5	235	77	141	31.2	84	155	3.9	78	13	65	41.7	43
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 2001	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	65	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
Feb-Apr	463	4.6	240	78	144	31.2	82	151	3.8	71	17	64	42.2	44
Mar-May (Spr)	453	4.5	235	77	141	31.2	84	155	3.9	78	13	65	41.7	43
Apr-Jun	443	4.4	235	76	132	29.8	80	160	4.0	79	17	64	40.2	43
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-13	-0.1	7	-8	-11	-1.6	-2	12	0.3	12	3	-2	-4.8	-1
Percent	-2.8		3.0	-9.8	-7.8		-1.9	8.3		17.3	19.9	-3.3		-2.2
Over last 12 months	0	0.0	28	3	-32	-7.1	-27	4	0.0	12	-4	-4	-3.5	-2
Percent	-0.1		13.8	3.8	-19.3		-24.8	2.7		18.0	-19.4	-5.5		-5.3
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYVY	YBYX	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
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	43.6	30
1998	375	4.7	229	51	95	25.4	51	85	3.1	38	12	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
2002	310	3.8	214	37	60	19.2	29	85	2.7	52	11	22	25.5	13
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 2001	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	*
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	206	39	63	20.4	29	68	2.2	35	11	21	30.5	11
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	299	3.7	199	39	61	20.5	31	70	2.2	34	14	22	31.0	12
Jan-Mar 2002	299	3.6	195	35	59	20.5	31	72	2.3	39	14	19	26.9	10
Feb-Apr	295	3.6	201	34	60	20.2	30	78	2.5	43	13	22	27.7	13
Mar-May (Spr)	310	3.8	214	37	60	19.2	29	85	2.7	52	11	22	25.5	13
Apr-Jun	305	3.7	214	37	54	17.8	27	81	2.6	48	11	22	26.9	13
Changes														
Over last 3 months	16	0.2	19	2	-5	-2.7	-4	9	0.3	9	-2	2	0.0	3
Percent	5.5		9.7	5.5	-8.5		-13.6	12.2		22.9	-17.6	12.2		30.5
Over last 12 months	-5	-0.1	23	-12	-16	-5.0	-10	20	0.6	15	-1	6	0.4	*

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1995) Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4.1	2,289.7	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	7.6	10.5	4.0
1996) Annual averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,087.5	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7
1997) Annual averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,584.5	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8
1998) Annual averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.6	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
1999) Annual averages	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	955.0	293.1	4.2	5.8	2.1
2000) Annual averages	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	..	..	831.6	256.9	3.6	5.1	1.9
2001) Annual averages	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 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
2000 Aug 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,063.1	-14.3	-13.8	813.1	250.7	3.5	5.0	1.8
2000 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
2000 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
2000 Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,034.5	-9.5	-9.5	791.6	242.9	3.4	4.8	1.8
2000 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
2001 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
2001 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
2001 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
2001 May 10	960.9	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
2001 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
2001 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
2001 Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	963.4	-2.4	-7.8	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
2001 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	1.6
2001 Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.0	3.0	4.2	1.6	955.4	3.6	-0.1	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7
2001 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
2001 Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	960.3	3.7	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
2002 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
2002 Mar 14	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
2002 Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	951.6	4.0	0.4	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
2002 May 9	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	951.1	-0.5	1.8	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
2002 Jun 13 R	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	952.7	1.6	1.7	721.5	231.2	3.2	4.4	1.7
2002 Jul 11 P	956.4	715.7	240.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	949.6	-3.1	-0.7	719.7	229.9	3.1	4.4	1.7
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG			DPAJ				
1995) Annual averages	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	7.6	10.5	4.1	2,201.8	..	..	1,683.6	518.2	7.5	10.4	4.0
1996) Annual averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.0	9.7	3.8	2,003.7	..	..	1,528.2	475.5	6.9	9.6	3.6
1997) Annual averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.3	7.4	2.8	1,521.1	..	..	1,165.0	356.1	5.3	7.3	2.7
1998) Annual averages	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,290.3	..	..	984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3
1999) Annual averages	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.2	5.8	2.2	1,197.2	..	..	915.7	281.7	4.1	5.7	2.1
2000) Annual averages	1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.5	..	..	799.6	246.9	3.6	5.0	1.8
2001) Annual averages	943.4	716.8	226.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	930.6	..	..	709.8	220.8	3.2	4.5	1.6
2001 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
2001 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
2001 Sep 13	900.2	675.7	224.5	3.1	4.2	1.7	913.1	-1.2	-4.8	696.6	216.5	3.1	4.4	1.6
2001 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
2001 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
2001 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	1.8	912.4	-9.6	-1.5	692.6	219.8	3.1	4.3	1.6
2002 Feb 14	965.8	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
2002 Mar 14	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
2002 Apr 11	945.6	717.1	228.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	914.1	4.2	0.6	691.3	222.8	3.1	4.3	1.7
2002 May 9	918.7	697.0	221.7	3.1	4.4	1.7	914.0	-0.1	2.0	691.3	222.7	3.1	4.3	1.7
2002 Jun 13 R	901.1	682.6	218.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	916.0	2.0	2.0	693.6	222.4	3.1	4.3	1.7
2002 Jul 11 P	917.8	687.3	230.5	3.1	4.3	1.7	913.4	-2.6	-0.2	692.0	221.4	3.1	4.3	1.6
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) Annual averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.2	14.9	4.5	116.4	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.0	14.8	4.4
1997) Annual averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.5	8.1	11.8	3.6
1998) Annual averages	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.4	3.2	83.3	..	..	66.8	16.5	7.2	10.7	3.1
1999) Annual averages	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.1	10.4	3.2	83.3	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.0	10.3	3.1
2000) Annual averages	73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.5	2.8	72.2	..	..	57.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	2.7
2001) Annual averages	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 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
2001 Aug 9	61.5	48.1	13.4	5.4	7.8	2.5	61.6	0.0	-0.5	49.5	12.1	5.4	8.0	2.3
2001 Sep 13	59.4	46.7	12.7	5.2	7.6	2.4	61.2	-0.4	-0.3	49.1	12.1	5.3	8.0	2.3
2001 Oct 11	59.0	47.0	12.0	5.1	7.6	2.3	61.5	0.3	0.0	49.4	12.1	5.4	8.0	2.3
2001 Nov 8	60.3	48.4	11.8	5.2	7.9	2.2	61.5	0.0	0.0	49.3	12.2	5.4	8.0	2.3
2001 Dec 13	61.7	50.0	11.7	5.4	8.1	2.2	61.8	0.3	0.2	49.4	12.4	5.4	8.0	2.3
2002 Jan 10	66.6	53.7	12.8	5.8	8.7	2.4	60.6	-0.2	-0.3	48.6	12.0	5.3	7.9	2.3
2002 Feb 14	65.4	52.3	13.1	5.7	8.5	2.5	59.7	-0.9	-0.6	47.8	11.9	5.2	7.8	2.2
2002 Mar 14	63.1	50.3	12.8	5.5	8.2	2.4	59.3	-0.4	-0.8	47.3	12.0	5.2	7.7	2.3
2002 Apr 11	61.9	49.2	12.7	5.4	8.0	2.4	59.1	-0.2	-0.5	47.1	12.0	5.1	7.6	2.3
2002 May 9	59.2	47.0	12.2	5.2	7.6	2.3	58.5	-0.6	-0.4	46.5	12.0	5.1	7.5	2.3
2002 Jun 13 R	58.2	46.1	12.1	5.1	7.5	2.3	59.0	0.5	-0.1	46.9	12.1	5.1	7.6	2.3
2002 Jul 11 P	58.7	45.8	13.0	5.1	7.4	2.4	58.5	-0.5	-0.2	46.4	12.1	5.1	7.5	2.3
North West	IBWB			DPDB			IBWA			ZMPW	ZMPV	IBWC	ZMPY	ZMPX
1995) Annual averages	271.7	210.7	61.0	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	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	92.5	8.2	8.4	3.8	289.7	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1	355.8	92.5	8.2	8.4	3.8
1996) Annual averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.3	11.1	4.9	358.8	..	..	283.3	75.5	8.2	11.0	4.8	355.8	92.5	8.2	8.4	3.8	289.7	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1	355.8	92.5	8.2	8.4	3.8
1997) Annual averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6
1998) Annual averages	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9	225.4	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9	225.4	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9	225.4	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9
1999) Annual averages	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.6	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	203.1	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	203.1	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	203.1	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6
2000) Annual averages	175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	..	..	129.0	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2
2001) Annual averages	155.9	114.2	41.7	3.4	4.5	2.0	154.9	..	..	113.8	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0	154.9	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0	154.9	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0	154.9	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0
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	151.7	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9	151.7	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9	151.7	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9
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	152.7	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	152.7	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	152.7	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9
2001 Sep 13	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	153.6	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9
2001 Oct 11	155.7	112.5	43.2	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	156.1	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	156.1	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	156.1	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0
2001 Nov 8	157.8	113.8	43.9	3.4	4.5	2.1	158.7	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	158.7	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	158.7	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	158.7	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1
2001 Dec 13	161.0	116.6	44.4	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1
2002 Jan 10	165.0	119.7	45.3	3.5	4.7	2.2	161.2	-1.0	1.7	116.5	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1	161.2	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1	161.2	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1	161.2	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1
2002 Feb 14	166.7	120.8	45.9	3.6	4.8	2.2	162.5	1.3	1.3	117.6	44.9	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.5	44.9	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.5	44.9	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.5	44.9	3.5	4.6	2.1
2002 Mar 14	166.6	120.9	45.7	3.6	4.8	2.2	164.0	1.5	0.6	118.4	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2	164.0	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2	164.0	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2	164.0	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2
2002 Apr 11	167.5	121.4	46.1	3.6	4.8	2.2	165.6	1.6	1.5	119.4	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	165.6	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	165.6	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	165.6	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 May 9	166.7	120.9	45.8	3.6	4.8	2.2	166.3	0.7	1.3	120.1	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.3	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.3	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	166.3	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 Jun 13 R	166.4	120.9	45.5	3.6	4.8	2.2	167.3	1.0	1.1	121.0	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	167.3	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	167.3	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	167.3	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2
2002 Jul 11 P	168.2	121.3	46.9	3.6	4.8	2.2	168.2	0.9	0.9	121.7	46.5	3.6	4.8	2.2	168.2	46.5	3.6	4.8	2.2	168.2	46.5	3.6	4.8	2.2	168.2	46.5	3.6	4.8	2.2
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	225.7	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0	225.7	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0	225.7	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0
1996) Annual averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.0	6.9	2.7	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6	197.2	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6	197.2	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6	197.2	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6
1997) Annual averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7	134.8	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7	134.8	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7	134.8	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7
1998) Annual averages	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.6	3.7	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3	106.1	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3	106.1	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3	106.1	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3
1999) Annual averages	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.5	2.3	3.2	1.2	95.3	22.5	2.3	3.2	1.2	95.3	22.5	2.3	3.2	1.2	95.3	22.5	2.3	3.2	1.2
2000) Annual averages	79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0
2001) Annual averages	67.4	50.6	16.8	1.8	2.2	0.9	66.7	..	..	50.2	16.5	1.8	2.2	0.8	66.7	16.5	1.8	2.2	0.8	66.7	16.5	1.8	2.2	0.8	66.7	16.5	1.8	2.2	0.8
2001 Jul 12	63.8	47.6	16.2	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.8	-0.5	-0.3	49.6	16.2	1.5	2.2	0.8	65.8	16.2	1.5	2.2	0.8	65.8	16.2	1.5	2.2	0.8	65.8	16.2	1.5	2.2	0.8
2001 Aug 9	64.9	47.7	17.2	1.5	2.1	0.9	65.2	-0.6	-0.5	49.2	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.2	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.2	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.2	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8
2001 Sep 13	63.3	46.5	16.8	1.5	2.0	0.9	65.3	0.1	-0.3	49.0	16.3	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.3	16.3	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.3	16.3	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.3	16.3	1.5	2.1	0.8
2001 Oct 11	63.2	46.6	16.6	1.5	2.0	0.8	65.9	0.6	0.0	49.3	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.9	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.9	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.9	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8
2001 Nov 8	64.8	48.0	16.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	66.6	0.7	0.5	49.7	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9	66.6	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9	66.6	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9	66.6	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9
2001 Dec 13	68.4	51.3	17.1	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.6	1.0	0.8	50.3	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.6	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.6	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.6	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9
2002 Jan 10	74.4	55.7	18.6	1.7	2.4	1.0	67.7	0.1	0.6	50.4	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.7	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.7	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.7	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9
2002 Feb 14	75.9	56.6	19.2	1.8	2.5	1.0	68.6	0.9	0.7	51.1	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9	68.6	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9	68.6	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9	68.6	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9
2002 Mar 14	74.4	55.8	18.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	69.8	1.2	0.7	52.0	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9	69.8	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9	69.8	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9	69.8	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9
2002 Apr 11	73.3	54.8	18.5	1.7	2.4	0.9	70.7	0.9	1.0	52.6	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9	70.7	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9	70.7	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9	70.7	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 May 9	71.4	53.5	17.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.6	0.9	1.0	53.2	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.6	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.6	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.6	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Jun 13 R	69.4	52.1	17.3	1.6	2.3	0.9	71.9	0.3	0.7	53.7	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.9	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.9	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.9	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Jul 11 P	70.7	52.5	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.0	0.1	0.4	53.9	18.1	1																	

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at July 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	7,446	9,355	2,400	19,666	3,179	2,534	784	6,829	5,113	9,275	2,634	17,270	2,531	3,320	1,177	7,215
Over 13 and up to 26	2,725	4,449	1,203	8,521	1,104	1,009	375	2,589	1,575	4,180	1,307	7,131	708	1,252	526	2,544
26 and up to 52	1,925	5,131	1,343	8,422	716	914	344	2,014	937	3,781	1,232	5,978	379	893	366	1,656
52 and up to 104	198	3,654	1,079	4,932	71	603	240	915	134	2,249	836	3,220	65	487	254	806
Over 104	13	2,179	1,786	3,978	4	263	258	525	14	824	871	1,709	14	163	242	419
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	23.6	36.7	19.6	1.5	16.3	24.9	11.2	1.9	15.1	24.8	14.0	2.1	10.6	19.3	9.7
All	12,307	24,768	7,811	45,519	5,074	5,323	2,001	12,872	7,773	20,309	6,880	35,308	3,697	6,115	2,565	12,640
NORTH WEST																
13 or less	14,335	20,499	4,450	39,991	6,485	5,732	1,800	14,550	78,454	131,603	30,944	244,391	38,651	43,370	13,071	97,931
Over 13 and up to 26	5,640	10,111	2,341	18,288	2,239	2,374	776	5,542	30,422	68,623	16,655	116,667	13,773	19,391	6,316	40,302
26 and up to 52	3,911	10,117	2,390	16,468	1,510	2,013	700	4,268	19,270	66,804	12,338	102,677	8,460	15,985	5,478	30,188
52 and up to 104	495	7,519	1,901	9,920	271	1,174	458	1,907	2,510	45,450	12,756	60,730	1,389	9,588	3,998	14,988
Over 104	37	3,816	2,448	6,301	18	532	449	999	265	22,325	15,953	38,544	154	3,815	3,738	7,707
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	21.8	32.1	17.8	2.7	14.4	21.7	10.7	2.1	20.2	31.0	17.6	2.5	14.5	23.7	11.9
All	24,418	52,062	13,530	90,968	10,523	11,825	4,183	27,266	130,921	334,805	92,646	563,009	62,427	92,149	32,601	191,116
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																
13 or less	10,712	15,628	3,547	30,394	4,918	4,462	1,395	11,220	6,034	7,753	1,930	15,923	2,918	2,325	735	6,140
Over 13 and up to 26	3,752	7,561	1,931	13,351	1,758	1,909	641	4,412	2,241	3,686	973	6,942	835	839	366	2,072
26 and up to 52	2,191	7,650	1,884	11,748	955	1,569	566	3,116	1,334	3,848	980	6,176	540	698	271	1,520
52 and up to 104	204	4,960	1,623	6,817	125	960	443	1,529	67	2,449	779	3,295	61	442	208	712
Over 104	39	2,141	2,009	4,190	24	305	416	745	13	1,588	1,092	2,693	8	232	241	481
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	18.8	33.0	16.6	1.9	13.7	24.8	10.8	0.8	20.9	32.5	17.1	1.6	14.9	24.7	10.9
All	16,898	37,970	10,994	66,500	7,780	9,205	3,461	21,022	9,689	19,324	5,754	35,029	4,362	4,536	1,821	10,925
EAST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	6,374	9,832	2,609	19,098	3,279	3,354	1,176	8,027	12,484	19,991	4,538	38,306	5,926	6,372	1,708	15,005
Over 13 and up to 26	2,322	4,805	1,399	8,575	1,053	1,402	539	3,051	4,319	9,188	2,358	16,186	1,747	2,342	807	5,151
26 and up to 52	1,569	4,634	1,250	7,467	719	1,089	430	2,260	2,635	8,818	2,337	13,868	907	1,644	658	3,278
52 and up to 104	171	3,260	1,043	4,474	102	664	371	1,138	161	5,402	1,676	7,244	101	956	432	1,496
Over 104	12	1,508	1,306	2,826	6	254	330	590	11	2,429	2,352	4,792	1	312	478	791
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	19.8	30.9	17.2	2.1	13.6	24.6	11.5	0.9	17.1	30.4	15.0	1.2	10.9	22.3	8.9
All	10,448	24,039	7,597	42,440	5,159	6,763	2,846	15,066	19,610	45,828	13,261	80,396	8,682	11,626	4,083	25,721
WEST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	10,150	15,016	3,914	29,402	5,084	4,601	1,500	11,490	96,972	159,347	37,412	298,620	47,495	52,067	15,514	119,076
Over 13 and up to 26	4,114	8,018	2,094	14,330	1,888	2,095	764	4,846	36,982	81,497	19,986	139,795	16,355	22,572	7,489	47,525
26 and up to 52	2,357	7,847	1,972	12,205	1,040	1,712	670	3,446	23,239	79,470	19,655	122,721	9,907	18,327	6,407	34,986
52 and up to 104	287	5,829	1,658	7,780	200	1,104	503	1,808	2,738	53,301	15,211	71,269	1,551	10,986	4,638	17,196
Over 104	44	3,796	2,240	6,080	28	610	584	1,222	289	26,342	19,397	46,029	163	4,359	4,457	8,979
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.0	23.8	32.8	19.9	2.8	16.9	27.0	13.3	1.9	19.9	31	17.3	2.3	14.2	23.6	11.5
All	16,962	40,506	11,878	69,797	8,240	10,122	4,021	22,812	160,220	399,957	111,661	678,434	75,471	108,311	38,505	227,762
EAST																
13 or less	5,545	10,826	3,123	19,739	2,959	3,864	1,405	8,463	4,188	4,574	765	9,575	2,876	2,006	419	5,332
Over 13 and up to 26	1,895	5,292	1,578	8,848	939	1,572	656	3,232	1,814	2,983	604	5,413	690	732	227	1,657
26 and up to 52	1,056	4,418	1,425	6,928	476	1,142	511	2,157	1,627	3,353	706	5,693	575	674	237	1,489
52 and up to 104	159	2,487	895	3,541	88	558	327	973	406	3,082	898	4,386	146	536	324	1,006
Over 104	19	1,015	993	2,027	15	189	266	470	34	1,482	1,634	3,150	16	198	362	576
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	14.6	23.6	13.6	2.3	10.2	18.7	9.4	5.5	29.5	55	26.7	3.8	17.7	43.7	15.7
All	8,674	24,038	8,014	41,083	4,477	7,325	3,165	15,295	8,069	15,474	4,607	28,217	4,303	4,146	1,569	10,060
LONDON																
13 or less	12,146	26,915	4,199	43,606	6,921	10,467	2,173	19,892	101,160	163,921	38,177	308,195	50,371	54,073	15,933	124,408
Over 13 and up to 26	6,153	17,203	2,774	26,260	3,161	5,755	1,312	10,346	38,796	84,480	20,590	145,208	17,045	23,304	7,716	49,182
26 and up to 52	4,103	17,387	2,926	24,464	2,128	5,260	1,325	8,752	24,866	82,823	20,361	128,414	10,482	19,001	6,644	36,475
52 and up to 104	743	12,562	2,642	15,947	398	3,409	1,076	4,887	3,144	56,383	16,109	75,655	1,697	11,522	4,962	18,202
Over 104	71	5,857	3,050	8,978	37	1,247	889	2,173	323	27,824	21,031	49,179	179	4,557	4,819	9,555
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.5	23.0	36.5	20.9	3.4	17.8	29.0	15.3	2.1	20.3	31.9	17.7	2.4	14.3	24.4	11.7
All	23,216	79,924	15,591	119,255	12,645	26,138	6,775	46,050	168,289	415,431	116,268	706,651	79,774	112,457	40,074	237,822
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	6,633	14,257	4,068	25,225	3,295	5,036	1,661	10,245	4,188	4,574	765	9,575	2,876	2,006	419	5,332
Over 13 and up to 26	2,246	7,004	2,038	11,363	923	2,023	727	3,740	1,814	2,983	604	5,413	690	732	227	1,657
26 and up to 52	1,221	5,839	1,916	8,997	537	1,393	566	2,519	1,627	3,353	706	5,693	575	674	237	1,489
52 and up to 104	119	2,900	1,079	4,099	89	629	326	1,025	406	3,082	898	4,386	146	536	324	1,006
Over 104	16	1,189	1,250	2,455	8	252	304	564	34	1,482	1,634	3,150	16	198	362	576
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.3	13.1	22.5	12.6	1.6	9.4	17.6	8.8	5.5	29.5	55	26.7	3.8	17.7	43.7	15.7
All	10,235	31,189	10,351	52,139	4,832	9,333	3,584	18,093	8,069	15,474	4,607	28,217	4,303	4,146	1,569	10,060

