

Labour Market Trends

Trade union membership: an analysis of data from the autumn 2001 LFS

Measuring jobs: levels, short-term changes and industry classification

Analysis of the claimant count by age and duration including clerical claims

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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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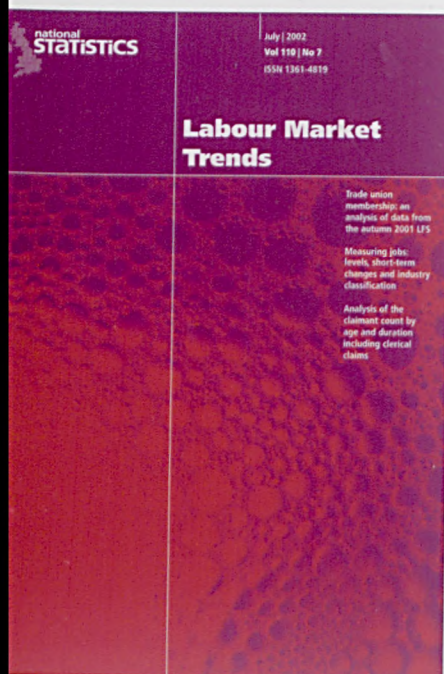


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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 20 June 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 February-April 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- 1 Little change in the **ILO unemployment rate** as indicated by February-April 2002 LFS. **Claimant count** rate also virtually unchanged in May 2002.

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

The working-age employment rate for February to April 2002 was 74.6 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 88,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.2 per cent, with little change over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 19,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count fell by 7,000 in May 2002. The average monthly fall has been 300 over the past three months and 2,300 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in April 2002 was 3.3 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from March 2002.

New this month

February-April 2002: Latest LFS 3-month average results, earnings;

May 2002 data: Claimant count;

April 2002 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;

March 2002 data: Workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

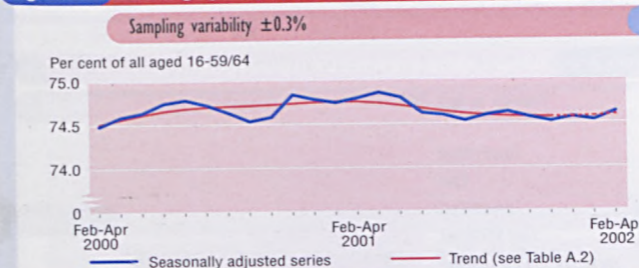


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

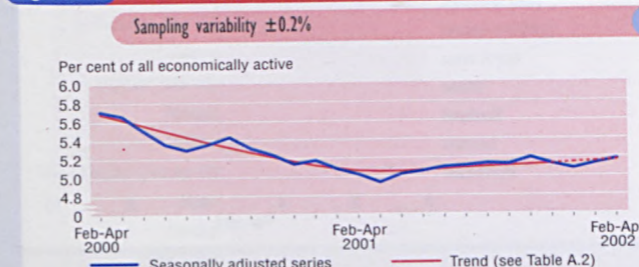
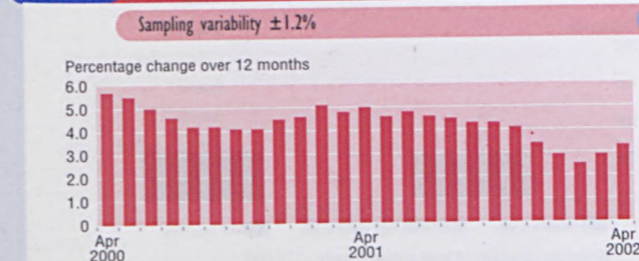


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from November 2001-January 2002 but down 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.2 per cent in the February-April 2002 period, unchanged from November 2001-January 2002 but up 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 1 **Employment** was 28.47 million in February-April 2002, up 184,000 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 1.55 million in February-April 2002. This is 57,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 1 **Claimant count** down 7,000 on the month to May 2002 to 944,600. Claimant count rate in May 2002 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the April 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- 1 **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in February-April 2002, up 0.1 percentage point from November 2001-January 2002 but unchanged from February-April 2001 (Table A.1).
- 1 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 2002 period, down 0.1 percentage point from November 2001-January 2002 but unchanged from February-April 2001 (Table A.1).
- 1 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.3 per cent in April 2002, down 1.7 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.4 percentage points from the March 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 A.3, pS14).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment down 1,000 since November 2001-January 2002 to 15.64 million in February-April 2002, and women up 89,000 in the same period to 12.83 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 54,000 since November 2001-January 2002 to 21.38 million in February-April 2002. People in part-time employment up 34,000 over the same period to 7.09 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 173,000 in the three months to April 2002 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.71 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 927.7 million during February-April 2002, up 0.5 million from February-April 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.6 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.6 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 2,000 over the year to stand at 224,000 in February-April 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 45,000 over the year to stand at 348,000 in February-April 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 rose 12,000 over the year to stand at 409,000 in February-April 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in most regions over the year except for North West, East Midlands, West Midlands, London, South East and Scotland. The highest rate was in the North East at 6.9 per cent and lowest was in the South West region at 3.3 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 40,100 over the year to stand at 157,200 in May 2002 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18 to 24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 233,400 in May 2002, a rise of 400 since May 2001 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,900 in May 2002, a rise of 600 since May 2001 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	May 2002	Change on year
18-24, over six months	43,638	+2,437
25 and over, 18 months to two years	30,983	-5,367
25 and over, more than two years	62,177	-32,842
Total	136,798	-35,772

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 30.03 million in February-April 2002. Of this total, 16.60 million were men and 13.42 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was down 42,000 over the quarter to 7.85 million in February-April 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 67,000. The number not wanting a job was up 4,000 over the year to 5.55 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 63,000 over the year to 2.30 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that of the 276,000 increase in the population in the year to February-April 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 184,000, an increase in the ILO unemployed of 57,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 36,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.0 per cent in February-April 2002, unchanged from November 2001-January 2002, while the rate for women was 73.0 per cent for the same period, up 0.3 percentage points from the November 2001-January 2002 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

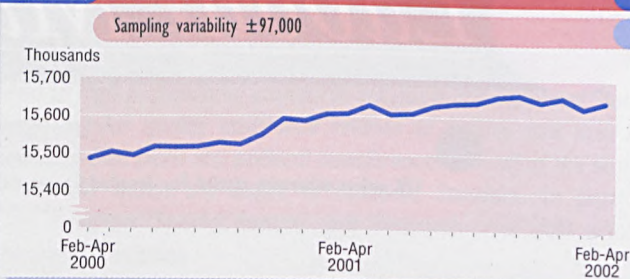


Figure 5 Female employment

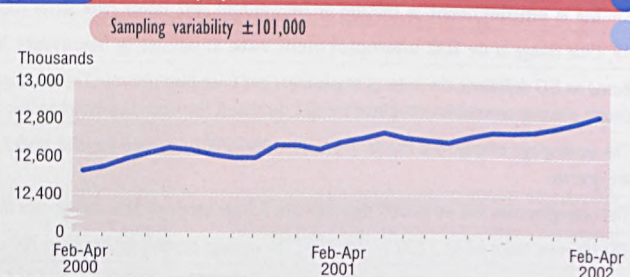


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

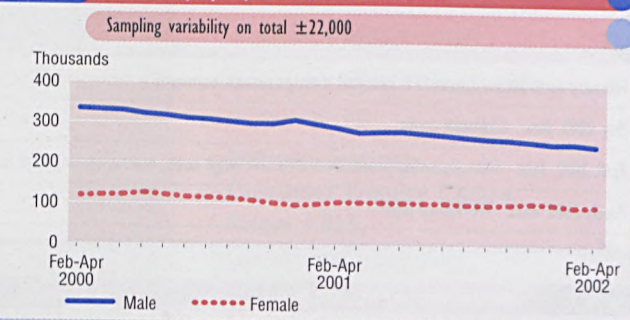


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

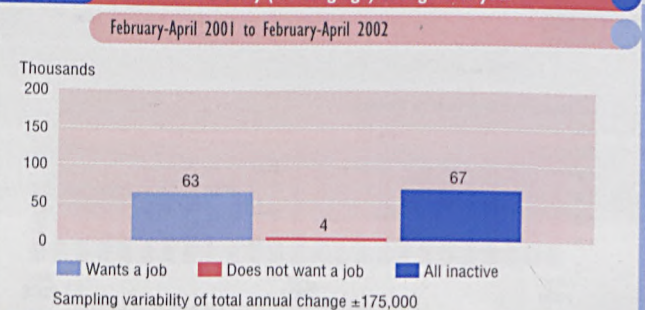


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

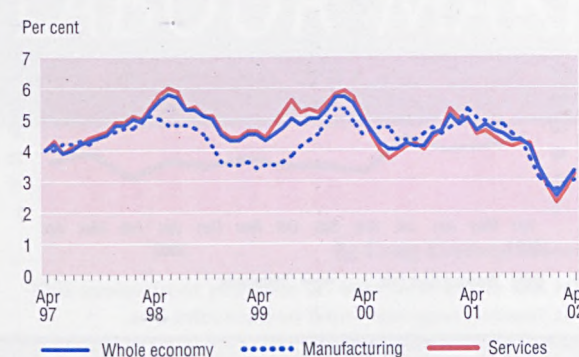


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

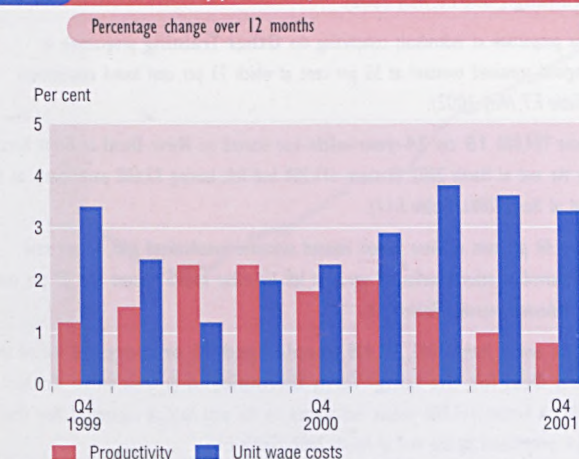
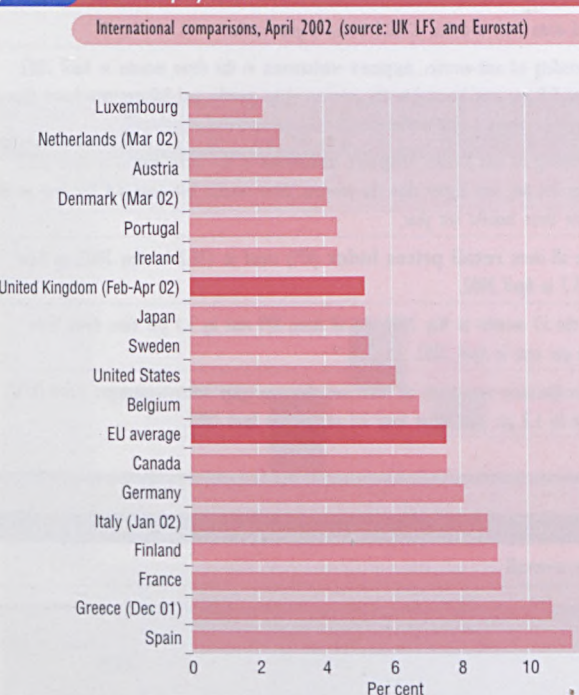


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 214,000 people made redundant in December 2001 to February 2002. This compares with 168,000 in the same period a year ago (Table C.41, May 2002).
- Results for December 2001 to February 2002 show that 11 per thousand of male employees and six per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 40 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, May 2002).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to April 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 3.3 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the March 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to April 2002 was 3.9 per cent, up 0.6 percentage points from the March 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for April 2002 was 3.0 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the March 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase for April 2002 was 2.9 per cent, up 0.7 percentage points from the March 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase for April 2002 was 3.2 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the March 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for April 2002 was 4.1 per cent, down 0.4 percentage points from the March 2002 rate. This is down 0.3 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for April 2002 was 3.1 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the March 2002 rate. This is down 2.0 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 5.6 per cent lower in the three months ending April 2002, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.9 per cent lower in the three months ending April 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 3.9 per cent higher in the three months ending April 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.8 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.3 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in February-April 2002 was 5.2 per cent, below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in April 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.1 per cent in February-April 2002 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In the 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.2 per cent over the 12 months to April 2002, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.4 per cent.

VACANCIES

- Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, p S14).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to April 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 583,000 from 156 stoppages. Some 51 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 18 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost in April 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 15,100 from 18 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- As at 23 December 2001, 44 per cent of people in **work-based learning for young people** were participating in **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**, 40 per cent in **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** and 16 per cent in **Other Training**. The number participating in **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** was 107,600, this being the highest total for **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** to date (Table F.1, May 2002).
- 53,300 young people started **work-based learning** between October 2001 and December 2001. Slightly over half were on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**. The rest comprise of 15,000 on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** and 11,300 on **Other Training** (Table F.2, May 2002).
- In the last three years, **Other Training** starts have fallen from 182,000 to 57,000, while starts on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** have risen from 1,000 to 104,000 (Table F.2, May 2002).
- The increase in **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** qualification rates has tailed off. This proportion was 27 per cent in 1997-98, 36 per cent in 1998-99, 48 per cent in 1999-2000 and 49 per cent in 2000-2001. The qualification rate for **Other Training** is falling. It was 40 per cent from 1997-99, 38 per cent in 1999-2000 and 33 per cent in 2000-2001. This is more likely to be because more able young people, who would have taken **Other Training** a year or two ago, are now starting **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** instead (Table F.5, May 2002).
- For the year ending June 2001, the proportion of those completing **work-based learning** who were in a job, full-time education or government-supported training stood at 94 per cent for **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**, 89 per cent for **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** and 74 per cent for **Other Training** (Table F.6, May 2002).
- The proportion of individuals completing the **Other Training** programme in England remained constant at 55 per cent, of which 73 per cent found employment (Table F.7, May 2002).
- Some 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).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of 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 had started on the post-April re-engineered **New Deal 25+** programme by the end of March 2002 (Table F.16).
- In all, 28,400 individuals had gained a job from the enhanced 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).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the first quarter of 2002 showed no growth, unchanged from no growth in the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 2001, GDP has grown by 1.0 per cent.
- In May the seasonally adjusted estimate of **retail sales volume** was 133.9. This was 0.6 per cent below the April figure of 134.7 but 5.4 per cent higher than the May 2001 level.
- In the three months to April 2002, **manufacturing output** fell by 0.3 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 5.6 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- The provisional estimate of total **business investment** in the first quarter of 2002, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is £28,541 million, down by £328 million over the previous quarter. This represents a decrease of 1.1 per cent over the previous quarter.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to April 2002 was in deficit by £7.7 billion, down from a deficit of £8.8 billion in the previous three months and down from a deficit of £8.3 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to April 2002 were 0.9 per cent lower than the previous three months and 8.0 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to April 2002 were 0.4 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 3.6 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** stood at 176.2 for May 2002, up from 175.7 in April 2002.
- In the 12 months to May 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.1 per cent, down from 1.5 per cent in April 2002.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.8 per cent, down from 2.3 per cent in April 2002.

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

Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest **whole economy productivity and unit wage costs and redundancy** data.

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



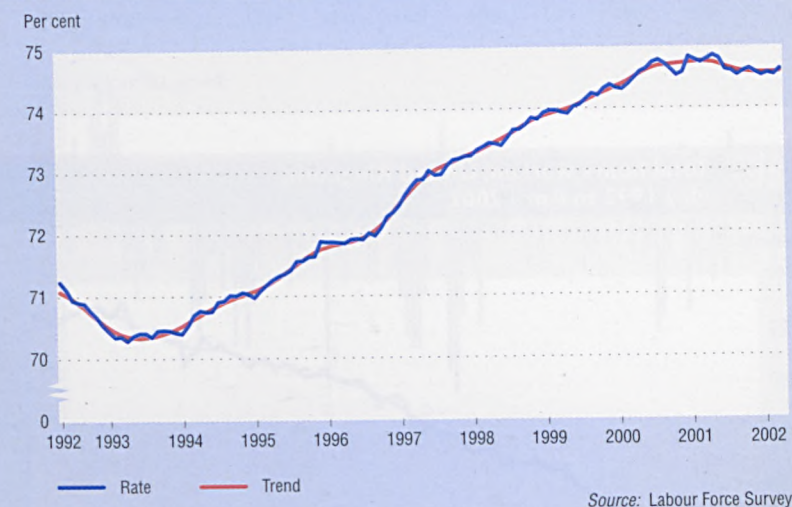
LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

14 June 2002

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

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

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

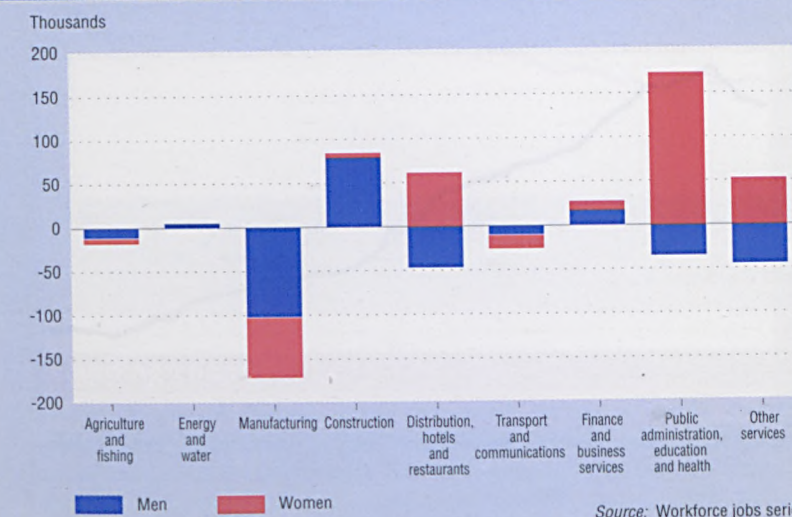
Summary

The latest set of labour market data do little to change the picture of recent months. Both employment and unemployment rates are flat and consistent with the flat output growth shown in gross domestic product (GDP) data. Looking at the wider economic picture, there continue to be reports of a possible pick-up in output growth coming from some commentators outside ONS. There are also tentative signs, for example in the monthly changes in employment, hours and inactivity, which could be seen as suggesting that economic activity in the labour market is starting to pick up marginally. However, the movements are small and, given the volatility of late, need to be treated with caution. Alongside this, there are signs of a recovery in the most recent headline earnings data, though growth remains relatively subdued, and underlying growth appears to be slowing slightly. Overall, the labour market continues to look largely flat.

Employment

Despite the slow-down in GDP through 2001, and it would appear into the first quarter of 2002, the number of people in employment has continued to grow steadily. However, the rate of increase has been slower since the middle of 2001 and has been no more than in line with population growth. As a result, employment rates have been flat since May-July 2001. The latest figures for February-April 2002 show the working-age employment rate up marginally on the quarter, while the level was up 82,000. Overall, the trend in employment continues to look broadly flat. (see Figure 1). One interesting feature within this has been the different patterns for men and women: almost all the increase of late has come in female employment (up 79,000 on the quarter and 104,000 on the year); by comparison, male employment is up 13,000 on the year but just 3,000 over the latest quarter. This seems to be driven by the industrial differences, with male employment being more affected by the decline in manufacturing and female employment benefiting more from growth

Figure 2 Change in level of workforce jobs by industry; United Kingdom; March 2001 to March 2002



Source: Workforce jobs series

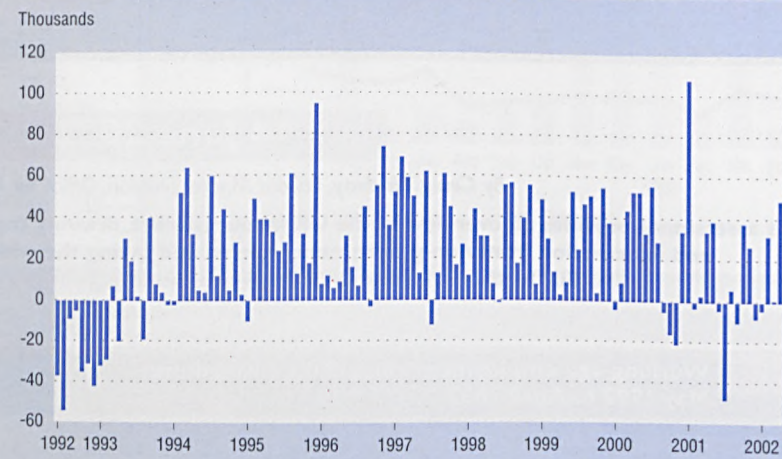
in public administration, education and health, and other services (see *Figure 2*).

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 opposite page) for employment reveal the more uncertain nature of recent movements, following the consistent growth of the 1990s (see *Figure 3*). 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 January-March and February-April. This is the strongest monthly increase since January 2001. However, it does need to be treated with caution given the recent pattern. 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. However, overall the recent fluctuations are consistent with, and continue to support, the view that the employment rate picture is essentially flat, though the employment level is rising.

Early reports on output in the second quarter of 2002 look stronger than for the first quarter. Official data on manufacturing output show a slight pick-up in April, though the level is still subdued. Reports from outside ONS continue to appear more positive. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS) report on manufacturing in May recorded its fourth consecutive month of net output growth. This is in line with the latest CBI Industrial Trends Survey which also showed manufacturing orders edging up, though more slowly than had been expected. Similarly, CIPS also reported services output strengthening at an accelerating rate, with growth in May at its fastest rate since February 2001. However, while CIPS is reporting output growth, they are also reporting continuing falls in employment in both manufacturing and services, although at a slower rate.

Alongside the employment picture, although LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level, looking at the trend, actual growth has again flattened off. Since the turn of last year, growth has slowed and the level declined from March-May 2001 until the end of last year when it reached 923.8 million, the lowest figure since September-November 2000. There are signs of some recovery over the latest four months, and the level has risen to 927.7 million, but it remains below the peak of spring 2001 and, given the small magnitude of the recent movements, it is still a little early to read too much into that. (see *Figure 4*).

Figure 3 Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; June 1992 to April 2002



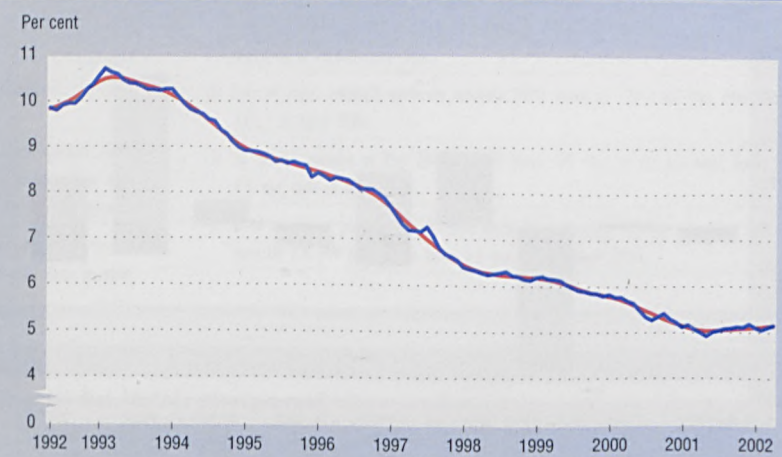
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; May 1992 to April 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 ILO unemployment rate; United Kingdom; May 1992 to April 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

Unemployment

Similarly to the employment data, the latest ILO unemployment numbers continue to show a flat picture. Overall, the unemployment rate has been on a steady downward trend since 1993. However, it has levelled out recently. The unemployment rate at 5.2 per cent is unchanged on the quarter (see *Figure 5*). The latest figure for the level of unemployment was up marginally, rising 19,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.554 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 6,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the January-March and February-April quarters (see *Figure 6*). As with the employment changes there is a degree of uncertainty but overall the movements in the overlapping changes continue to look like fluctuations around a broadly flat trend.

Alongside ILO unemployment, the claimant count fell by 7,000 in the latest month (May). The rate was 3.1 per cent,

and overall the count continues to look basically flat, reinforcing the message from the ILO unemployment figures. Both inflows and outflows to the claimant count increased on the month with inflows rising by 1,100 and outflows rising by 14,500. The increase in outflows is large, but seems likely to be erratic.

London appears to have been particularly affected by recent movements in the labour market. Towards the end of last year, while the national picture appeared to be flat, unemployment in London was on the rise. In recent months, however, there have been falls in unemployment in London while unemployment elsewhere has been increasing marginally. The level of ILO unemployment in London has fallen by 20,000, or 0.5 percentage points, since the turn of the year. It looks increasingly as if the increase in unemployment in London last year was a blip connected to special factors, such as London's relatively high exposure to changes in the US economy and its slowdown in 2001 (see *Figure 7*).

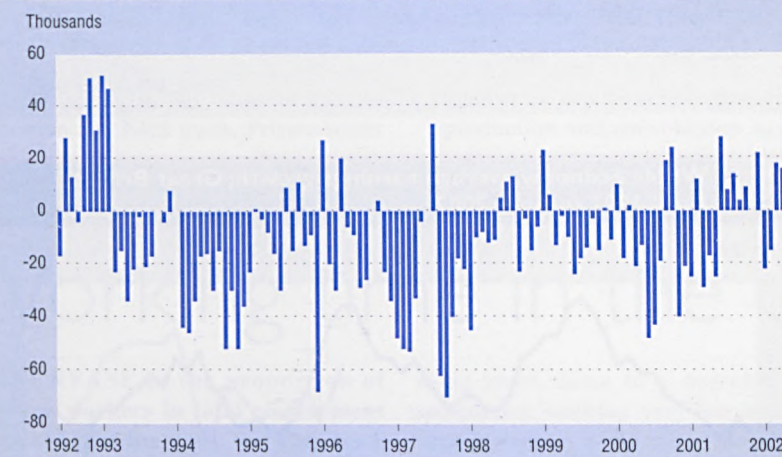
Economic inactivity

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 latest figures have seen some fall-back: the rate has dropped back to 21.2 per cent for the first time in nine months; the level is down 42,000 on the quarter and stands at 7.848m. Looking at the trend, it now suggests that inactivity may have peaked (see *Figure 8*).

Looking at the breakdown by sex, this fall is entirely driven by female inactivity. Male inactivity has been on an upward trend for some time and continues to increase. The level is up 10,000 on the quarter and 187,000 since spring 2000. By comparison, female inactivity has generally been on a downward path over the last 10 years. The level has been rising and falling since spring 2000, and overall is up 52,000 since then. However, it is down 52,000 on the quarter, and it is this which has driven the overall fall.

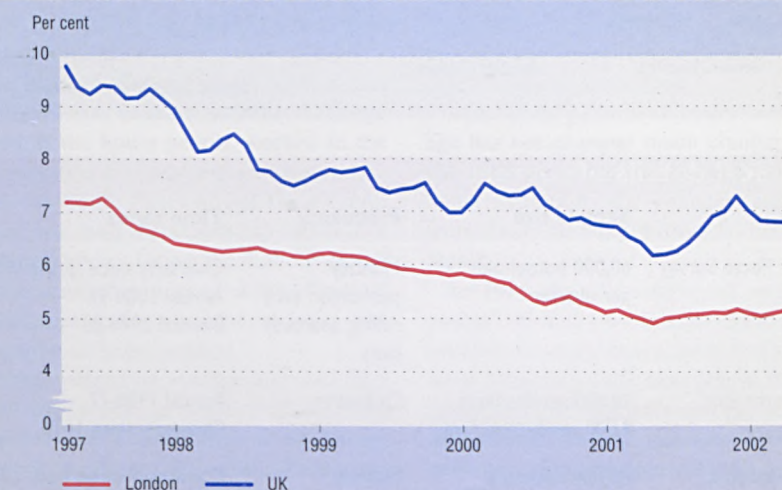
It is also worth noting that the big fall in inactivity has come among women who were inactive because they did not want a job. Looking at the reasons for inactivity, the number of inactive working-age women not wanting a job fell by 56,000 while all the other major groups (such as women

Figure 6 ILO unemployment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; June 1992 to April 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7 ILO unemployment rate: United Kingdom and London; April 1997 to April 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.

wanting a job, and men both wanting and not wanting a job) rose marginally. This is most likely to be due to students, and women who were looking after a family or home, whose circumstances have changed and hence they have moved into economic activity.

Redundancies

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

Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was 3.3 per cent in the three months to April – up from 2.9 per cent. The main story within the data centres on bonuses. There was a sharp slow-down in headline earnings growth, largely driven by lower bonuses being paid in the financial sector in December 2001-February 2002, 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, while relatively subdued, has risen for the last two months, and is now coming back in line with the excluding bonuses series (see Figure 9).

However, 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 4.0 per cent in April 2002, the lowest rate since January 2001. At 4 per cent growth, it is still healthy, but the overall picture of lower bonuses and lower growth in basic pay accords with the flat economic picture.

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 3.1 per cent in April; by comparison, the public sector has seen growth slip to 4.1 per cent, its lowest rate since March last year.

Figure 8 Working-age inactivity rate: United Kingdom; May 1992 to April 2002

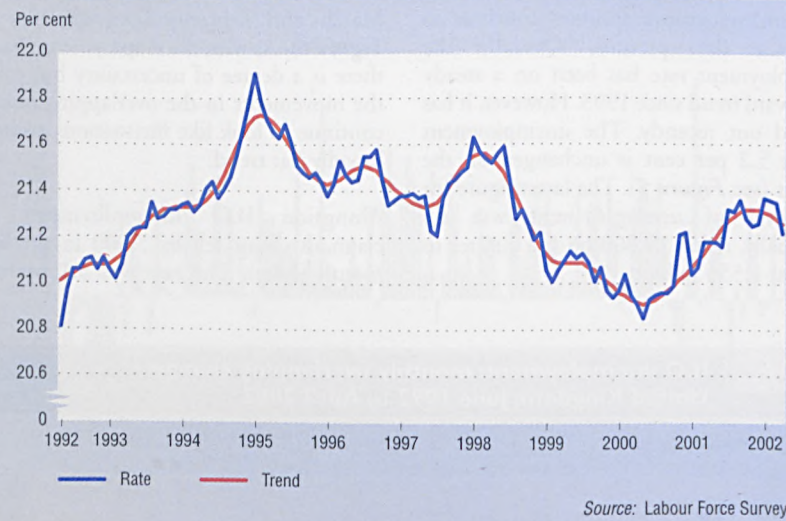
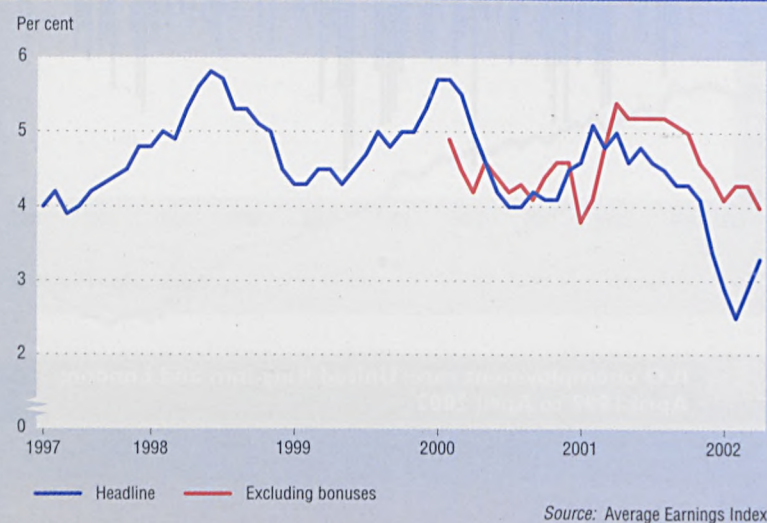


Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; April 1997 to April 2002



Technical details of sources

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

All ONS data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

Jobs in the public and private sectors

'JOBS IN the Public and Private Sectors' published in the June issue of *Economic Trends* is the latest in a series of annual articles presenting movements in the two sectors over recent years.