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21 Claimant count area statistics

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

Travel-to-Work Area	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b		Male	Female	All	Rate ^b		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
ENGLAND											
Alnwick and Amble	387	136	523	3.8	2.9	Holworthy	67	31	98	3.0	2.2
Andover	250	133	383	1.0	0.8	Horncastle	86	54	140	1.9	1.5
Appleby	30	29	59	1.4	1.1	Huddersfield	2,947	917	3,864	4.1	3.5
Ashford	679	231	910	2.2	1.9	Hull	7,685	2,504	10,189	6.1	5.4
Axminster	106	35	141	2.0	1.6	Huntingdon	736	308	1,044	1.7	1.5
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,350	764									

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SCOTLAND						
Stamford	262	116	378	1.3	1.0	
Stevenage	2,113	832	2,945	1.8	1.6	
Stoke	5,021	1,677	6,698	3.6	3.2	
Stroud	566	212	778	2.3	1.8	
Sunderland and Durham	7,463	2,222	9,685	5.3	4.9	
Swindon	1,958	748	2,706	2.1	1.9	
Taunton	575	212	787	1.6	1.3	
Telford and Bridgnorth	1,847	698	2,545	2.6	2.2	
Thanet	2,003	620	2,623	7.0	6.3	
Thetford	329	131	460	1.9	1.6	
Tiverton	277	110	387	2.4	1.9	
Torquay	986	269	1,255	4.6	3.9	
Trowbridge and Warminster	560	237	797	1.8	1.4	
Truro	486	171	657	2.3	2.0	
Tunbridge Wells	993	341	1,334	1.3	1.1	
Tyneside	18,375	5,020	23,395	5.5	5.0	
Wadebridge and Bodmin	219	87	306	2.2	1.7	
Wakefield	3,665	1,215	4,880	3.8	3.5	
Warrington	4,261	1,450	5,711	3.3	3.1	
Warwick	1,344	460	1,804	1.7	1.5	
Wellingborough	1,032	433	1,465	2.7	2.3	
Wells	510	229	739	2.7	2.1	
Weston-super-Mare	629	241	870	2.6	2.2	
Whitby	261	65	326	4.1	3.4	
Whitehaven	1,234	341	1,575	4.9	4.4	
Wigan and St. Helens	5,644	1,727	7,371	4.8	4.3	
Windermere	37	15	52	0.5	0.4	
Wirral and Chester	6,928	2,079	9,007	4.2	3.8	
Wisbech	654	298	952	3.5	2.9	
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,547	3,101	12,648	5.4	4.8	
Woodbridge	363	125	488	2.6	2.1	
Worcester	1,172	432	1,604	2.2	1.9	
Workington	1,232	357	1,589	6.0	5.3	
Worksop	820	319	1,139	4.5	4.0	
Worthing	748	247	995	1.4	1.2	
Yeovil	454	177	631	1.4	1.2	
York	1,547	483	2,030	1.9	1.7	
WALES						
Aberystwyth	316	130	446	3.3	2.3	
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,449	396	1,845	6.0	4.9	
Betws-y-Coed	101	39	140	5.2	4.1	
Brecon	161	67	228	2.5	1.7	
Bridgend	1,456	446	1,902	3.7	3.3	
Cardiff	6,228	1,746	7,974	3.5	3.1	
Cardigan	229	96	325	4.9	3.5	
Carmarthen	552	199	751	4.4	3.5	
Colwyn and Conwy	850	239	1,089	4.2	3.3	
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,223	388	1,611	3.4	3.2	
Doigellau and Barmouth	132	45	177	4.2	3.5	
Fishguard and St David's	112	41	153	4.1	3.3	
Flint	1,256	444	1,700	2.8	2.4	
Haverfordwest	882	291	1,173	6.3	5.1	
Holyhead	381	134	515	9.3	7.1	
Knighton and Radnor	67	24	91	3.5	2.3	
Lampeter	195	78	273	4.7	3.2	
Llandelo	91	32	123	4.2	3.4	
Llandrindod Wells	199	81	280	3.9	2.6	
Llanelli	1,058	327	1,385	6.4	5.2	
Llangefni and Amlwch	549	189	738	7.6	5.8	
Machynlleth	116	47	163	5.0	3.8	
Merthyr	982	313	1,295	6.2	5.9	
Neath and Port Talbot	1,401	472	1,873	4.7	4.2	
Newport	2,713	819	3,532	3.7	3.4	
Newtown	141	46	187	1.7	1.1	
Pembroke and Tenby	596	184	780	6.7	5.4	
Pontypidd and Abardare	2,660	868	3,528	4.6	4.2	
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	207	72	279	5.0	4.1	
Pwllheli	113	36	149	2.8	2.3	
Rhyl and Denbigh	937	298	1,235	3.8	3.0	
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,684	840	3,524	5.6	4.9	
Ruthin and Bala	117	47	164	2.3	1.8	
Swansea	3,675	1,047	4,722	4.4	4.0	
Welshpool	151	74	225	2.7	1.8	
Wrexham	1,320	443	1,763	3.2	2.8	

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

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 July 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	1,611	466	2,077	4.5	4.1	
Hartlepool UA	2,159	502	2,661	7.7	6.9	
Middlesbrough UA	3,913	968	4,881	6.8	6.4	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,882	739	3,621	7.9	6.8	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,606	1,005	4,611	5.8	5.3	
County Durham	6,187	2,128	8,315	5.2	4.6	
Chester-le-Street	618	180	798	7.4	6.6	
Derwentside	1,030	334	1,364	6.0	5.3	
Durham	879	323	1,202	2.9	2.7	
Easington	1,170	361	1,531	6.3	5.8	
Sedgefield	1,297	498	1,795	5.6	5.1	
Teesdale	193	76	269	3.4	2.6	
Wear Valley	1,000	356	1,356	6.6	5.4	
Northumberland	3,913	1,339	5,252	4.7	4.0	
Alnwick	315	119	434	3.9	2.8	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	241	87	328	2.8	2.5	
Blyth Valley	1,260	442	1,702	6.9	6.1	
Castle Morpeth	502	162	664	2.8	2.4	
Tynedale	496	182	678	3.1	2.5	
Wansbeck	1,099	347	1,446	7.9	6.8	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	21,506	5,813	27,319	5.6	5.1	
Gateshead	3,203	914	4,117	4.3	4.1	
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,683	1,385	7,068	4.4	4.1	
North Tyneside	3,223	966	4,189	6.7	5.8	
South Tyneside	4,013	1,012	5,025	9.9	8.8	
Sunderland	5,384	1,536	6,920	6.0	5.4	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,032	603	2,635	4.2	3.9	
Blackpool UA	1,987	507	2,494	3.9	3.5	
Halton UA	2,300	795	3,095	5.9	5.4	
Warrington UA	1,846	618	2,464	2.2	2.1	
Cheshire	4,987	1,652	6,639	2.1	1.8	
Chester	848	264	1,112	1.6	1.4	
Congleton	613	229	842	2.5	2.2	
Crewe and Nantwich	919	367	1,286	2.7	2.4	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	693	204	897	2.6	2.4	
Macclesfield	806	208	1,014	1.2	1.1	
Vale Royal	1,108	380	1,488	3.1	2.7	
Cumbria	5,351	1,661	7,012	3.5	3.0	
Allerdale	1,309	394	1,703	5.0	4.4	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,014	292	1,306	6.2	5.7	
Carlisle	1,166	371	1,537	3.1	2.7	
Copeland	1,283	348	1,631	5.0	4.5	
Eden	176	100	276	1.3	1.1	
South Lakeland	403	156	559	1.3	1.0	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	34,224	9,982	44,206	3.8	3.4	
Bolton	3,310	1,028	4,338	3.7	3.4	
Bury	1,487	525	2,012	3.2	2.7	
Manchester	10,416	2,708	13,124	4.5	4.2	
Oldham	3,018	896	3,914	4.5	4.0	
Rochdale	3,070	891	3,961	5.2	4.6	
Salford	2,875	779	3,654	3.3	3.0	
Stockport	2,161	720	2,881	2.3	2.0	
Tameside	2,336	765	3,101	4.0	3.6	
Trafford	2,118	607	2,725	2.1	1.9	
Wigan	3,433	1,063	4,496	4.4	3.9	
Lancashire	10,598	3,468	14,066	3.2	2.7	
Burnley	917	332	1,249	3.5	3.1	
Chorley	716	266	982	3.1	2.6	
Fylde	365	115	480	1.2	1.0	
Hyndburn	710	262	972	3.4	3.8	
Lancaster	1,684	508	2,192	4.4	3.7	
Pendle	932	338	1,270	4.2	3.7	
Preston	1,901	508	2,409	3.1	2.9	
Ribble Valley	159	74	233	1.1	1.0	
Rossendale	504	197	701	2.8	2.4	
South Ribble	611	213	824	2.2	1.9	
West Lancashire	1,429	452	1,881	5.0	4.2	
Wyre	670	203	873	3.1	2.5	
Merseyside (Met County)	26,617	8,277	36,894	7.0	6.3	
Knowsley	3,516	1,069	4,585	9.5	8.7	
Liverpool	12,400	3,497	15,897	7.3	6.8	
Saint Helens	2,856	800	3,716	6.5	5.7	
Sefton	4,458	1,240	5,698	5.8	5.0	
Wirral	5,387	1,611	6,998	6.5	5.7	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,938	1,179	4,117	4.5	3.6	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,223	1,904	8,127	7.0	6.4	
North East Lincolnshire UA	2,969	941	3,910	5.8	5.1	
North Lincolnshire UA	1,811	655	2,466	3.5	3.2	
York UA	1,381	421	1,802	1.9	1.7	
North Yorkshire	3,620	1,394	5,014	2.2	1.8	
Craven	231	110	341	1.4	1.2	
Hambleton	452	208	660	1.7	1.4	
Harrogate	634	243	877	1.4	1.2	
Richmondshire	201	123	324	2.3	1.3	
Ryedale	260	118	378	1.7	1.3	
Ryedale	1,343	394	1,737	4.2	3.5	
Scarborough	499	198	697	2.6	2.3	
Selby						
South Yorkshire (Met County)	19,080	5,634	24,714	5.0	4.4	
Barnsley	2,542	897	3,439	4.6	4.0	
Doncaster	3,902	1,182	5,084	4.9	4.4	
Rotherham	3,610	1,025	4,635	5.5	4.7	

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire	3,941	1,462	5,403	2.3	2.0	
Bromsgrove	734	262	996	2.8	2.5	
Malvern Hills	295	99	394	1.6	1.1	
Redditch	738	312	1,050	2.7	2.3	
Worcester	813	264	1,077	2.4	2.2	
Wyche	545	248	793	1.6	1.3	
Wyre Forest	816	277	1,093	2.8	2.5	
EAST						
Luton UA	2,585	885	3,470	4.5	4.0	
Peterborough UA	1,573	542	2,115	2.5	2.3	
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,234	665	2,899	4.6	3.9	
Thurrock UA	1,362	555	1,917	3.5	3.1	
Bedfordshire	3,197	1,181	4,378	3.0	2.4	
Bedford	1,777	583	2,360	3.7	3.1	
Mid Bedfordshire	630	254	884	2.4	1.7	
South Bedfordshire	790	344	1,134	2.6	2.1	
Cambridgeshire	3,309	1,263	4,572	1.9	1.6	
Cambridge	931	280	1,241	1.5	1.4	
East Cambridgeshire	417	161	578	2.9	2.4	
Fenland	599	282	881	3.0	2.5	
Huntingdonshire	786	331	1,117	1.8	1.5	
South Cambridgeshire	546	209	755	1.5	1.1	
Essex	8,782	3,532	12,314	2.6	2.2	
Basildon	1,559	619	2,178	3.3	2.9	
Braintree	808	350	1,158	2.7	2.3	
Brentwood	247	130	377	1.3	1.1	
Castle Point	534	208	742	3.8	3.0	
Chelmsford	920	400	1,320	1.9	1.7	
Colchester	956	358	1,314	2.0	1.7	
Epping Forest	802	321	1,123	2.9	2.4	
Harlow	804	309	1,113	3.1	2.8	
Maldon	331	110	441	2.5	1.9	
Rochford	437	197	634	3.0	2.4	
Tendring	1,168	424	1,592	4.8	3.7	
Uttlesford	216	106	322	1.0	0.8	
Hertfordshire	6,204	2,461	8,665	1.8	1.5	
Broxboume	570	255	825	2.7	2.2	
Dacorum	867	327	1,194	1.9	1.6	
East Hertfordshire	467	181	648	1.2	1.0	
Hertsmere	582	238	820	1.8	1.6	
North Hertfordshire	653	259	912	1.9	1.7	
St Albans	597	241	838	1.4	1.2	
Stevenage	656	233	889	2.2	1.9	
Three Rivers	490	212	702	2.7	1.9	
Watford	714	271	985	1.8	1.7	
Welwyn Hatfield	608	244	852	1.5	1.3	
Norfolk	6,803	2,312	9,115	2.9	2.4	
Breckland	650	272	922	2.4	1.9	
Broadland	530	223	753	2.3	1.9	
Great Yarmouth	1,564	463	2,027	5.6	4.7	
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,031	364	1,395	2.8	2.2	
North Norfolk	588	206	794	2.6	2.0	
Norwich	1,892	578	2,470	2.5	2.4	
South Norfolk	558	206	764	2.3	1.8	
Suffolk	5,498	2,040	7,538	2.8	2.4	
Babergh	467	196	663	2.4	2.0	
Forest Heath	200	121	321	1.3	1.1	
Ipswich	1,813	561	2,374	3.8	3.6	
Mid Suffolk	410	193	603	2.1	1.7	
St Edmundsbury	528	244	772	1.6	1.4	
Suffolk Coastal	716	243	959	2.2	1.8	
Waveney	1,364	482	1,846	4.6	4.0	
LONDON						
Greater London	121,318	46,875	168,193	4.1	3.6	
Barking and Dagenham	2,140	815	2,955	5.0	4.5	
Barnet	3,911	1,498	5,409	4.5	3.5	
Bexley	1,869	808	2,677	3.8	3.2	
Brent	5,977	2,133	8,110	7.7	6.5	
Bromley	2,619	1,049	3,668	3.4	2.9	
Camden	4,284	1,750	6,034	2.4	2.2	
City of London	73	29	102	0.0	0.0	
Croydon	4,733	1,763	6,496	4.6	4.0	
Ealing	4,726	1,631	6,357	5.3	4.7	
Enfield	3,519	1,608	5,127	5.4	4.8	
Greenwich	4,308	1,715	6,023	8.7	7.5	
Hackney	5,704	2,172	7,876	8.4	7.4	
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,239	1,293	4,532	4.4	3.9	
Haringey	5,592	2,106	7,698	10.8	9.1	
Harrow	2,189	869	3,058	4.3	3.5	
Havering	1,587	725	2,312	3.0	2.5	
Hillingdon	2,339	920	3,259	2.0	1.8	
Hounslow	2,112	853	2,965	2.2	2.0	
Islington	4,530	1,919	6,449	4.3	3.8	
Kensington and Chelsea	2,059	970	3,029	2.4	2.0	
Kingston upon Thames	1,099	450	1,549	2.0	1.8	
Lambeth	7,903	3,067	10,970	9.1	7.8	
Lewisham	5,928	2,266	8,194	12.3	10.0	
Merton	2,025	842	2,867	4.0	3.4	
Newham	6,034	1,978	8,012	10.6	9.2	
Redbridge	3,025	1,225	4,250	5.8	4.6	
Richmond upon Thames	1,288	557	1,845	2.7	2.1	
Southwark	6,852	2,713	9,565	5.9	5.4	
Sutton	1,291	534	1,825	2.9	2.5	
Tower Hamlets	6,367	1,911	8,278	5.7	5.4	
Waltham Forest	4,385	1,583	5,968	9.1	7.5	
Wandsworth	4,152	1,712	5,864	5.4	4.6	
Westminster	3,159	1,411	4,570	0.8	0.8	
SOUTH EAST						
Bracknell Forest UA	620	239	859	1.4	1.3	
Brighton and Hove UA	3,626	1,368	4,994	4.3	3.7	
Isle of Wight UA	1,529	386	1,915	4.3	3.7	
Medway UA	2,574	879	3,453	4.0	3.4	
Milton Keynes UA	1,721	681	2,402	2.0	1.8	
Portsmouth UA	2,024	621	2,645	2.7	2.2	
Reading UA	1,455	486	1,941	2.0	1.8	
Slough UA	1,589	540	2,129	2.6	2.4	
Southampton UA	2,509	579	3,088	2.7	2.6	
West Berkshire UA	600	226	826	1.1	1.0	
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	797	332	1,129	1.5	1.3	
Wokingham UA	653	289	942	1.6	1.3	
Buckinghamshire	2,572	886	3,458	1.7	1.3	
Aylesbury Vale	723	259	982	1.6	1.2	
Chiltern	407	156	563	1.8	1.4	
South Bucks	233	105	338	1.1	1.0	
Wycombe	1,209	366	1,575	1.9	1.5	
East Sussex	3,815	1,254	5,069	3.0	2.4	
Eastbourne	871	276	1,147	3.3	2.8	
Hastings	1,365	384	1,749	5.8	4.5	
Lewes	572	227	799	2.4	1.8	
Rother	491	185	676	2.8	2.1	
Wealden	516	182	698	1.6	1.2	
Hampshire	5,712	2,050	7,762	1.5	1.3	
Basingstoke and Deane	659	288	947	1.4	1.2	
East Hampshire	492	172	664	1.8	1.4	
Eastleigh	468	158	626	1.2	1.0	
Fareham	458	155	613	1.5	1.2	
Gosport	399	145	544	2.4	1.8	
Hart	265	88	353	1.2	0.9	
Havant	1,020	337	1,357	3.5	3.0	
New Forest	689	237	926	1.6	1.4	
Rushmoor	448	171	619	1.2	1.1	
Test Valley	352	164	516	1.1	0.9	
Winchester	422	135	557	0.9	0.8	
Kent	10,713	3,613	14,326	2.6	2.3	
Ashford	664	232	896	2.2	1.8	
Canterbury	950	351	1,301	2.3	2.0	
Dartford	636	241	877	2.3	2.0	
Dover	972	297	1,269	3.2	2.8	
Gravesend	1,015	373	1,388	4.5	3.9	
Maidstone	803	259	1,062	1.4	1.2	
Sevenoaks	505	186	691	1.7	1.3	
Shepway	985	272	1,257	3.5	2.9	
Swale	1,191	446	1,637	3.8	3.2	
Thanet	2,003	620	2,623	7.0	6.3	
Tonbridge and Malling	487	160	647	1.3	1.1	
Tunbridge Wells	502	176	678	1.4	1.2	
Oxfordshire	2,692	960	3,652	1.2	1.0	
Cherwell	452	166	618	0.9	0.8	
Oxford	1,179	356	1,535	1.6	1.5	
South Oxfordshire	458	186	644	1.2	1.0	
Vale of White Horse	380	148	528	0.9	0.8	
West Oxfordshire	223	104	327	0.9	0.6	
Surrey	3,809	1,535	5,344	1.0	0.9	
Elmbridge	425	182	607	1.1	0.9	
Epsom and Ewell	290	108	398	1.4	1.2	
Guildford	491	204	695	1.1	0.9	
Mole Valley	264	99	363	0.7	0.7	
Reigate and Banstead	364	181	545	0.9	0.8	
Runnymede	270	98	368	0.9	0.8	
Spelthorne	411	178	589	0.9	0.8	
Surrey Heath	289	103	392	0.9	0.7	
Tandridge	257	107	364	1.3	1.1	
Waverley	366	136	502	1.0	0.8	
Woking	382	139	521	1.2	1.1	
West Sussex	3,516	1,282	4,798	1.4	1.2	
Adur	307	114	421	2.3	1.9	
Arun	675	251	926	2.1	1.7	
Chichester	449	197	646	1.2	1.0	
Crawley	646	231	877	1.2	1.2	
Horsham	522	185	707	1.4	1.1	
Mid Sussex	447	160	607	1.0	0.9	
Worthing	470	144	614	1.3	1.1	
SOUTH WEST						
Bath and North East Somerset UA	823	298	1,121	1.5	1.2	
Bournemouth UA	1,453	463	1,916	2.7	2.3	
Bristol, City of UA	4,489	1,461	5,950	2.5	2.2	
North Somerset UA	965	374	1,339	2.0	1.7	
Plymouth UA	3,066	989	4,055			

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Hartlepool	2,159	502	2,661	7.7	6.9	
Middlesbrough	2,976	724	3,700	5.9	5.5	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,747	483	2,230	10.4	9.3	
Redcar	2,072	500	2,572	7.8	6.7	
Stockton North	2,013	545	2,558	5.9	5.4	
Stockton South	1,593	460	2,053	5.6	5.1	
Durham						
Bishop Auckland	1,198	413	1,611	5.1	4.3	
Darlington	1,525	431	1,956	4.7	4.3	
Durham, City of	879	323	1,202	2.9	2.7	
Easington	1,052	325	1,377	6.1	5.7	
North Durham	1,104	339	1,443	7.6	6.8	
North West Durham	985	351	1,336	6.0	5.1	
Sedgefield	1,055	412	1,467	5.3	4.8	
Northumberland						
Barwick-upon-Tweed	751	266	1,017	3.9	3.2	
Blyth Valley	1,260	442	1,702	6.9	6.1	
Hexham	557	215	772	2.7	2.2	
Wansbeck	1,345	416	1,761	5.4	4.7	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						
Blaydon	950	291	1,241	3.5	3.3	
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,209	377	1,586	6.5	6.0	
Houghton and Washington East	1,388	423	1,811	5.1	4.6	
Jarrow	1,735	456	2,191	9.3	8.3	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,769	450	2,219	3.5	3.3	
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,868	498	2,366	6.1	5.5	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,163	288	1,451	5.8	5.4	
North Tyneside	1,560	435	1,995	7.4	6.3	
South Shields	2,407	597	3,004	10.6	9.5	
Sunderland North	1,718	474	2,192	5.7	5.2	
Sunderland South	1,922	498	2,420	7.5	6.9	
Tyne Bridge	2,578	626	3,204	3.6	3.4	
Tynemouth	1,239	400	1,639	6.1	5.3	
NORTH WEST						
Cheshire						
Chester, City of	733	214	947	1.5	1.3	
Congleton	613	229	842	2.5	2.2	
Crewe and Nantwich	870	341	1,211	3.1	2.7	
Eddisbury	624	237	861	2.7	2.4	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	733	219	952	2.5	2.5	
Halton	1,499	481	1,980	6.1	5.7	
Macclesfield	465	103	568	1.4	1.2	
Tatton	481	152	633	1.4	1.2	
Warrington North	1,056	323	1,379	2.7	2.5	
Warrington South	790	295	1,085	1.8	1.7	
Weaver Vale	1,269	461	1,730	3.9	3.5	
Cumbria						
Barrow and Furness	1,174	353	1,527	5.6	4.9	
Carlisle	1,004	319	1,323	3.1	2.8	
Copeland	1,283	348	1,631	5.0	4.5	
Penrith and The Border	433	163	596	2.0	1.6	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	243	96	339	0.9	0.7	
Workington	1,214	363	1,577	5.2	4.6	
Greater Manchester (Met County)						
Altrincham and Sale West	650	196	846	1.9	1.8	
Ashton under Lyne	1,270	385	1,655	4.1	3.7	
Bolton North East	1,293	396	1,689	4.7	4.3	
Bolton South East	1,384	432	1,816	3.6	3.3	
Bolton West	633	200	833	2.8	2.5	
Bury North	743	259	1,002	2.6	2.2	
Bury South	744	266	1,010	4.2	3.6	
Cheadle	427	162	589	1.7	1.5	
Denton and Reddish	877	289	1,166	3.9	3.5	
Eccles	956	257	1,213	3.3	3.0	
Hazel Grove	477	160	637	2.4	2.0	
Heywood and Middleton	1,224	371	1,595	4.7	4.1	
Leigh	1,076	356	1,432	4.6	4.1	
Makerfield	916	274	1,190	5.1	4.5	
Manchester Blackley	2,031	527	2,558	7.8	7.4	
Manchester Central	3,388	775	4,163	2.5	2.3	
Manchester Gorton	2,417	677	3,094	14.8	14.0	
Manchester Withington	1,387	457	1,844	6.0	5.7	
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,150	363	1,513	5.0	4.4	
Oldham West and Royton	1,575	438	2,013	4.0	3.5	
Rochdale	1,744	488	2,232	5.6	4.9	
Salford	1,360	317	1,677	2.8	2.6	
Stalybridge and Hyde	943	324	1,267	4.8	4.3	
Stockport	898	292	1,190	2.4	2.1	
Stretford and Urmston	1,265	343	1,608	2.3	2.0	
Wigan	996	303	1,299	3.3	3.0	
Worsley	1,014	325	1,339	5.9	5.3	
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,396	340	1,736	3.2	3.0	
Lancashire						
Blackburn	1,645	488	2,133	4.2	3.9	
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,054	260	1,314	3.9	3.3	
Blackpool South	1,390	370	1,760	4.0	3.6	
Burnley	917	332	1,249	3.5	3.1	
Chorley	716	266	982	3.1	2.6	
Fylde	542	180	722	1.6	1.4	
Hyndburn	793	292	1,085	3.2	2.8	
Lancaster and Wyre	707	228	935	2.3	2.0	
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,182	365	1,547	6.5	5.6	
Pendle	932	338	1,270	4.2	3.7	
Preston	1,679	430	2,109	2.9	2.7	
Ribble Valley	325	133	458	1.2	1.1	
Rossendale and Darwen	808	282	1,090	3.4	3.0	
South Ribble	578	201	779	2.8	2.4	
West Lancashire	1,349	423	1,772	5.2	4.3	
Merseyside (Met County)						
Birkenhead	2,192	578	2,770	7.5	6.6	
Bootle	2,185	550	2,735	8.0	6.9	
Crosby	920	281	1,201	5.5	4.7	
Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,788	555	2,343	7.4	6.7	
Knowsley South	2,109	651	2,760	10.2	9.3	
Liverpool Garston	1,777	515	2,292	8.7	8.0	
Liverpool Riverside	3,280	933	4,213	3.6	3.4	
Liverpool Walton	2,562	716	3,278	12.6	11.7	
Liverpool Wavertree	2,332	649	2,981	9.0	8.3	
Liverpool West Derby	2,449	684	3,133	20.1	18.5	
Southport	972	272	1,244	3.9	3.4	
St. Helens North	1,238	397	1,635	7.7	6.7	
St. Helens South	1,618	463	2,081	5.8	5.1	
Wallasey	1,654	473	2,127	8.0	7.1	
Wirral South	705	243	948	3.8	3.3	
Wirral West	836	317	1,153	5.8	5.2	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
Humberside (former county)						
Beverly and Holderness	853	353	1,206	4.6	3.6	
Brigg and Goole	832	351	1,183	4.6	4.0	
Cleethorpes	1,164	425	1,589	5.3	4.8	
East Yorkshire	1,014	360	1,374	5.0	3.9	
Great Grimsby	2,021	594	2,615	5.4	4.8	
Haltemprice and Howden	560	249	809	3.5	2.7	
Kingston upon Hull East	1,950	654	2,604	9.4	8.6	
Kingston upon Hull North	2,229	680	2,909	9.9	9.1	
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,171	613	2,784	4.4	4.0	
Scunthorpe	1,147	400	1,547	3.4	3.2	
North Yorkshire						
Harrogate and Knaresborough	460	151	611	1.5	1.3	
Richmond	491	234	725	1.9	1.3	
Ryedale	433	176	609	1.9	1.5	
Scarborough and Whitby	1,255	364	1,619	4.1	3.5	
Selby	565	227	792	2.1	1.9	
Skipton and Ripon	351	172	523	1.4	1.1	
Vale of York	324	172	496	1.5	1.2	
York, City of	1,122	319	1,441	2.2	2.0	
South Yorkshire (Met County)						
Barnsley Central	1,009	365	1,374	3.7	3.2	
Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,095	338	1,433	6.5	5.7	
Barnsley West and Penistone	846	331	1,177	4.9	4.3	
Don Valley	873	289	1,162	6.5	5.8	
Doncaster Central	1,543	419	1,962	3.4	3.0	
Doncaster North	1,078	340	1,418	7.6	6.7	
Rother Valley	1,001	354	1,355	7.2	6.1	
Rotherham	1,481	378	1,859	4.2	3.6	
Sheffield Attercliffe	1,274	375	1,649	4.4	3.9	
Sheffield Brightside	1,872	470	2,342	9.5	8.5	
Sheffield Central	2,754	725	3,479	3.2	2.9	
Sheffield Hallam	601	208	809	3.5	3.2	
Sheffield Heeley	1,498	433	1,931	11.7	10.4	
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,027	319	1,346	6.5	5.8	
Wentworth	1,128	293	1,421	6.4	5.5	
West Yorkshire (Met County)						
Batley and Spen	852	234	1,086	3.1	2.7	
Bradford North	2,320	634	2,954	7.2	6.6	
Bradford South	1,681	529	2,210	7.0	6.4	
Bradford West	2,869	766	3,635	5.2	4.8	
Calder Valley	964	333	1,297	3.7	3.2	
Colne Valley	1,103	336	1,439	4.9	4.2	
Dewsbury	911	295	1,206	3.2	2.8	
Elmet	613	214	827	2.9	2.6	
Halifax	1,715	489	2,204	5.2	4.5	
Hemsworth	910	307	1,217	6.3	5.7	
Huddersfield	1,588	471	2,059	3.9	3.4	
Keighley	1,115	377	1,492	4.2	3.8	
Leeds Central	2,839	772	3,611	1.9	1.8	
Leeds East	1,807	485	2,302	8.8	8.0	
Leeds North East	1,195	421	1,606	7.4	6.8	
Leeds North West	797	284	1,081	4.0	3.6	
Leeds West	1,456	467	1,923	6.8	6.1	
Morley and Rothwell	824	299	1,123	2.9	2.6	
Normanton	630	226	856	3.2	2.9	
Pontefract and Castleford	1,010	345	1,355	3.6	3.2	
Pudsey	545	222	767	1.8	1.7	
Shipley	934	337	1,271	4.1	3.8	
Wakefield	1,205	377	1,582	3.3	3.0	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derbyshire						
Amber Valley	787	295	1,082	2.5	2.2	
Bolsover	982	339	1,321	6.3	5.4	
Chesterfield	1,413	522	1,935	4.1	3.8	
Derby North	1,310	415	1,725	4.6	4.3	
Derby South	2,166	692	2,858	3.4	3.2	
Erewash	1,031	380	1,411	3.8	3.3	
High Peak	594	231	825	2.3	1.9	
North East Derbyshire	1,08					

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	1,018	561	1,579	1.4	1.2	
Kingston and Surbiton	851	336	1,187	2.0	1.8	
Lewisham East	1,462	569	2,031	9.3	7.7	
Lewisham West	1,976	748	2,724	13.5	11.0	
Lewisham, Deptford	2,490	949	3,439	13.9	11.3	
Leyton and Wanstead	1,669	618	2,287	10.0	8.2	
Mitcham and Morden	1,418	539	1,957	8.8	7.4	
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,897	1,154	4,051	3.3	3.0	
Old Bexley and Sidcup	447	232	679	2.4	2.0	
Orpington	753	319	1,072	3.7	3.1	
Poplar and Canning Town	3,504	1,094	4,598	6.6	6.1	
Putney	949	392	1,341	4.1	3.5	
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,612	1,099	3,711	7.3	6.8	
Richmond Park	796	357	1,153	2.4	1.9	
Romford	539	231	770	2.4	2.0	
Ruislip - Northwood	590	242	832	3.0	2.8	
Streatham	3,220	1,210	4,430	16.9	14.4	
Sutton and Cheam	541	229	770	2.2	1.8	
Tooting	1,626	669	2,295	8.0	6.7	
Tottenham	3,535	1,231	4,766	12.6	10.7	
Twickenham	740	314	1,054	2.7	2.1	
Upminster	493	243	736	3.5	2.9	
Uxbridge	682	265	947	1.7	1.6	
Vauxhall	3,442	1,361	4,803	5.6	4.8	
Walthamstow	2,180	740	2,920	9.0	7.4	
West Ham	2,603	881	3,484	9.1	7.9	
Wimbledon	607	303	910	1.9	1.6	
SOUTH EAST						
Berkshire (former county)						
Bracknell	608	233	841	1.4	1.2	
Maidenhead	541	238	779	1.8	1.6	
Newbury	437	158	595	1.0	0.9	
Reading East	841	264	1,105	1.3	1.2	
Reading West	839	299	1,138	3.5	3.1	
Slough	1,462	490	1,952	2.8	2.5	
Spelthorne	435	190	625	0.9	0.7	
Windsor	536	221	757	1.7	1.6	
Wokingham	412	196	608	1.4	1.3	
Buckinghamshire						
Aylesbury	541	184	725	1.4	1.2	
Beaconsfield	371	157	528	1.2	1.0	
Buckingham	283	120	403	1.7	1.5	
Chesham and Amersham	409	155	564	1.9	1.6	
Milton Keynes South West	947	384	1,331	2.1	2.0	
North East Milton Keynes	774	297	1,071	1.8	1.7	
Wycombe	982	271	1,253	2.0	1.7	
East Sussex						
Bexhill and Battle	458	172	630	2.7	2.1	
Brighton Kemptown	1,260	465	1,725	5.4	4.6	
Brighton Pavilion	1,292	426	1,718	3.2	2.7	
Eastbourne	905	287	1,192	3.2	2.7	
Hastings and Rye	1,443	424	1,867	5.5	4.2	
Hove	1,215	524	1,739	5.1	4.4	
Lewes	490	199	689	2.0	1.5	
Wealden	378	125	503	1.4	1.1	
Hampshire						
Aldershot	543	202	745	1.3	1.1	
Basingstoke	521	216	737	1.2	1.1	
East Hampshire	535	157	692	2.0	1.6	
Eastleigh	417	144	561	1.1	1.0	
Fareham	414	146	560	1.5	1.1	
Gosport	443	154	597	2.4	1.8	
Havant	821	281	1,102	3.7	3.2	
New Forest East	401	141	542	1.9	1.5	
New Forest West	288	96	384	1.4	1.1	
North East Hampshire	326	128	454	1.3	1.1	
North West Hampshire	347	160	507	1.3	1.1	
Portsmouth North	694	245	939	2.0	1.6	
Portsmouth South	1,330	376	1,706	3.3	2.7	
Romsey	336	112	448	1.7	1.5	
Southampton, Itchen	1,238	309	1,547	2.3	2.2	
Southampton, Test	1,169	248	1,417	3.2	3.0	
Winchester	422	135	557	0.9	0.8	
Kent						
Ashford	664	232	896	2.2	1.8	
Canterbury	693	258	951	1.9	1.7	
Chatham and Aylesford	861	323	1,184	3.7	3.2	
Dartford	691	259	950	2.3	2.0	
Dover	911	272	1,183	3.8	3.4	
Faversham and Mid Kent	482	165	647	2.4	2.1	
Folkestone and Hythe	985	272	1,257	3.5	2.9	
Gillingham	891	282	1,173	4.0	3.4	
Gravesham	1,015	373	1,388	4.5	3.9	
Maidstone and The Weald	572	163	735	1.2	1.0	
Medway	969	323	1,292	2.8	2.4	
North Thanet	1,334	421	1,755	7.0	6.3	
Sevenoaks	403	143	546	1.6	1.3	
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,003	389	1,392	4.0	3.4	
South Thanet	987	317	1,304	4.5	4.0	
Tonbridge and Malling	387	136	523	1.4	1.2	
Tunbridge Wells	439	164	603	1.4	1.2	
Oxfordshire						
Banbury	390	145	535	1.0	0.8	
Henley	285	108	393	1.0	0.8	
Oxford East	1,019	294	1,313	2.5	2.3	
Oxford West and Abingdon	393	154	547	0.7	0.7	
Wantage	366	147	513	1.1	0.9	
Witney	239	112	351	0.9	0.7	
Surrey						
East Surrey	320	143	463	1.2	1.1	
Epsom and Ewell	391	143	534	1.5	1.3	
Esher and Walton	360	148	508	1.3	1.1	
Guildford	389	158	547	0.9	0.8	
Mole Valley	291	110	401	0.7	0.6	
Reigate	239	127	366	0.8	0.7	
Runnymede and Weybridge	335	132	467	0.8	0.7	
South West Surrey	304	122	426	1.0	0.8	
Surrey Heath	376	124	500	1.0	0.8	
Woking	393	150	543	1.2	1.0	
West Sussex						
Arundel and South Downs	290	107	397	1.4	1.2	
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	534	199	733	2.6	2.0	
Chichester	433	188	621	1.2	1.0	
Crawley	646	231	877	1.2	1.2	
East Worthing and Shoreham	464	150	614	1.9	1.6	
Horsham	458	158	616	1.3	1.1	
Mid Sussex	322	120	442	0.9	0.8	
Worthing West	369	129	498	1.3	1.1	
Wight, Isle of						
Isle of Wight	1,529	386	1,915	4.3	3.7	
SOUTH WEST						
Avon (former county)						
Bath	591	214	805	1.5	1.3	
Bristol East	1,261	425	1,686	3.5	3.1	
Bristol North West	909	262	1,171	2.1	1.9	
Bristol South	1,123	365	1,488	3.7	3.3	
Bristol West	1,260	417	1,677	1.5	1.3	
Kingswood	566	214	780	2.7	2.3	
Northavon	358	145	503	0.9	0.8	
Wansdyke	291	115	406	1.4	1.2	
Weston-Super-Mare	634	240	874	2.6	2.2	
Woodspring	351	134	485	1.5	1.3	
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly						
Falmouth and Camborne	1,144	388	1,532	5.1	3.8	
North Cornwall	859	336	1,195	3.2	2.5	
South East Cornwall	669	290	959	3.8	2.7	
St Ives	928	377	1,305	4.9	3.8	
Truro and St Austell	789	284	1,073	2.3	1.9	
Devon						
East Devon	374	138	512	2.1	1.6	
Exeter	1,030	344	1,374	2.0	1.9	
North Devon	821	338	1,159	3.2	2.7	
Plymouth Devonport	1,165	380	1,545	3.6	3.0	
Plymouth Sutton	1,678	495	2,173	4.3	3.6	
South West Devon	396	172	568	2.3	1.8	
Teignbridge	662	228	890	2.5	1.9	
Tiverton and Honiton	567	221	788	1.9	1.5	
Torbay	1,412	380	1,792	4.8	4.1	
Torrige and West Devon	763	322	1,085	3.2	2.3	
Totnes	637	244	881	3.0	2.3	
Dorset						
Bournemouth East	719	248	967	3.6	3.2	
Bournemouth West	734	215	949	2.1	1.8	
Christchurch	342	114	456	1.5	1.3	
Mid Dorset and North Poole	394	118	512	1.8	1.6	
North Dorset	283	100	383	1.1	0.7	
Poole	453	146	599	1.3	1.1	
South Dorset	586	168	754	2.6	2.1	
West Dorset	285	120	405	1.1	0.9	
Gloucestershire						
Cheltenham	956	336	1,292	2.4	2.2	
Cotswold	357	127	484	1.4	1.1	
Forest of Dean	747	348	1,095	4.3	3.7	
Gloucester	1,383	411	1,794	3.0	2.7	
Stroud	624	233	857	2.2	1.8	
Tewkesbury	491	190	681	1.9	1.5	
Somerset						
Bridgwater	726	252	978	2.9	2.3	
Somerton and Frome	380	159	539	1.9	1.5	
Taunton	550	208	758	1.5	1.3	
Wells	553	266	819	2.4	1.9	
Yeovil	466	171	637	1.4	1.2	
Wiltshire						
Devizes	477	224	701	1.9	1.4	
North Swindon	663	271	934	2.4	2.3	
North Wiltshire	501	179	680	1.8	1.4	
Salisbury	272	127	399	1.0	0.7	
South Swindon	961	360	1,321	1.8	1.7	
Westbury	517	215	732	1.9	1.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						
Aberavon	788</					