The article shows that:

- in 2001, there were 24.3 million jobs in the private sector and 5.2 million jobs in the public sector;
- total workforce jobs increased by 0.7 per cent (206,000) between 2000 and 2001. Within this total, public sector jobs showed an increase of 1.8 per cent (91,000 jobs), largely due to rises in education and NHS trusts. Private sector

- jobs rose by 0.5 per cent (115,000 jobs);
- jobs in local government increased by 50,000 (1.8 per cent) and jobs in central government increased by 14,000 (1.6 per cent) between 2000 and 2001. This increase was due in part to institutions being reclassified from the public corporations sector when the Scottish Parliament and National Assembly for Wales were established;
- over the past ten years, the number of jobs in the public sector has fallen by 11.7 per cent. Over this period, the number of jobs in public administration, production and construction has fallen

- while the number of jobs in education, health and other services has increased; and
- between 1991 and 2001 total jobs in industries covering production, construction, transport and utilities decreased by 594,000 (-8.1 per cent) to 6.8 million. The proportion of all public sector jobs in these industries fell from 12.7 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

• *Economic Trends*, no 583, June 2001. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621486 4. Price £23.50.

OTHER NEWS

Working time in the UK

AN INCREASE in the proportion of part-time workers in total employment has meant that the basic working week has got shorter since the mid-1980s, according to new research by the Bank of England. Changes in industry composition, employment status, occupation, sex and age have had little further impact on the basic hourly trend. For individuals who work overtime there has been a shift away from it being paid to being unpaid.

The Bank of England study, published in the latest issue of their quarterly bulletin, looked at the hours people worked in the UK, including paid and unpaid overtime, to establish some facts about their trend behaviour and relationship with the economic cycle. Using the Labour Force Survey, researchers looked at the effects of employment status, age, sex, industry and occupation on hours worked.

People worked on average just over 32.5 hours per week in winter 2001-2002 compared with a recent high of 33.7 hours per week in winter 1997-1998. During the 1980s the average number of hours worked rose (as the economy improved) reaching a peak in 1988 before falling back sharply in the early 1990s.

Since 1995, the average number of basic hours for part-time workers has increased from 16.5 hours a week to 17.5 hours a week. In contrast the average hours of full-timers have fallen since 1997. The researchers put much of the increase in part-

time hours down to a decrease in the proportion working very low hours (less than 15 hours a week) and an increase in the proportion working around 20 hours a week. In contrast, the decline in full-timers' hours is due to a general reduction in the proportion of the population working long hours (greater than 50 hours a week).

Men work longer basic hours than women (around 40 hours, compared with 29 hours a week) although over time female basic hours have remained stable while men's hours have declined.

The broad pattern of hours worked by age has not changed much compared with the 1988 peak, but the average number of hours worked by the youngest and oldest workers in the distribution declined more rapidly.

In 1984 the self-employed worked on average 46 hours a week. By 2000 this had declined by more than a tenth to 41 hours a week: Over the same time period, the basic usual hours of managers and professionals, and clerical, personal and sales occupations declined, while the hours of craft, plant and machinery workers increased.

The variation of hours worked between industries has been greater than the variation over time. The average working week in the other service and distribution sectors is around 30 hours, while agricultural employees work on average 45 hours a week. Though there has been a decline in basic hours in the distribution and agriculture sectors, hours worked in

other sectors have changed very little.

Paid overtime is the only component of hours that exhibits strong cyclical movement (although female overtime hours seem to vary less than men's) which led the researchers to suggest that when firms are confronted with adverse trading conditions, their first response is to reduce paid overtime, rather than any other component of hours or labour input. Except for business and other services, all industrial sectors have witnessed a decline in overtime hours since 1988. The proportions of paid and unpaid overtime vary considerably among occupations. Four-fifths of the overtime worked by managers and professionals is unpaid, while only a quarter of clerical, personnel and sales occupations and a tenth of craft, plant and machinery workers are not paid for overtime they work.

• The paper 'Working Time in the United Kingdom: Evidence from the Labour Force Survey', appeared in the summer issue of the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*. The publication is available from the Publications Group, Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8AH, tel. 020 7601 4030, fax 020 7601 3298, e-mail mapublications@bankofengland.co.uk. Price £6.00. It is also available at www.bankofengland.co.uk/qbcontents/index.html. For further information about the research, contact Fergal Shortall, e-mail fergal.shortall@bankofengland.co.uk.

Family-friendly employment

EMPLOYERS IN larger organisations, in the public sector and with recognised unions are more likely than others to offer flexible working arrangements to their non-managerial employees. Approximately nine out of ten establishments with some experience of family-friendly policies found them cost-effective.

These are some of the findings from a report recently published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation based on the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey. The analysis of the survey provides valuable information about which British employers had family-friendly working arrangements alongside a wide range of other information about the employers' characteristics, employee relations, human resources policies, workforce profile and performance.

Data were collected using a questionnaire completed by managers asking for details about their employer's business and employee relations, as well as whether their employees from each workplace were entitled to any of a number of family-friendly working arrangements. The data available covered non-managerial employees' entitlements to: parental leave; job sharing;

working only during term-time; working at, or from home during normal working hours; a change from full- to part-time hours; workplace or other nursery provision; help with the costs of childcare; flexitime; paternity leave for all employees; and time off for emergencies for all employees.

The study found that only around 14 per cent of the sample did not have any of the ten 'family-friendly working arrangements'. No establishments had all ten options. Approximately 29 per cent of establishments had four or more of these arrangements. Establishments without family-friendly policies were most likely to be in the manufacturing and construction sectors. Under two-fifths of establishments stating that employees had entitlement to at least one family-friendly policy also responded that none of their employees had taken any of the entitlements during the previous 12 months.

Family-friendly working arrangements were more common among employers adopting human resources policies and practices associated with being a 'good employer'. Workplaces with a recognised union were also associated with family-friendly working arrangements. For example, having a recognised union present increased the probability of the employer

having flexitime and parental leave. However, these arrangements also had a higher incidence in the public sector, where union membership was higher. Family-friendly policies relating to childcare and working at home were found to be associated with improvements in employee commitment in private sector establishments, but not in public sector organisations.

The findings also suggested that smaller establishments might be relatively family-unfriendly. However, the researchers note that evidence from other case studies suggests that smaller organisations can have quite a lot of flexibility, but not the type which would necessarily be counted in survey questions.

• *The Nature and Pattern of Family-friendly Employment Policies in Britain*, by Shirley Dex and Colin Smith, is published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by the Policy Press as part of the Family and Work series, ISBN 1 86134 433 3. Price £12.95. All titles in the series are available from Marston Book Services, PO Box 269, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4YN, tel. 01235 465500, e-mail direct.orders@marston.co.uk. All JRF findings are also published on its website www.jrf.org.uk.

Retirement income: effects of work history

THE RISK of having a low income over the age of 60 varies more according to a person's occupational group than by the length of time they spend in paid work. For men, the groups with small low-income risks were professional, and personal and protective occupations, whereas for women they were professional, technical, clerical and managerial occupations.

These were the conclusions reached by researchers at the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) who examined the relationship between the risk of having a low income in later life and people's lifetime employment histories. Their findings were based on longitudinal data from the British Household Panel Survey (1991-1999). Low income was defined as 'having an income in the poorest third of the distribution of income among all persons aged 60 plus'.

Although employment rates of older men fell sharply in the 1980s, they stabilised during the 1990s. Over the same time frame older women's employment rates increased.

Spending more time in paid employment between the ages of 20 and 60 was not necessarily associated with a smaller risk of low income for men and women in later life because individuals with low earnings may have had to work longer in order to maintain their already low income. For both men and women a smaller risk of a low income was associated with having worked more years in occupational groups with higher earnings and that offered occupational pensions.

The study found that in the period before retirement, people started to work less and earn less on average, but incomes still fell sharply in the year of retirement.

The ISER also found that the impact of leaving the workforce early on the

likelihood of a low income after retirement was also related to occupation. Men who worked in particular occupational groups such as clerical, craft, personal and protective services, and sales occupations, who worked fewer than five years in their fifties, raised the chance of having a low income in later life, whereas for other occupational groups, typically more highly skilled occupations, this was less of an influence. For example, working 30 years in personal and protective services occupations was associated with the probability of a low income of less than a tenth if the individual worked throughout his fifties, but this probability increased to over two-thirds if the person worked fewer than five years in his fifties. The ISER put this large effect down to two influences: leaving the workforce early may hinder the accumulation of savings and pension contribution and therefore entitlements; and

that men who left the workforce early may have been the ones who earned the least and that lower earners within each occupation were more likely to lose their jobs.

In contrast, for women low labour market participation between the ages of 50 and 60 had little association with the risk of having a low income when they retired. An explanation offered for this lack of association is that lower or intermittent labour market attachment was more common throughout women's working lives (not just in their fifties) whereas, for men this primarily occurred in their fifties.

Household type and marital status were more important factors in the likelihood of low income for women in later life. Women aged 60 and over living without a partner had a substantially higher risk of a low income than women over 60 living with a partner, even if they had worked for most of their life. In comparison, among men in continuous employment, low income rates did not vary by household type. This result, together with the fact that leaving the labour market early was not associated with women's low-income risks, suggests that for women having a partner with a good

work history and gaining access to their pensions entitlements and other financial assets may be more important for income in later life than what women do during their own working life.

• The full report *Income in later life: Work history matters* by Elena Bardasi and Stephen P. Jenkins is published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by The Policy Press (ISBN 1 86134 401 5). Price £12.95. Available from Marston Book Services, PO Box 269, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4YN, tel. 01235 465500, fax. 01235 465556, e-mail direct.orders@marston.co.uk.

Redundancy

NEARLY HALF of organisations that have carried out redundancies in the past 18 months plan to make additional cuts this year according to the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD). For approximately two-thirds of employers, redundancies were carried out because of organisational restructuring. Researchers found that an employee's role within the organisation was the most common means used to select employees for compulsory redundancy. The majority of organisations also reported a reduction in employee morale in the aftermath of redundancies.

In March 2002 the CIPD sent a questionnaire to a random sample of human resource (HR) professionals in 7,000 organisations in the UK. They received 563 replies from organisations that had made at least one member of staff redundant in the previous 18 months. Organisations participating in the survey ranged from very small (with a workforce of just three staff) to very large (over 100,000 employees).

The report found that 45 per cent of the organisations that responded believed they would need to make further redundancies over the next 12 months. The redundancies reported were concentrated in general manufacturing (17 per cent), engineering (10 per cent), retail (7 per cent) and financial services (5 per cent). In the 18 months up to March 2002, 14 per cent of responding employers laid off 20 per cent or more of their employees. On average 24 per cent of those who were made redundant were managers/professionals, another 24 per cent held skilled non-manual posts, while 20 per cent were skilled manual workers.

For 66 per cent of employers in the survey, redundancies were carried out because of organisational restructuring.

This was true for 72 per cent of the public sector organisations, 69 per cent of the services employers and 62 per cent of the manufacturing/production firms. Around 44 per cent of those in the manufacturing/production sector also cited falling sales as a reason.

The employee's role within the organisation was the most common means used to select employees for compulsory redundancy. The report found this to be true for 81 per cent of the public sector organisations who responded, 70 per cent of the service sector firms and 64 per cent of the manufacturing/production companies. The manufacturing/production and services sector companies that responded used job performance more commonly than ability/flexibility to select employees for redundancy. In contrast, public service organisations selected 42 per cent of their employees for compulsory redundancy using ability/flexibility against 36 per cent for job performance/efficiency. The manufacturing/production companies surveyed used absence/disciplinary records (30 per cent) more frequently than the public service organisations (8 per cent) as their means for selection.

The report found the most popular methods used by organisations to avoid making redundancies were offering alternative employment within the organisation (74 per cent), recruitment freezes (56 per cent) and natural wastage (55 per cent). Public sector organisations were more likely to use early retirement or offer staff the opportunity of secondment to another organisation. In contrast, they made less use than the private sector firms of recruitment freezes, cutting the use of contract staff and pay cuts.

The most common impacts on employee relations from redundancy were a decline in the morale of remaining employees (52 per

cent), a loss of trust from remaining employees (30 per cent) and a loss of skills or experience that the organisation continues to need (18 per cent). Financial compensation above the statutory minimum was the most common support offered by organisations in the survey (72 per cent). Following this were counselling (50 per cent) and access to a specialist outplacement agency (44 per cent). In comparison with other industry sectors, public services organisations provided little opportunity to retain equipment supplied by the organisation (9 per cent, compared with the 18 per cent average), although they placed much emphasis on financial support for training (29 per cent, compared with the 14 per cent average). The manufacturing/production sector placed greater emphasis on professional financial advice (21 per cent, compared with 17 per cent on average).

The survey also covered the impact of redundancies on the work and personal life of an HR professional. Respondents were asked to rate the impact on a scale of 1 (no negative impact) to 5 (very negative impact). There was a more negative impact recorded on work life (2.6 on average) than on personal life (2.2 on average). However, it should be noted that these averages hide considerable ranges. Around 46 per cent felt redundancies had little or no impact on their work, but 22 per cent felt it had a considerable impact. The equivalent figures for personal life were 63 per cent indicating little impact and 16 per cent considerable impact.

• The report *Best of a Bad Job* is available from the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development. For further information, contact Mark Buckley, tel. 020 8263 3240, e-mail m.buckley@cipd.co.uk.

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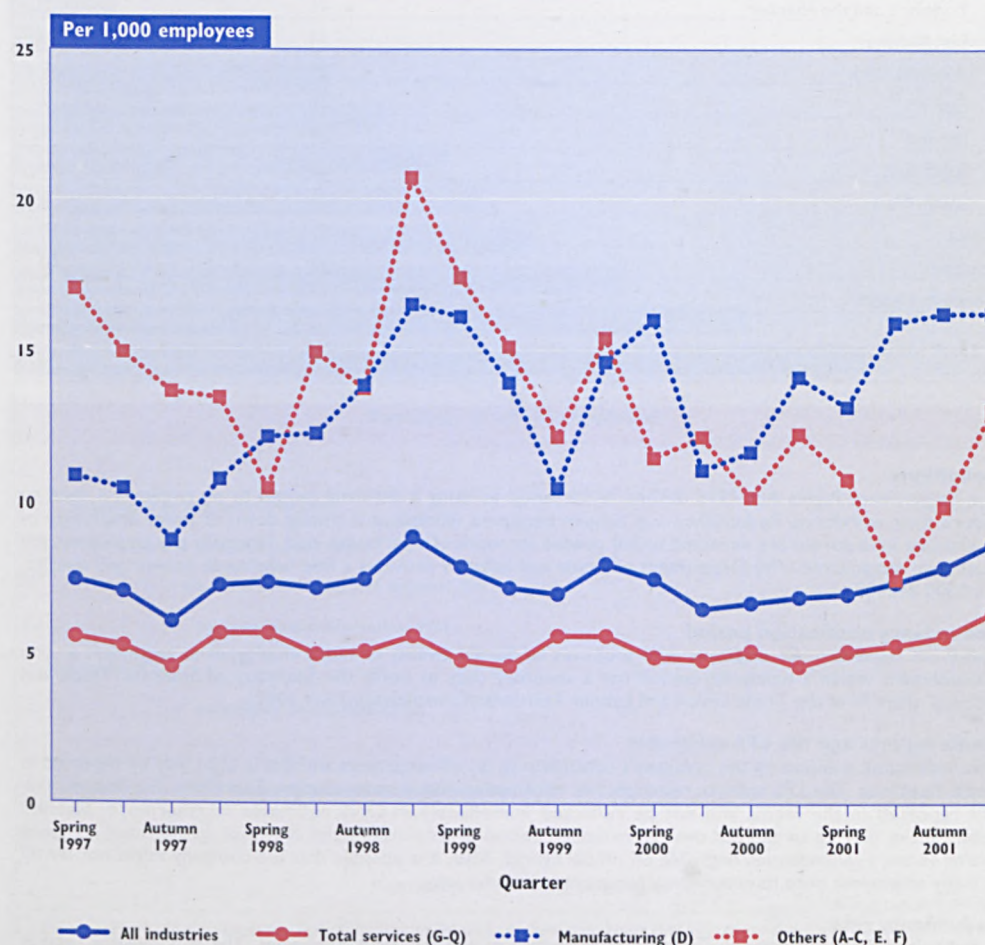
Contents for July 2002

- 1 Redundancies in the UK
- 2 Working longer hours
- 3 Index

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

1 Redundancies in the UK

Figure 1 Redundancy rates by broad industry groupings; United Kingdom; spring 1997 to winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Redundancies are an important aspect of labour market dynamics. Large scale redundancies are often announced and reported in the media three months or more in advance (see red box). Each quarter, the LFS asks people whether they had been made redundant in the month of their LFS interview or in the previous two months. For more information see pp315-22, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2001. Over the past year LFS estimated redundancies increased by 27 per cent. The current level is the highest since spring 1992. However, employment is at a much higher level than in 1992 so the redundancy rate is still much lower than at that time.

Figure 1 shows the trends in redundancies overall and by broad industry grouping, reported from spring 1997 to winter 2001/2002.

Between winter 2000/2001 and winter 2001/2002 the overall redundancy rate in the UK rose from 7 to 9 per 1,000 employees; all three broad groups showed increases.

1 Redundancies in the UK (cont.)

Changes in redundancy rates in the 'others' category were largely due to changes in construction industry redundancies.

Table 1 shows the numbers and rates of redundancies by a more detailed industry breakdown for winter 2001/2002.

The redundancy rate was highest in the manufacturing sector, with 16 per thousand employees, followed by the construction industry with 15 per thousand employees.

Public administration, education and health, distribution, hotels and restaurants, and other services all had redundancy rates below the average.

The redundancy rate for women was six per thousand compared with a rate of 11 per thousand for men.

By the time they were interviewed two-fifths of people made redundant in the previous 2-3 months had started another job.

Table 2 shows the distribution of redundancies by government office region in England and other countries in the UK. Regional redundancy estimates, and especially changes over time, need to be interpreted cautiously and it is important to bear in mind that the closure or downsizing of a single company can lead to thousands of redundancies in one region and thus have a major impact on the regional estimate.

In winter 2001/2002 the redundancy rate was highest in the North East where 12 employees per thousand had been made redundant compared with nine per thousand for the UK average.

Yorkshire and the Humber had the lowest rate of redundancies at five per thousand in winter 2001/2002 but had the highest in autumn 2001 (ten per thousand).

Table 1 Redundancy levels and rates by industry;^a United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	Per 1,000 employees
Agriculture and fishing (A, B)	*	*
Energy and water (C, E)	*	*
Manufacturing (D)	71	16
Construction (F)	21	15
Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G, H)	33	7
Transport and communication (I)	24	13
Banking, finance and insurance (J, K)	40	10
Public administration, education and health (L, M, N)	11	2
Other services (O, P, Q)	10	8
All industries^b	214	9

a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
b Includes a few people who did not state from which industry they had been made redundant.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Redundancy levels and rates by region of residence; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	Per 1,000 employees
United Kingdom	214	9
North East	12	12
North West	27	10
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	5
East Midlands	14	8
West Midlands	21	9
East	18	7
London	23	8
South East	35	10
South West	16	8
Wales	11	10
Scotland	21	10
Northern Ireland	*	*

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Definitions

The Employment Rights Act 1996 defines 'redundancy' as being a dismissal caused by an employer's need to reduce their workforce. Redundancy may happen because a workplace is closing down or fewer employees of a particular kind are (or are expected to be) needed for work of a particular kind. Normally the employee's job must have disappeared. The Department of Trade and Industry provides a free helpline to answer any queries, tel. 0500 848489.

Redundancy notification period

Under UK legislation 'An employer who proposes to dismiss twenty or more employees as redundant at one establishment within a ninety-day-period has a statutory duty to notify the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry' (Part IV of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992).

Media reports and the LFS estimates

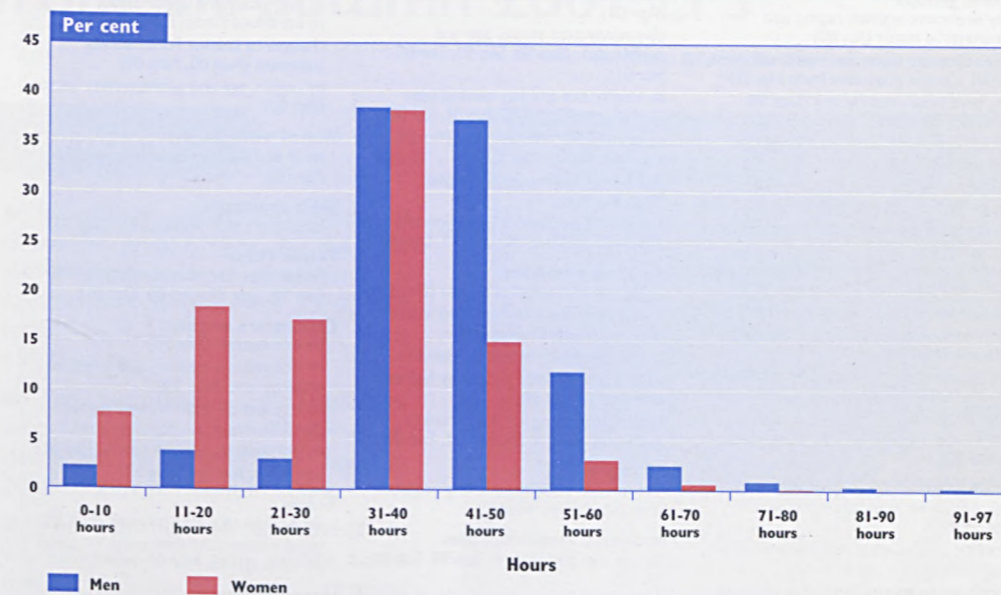
This notification amounts to the company's intention to lay off employees and this is what may be reported in media headlines. The LFS collects retrospective information about redundancies. Therefore, the planned layoffs reported in the media will not be reflected immediately in ONS estimates. Furthermore, planned redundancies may be spread out over an extended period of time making the impact of an individual company and/or sector's redundancies negligible on official figures. Also, it is possible that the company might not lay off as many employees once its redundancy programme is under way.

Redundancy rate

A redundancy rate estimates the number of redundancies per thousand employees. The denominator used is the number of employees in the previous quarter (i.e. for the winter redundancy estimate, the numbers in the previous autumn are used).

2 Working longer hours

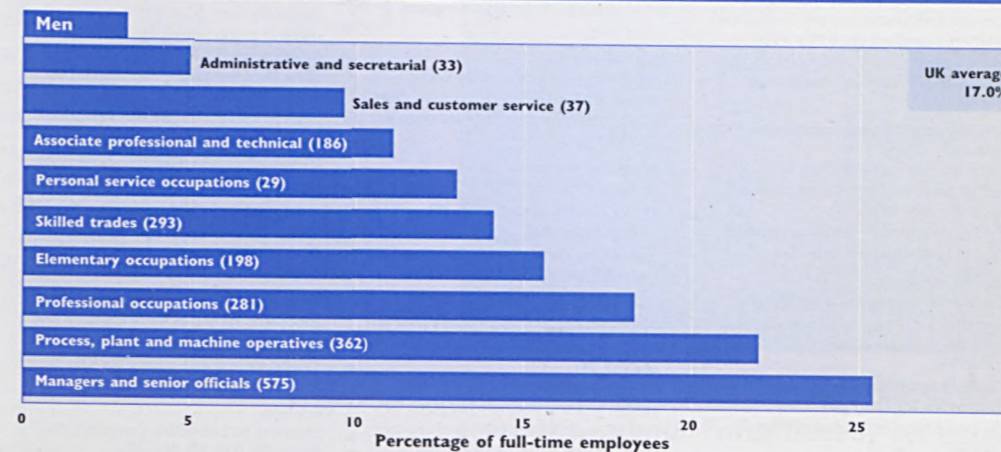
Figure 2 Total usual hours^a of all employees; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Respondents are asked how many hours a week they usually work, including paid and unpaid overtime, but excluding meal breaks.

Figure 3 Percentage^a of full-time employees who worked more than 50 hours a week, by occupation;^b United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Percentages are based on totals that exclude those who did not know how many hours they worked and those who did not state how many hours they worked.

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

(*) The figures in brackets give the number of people (in thousands) who worked more than 50 hours a week.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

The LFS records the number of hours people usually work and provides useful information on the characteristics of those working long hours. Figure 2 shows the distribution of usual weekly hours of work of employees by sex in winter 2001/2002.

For both men and women employees, total usual hours of work were most likely to be between 31 and 40 hours (38 per cent).

On average, men's total usual hours of work were greater than those for women. Around 53 per cent of male employees usually worked more than 40 hours a week compared with 19 per cent of women.

A convenient measure of those working long hours is the proportion of full-time employees who worked more than 50 hours a week. Figure 3 shows a breakdown of male and female full-time employees who worked over 50 hours, by their occupation.

In winter 2001/2002, male full-time employees were considerably more likely to work over 50 hours per week than their female counterparts (17 per cent, compared with 7 per cent).

Among female employees, those in professional occupations (21 per cent) were far more likely to work longer than 50 hours than those in any other occupation group. Of these, 80 per cent were in the teaching profession.

For men, managers and senior officials was the occupation group with the highest proportion of employees working long hours (25 per cent).

Another source of information on hours worked is the New Earnings Survey. A forthcoming issue of *Labour Market Trends* will contain an article comparing the measurement of hours worked for full time employees between the Labour Force Survey and the New Earnings Survey.

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¹ These standards appear in February, May, August and November each year from May 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.

² These standards appear in March, June, September and December each year from June 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.

The last index for the LFS Help-Line appeared in April 1998.

Trade union membership: an analysis of data from the autumn 2001 LFS

By Keith Brook, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

Key points

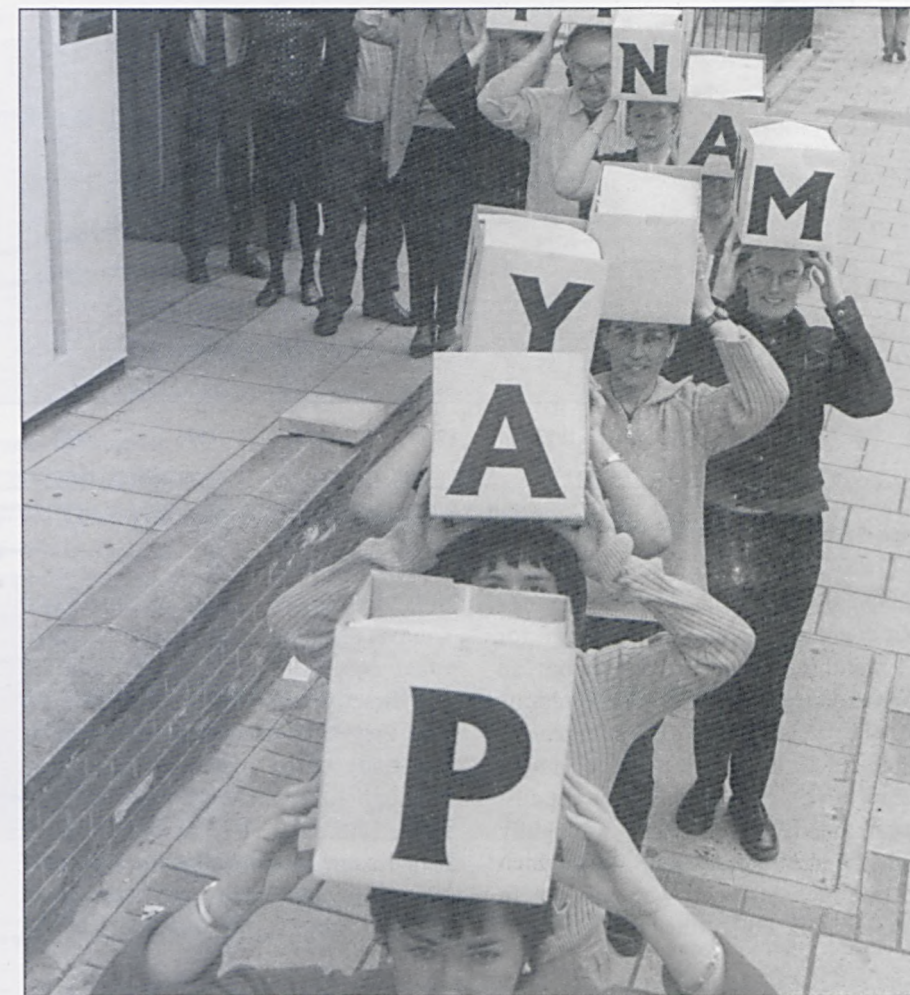
- In autumn 2001, 7.6 million of those in employment in the UK were trade union members, a reduction of 30,000 since 2000. This is still an increase of 178,000 since 1997.

- The proportion of employees who were union members in the UK decreased from 29.5 per cent in 2000 to 29.1 per cent in 2001.

- The number of employees in workplaces in the UK where trade union members were present decreased from 12.0 million in 2000 to 11.9 million in 2001.

- There has been a decrease in union membership in Great Britain since 1991 of 1.3 million, a fall over the ten-year period of 15 per cent.

- The fall in union membership has been steeper for men than for women over the past decade. In Great Britain, union density for men was 42 per cent in 1991 and 29 per cent in 2001, whereas density for women was 32 per cent in 1991 and 28 per cent in 2001.



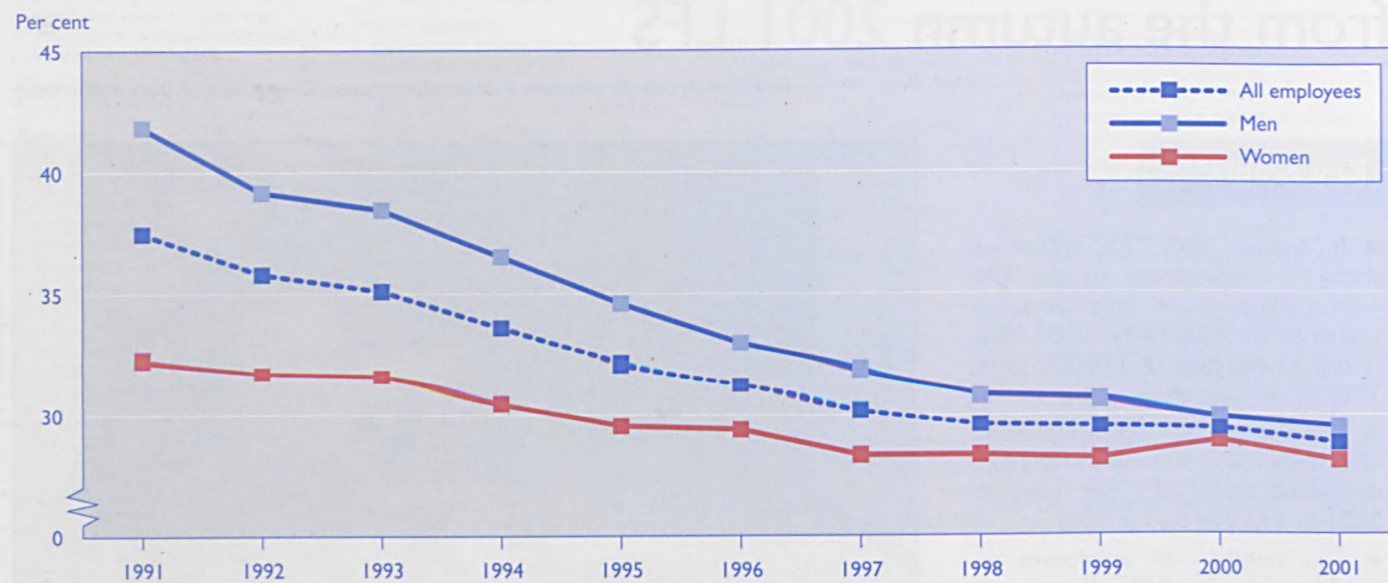
This article presents an analysis of the most recent information from the Labour Force Survey on union membership and shows current patterns together with changes in trends over recent years.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE contains information on the number of trade union members in the UK and Great Britain. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides detailed information on the characteristics of trade union members, for example in terms of sex, occupation and size of company. The survey includes questions on union membership status, whether a trade union is present at the workplace and whether pay and conditions are affected by

a collective agreement. The LFS currently collects data on trade unions in the autumn quarter for all respondents who are in employment. LFS data analysed in this article are from autumn 2001.

A second source of available data is the summary within the *Annual Report of the Certification Officer (CO)* for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, collated using administrative records. The Trade Union and

Figure 1 Union density; Great Britain; spring 1991 and autumn 1992 to autumn 2001^a, not seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey

a. From 1989 to 1991 union membership questions were asked in the spring quarter. Since 1992 they have been asked in the autumn quarter.

Labour Relations Act 1992 requires that every trade union in existence for 12 months or longer must submit an annual return to the CO. These returns provide details of the number of members within each trade union irrespective of employment status. Consequently, this gives a slightly higher figure than the LFS data, which do not include those who are not in employment. For further discussion of

the differences between the two sources of union information, see *technical note*. Although the CO data are not directly comparable with the LFS data they have been included in previous trade union membership articles, although for a different calendar year to the LFS data. The CO report is published some months after the LFS data become available in early spring. In order to improve the timeliness of the

publication of the LFS trade union membership data, the CO data are not included in this year's article. Following publication of their annual report, the CO data will be available on its website at www.certoffice.org. A copy of this article, together with the time series for the LFS and CO data, will also be available on the Department of Trade and Industry website at www.dti.gov.uk/er/emart/.

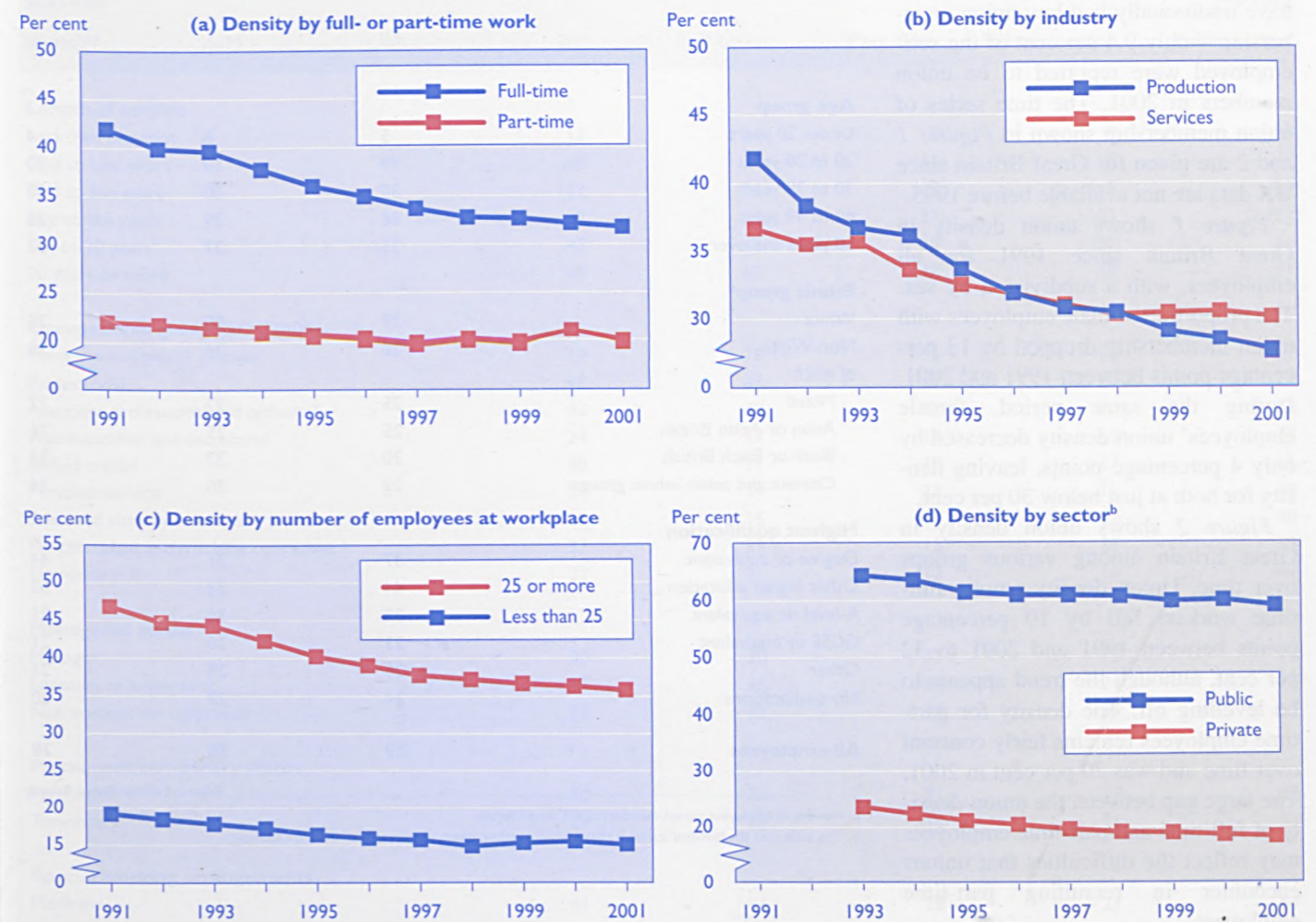
Table 1 Trade union membership in Great Britain and United Kingdom; 1991 to 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Great Britain ^a			United Kingdom ^a		
	Number of members ^b (thousands)	Union density		Number of members ^b (thousands)	Union density	
		All in employment (%)	Employees (%)		All in employment (%)	Employees (%)
1991	8,602	33.6	37.5	-	-	-
1992	7,956	32.2	35.8	-	-	-
1993	7,767	31.5	35.1	-	-	-
1994	7,530	30.1	33.6	-	-	-
1995	7,309	28.8	32.1	7,532	29.0	32.3
1996	7,244	28.2	31.2	7,472	28.4	31.5
1997	7,154	27.3	30.2	7,372	27.4	30.4
1998	7,155	26.9	29.6	7,396	27.1	29.9
1999	7,277	27.0	29.5	7,498	27.1	29.6
2000	7,351	27.0	29.4	7,580	27.1	29.5
2001	7,295	26.5	28.8	7,550	26.8	29.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

a. Trade union questions were included in the LFS in Great Britain from 1989 and in Northern Ireland from 1995.

b. Includes all those in employment, excluding members of the armed forces, unpaid family workers, and those on college-based schemes. From 1989-1991 union membership questions were asked in the spring quarter. Since 1992 they have been asked in the autumn quarter. Those who did not report their union status or were not contactable in the autumn quarter have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.

Figure 2 Union density; Great Britain; spring 1991 and autumn 1992 to autumn 2001^a, not seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey

a. From 1989 to 1991 union membership questions were asked in the spring quarter. Since 1992 they have been asked in the autumn quarter.
b. Data not available before 1993.

Trade union membership and density based on LFS data

Trade union membership questions were first added to the LFS questionnaire in 1989. Analysis of those in employment includes the self-employed, but excludes members of the armed forces, who are prohibited from becoming union members, those on college-based government-supported training and employment programmes and unpaid family workers. Since the trade union questions were not included for Northern Ireland until 1995, trade union membership data which have been published in previous *Labour Market Trends* articles

have been given for Great Britain rather than the UK. The data given in this year's article for 2001 trade union membership have generally been given on a UK basis. However, the data for union membership, which are given in *Table 1*, have also been given on a Great Britain basis to allow a longer time series to be presented. The Great Britain data between 1998 and 2001 have also been subject to small revisions compared with the data published in 2001. This is due to a regrossing carried out recently for these years by ONS that has provided new LFS estimates based on more up-to-date population data.

Table 1 shows the number of trade union members for those in employment in the UK between 1995 and

2001 and for Great Britain between 1991 and 2001. In autumn 2001 union membership in the UK among those in employment was 7.6 million, which is a reduction of around 30,000 members (0.4 per cent) since 2000. The increases in membership which were reported during the past few years have not been sustained, although the latest drop can be partly attributed to sampling variation.

The proportion of all people in employment who are union members in the UK (generally known as union density) declined by 0.3 percentage points, to 26.8 per cent, since 2000. The proportion of employees who are trade union members also decreased from 29.5 per cent in 2000 to 29.1 per cent in 2001.

The remainder of the article excludes the self-employed and covers employees only. The self-employed have traditionally had low union membership – only 9.4 per cent of the self-employed were reported to be union members in 2001. The time series of union membership shown in *Figures 1* and *2* are given for Great Britain since UK data are not available before 1995.

Figure 1 shows union density in Great Britain since 1991 for all employees, with a subdivision by sex. The proportion of male employees with union membership dropped by 13 percentage points between 1991 and 2001. During the same period, female employees' union density decreased by only 4 percentage points, leaving density for both at just below 30 per cent.

Figure 2 shows union density in Great Britain among various groups over time. Union density among full-time workers fell by 10 percentage points between 1991 and 2001 to 32 per cent, although the trend appears to be levelling off. The density for part-time employees remains fairly constant over time and was 20 per cent in 2001. The large gap between the union density of full-time and part-time employees may reflect the difficulties that unions encounter in recruiting part-time employees.

Union density for employees in the production industries fell by 14 percentage points, from 42 per cent in 1991 to 28 per cent in 2001. Density in the service sector, as in recent years, continues to be greater than for production and appears to be stabilising at around 30 per cent. This illustrates the extent of the decline of unionisation in occupations and industries that were traditionally heavily unionised.

In 2001, union density was 36 per cent for workplaces with more than 25 employees and 15 per cent for those with less than 25 employees. The proportion of union members in the public sector was much greater than in the private sector but both have reduced at a similar rate between 1993 and 2001. The decreases in union density between 2000 and 2001, which are shown in *Figure 1* for women and in *Figure 2* for part-time employees, are both at similar rates to the increases

Table 2 Union density by individual characteristics;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001

	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Age group			
Under 20 years	5	6	4
20 to 29 years	19	18	20
30 to 39 years	30	30	30
40 to 49 years	38	39	36
50 years and over	35	37	32
Ethnic group^b			
White	29	30	28
Non-White	26	24	28
of which			
Mixed	25	22	27
Asian or Asian British	25	25	26
Black or Black British	30	27	33
Chinese and other ethnic groups	22	20	24
Highest qualification			
Degree or equivalent	37	31	44
Other higher education	44	33	52
A-level or equivalent	28	31	21
GCSE or equivalent	23	26	21
Other	25	29	21
No qualifications	24	29	20
All employees	29	30	28

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.

^b This table uses the National Statistics classification of ethnic group consistent with the 2001 Census.

shown between 1999 and 2000. The change in union density between each of these years can be partly attributed to sampling variation.

A comparison of union density for manual and non-manual employees has been published in previous years but this is no longer possible due to the introduction of the SOC2000 classification for occupation. The concept of a manual and non-manual worker is no longer available or considered to be appropriate. The new occupational classification is reflected in the results presented for 2001 in *Table 3* of this article.

The remaining tables and figures give data on a UK basis, whereas the data have been given on a Great Britain basis in previous years. The difference in union density between UK and Great Britain is typically only about 0.1 percentage point for a particular category.

Individual characteristics

Table 2 shows that employees in the UK aged more than 40 have the highest union density, between 35 and 38 per cent. About a fifth of 20 to 29-year-old employees were union members, while those under 20 had the lowest density of all the age groups at 5 per cent.

Union density was 29 per cent for white employees and 26 per cent for all other ethnic groups combined. Black and Black British employees had a density of 30 per cent while mixed, Asian and other ethnic groups had lower densities that varied between 22 and 25 per cent. The categories for ethnicity are different from those used in previous articles because they have been changed in the LFS to be consistent with the ethnicity question used in the 2001 Census.

Union membership among those with higher education qualifications

Table 3 Union density by job-related characteristics;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001

	Per cent				
	All	Full-time	Part-time	Private sector	Public sector
Length of service					
Less than one year	12	14	7	8	33
One to two years	16	18	11	10	41
Two to five years	22	24	17	15	50
Five to ten years	32	34	27	21	62
Ten to 20 years	45	47	39	31	71
20 years or more	60	62	48	45	81
Occupational group (SOC2000)					
Managers and senior officials	17	18	15	12	57
Professional	48	48	47	21	73
Associate professional and technical	42	40	47	20	72
Administrative and secretarial	24	27	19	13	47
Skilled trades	30	31	10	27	61
Personal service	29	34	23	11	48
Sales and customer service	13	16	11	12	48
Process, plant and machine operatives	37	39	13	35	59
Elementary	22	31	12	16	44
Managerial status					
Manager	30	30	31	15	71
Foreman or supervisor	37	38	34	24	71
Not manager or supervisor	27	32	18	19	52
Permanent/temporary status					
Permanent	30	33	21	19	62
Temporary	19	20	16	11	32
Special working arrangements					
Flexitime	41	44	28	21	61
Job sharing	40	*	40	19	64
Term-time working	46	71	26	24	51
Annualised hours contract	48	50	37	33	74
4.5 day week/ 9 day fortnight	45	46	*	41	73
Zero hours contract	14	*	*	*	*
Work mainly in own home/same grounds	11	17	*	8	35
All employees	29	32	20	19	59

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

below degree level was 44 per cent compared with 37 per cent for those with a degree or equivalent. For those with qualifications below this level, the proportion of union members varied between 23 and 28 per cent.

Although men and women were almost equally likely to be trade union members, there were some differences for individual characteristics such as ethnic group and educational level. Women from ethnic minority groups

had a higher membership rate than their male counterparts by up to 6 percentage points. Women with higher education have a much higher union density than men with a difference of between 13 and 19 percentage points. However, for highest qualification at A-level or below the opposite occurs, with men having a higher union density than women, with a difference of between 5 and 10 percentage points.

Job-related characteristics

Table 3 shows union density in the UK for a number of job-related characteristics subdivided first into full-time and part-time workers, and secondly into the private and public sector. The density was significantly higher for full-time workers than part-time workers, being 32 and 20 per cent respectively for all employees. The same trend is generally evident

Table 4 Union density by workplace characteristics; United Kingdom; autumn 2001

	Per cent				
	All	Full-time	Part-time	Private sector	Public sector
Industry (SIC92)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	11	*	6	*
Mining and quarrying	25	26	*	25	*
Manufacturing	27	28	10	27	61
Energy and water	53	54	*	53	*
Construction	19	20	*	14	69
Wholesale and retail trade	12	12	11	12	*
Hotels and restaurants	5	8	3	4	32
Transport and communication	42	44	27	37	75
Financial intermediation	27	25	35	27	*
Real estate and business services	11	11	7	8	54
Public administration	59	63	43	33	61
Education	53	65	33	29	57
Health	45	52	35	16	62
Other activities	22	27	13	11	49
Workplace size					
Less than 25 employees	15	18	11	8	52
25 employees or more	36	38	28	25	62
Government office region, or country					
England	28	31	19	18	58
North East	39	43	27	27	68
North West	34	38	23	22	64
Yorkshire and the Humber	31	34	24	21	62
East Midlands	28	31	21	18	64
West Midlands	30	33	21	21	60
East	23	26	14	15	49
London	26	27	20	15	57
South East	22	24	15	14	49
South West	26	31	16	17	54
Wales	39	44	27	24	69
Scotland	35	39	24	21	66
Northern Ireland	40	44	30	26	70
All employees	29	32	20	19	59

a Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

by length of service, occupational group and the other characteristics which have been considered.

The union density for all employees in the public sector was significantly higher than in the private sector, being 59 and 19 per cent respectively. This pattern is consistent for all the job-related characteristics shown. Union density increases significantly with length of service, and this demonstrates a similar pattern to that of density by age groups shown in Table 2.

The occupational groups are based on the new SOC2000 codes and the data are not directly comparable with figures published in previous years, although generally the same patterns are evident. Total union density for all workers varied widely over the major occupational groups, the lowest being 13 per cent for those working in sales and customer service occupations and the highest being 48 per cent for professional occupations. The latter may be strongly influenced by the high pro-

portion of public sector workers, such as teachers and doctors, who are trade union members (73 per cent). In the private sector, skilled trades occupations and process, plant and machine operatives had the highest union density (27 and 35 per cent respectively).

The breakdown by managerial status shows a density of 30 per cent. This is an increase of 5 percentage points in comparison with the density published in last year's article (see p438, Table 4, *Labour Market Trends*, September

Table 5 Proportion of union membership* by individual and workplace characteristics; United Kingdom; autumn 2001

		Per cent																
Sex	Men	53	Highest qualification^a	23	Full-time or part-time work	82												
							Degree or equivalent	15										
Women	47	23	Other higher education	18	Workplace size	17												
							A-level or equivalent	9										
Age band^b	Under 20 years	1	GCSE or equivalent	11	Less than 25 employees	83												
							20-29 years	13	No qualifications	9								
											30-39 years	28	Length of service ^b	Sector				
															40-49 years	30	Less than one year	Private
Ethnic group^c	White	95	Two to five years	16	Country ^b	England												
							Asian or Asian British	2	Five to ten years	17	Wales							
												Black or Black British	2	Ten to 20 years	29	Scotland		
Chinese and other ethnic groups	1	20 years or more	21	Northern Ireland	3													

a Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.

b Estimates do not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

c This table uses the National Statistics classification of ethnic group consistent with the 2001 Census.

Source: Labour Force Survey

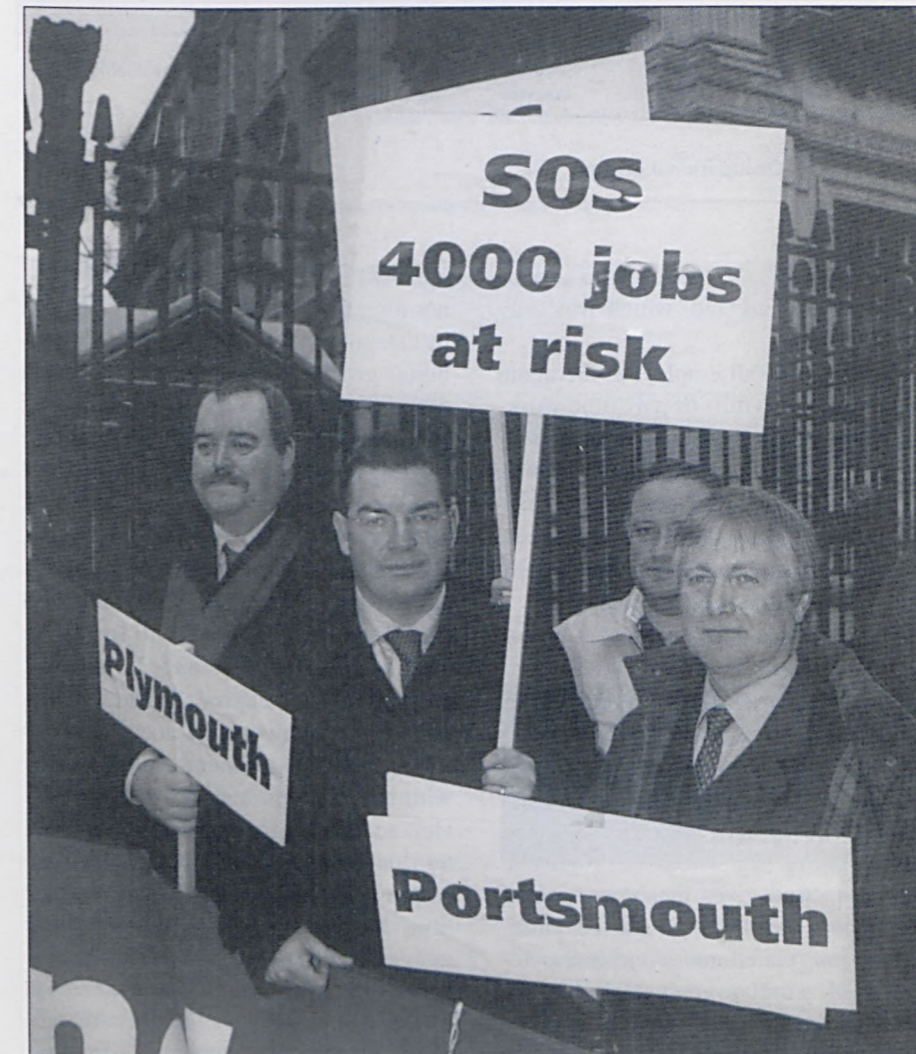
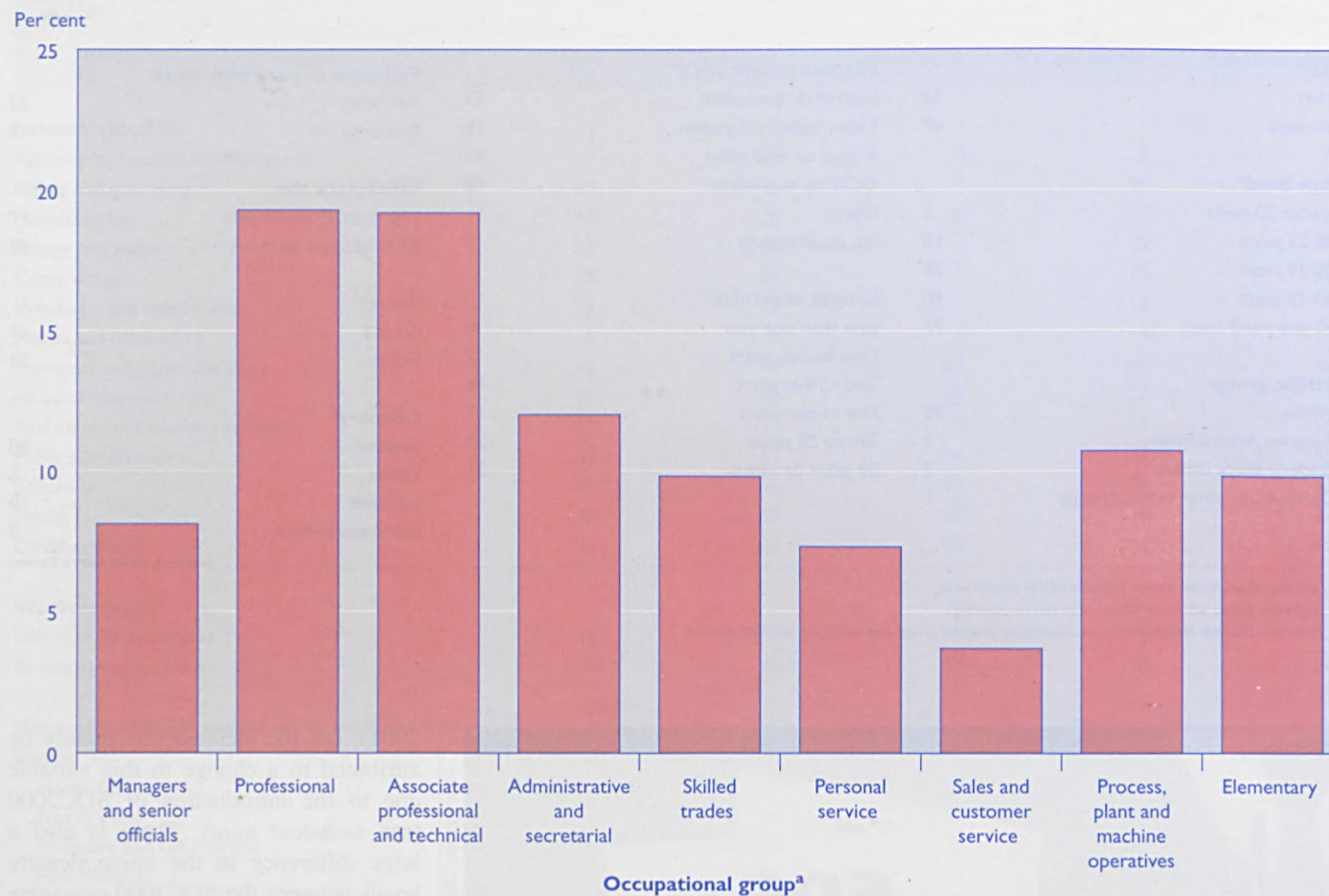


Photo: Joanne O'Brien/Forum

2001), but the increase can mainly be attributed to a change to this variable due to the introduction of SOC2000 (see *technical note*). There is also a large difference in the union density levels between the SOC2000 managers and senior officials group and the manager category recorded from the managerial status question, which have densities of 17 and 30 per cent respectively. This is mainly because the latter is self-defined and can include those with managerial responsibilities that are not directly staff related, whereas the SOC2000 manager group is mainly related to the management of other staff. It is noted that the densities for foreman or supervisor and not manager or supervisor have only reduced by 1 or 2 percentage points in comparison with the densities published in last year's article.

The last section of Table 3 gives union density for employees according to non-standard working arrangements such as job sharing and homeworking. The density rates were generally much higher for these groups, typically between 40 and 48 per cent, compared with 29 per cent for all employees. However, the rate was much lower for those with a zero hours contract, or those working mainly from home or in

Figure 3 Proportion of union membership by occupation;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

the same grounds as home, at 14 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

Workplace characteristics

Table 4 shows union density for workplace characteristics by industry, size and by government office region or country within the UK. Public administration; education; health; energy and water; and transport and communication had the highest levels of union membership (between 42 and 59 per cent). Density was also higher for workplaces with more than 25 employees, being 36 per cent compared with 15 per cent for workplaces with less than 25 employees. By government office region in England, densities varied between 22 per cent in the South East and 39 per cent in the North East. Wales (39 per cent), Scotland (35 per cent) and Northern Ireland (40 per cent) all had higher levels of union

density than England, which was only 28 per cent.

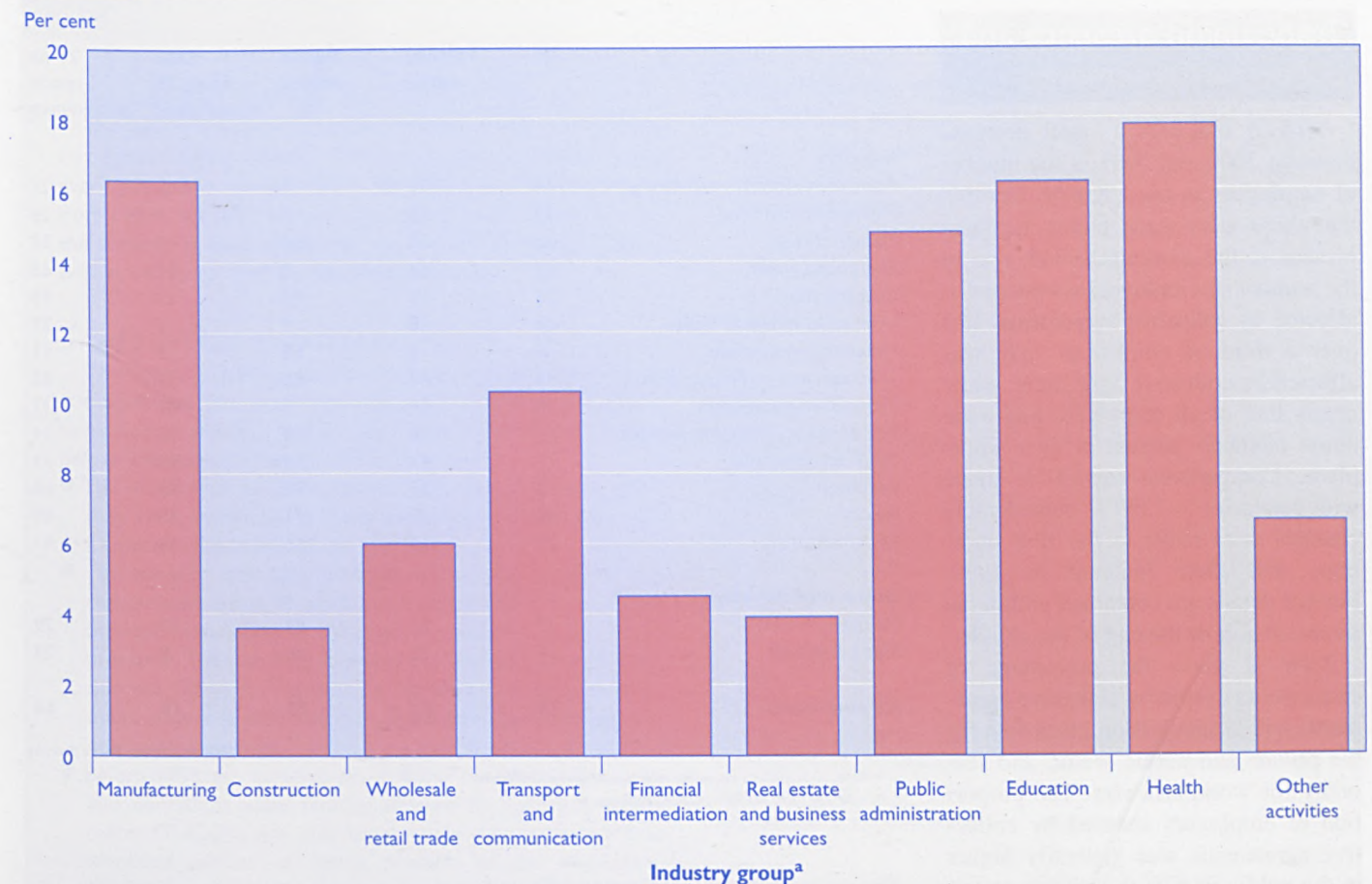
The data for all employees are again subdivided into full- or part-time working and into the private and public sector. As in the previous table, the density for full-time employees was generally higher than for part-time employees, and significantly higher in the public sector than in the private sector.

Proportion of union membership by individual, job-related and workplace characteristics

This section gives the proportion of UK union members for various individual, job-related and workplace categories. A similar analysis was published in the January 1993 *Employment Gazette*, although some of the data are

not directly comparable due to changes in categories, for example for occupational group. Table 5 shows that men accounted for slightly more than half of all union membership. The three highest age groups 30 to 39, 40 to 49 and over 50 each accounted for about 30 per cent – 85 per cent in total.

When subdivided by highest qualification, the proportion of membership varied between 9 per cent for those with no qualifications and 23 per cent for those with a degree. Those with A-level or equivalent also accounted for 23 per cent of the membership. Those with between ten and 20 years of service accounted for the highest proportion, with 29 per cent, and full-time employees accounted for over 82 per cent. When considered by workplace size, nearly 83 per cent of union members were employed in companies with 25 or more employees. The private and public sector both accounted for about

Figure 4 Proportion of union membership by industry;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.Table 6 Union presence and coverage of collective agreements;^a United Kingdom; autumn 1996 to autumn 2001

	Number of employees where there are trade union members at the work place (thousands)	Percentage of employees working where trade union members are present	Number of employees whose pay is affected by collective agreements (thousands)	Percentage of employees whose pay is affected by collective agreement
1996	11,358	49.8	8,297	36.4
1997	11,335	48.5	8,247	35.3
1998	11,385	47.6	8,249	34.5
1999 ^b	11,735	48.3	8,771	36.1
2000	12,009	48.7	8,924	36.2
2001	11,948	48.0	8,869	35.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces. Those who did not report their union recognition status or were not contactable in the autumn quarter, have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.
^b Data for 1999 onwards are not directly comparable to earlier years due to changes in the trade union questions in the Labour Force Survey (see technical note for details).

half of the total membership with the public sector having a slightly higher level at 53 per cent. Within the UK, 80 per cent of members were in England with Wales accounting for 6 per cent, Scotland 10 per cent and Northern Ireland 3 per cent.