C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 NUTS 3 areas as at July 11 2002

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Per cent	
	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent	Per cent	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a
NORTH EAST										
Tees Valley and Durham	20,358	5,808	26,166	6.0	5.4					
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	5,765	1,507	7,272	6.4	5.8					
South Teesside	6,795	1,707	8,502	7.2	6.6					
Darlington	1,611	466	2,077	4.5	4.1					
Durham CC	6,187	2,128	8,315	5.2	4.6					
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	25,419	7,152	32,571	5.5	4.9					
Northumberland	3,913	1,339	5,252	4.7	4.0					
Tyneside	16,122	4,277	20,399	5.5	5.0					
Sunderland	5,384	1,536	6,920	6.0	5.4					
NORTH WEST										
Cumbria	5,351	1,661	7,012	3.5	3.0					
West Cumbria	3,606	1,034	4,640	5.3	4.7					
East Cumbria	1,745	627	2,372	2.1	1.7					
Cheshire	9,133	3,065	12,198	2.5	2.3					
Halton and Warrington	4,146	1,413	5,559	3.4	3.1					
Cheshire CC	4,987	1,652	6,639	2.1	1.8					
Greater Manchester	34,224	9,982	44,206	3.8	3.4					
Greater Manchester South	19,906	5,579	25,485	3.5	3.2					
Greater Manchester North	14,318	4,403	18,721	4.2	3.7					
Lancashire	14,617	4,578	19,195	3.4	2.9					
Blackburn with Darwen	2,032	603	2,635	4.2	3.9					
Blackpool	1,987	507	2,494	3.9	3.5					
Lancashire CC	10,598	3,468	14,066	3.2	2.7					
Merseyside	28,617	8,277	36,894	7.0	6.3					
East Merseyside	6,372	1,929	8,301	7.9	7.0					
Liverpool	12,400	3,497	15,897	7.3	6.8					
Sefton	4,458	1,240	5,698	5.8	5.0					
Wirral	5,387	1,611	6,998	6.5	5.7					
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER										
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	13,941	4,679	18,620	5.4	4.7					
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,223	1,904	8,127	7.0	6.4					
East Riding of Yorkshire	2,938	1,179	4,117	4.5	3.6					
North and North East Lincolnshire	4,780	1,596	6,376	4.6	4.2					
North Yorkshire	5,001	1,515	6,516	2.1	1.8					
York	1,381	421	1,802	1.9	1.7					
North Yorkshire CC	3,620	1,394	5,014	2.2	1.8					
South Yorkshire	19,080	5,634	24,714	5.0	4.4					
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	10,054	3,104	13,158	5.0	4.4					
Sheffield	9,026	2,530	11,556	5.0	4.5					
West Yorkshire	29,873	9,230	39,103	4.0	3.6					
Bradford	8,919	2,643	11,562	5.5	5.1					
Leeds	10,066	3,174	13,240	3.3	3.0					
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	10,888	3,413	14,301	3.9	3.4					
EAST MIDLANDS										
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	23,346	7,804	31,150	3.8	3.4					
Derby	3,686	1,175	4,861	3.9	3.6					
East Derbyshire	3,478	1,219	4,697	4.9	4.3					
South and West Derbyshire	3,366	1,329	4,695	2.5	2.1					
Nottingham	5,742	1,659	7,401	4.3	4.1					
North Nottinghamshire	4,541	1,596	6,137	4.1	3.6					
South Nottinghamshire	2,533	826	3,359	3.5	2.9					
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	15,170	5,679	20,849	3.0	2.6					
Leicester City	6,084	2,043	8,127	5.1	4.8					
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,011	1,705	5,716	2.4	2.0					
Northamptonshire	5,075	1,931	7,006	2.4	2.1					
Lincolnshire	4,697	1,806	6,503	2.7	2.3					
Lincolnshire	4,697	1,806	6,503	2.7	2.3					
WEST MIDLANDS										
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	8,471	3,156	11,627	2.2	1.9					
Herefordshire, County of	1,092	418	1,510	2.1	1.8					
Worcestershire	3,941	1,462	5,403	2.3	2.0					
Warwickshire	3,438	1,276	4,714	2.0	1.8					
Shropshire and Staffordshire	13,108	4,946	18,054	2.9	2.6					
Telford and Wrekin	1,519	580	2,099	2.6	2.4					
Shropshire CC	1,720	612	2,332	2.1	1.7					
Stoke-on-Trent	3,447	1,054	4,501	3.8	3.6					
Staffordshire CC	6,422	2,700	9,122	2.9	2.5					
West Midlands	49,595	14,977	64,572	5.3	4.8					
Birmingham	23,524	6,767	30,291	6.0	5.5					
Solihull	1,628	625	2,253	2.7	2.3					
Coventry	4,783	1,380	6,163	4.2	3.9					
Dudley and Sandwell	10,484	3,252	13,736	4.2	4.7					
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,176	2,953	12,129	5.4	4.8					
EAST										
East Anglia	17,183	6,157	23,340	2.5	2.2					
Peterborough	1,573	542	2,115	2.5	2.3					
Cambridgeshire CC	3,309	1,263	4,572	1.9	1.6					
Norfolk	6,803	2,312	9,115	2.9	2.4					
Suffolk	5,498	2,040	7,538	2.8	2.4					
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	11,986	4,527	16,513	2.3	2.0					
Luton	2,585	885	3,470	4.5	4.0					
Bedfordshire CC	3,197	1,181	4,378	3.0	2.4					
Hertfordshire	6,204	2,461	8,665	1.8	1.5					
Essex	12,378	4,752	17,130	2.9	2.5					
Southend-on-Sea	2,234	665	2,899	4.6	3.9					
Thurrock	1,362	555	1,917	3.5	3.1					
Essex CC	8,782	3,532	12,314	2.6	2.2					
LONDON										
Inner London	65,876	25,297	91,173	3.9	3.5					
Inner London - West	16,966	7,165	24,131	1.6	1.5					
Inner London - East	48,910	18,132	67,042	7.6	6.7					
Outer London	55,442	21,578	77,020	4.4	3.7					
Outer London - East and North East	21,133	8,479	29,612	5.8	4.8					
Outer London - South	11,767	4,638	16,405	3.6	3.1					
Outer London - West and North West	22,542	8,461	31,003	4.0	3.4					
SOUTH EAST										
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	12,699	4,639	17,338	1.6	1.4					
Berkshire	5,714	2,112	7,826	1.7	1.6					
Milton Keynes	1,721	681	2,402	2.0	1.8					
Buckinghamshire CC	2,572	895	3,467	1.7	1.3					
Oxfordshire	2,692	960	3,652	1.2	1.0					
Surrey, East and West Sussex	14,766	5,439	20,205	1.7	1.5					
Brighton and Hove	3,626	1,368	4,994	4.3	3.7					
East Sussex CC	3,815	1,254	5,069	3.0	2.4					
Surrey	3,809	1,535	5,344	1.0	0.9					
West Sussex	3,516	1,282	4,798	1.4	1.2					
Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	11,774	3,636	15,410	2.0	1.7					
Portsmouth	2,024	621	2,645	2.7	2.2					
Southampton	2,509	579	3,088	2.7	2.6					
Hampshire CC	5,712	2,050	7,762	1.5	1.3					
Isle of Wight	1,529	386	1,915	4.3	3.7					
Kent	13,287	4,492	17,779	2.8	2.4					
Medway Towns	2,574	879	3,453	4.0	3.4					
Kent CC	10,713	3,613	14,326	2.6	2.3					
SOUTH WEST										
Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	15,293	5,552	20,845	2.1	1.8					
Bristol, City of	4,489	1,461	5,950	2.5	2.2					
North and North East Somerset,	2,855	1,070	3,925	1.6	1.3					
South Gloucestershire	4,558	1,645	6,203	2.5	2.1					
Gloucestershire	1,601	619	2,220	2.0	1.9					
Swindon	1,790	757	2,547	1.6	1.2					
Wiltshire CC	6,471	2,285	8,756	1.9	1.5					
Dorset and Somerset	6,471	2,285	8,756	1.9	1.5					
Bournemouth and Poole	2,164	688	2,852	2.1	1.8					
Dorset CC	1,632	541	2,173	1.6	1.2					
Somerset	2,675	1,056	3,731	2.0	1.6					
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	4,389	1,675	6,064	3.7	2.8					
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	4,389	1,675	6,064	3.7	2.8					

C.33 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending July 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	15.4	20.9	19.3	26.8	89.8	116.6
Over 4 and up to 13	10.0	17.1	15.0	17.3	73.3	90.6
Over 13 and up to 26	7.1	10.0	9.2	12.3	43.0	55.2
Over 26 and up to 39	4.5	5.5	5.2	7.7	23.5	31.2
Over 39 and up to 52	3.9	4.3	4.2	6.8	18.4	25.3
Over 52 and up to 104	6.8	8.2	7.8	11.7	35.3	47.0
Over 104	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.8	9.7	13.5
No previous claims	50.1	31.8	37.1	86.9	136.4	223.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	173.4	429.4	602.8

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
PER CENT												
4 or less	23.8	20.8	20.6	19.8	20.3	17.1	15.3	16.1	17.7	18.7	22.3	19.3
Over 4 and up to 13	17.5	16.2	16.5	15.5	14.5	13.6	14.0	13.3	14.0	15.3	15.0	15.0
Over 13 and up to 26	10.9	10.2	10.1	9.0	8.6	7.5	9.4	7.5	8.0	9.7	9.1	9.2
Over 26 and up to 39	5.4	4.8	5.6	4.9	5.8	5.3	5.5	4.5	4.0	4.8	5.6	5.2
Over 39 and up to 52	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.8	6.5	4.2
Over 52 and up to 104	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.3	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.6	7.8
Over 104	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.2
No previous claims	29.4	34.7	34.1	37.1	36.7	43.0	41.5	43.8	41.1	36.4	31.9	37.1
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	9.1	16.7	12.7	7.7	12.0	6.8	12.9	8.3	6.6	5.9	17.8	116.6
Over 4 and up to 13	6.7	13.0	10.2	6.0	8.6	5.4	11.8	6.9	5.2	4.8	12.0	90.6
Over 13 and up to 26	4.2	8.2	6.2	3.5	5.1	3.0	7.9	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.2	55.2
Over 26 and up to 39	2.1	3.9	3.4	1.9	3.4	2.1	4.6	2.3	1.5	1.5	4.5	31.2
Over 39 and up to 52	1.6	3.2	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	5.2	25.3
Over 52 and up to 104	2.7	5.9	4.4	2.9	4.7	3.1	6.8	4.5	3.3	2.6	6.1	47.0
Over 104	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.9	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.6	13.5
No previous claims	11.3	27.8	21.0	14.5	21.7	17.1	34.9	22.7	15.4	11.4	25.5	223.4
Total	38.4	80.3	61.5	39.1	59.3	39.7	84.0	51.9	37.3	31.4	79.8	602.8

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

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims.
 *Latest' claims in this table started between 12 April 2002 and 11 July 2002 inclusive.
 *Previous' claims in this table must have started after 11 April 2002.
 The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is ±2.4 percentage points (Wales).
 The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ±1.1 percentage points.
 All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 13 June and 10 July 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	59.6	18.5	12.6	3.7	0.9	95.3
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.2
Gone abroad	6.7	2.4	1.7	0.4	0.1	11.3
Claimed Income Support	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	4.8
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.7	2.1	2.2	1.1	0.5	9.7
Claimed another benefit	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.4
Full-time education	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Approved training	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Government-supported training	5.6	2.3	4.5	2.5	1.3	16.1
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Automatic credits	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Gone to prison	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Attending court	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Defective claim	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.6
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deceased	7.5	2.1	1.9	0.7	0.2	12.4
Not known	31.6	9.2	6.6	1.8	0.5	49.7
Failed to sign	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
New claim review						
Total	125.8	40.1	32.7	11.5	4.1	214.2
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	68.7	64.0	52.1	41.5	26.5	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	
Gone abroad	7.7	8.4	7.0	4.9	2.3	
Claimed Income Support	2.0	4.4	4.3	5.7	8.3	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.3	7.3	9.2	12.4	15.6	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.0	2.2	3.0	4.3	
Full-time education	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Approved training	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	6.5	7.9	18.4	27.2	37.3	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.8	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	
Gone to prison	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.1	2.5	3.4	2.6	1.5	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	
New claim review	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

Note: Computerised claims only.

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992		9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	..	7.1	11.2	8.6	11.7	10.0	6.6
1993		10.2	7.2	10.4	10.6	3.9	8.6	11.4	9.5	16.4	11.3	7.9
1994		10.5	7.0	9.5	9.5	3.8	9.8	10.4	7.7	16.6	11.8	8.4
1995		10.2	6.7	8.7	8.2	3.9	9.7	9.4	6.7	15.4	11.3	8.2
1996		10.3	6.8	8.2	8.2	4.4	9.5	9.6	6.3	14.6	11.9	8.9
1997		10.1	6.6	7.0	8.3	4.4	9.2	9.1	5.2	12.7	11.8	9.9
1998		9.5	6.4	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.3	8.3	4.9	11.4	11.4	9.3
1999		8.7	6.1	6.0	7.0	3.9	8.6	7.6	4.8	10.2	10.7	8.6
2000		7.9	5.7	5.5	6.3	3.7	6.9	6.8	4.4	9.8	9.3	7.9
2001		7.4	6.0	5.1	6.7	3.6	6.6	7.2	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9
2001	Jun	7.4	5.8	5.1	6.9	3.5	6.6	7.1	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.7
	Jul	7.4	5.8	5.1	6.9	3.6	6.5	7.1	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.7
	Aug	7.3	6.0	5.1	6.8	3.6	6.5	7.3	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.7
	Sep	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.7	3.7	6.6	7.2	4.2	9.2	8.6	7.8
	Oct	7.4	6.2	5.1	7.0	3.8	6.7	7.4	4.2	9.2	8.7	7.9
	Nov	7.4	6.4	5.2	6.8	3.8	6.7	7.6	4.2	9.2	8.7	7.9
	Dec	7.5	6.5	5.1	6.7	3.9	6.7	8.0	4.2	9.2	8.8	7.9
2002	Jan	7.5	6.4	5.1	7.0	4.0	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.2	8.9	8.0
	Feb	7.5	6.3	5.1	6.6	3.9	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.1	8.9	8.0
	Mar	7.6	6.4	5.2	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.7	4.2	9.1	9.0	8.0
	Apr	7.6	6.5	5.2	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.6	4.2	9.1	9.0	8.0
	May	7.6	6.5	5.1	6.3	4.1	6.8	7.7	4.2	9.0	9.1	8.2
	Jun	7.7	6.5	..	6.5	4.1	6.9	7.5	..	8.9	9.2	8.3
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
2001	Jul	..	..	956	674	204	469	1,152	142	237	2,108	..
	Aug	..	..	953	671	207	466	1,185	142	238	2,120	..
	Sep	..	..	952	663	212	484	1,173	140	240	2,136	..
	Oct	..	..	955	694	215	487	1,201	140	241	2,159	..
	Nov	..	..	959	671	218	472	1,239	140	241	2,186	..
	Dec	..	..	960	665	231	471	1,319	140	241	2,201	..
2002	Jan	..	..	950	693	223	471	1,305	141	240	2,206	..
	Feb	..	..	946	653	221	477	1,293	141	239	2,216	..
	Mar	..	..	948	622	230	486	1,273	141	238	2,237	..
	Apr	..	..	952	622	227	483	1,263	142	236	2,243	..
	May	..	..	951	623	234	488	1,284	143	234	2,244	..
	Jun	..	..	953	644	236	492	1,253	..	232	2,262	..
	Jul	..	..	950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rates (%): latest month 3.1 6.5 7.0 11.2 7.5 5.1 8.9 9.0 9.8												
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
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	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	148	243	2,231	4,156
	Apr	..	..	983	630	231	461	1,319	144	270	2,167	4,024
	May	..	..	955	626	208	455	1,316	132	323	2,120	3,946
	Jun	..	..	937	624	192	456	1,197	..	247	2,102	3,954
	Jul	..	..	956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rates (%): latest month 3.2 6.3 5.7 10.4 7.1 4.7 9.0 .. 9.5												

a ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.

b The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for three 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 April for Netherlands and June for Germany.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent											
		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States ^g
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
1992		7.9	15.4	8.7	2.2	2.1	5.3	6.0	4.3	14.9	5.6	3.1	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.1	2.5	2.6	6.2	6.1	5.6	18.6	9.1	4.0	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.0	2.9	3.2	6.8	5.5	6.9	19.8	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.5	3.1	2.9	6.6	5.0	7.3	18.8	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996		9.6	11.7	11.5	3.4	2.9	6.0	4.9	7.3	18.1	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.8	9.9	11.6	3.4	2.7	4.9	4.1	6.8	17.0	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		10.9	7.5	11.7	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	5.1	15.2	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999		11.9	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	4.5	12.8	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000		11.1	4.2	10.4	4.7	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.1	11.3	5.9	2.6	4.0
2001		10.5	3.9	9.4	5.0	2.0	2.4	..	4.1	10.6	5.1	..	4.8
2001	Jun	10.4	3.8	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.4	..	4.0	10.6	4.9	2.6	4.6
	Jul	10.4	3.8	9.5	5.0	2.3	2.3	..	4.1	10.6	4.9	..	4.6
	Aug	10.4	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.3	2.3	3.6	4.1	10.6	4.9	..	4.9
	Sep	10.4	3.9	9.3	5.3	2.4	2.4	..	4.1	10.6	5.1	..	5.0
	Oct	10.7	3.9	9.3	5.4	2.4	2.4	..	4.1	10.7	5.2	..	5.4
	Nov	10.7	4.1	9.2	5.4	2.3	2.3	3.7	4.2	10.7	5.0	..	5.6
	Dec	10.7	4.1	9.1	5.5	2.4	2.4	..	4.2	10.8	5.1	..	5.7
2002	Jan	10.5	4.2	9.1	5.3	2.4	2.4	..	4.2	11.1	5.2	..	5.6
	Feb	10.5	4.3	9.0	5.3	2.4	2.4	3.9	4.3	11.3	5.2	..	5.6
	Mar	10.5	4.4	9.0	5.2	2.6	2.6	..	4.3	11.3	5.3	..	5.7
	Apr	..	4.4	9.0	5.2	2.7	2.7	..	4.3	11.3	5.2	..	6.1
	May	..	4.4	..	5.4	2.8	2.8	..	4.4	11.4	5.1	..	5.9
	Jun	..	4.4	..	5.4	..	..	..	4.4	11.5	5.0	..	5.9
Rates (%): latest month .. 4.3 9.1 5.4 .. 2.3 3.7 2.6 5.9													
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
2001	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	2,208	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	..	1,571	141	79	8,259
2002	Jan	..	156	2,186	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	2,172	3,470	5.4	..	72	..	1,622	131	92	8,594
	May	..	161	..	3,580	5.7	..	72	..	1,616	126	95	8,351
	Jun	..	164	..	..	5.7	..	75	..	1,626	124	..	8,424
	Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rates (%): latest month .. 4.3 9.1 5.4 .. 2.3 3.7 2.6 5.9													
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
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
1999													