Figure 3 shows the proportion of union members in each occupational group, which varied between 4 per cent for sales and customer service occupations and 19 per cent for professional and associate professional occupations. Figure 4 shows that when subdivided

by industry manufacturing, public administration, education and health accounted for about two-thirds of UK union membership, with proportions varying between about 15 and 18 per cent. Other activities includes agriculture, mining, electricity, and hotels,

which each accounted for less than 2 per cent of the union membership.

Trade union presence and collective agreements

Table 6 indicates a small decrease between 2000 and 2001 in the number of employees in the UK who reported that there were trade union members present at the workplace, and also in the number of employees whose pay is affected by collective agreements. Just over a third of employees' pay was affected by collective agreement, while nearly half of all employees had trade union members present at their workplace. Comparisons cannot be made with data prior to 1999 as considerable changes were made to the LFS questions and their routeing in 1999. Further details are contained within the technical note at the end of this article.

Table 7 gives the percentage of employees covered by collective agreements with a subdivision given first for the private and public sector, and secondly for workplace size. The proportion of employees covered by collective agreements was generally higher in the public than in the private sector, being 73 per cent and 22 per cent respectively for all employees. There was, however, considerable variation by industry in the private sector, which varied between 6 per cent for hotels and restaurants and 64 per cent for energy and water. Employees in workplaces where there were 25 employees or more were more likely to have their pay affected by collective agreements than those in smaller workplaces (44 per cent and 18 per cent respectively).

Table 7 Proportion of employees covered by collective agreements by workplace characteristics and union membership;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001

Industry	All	Private sector	Public sector	Per cent	
				Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14	12	*	12	21
Mining and quarrying	25	25	*	*	28
Manufacturing	30	30	64	6	37
Energy and water	64	64	*	53	66
Construction	23	17	85	12	33
Wholesale and retail trade	18	18	*	6	29
Hotels and restaurants	9	6	56	7	11
Transport and communication	48	43	86	27	55
Financial intermediation	38	38	*	42	37
Real estate and business services	11	8	70	7	14
Public administration	77	42	79	66	79
Education	63	25	70	53	66
Health	50	15	71	33	60
Other activities	29	13	65	18	41
Union membership					
Member	77	71	83	72	79
Not a member	17	10	56	8	23
All employees	36	22	73	18	44

^a Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimates.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The proportion of employees affected by collective agreements broadly follows the pattern of union density shown in Tables 3 and 4, with rates for the public sector being far higher than for the private sector.

Conclusion

The LFS reported a steady decline in union density between 1991 and 1997. This was followed by increases in membership between 1997 and 2000,

but a further drop in membership has occurred in 2001. The current membership level, however, was still higher than the 1999 level. A similar trend has been reported between 1996 and 2001 in the number of employees whose pay was covered by collective agreement. The reduction in union membership since 1991 has occurred at higher rates for men, full-time employees and in production industries compared with women, part-time employees and those in service industries.

Further information

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Technical note

The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The LFS is a survey of around 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain. The survey was conducted once every two years between 1973 and 1983 and once every year from 1983 until 1991, always in the spring. From 1992 onwards, the survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis in Great Britain, and since 1995 for the UK as a whole.

Trade union questions

The union questions were altered substantially in the 1999 questionnaire. The exact wording and sequence of the questions as they are now and as they were previously are shown below. The following issues should be noted:

- The wording of the question that asks respondents whether they are a member of a trade union remains the same, only its place in the sequence has changed.
- The question that asks whether any of the people at the respondent's place of work are members of a trade union or staff association is designed to measure trade union presence. The wording, routeing and sequence of this question has changed. Previously, it was asked of all in employment; now it is only asked to those who say that they are not union members.
- Before 1999 the question on whether the respondent's pay and conditions were directly affected by collective agreements (TUCOV) was only asked where the respondent first identified unions as being present at the workplace (TUPRES), and then whether or not it was recognised (TUREC). This meant that the number of people whose pay and conditions were affected by collective agreement was an underestimate. For this reason the routeing of the question was changed in the 1999 LFS and is now asked of all in employment. Users must therefore be aware that data derived from the TUCOV variable in the 1999 dataset are not directly comparable with those of previous years due to the change in the question's coverage.
- In 1992 the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. Consequently, estimates since 1992 are not directly comparable with those for earlier years, because estimates before and after this change may reflect seasonal factors as well as longer-term trends. However, it is expected that there will be little seasonal variation in the data for spring and autumn quarters. At the aggregate level, seasonal variations in the number of people in employment – the group that are asked the membership questions – tend to be relatively modest (see *Employment Gazette* April and May 1993 for a fuller discussion). It is not possible to seasonally adjust the data. There is also a minor discontinuity between 1992 and 1993 due to the inclusion in 1993 of the additional questions on trade unions that preceded the membership question.
- It is possible that some non-sampling error arises in the series of questions on trade unions because of measurement problems. Around a third of the sample are proxy respondents, and the data show that this group are less likely to be union members than those responding on their own behalf.

- On the question of coverage of collective agreements, it is known from surveys of employers that only a small proportion of public sector workplaces are not covered, and that these arrangements are generally made at head office level or across many organisations. It is therefore likely that employees who are not union members and who work in small workplaces in the public sector may be unaware that collective bargaining arrangements apply to their organisation. Consequently there may be a downward bias to this measure.

Previous union questions

All in employment:
TUPRES
At your place of work, are there any unions, staff associations or groups of unions?

If yes:
TUREC
Is it/are any of them recognised by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment?

If yes:
TUCOV
Are your pay and conditions of employment directly affected by agreements between your employer and any trade union(s) or staff associations?

All in employment:
UNION
Are you a member of a trade union or staff association?

Current union questions

All in employment:
UNION
Are you a member of a trade union or staff association?

If no:
TUPRES
Are any of the people at your place of work members of a trade union or staff association?

All in employment:
TUCOV
Are your pay and conditions of employment directly affected by agreements between your employer and any trade union(s) or staff association?

Differences between Certification Office and Labour Force Survey data

The CO data provide a long and consistent back series of the number of trade unions and the number of union members from 1975 onwards. The LFS has a shorter back series, from 1989 onwards, but can provide extensive information on the respondent's individual and workplace characteristics, allowing more detailed analysis.

There are differences in how the two sources report membership. For example, the CO membership count includes all members of unions having their head office in Great Britain, including those members in Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic and 'elsewhere abroad'. These figures may also include union members who are unemployed or retired. The

Technical note

LFS asks questions on the union status of all those in employment that are not on college-based government-supported training and employment programmes or unpaid family workers, thus excluding the unemployed and retired.

The LFS union questions have UK coverage from 1995 onwards. The data within this article are given on a Great Britain basis from 1991 with a shorter UK back series from 1995. The LFS estimates the number of individuals who are union members, rather than the individual memberships – for example, those belonging to two unions would appear twice in the CO data, but only once in the LFS data. Also, due to the specific wording of the union question, the LFS, unlike the CO data, could count a member of a staff association which was not a trade union.

Non-response

Each household in the LFS is in the sample for five consecutive quarters. For the small number of households which were not contactable in the quarter (other than the first), their responses from the previous quarter are brought forward. For questions that do not appear every quarter, such as the trade union membership question, there is no previous response to carry forward, and a 'does not apply' response is therefore recorded. There are also cases where the respondent was interviewed in the quarter, but gave no answer (either because they did not know or refused to answer the question). Both cases have been treated in the same way and allocated prorate according to those who did answer the question.

Classificatory variables

Most of the classifications used to place respondents in different categories are based on a direct question relying on the person's self-assessment of their circumstances. Some are based on a combination of more than one question, and others are coded by ONS based on standard conventions. Details are provided below.

Sex, age and ethnic group are self-defined. Highest qualification is principally based on a question asking individuals to nominate what qualifications they have from a list of 40 categories. These have then been aggregated for the purposes of analysis. The categories for ethnic groups were changed in the LFS from 2001 and are now consistent with those used in the 2001 Census.

With the exception of occupation, all classifications used in this article are self-defined. In particular, it should be noted that the two aspects of employment status – full-time or part-time, and permanent or temporary – are based on direct questions and do not rely on any set criteria (e.g. number of hours worked). The classification for special working arrangements only includes those who work under such arrangements and the final category of work mainly in own home is taken from a separate question on homeworking.

From 2001, the occupational classifications use the new 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000) while prior to 2000 they were based on SOC90. They are assigned by ONS staff based on an open-ended question asking people what was their job, and what did they mainly do in their job. A breakdown by managerial status is also given in the trade union article and this is obtained from a separate LFS question where manager status is self-defined. In previous years the responses were validated against the occupational codes but from 2001 this is no longer undertaken and the manager status is now wholly self-defined by the respondent. This has resulted in the number of managers defined from this question in 2001 being significantly different from and not comparable with data from previous years.

The manager and senior officials group in SOC2000 relates to managers who primarily have responsibility for personnel, whereas the self-defined manager variable also includes management responsibility for work-related activities. This accounts for the large difference in the union density levels for the SOC2000 manager and senior officials group and the manager group within managerial status, with the latter being significantly higher. It is noted that the densities for foreman or supervisor and not manager or supervisor are in close agreement with data published in previous years.

Defining the sector in which people work is based on two questions first introduced in 1993. These ask, first, if they worked in a private firm or business, a limited company, or some other kind of organisation; and second, if other, what kind of non-private organisation.

Industry is based on respondents' answers to a question about what the firm or organisation for which they worked mainly made or did, and coded using the Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities 1992 (SIC92). Region of place of work and whether an individual is an employee or self-employed are both self-defined variables.

Measuring jobs: levels, short-term changes and industry classification

By Helen Ganson, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The number of jobs in the economy can be estimated from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), and from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and workforce jobs (WVJ) series.
- This analysis updates work published in 1997, which sought to reconcile estimates of jobs from household and business surveys.
- Although there are both coverage and conceptual differences between the two series, and both are subject to sampling and non-sampling variation, the levels of jobs measured by the two are close, once balancing items are taken into account.
- Differences between the LFS and employer survey estimates of jobs at industry level are much larger in relative terms than the difference for all jobs, and are increasing.
- It can be difficult to interpret the data if estimates of short-term changes in the two series differ; in practice in the past three years short-term changes have almost always been within the sampling variation of changes in the LFS employment data.
- If short-term changes in the two series differ, it is recommended that the change in LFS employment be given more weight in presentation since it is subject to fewer revisions.
- Further work is planned to improve the quality and coherence of jobs data.



Photo: Maggie Murrell/Forum

The second article in a series, looking at the differences between employee jobs recorded by the Labour Force Survey and workforce jobs series.

Introduction

LABOUR MARKET statistics relate to both people and businesses. In a supply/demand model of the labour market people constitute the supply side of the equation, and can be in employment, unemployed, or economically inactive. Businesses represent the demand side, with their demand for labour parcelled up into (filled) jobs and vacancies. The demand and supply sides meet when a person fills a job. This conceptual model implies that the total number of people employed should be consistent with the total number of jobs after

adjusting for people with more than one job. Employment is measured using the Labour Force Survey (LFS); jobs are measured mainly by business surveys such as the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI).

The article on pp29-32, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2002¹ described the issues involved in reconciling employment data from the two sources, and outlined plans for detailed investigation. This article examines differences in employment and job levels, short-term changes and industry breakdown.

Levels and coverage

Headline figures

In the labour market statistics First Release two headline figures for employment and jobs are published: people in employment (from the LFS) and workforce jobs (WFJ) (mainly from employer surveys). The May 2002 First Release, for example, reported 28.4 million people in employment according to the January to March 2002 LFS, and 29.5 million workforce jobs in December 2001. Both totals are broken down into further categories: people in employment into employees, the self-employed, government-supported trainees and unpaid family workers; and WFJ into civilian employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. *Table 1* provides a breakdown of the numbers in each category. The January 2002 article defines in more detail, and gives the source for, each of these categories. The categories will now be considered in turn, comparing December 2000 WFJ series (the most recent to be benchmarked to the ABI) with the December 2000 to February 2001 LFS.

Civilian employee jobs

This is the largest group of jobs, and the one which has been studied in the most detail in the past. Previously published work comparing sources of employment data compared employee jobs for Great Britain from the workforce in employment series (essentially the Annual Employment Survey (AES)) for September 1996, with the LFS estimate of civilian employee jobs in Great Britain from the autumn quarter (September to November) 1996.² At that time, the AES counted just under 22 million employee jobs, while the initial estimate of employee jobs from LFS (people who were employees in their main job plus people who were employees in their second job) was just over 23 million, therefore the difference was over one million. The article concentrated on differences in coverage of the two series, identified groups of jobs likely to be missed out from one or the other series, and attempted to quantify them. The residual differ-

	Thousands	
In employment ^a	Workforce jobs ^b	
Employees	24,994	Civilian employee jobs 25,741
Self-employed	3,213	Self-employment jobs 3,430
Government-supported trainees	114	HM Forces 204
Unpaid family workers	99	Government-supported trainees 91
All in employment	28,420	All workforce jobs 29,466

Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys; Ministry of Defence; Department for Education and Skills
 a As at January to March 2002.
 b As at December 2001.

ence was narrowed down to close to the limits of sampling variability of the two surveys.

In 1998 the AES was replaced by a new business survey, the ABI, as described in the article on pp405-8, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2000.³ Employee job estimates based on the ABI for December 1998 were more than 900,000 higher than those based on the AES at September 1998. An investigation into the differences was carried out (see pp259-68, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2001).⁴ The investigation concluded that two-thirds of the discrepancy could be explained by more complete coverage of local units (sites or workplaces within a larger business) by the ABI, and a third by improved estimation procedures. In addition, it discovered that most of the discrepancy was within the retail, distribution, catering and leisure services groups, with the manufacturing group showing the smallest difference between the ABI and the AES. Taking the above changes into account, a more up-to-date comparison of the winter 2000 levels for the two series can now be carried out, one which attempts to identify and estimate missing jobs for each series. These estimates are summarised in *Table 2*.

Because the sampling frame for the employee jobs component of the WFJ series is the interdepartmental business register (IDBR), any jobs in organisations not included on the register will be missed. This includes jobs in private households and for non-UK organisations, both of which can easily be estimated from the LFS. It is more difficult to estimate the number of jobs in other

organisations not on the IDBR. This was previously estimated at between 160,000 and 230,000, but improvements to the updating procedures for the IDBR mean this figure is now likely to be negligible.

Homeworkers are included in the employer surveys if they have a contract of employment; otherwise they are assumed to be self-employed. Therefore homeworkers on piecework rates are specifically excluded from the definitions of employee jobs collected by the employer surveys. The LFS estimates that there were 292,000 employee jobs where the employee worked from home. Examining the occupations of these respondents can provide an estimate of how many were likely to be paid for each item produced. Around half of them were concerned with either bookkeeping, clerical or secretarial work, with further significant groups being company secretaries and sales representatives, few of whom would have been on piecework rates. Occupations traditionally associated with payment per item accounted for less than 10,000 of these jobs. The previous estimate of 150,000 to 230,000 homeworkers on piecework rates would therefore seem to be rather high.

A large category in the previous (1997) reconciliation was employers' respondent error, which was estimated to account for between 310,000 and 520,000 jobs. The AES ABI reconciliation work confirmed that responder error was a problem in the AES, and estimated the impact to be even greater. The ABI is regarded as giving a much more complete measure of jobs than the AES. The main problem with AES

Table 2 Comparison of civilian employee jobs (WFJ series) and the LFS estimate of civilian employee jobs; United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	
Workforce jobs (December 2000)	Labour Force Survey (December 2000 to February 2001)	
		Employees main job ^a 24,605
		Employees with second jobs 836
All civilian employee jobs (WFJ as published)	25,809	All civilian employee jobs (from the LFS) 25,441
Jobs omitted from WFJ		Jobs omitted from the LFS
Jobs in private households	81	Employees living in communal establishments 70
Jobs in non-UK organisations	22	Third or subsequent jobs 100
Homeworkers on piecework rates	10	
Adjusted total civilian employee jobs (WFJ basis)	25,922	Adjusted total civilian employee jobs (LFS estimate) 25,611
Difference between WFJ and LFS (not seasonally adjusted)	311	
Seasonal adjustment	-138	Seasonal adjustment 109
Total civilian employee jobs (WFJ) (seasonally adjusted)	25,784	Total civilian employee jobs (LFS estimate) (seasonally adjusted) 25,720
Difference between WFJ and LFS (seasonally adjusted)	64	

Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

a Excluding members of HM Forces.

was the omission of certain sites from the employer's return. Because the ABI form asks for the total number of jobs across the organisation, rather than at each site, it is not prone to this problem. There is still scope for employers to misreport when completing their returns. Two separate studies – both the AES ABI reconciliation work, and a quality assurance study of the short-term employment surveys, found evidence of this. They found that some temporary and casual employees were missed out, particularly those working irregularly or paid from petty cash. They also identified cases of overcounting, for example, a potential problem with duplication for large complex organisations who may be asked to complete a number of forms each covering part of the organisation. In some cases, firms which ignored the reference date and provided payroll figures for the month-end following the reference day could wrongly include both people who had left the firm before the reference day and those who were employed after the reference day. Research has shown that there is both

undercounting and overcounting in the employer surveys, but on balance these problems are small and they tend to cancel each other out.

With respect to the LFS, the first step in converting the number of employees into the number of civilian employee jobs is to deduct the number of people employed in HM Forces and add in the number of people with second jobs, both of which are available from the LFS itself. Since the LFS only surveys people living in private households and NHS accommodation, an estimate of civilian employees living in other types of communal establishments is required. ONS recently carried out a small pilot survey of people living in communal establishments, which estimated that there were 70,000 employees excluding HM Forces, prisoners and students. However, the pilot was very small so the sampling variation of this estimate is large. Although the LFS asks respondents whether they have a second job, any third and subsequent jobs are omitted. The number of people with multiple jobs has increased in recent years, and an estimate of

100,000 jobs (based on the 2000 Family Resources Survey) has been included.

The effect of the above estimates of missing jobs is to reduce the difference between the two adjusted series to 311,000, or 1.2 per cent of the total. This analysis was, however, carried out using figures which were not seasonally adjusted, because not all of the LFS balancing items are available as seasonally adjusted series. As shall be seen later in this article, the two series have different seasonal patterns. Seasonal adjustment procedures reduced the employee jobs component of the December 2000 WFJ series by 138,000, whereas LFS employee jobs (including estimated employee second jobs) increased by 109,000. Applying these seasonal adjustments to the adjusted employee jobs estimates reduced the difference between the two estimates to 64,000, which was well within the limits of sampling variability.

HM Forces

HM Forces are underrecorded in the LFS, which only counts those resident

in private households. Since the WFJ series uses Ministry of Defence staffing figures, these are to be preferred.

Self-employment jobs

At present, self-employment jobs in the WFJ series are mainly derived from the LFS (main self-employment jobs plus second self-employment jobs for people who are employees in their first jobs). An adjustment is made for Northern Ireland, where self-employment jobs in agriculture are taken from the Annual Farm Census. This is judged to be more accurate as the agriculture group is relatively important in Northern Ireland.

In both series, however, the distinction between an employee and someone who is self-employed is not always clear. In addition, the LFS currently has a consistency check between occupation and employment status, which results in some respondents with very unlikely combinations of the two being reclassified from self-employed to employee status. This check and its implications will be described further in a future *Labour Market Trends* article.

Government-supported trainees

The number of government-supported trainees estimated by the

LFS is around 30 per cent higher than the WFJ series figure, but both figures have their limitations. The figures used in the WFJ series are supplied by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), and probably include a degree of both overcounting and undercounting. Since the employer surveys are likely to include trainees who receive their wages directly from the employer, some trainees are double-counted. Trainees on the New Deal for Young People working in the Environmental Taskforce and Voluntary sector options are almost completely omitted from the WFJ series. There are also timing issues, since the trainee information in WFJ does not relate to the same date as the employer surveys. The LFS figure is based on self-reporting, but for over half of these trainees the information is provided by proxy by another household member, and is likely to be less accurate (the rate of proxy response is just under a third for other adults in the survey).

Unpaid family workers

Unpaid family workers in the LFS are those who said that they did unpaid work in the reference week for a business that they or a relative owned. There are around 100,000 of them (about 85,000 in industries other than

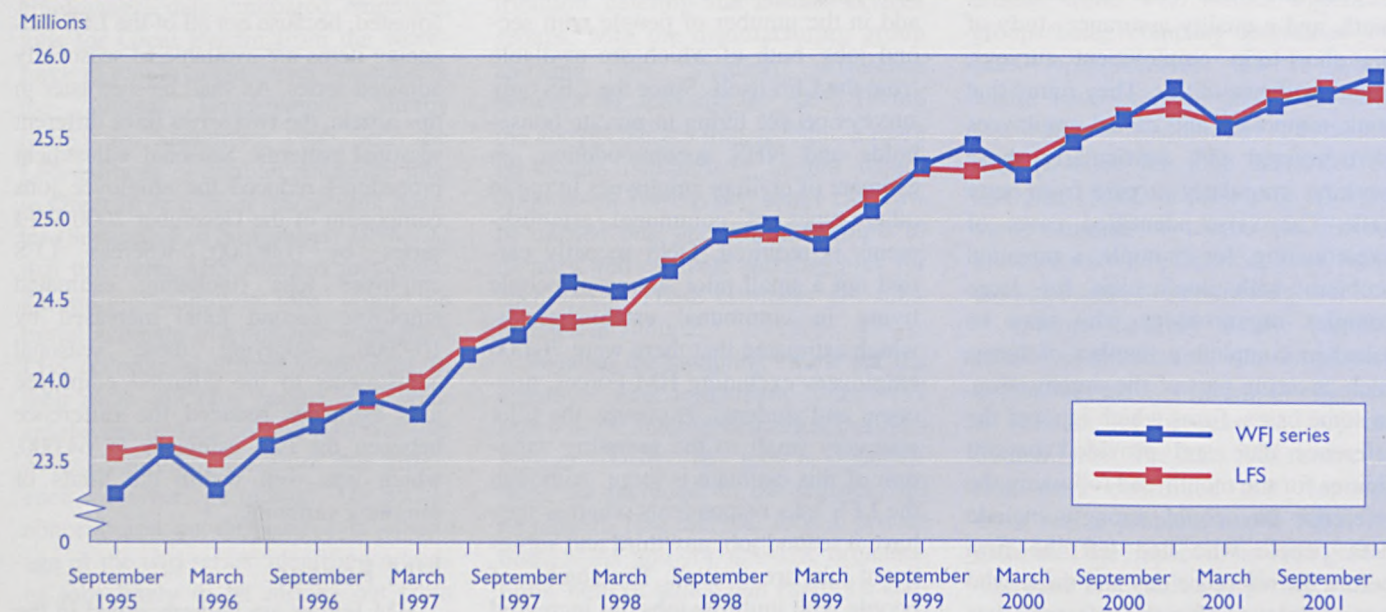
agriculture). The ABI also now collects data on unpaid workers, which should include unpaid family workers, although ONS has not as yet published these data. Yet, although the LFS figure should be a subset of the ABI figure, the ABI estimate (which excludes agriculture) is smaller, at only around 75,000. Leaving aside agriculture, the largest differences are for clerks and bookkeepers in the construction group, and clerks and sales assistants in the retail group. The differences may be explained by divergent perceptions of what constitutes 'work'.

Jobs likely to be excluded from both series

All jobs in the hidden economy are likely to be excluded from the employer surveys, and most from the LFS, depending on the extent to which respondents believe that their replies will be treated confidentially. A recent Treasury report,³ when considering the size and nature of the hidden economy, noted that:

- the hidden economy covers a variety of different (and often multiple) abuses of the tax and benefits systems. It includes activities which range from small-scale moonlighting to organised fraud and serious crime;
- most people and businesses in the

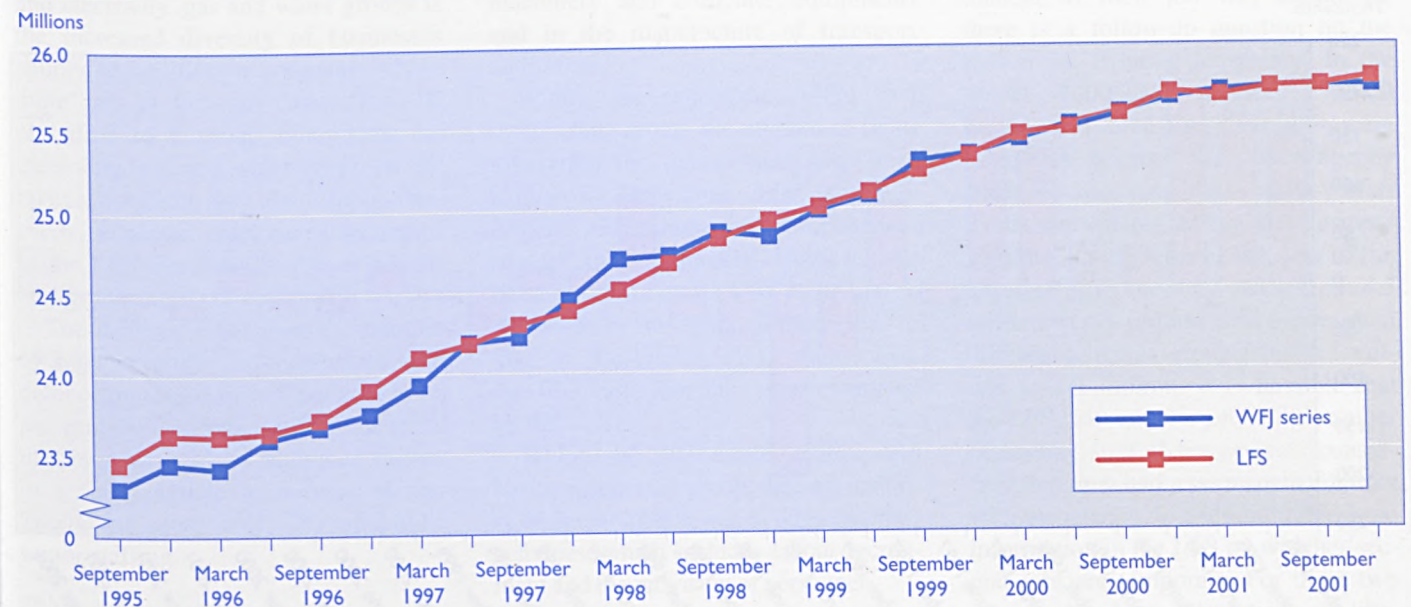
Figure 1 Comparison of employee jobs (WFJ series) and LFS estimates of employee jobs; United Kingdom; September 1995 to December 2001,^a seasonally adjusted



Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

^a WFJ series is compared with the LFS three-monthly rolling averages centred on the WFJ month. For example, December WFJ is compared with the LFS for November to January.

Figure 2 Comparison of employee jobs (WFJ series) and the LFS estimate of employee jobs; United Kingdom; September 1995 to December 2001,^a seasonally adjusted



Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

^a WFJ series is compared with the LFS three-monthly rolling averages centred on the WFJ month. For example, December WFJ is compared with the LFS for November to January.

- hidden economy are in low-wage labour-intensive industries where cash payment is widespread; and
- it is impractical to try to measure the size of the hidden economy accurately. However, it is estimated that at any one time around 120,000 people are fraudulently working and claiming benefit.

Short-term changes

Levels of estimated employee jobs are now similar, and the two series move roughly in parallel in the longer term. Yet, the short-term movements are sometimes different, which can cause difficulties in interpreting the data. It is not surprising that there are differences in the short-term movements, because of the sampling error and measurement differences, with the LFS being averaged over a three-month period and workforce employee jobs being a snapshot.

Figures 1 and 2 show the movements in employee jobs for both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted figures. The employee jobs from the WFJ series are compared with LFS three-monthly rolling averages centred on the WFJ month – for

example, the December WFJ series is compared with the LFS for November to January. Since not all LFS balancing items are available (or seasonally adjusted) for the non-standard LFS quarters, an approximation to LFS jobs is made consisting of employees (main jobs) plus 72 per cent of second jobs (the fairly consistent percentage of second jobs with employee status according to recent standard LFS quarters).

Figure 1 shows employee jobs estimates which are not seasonally adjusted, and demonstrates that the pattern of seasonality differs between the two series, both in extent and timing. The WFJ series shows more pronounced seasonality, which is to be expected since it is estimated at a point in time whereas the LFS is averaged over three months. It is not unusual for the unadjusted short-term movements to be quite different. For example, between December 1999 and March 2000 LFS employee jobs increased by 56,000 whereas workforce employee jobs decreased by 180,000.

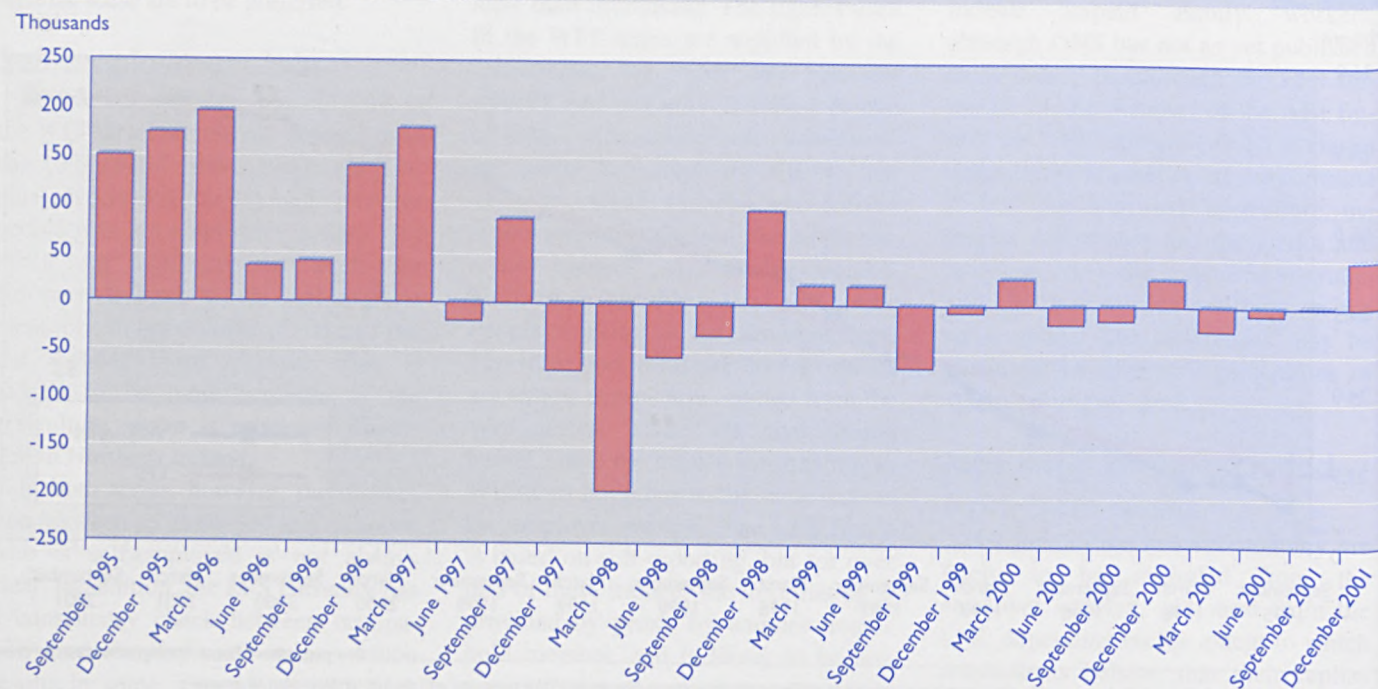
Figure 2 shows the same two series once they have been seasonally adjusted. The seasonal adjustment procedures have the effect of increasing the

March and June quarters of the WFJ series and decreasing the September and December quarters. In contrast, the LFS quarters centred on December to May are increased, while quarters centred on June to November are decreased. Seasonally adjusted short-term changes are very close, and in the last three years the largest difference was between June and September 1999, which was within the sampling variability of the change in LFS employment data. Estimates of sampling variation of WFJ levels and changes are not yet available.

As can be seen in Figure 3, which shows the differences between the seasonally adjusted LFS and WFJ series, there appears to be no residual seasonality in the differences.

The above comparisons of short-term changes look back over several years using revised data. Both series are subject to revision. LFS data are revised whenever the survey results are reweighted to improved population estimates. WFJ series data are revised more frequently: whenever a new year's ABI results become available for benchmarking; and between benchmarking whenever improved data on short-term changes are available.

Figure 3 The difference between employee jobs (WFJ series) and LFS estimates of employee jobs (LFS); United Kingdom; September 1995 to December 2001, seasonally adjusted



Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

a WFJ series is compared with the LFS three-monthly rolling averages centred on the WFJ month. For example, December WFJ is compared with the LFS for November to January.

Customer interest is focused on short-term changes for the most recent time-period. Because the LFS is revised less frequently, and revisions rarely affect the direction or relative size of quarter-to-quarter changes, it is recommended that for presentational purposes the LFS jobs series be given more weight in describing short-term changes in employment.

Classification by industry

The differences between the LFS and employer survey estimates of jobs at industry level are much larger in relative terms than the difference for all jobs, and are increasing. The sum of the absolute differences at broad industry level reached 4.5 million for the UK in December 2000. This compares with a figure of just over 3 million (for Great Britain only) found in previous work published on pp519-26, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.⁶ Users of LFS data frequently want to combine the wealth of background detail from the LFS with industry classifications consistent with the system of National Accounts, and find these dif-

ferences particularly problematic.

Differences at broad industry level

Table 3 compares the differences in employee jobs between employer surveys and the LFS for the three years from December 1998 to December 2000, and Figure 4 illustrates the differences for December 2000. There are differences in every industry, but the four largest in absolute terms are:

- the LFS measures fewer jobs in real estate, renting and business activities;
- the LFS measures fewer jobs in the wholesale, retail and motor trade;
- the LFS measures more jobs in manufacturing; and
- the LFS measures fewer jobs in hotels and restaurants.

The real estate, renting and business activities; manufacturing; and hotels and restaurants groups were highlighted in the 1998 *Labour Market Trends* article, mentioned previously, as being especially divergent, but they have now been joined by the wholesale, retail and motor trade group, where the percentage difference between the two sources

increased from 3 per cent in 1996 to 14 per cent by December 2000. The difference in the hotels and restaurants group increased from 16 per cent to 32 per cent. Since the 1998 article used data from 1996 (before the introduction of the ABI), this is consistent with the findings of the ABI implementation review that coverage of retail, distribution, catering and leisure services groups jobs had broadened.

Considering the trends in differences over the three years from December 1998 to December 2000 it can be seen that agriculture, forestry and fishing became less divergent (although with small numbers), and mining, and electricity, gas and water became more divergent, with the LFS reporting almost twice as many jobs in this group as the WFJ series. Jobs in agriculture in the WFJ series are largely based on the Department for Food and Rural Affairs' (DEFRA) farm surveys. DEFRA is currently carrying out a review of employment data from their surveys including a comparison with other sources, which will help inform ONS's employment reconciliation

work. A possible explanation for the increased divergence in the mining, and electricity, gas and water groups is the increased diversity of businesses supplying utilities: a company whose main area of turnover causes it to be classified to a group other than the electricity, gas and water group on the business register may also supply electricity, while an employee may report to the LFS that their employer's business is the supply of electricity.

The difference between the number of jobs in public administration and defence increased from 8 per cent to 26 per cent by December 2000. The trend in this group will be examined further in a future article in *Labour Market Trends* on sources of data on public sector staffing.

Differences at disaggregated level

Table 4 considers three of the four groups with large differences in industry subgroup or division level (hotels and restaurants is a single-division group). Within manufacturing, the LFS reports more employee jobs in 11 of the 14 subgroups, with the largest differences being in the manufacture of

electrical and optical equipment (which includes the manufacture of office machinery and computer equipment) and in the manufacture of transport equipment.

Within the wholesale, retail and motor trade group, the number of retail jobs from the two sources was very similar in December 2000, probably because of the improved completeness of retail jobs on the ABI. However, the number of wholesale jobs according to the business surveys also increased, so that in December 2000 there were 468,000 more jobs than were estimated by the LFS.

Within the real estate, renting and business activities group, the vast majority of the difference was in other business activities, which includes labour recruitment and the provision of personnel.

Reasons for differences Agency staff

The employer surveys classify jobs filled by agency staff to the agency itself, which falls within the real estate, renting and business activities group, whereas the LFS classifies them to the industry of the company for which respondents worked in the reference

week. The LFS also asks respondents whether or not their main job was permanent. If their job was temporary, there is a follow-up question on the reason for it being temporary. In the winter 2000/2001 quarter, 273,000 employees stated that their jobs were temporary because they were agency staff. Re-allocating these agency staff to the real estate, renting and business activities group reduces the sum of the absolute differences by group from 4.5 million to 4.1 million, and the residual difference in this group from 1.3 million to 1.1 million. It is possible that the LFS may underestimate the number of agency staff if respondents considered that they had a permanent contract with the agency. In addition, there is no information in the LFS on whether second jobs are temporary. For these two reasons the above calculations are likely to underestimate the contribution of agency staff to differences in industry classifications between the two series.

Cleaners and security guards

There is concern that some LFS respondents may not be aware that the work they do has been contracted out to another company and that this will

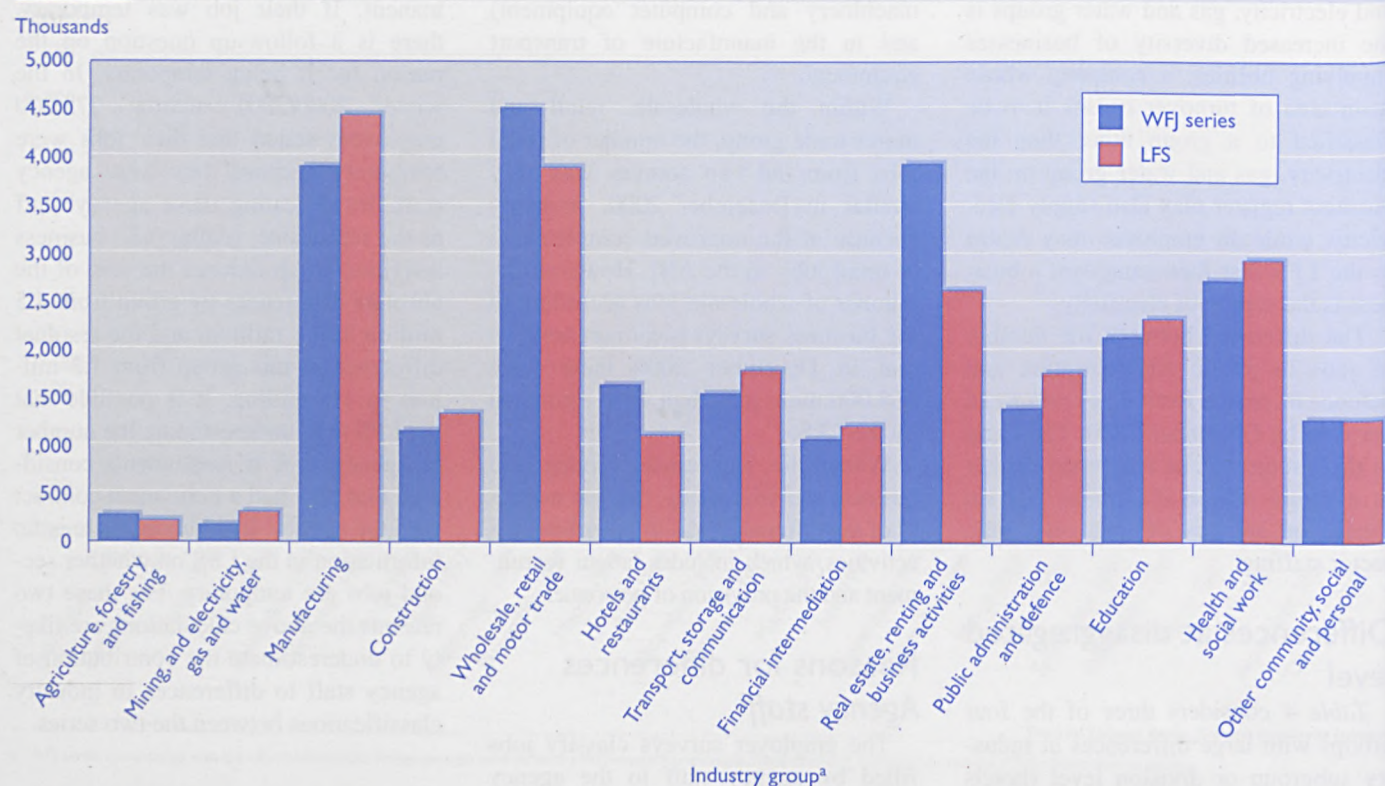
Table 3 Comparison of employee jobs (WFJ series) and LFS estimates of employee jobs by industry group; United Kingdom, 1998 to 2000 and 1998/1999 to 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted

Industry group ^a	Employee jobs (WFJ series) ^b (000s)						Estimated employee jobs (LFS) ^c (000s)						Difference between the LFS and WFJ estimates (000s) (Per cent)														
	1998			1999			2000			1998			1999			2000			1998			1999			2000		
	1998	1999	2000	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	294	278	280	205	208	225	-90	-70	-55	-30	-25	-20															
Mining; electricity, gas and water	210	193	177	290	288	313	80	96	136	38	50	76															
Manufacturing	4,146	4,020	3,904	4,722	4,600	4,437	576	580	533	14	14	14															
Construction	1,140	1,153	1,161	1,235	1,333	1,342	95	180	181	8	16	16															
Wholesale, retail and motor trade	4,452	4,483	4,514	3,828	3,936	3,900	-624	-547	-615	-14	-12	-14															
Hotels and restaurants	1,604	1,644	1,644	1,171	1,151	1,122	-432	-493	-522	-27	-30	-32															
Transport, storage and communication	1,442	1,533	1,552	1,611	1,704	1,797	169	171	245	12	11	16															
Financial intermediation	1,049	1,090	1,081	1,160	1,167	1,220	112	78	139	11	7	13															
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,534	3,682	3,937	2,451	2,551	2,636	-1,083	-1,130	-1,302	-31	-31	-33															
Public administration and defence	1,435	1,386	1,403	1,547	1,597	1,773	112	212	370	8	15	26															
Education	1,891	2,108	2,136	2,192	2,267	2,325	302	159	189	16	8	9															
Health and social work	2,603	2,641	2,731	2,945	2,897	2,950	342	256	219	13	10	8															
Other community, social and personal	1,175	1,255	1,288	1,246	1,278	1,284	70	22	-5	6	2	0															

a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
 b At December each year.
 c For the winter quarter (December to February) of each year.

Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

Figure 4 Employee jobs (WFJ series) and LFS estimates of employee jobs by industry group;^a United Kingdom; December 2000,^b seasonally adjusted



^a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
^b WFJ is compared with the LFS three month rolling averages centred on the WFJ month. December WFJ is compared with the LFS for November to January.

Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

not be reflected in the LFS industry figures. Most cleaning services and security services for the public sector have now been contracted out to the private sector, although many LFS respondents in these occupations report that they work in public administration and defence, education, and health and social work.

Of the estimated 687,000 jobs as cleaners in the winter 2000/2001 LFS, 253,000 were coded to the predominantly public sector industries. Assuming that the vast majority of these jobs actually fall within real estate, renting and business activities group (which includes the industry subclass industrial cleaning) the discrepancy is narrowed.

Similarly, of the 215,000 security staff jobs, 46,000 were coded to public administration and defence, education, and health and social work. Assuming the majority of them actually fall within other business activities in the real estate, renting and business activities group, the discrepancy is narrowed still further.

Box 1 How do surveys code businesses?

Employer surveys

A set of European guidelines dictates how businesses should be classified. In theory, businesses should be classified to the activity that provides the greatest added value. This means that ONS should obtain information on the total revenue generated from each activity and subtract the value of the inputs, such as labour costs, in order to establish which activity gives the greatest added value.

In practice, this approach is too complex and ONS relies on more basic information, notably business descriptions which are collected through the Annual Register Inquiry (ARI), and breakdowns of turnover from the Prodcum Inquiry for some businesses in the manufacturing group. For large mixed-activity businesses with many sites, each site can have its own industrial classification.

Labour Force Survey

LFS respondents are asked: 'What does the firm/organisation you work for mainly make or do at the place you work?' If the respondent works in manufacturing, interviewers probe for the main product made and main material used; for processing they ask for the main end product; for distribution the main product that is distributed and whether it is wholesale or retail; if the respondent works in an office, for what activity the office is responsible.

The information collected is coded to the Standard Industrial Classification (1992) by interviewers after the interviews.

Table 4 Comparison of employee jobs (WFJ series) and LFS estimates of employee jobs by selected industry group and subgroup; United Kingdom, 1998 to 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Industry group and subgroup ^a	Employee jobs (WFJ series) (000s)	Estimated employee jobs (LFS) (000s)	Thousands and percentages Difference between the LFS and WFJ estimates	
			(000s)	(%)
Manufacturing				
Food products, beverages and tobacco	495	444	-51	-12
Textiles and textile products	243	232	-11	-5
Leather and leather products	23	31	8	25
Wood and wood products	82	75	-7	-10
Pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	456	510	54	11
Coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear fuel	29	52	23	44
Chemicals and chemical products	237	304	67	22
Rubber and plastic products	232	241	9	4
Other non-metallic mineral products	136	136	1	0
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	503	522	19	4
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	359	442	83	19
Electrical and optical equipment, of which:	491	658	167	25
Office machines, computer manufacturing	53	138	85	62
Transport equipment	395	571	176	31
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	216	218	2	1
Wholesale, retail and motor trade				
Sales of motor vehicles, parts, fuel etc.	555	467	-88	-19
Wholesale, commiss. trade (fee, contract)	1,184	716	-468	-65
Retail trade (not motor vehicles) repairs	2,775	2,716	-59	-2
Real estate, renting and business activities				
Real estate activities	359	327	-32	-10
Personal, household machinery, equipment rental	157	124	-33	-27
Computer related activities	496	484	-11	-2
Research, development	96	113	17	15
Other business activities	2,830	1,588	-1,242	-78

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

Sources: Labour Force Survey; and employer surveys

Alternative classifications and mixed-activity businesses

Much of the difference between the series at industry level results from the way in which industry is coded in the two series. It is likely that the same type of jobs are being classified differently in the LFS and employer surveys. *Box 1* describes the two methods. The example given in the October 1998 *Labour Market Trends* article, previously mentioned, illustrates how differences can arise, and explains the large difference in the office machines and computer manufacturing division seen in *Table 4*. Many computer manufacturers sell directly to the public, and have customer service helplines and maintenance warranties which require

significant resources. For some manufacturers, the service activities they carry out yield a greater proportion of their revenue than the sale of the computers they build. Under these circumstances, computer manufacturers are classified to computer services on the business register, and their employees are not included in the manufacturing group. However, LFS respondents working for such a company may still view their employer as primarily a computer manufacturer.

It is difficult to quantify how much of the differences can be explained by the classification methods, or indeed why the two series' industry breakdowns are diverging. It is possible that there has been an increase in recent years in the number of businesses

which conduct a range of activities. Although there is the facility on the IDBR to record different industry codes against the local units of a larger organisation, in practice, according to a recent review of the IDBR, 40,000 of the 65,000 multi-site enterprises have the same industry subclass for each local unit. ONS is aware that in some cases the presence of the same code does not mean that all local units do indeed have the same activity.

Alternative methods of coding industry on household surveys

There are four main ways of coding industry on a household survey:

- the interviewer records a description of the industry provided by the respondent, which is coded manually;
- the interviewer records a description of the industry provided by the respondent, which is coded by computer-assisted means;
- the interviewer records the employer's name, address and postcode, which is subsequently linked to the business register to look up an industry code; and
- the interviewer links the employer's name, address and postcode online to the business register to look up an industry code.

Labour force surveys in different countries use all of these methods or a combination of them. Currently, the UK LFS uses manual coding by interviewer, although other options have been explored. The methods differ in their underlying assumptions of what is required from an industry classification. It can be argued that although respondents are well able to describe their own occupations, their perception of the industry of their employer is not a particularly meaningful or valuable piece of information to gather. If the industry classification provided by the employer to the business register could be captured and linked to the wealth of background data that are only available from a household survey, the quality and applicability of LFS industry breakdowns would be enhanced.

ONS carried out some methodological work in 1996 and 1998 on ways of coding industry, which were aimed at improving the consistency of industry data between household and employer surveys. Researchers investigated the possibility of adopting, for the LFS, the industry coding systems employed by the employer surveys in two separate studies: firstly, they looked at the possibility of matching business addresses held on the IDBR with those collected, for the purpose of the study, by the LFS; secondly, they looked at the possibility of using Precision Data Coder (PDC) (a computer-assisted coding system) to code the industry descriptions collected by LFS interviewers. The findings of the two studies were described in an article in the *Social*

Survey Methodological Bulletin in July 1999.⁷

In the first study LFS respondents were asked for their employer's name, address and postcode, which were recorded by the interviewers and matched later to businesses on the IDBR. The level of successful matching was not high – 17 per cent using an automated search method only, rising to 43 per cent if some manual assistance was permitted for businesses which were not matched automatically. Difficulties were caused by factors such as respondents' vagueness about their employer's address and postcode (this was particularly problematic for proxy respondents), or the business being registered under a name other than that by which it was commonly known. Where a match was achieved, only 54 per cent of codes assigned by the interviewer were the same as those derived from the IDBR at the three-digit level, rising to 72 per cent agreement at the one-digit level.

The second study concluded that the PDC in fully automated mode was not suitable as a tool for coding industry on the LFS. The PDC was able to assign a code to the LFS industry description in only 59 per cent of cases. Of the successfully coded cases, 59 per cent matched those assigned by interviewers at the three-digit level and 86 per cent agreed at the one-digit level.

The method described in the first study is similar to that formerly used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to code industry in the Australian Labour Force Survey. It achieved around 50 per cent matching to its business register, with the remaining 50 per cent coded manually by the interviewer according to the respondent's description of industry. However, because ABS found it costly and difficult to maintain accurate location level information on its business register for large multi-location businesses, it decided to cease recording location level data for such entities in certain industries. As a result, the matching rate would have decreased to a level which would have made the LFS industry coding method no longer viable. From February 2000 onwards, only the respondents'

descriptions of industry were used to assign industry codes, and at the same time, computer-assisted coding was introduced in place of manual coding. The resultant discontinuities are described in an information paper on the ABS website.⁸

ONS is currently considering the feasibility of taking the LFS industrial classifications from the IDBR. It is clear that respondents need some assistance in providing the exact name and address of their employer in order to enable a link to be made with the IDBR. One possible solution is to include local maps in the interviewers' laptop computers to help respondents to establish the precise location of their workplace and the correct name and address. Another possibility might be to load into the interviewers' computers a portion of the IDBR covering the local labour market for each interviewing area so that it might be possible to agree with respondents which one is their true employer, although London and the South East may be problematic because of the large commuter distances. This approach has yet to be validated and the obvious limitation is that the laptops might not be able to hold enough of the employers to cover every employed respondent. Yet even this might be overcome if interviewers could make a telephone link with the centrally held IDBR. The technology now exists to insert a card into a laptop and establish a cell phone link to the IDBR, and if the security implications can be resolved this is a methodology ONS could investigate.

Next steps and timescales

Two further articles in this series are planned for later this year: the first will examine differences between the WFJ series and the LFS with respect to male/female and full-time/part-time breakdowns and also regional differences; and the second will compare sources of public sector staffing figures. In addition, once the results of the 2001 Census are available, further work comparing Census results with survey results will be carried out and the current reconciliation will be

reassessed in the light of revised historical LFS data taking account of improved population estimates.

This review has mentioned a number of possible improvements which could be made:

- extending coverage of the LFS to include communal establishments;
- including questions in the LFS on third jobs;
- further work on the sampling variation of the ABI and WFJ to publishable standards; and
- work on the feasibility of taking the LFS industry classification from employer data on the business register.

These suggestions will be evaluated and investigated by ONS where appropriate. ONS will also consider the regular publication of the balancing information for civilian employee jobs shown in *Table 2*.

Notes

- 1 Ganson H., 'People and jobs: comparing sources of employment data', pp29-32, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2002.
- 2 Pease P., 'Comparison of sources of employment data', pp511-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997.
- 3 Partington J., 'The Annual Business Inquiry: an improved way of measuring employee jobs', pp405-8, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2000.
- 4 Partington J., 'The launch of the Annual Business Inquiry', pp259-68, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2001.
- 5 Lord Grabiner QC, *The Informal Economy*, HM Treasury, March 2000, available at www.hm-treasury.gov.uk.
- 6 Stuttard N., Tiwana H., and Partington J., 'Industry comparisons of employment estimates', pp519-26, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.
- 7 Maher J., 'An investigation into alternative methods of coding industry on the Labour Force Survey', *Social Survey Methodological Bulletin*, July 1999.
- 8 Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Forthcoming changes: industry, occupation and status in employment data*, May 2000, available at www.abs.gov.au/ausstats.

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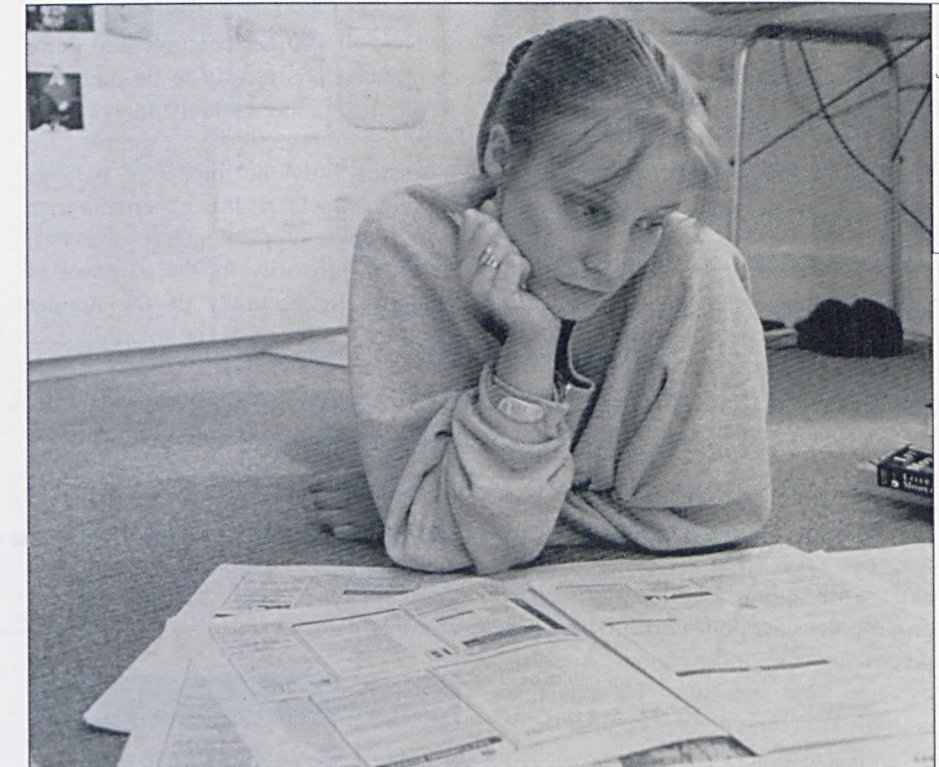
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Analysis of the claimant count by age and duration including clerical claims

By Mick McDonough and Maria Asvesta, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Since April 1999 the regular monthly age and duration analysis of the claimant count has been available for computerised claims only and has excluded clerically processed claims.
- To meet customer needs and quality assure the monthly data ONS produces a full age and duration analysis including clerical claims once a year.
- The coverage provided by the computerised count was 98.7 per cent in April 2002. For the main published age and duration categories where the coverage was less than this, the number of claimants was relatively small.
- The analysis for April 2002 confirms that the monthly age and duration data will be sufficiently accurate for most uses.



This article presents the analysis of the complete claimant count for April 2002 by age and duration.

Introduction

FOR MOST purposes detailed monthly age and duration data, covering the computerised claims only, which comprise around 99 per cent of the total, are sufficiently accurate. The analysis given here meets the requirements of some customers for complete detailed information and confirms the quality of the monthly data.

The monthly claimant count is a full count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) each month. However, more detailed monthly analysis of claimants by their age and the duration of their claim (as published for example in Table C.12 of *Labour Market Trends* and Table 11 of the national labour market statistics First Release) is only produced for those whose records are held on the Jobcentre

Plus computer system. Currently around 1 per cent of total claimants are excluded from these detailed age and duration figures. These claims are dealt with manually outside the computer system. To provide information about the effect on the quality of the monthly data of omitting these clerical claims, ONS produces a full age and duration analysis (including these clerical claims) each year. This article presents the latest data for April 2002, updating analysis that was previously provided in respect of April 2001 and October 2000.

Background

The monthly count of JSA claimants is mostly derived directly from the Jobcentre Plus computer records. For

Table 3 Full claimant count by age and duration (including clerical claims); Great Britain; April 1997 to April 2002

All ages		Thousands and percentages												
		18 to 24							50 and over					
All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	
All														
April 1997	1,624.1	499.2	264.9	278.3	247.4	35.8	334.3	406.1	155.1	80.6	84.1	55.3	21.3	31.0
April 1998	1,332.9	486.2	256.1	245.6	153.3	25.9	191.7	331.7	144.4	73.8	66.7	32.1	14.1	14.7
April 1999	1,265.7	490.2	245.6	222.6	160.5	24.3	146.7	288.1	152.4	68.9	51.7	11.3	5.2	3.7
April 2001	966.9	417.1	198.0	164.2	96.5	19.4	91.1	233.7	137.0	58.5	34.6	3.2	1.6	0.4
April 2002	945.6	424.8	205.3	163.5	91.1	16.1	60.8	238.6	136.6	60.0	37.5	4.1	1.9	0.4
Men														
April 1997	1,247.7	360.6	198.9	210.4	195.5	38.3	282.2	287.9	107.0	57.5	58.9	40.6	22.4	24.0
April 1998	1,016.2	350.8	193.9	188.1	122.0	27.9	161.4	234.9	99.9	52.9	47.5	23.5	14.8	11.2
April 1999	967.8	356.0	186.3	171.3	130.0	26.3	124.1	203.8	107.0	49.5	36.4	8.2	5.3	2.7
April 2001	738.7	304.8	150.5	127.5	78.8	21.1	77.1	164.9	96.1	42.0	24.3	2.2	1.5	0.3
April 2002	717.1	310.7	155.8	125.7	73.8	17.4	51.2	166.6	95.3	42.6	25.8	2.7	1.8	0.3
Women														
April 1997	376.4	138.5	66.0	67.9	51.9	27.6	52.1	118.2	48.1	23.1	25.2	14.7	18.4	7.1
April 1998	316.7	135.4	62.2	57.4	31.3	19.5	30.3	96.8	44.5	21.0	19.2	8.6	12.5	3.5
April 1999	297.9	134.2	59.3	51.3	30.5	17.8	22.7	84.2	45.4	19.4	15.3	3.1	4.9	1.0
April 2001	228.2	112.3	47.5	36.7	17.7	13.9	14.0	68.8	40.9	16.5	10.3	1.0	1.7	0.2
April 2002	228.5	114.1	49.5	37.9	17.3	11.8	9.6	72.0	41.4	17.4	11.7	1.5	2.2	0.2

Thousands and percentages

25 to 49							50 and over							
All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	
All														
April 1997	935.1	263.5	144.0	154.0	149.5	39.9	224.0	264.6	66.4	37.4	39.2	42.5	46.0	79.2
April 1998	763.2	262.8	144.2	141.1	93.8	28.2	121.3	222.0	66.3	35.8	36.9	27.3	37.4	55.8
April 1999	743.3	257.0	137.9	135.3	116.0	28.7	97.0	217.9	67.8	36.4	34.6	33.0	36.3	46.1
April 2001	557.9	212.9	108.9	102.9	72.3	23.9	61.0	160.8	55.9	28.4	26.0	20.9	31.4	29.6
April 2002	534.7	220.5	112.8	98.9	66.7	19.2	35.8	158.5	56.8	30.5	26.4	20.2	28.3	24.6
Men														
April 1997	749.1	197.4	112.2	122.0	122.9	42.4	194.6	200.1	48.0	27.6	29.0	31.9	47.7	63.6
April 1998	606.9	196.7	113.8	113.5	77.9	30.1	105.1	165.3	47.0	26.0	26.6	20.6	39.8	45.2
April 1999	592.2	193.2	108.8	109.3	97.0	30.6	83.9	162.2	48.2	26.7	25.1	24.8	38.4	37.4
April 2001	446.1	162.6	86.5	83.7	60.6	25.4	52.7	119.6	39.7	20.8	19.0	15.9	33.5	24.1
April 2002	424.5	168.6	89.5	79.9	55.6	20.4	30.9	118.5	40.9	22.5	19.6	15.5	30.0	20.1
Women														
April 1997	186.0	66.1	31.8	32.1	26.6	30.1	29.4	64.5	18.4	9.8	10.1	10.6	40.6	15.6
April 1998	156.3	66.1	30.4	27.6	15.9	20.6	16.2	56.7	19.3	9.9	10.2	6.7	30.5	10.6
April 1999	151.1	63.8	29.1	26.1	19.1	21.2	13.0	55.7	19.6	9.8	9.5	8.2	30.3	8.6
April 2001	111.8	50.3	22.3	19.1	11.7	17.9	8.3	41.3	16.2	7.7	6.9	5.0	25.4	5.5
April 2002	110.3	52.0	23.2	19.0	11.1	14.5	5.0	40.0	15.9	8.0	6.8	4.8	23.2	4.5

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Table 4 Full claimant count and proportion of computerised claims by age and duration; United Kingdom; April 2002

	18 to 24		25 to 49		50 and over		All ages	
	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)
All								
Up to 13 weeks	141.7	98.1	226.8	98.4	58.1	99.4	437.5	98.4
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	62.6	98.0	116.4	98.5	31.3	99.3	212.3	98.4
Over 6 and up to 12 months	39.8	98.3	102.7	99.1	27.3	99.6	170.6	99.0
Over 12 and up to 24 months	4.6	96.6	70.7	99.5	21.6	99.7	97.0	99.4
All over 24 months	0.5	94.9	38.2	99.3	26.6	99.5	65.3	99.4
All durations	249.2	98.1	554.8	98.7	164.9	99.5	982.7	98.7
Men								
Up to 13 weeks	98.8	98.1	173.4	98.3	41.8	99.3	320	98.3
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	44.5	98.2	92.4	98.4	23.1	99.2	161.2	98.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	27.4	98.5	83.1	99.1	20.3	99.6	131.1	99.0
Over 12 and up to 24 months	3.0	97.2	59.0	99.5	16.5	99.6	78.6	99.4
All over 24 months	0.3	95.1	33.0	99.3	21.7	99.6	55.0	99.4
All durations	174.1	98.2	440.9	98.7	123.3	99.4	745.9	98.7
Women								
Up to 13 weeks	42.9	98.0	53.5	98.7	16.3	99.5	117.5	98.5
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	18.1	97.6	23.9	98.7	8.2	99.3	51.1	98.3
Over 6 and up to 12 months	12.4	98.0	19.7	99.0	7.1	99.6	39.5	98.8
Over 12 and up to 24 months	1.6	95.3	11.7	99.5	5.1	99.7	18.4	99.2
All over 24 months	0.2	94.5	5.2	99.1	4.9	99.3	10.3	99.1
All durations	75.1	97.8	114.0	98.9	41.5	99.5	236.8	98.6

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Further information

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Publication dates of main economic indicators July - September

Labour market statistics Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	Productivity Q2
July 17 Wednesday	September 30 Monday
August 14 Wednesday	
September 11 Wednesday	

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.



UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Feb-Apr 1994	25,753	70.7	2,834	9.9
Mar-May	25,781	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,832	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,684	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,905	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	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,514	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,127	71.4	2,505	8.7
May-Jul	26,162	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	71.6	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	2,398	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,419	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,443	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,473	72.0	2,343	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.1	2,309	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,601	72.2	2,296	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,280	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	2,165	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	27,031	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	27,122	73.2	1,901	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,142	73.3	1,879	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,163	73.3	1,862	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,187	73.4	1,849	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,212	73.4	1,840	6.3
Mar-May	27,240	73.5	1,833	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,270	73.5	1,829	6.3
May-Jul	27,302	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,338	73.6	1,826	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,376	73.7	1,825	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,414	73.7	1,824	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,452	73.8	1,824	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,487	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	1,819	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,576	73.9	1,815	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,601	74.0	1,808	6.2
Mar-May	27,628	74.0	1,799	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,656	74.0	1,787	6.1
May-Jul	27,687	74.1	1,775	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,722	74.1	1,762	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,759	74.2	1,751	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,796	74.2	1,742	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,832	74.3	1,735	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,868	74.3	1,728	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,903	74.4	1,722	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,939	74.4	1,713	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,976	74.5	1,702	5.7
Feb-Apr	28,013	74.5	1,688	5.7
Mar-May	28,048	74.6	1,672	5.6
Apr-Jun	28,081	74.6	1,653	5.6
May-Jul	28,109	74.7	1,635	5.5
Jun-Aug	28,133	74.7	1,616	5.4
Jul-Sep	28,153	74.7	1,599	5.4
Aug-Oct	28,170	74.7	1,582	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,188	74.7	1,567	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,206	74.7	1,551	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,225	74.7	1,537	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,245	74.7	1,525	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,264	74.8	1,515	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,281	74.8	1,509	5.1
Mar-May	28,296	74.7	1,507	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,308	74.7	1,508	5.1
May-Jul	28,318	74.7	1,512	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,329	74.6	1,517	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,341	74.6	1,522	5.1
Aug-Oct	28,355	74.6	1,526	5.1
Sep-Nov	28,371	74.6	1,530	5.1
Oct-Dec	28,388	74.6	1,533	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,405	74.6	1,537	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	28,423	74.6	1,541	5.1
Jan-Mar 2002	28,442	74.6	1,546	5.2
Feb-Apr	28,464	74.6	1,550	5.2

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

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

All figures are revised.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
2000	March	29,190	15,601	13,589
	June	29,281 R	15,725	13,556
	September	29,327 R	15,699 R	13,628
	December	29,412 R	15,827 R	13,585
2001	March	29,449 R	15,846 R	13,603
	June	29,484 R	15,844 R	13,640
	September R	29,459	15,833	13,626
	December R	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		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2001	May	976.7	744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7
	June ^c	967.3	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July	955.8	729.7	226.1	3.2	4.5	1.6
	August	953.4	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
	September ^c	951.8	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6
	October	955.4	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7
2002	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
	January	950.4	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
	February ^c	945.6	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7
	March	947.6	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7
	April R	951.6	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
	May P	944.6	714.6	230.0	3.1	4.4	1.7
Change on month		-7.0	-5.2	-1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.7	-0.7	-0.8			
Change on year		-32.1	-29.9	-2.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Percent		-3.3	-4.0	-0.9			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^a
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			
2001	April R	128.8	5.0			
	May	128.8	4.6			
	June	129.5	4.8 R			
	July	129.7	4.6			
	August	130.4	4.5			
	September	130.8	4.3			
	October	131.1	4.3			
2002	November	131.2	4.1			
	December	131.0	3.4			
	January	132.0	2.9			
	February R	133.0	2.5			
	March R	133.2	2.9			
	April P	133.9	3.3			
Change on month		0.7	0.4			
Change on year		5.1	-1.7			

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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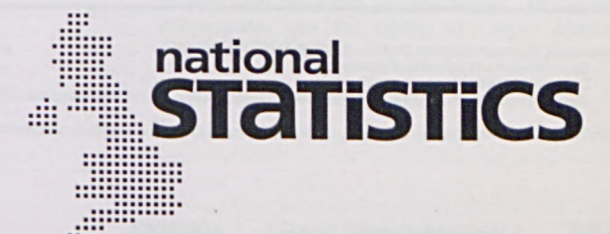
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B.14 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 2002

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	Section sub- section group or class	March 2001			December 2001 R			March 2002						
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	11,277.8	1,730.0	6,618.3	5,945.6	25,571.7	12,970.9	12,916.1	25,887.0	11,049.5	1,806.2	6,575.2	6,214.5	25,645.5
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	145.3	32.8	46.9	29.1	254.1	169.5	74.0	243.5	143.3	31.9	39.2	31.6	245.9
FISHING	B	6.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	8.7	6.9	1.8	8.7	6.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	8.7
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.8	0.4	7.4	1.7	74.2	66.2	9.7	75.9	64.8	0.7	7.8	2.2	75.5
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	136.8	1.4	33.4	6.0	177.6	139.0	39.9	178.9	138.0	1.6	33.2	6.5	179.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,747.7	70.1	828.5	228.1	3,874.5	2,731.0	1,014.1	3,745.1	2,632.4	73.8	777.8	218.0	3,702.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,698.0	423.0	932.5	1,370.2	4,423.7	2,164.7	2,428.6	4,593.3	1,703.6	412.4	905.5	1,440.0	4,461.5
CONSTRUCTION	F	957.2	23.6	102.9	76.4	1,160.0	1,055.4	190.0	1,245.4	1,004.6	23.6	106.1	76.4	1,210.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	7,284.5	1,601.3	5,605.9	5,605.0	20,096.7	8,869.1	11,596.3	20,465.4	7,125.0	1,674.5	5,618.2	5,881.1	20,298.7
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,753.8	293.5	1,103.4	733.1	3,883.7	2,047.3	1,860.7	3,907.9	1,717.3	319.8	1,099.1	751.4	3,887.6
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	675.8	50.7	489.6	191.6	1,407.7	727.6	700.5	1,428.1	681.8	52.9	506.6	201.0	1,442.3
EDUCATION	M	467.4	162.1	674.4	837.1	2,141.0	586.7	1,587.2	2,173.9	425.0	162.1	688.3	905.5	2,181.0
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	333.4	124.0	1,017.8	1,246.9	2,722.1	464.6	2,326.7	2,791.3	330.0	137.1	1,019.6	1,309.8	2,796.6
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	O,P,Q	471.0	159.5	309.0	342.1	1,281.6	596.0	702.5	1,288.5	416.2	172.1	334.9	362.6	1,285.9

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633 812079

a Members of HM Forces are excluded.
b Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.
P Provisional
R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.15

Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 2002

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Section sub- section group or class	March 2001			December 2001 R			March 2002						
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	11,013.0	1,675.1	6,449.3	5,788.0	24,925.4	12,649.1	12,583.1	25,232.2	10,786.1	1,749.9	6,405.5	6,053.5	24,994.9
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	142.2	22.6	46.5	27.4	238.6	156.8	72.2	229.0	140.4	22.1	38.8	30.1	231.4
FISHING	B	6.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	8.5	6.8	1.7	8.5	6.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	8.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	63.2	0.4	7.2	1.6	72.4	64.6	9.5	74.0	63.1	0.7	7.6	2.2	73.6
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	132.3	1.4	33.0	5.9	172.7	134.5	39.4	173.9	133.6	1.6	32.7	6.4	174.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,675.4	68.1	804.8	223.3	3,771.5	2,658.7	987.5	3,646.3	2,563.2	71.9	756.3	213.4	3,604.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,660.0	410.8	910.6	1,334.8	4,316.3	2,112.2	2,367.3	4,479.5	1,665.0	399.3	882.6	1,403.9	4,350.9
CONSTRUCTION	F	927.4	22.4	100.6	75.2	1,125.5	1,023.9	186.5	1,210.4	974.4	22.4	103.8	75.2	1,175.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	7,129.5	1,560.1	5,463.6	5,455.2	19,608.4	8,668.3	11,295.8	19,964.2	6,968.4	1,631.3	5,473.1	5,727.3	19,800.0
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,753.8	293.5	1,103.4	733.1	3,883.7	2,047.3	1,860.7	3,907.9	1,717.3	319.8	1,099.1	751.4	3,887.6
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	675.8	50.7	489.6	191.6	1,407.7	727.6	700.5	1,428.1	681.8	52.9	506.6	201.0	1,442.3
EDUCATION	M	467.4	162.1	674.4	837.1	2,141.0	586.7	1,587.2	2,173.9	425.0	162.1	688.3	905.5	2,181.0
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	333.4	124.0	1,017.8	1,246.9	2,722.1	464.6	2,326.7	2,791.3	330.0	137.1	1,019.6	1,309.8	2,796.6
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	O,P,Q	471.0	159.5	309.0	342.1	1,281.6	596.0	702.5	1,288.5	416.2	172.1	334.9	362.6	1,285.9

a Members of HM Forces are excluded.
b Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.
P Provisional
R Revised

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
		YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	10.0
1994	853.2	33.2	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	870.7	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	876.9	33.3	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	896.1	33.4	38.7	15.2	9.4
1998	905.0	33.3	38.7	15.2	9.1
1999	908.8	33.0	38.2	15.3	9.1
2000	916.9	32.7	37.9	15.4	8.9
2001	930.6	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 2001	927.2	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.2
Mar-May (Spr)	930.6	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
Apr-Jun	930.3	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.3
May-Jul	929.9	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	930.0	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5
Jul-Sep	928.1	32.8	37.9	15.6	9.5
Aug-Oct	927.2	32.7	37.8	15.6	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	925.2	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Oct-Dec	923.8	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	924.1	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	926.1	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Jan-Mar 2002	927.8	32.7	37.8	15.6	9.4
Feb-Apr	927.7	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.5
Changes					
Over last 3 months	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Percent	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5
Over last 12 months	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	2.5
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	540.6	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.7
1994	550.4	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.5
1995	563.5	39.2	40.8	14.6	9.9
1996	565.4	39.0	40.7	14.8	9.6
1997	576.4	38.9	40.7	14.8	10.7
1998	583.4	38.8	40.7	15.0	9.7
1999	581.5	38.2	40.1	15.1	9.7
2000	587.0	37.9	39.8	15.1	9.3
2001	593.3	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 2001	591.0	38.0	39.8	15.8	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	593.3	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
Apr-Jun	592.6	38.0	39.9	15.6	10.2
May-Jul	592.8	38.1	39.9	15.5	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	592.8	38.0	39.9	15.3	10.4
Jul-Sep	591.3	37.9	39.8	15.2	10.3
Aug-Oct	590.3	37.8	39.7	15.1	10.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	588.0	37.6	39.5	15.0	10.4
Oct-Dec	586.9	37.5	39.5	14.9	10.4
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	587.1	37.6	39.5	14.9	10.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	587.6	37.6	39.5	14.9	10.5
Jan-Mar 2002	587.6	37.7	39.6	15.0	10.5
Feb-Apr	586.8	37.6	39.5	15.1	10.6
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Percent	-0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6
Over last 12 months	-4.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	0.5
Percent	-0.7	-1.0	-0.8	-4.2	5.3
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	298.2	26.1	34.2	14.7	8.9
1994	302.7	26.3	34.5	15.0	8.5
1995	307.3	26.4	34.4	15.2	8.5
1996	311.6	26.4	34.5	15.1	8.2
1997	319.6	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.4
1998	321.7	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.7
1999	327.2	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.5
2000	329.8	26.3	34.1	15.5	8.6
2001	337.3	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.9
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 2001	336.1	26.5	34.4	15.7	8.7
Mar-May (Spr)	337.3	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.9
Apr-Jun	337.7	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.8
May-Jul	337.1	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	337.2	26.6	34.3	15.8	9.0
Jul-Sep	336.8	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.1
Aug-Oct	336.9	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	337.2	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.7
Oct-Dec	336.8	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	337.0	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	338.5	26.6	34.2	15.7	8.7
Jan-Mar 2002	340.2	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.7
Feb-Apr	340.9	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.8
Changes					
Over last 3 months	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Percent	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.4
Over last 12 months	4.8	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Percent	1.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.1

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

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Usual weekly hours of work ^a									
	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	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	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
3-month averages										
Feb-Apr 2001	434	1.5	2,052	7.3	4,566	16.1	14,338	50.7	6,897	24.4
Mar-May (Spr)	428	1.5	2,058	7.3	4,575	16.1	14,386	50.8	6,885	24.3
Apr-Jun	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
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-17		17		3		92		-8	
Percent	-3.9		0.8		0.1		0.6		-0.1	
Over last 12 months	-29		22		106		268		-183	
Percent	-6.6		1.1		2.3		1.9		-2.7	
Male	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	54.8	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	463	3.1	818	5.4	7,964	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	5,636	36.4
2001	93	0.6	466	3.0	927	5.9	8,555	54.7	5,588	35.8
3-month averages										
Feb-Apr 2001	95	0.6	461	3.0	932	6.0	8,505	54.5	5,614	36.0
Mar-May (Spr)	93	0.6	466	3.0	927	5.9	8,555	54.7	5,588	35.8
Apr-Jun	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	8,66			

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

SIC 1992	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
1992	90.6	99.3	91.3	96.0	91.3	103.1	88.5	91.7	92.8	101.2	91.7	91.7
1993	92.9	98.3	94.5	96.0	93.3	99.0	94.2	96.9	94.1	97.8	96.2	99.1
1994	97.3	99.1	98.1	98.7	98.3	98.7	99.6	101.4	98.6	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	101.6	101.6	101.3	101.2	100.1	99.7	100.7	101.3	99.4	98.9
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	102.4	101.5	100.9	100.9	102.1	101.8	100.3	100.4
1998	108.4	104.6	104.6	105.2	103.4	101.4	101.9	102.7	102.8	101.6	101.1	102.0
1999	111.6	105.7	105.6	106.6	104.2	97.8	106.5	107.9	103.2	98.2	105.0	106.4
2000	115.1	106.8	107.7	109.6	105.9	94.5	112.1	113.7	105.1	94.9	110.8	112.6
2001	117.4	107.5	109.1	110.8	103.6	90.9	113.9	115.1	102.7	90.9	112.9	114.2
1992 Q4	90.3	99.9	90.4	92.1	90.6	104.2	87.0	91.0	92.7	102.1	90.7	94.9
1993 Q4	90.7	98.8	91.8	93.1	91.5	102.5	89.3	91.6	93.0	100.5	92.6	94.8
1994 Q4	91.2	98.1	92.9	94.4	92.0	100.4	91.6	94.0	92.8	98.7	94.0	96.5
1993 Q1	91.8	98.0	93.7	95.0	92.3	98.0	95.8	94.1	97.9	94.1	96.1	99.3
1994 Q1	92.4	98.2	94.1	96.6	92.6	99.2	93.3	96.8	94.0	97.8	96.1	98.6
1995 Q1	93.2	98.4	94.7	96.3	93.5	98.8	94.7	96.9	93.9	97.8	96.1	98.6
1996 Q1	94.0	98.6	95.3	97.0	94.8	98.5	96.2	99.1	94.4	97.8	96.5	99.8
1997 Q1	95.4	98.7	96.7	97.6	96.5	98.4	98.1	100.1	96.7	97.5	99.1	101.1
1998 Q1	96.8	98.8	98.0	98.8	98.0	98.5	99.5	101.7	98.0	97.9	100.1	102.4
1999 Q1	98.0	98.4	98.6	99.2	98.8	98.7	100.1	101.8	99.1	98.3	100.8	102.5
2000 Q1	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.9	98.9	101.0	101.9	100.4	98.5	101.9	102.6
1995 Q4	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.2	100.2
1996 Q4	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.4	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.3
1997 Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	101.0	99.3	100.3	101.0	99.3	99.3	99.1
1998 Q4	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.1	101.3	99.9	99.4	100.9	99.7	99.7	99.7	98.9
1999 Q4	102.3	100.7	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.9	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.8	98.1
2000 Q4	102.9	101.3	101.6	101.6	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.4	100.6	101.7	98.9	99.6
2001 Q4	103.9	101.6	102.3	102.4	102.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	101.4	101.5	99.8	99.1
1997 Q2	104.8	101.9	102.8	102.5	102.3	101.4	100.9	100.6	102.2	101.6	100.6	100.3
1998 Q2	105.5	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.3	101.6	100.7	100.8	101.8	102.0	99.8	100.1
1999 Q2	106.3	103.0	103.2	102.9	102.6	101.5	101.0	100.8	102.1	101.7	100.3	100.1
2000 Q2	107.3	103.6	103.6	104.2	102.4	101.5	100.9	101.5	102.2	101.8	100.3	101.2
1998 Q3	108.3	104.2	103.9	104.3	102.9	102.0	100.8	102.3	102.9	102.2	100.7	102.2
1999 Q3	109.2	104.5	104.5	105.1	103.9	101.9	102.0	102.3	103.5	102.1	101.3	101.8
2000 Q3	109.8	104.7	104.7	105.2	103.7	101.4	102.2	102.6	102.9	101.6	101.3	101.5
2001 Q3	110.2	104.8	105.1	106.2	103.1	100.4	102.7	103.7	102.0	100.7	101.3	102.4
1999 Q4	110.3	105.0	105.0	105.6	102.7	99.2	103.5	104.8	101.9	99.6	102.3	103.6
2000 Q4	110.9	105.4	105.3	106.0	103.6	98.2	105.5	107.1	102.5	98.4	104.2	105.4
2001 Q4	112.2	106.0	105.9	106.9	105.2	97.4	108.0	109.0	104.0	97.7	106.4	107.4
2002 Q1 P	113.1	106.3	106.4	107.8	105.2	96.6	108.9	110.9	104.2	97.1	107.2	109.3
2000 Q1	113.5	106.4	106.7	109.0	104.5	95.7	109.2	110.4	103.8	96.2	107.9	109.2
2001 Q1	114.8	106.6	107.6	109.3	106.1	94.9	111.8	113.0	104.8	95.3	109.9	111.4
2002 Q1 P	115.7	106.9	106.3	110.2	106.8	94.0	113.8	115.3	105.7	94.4	112.0	114.0
2002 Q1 P	116.2	107.3	108.3	110.1	106.1	93.2	113.8	116.1	106.1	93.5	113.5	115.9
2001 Q1	117.0	107.5	108.8	110.4	105.5	92.4	114.1	115.7	105.3	92.6	113.8	115.5
2002 Q1 P	117.4	107.6	109.1	110.5	104.5	91.5	114.2	115.2	103.4	91.7	112.8	114.1
2002 Q1 P	117.6	107.5	109.4	110.9	103.4	90.4	114.4	115.1	102.0	90.4	112.8	113.7
2002 Q1 P	117.5	107.6	109.2	111.3	101.1	89.4	113.1	114.5	100.0	89.0	112.4	113.5
2002 Q1 P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.7	88.2	111.9	..

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

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

P Provisional

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

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees				Self-employed			HMF GST UPFW ^a	Total	
	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	All			
		All	Part-time							All	Part-time
Not seasonally adjusted										
1993 Mar	409.6	14.7	279.8	74.8	689.4	96.2	21.3	117.5	22.7	829.6
1993 Jun	428.7	15.0	290.2	76.5	718.9	104.3	23.8	128.1	21.8	868.8
1993 Sep	414.7	15.9	278.1	73.5	692.8	105.6	23.0	128.5	21.7	843.0
1993 Dec	433.6	15.7	294.0	79.3	727.6	108.0	23.4	131.4	21.4	880.4
1994 Mar	412.5	15.6	283.7	76.5	696.2	101.3	22.6	123.9	20.5	840.6
1994 Jun	431.9	16.3	295.0	78.7	726.9	109.5	24.4	133.9	20.4	881.2
1994 Sep	420.2	16.4	279.7	73.9	699.9	111.0	23.6	134.7	20.3	854.9
1994 Dec	441.7	17.0	299.4	80.5	741.2	114.6	24.3	138.9	20.0	900.1
1995 Mar	418.9	16.2	288.1	77.7	707.0	104.1	22.1	126.2	18.5	851.7
1995 Jun	440.5	16.9	297.7	79.8	738.1	113.1	24.4	137.5	18.3	894.0
1995 Sep	423.1	18.2	283.2	75.2	706.3	110.9	23.2	134.0	18.3	858.6
1995 Dec	446.1	18.8	301.5	81.9	747.5	113.1	24.0	137.1	18.2	902.8
1996 Mar	418.7	17.8	287.4	79.0	706.1	100.7	22.4	123.0	16.9	846.0
1996 Jun	439.6	18.9	302.0	82.9	741.6	108.6	24.4	133.0	16.6	891.2
1996 Sep	427.8	20.2	290.8	79.5	718.6	111.1	24.3	135.4	16.4	870.4
1996 Dec	452.9	20.5	310.1	85.6	763.0	113.4	24.7	138.1	16.6	917.7
1997 Mar	426.7	19.6	292.9	80.4	719.6	101.0	22.4	123.4	15.8	859.8
1997 Jun	451.0	20.3	303.8	81.7	754.7	108.2	25.2	133.5	15.5	903.7
1997 Sep	443.0	21.9	297.6	80.6	740.6	106.8	25.2	132.1	16.2	888.9
1997 Dec	475.4	23.0	323.2	87.2	798.6	110.2	25.5	135.7	15.7	950.0
1998 Mar	440.7	21.2	302.7	81.6	743.3	98.0	23.6	121.6	14.5	879.4
1998 Jun	463.7	21.4	313.8	81.6	777.4	102.5	24.1	126.7	14.4	918.5
1998 Sep	462.6	21.4	310.8	79.9	773.4	100.3	23.0	123.3	15.0	911.6
1998 Dec	480.1	22.1	322.3	83.3	802.4	102.2	23.9	126.2	14.5	943.1
1999 Mar	444.6	22.1	303.4	87.1	748.0	93.0	21.3	114.4	13.7	876.1
1999 Jun	466.7	22.5	315.9	88.7	782.6	101.4	22.5	123.9	13.9	920.4
1999 Sep	460.4	24.2	305.0	85.5	765.4	100.0	22.3	122.4	14.0	901.7
1999 Dec	482.1	23.9	324.9	93.0	807.0	101.1	23.2	124.3	14.3	945.6
2000 Mar	447.1	22.5	304.8	88.3	751.9	90.3	22.3	112.6	13.7	878.2
2000 Jun	473.5	23.8	320.0	90.8	793.5	96.5	23.3	119.8	13.8	927.1
2000 Sep	462.8	25.1	311.2	86.6	774.0	98.2	22.9	121.1	14.1	909.2
2000 Dec	484.9	26.1	328.5	94.3	813.3	99.7	23.4	123.2	14.0	950.5
2001 Mar	458.2	25.2	312.0	89.3	770.1	92.5	21.3	113.7	13.3	897.2
2001 Jun	480.3	25.3	326.0	92.7	806.3	98.7	23.0	121.7	13.1	941.1
2001 Sep	468.5	25.8	312.4	88.8	780.9	99.1	23.2	122.3	13.3	916.4
2001 Dec	478.8	26.4	331.4	97.2	810.1	100.2	22.6	122.8	13.4	946.4
2002 Mar	443.8	24.7	313.8	93.9	757.6	90.4	20.7	111.1	12.8	881.5
Seasonally adjusted										
1993 Mar	421.6	15.2	284.4	75.4	706.0	102.6	22.6	125.2	23.1	854.3
1993 Jun	422.0	15.2	285.3	75.5	707.4	103.1	23.0	126.1	21.9	855.4
1993 Sep	421.9	15.6	286.4	76.6	708.3	104.0	22.9	126.9	21.6	856.8
1993 Dec	420.9	15.3	285.8	76.6	706.7	104.3	22.9	127.2	21.0	855.0
1994 Mar	424.8	16.0	288.4	77.1	713.2	107.8	23.9	131.6	20.8	865.6
1994 Jun	425.2	16.5	290.3	77.7	715.5	108.3	23.6	131.9	20.6	868.1
1994 Sep	427.5	16.1	288.1	77.0	715.6	109.5	23.6	133.1	20.2	868.9
1994 Dec	428.4	16.6	290.7	77.6						

B.33 EMPLOYMENT

Total workforce hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by region and by industry group

Government Office Regions	SIC 92								Millions
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work		L - N	
Not seasonally adjusted	Male	Female	All	A / B	C - E	F	G - K / O - Q	L - N	
	North East								
2001 Jun	19.4	13.3	32.7	0.3	7.0	2.4	14.5	8.6	
2001 Sep	18.8	11.9	30.7	0.3	6.4	2.4	14.2	7.3	
2001 Dec	19.3	12.9	32.2	0.2	7.1	2.6	13.8	8.4	
2002 Mar	17.8	12.3	30.1	0.2	6.5	2.2	13.3	8.0	
North West									
2001 Jun	61.4	38.9	100.3	0.9	18.6	7.7	51.0	22.1	
2001 Sep	60.8	36.4	97.2	1.2	18.1	8.0	50.0	19.9	
2001 Dec	61.3	38.8	100.1	1.1	18.2	8.7	49.7	22.4	
2002 Mar	57.1	36.5	93.6	0.9	16.8	7.7	47.7	20.5	
Yorkshire and the Humber									
2001 Jun	45.0	26.3	71.3	0.9	15.2	6.1	34.8	14.3	
2001 Sep	44.1	25.1	69.2	1.0	14.6	6.5	33.7	13.4	
2001 Dec	46.1	27.3	73.5	1.2	15.1	6.8	35.1	15.3	
2002 Mar	42.1	26.3	68.4	1.1	13.1	5.7	34.4	14.2	
East Midlands									
2001 Jun	40.3	21.7	62.0	1.3	15.6	5.4	28.1	11.7	
2001 Sep	40.8	21.6	62.4	1.3	15.2	5.9	29.2	10.8	
2001 Dec	41.4	22.2	63.6	1.2	15.3	6.4	28.9	11.8	
2002 Mar	38.5	21.2	59.7	1.1	14.6	5.8	27.0	11.1	
West Midlands									
2001 Jun	52.0	29.1	81.0	1.4	19.8	5.5	38.5	15.7	
2001 Sep	50.8	28.0	78.8	1.6	18.6	5.5	38.5	14.5	
2001 Dec	52.8	29.5	82.3	1.4	19.1	6.1	40.0	15.8	
2002 Mar	46.7	28.3	75.1	1.2	17.3	5.0	36.5	15.1	
East									
2001 Jun	53.8	28.6	82.5	2.4	14.2	7.6	45.1	13.2	
2001 Sep	52.4	26.8	79.2	2.7	13.8	7.7	43.2	11.9	
2001 Dec	53.9	28.3	82.2	2.7	14.2	7.6	44.4	13.2	
2002 Mar	49.6	26.9	76.5	1.3	13.0	7.2	42.5	12.6	
London									
2001 Jun	93.3	60.7	154.0	0.3	12.1	8.4	109.8	23.3	
2001 Sep	90.4	59.3	149.7	0.3	12.0	8.4	106.9	22.2	
2001 Dec	90.5	62.1	152.5	0.3	11.9	8.0	107.2	25.1	
2002 Mar	84.5	58.1	142.6	0.3	11.0	7.6	100.8	23.0	
South East									
2001 Jun	81.5	48.2	129.7	3.0	18.2	10.9	75.1	22.5	
2001 Sep	80.5	47.6	128.1	2.3	17.4	11.1	75.9	21.3	
2001 Dec	81.3	48.5	129.8	2.1	17.7	11.8	75.7	22.6	
2002 Mar	77.2	45.2	122.4	2.0	17.1	10.7	71.5	21.1	
South West									
2001 Jun	45.9	27.9	73.8	1.9	13.0	6.1	37.4	15.5	
2001 Sep	46.1	27.0	73.1	2.0	12.3	6.4	38.1	14.2	
2001 Dec	47.5	28.0	75.4	1.8	12.6	7.2	38.2	15.6	
2002 Mar	44.0	25.9	69.9	1.9	11.6	6.5	35.7	14.1	
Wales									
2001 Jun	24.3	15.0	39.4	1.6	8.1	3.4	16.8	9.6	
2001 Sep	23.4	14.1	37.5	1.7	7.5	3.4	16.4	8.5	
2001 Dec	23.9	15.1	38.9	1.4	7.8	3.2	17.1	9.5	
2002 Mar	21.2	14.7	35.9	1.7	6.9	3.0	14.7	9.7	
Scotland									
2001 Jun	47.6	30.3	77.9	3.3	12.2	6.6	38.7	17.1	
2001 Sep	45.6	29.6	75.3	3.1	11.7	6.5	38.5	15.5	
2001 Dec	46.0	31.9	77.9	2.8	12.2	6.1	39.0	17.8	
2002 Mar	41.5	30.1	71.6	2.6	10.9	5.2	35.4	17.7	
Great Britain									
2001 Jun	564.6	340.0	904.7	17.2	153.9	70.1	489.8	173.6	
2001 Sep	553.8	327.4	881.1	17.4	147.8	72.0	484.5	159.5	
2001 Dec	563.9	344.6	908.4	16.2	151.0	74.4	489.2	177.6	
2002 Mar	520.3	325.6	845.8	14.3	138.7	66.6	459.3	166.9	
Northern Ireland									
2001 Jun	14.3	8.9	23.3	2.0	3.7	2.1	9.1	6.3	
2001 Sep	13.7	8.3	22.0	1.9	3.4	2.1	9.2	5.4	
2001 Dec	15.1	9.4	24.5	2.3	3.6	2.2	9.9	6.4	
2002 Mar	14.0	8.9	22.8	2.4	3.5	1.9	9.2	6.0	

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customerhelpline: 01633812766

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.
Data in this table have been revised due to changes caused by regrossing of the Labour Force Survey and revisions made to the workforce jobs data.