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
	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	5,251	798
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
2002	30,083	29,175	811	3,871	7,104	11,137	6,252	908
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	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	889
Jan-Mar 2002	29,958	29,066	816	3,842	7,134	11,061	6,213	892
Feb-Apr	30,025	29,130	822	3,856	7,120	11,098	6,234	895
Mar-May (Spr)	30,083	29,175	811	3,871	7,104	11,137	6,252	908
Apr-Jun	30,096	29,196	805	3,866	7,078	11,172	6,275	901
Changes								
Over last 3 months	138	129	-11	24	-57	111	62	9
Percent	0.5	0.4	-1.3	0.6	-0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Over last 12 months	260	199	-7	78	-219	234	113	62
Percent	0.9	0.7	-0.9	2.1	-3.0	2.1	1.8	7.3
	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	15,900	431	2,020	4,385	5,624	3,439	282
1999	16,366	16,070	437	2,021	4,306	5,755	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
2002	16,829	16,327	410	2,108	4,015	6,075	3,719	301
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Feb-Apr	16,601	16,305	416	2,102	4,023	6,056	3,708	297
Mar-May (Spr)	16,629	16,327	410	2,108	4,015	6,075	3,719	301
Apr-Jun	16,634	16,333	414	2,098	3,997	6,091	3,734	301
Changes								
Over last 3 months	53	45	-2	2	-42	56	30	8
Percent	0.3	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-1.0	0.9	0.8	2.8
Over last 12 months	113	92	-3	40	-130	145	41	21
Percent	0.7	0.6	-0.7	1.9	-3.2	2.4	1.1	7.7
	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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	1,682	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
2002	13,454	12,848	401	1,763	3,090	5,061	2,533	607
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	13,315	12,755	396	1,729	3,169	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	383	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
Feb-Apr	13,424	12,826	406	1,754	3,097	5,042	2,526	598
Mar-May (Spr)	13,454	12,848	401	1,763	3,090	5,061	2,533	607
Apr-Jun	13,462	12,862	391	1,768	3,081	5,081	2,541	600
Changes								
Over last 3 months	85	85	-9	22	-14	55	32	1
Percent	0.6	0.7	-2.3	1.2	-0.5	1.1	1.3	0.2
Over last 12 months	147	107	-5	38	-89	89	73	40
Percent	1.1	0.8	-1.2	2.2	-2.8	1.8	2.9	7.2

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^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
	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1994	62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.9	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
2002	63.5	78.9	54.1	76.0	84.3	85.0	70.4	8.8
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	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.

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity: reasons

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)													
		Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start		
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking				All	Students	Other
					Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All				Students	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
All	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFB	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128
1995	17,023	7,676	5,396	2,280	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118
1996	17,030	7,645	5,328	2,317	2,132	896	1,236	104	579	776	262	411	184	86	99
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	268	393	207	92	115
1998	17,204	7,768	5,367	2,400	2,181	735	1,446	72	750	743	248	367	220	94	126
1999	17,086	7,665	5,333	2,332	2,118	689	1,429	68	752	680	242	376	215	92	123
2000	17,045	7,609	5,278	2,331	2,140	672	1,467	63	770	656	241	409	191	80	111
2001	17,267	7,787	5,575	2,212	2,015	624	1,391	34	732	637	252	360	197	73	124
2002	17,263	7,822	5,543	2,279	2,094	640	1,454	34	766	637	260	397	185	75	110
3-month averages															
Apr-Jun 2001	17,260	7,784	5,581	2,203	1,997	609	1,388	35	727	644	244	350	206	83	123
May-Jul	17,300	7,846	5,618	2,228	2,021	611	1,410	35	744	645	246	352	207	88	119
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,303	7,848	5,580	2,268	2,045	614	1,431	33	743	653	243	374	223	96	125
Jul-Sep	17,323	7,871	5,611	2,261	2,048	605	1,444	35	744	646	245	377	213	96	117
Aug-Oct	17,305	7,845	5,570	2,275	2,067	595	1,472	36	752	648	252	379	208	94	114
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,287	7,839	5,560	2,279	2,074	584	1,490	37	752	655	251	378	206	96	110
Oct-Dec	17,281	7,844	5,537	2,307	2,103	604	1,499	36	765	663	252	387	204	93	111
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,338	7,890	5,594	2,295	2,097	614	1,483	34	763	652	247	401	199	93	106
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,337	7,888	5,588	2,301	2,099	606	1,493	34	776	655	240	393	202	95	107
Jan-Mar 2002	17,342	7,892	5,571	2,321	2,122	612	1,510	36	786	657	247	396	199	87	112
Feb-Apr	17,297	7,846	5,548	2,301	2,098	616	1,482	36	768	649	253	391	204	91	113
Mar-May (Spr)	17,263	7,822	5,543	2,279	2,094	640	1,454	34	766	637	260	397	185	75	110
Apr-Jun	17,271	7,821	5,551	2,270	2,072	637	1,435	32	747	634	256	403	198	81	118
Changes															
Over last 3 months	-71	-72	-20	-51	-50	24	-75	-4	-39	-22	9	7	-1	-7	6
Percent	-0.4	-0.9	-0.4	-2.2	-2.4	4.0	-4.9	-10.7	-5.0	-3.4	3.5	1.7	-0.5	-7.9	5.3
Over last 12 months	12	36	-30	67	74	28	47	-1	20	-9	12	53	-8	-2	-5
Percent	0.1	0.5	-0.5	3.0	3.7	4.5	3.4	-2.3	2.8	-1.5	4.8	15.1	-3.7	-2.5	-4.5
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFB	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	54
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	59	52
1996	6,147	2,782	1,882	900	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45
1997	6,228	2,839	1,898	941	845	351	419	51	419	70	137	168	96	53	43
1998	6,366	2,952	1,964	988	880	379	444	44	472	75	130	159	108	55	53
1999	6,342	2,920	1,971	949	857	274	583	40	463	72	123	159	92	45	48
2000	6,360	2,907	1,958	950	869	264	605	34	469	66	117	165	81	41	39
2001	6,541	3,033	2,099	935	840	257	583	22	449	68	128	174	94	42	53
2002	6,600	3,082	2,109	973	889	275	614	22	471	67	136	194	84	47	47
3-month averages															
Apr-Jun 2001	6,554	3,050	2,119	931	832	250	582	21	448	71	121	172	99	47	52
May-Jul	6,552	3,053	2,119	933	836	250	586	21	458	73	120	165	97	49	48
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,539	3,033	2,090	942	843	253	590	20	452	76	118	177	99	51	48
Jul-Sep	6,546	3,040	2,103	937	841	253	588	22	450	72	121	176	96	51	45
Aug-Oct	6,547	3,038	2,089	951	856	252	604	23	455	73	128	177	94	49	45
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,551	3,044	2,087	956	860	252	607	23	450	73	129	184	97	50	46
Oct-Dec	6,552	3,051	2,081	970	874	257	617	22	459	73	130	189	96	48	49
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,592	3,085	2,113	972	880	262	624	23	455	72	128	201	92	47	45
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,596	3,082	2,110	972	878	259	619	23	466	75	123	190	94	48	46
Jan-Mar 2002	6,620	3,100	2,112	987	894	266	627	23	470	75	127	197	94	46	48
Feb-Apr	6,614	3,095	2,121	973	881	267	614	23	463	73	132	189	93	45	47
Mar-May (Spr)	6,600	3,082	2,109	973	889	275	614	21	471	67	136	194	84	37	47
Apr-Jun	6,608	3,087	2,124	963	876	271	605	22	463	64	135	192	87	38	49
Changes															
Over last 3 months	-11	-13	12	-25	-18	5	-22	-2	-7	-11	8	-5	-7	-8	1
Percent	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	-2.5	-2.0	1.8	-3.6	-6.9	-1.5	-14.7	5.9	-2.7	-7.5	-16.8	1.3
Over last 12 months	55	37	5	32	44	21	23	1	15	-7	14	20	-12	-9	-3
Percent	0.8	1.2	0.2	3.5	5.3	8.5	3.9	5.8	3.4	-9.6	11.6	11.8	-12.0	-18.9	-5.7
Female	MGSJ	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFJ	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFE	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1994	10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179	742	109	216	117	43	74
1995	10,958	4,929	3,496	1,433	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	129	42	67
1996	10,883	4,863	3,446	1,417	1,318	556	761	44	218	707	121	228	89	45	54
1997	10,805	4,824	3,370	1,454	1,343	510	832	38	272	676	131	225	111	39	72
1998	10,838	4,815	3,403	1,412	1,301	456	845	27	278	668	118	209	112	39	73
1999	10,744	4,744	3,361	1,383	1,261	415	846	28	290	608	119	217	122	47	75
2000	10,688	4,701	3,320	1,381	1,271	408	862	23	301	591	125	225	110	39	72
2001	10,726	4,753	3,476	1,277	1,175	367	808	12	283	569	125	186	103	31	71
2002	10,662	4,740	3,434	1,306	1,205	365	840	13	295	570	124	203	101	38	63
3-month averages															
Apr-Jun 2001	10,706	4,735	3,462	1,272	1,165	359	806	13	279	573	123	178	107	36	71
May-Jul															

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAZ	YCBZ	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	9,394
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,572	1,897	2,519	9,370
1998	17,204	7,768	601	1,194	1,476	1,917	2,579	9,436
1999	17,086	7,665	597	1,202	1,401	1,875	2,589	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
2002	17,263	7,822	687	1,220	1,323	1,960	2,633	9,440
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	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	17,281	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
Feb-Apr	17,297	7,848	673	1,227	1,326	1,979	2,642	9,450
Mar-May (Spr)	17,263	7,822	687	1,220	1,323	1,960	2,633	9,440
Apr-Jun	17,271	7,821	697	1,233	1,330	1,943	2,618	9,451
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-71	-72	21	0	-2	-54	-36	1
Percent	-0.4	-0.9	3.1	0.0	-0.2	-2.7	-1.3	0.0
Over last 12 months	12	36	46	14	-15	-7	-1	-24
Percent	0.7	0.5	7.0	1.1	-1.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
Male	MGSI	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	290	498	253	396	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	491	270	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	313	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,839	312	446	302	488	1,291	3,389
1998	6,366	2,952	313	484	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	462	1,369	3,449
2001	6,541	3,033	332	510	332	510	1,360	3,538
2002	6,600	3,082	357	493	300	541	1,391	3,518
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	6,554	3,050	333	502	295	556	1,364	3,504
May-Jul	6,522	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
Feb-Apr	6,614	3,095	350	495	302	550	1,397	3,519
Mar-May (Spr)	6,600	3,082	357	493	300	541	1,391	3,518
Apr-Jun	6,608	3,087	355	507	308	536	1,380	3,522
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-11	-13	7	9	13	-25	-16	2
Percent	-0.2	-0.4	1.9	1.9	4.3	-4.4	-1.2	0.0
Over last 12 months	55	37	22	5	13	-20	16	17
Percent	0.8	1.2	6.7	1.1	4.5	-3.5	1.2	0.5
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAC	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,936	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,929	4,929	290	780	1,302	1,366	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	1,399	1,239	5,987
2001	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973
2002	10,662	4,740	330	727	1,022	1,419	1,242	5,922
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Feb-Apr	10,683	4,753	323	731	1,024	1,429	1,245	5,930
Mar-May (Spr)	10,662	4,740	330	727	1,022	1,419	1,242	5,922
Apr-Jun	10,663	4,734	342	726	1,022	1,407	1,238	5,929
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-60	-59	14	-9	-15	-29	-19	-1
Percent	-0.6	-1.2	4.3	-1.3	-1.4	-2.0	-1.5	0.0
Over last 12 months	-43	-1	23	8	-28	12	-17	-42
Percent	-0.4	0.0	7.4	1.2	-2.7	0.9	-1.4	-0.7

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	Per cent, seasonally adjusted							
	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	37.2	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	36.7	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
2002	36.5	21.1	45.9	24.0	15.7	15.0	29.6	91.2
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 2001	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
Feb-Apr	36.6	21.2	45.0	24.1	15.7	15.1	29.8	91.3
Mar-May (Spr)	36.5	21.1	45.9	24.0	15.7	15.0	29.6	91.2
Apr								

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		
	1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	LNKU			LNNL	
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 Jun	123.4	123.5		3.8	118.0	117.6		3.5	3.6
Jul	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	129.8		5.8	119.5	120.4		3.2	3.6
Mar	134.8	128.8		4.4	120.2	121.5		4.4	4.4
Apr	128.4	128.8		4.9	123.4	123.1		5.4	4.4
May	127.7	129.0		4.7	123.6	123.4		5.8	5.2
Jun	129.3	129.6		4.9	124.5	123.8		5.2	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	5.6
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	137.5	133.0		2.5	124.4	125.7		4.4	4.7
Mar	139.2	133.2		3.5	124.9	126.9		4.4	4.5
Apr	133.4	133.8		3.9	127.7	127.5		3.5	4.1
May R	132.5	134.1		4.0	128.0	127.8		3.5	3.8
Jun P	134.1	134.5		3.8	129.3	128.3		3.7	3.6
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		
	1995=100	LNKX	LNKY	Per cent change over previous 12 months		JJGF	JJGH	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	JJGI			JJGJ	
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 Jun	124.7	125.0		3.9	125.5	125.9		3.5	4.1
Jul	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	132.0		6.2	142.0	133.9		6.8	5.7
Mar	138.4	130.6		4.3	141.2	131.8		4.2	5.2
Apr	129.7	130.3		4.8	130.0	131.1		4.5	5.2
May	128.7	130.4		4.4	128.7	131.0		4.2	4.3
Jun	130.5	131.1		4.9	131.0	131.9		4.7	4.5
Jul	129.8	131.0		4.1	129.9	131.6		3.6	4.2
Aug	128.4	131.8		3.9	128.6	132.5		3.3	3.9
Sep	128.4	132.4		4.1	128.3	133.3		3.8	3.6
Oct	128.1	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	140.8	134.8		2.1	145.0	136.0		1.6	1.5
Mar	142.8	134.8		3.2	144.9	135.6		2.9	2.2
Apr	134.8	135.5		4.0	135.2	136.6		4.2	2.9
May R	133.6	135.7		4.1	134.0	136.8		4.4	3.8
Jun P	135.3	136.0		3.8	135.9	137.0		3.9	4.2
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		
	1995=100	LNMO	LNMS	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMN	LNMR	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	LNMV			LNNG	
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 Jun	121.8	122.2		4.2	122.4	123.1		4.5	4.7
Jul	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	122.6	124.9		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	4.7
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	127.4		5.5	128.3	127.9		5.5	4.7
Mar	131.8	127.1		5.1	132.7	128.2		5.3	4.9
Apr	128.1	127.4		5.1	129.0	128.5		5.2	5.3
May	127.3	127.7		4.4	128.4	128.8		4.6	5.0
Jun	127.5	128.0		4.7	128.2	129.0		4.9	4.9
Jul	128.1	128.3		4.5	129.3	129.4		4.6	4.7
Aug	126.3	128.8		4.6	127.4	129.9		4.7	4.7
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	130.5	130.1		2.2	131.6	131.3		2.6	2.7
Mar	136.4	131.4		3.4	136.7	132.1		3.0	2.9
Apr	132.4	131.7		3.4	133.4	132.8		3.3	3.0
May R	131.7	132.2		3.5	133.2	133.2		3.4	3.3
Jun P	132.4	132.8		3.8	132.9	133.8		3.7	3.5
Sampling variability ^c				±2.1 B				±2.0 A	±1.8 A

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
	1995=100	LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
LNMX				LNNH	
1995	100.0				
1996	103.3				
1997	107.9				
1998	113.4				
1999	119.2				
2000	124.5				
2001	130.0				
2000 Jun	123.5	123.6		3.5	4.0
Jul	123.6	124.4		3.9	3.7
Aug	122.9	125.5		4.4	3.9
Sep	122.0	125.6		4.1	4.1
Oct	122.3	126.0		3.9	4.2
Nov	123.3	126.3		3.9	4.0
Dec	131.9	128.7		5.4	4.4
2001 Jan	129.5	128.6		4.5	4.6
Feb	135.9	130.5		6.1	5.3
Mar	135.5	129.1		4.3	5.0
Apr	128.2	128.9		4.7	5.1
May	127.3	128.9		4.5	4.5
Jun	129.2	129.6		4.8	4.7
Jul	128.6	129.6		4.2	4.5
Aug	127.7	130.4		3.9	4.3
Sep	127.2	131.0		4.3	4.1
Oct	127.8	131.4		4.3	4.2
Nov	128.1	131.3		4.0	4.2
Dec	134.4	131.1		1.9	3.4
2002 Jan	133.2	132.0		2.7	2.8
Feb	139.5	133.4		2.2	2.3
Mar	139.5	133.3		3.3	2.7
Apr	133.2	134.0		4.0	3.2
May R	132.3	134.3		4.2	3.8
Jun P	134.1	134.6		3.9	4.0
Sampling variability ^c					

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (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	Engine- ering 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)
	JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000 Annual averages	104.1 110.4	103.1 106.1	104.4 108.6	100.2 104.4	104.1 108.8	101.7 106.0	105.0 110.1	104.2 109.3	99.3 101.8	105.8 112.4
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	101.8	101.2	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	109.6
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	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	103.0	116.0
Mar	117.9	106.8	111.9	106.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.8	116.2
Apr	115.0	109.6	112.4	108.2	112.8	109.4	114.0	113.7	102.7	116.7
May R	113.9	109.7	113.0	107.0	113.1	108.3	114.4	114.8	101.3	116.9
Jun P	115.1	111.0	114.3	108.1	113.0	108.6	115.6	114.2	103.0	118.1
Per cent change on the year										
2000 Jul	JVVT	JVU	JVV	JVW	JVX	JVY	JVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
Aug	2.2	3.5	3.1	0.4	4.3	4.2	5.7	4.2	-1.4	7.0
Sep	-1.8	2.2	2.8	0.0	4.0	3.6	4.8	3.4	-0.9	5.3
Oct	7.7	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.9	4.4	-1.4	4.2
Nov	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	-1.2	4.7
Dec	5.8	3.3	4.3	0.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	3.7	-0.5	5.6
2001 Jan	6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	0.5	6.4
Feb	5.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	5.3	4.8	-0.4	6.6
Mar	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
Apr	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
May	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.5
Jun	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.1
Jul	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
Aug	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
Sep	12.4	2.6	4.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	6.0	6.0
Oct	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.0	7.1
Nov	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	6.5
Dec	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
2002 Jan	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	2.9	4.9
Feb	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.5	3.9
Mar	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.4	5.9
Apr	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.4	4.5
May R	6.5	4.0	3.2	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	4.4	1.7	5.0
Jun P	1.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	5.0	1.3	4.0	5.2	0.2	4.4
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 (unadjusted): excluding 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	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b
JVVJ	JVVK	JVVL	JVVM	JVVN	JVVO	JVVP	JVVQ	JVVR	JVVS	2000 Annual averages
103.8	102.4	105.0	102.9	104.5	104.5	103.7	102.2	104.9	105.9	2000 Annual 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	1999 Jul
99.9	100.7	101.3	99.0	99.6	98.3	100.1	102.7	99.5	100.0	Aug
100.1	101.0	99.4	100.2	99.2	98.8	100.2	102.3	99.8	101.8	Sep
100.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.1	98.9	101.3	100.9	99.7	101.6	Oct
99.6	99.1	100.1	99.6	100.3	99.5	102.3	100.2	100.5	103.3	Nov
101.0	99.5	105.7	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.3	100.2	101.4	104.5	Dec
102.1	103.2	102.4	103.4	104.1	102.8	102.5	99.8	103.0	106.1	2000 Jan
102.7	101.0	102.7	100.6	102.0	103.0	105.2	99.5	102.9	107.1	Feb
102.6	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.8	102.8	102.2	99.1	102.9	103.9	Mar
103.5	101.6	106.4	101.2	102.8	102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4	104.7	Apr
103.8	103.8	106.4	102.0	104.1	104.3	102.1	101.2	105.2	105.2	May
103.7	103.0	104.6	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7	106.5	Jun
103.8	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.6	104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1	106.4	Jul
103.5	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.5	104.7	103.0	105.2	105.2	107.4	Aug
104.6	104.1	105.3	103.7	104.9	104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1	105.5	Sep
105.0	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4	Oct
105.1	101.4	105.3	104.3	106.5	107.7	106.8	103.2	106.2	105.3	Nov
105.3	102.0	108.2	105.3	107.6	107.7	105.9	103.5	107.4	107.3	Dec
105.1	103.9	104.8	105.4	108.0	109.2	106.1	102.8	108.4	107.0	2001 Jan
105.4	102.6	105.8	105.7	108.7	109.3	106.8	103.6	107.7	107.6	Feb
106.1	103.1	106.6	107.7	110.0	109.3	106.4	103.6	107.9	106.4	Mar
106.9	105.4	109.0	107.7	110.5	110.1	107.7	107.3	111.3	105.5	Apr
106.5	106.2	108.9	108.4	111.0	110.3	107.6	106.6	112.5	107.3	May
107.2	106.7	110.0	107.8	110.5	111.0	108.4	108.1	112.4	108.2	Jun
107.2	105.7	111.0	108.0	110.9	110.6	108.7	111.1	112.0	108.9	Jul
107.6	105.7	111.8	107.1	111.3	110.5	109.0	111.1	112.3	110.7	Aug
107.7	107.2	11								

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (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	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
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 averages	102.9 108.9	102.1 103.2	104.9 108.0	103.1 106.5	109.4 114.5	101.0 105.7	104.6 109.2	103.9 108.4	99.5 100.4	106.3 112.5
1999	Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aug	101.4	101.0	100.8	99.3	99.5	94.9	98.6	99.1	95.8	99.0
	Sep	101.9	101.4	99.5	101.5	100.1	96.1	98.5	99.7	95.4	101.5
	Oct	102.1	101.6	100.3	102.4	101.0	99.3	99.6	100.8	95.5	102.0
	Nov	97.7	102.5	101.1	105.1	102.4	97.6	101.4	102.0	96.2	103.8
	Dec	97.7	105.0	105.4	105.5	111.8	97.5	103.5	105.2	97.5	107.8
2000	Jan	97.0	104.1	104.5	101.0	108.5	101.4	101.9	101.7	100.2	102.9
	Feb	95.4	106.4	103.2	102.3	108.6	98.7	103.1	102.7	101.7	105.0
	Mar	106.3	105.0	106.0	103.2	116.4	101.9	108.1	103.6	104.4	109.8
	Apr	102.1	102.7	106.3	101.6	109.5	100.4	103.6	102.1	97.8	104.0
	May	102.9	99.6	105.2	101.8	109.1	99.9	103.3	103.1	100.4	104.1
	Jun	104.3	99.8	103.3	102.0	107.0	99.9	103.4	103.2	103.7	106.4
	Jul	100.1	100.2	103.4	102.5	106.8	104.7	104.5	104.2	98.2	106.2
	Aug	99.4	99.5	103.2	101.2	106.9	99.4	102.8	102.6	96.6	103.6
	Sep	110.3	100.4	103.0	102.9	106.8	99.3	103.5	104.0	96.4	106.0
	Oct	105.9	101.9	103.1	104.8	106.4	103.0	104.7	104.5	95.8	106.0
	Nov	104.6	102.3	106.1	107.6	108.2	101.5	107.2	105.6	98.0	108.6
	Dec	106.1	103.6	111.9	106.4	118.8	102.1	109.2	108.9	100.2	113.0
2001	Jan	102.6	105.0	105.4	104.7	113.8	103.3	107.1	105.4	100.0	108.4
	Feb	99.5	121.7	107.6	106.4	118.3	101.6	109.6	106.7	101.1	108.9
	Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
	Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
	May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
	Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
	Jul	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
	Aug	112.9	102.3	107.4	105.2	110.8	104.9	108.0	106.9	100.6	111.4
	Sep	116.4	107.2	106.9	106.5	109.9	104.8	108.2	108.6	96.6	113.0
	Oct	112.4	105.9	105.1	107.7	110.2	107.9	108.8	109.5	98.0	112.6
	Nov	112.5	104.8	106.7	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.7	114.1
	Dec	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	100.6	116.0
2002	Jan	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	106.7	102.6	111.3
	Feb	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
	Mar	116.6	129.8	118.1	111.8	132.1	106.9	114.4	114.2	111.3	121.5
	Apr	113.3	115.0	109.0	108.5	121.0	109.6	113.4	111.8	102.4	116.4
	May R	112.3	114.4	110.3	107.4	116.1	105.9	113.4	112.7	100.8	115.0
	Jun P	112.2	114.3	110.9	109.2	114.7	106.8	113.8	112.0	111.2	116.7
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	5.1	4.3	7.3	-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	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.3	4.8
	Mar	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.7	7.2
	Apr	6.0	3.4	1.0	3.8	4.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	2.9	5.0
	May R	1.8	8.0	0.4	2.0	3.6	0.3	4.4	4.8	1.2	2.9
	Jun P	6.7	9.4	3.5	3.9	2.7	0.5	5.1	3.7	3.5	1.1
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 (unadjusted): including bonuses^a

Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	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
2000	Annual averages	102.3 106.0	102.7 105.7	105.2 112.0	103.5 107.8	110.3 116.0	103.2 107.6	103.8 108.3	102.1 110.2	2000
1999	Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999
	Aug	98.3	100.4	100.4	98.4	89.6	97.8	100.1	102.5	Jul
	Sep	98.0	100.2	98.3	99.6	89.2	96.8	100.1	102.1	Aug
	Oct	100.1	98.9	99.1	99.5	89.4	97.9	101.3	100.7	Sep
	Nov	99.8	99.3	102.1	100.6	91.9	98.4	102.2	100.0	Oct
	Dec	102.0	101.6	107.4	105.1	119.4	105.1	101.4	100.1	Nov
2000	Jan	100.0	103.1	102.3	103.2	114.4	102.9	102.5	99.6	Dec
	Feb	105.9	101.4	104.8	101.5	130.7	103.1	105.1	99.3	2000
	Mar	113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2	99.4	Jan
	Apr	100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	Feb
	May	99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	Mar
	Jun	99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	Apr
	Jul	101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	May
	Aug	100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	103.1	103.1	105.0	Jun
	Sep	98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	Jul
	Oct	101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	Aug
	Nov	102.3	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	Sep
	Dec	105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.3	106.2	103.4	Oct
2001	Jan	104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	Nov
	Feb	107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.6	106.7	102.8	Dec
	Mar	117.7	105.2	108.6	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	2001
	Apr	104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.5	107.3	107.0	Jan
	May	103.9	107.1	111.3	109.4	98.2	106.3	107.2	106.3	Feb
	Jun	103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.5	108.1	107.6	Mar
	Jul	103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.4	108.2	110.8	Apr
	Aug	103.5	105.9	113.9	106.0	98.4	105.3	108.7	111.2	May
	Sep	103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.9	105.0	109.9	110.3	Jun
	Oct	103.2	105.9	112.3	1					

E.4 EARNINGS

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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Whole economy (Division 01-93)					Public sector				
1995=100	Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1999	LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNMI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR	
Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	
Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5	
Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5	
Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6	
May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	5.5	3.9	1.6	
Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.5	0.7	
Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6	
Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4	
Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4	
Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4	
Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.3	0.9	
Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4	
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1	
Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	
Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0	
May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2	
Jun	123.4	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	129.4	4.8	5.4	-0.6	123.4	5.7	5.7	0.0	
May	127.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9	123.9	5.6	5.8	-0.2	
Jun	129.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.8	-0.3	
Jul	129.9	4.2	5.5	-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	5.1	-0.7	124.5	6.3	5.8	0.5	
Oct	128.1	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.7	0.0	
Nov	128.6	4.7	4.6	0.1	124.3	4.9	4.9	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	132.5	2.7	4.3	-1.6	124.6	4.1	4.2	-0.1	
Mar	139.2	5.3	4.3	-1.0	124.9	3.9	3.8	0.1	
Apr	133.4	3.9	4.0	-0.1	127.7	3.5	3.4	0.1	
May R	132.5	3.8	3.9	-0.1	128.0	3.6	3.4	0.2	
Jun P	134.1	3.7	4.1	-0.4	129.3	3.8	3.7	0.1	

Private sector

1995=100	Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1999	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUJ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN	
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	4.9	4.6	0.3	130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2	
Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.8	1.6	
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	4.8	-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	-1.2	
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	3.5	4.9	-1.4	
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	140.8	2.4	4.3	-1.9	145.0	2.1	4.3	-2.2	
Mar	142.8	3.2	4.4	-1.2	144.9	2.6	4.7	-2.1	
Apr	134.8	4.0	4.2	-0.2	135.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2	
May R	133.6	3.8	4.0	-0.2	134.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	
Jun P	135.3	3.6	4.2	-0.6	135.9	3.7	4.3	-0.6	

^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

EARNINGS E.4

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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Production (Divisions 10-41)					of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
1995=100	Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1999	LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT	
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	4.6	0.0	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	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2	
Jun	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	
Jul	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.6	4.1	3.7	0.4	
Aug	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	
Sep	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	
Oct	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6	
Nov	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6	
Dec	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8	
2001	Jan	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6
Feb	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6	
Mar	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1	
Apr	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5	
May	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5	
Jun	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5	
Jul	126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3	
Aug	126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3	
Sep	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4	
Oct	128.1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9	-1.1	
Nov	131.6	2.5	4.0	-1.5	132.9	2.5	4.0	-1.5	
Dec	129.2	3.0	3.6	-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7	-0.7	
2002	Jan	130.5	3.1	3.6	-1.5	131.6	2		

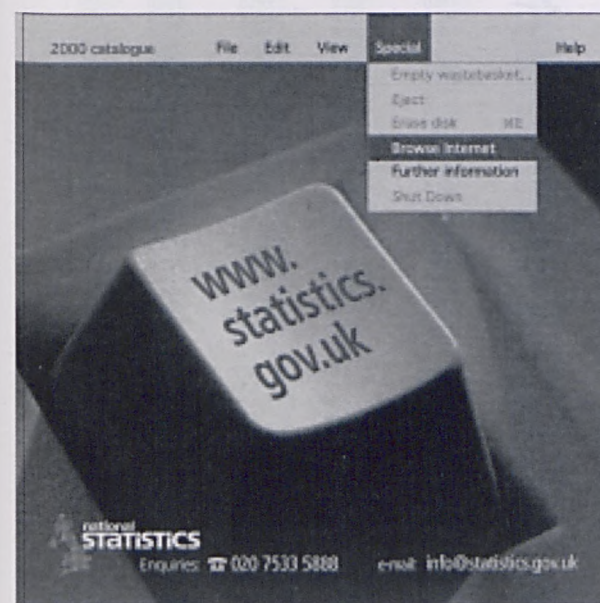
Table E.11

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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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	308.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	276.2	275.7	
1993	274.4	293.9	288.8	257.6	213.7	355.4	288.2	245.1	318.9	322.8	275.3	272.3	283.1	285.1	
1994	279.9	301.9	297.9	262.3	217.7	334.8	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	258.7	348.8	344.1	295.6	300.4	315.8	319.4	
1996	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	361.8	348.8	298.9	309.8	326.4	326.1	
1997	314.3	340.9	337.5	292.1	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	377.9	381.8	318.9	325.2	342.5	344.4	
1998	351.9	352.6	352.6	302.6	282.9	403.3	330.7	275.5	394.3	392.8	324.0	340.7	358.7	356.5	
1999	335.0	358.3	354.6	313.0	272.8	396.0	338.4	276.3	397.2	397.4	329.2	343.7	356.4	358.3	
2000	344.8	368.9	365.4	322.2	274.0	398.4	337.9	296.9	406.0	395.2	336.7	353.1	368.6	381.1	
2001	359.9	382.4	378.5	337.5	287.2	416.1	346.6	297.7	418.6	417.1	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	43.9	44.8	44.8	47.8	48.7	45.3	43.8	42.7	42.8	44.3	44.9	44.7	43.6	
1993	44.3	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	43.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	44.3	43.6	
1994	44.7	44.0	44.1	45.1	46.9	49.4	45.6	44.3	43.1	44.8	44.8	44.6	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	44.5	44.3	
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	44.3	43.9	42.6	45.1	44.8	45.6	44.9	
1998	45.0	44.4	44.5	45.2	46.9	50.1	45.2	43.5	43.7	45.4	45.2	44.6	45.5	44.0	
1999	44.4	43.6	43.5	44.7	47.4	51.7	45.0	42.6	43.5	41.8	44.0	44.2	44.8	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	5.33	7.39	7.43	6.19	6.00	6.37	6.54	
1994	6.30	6.85	6.75	5.87	4.70	6.62	6.42	5.60	7.82	7.69	6.36	6.22	6.61	6.74	
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	6.75	6.58	5.90	8.01	7.97	6.62	6.88	7.04	7.04	
1996	6.70	7.37	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	6.25	8.59	8.96	7.04	7.27	7.50	7.67	
1998	7.30	8.02	7.95	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	5.82	9.12	9.51	7.46	7.76	8.03	8.31	
2000	7.78	8.45	8.38	7.26	5.99	8.05	7.28	6.89	9.42	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	9.78	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	169.2	182.4	
1993	177.1	182.2	181.8	173.2	156.2	..	199.5	152.8	210.4	203.4	176.0	183.2	176.8	191.0	
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	199.0	198.8	179.8	179.4	..	214.3	169.5	234.2	220.0	178.1	209.9	199.7	217.1	
1996	195.2	205.0	205.0	187.9	177.9	..	218.5	174.7	228.2	234.2	190.0	214.2	195.7	216.0	
1997	201.1	214.2	214.1	191.7	186.9	..	229.4	180.3	238.2	263.2	206.0	228.4	206.2	225.9	
1998	210.8	224.2	224.2	201.6	187.8	..	239.9	188.2	250.1	262.2	219.6	213.9	216.3	237.7	
1999	229.9	232.0	232.0	215.7	194.8	..	252.4	202.8	272.8	272.8	225.0	225.0	226.1	236.1	
2000	229.9	241.3	241.3	222.1	225.6	..	254.4	203.3	262.6	281.4	234.5	246.6	234.3	254.6	
2001	241.8	251.9	251.4	236.8	227.8	..	258.2	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	41.6	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	..	41.5	39.3	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.4	40.5	40.2	
1994	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.6	42.2	..	41.7	39.5	40.3	40.5	41.1	40.3	41.1	40.1	
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	39.8	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	41.0	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	40.5	..	
2000	39.9	40.5	40.5	39.5	42.0	..	41.5	39.3	40.3	39.8	42.0	41.0	41.6	40.3	
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	4.34	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	4.35	4.75	
1994	4.53	4.61	4.60	4.46	4.15	..	4.82	3.97	5.30	5.29	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	5.86	5.86	4.93	5.70	4.98	5.52	
1998	5.23	5.52	5.52	5.04	4.44	..	5.78	4.78	6.15	6.47	5.18	5.36	5.26	5.81	
1999	5.56	5.75	5.75	5.45	4.87	..	6.07	4.96	6.50	6.71	5.41	5.60	5.05	5.92	
2000	5.74	5.97	5.96	5.62	5.38	..	6.14	5.17	6.53	7.08	5.69	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	236.2	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	269.8	269.8	239.3	192.1	372.8	257.2	185.9	287.1	289.8	247.1	253.9	267.6	266.8	
1993	256.6	273.5	273.5	239.8	208.3	392.8	265.3	195.4	299.4	299.4	258.1	274.8	276.6	276.6	
1994	261.7	280.1	275.7	244.4	213.3	333.7	269.8	199.1	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	267.4	245.5	398.9	296.8	227.6	354.6	353.3	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	367.8	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	370.8	313.5	330.0	347.4	350.2	
2000	324.5	348.8	345.0	300.3	268.7	397.2	318.7	251.9	381.6	373.1	321.8	340.6	359.8	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	43.														