EMPLOYMENT B.33

Total workforce hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	March 2002				December 2001			March 2001			Millions		
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female		All	
SIC 1992		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
Seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A - Q	527.0	30.4	243.0	100.8	901.2	562.1	342.8	904.9	542.9	31.0	246.2	96.5	916.6
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	14.4	0.9	2.8	0.7	18.7	14.8	3.2	18.0	15.5	0.9	3.1	0.6	20.0
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C - E	114.6	1.6	29.0	4.2	149.3	116.3	33.4	149.7	118.0	1.5	31.2	4.4	155.1
Construction	F	67.6	1.0	3.9	1.2	73.7	68.5	5.1	73.5	65.5	0.8	3.8	1.2	71.3
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades), hotels and catering, transport	G - I	149.3	13.2	59.6	35.4	257.5	164.8	95.9	260.7	156.5	13.3	61.3	34.0	265.1
Financial intermediation, real estate	J / K	101.0	6.0	55.3	14.2	176.5	109.5	68.7	178.2	104.0	6.5	56.1	14.4	181.0
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L - N	56.7	4.9	76.4	38.3	176.3	61.0	114.2	175.3	57.7	5.1	75.9	35.3	173.9
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O - Q	23.4	2.9	16.1	6.8	49.3	27.1	22.4	49.5	25.7	3.0	14.8	6.8	50.2
Not seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A - Q	504.8	29.5	235.0	99.4	868.7	579.0	354.0	932.9	520.6	30.1	238.1	95.2	883.9
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	12.7	0.8	2.4	0.6	16.6	15.3	3.2	18.5	13.7	0.9	2.8	0.5	17.9
Mining and quarrying	C	3.0	*	0.3	*	3.4	3.0	0.3	3.3	2.6	*	0.3	*	2.9
Manufacturing	D	103.3	1.4	26.6	3.8	135.2	114.4	33.1	147.4	107.2	1.4	28.6	4.0	141.1
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.7	0.3	4.4	0.8	17.1	12.4	5.6	18.1	11.2	0.2	4.3	0.8	16.6
textiles and textile products	DB	4.6	*	3.0	0.5	8.1	5.1	3.7	8.8	4.7	0.2	3.3	0.5	8.6
leather and leather products	DC	0.5	*	0.2	*	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	*	0.2	*	0.7
wood and wood products	DD	2.4	*	0.5	*	3.0	2.7	0.5	3.2	2.4	*	0.5	*	3.1
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	10.6	0.3	4.2	0.7	15.8	11.5	5.5	16.9	10.7	0.2	4.5	0.7	16.2
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	1.0	*	0.2	*	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.9	*	0.2	*	1.1
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	5.5	*	1.9	0.2	7.6	6.1	2.3	8.5	6.1	*	2.1	0.2	8.5
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.6	*	1.2	0.2	8.1	7.5	1.7	9.1	6.7	*	1.3	0.2	8.2
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.6	*	0.8	0.8	5.5	4.6	0.9	5.6	4.2	*	0.9	*	5.2
basic metals	DJ	15.5	*	2.2	0.4	18.2	17.3	2.6	19.9	16.4	*	2.1	0.3	18.9
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	10.8	*	1.7	0.2	12.8	11.4	2.1	13.5	11.3	*	1.9	0.2	13.5
electrical and optical equipment	DL	11.5	*	3.5	0.3	15.5	13.1	4.1	17.3	13.1	0.2	4.1	0.4	17.8
transport equipment	DM	12.2	*	1.4	*	13.7	13.8	1.5	15.4	12.6	*	1.4	*	14.2
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	6.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	8.0	7.2	2.1	9.3	6.4	*	1.7	0.3	8.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	2.8	*	0.8	*	3.7	2.9	1.0	3.9	2.8	*	0.9	*	3.7
Construction	F	62.8	0.9	3.7	1.1	68.5	71.4	5.2	76.6	60.8	0.7	3.5	1.1	66.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	79.7	6.6	35.0	24.2	145.6	92.5	61.9	154.3	83.1	6.8	35.6	23.1	148.7
Hotels and restaurants	H	17.5	4.3	11.8	9.3	42.9	22.9	22.5	45.4	19.0	4.4	12.4	9.0	44.9
Transport, storage and communication	I	48.2	1.9	11.0	1.8	62.9	52.6	13.4	66.1	50.4	1.8	11.4	1.7	65.2
Financial intermediation	J	18.1	0.5	14.6	2.4	35.5	19.7	17.5	37.3	18.6	0.5	14.5	2.5	36.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	79.0	5.3	38.9	11.5	134.7	92.6	52.8	145.4	81.7	5.8	39.8	11.5	138.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	24.3	0.6	15.9	3.1	44.0	25.5	20.0	45.5	23.9	0.6	15.5	3.0	43.0
Education	M	16.0	2.0	22.4	11.3	51.7								

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	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	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
1994	2,798	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,030	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
1997	2,087	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
1998	1,822	6.3	987	254	581	31.9	363	1,802	6.4	978	252	572	31.7	355
1999	1,808	6.1	1,022	270	516	28.5	304	1,788	6.3	1,013	268	507	28.4	299
2000	1,684	5.7	987	245	452	26.8	253	1,667	5.8	979	243	445	26.7	249
2001	1,472	4.9	871	220	382	25.9	219	1,457	5.0	863	216	378	25.9	217
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2001	1,497	5.0	882	222	393	26.2	223	1,480	5.1	873	218	388	26.2	221
Mar-May (Spr)	1,472	4.9	871	220	382	25.9	219	1,457	5.0	863	216	378	25.9	217
Apr-Jun	1,500	5.0	895	221	384	25.6	216	1,486	5.1	887	218	380	25.6	214
May-Jul	1,508	5.1	914	211	383	25.4	214	1,494	5.2	906	210	379	25.4	212
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,522	5.1	927	215	380	25.0	212	1,507	5.2	919	212	376	25.0	210
Jul-Sep	1,526	5.1	931	219	376	24.6	214	1,513	5.2	923	217	372	24.6	211
Aug-Oct	1,535	5.1	948	219	368	24.0	207	1,521	5.2	939	217	364	23.9	205
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,535	5.1	952	219	363	23.7	201	1,519	5.2	942	217	360	23.7	198
Oct-Dec	1,557	5.2	974	219	364	23.4	195	1,541	5.3	964	217	360	23.4	192
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	1,535	5.1	946	224	366	23.4	191	1,519	5.2	936	219	359	23.6	188
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	1,520	5.1	944	221	356	23.4	189	1,507	5.2	936	219	352	23.4	185
Jan-Mar 2002	1,538	5.1	961	226	350	22.8	183	1,522	5.2	953	224	345	22.7	179
Feb-Apr	1,554	5.2	982	224	348	22.4	185	1,536	5.3	971	222	342	22.3	181
Changes Over last 3 months	19	0.0	36	-3	-14	-1.2	-7	17	0.0	35	-2	-16	-1.3	-7
Percent	1.3		3.8	-1.2	-3.9		-3.4	1.1		3.8	-0.9	-4.5		-3.5
Over last 12 months	57	0.2	101	2	-45	-3.9	-38	56	0.2	98	4	-46	-4.0	-40
Percent	3.8		11.4	0.7	-11.5		-17.2	3.8		11.2	2.0	-11.8		-18.1
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWK	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWW	YBXX
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	477
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380
1998	1,114	6.9	532	167	416	37.3	277	1,105	6.9	528	166	411	37.2	274
1999	1,119	6.8	576	170	374	33.4	232	1,110	6.9	571	168	370	33.4	234
2000	1,021	6.2	544	145	332	32.5	195	1,014	6.2	541	144	328	32.4	193
2001	889	5.4	476	136	277	31.1	167	882	5.4	473	134	275	31.2	166
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2001	910	5.5	489	133	288	31.6	170	903	5.6	486	131	286	31.7	170
Mar-May (Spr)	889	5.4	476	136	277	31.1	167	882	5.4	473	134	275	31.2	166
Apr-Jun	915	5.5	499	136	279	30.5	164	908	5.6	495	135	277	30.5	163
May-Jul	929	5.6	514	135	280	30.1	162	921	5.7	510	134	277	30.1	162
Jun-Aug (Sum)	937	5.7	526	135	276	29.4	160	930	5.7	523	134	273	29.4	158
Jul-Sep	936	5.6	527	138	272	29.0	158	929	5.7	523	137	269	29.0	156
Aug-Oct	946	5.7	537	141	267	28.3	155	938	5.8	534	140	264	28.0	154
Sep-Nov (Aut)	939	5.7	534	142	263	28.0	153	932	5.7	530	141	261	28.0	151
Oct-Dec	945	5.7	542	141	261	27.7	150	938	5.8	538	141	259	27.6	148
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	937	5.7	532	148	257	27.4	145	930	5.7	528	147	255	27.4	142
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	935	5.6	540	143	252	27.0	138	927	5.7	536	142	250	26.9	135
Jan-Mar 2002	954	5.8	553	149	253	26.5	135	946	5.8	549	148	249	26.3	132
Feb-Apr	958	5.8	560	150	248	25.9	135	949	5.8	555	149	244	25.7	133
Changes Over last 3 months	21	0.1	28	2	-9	-1.5	-9	19	0.1	28	2	-11	-1.7	-9
Percent	2.2		5.2	1.5	-3.5		-6.5	2.0		5.2	1.4	-4.3		-6.3
Over last 12 months	48	0.3	71	17	-39	-5.7	-35	46	0.3	69	19	-41	-5.9	-36
Percent	5.3		14.4	12.6	-13.7		-20.3	5.1		14.2	14.5	-14.5		-21.5
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWP	YBWT	YBWW	YBWX	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	982	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	153	961	8.1	446	199	316	32.8	147
1994	943	7.5	465	165	313	33.2	162	928	7.7	460	163	304	32.8	157
1995	879	7.0	458	146	275	31.2	151	869	7.2	455	144	270	31.1	148
1996	820	6.5	465	145	221	26.9	113	811	6.7	449	144	218	26.9	111
1997	780	4.9	439	120	200	25.4	109	748	6.1	433	119	196	26.2	105
1998	708	5.5	455	87	166	23.4	85	697	5.6	450	86	161	23.1	82
1999	689	5.3	447	101	141	20.5	72	678	5.4	442	99	137	20.2	70
2000	663	5.0	443	100	120	18.1	58	653	5.2	437	99	117	17.9	56
2001	583	4.4	394	84	105	18.0	52	575	4.5	390	83	103	17.9	51
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2001	586	4.4	392	89	105	17.9	53	577	4.5	387	87	103	17.8	52
Mar-May (Spr)	583	4.4	394	84	105	18.0	52	575	4.5	390	83	103	17.9	51
Apr-Jun	585	4.4	396	84	105	18.0	52	578	4.5	392	83	103	17.9	51
May-Jul	579	4.4	399	76	104	17.9	52	573	4.5	395	76	102	17.8	51
Jun-Aug (Sum)	585	4.4	401	80	104	17.8	52	578	4.5	396	79	103	17.8	51
Jul-Sep	590	4.4	404	82	104	17.7	56	583	4.6	400	80	103	17.7	55
Aug-Oct	589	4.4	411	78	101	17.1	51	582	4.6	405	77	100	17.2	51
Sep-Nov (Aut)	596	4.5	418	78	100	16.8	48	587	4.6	412	76	99	16.8	47
Oct-Dec	611	4.6	432	77	102	16.8	45	603	4.7	426	76	101	16.7	44
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	597	4.5	414	78	105	17.5	46	589	4.6	409	77	104	17.6	46
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	586	4.4	404	78	103	17.6	51	580	4.5	400	77	102	17.7	50
Jan-Mar 2002	583	4.4	409	77	97	16.7	48	576	4.5	404	76	96	16.7	48
Feb-Apr	595	4.4	423	73	99	16.7	49	587	4.6	416	73	98	16.7	48
Changes Over last 3 months	-2	0.0	9	-5	-5	-0.8	3	-2	0.0	8	-4	-5	-0.9	2
Percent	-0.3		2.1	-6.3	-5.0		6.1	-0.3	</					

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over												
	All		Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months		All over 24 months		All		Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months		All over 24 months	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI						
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																				
1993	1,557	8.9	551	296	709	45.6	373	517	8.8	151	96	270	52.2	162						
1994	1,483	8.4	532	242	709	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	286	58.7	187						
1995	1,350	7.6	491	212	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	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	483	135	331	35.6	214	289	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112						
1999	910	5.0	464	139	337	33.7	177	230	4.3	124	35	151	45.4	100						
2000	812	4.4	431	122	259	31.8	149	279	4.1	120	42	116	41.6	75						
2001	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	56						
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	734	4.0	382	116	235	32.1	142	219	3.1	93	33	92	42.1	59						
Mar-May (Spr)	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	56						
Apr-Jun	753	4.1	397	122	234	31.1	143	217	3.1	100	33	84	38.9	54						
May-Jul	748	4.1	406	111	231	30.8	141	221	3.1	103	33	85	38.5	55						
Jun-Aug (Sum)	742	4.1	403	113	227	30.6	137	229	3.2	110	34	85	37.2	57						
Jul-Sep	737	4.0	400	114	223	30.2	134	232	3.3	110	35	88	37.7	60						
Aug-Oct	740	4.1	409	112	219	29.6	130	227	3.2	108	32	88	38.6	59						
Sep-Nov (Aut)	748	4.1	416	116	216	28.9	125	213	3.0	99	33	82	38.4	53						
Oct-Dec	760	4.2	433	113	214	28.2	122	217	3.1	104	32	82	37.6	53						
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	756	4.2	424	122	210	27.7	118	212	3.0	99	32	81	38.3	53						
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	744	4.1	421	123	200	26.9	114	218	3.1	102	28	88	40.3	56						
Jan-Mar 2002	745	4.1	423	119	203	27.2	113	220	3.1	106	28	86	39.1	54						
Feb-Apr	758	4.2	441	112	204	26.9	112	229	3.2	114	30	85	37.2	57						
Changes Over last 3 months	1	0.0	17	-10	-6	-0.8	-6	17	0.2	15	-2	4	-1.0	4						
Percent	0.2		4.0	-8.1	-2.9		-5.4	7.8		14.8	-6.5	4.9		7.5						
Over last 12 months	24	0.1	59	-4	-31	-5.2	-30	10	0.1	21	-4	-7	-4.9	-2						
Percent	3.2		15.5	-3.5	-13.4		-21.4	4.5		22.3	-11.7	-7.6		-3.4						
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ						
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																				
1993	1,035	10.5	322	183	530	51.2	284	388	11.3	108	72	207	53.5	127						
1994	970	9.8	289	152	530	54.6	332	369	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	231	281	8.0	76	43	163	57.9	119						
1997	681	6.8	240	96	345	50.7	231	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109						
1998	568	5.5	233	84	235	42.6	164	202	5.5	66	22	116	57.0	87						
1999	549	5.5	245	84	220	40.1	132	204	5.3	81	22	101	49.5	79						
2000	477	4.7	220	70	187	39.3	114	194	5.0	76	29	89	46.2	59						
2001	423	4.2	192	68	163	38.5	108	147	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	46						
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	428	4.2	195	65	169	39.4	107	157	4.0	63	21	73	46.4	48						
Mar-May (Spr)	423	4.2	192	68	163	38.5	108	147	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	46						
Apr-Jun	443	4.4	206	73	164	36.9	107	156	3.9	67	21	68	43.8	45						
May-Jul	448	4.4	216	71	161	36.0	105	156	3.9	67	21	68	43.4	45						
Jun-Aug (Sum)	442	4.4	216	69	157	35.6	102	159	4.0	72	20	67	42.1	46						
Jul-Sep	436	4.3	214	69	154	35.2	99	162	4.0	71	22	68	42.2	46						
Aug-Oct	444	4.4	221	73	151	33.9	95	156	3.9	66	22	68	43.9	49						
Sep-Nov (Aut)	450	4.5	222	77	151	33.5	93	145	3.6	59	23	63	43.7	44						
Oct-Dec	452	4.5	227	75	150	33.1	92	146	3.6	62	21	62	42.5	43						
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	448	4.5	218	83	147	32.8	90	144	3.6	65	19	60	41.9	42						
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	445	4.4	222	84	139	31.2	83	148	3.7	68	14	66	44.7	44						
Jan-Mar 2002	456	4.5	228	84	143	31.5	82	148	3.7	67	14	67	45.1	44						
Feb-Apr	463	4.6	240	78	144	31.2	82	151	3.8	71	17	64	42.2	44						
Changes Over last 3 months	15	0.1	22	-5	-3	-1.6	-8	7	0.2	6	-2	3	0.2	2						
Percent	3.3		10.1	-5.5	-1.9		-8.4	4.9		9.1	-11.6	5.4		4.3						
Over last 12 months	34	0.3	45	13	-24	-8.2	-25	-6	-0.2	7	-4	-9	-4.2	-4						
Percent	8.0		23.3	20.7	-14.4		-23.4	-3.7		11.8	-20.6	-12.4		-7.9						
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYV	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK						
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																				
1993	522	6.8	229	114	180	34.4	89	129	5.3	43	24	62	48.3	35						
1994	513	6.6	243	91	179	35.0	94	128	5.1	41	18	68	53.3	40						
1995	488	6.2	240	80	168	34.4	94	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33						
1996	459	5.8	233	91	136	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28						
1997	398	5.0	213	69	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	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	85	2.9	45	14	27	31.4	16						
2001	310	3.8	192	49	69	22.3	37	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10						
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	306	3.8	187	52	67	21.8	35	62	2.1	30	13	19	31.4	11						
Mar-May (Spr)	310	3.8	192	49	69	22.3	37	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10						
Apr-Jun	310	3.8	191	49	71	22.8	36	61	2.0	33	12	16	26.4	*						
May-Jul	300	3.7	190	41	69	23.0	36	65	2.1	36	12	17	26.9	*						
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	13	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	289	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						
Changes Over last 3 months	-14	-0.2	-5	-5	-3	-0.2	1	10	0.3	9	0	1	-2.9	2						
Percent	-4.4		-2.4	-13.5	-5.2		4.1	14.0		25.5	0.8	3.3		20.1						
Over last 12 months	-11	-0.1	14	-18	-7	-1.6	-5	16	0.4	13	0	2	-3.7	2						
Percent	-3.5		7.4	-34.0	-10.7		-15.4	25.4		44.5	3.0	10.6		15.5						

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	All							Male							Female									
		All		Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months		All		Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months		All		Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14										
All	MG SX	YBTI	YBVK	YB VQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH	MG SY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGO	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI	MG SZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																									
1993	10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.6	7.5	9.5	4.3	12.5	12.6	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.9	7.9	8.1	17.7	13.6	8.5	5.6	5.7	3.9	
1994	9.8	10.0	19.9	16.4	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.3	11.5	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.5	8.3	10.9	9.1	7.5	7.7	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0	
1995	8.8	9.0	19.4	15.4																					

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			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	
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	2.4			
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	2.1			
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			
2001) May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,104.4	-12.0	-14.9	843.0	261.4	3.7	5.1	1.9				
2001) Jun 8	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,095.4	-9.0	-14.9	836.9	258.5	3.6	5.1	1.9				
2001) 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				
2001) Aug 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,063.1	-14.3	-13.8	813.1	250.0	3.5	5.0	1.8				
2001) 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				
2001) 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				
2001) Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,034.5	-11.5	-9.5	791.6	242.9	3.4	4.8	1.8				
2001) 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	231.3	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	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	976.7	-0.6	-5.8	744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7				
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	953.4	-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	226.1	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	4.2	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	1.7	2.8	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7				
2002) Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	950.4	-9.9	-1.7	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7				
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 R	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 P	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	944.6	-7.0	-0.3	714.6	230.0	3.1	4.4	1.7				
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH	DPAG		DPAG			DPAJ	DPAK	DPAL	DPAI					
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	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.3	...	...	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) May 10	942.1	721.4	220.7	3.2	4.5	1.6	936.6	-0.8	-5.7	714.1	222.5	3.2	4.5	1.7				
2001) Jun 14	909.2	693.5	215.7	3.1	4.3	1.6	927.6	-9.0	-5.6	706.7	220.9	3.2	4.4	1.6				
2001) Jul 12	920.1	693.5	226.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	916.5	-11.1	-7.0	699.8	219.7	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	890.5	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	899.3	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	985.8	748.4	237.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	907.9	-4.5	-4.1	689.2	218.7	3.1	4.3	1.6				
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 R	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 P	918.7	697.0	221.7	3.1	4.4	1.7	907.6	-6.5	-0.1	686.5	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6				
North East	DPDG	DPDH	DPDI	DPDJ	DPDK		DPDK			DPDL	DPDM	DPDN	DPDO					
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	8.3	10.8	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	79.9	...	...	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) May 10	63.9	51.1	12.8	5.6	8.3	2.4	63.0	-0.2	-0.7	50.4	12.6	5.5	8.2	2.4				
2001) Jun 14	61.3	48.8	12.4	5.3	7.9	2.3	62.1	-0.9	-0.7	49.7	12.4	5.4	8.1	2.3				
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	2.3	61.5	0.0	0.0	49.3	12.2	5.4	8.0	2.3				

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female				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	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1	
1996) Annual averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.3	11.1	4.9	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8	
1997) Annual averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	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	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	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	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	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0	
2001 May 10	152.9	113.2	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.7	0.2	-0.8	112.6	40.1	40.1	3.3	4.4	1.9			
2001 Jun 14	151.4	111.8	39.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	152.7	0.0	-0.3	112.3	40.4	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9			
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2			
2002 Apr 11 R	167.5	121.4	46.1	3.6	4.8	2.2	165.6	1.6	1.5	119.4	46.2	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2			
2002 May 9 P	166.7	120.9	45.8	3.6	4.8	2.2	165.4	-0.2	1.0	119.4	46.0	46.0	3.6	4.7	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	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	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	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	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	22.6	22.6	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	19.1	1.8	2.6	1.0	
2001) Annual averages	67.4	50.6	16.8	1.6	2.2	0.9	66.7	..	..	50.2	16.5	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8	
2001 May 10	66.1	50.2	16.0	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	0.1	-0.4	50.3	16.4	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8			
2001 Jun 14	63.1	47.7	15.4	1.5	2.1	0.8	66.3	-0.4	-0.2	49.9	16.4	16.4	1.6	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9			
2002 Apr 11 R	73.3	54.8	18.5	1.7	2.4	0.9	70.7	0.9	1.0	52.6	18.1	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9			
2002 May 9 P	71.4	53.5	17.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.2	0.5	0.9	53.1	18.1	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9			
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			ZMOW	ZMOY	DPBR	ZMOX	ZMOZ				
1995) Annual averages	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.6	9.0	3.7	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	40.8	6.5	8.9	3.6	
1996) Annual averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.1	3.4	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3	
1997) Annual averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.2	5.8	2.4	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	25.9	4.2	5.7	2.3	
1998) Annual averages	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	21.5	3.4	4.6	1.9	
1999) Annual averages	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.3	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	
2000) Annual averages	62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.4	1.4	61.9	..	..	45.9	16.0	16.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	
2001) Annual averages	53.4	39.4	14.0	2.2	2.9	1.2	52.7	..	..	39.1	13.6	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	
2001 May 10	53.3	39.7	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	54.0	0.5	0.1	39.8	14.2	14.2	2.2	2.9	1.3			
2001 Jun 14	49.9	37.2	12.7	2.0	2.8	1.1	53.1	-0.9	-0.1	39.3	13.8	13.8	2.1	2.9	1.2			
2001 Jul 12	50.4	37.0	13.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	52.3	-0.8	-0.4	38.7	13.6	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2			
2001 Aug 9	51.1	37.4	13.7	2.1	2.8	1.2	52.0	-0.3	-0.7	38.6	13.4	13.4	2.1	2.9	1.2			
2001 Sep 13	50.0	36.5	13.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	51.6	-0.4	-0.5	38.2	13.4	13.4	2.1	2.8	1.2			
2001 Oct 11	48.8	35.8	13.0	2.0	2.6	1.1	51.5	-0.1	-0.3	38.1	13.4	13.4	2.1	2.8	1.2			
2001 Nov 8	50.1	36.9	13.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	51.4	-0.1	-0.2	38.1	13.3	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2			
2001 Dec 13	51.6	38.3	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2	51.3	-0.1	-0.1	38.0	13.3	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2			
2002 Jan 10	56.8	42.1	14.8	2.3	3.1	1.3	50.6	-0.7	-0.3	37.7	12.9	12.9	2.0	2.8	1.1			
2002 Feb 14	57.7	42.6	15.1	2.3	3.1	1.3	50.7	0.1	-0.2	37.7	13.0	13.0	2.0	2.8	1.2			
2002 Mar 14	55.1	41.0	14.1	2.2	3.0	1.2	50.7	0.0	-0.2	37.7	13.0	13.0	2.0	2.8	1.2			
2002 Apr 11 R	52.7	39.2	13.5	2.1	2.9	1.2	50.5	-0.2	0.0	37.4	13.1	13.1	2.0	2.8	1.2			
2002 May 9 P	50.1	37.3	12.8	2.0	2.8	1.1	50.0	-0.5	-0.2	37.0	13.0	13.0	2.0	2.7	1.2			
England	VASR			VASS			BWKR			ZMQK	ZMQM	VASQ	ZMQL	ZMQN				
1995) Annual averages	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	7.6	10.4	4.1	1,897.7	..	..	1,447.7	449.9	449.9	7.5	10.3	4.0	
1996) Annual averages	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	6.9	9.6	3.8	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	409.6	6.8	9.5	3.6	
1997) Annual averages	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,285.7	..	..	981.6	304.0	304.0	5.1	7.1	2.7	
1998) Annual averages	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,083.0	..	..	824.4	258.7	258.7	4.3	6.0	2.3	
1999) Annual averages	1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1	
2000) Annual averages	882.8	670.7	212.1	3.5	4.8	1.8	872.9	..	..	665.0	208.0	208.0	3.4	4.8	1.8	
2001) Annual averages	783.6	593.3	190.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	774.2	..	..	588.3	185.9	185.9	3.0	4.2	1.6	
2001 May 10	784.0	598.5	185.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	779.4	-0.2	-4.2	592.3	187.1	187.1	3.0	4.3	1.6			
2001 Jun 14	755.7	575.0	180.7	3.0	4.1	1.5	771.9	-7.5	-4.2	586.1	185.8	185.8	3.0	4.2	1.6			
2001 Jul 12	762.3	573.4	188.9	3.0	4.1	1.6	764.1	-7.8	-5.2</									

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All ages					18-24								
		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	GEYV				GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA		GEZC			GEZE	
2000	May 11	1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	
	Jun 8	1,069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	
	Jul 13	1,081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	59.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	
	Aug 10	1,082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	
	Sep 14	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	
	Oct 12	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	
	Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	
	Dec 14	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	
2001	Jan 11	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	168.0	107.5	19.8	104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	
	Feb 8	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	
	Mar 8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	
	Apr 12	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	
	May 10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	
	Jun 14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	
	Jul 12	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	
	Aug 9	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	
	Sep 13	930.2	416.8	174.6	155.6	96.4	19.7	86.8	238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	
	Oct 11	908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5	94.7	19.5	82.4	226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	
	Nov 8	915.2	423.6	175.9	143.1	94.0	18.9	78.7	225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	
	Dec 13	937.4	440.4	185.1	143.4	94.0	18.0	74.5	231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	
2002	Jan 10	1,009.8	474.5	207.6	157.7	96.8	16.8	73.2	253.8	152.7	62.4	34.0	4.1	1.8	
	Feb 14	1,012.0	463.7	222.7	159.8	96.5	16.4	69.2	261.1	154.6	66.2	35.6	4.2	1.8	
	Mar 14	985.4	439.2	223.4	162.4	95.6	16.3	64.9	254.1	146.2	66.1	37.2	4.2	1.8	
	Apr 11	969.6	430.5	209.0	168.9	96.4	16.6	64.9	244.4	138.9	61.3	39.1	4.5	2.0	
	May 9	942.3	408.6	205.1	171.3	94.6	16.7	62.7	233.4	128.7	61.1	38.8	4.4	2.1	
Male	GEZG				GEZI			GEZK	GEZL		GEZN			GEZP	
2000	May 11	844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	
	Jun 8	819.0	301.5	157.3	155.6	99.8	25.0	104.9	172.7	92.3	43.3	32.7	3.9	2.5	
	Jul 13	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	
	Aug 10	809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	
	Sep 14	780.3	317.2	140.8	132.0	93.6	24.4	96.7	176.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5	
	Oct 12	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3	
	Nov 9	759.6	318.0	140.9	120.8	87.9	23.7	92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	2.1	
	Dec 14	775.3	331.8	146.6	119.7	87.0	22.8	90.1	169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	2.0	
2001	Jan 11	822.4	353.8	160.8	130.9	87.7	21.5	89.2	184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	1.9	
	Feb 8	816.4	345.1	167.2	130.0	86.6	21.3	87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	
	Mar 8	793.1	323.1	170.6	129.5	84.7	21.4	85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	
	Apr 12	764.5	310.9	154.9	132.9	83.3	21.0	82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	
	May 10	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.7	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	
	Jun 14	716.5	278.6	143.4	133.7	81.7	22.4	79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	
	Jul 12	717.4	288.9	142.2	128.0	80.7	22.1	77.6	164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	1.9	
	Aug 9	719.2	302.5	127.6	126.6	79.9	21.7	75.9	167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	
	Sep 13	698.2	295.4	129.3	121.9	78.1	21.7	73.4	161.6	101.1	34.8	22.6	2.8	1.9	
	Oct 11	685.0	294.6	127.1	116.8	76.8	21.4	69.7	154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	1.9	
	Nov 8	693.1	308.3	130.1	111.8	76.4	20.6	66.5	156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	1.8	
	Dec 13	716.3	328.3	137.0	111.5	76.5	19.5	63.1	163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	1.8	
2002	Jan 10	769.8	352.5	154.6	121.8	78.9	18.3	61.9	178.6	108.6	43.4	23.4	2.8	1.7	
	Feb 14	769.1	341.4	167.3	123.3	78.6	17.8	58.5	183.1	108.6	46.7	24.6	2.9	1.7	
	Mar 14	749.8	322.2	170.2	124.9	77.7	17.7	54.8	178.1	102.0	47.4	25.5	2.9	1.8	
	Apr 11	736.1	314.7	158.7	129.9	78.1	18.0	54.7	170.9	97.0	43.7	27.0	3.0	1.9	
	May 9	715.6	299.3	154.6	132.3	76.6	18.1	52.7	163.3	90.1	43.0	27.0	2.9	2.0	
Female	GEZR				GEZT			GEZV	GEZW		GEZY			GEYU	
2000	May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	1.7	2.5	0.2	
	Jun 8	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	1.3	1.7	2.5	
	Jul 13	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	
	Aug 10	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	
	Sep 14	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	2.4	
	Oct 12	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	
	Nov 9	235.1	116.5	49.2	32.6	20.6	15.7	16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	
	Dec 14	230.7	111.7	50.4	33.0	19.7	15.4	15.8	68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	2.1	
2001	Jan 11	249.7	123.2	54.0	37.1	19.8	14.2	15.7	76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	1.9	
	Feb 8	251.3	125.2	54.4	36.7	19.6	13.9	15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	
	Mar 8	242.2	117.8	53.4	36.8	19.1	14.1	15.1	74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	
	Apr 12	235.5	114.8	48.9	38.4	18.7	14.2	14.7	71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	1.8	
	May 10	227.0	105.5	49.9	38.5	18.5	14.5	14.4	68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9	
	Jun 14	222.2	104.9	47.7	37.0	18.6	14.7	14.2	67.6	39.1	16.8	10.4	1.1	1.9	
	Jul 12	235.0	118.5	48.3	35.4	18.7	13.9	14.0	76.6	48.4	17.0	9.8	1.2	1.9	
	Aug 9	243.5	129.5	45.8	35.8	18.7	13.3	13.7	80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	1.8	
	Sep 13	232.0	121.4	45.3	33.7	18.3	13.6	13.3	77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	
	Oct 11	223.1	115.0	44.8	32.7	17.9	13.7	12.7	71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	2.1	
	Nov 8	222.1	115.3	45.7	31.3	17.6	13.4	12.1	70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	2.0	
	Dec 13	221.0	112.1	48.2	31.9	17.5	13.1	11.5	68.3	40.4	17.7	8.5	1.2	2.0	
2002	Jan 10	240.0	122.0	53.0	35.8	17.9	12.2	11.3	75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	2.0	
	Feb 14	242.9	122.4	55.4	36.5	17.9	11.8	10.7	78.0	45.9	19.4	11.1	1.4	2.0	
	Mar 14	235.5	116.9	53.2	37.5	17.9	11.9	10.1	76.0	44.2	18.6	11.7	1.4	2.0	
	Apr 11	233.5	115.8	50.3	39.0	18.3	12.2	10.2	73.4	42.0	17.6	12.1	1.5	2.3	
	May 9	226.7	109.3	50.6	39.0	17.9	12.3	9.9	70.1	38.6	18.1	11.8	1.5	2.4	

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2001	May 10	201.0	146.3	54.7	224.7	-3.7	160.8	63.9
	Jun 14	208.3	149.1	59.2	224.4	-0.3	161.0	63.4
	Jul 12	247.3	169.7	77.6	220.7	-3.7	159.5	61.2
	Aug 9	240.0	165.6	74.4	222.8	2.1	161.6	61.2
	Sep 13	224.7	157.5	67.2	223.7	0.9	161.0	62.7
	Oct 11	239.2	170.5	68.7	226.7	3.0	163.0	63.7
	Nov 8	239.8	173.5	66.3	227.8	1.1	163.7	64.1
	Dec 13	226.3	168.5	57.7	227.5	-0.3	163.3	64.2
2002	Jan 10	236.0	170.4	65.6	224.1	-3.4	161.7	62.4
	Feb 14	249.5	180.5	69.1	222.7	-1.4	160.9	61.8
	Mar 14	226.6	165.0	61.6	227.0	4.3	163.5	63.5
	Apr 11	233.2	168.0	65.2	231.4	4.4	166.3	65.1
	May 9 P	219.6	159.6	59.9	232.5	1.1	166.9	65.6

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2001	May 10	228.6	165.5	63.2	227.9	-8.7	165.2	62.7
	Jun 14	236.9	173.8	63.1	232.6	4.7	167.7	64.9
	Jul 12	232.3	168.4	63.8	229.2	-3.4	165.4	63.8
	Aug 9	227.7	162.8	64.9	225.3	-3.9	163.3	62.0
	Sep 13	253.2	175.9	77.2	224.9	-0.4	163.1	61.8
	Oct 11	263.0	184.6	78.4	224.3	-0.6	162.1	62.2
	Nov 8	231.4	164.2	67.2	224.0	-0.3	161.6	62.4
	Dec 13	206.9	148.2	58.7	226.2	2.2	163.1	63.1
2002	Jan 10	156.9	111.9	45.0	224.8	-1.4	162.2	62.6
	Feb 14	247.3	180.8	66.5	223.0	-1.8	161.2	61.8
	Mar 14	254.6	185.1	69.5	227.3	4.3	164.4	62.9
	Apr 11	250.0	182.7	67.2	227.1	-0.2	165.1	62.0
	May 9 P	250.2	182.5	67.7	241.6	14.5	174.5	67.1

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

^a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3-week month.