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	Agri-culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing products	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	DBDC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	375.7	388.3	382.4	371.7	302.9	512.9	390.9	332.0	404.0	416.2	353.2	355.2	356.9	355.1
1992	400.8	412.8	404.5	386.0	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	364.5	450.3	475.2	383.6	373.6	378.9	391.0
1994	430.1	443.6	436.2	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	525.5	411.6	402.6	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	482.7	462.7	387.8	621.0	522.1	417.4	506.6	564.3	449.5	440.5	443.5	483.8
1998	501.1	539.2	529.9	484.4	382.2	..	574.8	423.9	550.3	611.4	470.3	473.0	497.0	526.4
1999	525.5	547.6	541.6	518.5	404.1	646.2	603.2	429.7	546.7	635.1	513.9	491.4	505.4	539.2
2000	550.9	569.3	562.1	547.0	402.3	735.6	600.7	481.1	596.3	642.3	521.3	510.5	523.5	565.5
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	39.4	39.4	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	39.4	39.5	38.3	41.8	41.5	39.5	40.1	38.5	38.8	40.1	38.1	39.7	39.8
1993	38.6	39.3	39.4	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	39.6	39.7	38.5	41.4	39.2	39.9	..	38.6	38.7	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.1
1995	39.1	39.9	40.0	38.7	43.1	40.3	39.8	40.6	38.8	40.9	40.4	40.6	40.3	40.3
1996	39.1	39.8	39.9	38.8	42.6	40.3	39.6	40.3	38.6	38.8	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.4
1997	39.1	39.7	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.9	38.6	40.9	40.9	40.3	40.2
1998	39.1	39.8	39.8	38.8	42.8	41.3	39.9	..	38.1	38.1	40.3	39.6	40.3	40.1
1999	39.0	39.5	39.6	38.7	..	39.9	39.7	39.8	38.9	38.2	40.3	39.9	39.9	39.9
2000	38.9	39.5	39.6	38.6	42.0	..	39.6	40.0	38.8	38.4	40.2	40.1	40.5	39.7
2001	39.0	39.6	39.7	38.6	43.5	41.5	40.3	..	38.5	38.3	40.4	..	40.8	40.0
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	9.69	9.52	9.53	..	..	12.83	9.40	8.04	10.04	10.67	8.66	8.74	8.77	8.84
1992	10.21	10.28	10.06	10.24	6.67	13.42	10.81	8.41	10.41	11.64	8.76	9.05	8.89	9.19
1993	10.68	10.78	10.59	10.71	7.45	13.61	11.22	8.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.03	9.77
1994	10.94	11.02	10.82	10.97	7.89	14.97	11.52	8.37	11.68	12.52	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	10.51	10.96	11.34	11.94
1997	12.33	12.83	13.08	12.40	9.88	15.47	13.22	9.98	13.03	14.90	11.11	10.96	12.06	13.08
1998	12.90	13.33	13.17	12.86	8.96	..	10.35	14.05	11.48	11.98	11.47	12.28	12.66	13.61
1999	13.49	13.85	13.68	13.40	..	16.27	15.18	10.73	14.07	16.62	12.72	12.21	12.63	13.61
2000	14.14	14.39	14.19	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	14.99	9.42	19.18	15.02	..	16.12	17.94	13.45	..	12.78	13.58
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	236.8	226.9	223.3	239.2	195.7	282.1	215.7	192.3	248.7	254.0	201.5	198.2	187.7	201.3
1992	256.5	243.1	238.6	259.2	222.3	298.0	226.6	210.9	261.8	279.0	218.8	208.8	201.5	213.9
1993	269.2	258.5	254.0	271.8	216.7	290.1	256.6	218.0	282.1	299.5	224.2	208.5	211.5	221.5
1994	278.9	268.4	264.0	281.3	230.6	..	261.0	221.0	300.9	308.1	241.6	217.5	225.2	233.4
1995	281.9	276.7	270.6	286.6	..	..	276.8	233.9	310.3	323.9	253.3	233.9	236.8	253.4
1996	302.4	295.0	288.4	304.0	..	..	297.8	243.3	324.1	333.0	262.6	228.4	243.6	264.2
1997	317.8	305.4	300.0	321.5	253.3	..	303.5	261.4	344.7	326.1	..	235.4	260.8	275.6
1998	330.1	321.6	317.2	332.2	250.2	..	322.1	273.0	356.8	344.2	273.6	265.0	298.4	314.4
1999	346.9	344.1	341.5	347.6	268.2	..	342.6	283.8	374.0	407.0	282.9	280.2	276.4	314.4
2000	364.5	360.8	358.4	365.8	262.2	..	370.9	301.0	382.0	441.9	286.7	284.6	301.2	328.9
2001	388.8	390.6	389.5	389.5	280.4	..	396.3	..	419.7	459.8	319.3	305.7	324.6	348.3
Hours worked														
1991	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.7	38.7	37.2	37.6	38.1	36.7	37.5	37.9	38.0	37.4	37.7
1992	36.8	37.7	37.7	36.6	37.6	37.3	37.7	38.2	36.8	37.6	37.7	37.4	37.4	37.5
1993	36.9	37.7	37.7	36.8	37.5	37.3	37.5	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.0	38.0	37.7	37.6
1994	37.1	37.7	37.7	37.0	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.6	37.4	38.1	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.9
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.5	37.6	37.5	38.0	36.8	37.6	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.6
1996	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	37.9	37.1	38.2	38.1	36.9	37.6	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.6
1997	37.1	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.2	37.4	37.4	38.4
1998	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.0	..	38.1	38.1	37.0	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.7	38.5
1999	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.4	..	38.2	38.1	37.0	38.4	38.3	37.5	38.2	38.2
2000	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.7	..	37.8	37.9	36.9	37.5	38.5	37.8	38.2	38.3
2001	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	38.9	..	38.0	..	37.1	37.6	38.6	38.5	37.8	38.4
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	6.38	5.90	6.47	5.09	7.72	5.73	5.01	6.69	6.82	5.23	5.01	4.98	5.30	5.30
1992	6.90	6.42	6.29	5.72	8.03	6.06	5.52	7.00	7.41	5.68	5.21	5.38	5.58	5.58
1993	7.23	6.83	6.71	7.32	8.85	6.81	5.64	7.64	7.94	5.67	5.57	5.54	5.80	5.81
1994	7.45	7.09	7.06	7.53	6.15	..	6.95	5.66	8.09	8.25	6.11	6.05	5.77	5.89
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.86	..	..	7.41	6.17	8.46	8.40	6.67	6.01	6.12	6.57
1996	8.16	7.79	7.64	8.22	..	..	7.81	6.39	8.81	8.79	6.78	5.97	6.46	6.85
1997	8.56	8.08	7.94	8.69	..	..	8.02	6.84	9.36	8.68	..	6.25	6.94	7.19
1998	8.90	8.49	8.38	8.99	6.42	..	8.45	6.19	9.61	9.15	7.24	6.62	7.15	7.75
1999	9.37	9.02	9.02	9.42	6.78	..	8.98	7.45	10.94	10.83	7.50	7.30	7.38	8.25
2000	9.83	9.56	9.49	9.86	7.00	..	9.82	7.90	10.33	11.79	7.92	7.38	7.38	8.61
2001	10.48	10.30	10.27	10.53	7.10	..	10.43	..	11.24	12.24	8.33	7.94	8.59	9.09
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	312.5	341.0	336.3	304.2	277.8	458.5	324.6	272.8	341.6	365.3	311.2	305.7	316.2	319.2
1992	334.7	363.3	356.9	327.7	275.0	500.6	355.5	295.9	363.6	403.6	322.0	319.5	323.6	329.1
1993	350.0	380.2	375.2	343.1	279.0	496.7	382.5	303.4	382.8	422.8	333.7	326.5	338.0	354.1
1994	360.5	390.9	385.5	354.0	294.3	533.5	388.2	313.8	397.9	439.4	349.8	321.1	353.9	367.7
1995	373.3	408.9	402.8	366.0	324.6	526.6	411.0	322.1	408.4	462.3	368.2	351.5	380.4	397.7
1996	389.3	430.8	424.4	380.8	332.9	..	464.8	332.2	435.0	474.8	388.7	358.4	397.9	414.0
1997	406.8	438.4	432.1	402.4	350.5	548.4	442.4	356.9	438.4	477.5	394.9	373.9	399.3	437.8
1998	425.2	468.2	463.2	416.9	348.2	607.9	478.1	361.4	469.5	507.7	410.2	423.3	443.2	463.3
1999	443.3	486.9	482.7	433.4	362.5	574.8	509.3	370.0	475.2	562.0	445.4	446.0	441.1	466.0
2000	465.1	508.4	502.9	456.9	354.7	650.4	525.1	409.6	509.0	577.9	452.7	436.0	462.5	485.2
2001	492.8	535.9	532.9	484.7	367.8	694.8	535.9	441.0	541.0	612.6	479.6	480.2	502.3	520.3
Hours worked														
1991	37.8	38.9	38.9	37.4	41.0	39.5	38.9	39.1	37.6	38.4	39.2	39.1	39.2	39.0
1992	37.8	38.9	38.9	37.4	40.3	40.4	38.8	39.3	37.8	38.4	39			

E.14 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & 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	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
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
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
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	328.7
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
1995	378.3	370.7	364.7	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.1	332.8	326.8	346.3	364.4
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	393.3	265.8	484.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	352.2	355.1	369.8	397.9
1997	408.7	398.8	392.7	419.4	281.7	495.1	378.7	320.9	436.7	482.8	374.7	397.8	416.2	442.1
1998	427.1	422.7	416.8	436.0	289.2	530.5	402.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	397.8	416.2
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
2000	464.1	448.5	441.7	476.7	301.1	557.8	419.2	362.9	501.5	539.6	394.8	396.5	410.8	440.9
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
Hours worked														
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	47.0	45.5	44.1	42.2	40.8	42.5	43.8	42.8	41.7	41.7
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	46.2	43.9	42.8	40.9	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.2	42.2
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	42.0
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
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
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.3	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	43.3	43.4	44.1	42.8
1997	41.8	42.8	42.8	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.8	43.2	41.6	40.4	44.0	43.9	44.0	42.5
1998	41.7	42.6	42.6	40.9	46.0	46.2	43.8	42.3	41.6	40.0	43.9	43.2	43.1	41.8
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
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
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
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
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
1993	8.44	8.16	8.00	8.82	4.99	9.51	7.72	6.39	8.99	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37
1996	9.34	8.96	8.76	9.72	5.67	10.66	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	5.95	10.56	9.63	7.52	10.49	11.29	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.19
1998	10.20	9.89	9.75	10.61	6.23	11.43	9.20	7.55	10.31	12.61	8.35	8.66	9.01	9.79
1999	10.68	10.25	10.10	11.11	6.48	11.06	9.56	7.90	11.33	13.40	8.99	9.28	9.15	9.97
2000	11.23	10.67	10.49	11.75	6.62	12.35	9.69	8.62	12.26	13.65	9.26	9.18	9.40	10.49
2001	11.90	11.19	11.04	12.47	6.92	12.95	10.01	9.03	12.86	14.62	9.71	9.63	9.69	10.87
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
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
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.2
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.1	204.1	266.0	169.9	128.5	278.5	276.4	208.8	202.1	201.3	217.7
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
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	288.8	212.5	330.8	248.5	190.1	299.5	294.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	246.7
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	330.8	253.3	197.9	318.6	308.0	231.7	231.9	240.2	258.1
1998	309.6	279.3	274.5	316.6	217.2	330.8	275.2	208.6	332.8	323.8	246.9	235.5	240.2	278.5
1999	326.5	296.5	292.1	332.2	232.5	330.8	285.2	218.9	348.2	366.2	254.8	257.0	252.4	291.8
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
2001	366.8	337.9	333.4	372.0	258.8	330.8	318.1	246.9	397.4	416.9	281.4	290.7	289.5	325.4
Hours worked														
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	39.9	38.9	37.6	38.4	39.4	39.3	38.6	38.2
1992	37.3	38.9	38.9	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.5
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
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
1995	37.6	39.3	39.4	37.2	40.4	38.1	40.2	39.3	38.1	38.8	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.5
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	39.4
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.4	39.1	38.8	39.3
1998	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.3	40.7	38.1	40.0	39.1	37.9	38.3	40.4	39.1	38.8	39.3
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	38.8	39.3
2000	37.4	38.9	38.9	37.2	40.3	38.1	39.9	38.9	37.7	38.1	40.0	39.5	39.1	38.8
2001	37.5	38.9	38.9	37.2	39.8	38.1	39.9	38.5	37.9	38.3	40.0	39.1	39.0	38.8
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	5.91	5.08	5.08	6.16	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.97	4.77	7.74	5.60	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.11	5.54
1993	6.71	5.75	5.60	6.97	4.81	7.74	5.60	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.11	5.54
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.21	7.74	5.62	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.15	5.25	6.07
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.27	7.74	5.93	4.64	7.64	7.17	5.41	5.52	5.55	6.07
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	7.74	6.16	4.85	7.92	7.48	5.51	5.57	5.79	6.26
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	7.74	6.49	5.04	8.43	7.95	5.81	5.96	6.15	6.58
1998	8.23	7.01	6.87	8.49	5.33	7.74	6.88	5.34	8.78	8.45	6.15	6.00	6.44	7.08
1999	8.71	7.62	7.49	8.93	5.67	7.74	7.12	5.62	9.16	8.82	6.43	6.56	6.55	7.55
2000	9.15	8.03	7.91	9.37	6.05	7.74	7.61	5.93	9.40	10.48	6.58	6.81	7.05	7.93
2001	9.77	8.69	8.56	9.97	6.44	7.74	7.97	6.42	10.43	10.90	7.05	7.43	7.42	8.40
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	284.7	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
1992	304.8	308.1	300.3	304.7	216.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	379.9	352.3	273.6	274.9	285.8	298.4
1993	317.3	319.5	313.0	318.3	227.2	421.2	307.6	224.3	342.2	284.4	280.3	287.3	307.7	323.1
1994	326.1	327.3	321.1	327.6	234.9	438.7	311.3	229.0	360.8	381.9	294.2	287.3	307.7	323.1
1995	337.6	334.9	334.7	338.0	252.6	443.9	325.2	239.5	372.2	395.9	304.3	306.1	329.8	346.5
1996	351.5	355.7	349.2	351.4	258.8	474.9	349.1	249.9	391.1	404.6	317.2	314.6	342.7	356.3
1997	367.6	361.7	361.7	370.1	272.5	474.1	344.6	262.2	400.6	428.9	327.9	330.5	354.0	377.8
1998	384.5	380.2	384.5	384.6	277.5	506.5	364.5	288.6	426.5	453.8	340.0	346.5	380.0	397.2
1999	400.1	401.2	395.3	400.4	289.2	489.1	379.1	277.4	431.6	486.4	363.0	373.6	401.5	413.6
2000	419.7	419.0	412.5	421.5	291.5	532.9	388.7	303.0	456.1	501.2	368.5	371.9	394.8	424.2
2001	444.3	441.1	435.5	446.7	305.5	566.7	400.7	318.9	485.8	533.5	386.1	388.9	406.6	441.3
Hours worked														
1991	40.0	41.3	41.3	39.0	46.2	44.5	42.8	40.5	39.8	40.2	41.8	43.0	42.2	41.1
1992	40.0	41.												

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	
	LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE	
1992	94.9		99.1	2.3	
1993	94.8	-0.2	99.4	0.3	
1994	95.3	0.5	98.4	-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	107.6	2.9	
1999	112.6	0.2	110.9	3.0	
2000	111.7	-0.9	113.4	2.3	
2001	114.2	2.3	117.9	3.9	
1998 Q4	113.4	2.7	109.0	2.7	
1999 Q1	113.5	2.0	110.2	3.5	
Q2	112.7	0.8	110.8	3.5	
Q3	111.9	-0.9	111.0	2.9	
Q4	112.5	-0.9	111.4	2.2	
2000 Q1	112.8	-0.6	112.1	1.7	
Q2	111.6	-1.0	112.3	1.3	
Q3	111.2	-0.6	114.1	2.7	
Q4	111.1	-1.2	115.3	3.5	
2001 Q1	112.0	-0.7	116.9	4.3	
Q2	114.1	2.3	117.4	4.6	
Q3	114.8	3.3	118.1	3.5	
Q4	116.0	4.4	119.2	3.4	
2002 Q1	117.6	5.0	120.4	3.0	
Q2 P	119.1	4.4			
2000 Feb	112.7	-1.0			
Mar	111.7	-1.2			
Apr	111.8	-0.6			
May	111.7	-0.4			
June	111.2	-1.9			
July	111.3	-0.4			
Aug	111.2	-1.0			
Sep	111.1	-0.5			
Oct	110.8	-1.4			
Nov	111.6	-0.4			
Dec	110.9	-1.9			
2001 Jan	111.4	-2.3			
Feb	112.1	-0.5			
Mar	112.4	0.6			
Apr	113.7	1.6			
May	114.7	2.7			
Jun	114.0	2.5			
Jul	115.3	3.6			
Aug	114.0	2.6			
Sep	115.2	3.7			
Oct	115.7	4.4			
Nov	116.1	4.1			
Dec	116.2	4.8			
2002 Jan	117.5	5.5			
Feb	117.1	4.5			
Mar	118.0	5.0			
Apr P	117.5	3.4			
May P	116.6	1.7			
Jun P	123.2	8.1			
Three months ending 2000 Feb	113.2	-0.3			
Mar	112.8	-0.6			
Apr	112.1	-0.9			
May	111.8	-0.7			
June	111.6	-1.0			
July	111.4	-0.9			
Aug	111.2	-1.1			
Sep	111.2	-0.6			
Oct	111.0	-1.0			
Nov	111.2	-0.8			
Dec	111.1	-1.2			
2001 Jan	111.3	-1.5			
Feb	111.5	-1.6			
Mar	112.0	-0.7			
Apr	112.7	0.6			
May	113.6	1.6			
Jun	114.1	2.3			
Jul	114.7	2.9			
Aug	114.4	2.9			
Sep	114.8	3.3			
Oct	115.0	3.5			
Nov	115.7	4.1			
Dec	116.0	4.4			
2002 Jan	116.6	4.8			
Feb	116.9	4.9			
Mar	117.6	5.0			
Apr P	117.6	4.3			
May P	117.4	3.4			
Jun P	119.1	4.4			

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

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

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

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

EARNINGS E.31

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	103.8	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	105.8	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	110.3	104.2	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	114.5	105.2	115.5	118.2	121.3	116.0
2001	129.1	116.0	111.8	126.5	120.9	114.5	..	136.6	116.7	105.2	120.4	122.7	124.9	120.0
Quarterly averages														
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
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
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	113.3	105.9	113.6	117.2	120.3	119.0
Q2	122.8	110.0	110.3	120.5	115.4	112.4	..	125.0	114.7	105.3	115.0	117.6	122.4	120.0
Q3	124.2	112.0	110.1	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.0	105.4	116.5	118.4	120.7	121.0
Q4	126.2	112.0	109.9	122.9	117.5	113.9	..	129.3	115.1	105.2	117.1	119.3	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.7	113.0	110.6	124.4	119.4	113.4	..	130.7	115.8	106.3	118.0	121.0	123.2	123.0
Q2	128.8	115.0	111.6	126.2	120.3	114.6	..	136.3	116.1	105.9	120.2	121.5	126.3	125.0
Q3	129.8	117.0	111.9	127.2	121.6	115.0	..	137.8	117.4	105.2	121.2	123.2	124.7	126.0
Q4	130.1	118.0	113.1	128.3	122.3	115.1	..	141.8	117.5	104.6	122.1	124.8	125.5	127.0
2002 Q1	131.4	119.0	114.5	..	124.0	..	..	..	118.3	104.7	123.0	129.3	127.6	128.0
Q2	132.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Jun	123.1	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
Jul	123.7	..	109.9	..	..	113.7	..	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5	120.0
Aug	124.1	..	110.1	121.8	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.2	115.8	..	119.4	121.0
Sep	124.9	112.0	110.3	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3	121.0
Oct	125.3	..	109.8	..	..	113.9	..	..	115.2	106.6	115.9	..	121.6	122.0
Nov	126.4	..	109.8	122.9	..	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	115.9	..	121.2	122.0
Dec	127.1	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
Feb	127.9	..	109.7	124.4	..	..	..	..	115.9	107.3	118.1	..	123.5	123.0
Mar	128.2	113.0	110.9	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	118.1	..	123.9	124.0
Apr	128.5	..	111.6	..	..	114.6	..	..	116.1	106.1	119.9	..	126.5	124.0
May	128.8	..	111.6	126.2	..	..	..	..	116.1	105.7	120.3	..	126.1	125.0
Jun	129.0	115.0	111.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	105.8	120.4	..	126.3	125.0
Jul	129.4	..	111.8	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.2	121.2	..	124.7	125.0
Aug	129.9	..	111.9	127.2	..	..	..	..	117.4	104.8	121.2	..	123.7	126.0
Sep	130.2	117.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	117.4	105.5	121.2	..	125.6	126.0
Oct	130.2	..	112.5	..	..	115.1	..	..	117.4	105.5	122.1	..	124.8	127.0
Nov	130.0	..	113.0	128.3	..	..	..	..	117.5	105.5	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
Dec	130.2	118.0	113.6	..	..	..	..	..	117.6	102.9	122.0	..	126.8	127.0
2002 Jan	130.8	..	114.3	..	..	..	..	..	117.8	103.0	122.7	..	126.4	128.0
Feb	131.3	..	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.7	122.9	..	127.3	128.0
Mar	132.1	119.0	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	105.4	123.3	..	129.1	128.0
Apr	132.8	..	114.7	..	..	..	..	..	119.7	106.5	124.0	..	129.0	128.0
May	133.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119.7	105.1	124.1	..	..	129.0
Jun P	133.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	4	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	3	7	5	5	3	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	4	5	5	1	3	3	4	3
2000	5	3	3	3	5	3	..	5	5	2	4	4	5	4
2001	4	5	2	4	4	2	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	3
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	5	2	-1	3	3	1	3
Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	6	2	0	3	3	2	4
Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	7	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000 Q1	5	3	3	4	5	3	..	4	2	2	3	3	3	4
Q2	5	3	4	3	5	2	..	6	2	2	4	2	4	4
Q3	4	3	3	4	5	3	..	6	2	2	3	2	4	4
Q4	5	3	2	4	5	2	..	5	2	1	4	4	3	4
2001 Q1	5	3	1	4	4	2	..	8	2	0	4	5	2	3
Q2	5	5	1	5	4	2	..	9	1	1	5	3	3	4
Q3	5	4	2	4	4	1	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	4
Q4	3	5	3	4										

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
	DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR		
1997	283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0		
1998	295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5		
1999	314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4		
2000	359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6		
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6
	May	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1
	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4
	Jul	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0
2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3
	Feb	341.7	1.4	1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2
	Mar	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3
	Apr	355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2
	May	354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	109.1	-2.8
	Jun	357.2	2.9	4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1
	Jul	362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4
	Aug	361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6
	Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	221.3	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 and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB
1999	Apr	12.0	35.8	21.3	19.5	35.0	23.7	31.5	35.5	25.3	239.6	16.2	31.0	286.8	..	295.7
	May	14.8	35.7	22.2	20.9	35.3	23.6	32.1	36.6	26.0	247.2	16.3	32.2	295.7	..	304.6
	Jun	15.6	35.7	22.6	21.0	34.5	23.4	32.1	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.6	296.7	..	305.6
	Jul	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	..	307.8
	Aug	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	..	315.8
	Sep	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	..	314.7
	Oct	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	..	336.5
	Nov	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	..	338.5
	Dec	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	..	347.4
2000	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..	340.3
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..	341.7
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..	344.6
	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..	355.7
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..	354.3
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..	357.2
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..	362.9
	Aug	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..	364.5
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..	374.3
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..	376.5
2001	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	396.8	..	395.7
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	..	391.6
	Mar	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	..	394.9
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9	..	387.8

Source: 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

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
1997		10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000	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	42.6	35.9						

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
2000	207	212	182	183	499	52
2001	187	194	167	180	525	43
1999 Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
Nov	35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000 Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
Jul	24	26	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
Sep	12	19	3.2	88.9	93.1	4.2
Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001 Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
Feb	23	25	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
Mar	18	20	13.9	47.8	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	23.8	2.7
Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	38.9	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
Apr	13 R	19 R	3.7	7.1	15.0	1.2
May	5 R	8 R	62.8 R	64.0 R	81.4 R	-
Jun	10	16	3.8	35.4	57.0	0.4

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands											
	SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	Other community, social and personal service activities 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	35	25	5	7	
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	36	
2001	-	25	43	10	4	107	-	216	43	73	4	
1999 Jun	-	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-	
Jul	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2	
Aug	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1	
Sep	-	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-	
Oct	-	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Nov	-	-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-	
Dec	-	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-	
2000 Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-	
Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-	
Mar	-	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2	
Apr	-	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	
May	-	-	3.2	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1	
Jun	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	
Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6	
Aug	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1	
Sep	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0	
Oct	-	-	1.8	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2	
Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7	
Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4	
2001 Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	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	0.5	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	2.1	-	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	-	17.0	47.1	2.0	0.1	
Apr	-	0.2	1.2	0.7	-	4.0	1.2	5.4	0.3	1.8	0.1	
May	-	-	-	-	4.2 R	6.8 R	-	3.5 R	57.5 R	5.0 R	4.4 R	
Jun	-	-	0.4	-	8.5	12.7	-	7.2	7.9	11.0	9.3	

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

R Revised

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to June 2001			12 months to June 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	800	2,100	1	300	15,100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	2	200	500	1	400	5,100
textiles and textile products;	1	100	100	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	-	1,300	2	300	900
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	200	600	6	2,500	3,300
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	200	300	1	200	200
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	2	100	200	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	4	400	4,700	1	100	1,400
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	4	2,100	2,500	2	1,800	4,000
electrical and optical equipment;	5	2,600	3,700	3	400	1,900
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.;	13	19,400	48,400	7	5,000	8,800
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	400	3,900	-	-	-
Construction	10	14,400	46,900	4	2,500	10,400
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	4	200	1,000	4	200	1,000
Hotels and restaurants	3	12,200	40,900	5	5,100	12,400
Transport, storage and communication	136	85,300	163,000	58	26,100	72,700
Financial intermediation	1	100	100	1	100	100
Real estate, renting and business activities	1	-	100	2	1,200	5,400
Public administration and defence	17	35,000	67,100	17	47,100	308,700
Health and social work	17	45,400	78,800	13	86,300	120,200
Other community, social and personal service activities	12	29,700	180,200	12	8,600	28,600
All industries and services	239 ^a	262,400	689,800	140 ^a	195,700	616,600

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

Prominent stoppages in the 6-month period 1 January 2002 to 30 June 2002

Industry	Date when stoppage(s)		Number of workers involved ^a		Number of working days lost in period	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
Transport, storage and communication	Jan	continuing	-	-	-	Over straight pay increase
Real estate, renting and business activities	Feb	Feb	-	-	-	Over threatened redundancy
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Sep 2001	Apr	-	-	-	Over health and safety issues
Education	Mar	May	-	-	-	Over pay structures
Various Services	May	continuing	-	-	-	Over personal cash allowances ancillary to the job
Total			132,200	6,500	305,900	

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

Stoppages: June 2002

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	16	35,400	57,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	10	3,800 ^a	4,500
Continuing from earlier months	6	31,600 ^b	52,500

a Including 3,000 directly involved.

b Including 10 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 June 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	62	103,100	221,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	3	32,900	78,200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	100	1,100
Redundancy questions	18	10,700	17,500
Trade union matters	5	3,400	3,600
Working conditions and supervision	10	30,700	255,100
Manning and work allocation	28	9,600	33,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	12	5,200	7,000
All causes	140	195,700	616,600

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

April to June 2002

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
LEVELS													
All	16-17	750	284	467	611	207	404	139	77	62	752	77	674
	18-24	3,796	3,166	629	3,426	2,853	573	370	314	57	1,303	524	779
	All under 25	4,546	3,450	1,096	4,037	3,059	977	509	390	119	2,055	601	1,454
Male	16-17	381	170	211	301	123	178	80	47	33	388	37	351
	18-24	2,062	1,751	311	1,825	1,545	280	237	206	31	543	145	397
	All under 25	2,443	1,921	522	2,127	1,669	458	317	253	64	931	182	748
Female	16-17	369	113	256	310	83	226	60	30	30	364	41	323
	18-24	1,733	1,415	318	1,600	1,307	293	133	108	25	760	378	382
	All under 25	2,103	1,528	574	1,910	1,391	519	193	138	55	1,124	419	705
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	50.0	78.5	40.9	40.7	57.3	35.4	18.5	27.1	13.4	50.0	21.5	59.1
	18-24	74.4	85.8	44.7	67.2	77.3	40.7	9.8	9.9	9.0	25.6	14.2	55.3
	All under 25	68.9	85.2	43.0	61.2	75.5	38.3	11.2	11.3	10.9	31.1	14.8	57.0
Male	16-17	49.6	82.2	37.5	39.2	59.6	31.7	20.9	27.5	15.6	50.4	17.8	62.5
	18-24	79.2	92.3	43.9	70.1	81.5	39.5	11.5	11.8	10.0	20.8	7.7	56.1
	All under 25	72.4	91.3	41.1	63.0	79.3	36.1	13.0	12.3	12.3	27.6	8.7	58.9
Female	16-17	50.4	73.7	44.2	42.3	54.2	39.1	16.1	26.5	11.6	49.6	26.3	55.8
	18-24	69.5	78.9	45.5	64.2	72.9	41.8	7.7	7.6	8.0	30.5	21.1	54.5
	All under 25	65.2	78.5	44.9	59.2	71.4	40.6	9.2	9.0	9.6	34.8	21.5	55.1
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-11	-14	2	-20	-21	1	8	7	1	50	7	43
	18-24	78	78	0	68	66	2	10	12	-2	14	38	-25
	All under 25	67	65	2	48	45	3	19	19	-1	63	45	18
Male	16-17	-5	-8	3	-7	-7	1	1	-1	2	25	0	24
	18-24	36	21	15	17	0	17	19	21	-2	9	28	-20
	All under 25	31	13	18	11	-7	18	20	21	0	34	29	5
Female	16-17	-6	-5	-1	-13	-14	0	7	8	-1	25	6	19
	18-24	42	57	-15	50	66	-16	-9	-9	1	5	10	-5
	All under 25	36	51	-16	37	53	-15	-2	-1	0	30	16	14
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	-2.1	-2.2	-1.5	-2.4	-4.6	-1.4	1.4	3.7	0.2	2.1	2.2	1.5
	18-24	0.2	-0.6	0.8	0.1	-0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	-0.8
	All under 25	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3
Male	16-17	-2.0	-0.8	-1.4	-1.9	-1.3	-1.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	2.0	0.8	1.4
	18-24	0.0	-1.3	2.4	-0.5	-2.2	2.7	0.7	1.1	-1.3	0.0	1.3	-2.4
	All under 25	-0.5	-1.2	0.7	-0.9	-2.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	-0.5	0.5	1.2	-0.7
Female	16-17	-2.2	-3.9	-1.5	-2.9	-9.1	-1.2	2.1	8.0	-0.3	2.2	3.9	1.5
	18-24	0.4	0.2	-0.8	0.8	1.0	-1.0	-0.7	0.6	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.8
	All under 25	-0.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.0	0.2	-1.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1

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

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

6 July - 2 August 2002

8,377

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

Data from 8 December 2001 to 8 June 2002 are unavailable due to new reporting procedures in line with Jobcentre Plus reporting. Data will appear in *Labour Market Trends* when they are available.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output		Index of output UK								Index of production OECD Countries		
	GDP 1995 prices	GDP market prices	Production industries ^a		Manufacturing industries ^b		Service industries		Construction output				
	1995=100	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)
	YBEZ	ABMI		CKYW		CKYY		GDQS		GDQB			
1994	97.2	698.9	4.7	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.9	4.8	100.0	3.8	..	..
1995	100.0	719.2	2.9	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	..
1996	102.6	738.0	2.6	101.3	1.3	100.7	0.7	103.6	3.6	102.7	2.7	103.0	3.0
1997	106.2	763.5	3.4	102.4	1.1	102.0	1.3	108.1	4.3	105.7	2.9	108.5	5.3
1998	109.3	785.8	2.9	103.4	1.0	102.8	0.8	112.9	4.4	107.0	1.2	110.9	2.2
1999	111.9	804.7	2.4	104.2	0.8	103.1	0.3	116.6	3.3	107.8	0.7	114.5 R	3.2
2000	115.3	829.5	3.1	105.9	1.6	105.2	2.0	120.8	3.6	109.7	1.8	120.8	5.5 R
2001	117.6	845.6	1.9	103.7	-2.1	102.8	-2.3	124.8	3.3	113.7	3.6	117.7	-2.6
2001 Q2	117.5	211.3	2.4	104.5	-1.5	103.4	-1.3	124.5	3.6	113.1	3.1	118.3	-2.0
Q3	117.9	212.0	2.0	103.5	-3.1	102.2	-3.3	125.2	3.1	114.1	5.7	117.0	-3.9
Q4	118.0	212.2	1.5	101.0	-5.0	99.9	-6.0	126.1	3.2	116.1	6.3	115.2	-5.3
2002 Q1	118.2	212.5	1.1	99.8	-5.7	98.7	-6.5	126.4	2.4	119.6	7.3	116.1	-3.6
Q2	119.3	214.4	1.5	100.0	-4.3	98.0	-5.2	127.1	2.1	..	..	..	..
	Income			Prices		Producer Price Index^{a,b,c}				Inventories			
	Real household disposable income £ billion	Gross trading profits of companies ^c		RPI	RPIX	All manufacturing industries	Excluding FBTP ^d			Changes on year 1995 prices ^e			
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion			
1994	OSXS	CAED		CZBH	CDKO	RNNK	PLLU	RNNQ	PLLV	CAFU			
1995	97.4 R	117.5	17.3	2.4	2.3	8.8	2.5	0.0	2.2	4.8			
1996	100.0	125.2	6.6	3.5	2.9	8.8	4.1	0.0	4.5	4.5			
1997	102.4	133.5	6.7	2.4	3.0	-1.2	2.6	0.1	1.9	1.8			
1998	106.8	145.7	9.1	3.1	2.8	-8.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	4.0			
1999	106.7 R	151.0	3.6	3.4	2.6	-8.9	0.6	0.1	-0.1	4.8			
2000	110.8 R	154.2	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.1	-0.4	6.3			
2001	115.8 R	154.9	0.5	3.0	2.1	11.5	2.6	0.1	0.8	6.0			
2001 Q2	123.5	152.5	-1.6	1.8	2.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4			
Q3	122.5	7.0	38.0	-1.1	1.9	2.3	5.2	0.6	3.8	0.2			
Q4	123.3	7.4	37.8	-5.1	1.8	2.3	-2.6	0.0	-0.2	0.1			
2002 Q1	125.4	6.5	38.9	4.4	1.0	2.0	-8.2	-1.0	-2.2	0.0			
Q2	124.7	1.6	40.7	7.7	1.2	2.4	-6.6	-0.7	-3.1	-0.1			
	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.9	-2.3	0.3	-2.0	0.4			
	Expenditure			Fixed investments									
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices	Retail sales volume	Retail sales value ^d	All industries ^h	Manufacturing industries ⁱ	Service industries	General government final consumption						
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	
1994	ABJR	EAPS	EAFY	NPFL	APIN	APIT	NMRY						
1995	435.4	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	71.8	4.8	56.8	138.6	1.0			
1996	443.4	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	77.4	9.1	59.8	141.0	1.7			
1997	460.8	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	84.5	7.8	66.7	115.5	1.2			
1998	478.7	108.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.1	10.2	73.3	9.9	142.8	0.1		
1999	496.2	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	110.2	18.4	20.7	85.5	22.1	145.0	1.5	
2000	519.2	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	112.0	1.6	17.7	94.3	5.3	149.4	3.1	
2001	545.8	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	114.0	1.8	17.9	96.1	2.0	152.5	2.1	
2001 Q2	567.9	128.0	6.0	132.6	6.3	113.1	-0.7	17.0	96.2	0.1	155.9	2.2	
Q3	141.1	5.2	126.8 R	6.1 R	127.4	7.1	29.0	-1.0	4.4	2.9	24.6	-1.7	38.5
Q4	142.6	5.4	128.7	6.2	128								

H.11 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)	
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100
	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	
2000 Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9	
2000 Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5	
2000 Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0	
2000 Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6	
2000 Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8	
2000 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	
2001 Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6	
2001 Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8	
2001 Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2	
2001 May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8	
2001 Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8	
2001 Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6	
2001 Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1	
2001 Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8	
2001 Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8	
2001 Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2	
2001 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	
2002 Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7	
2002 Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5	
2002 Apr	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5	
2002 May	176.2	1.1	175.2	1.8	167.3	1.8	
2002 Jun	176.2	1.0	175.1	1.5	167.2	1.4	
2002 Jul	175.9	1.5	174.8	2.0	167.0	1.9	

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 Jun	105.9	0.8	106.5	2.1	106.3	2.4
2000 Jul	105.4	1.0	106.5	2.1	106.4	2.3
2000 Aug	105.4	0.6	106.5	2.0	106.5	2.3
2000 Sep	106.2	1.0	107.1	2.5	107.0	2.8
2000 Oct	106.1	1.0	107.2	2.4	107.0	2.7
2000 Nov	106.4	1.0	107.5	2.6	107.3	2.9
2000 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
2001 Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5	2.0	107.5	2.2
2001 Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1	2.1	108.1	2.4
2001 Apr	106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9
2001 May	107.5	1.7	109.3	3.0	109.3	3.3
2001 Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0
2001 Jul	106.9	1.4	109.1	2.5	109.2	2.6
2001 Aug	107.3	1.8	109.1	2.4	109.1	2.4
2001 Sep	107.6	1.3	109.4	2.1	109.4	2.2
2001 Oct	107.4	1.2	109.5	2.2	109.5	2.3
2001 Nov	107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8	109.5	2.1
2001 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
2002 Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5
2002 Mar	107.7	1.5	110.6	2.3	110.8	2.5
2002 Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2	2.2	111.4	2.4
2002 May	108.4	0.8	111.3	1.8	111.5	2.0
2002 Jun	108.4	0.6	111.3	1.6	111.5	1.8

Source: ONS/Eurostat
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

^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 in a monthly news release.

^b Figures for European Union and Monetary Union Area Averages are provisional for January 2001 to February 2002. The June 2002 HICP Monetary Union Area Average index in table H12 published in the August 2002 issue of Labour Market Trends was incorrect. No other figure or RPI/HICP datasets were affected. ONS apologises for this error.

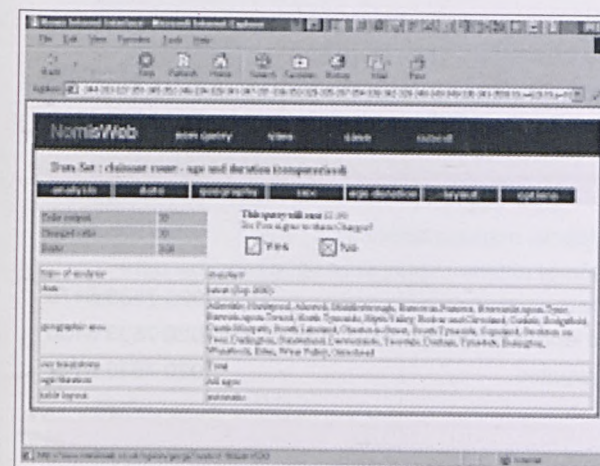
^R Revised
Note: From April 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in Labour Market Trends. The data are available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi. The following table shows where to access more detailed 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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Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002 aei@ons.gov.uk
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01633 819002
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01633 819024/11 nes@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01633 819002 productivity@ons.gov.uk
Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094
Employment	
Annual Employment Statistics	01928 792733
Annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792733 annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series—short-term estimates	01633 812079
Total workforce hours worked per week	01633 812766 productivity@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	
	020 7533 6094
General ONS enquiries	0845 601 3034
Labour disputes	01633 819205
Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
New Deal (ES)	0114 259 6425 leanne.gray@jobcentreplus.gov.uk
Producer Price Index	01633 812106 ppi@ons.gov.uk
Productivity and unit wage costs	01633 812766
Qualifications (DfES)	0114 259 3787
Redundancy statistics	020 7533 6094

Retail Prices Index

Ansafone service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874 rpi@ons.gov.uk

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfES)

0114 259 4350

Small firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538

maggie.o'neill@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk

Trade unions (DTI)

020 7215 5780

Training (DfES)

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

0114 259 3327

Job-related training

0114 259 3489

Travel-to-Work Areas

Composition and review of

020 7533 6114

Unemployment

ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count

020 7533 6094

Vacancies

Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies

020 7533 6094

Youth Cohort Study (DfES)

0114 259 4218

FOR ADVICE ON:

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

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	020 7533 6094 labour.market@ons.gov.uk
Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs	020 7533 6176
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075

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

ONLINE

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

Most series in the Labour Market Data tables are also available to view online or download via the StatBase® service (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/tzgate.asp>). Where this is the case the four-letter identifier is shown at the top of the column.

The labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement is at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/LMS_FR_HS.asp.

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on page S59. 0191 374 2468

National Statistics Time Series Data service. 0845 6013034

LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement* available from the bookshelf area of the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/bookshelf.

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Articles appearing in previous issues of Labour Market Trends

September 2001

Trade union membership 1999-2000, Abby Sneade, DTI
Some labour market implications of employment legislation, Tristan Slinger, DWP

October 2001

Foreign Labour in the United Kingdom: patterns and trends, John Salt and James Clarke, University College London
Science teaching: the demographic squeeze, Louisa Blackwell, Kevin Lynch and Sara Jones, Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education

November 2001

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

December 2001

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

January 2002

Skills shortages, Mari Lind Frogner, ONS
People and jobs: comparing sources of employment data, Helen Ganson, ONS
Annual local area Labour Force Survey data for 2000/2001, David Hastings, ONS

February 2002

Economic inactivity and the labour market, Catherine Barham, ONS
Labour Force Survey regrossing April 2002, Allan Smith, ONS

March 2002

Women in the labour market, Breda Twomey, ONS
Results of the 2001 New Earnings Survey, Jamie Jenkins, ONS
A pilot survey of people living in communal establishments, Rebecca Gatward, Charles Lound and June Bowman, ONS
Labour market and demography project, Catherine Barham, ONS

In forthcoming issues

- Labour disputes in 2001
- The new survey of job vacancies
- Labour force projections
- Social accounting matrices
- Economic inactivity among those looking after the family/home
- Underemployment (volumes and rates)
- Ethnicity of tax credit recipients
- Working-age population on key benefits
- Distribution of earnings review
- Jobcentre vacancy statistics

April 2002

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People leaving economic inactivity: characteristics and flows, Andrew McIntyre, ONS
Moving between sickness and unemployment, Jo Bacon, DWP
Quality of the estimates of earnings growth from the Average Earnings Index, Robin Youll, ONS

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