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

Note: All the seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back five years (to January 1997). The revisions mainly arise from routine updating of the seasonal adjustments as this year's review has resulted in little change to the seasonal adjustment model settings. For further details see pp267-70, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2002.

Some details of outflows from the claimant count (dates and reasons for termination of claims) were missing from the claimant count data for March 2002 supplied to ONS. Although it was thought suitable allowance had been made for this, it is now clear that further corrections are needed to subsequent flows data for April 2002. Further adjustments have accordingly been incorporated in the seasonally adjusted inflow and outflow series as part of the routine revision. The main headline claimant count (stock) totals are unaffected.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 11 April and 8 May 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	
Found work	66.8	23.3	12.7	3.8	1.0	107.7
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.8
Gone abroad	4.0	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	7.2
Claimed Income Support	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	4.6
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.7	2.0	2.1	1.2	0.5	9.6
Claimed another benefit	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.3
Full-time education	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Approved training	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Government-supported training	5.2	1.7	3.9	2.3	1.3	14.5
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Ceased claiming	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	3.8
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	7.4	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.3	12.6
Failed to sign	34.8	11.0	7.4	2.0	0.6	55.9
New claim review	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3
Total	131.8	45.8	32.6	11.7	4.5	226.5
<i>As a percentage of those with a known destination</i>						
Found work	74.6	71.7	54.9	42.8	27.4	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	
Gone abroad	4.5	5.4	4.4	3.3	2.2	
Claimed Income Support	1.8	3.4	4.5	5.7	8.3	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	6.3	9.1	13.5	14.8	
Claimed another benefit	0.9	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.7	
Full-time education	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Approved training	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	5.8	5.4	16.9	25.4	36.7	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	
Gone to prison	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.4	4.3	3.1	2.8	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
New claim review	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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

C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 2002

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	7.6	9.5	17.2	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	28.4	51.7	80.1	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	44.6	116.8	161.3	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	25.1	81.1	106.1	15	19	18	8	10	9
30-34	19.0	70.3	89.3	9	25	24	9	11	10
35-39	16.4	57.7	74.0	20	29	27	9	11	11
40-44	16.0	45.7	61.7	21	31	28	9	11	10
45-49	15.7	37.0	52.8	21	32	29	9	11	10
50-54	15.4	34.1	49.5	20	28	25	9	10	10
55-59	12.5	27.7	40.2	26	31	30	12	11	11
60 and over	n/a	11.0	11.0	n/a	29	29	n/a	11	11
All ages	200.6	542.6	743.3	17	22	21	8	9	9
North East									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	1.9	3.6	5.5	13	13	13	9	9	9
20-24	2.5	8.1	10.6	12	14	13	7	9	9
25-29	1.1	4.7	5.8	15	20	19	8	10	10
30-34	0.7	4.1	4.8	19	27	26	8	11	11
35-39	0.7	3.8	4.5	23	30	29	9	11	10
40-44	0.8	3.3	4.1	25	27	26	8	10	10
45-49	0.8	2.8	3.6	22	28	27	8	9	9
50-54	0.7	2.6	3.3	19	25	24	10	9	9
55-59	0.5	2.0	2.4	27	30	30	12	11	11
60 and over	n/a	0.7	0.7	n/a	24	24	n/a	12	12
All ages	10.3	36.5	46.8	17	22	21	8	10	9
North West									
16-17	1.0	1.5	2.5	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.9	7.6	11.5	13	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	5.6	16.3	21.9	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	2.8	10.6	13.4	16	19	18	8	10	9
30-34	2.0	9.2	11.1	20	26	25	9	11	10
35-39	1.8	7.2	9.0	21	28	26	9	11	10
40-44	1.9	5.5	7.4	21	30	28	8	11	10
45-49	1.8	4.5	6.3	20	31	28	8	11	10
50-54	1.8	4.3	6.2	20	25	24	8	10	9
55-59	1.4	3.3	4.7	26	30	29	9	10	10
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	29	29	n/a	10	10
All ages	24.0	71.2	95.2	17	21	20	8	9	9
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	1.0	1.3	2.3	7	6	6	4	5	4
18-19	3.0	8.8	11.8	12	11	12	8	7	8
20-24	4.2	12.5	16.7	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	2.1	8.3	10.3	16	19	18	8	10	10
30-34	1.6	7.0	8.6	21	27	26	9	11	11
35-39	1.4	5.6	7.0	19	29	27	8	11	10
40-44	1.4	4.4	5.8	20	33	30	9	11	10
45-49	1.4	3.8	5.1	21	32	29	9	11	10
50-54	1.4	3.5	4.8	19	26	24	8	10	9
55-59	1.1	2.7	3.8	29	30	30	13	11	11
60 and over	n/a	1.1	1.1	n/a	26	26	n/a	10	10
All ages	18.4	55.9	74.4	16	22	20	8	9	9
East Midlands									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	6	6	6	4	5	4
18-19	2.0	3.4	5.4	11	12	12	7	8	8
20-24	3.1	7.7	10.8	12	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	1.6	5.4	7.1	17	17	17	8	9	9
30-34	1.2	4.5	5.8	17	24	23	9	10	10
35-39	1.1	3.7	4.9	18	24	23	10	10	10
40-44	1.2	3.0	4.2	16	28	24	8	10	9
45-49	1.2	2.5	3.8	21	27	25	8	10	9
50-54	1.2	2.4	3.6	18	26	24	9	9	9
55-59	1.0	2.2	3.1	22	27	26	11	9	10
60 and over	n/a	0.9	0.9	n/a	25	25	n/a	12	12
All ages	14.3	36.3	50.6	15	20	19	8	9	9
West Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.7	1.2	8	7	8	5	5	5
18-19	3.0	5.5	8.4	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	4.3	11.6	15.9	14	13	13	8	9	8
25-29	2.2	7.6	9.8	16	21	20	8	10	10
30-34	1.6	6.7	8.3	20	28	26	9	11	10
35-39	1.5	5.2	6.6	23	33	31	8	12	11
40-44	1.5	4.1	5.6	23	34	31	9	12	11
45-49	1.5	3.5	5.0	23	36	32	10	11	10
50-54	1.5	3.3	4.8	21	32	29	10	11	10
55-59	1.3	2.9	4.1	23	37	34	12	11	11
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	28	28	n/a	11	11
All ages	18.9	52.2	71.2	18	24	22	9	10	9
East									
16-17	0.5	0.5	0.9	8	7	8	6	6	6
18-19	1.8	3.0	4.8	11	10	11	7	7	7
20-24	2.9	7.0	9.9	10	12	11	7	8	7
25-29	1.7	5.1	6.8	13	15	15	7	9	8
30-34	1.4	4.6	5.9	15	21	20	8	10	9
35-39	1.2	3.8	4.9	16	22	21	8	10	9
40-44	1.1	3.0	4.1	18	24	23	8	10	9
45-49	1.2	2.6	3.8	18	24	22	9	9	9
50-54	1.3	2.4	3.7	18	23	21	9	10	9
55-59	1.1	2.1	3.3	23	25	25	11	10	10
60 and over	n/a	0.9	0.9	n/a	20	21	n/a	10	10
All ages	14.2	34.9	49.1	15	18	17	8	9	8
London									
16-17	0.5	0.4	0.9	9	8	8	7	6	6
18-19	2.8	4.4	7.3	14	14	14	9	9	9
20-24	6.4	12.0	18.4	15	16	16	10	11	11
25-29	5.1	10.9	16.0	17	22	20	10	12	11
30-34	3.8	10.4	14.2	23	30	28	11	15	14
35-39	2.9	8.3	11.2	24	37	33	13	17	16
40-44	2.3	5.8	8.1	29	41	38	14	18	16
45-49	1.9	4.0	5.9	29	44	39	13	18	16
50-54	1.7	3.0	4.7	30	42	38	13	16	15
55-59	1.4	2.3	3.7	34	43	39	16	17	16
60 and over	n/a	1.0	n/a	37	45	45	n/a	17	17
All ages	28.9	62.6	91.5	21	29	26	11	14	13

CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 2002

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
South East									
16-17	0.5	0.7	1.2	8	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.0	3.6	5.6	10	10	10	7	6	6
20-24	3.4	8.8	12.2	10	11	11	7	7	7
25-29	2.3	6.7	9.0	12	14	14	7	8	8
30-34	1.8	5.9	7.7	15	19	18	8	9	8
35-39	1.6	5.0	6.7	15	22	20	8	10	9
40-44	1.6	4.1	5.7	16	22	20	8	10	9
45-49	1.6	3.4	4.9	15	22	20	7	9	8
50-54	1.7	3.3	5.0	15	21	19	8	9	9
55-59	n/a	2.7	4.1	n/a	25	24	n/a	9	9
60 and over	18.0	45.2	63.2	14	17	16	7	8	8
South West									
16-17	0.4	0.5	0.9	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	1.9	3.3	5.3	10	10	10	6	7	7
20-24	3.2	7.4	10.6	10	11	11	6	7	7
25-29	1.8	5.3	7.2	12	14	14	7	8	8
30-34	1.4	4.5	5.9	15	18	17	8	9	9
35-39	1.2	3.8	5.0	17	21	21	8	9	9
40-44	1.2	2.9	4.1	16	22	20	8	9	9
45-49	1.3	2.4	3.7	17	22	20	8	9	9
50-54	1.4	2.5	3.8	17	25	22	8	9	9
55-59	1.1	2.3	3.4	20	22	20	9	9	9
60 and over	n/a	0.9	0.9	n/a	21	24	n/a	10	10
All ages	14.8	35.9	50.7	14	17	16	7	8	8
England									
16-17	5.6	6.9	12.4	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	22.5	40.2	62.7	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	35.6	91.5	127.0	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	20.6	64.7	85.4	15	18	18	8	10	9
30-34	15.7	56.8	72.4	19	25	24	9	11	10
35-39	13.3	46.4	59.7	20	28	26	9	11	11
40-44	13.0	36.1	49.1	21	30	28	9	11	10
45-49	12.7	29.4	42.2	21	31	28	9	11	10
50-54	12.7	27.3	40.0	20	27	25	9	10	10
55-59	10.2	22.4	32.7	26	30	29	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	9.1	9.2	n/a	27	27	n/a	11	11
All ages	161.9	430.8	592.7	17	22	20	8	10	9
Wales									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	6	6	6	4	4	4
18-19	1.8	3.6	5.4	12	11	11	8	7	7
20-24	2.4	7.4	9.8	12	12	12	8	8	8
25-29	1.1	4.3	5.4	14	18	18	8	8	8
30-34	0.8	3.6	4.4	18	22</				

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium ^f	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)	
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	...	7.1	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 Apr	7.4	5.7	4.9	6.7	3.4	6.6	7.0	4.4	9.1	8.6	7.8	
May	7.4	5.7	5.0	6.8	3.5	6.6	7.0	4.4	9.0	8.6	7.8	
Jun	7.4	5.8	5.1	6.9	3.5	6.6	7.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	7.9	
Jul	7.4	5.9	5.1	6.9	3.6	6.5	7.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	7.9	
Aug	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.8	3.6	6.5	7.3	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9	
Sep	7.4	6.1	5.1	6.7	3.7	6.6	7.2	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9	
Oct	7.4	6.3	5.1	7.0	3.8	6.7	7.4	4.2	9.2	8.7	8.0	
Nov	7.4	6.4	5.2	6.8	3.8	6.7	7.6	4.2	9.2	8.8	8.0	
Dec	7.4	6.5	5.1	6.7	3.9	6.7	8.0	4.2	9.2	8.9	8.0	
2002 Jan	7.5	6.4	5.1	7.0	4.0	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.1	8.9	8.1	
Feb	7.5	6.3	5.1	6.6	3.9	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.1	9.0	8.1	
Mar	7.5	6.4	5.2	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.7	4.1	9.1	9.1	8.1	
Apr	7.6	6.5	...	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.6	...	9.1	9.2	8.1	
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
2001 May	...	...	977	668	197	469	1,138	145	235	2,077	...
Jun	...	...	967	676	200	466	1,149	144	234	2,117	...
Jul	...	...	956	674	204	469	1,152	142	235	2,128	...
Aug	...	...	953	671	207	466	1,185	142	236	2,141	...
Sep	...	...	952	663	212	484	1,173	140	238	2,168	...
Oct	...	...	955	694	215	487	1,201	140	239	2,201	...
Nov	...	...	959	671	218	472	1,239	140	240	2,212	...
Dec	...	...	960	665	231	471	1,319	140	240	2,209	...
2002 Jan	...	...	950	693	223	471	1,305	141	239	2,214	...
Feb	...	...	946	653	221	477	1,293	141	238	2,232	...
Mar	...	...	948	622	230	486	1,273	140	238	2,222	...
Apr	...	...	952	622	227	483	...	...	238	...	...
May	...	...	945	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rate (%): latest month	...	...	3.1	6.3	6.9	10.8	7.6	5.0	9.1	9.1	9.6
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
1992	...	...	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	...	...	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	...	...	2,639	829	215	599	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 May	...	...	981	672	197	436	1,159	134	235	1,964	3,721
Jun	...	...	948	654	200	431	1,106	130	234	1,943	3,694
Jul	...	...	962	618	204	484	1,205	140	235	2,022	3,799
Aug	...	...	973	644	207	510	1,242	144	236	2,136	3,789
Sep	...	...	940	673	212	513	1,069	130	238	2,178	3,743
Oct	...	...	918	660	215	503	1,090	129	239	2,224	3,725
Nov	...	...	926	630	218	471	1,157	127	240	2,259	3,789
Dec	...	...	949	662	231	471	1,229	129	240	2,264	3,964
2002 Jan	...	...	1,022	727	223	476	1,401	160	239	2,322	4,290
Feb	...	...	1,024	726	221	475	1,369	153	238	2,293	4,296
Mar	...	...	998	662	230	470	1,354	157	238	2,231	4,156
Apr	...	...	983	630	227	...	...	...	238	2,167	...
May	...	...	955	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rate (%): latest month	...	...	3.2	6.4	6.2	10.9	8.3	5.6	10.4	...	10.0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries C.51

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.7	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 Apr	10.4	3.7	9.6	4.8	2.0	2.2	...	4.0	13.1	5.0	...	4.5
May	10.4	3.7	9.5	4.9	1.9	2.4	3.5	4.0	13.1	5.0	...	4.4
Jun	10.4	3.8	9.5	4.9	2.0	2.4	...	4.0	13.0	4.9	2.6	4.6
Jul	10.4	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.0	2.3	...	4.1	12.9	4.8	...	4.6
Aug	10.4	3.8	9.3	5.0	2.0	2.3	3.6	4.1	12.9	4.9	...	4.9
Sep	10.4	3.9	9.2	5.3	2.0	2.4	...	4.1	12.9	5.1	...	5.0
Oct	10.7	3.9	9.1	5.4	2.0	2.4	...	4.2	12.9	5.2	...	5.4
Nov	10.7	4.1	9.0	5.4	2.1	2.3	3.7	4.2	12.9	5.0	...	5.6
Dec	10.7	4.1	8.9	5.5	2.1	2.4	...	4.2	12.9	5.2	...	5.7
2002 Jan	...	4.2	8.8	5.3	2.1	2.4	...	4.3	12.9	5.2	...	5.6
Feb	...	4.3	...	5.3	2.2	2.5	...	4.3	12.9	5.2	...	5.6
Mar	...	4.4	...	5.2	2.2	2.7	...	4.4	12.9	5.3	...	5.7
Apr	...	4.4	...	5.2	2.2	...	...	4.4	...	5.3	...	6.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
2001 May	...	140	...	3,310	4.8	...	59	...	1,504	146	64	6,210
Jun	...	140	...	3,320	5.0	...	60	...	1,512	145	64	6,465
Jul	...	140	2,193	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	2,225	3,600	5.2	...	65	...	1,545	149	72	7,665
Nov	...	154	...	3,680	5.2	...	69	...	1,547	143	77	8,026
Dec	...	153	...	3,710	5.1	...	69	...	1,547	141	79	8,259
2002 Jan	...	156	2,198	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	...	3,470	...	...	72	...	1,622	131	92	8,594
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rate (%): latest month	...	4.2	9.1	5.2	...	2.3	...	...	...	3.9	2.5	6.0
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
1992	185	283	2,535	1,421	2,734	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993	176	294	2,299	1,656	3,526	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994	180	282	2,508	1,920	4,643	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995	184	278	2,638	2,098	5,130	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996	185	279	2,654	2,250	5,680	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997	214	254	2,744	2,787	6,357	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998	290	227	2,744	2,787	5,534	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999	...	193	2,670	3,171	5,351	222	60	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
2000	...	155	2,495	3,198	4,964	187	63	327	1,558	178	72	5,655
2001	...	142	2,267	3,395	4,927	146	63	325	1,530	145	67	6,738
2001 May	...	134	...	3,480	4,557	132	55	319	1,478	130	61	5,846
Jun	...	141	...	3,380	4,529	132	58	315	1,461	174	59	6,762
Jul	...	147										

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 a job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking				All	Students		Other	
						Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students		Other	Students		Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFR	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK	
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	54	
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	58	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	272	573	51	419	70	137	168	96	53	43	
1998	6,366	2,952	1,964	988	880	279	601	47	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	6,356	2,907	1,958	950	869	264	605	34	469	65	117	185	81	41	39	
2001	6,541	3,033	2,099	935	840	257	583	22	449	68	128	174	94	42	53	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	6,527	3,023	2,078	945	843	254	589	20	444	69	130	180	102	45	57	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,541	3,033	2,099	935	840	257	583	22	449	68	128	174	94	42	53	
Apr-Jun	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	2,088	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	618	23	466	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	
Changes Over last 3 months	22	10	8	2	1	4	-3	0	8	1	4	-12	1	-2	3	
Percent	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.6	-0.6	-1.1	1.8	1.1	3	-5.9	1.0	-4.1	6.4	
Over last 12 months	87	72	44	28	38	13	25	2	19	4	3	9	-10	0	-10	
Percent	1.3	2.4	2.1	3.0	4.5	5.1	4.3	10.9	4.4	6.5	2.0	5.3	-9.5	-0.3	-16.8	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFW	YCFY	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL	
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	62	67	
1996	10,893	4,863	3,446	1,417	1,318	556	761	44	218	707	121	228	99	45	54	
1997	10,805	4,824	3,370	1,454	1,343	510	832	33	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	29	301	591	125	225	110	38	72	
2001	10,726	4,753	3,476	1,277	1,175	367	808	12	283	569	125	186	103	31	71	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 2001	10,734	4,758	3,465	1,293	1,181	378	803	13	283	568	126	190	113	36	76	
Mar-May (Spr)	10,726	4,753	3,476	1,277	1,175	367	808	12	283	569	125	186	103	31	71	
Apr-Jun	10,706	4,735	3,462	1,272	1,165	359	806	13	279	573	123	178	107	36	71	
May-Jul	10,748	4,793	3,498	1,295	1,185	361	824	14	285	572	126	187	110	40	71	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,764	4,815	3,489	1,326	1,202	361	841	12	291	577	125	196	124	47	78	
Jul-Sep	10,777	4,831	3,507	1,324	1,208	352	856	13	294	574	124	202	116	44	72	
Aug-Oct	10,758	4,806	3,482	1,325	1,211	343	868	13	297	575	124	202	114	45	69	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,736	4,796	3,472	1,323	1,214	332	882	14	302	582	122	194	109	46	63	
Oct-Dec	10,729	4,793	3,456	1,337	1,229	348	882	14	306	590	123	197	108	46	62	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,746	4,805	3,481	1,324	1,217	351	866	11	308	580	119	200	107	46	61	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,741	4,806	3,477	1,329	1,221	347	874	10	310	580	118	203	108	47	61	
Jan-Mar 2002	10,723	4,793	3,459	1,334	1,229	346	882	13	316	581	120	199	105	42	64	
Feb-Apr	10,683	4,753	3,425	1,328	1,217	349	868	13	305	576	121	202	111	46	65	
Changes Over last 3 months	-62	-52	-56	4	0	-2	2	2	-3	-4	3	2	4	0	4	
Percent	-0.6	-1.1	-1.6	0.3	0.0	-0.6	0.2	22.7	-0.9	-0.6	2.2	0.8	3.6	-0.8	7.0	
Over last 12 months	-51	-5	-40	35	36	-28	65	0	22	8	-5	12	-2	9	-11	
Percent	-0.5	-0.1	-1.1	2.7	3.1	-7.5	8.1	0.4	7.7	1.3	-3.8	6.2	-1.6	25.9	-14.7	

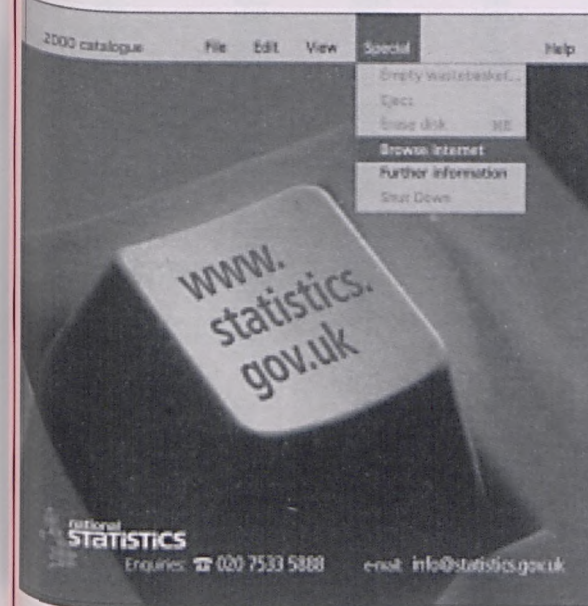
Note: Relationship between columns: 2=3+4; 4=5+13; 5=6+7=8+9+10+11+12; 13=14+15.

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

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national STATISTICS

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAV	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,564	569	1,304	1,572	1,756	2,363	9,345
1995	17,023	7,676	592	1,271	1,576	1,805	2,432	9,347
1996	17,030	7,645	597	1,166	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,384
1997	17,032	7,683	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,234	7,788	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
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	17,261	7,781	651	1,238	1,356	1,921	2,615	9,481
Mar-May (Spr)	17,267	7,787	651	1,240	1,350	1,928	2,617	9,480
Apr-Jun	17,260	7,784	651	1,219	1,344	1,950	2,620	9,475
May-Jul	17,300	7,846	655	1,237	1,360	1,961	2,632	9,455
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,303	7,848	663	1,223	1,377	1,973	2,611	9,456
Jul-Sep	17,323	7,871	656	1,248	1,366	1,977	2,624	9,451
Aug-Oct	17,305	7,845	648	1,222	1,364	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
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-41	-42	2	10	-22	-29	-3	1
<i>Percent</i>	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.8	-1.6	-1.5	-0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months	36	67	23	-11	-29	58	27	-31
<i>Percent</i>	0.2	0.9	3.5	-0.9	-2.2	3.0	1.0	-0.3
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	290	498	253	396	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	491	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	313	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,839	312	446	302	488	1,291	3,389
1998	6,366	2,952	313	484	294	521	1,340	3,414
1999	6,342	2,920	303	489	301	488	1,339	3,422
2000	6,356	2,907	305	474	277	482	1,369	3,449
2001	6,541	3,033	332	510	296	535	1,360	3,508
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	6,527	3,023	328	514	297	526	1,359	3,504
Mar-May (Spr)	6,541	3,033	332	510	296	535	1,360	3,508
Apr-Jun	6,554	3,050	333	502	295	556	1,364	3,504
May-Jul	6,552	3,053	335	501	296	547	1,374	3,500
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,539	3,033	330	486	310	557	1,350	3,506
Jul-Sep	6,546	3,040	331	501	304	547	1,358	3,505
Aug-Oct	6,547	3,038	327	495	298	555	1,362	3,509
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,551	3,044	330	489	298	562	1,364	3,507
Oct-Dec	6,552	3,051	330	489	299	562	1,372	3,501
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,592	3,085	338	496	293	576	1,382	3,507
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,596	3,082	343	499	293	561	1,386	3,514
Jan-Mar 2002	6,620	3,100	348	498	296	561	1,397	3,520
Feb-Apr	6,614	3,095	350	495	302	550	1,397	3,519
Changes								
Over last 3 months	22	10	12	0	9	-26	16	12
<i>Percent</i>	0.3	0.3	3.6	-0.1	3.0	-4.6	1.1	0.3
Over last 12 months	87	72	22	-19	5	24	39	15
<i>Percent</i>	1.3	2.4	6.8	-3.6	1.8	4.5	2.9	0.4
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAV	YCAZ	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	4,929	290	780	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,883	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,399	1,228	5,981
1998	10,838	4,815	288	710	1,182	1,396	1,239	6,023
1999	10,744	4,744	294	713	1,100	1,387	1,250	6,000
2000	10,688	4,701	284	709	1,070	1,399	1,239	5,987
2001	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	10,734	4,758	323	724	1,059	1,395	1,257	5,977
Mar-May (Spr)	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973
Apr-Jun	10,706	4,735	318	717	1,049	1,395	1,255	5,971
May-Jul	10,748	4,793	320	736	1,065	1,414	1,259	5,955
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,764	4,815	334	736	1,067	1,417	1,261	5,949
Jul-Sep	10,777	4,831	326	747	1,062	1,430	1,266	5,946
Aug-Oct	10,758	4,806	321	727	1,056	1,437	1,265	5,952
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,736	4,796	317	719	1,052	1,441	1,266	5,940
Oct-Dec	10,729	4,793	323	716	1,059	1,443	1,252	5,935
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,746	4,805	333	721	1,055	1,432	1,264	5,941
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,741	4,806	325	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
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-62	-52	-10	11	-31	-3	-19	-10
<i>Percent</i>	-0.6	-1.1	-3.0	1.5	-2.9	-0.2	-1.5	-0.2
Over last 12 months	-51	-5	0	7	-35	34	-12	-46
<i>Percent</i>	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	1.0	-3.3	2.5	-1.0	-0.8

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
1998	37.2	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.7	21.1	41.3	24.5	15.5	15.1	30.6	91.9
2000	36.4	20.8	40.9	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.3	91.8
2001	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	15.0	29.8	91.9
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	14.9	29.9	92.0
Mar-May (Spr)	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	15.0	29.8	91.9
Apr-Jun	36.6	21.2	44.5	24.3	15.6	15.1	29.8	91.9
May-Jul	36.7	21.3	44.7	24.7	15.8	15.2	29.9	91.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.2	24.4	16.0	15.3	29.7	91.6
Jul-Sep	36.7	21.4	44.6	24.8	15.9	15.3	29.8	91.6
Aug-Oct	36.7	21.3	43.9	24.3	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.3	43.8	24.0	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.5
Oct-Dec	36.6	21.3	44.1	23.9	15.9	15.4	29.7	91.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36.7	21.4	45.2	24.0	15.9	15.4	29.9	91.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36.7	21.4	44.9	24.3	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.4
Jan-Mar 2002	36.7	21.4	45.3	24.3	15.7	15.3	29.9	91.4
Feb-Apr	36.6	21.2	45.0	24.1	15.7	15.1	29.8	91.3
Changes								

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		LNMI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995	100.0				100.0				
1996	103.6				103.0				
1997	108.0				105.3				
1998	113.5				108.6				
1999	119.0				113.0				
2000	124.4				117.3				
2001	129.8				123.3				
2000									
Apr	122.5	122.8	4.5	5.0	116.7	116.8	4.2	4.1	
May	122.4	123.2	4.1	4.6	117.0	116.7	3.2	3.7	
Jun	123.4	123.5	3.8	4.2	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.6	
Jul	123.6	124.2	4.0	4.0	117.4	117.4	3.4	3.4	
Aug	122.5	125.0	4.3	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.4	
Sep	122.3	125.4	4.2	4.2	117.7	118.0	3.3	3.4	
Oct	122.8	125.7	3.9	4.1	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.4	
Nov	124.0	126.5	4.3	4.1	118.5	119.4	4.0	3.6	
Dec	131.3	128.4	5.3	4.5	120.2	119.7	4.2	3.9	
2001									
Jan	128.7	128.3	4.4	4.6	119.0	120.2	3.4	3.9	
Feb	133.9	129.8	5.8	5.1	119.5	120.4	3.2	3.6	
Mar	134.8	128.8	4.4	4.8	120.2	121.6	4.5	3.7	
Apr	128.4	128.8	4.9	5.0	123.4	123.1	5.4	4.4	
May	127.7	128.8	4.6	4.6	123.6	123.5	5.8	5.2	
Jun	129.3	129.5	4.8	4.8	124.5	123.9	5.3	5.5	
Jul	128.9	129.7	4.4	4.6	125.1	124.3	5.8	5.6	
Aug	127.8	130.4	4.3	4.5	125.4	124.6	5.9	5.7	
Sep	127.6	130.8	4.3	4.3	124.5	124.6	5.5	5.7	
Oct	128.1	131.1	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.7	
Nov	128.6	131.2	3.8	4.1	124.2	125.3	5.0	5.4	
Dec	134.1	131.0	2.1	3.4	126.4	125.8	5.0	5.2	
2002									
Jan	132.4	132.0	2.9	2.9	124.6	125.8	4.7	4.9	
Feb	137.5	133.0	2.5	2.5	124.4	125.7	4.4	4.7	
Mar R	139.2	133.2	3.5	2.9	124.9	127.0	4.4	4.5	
Apr P	133.4	133.9	4.0	3.3	127.8	127.5	3.6	4.1	
Sampling variability ^c			± 1.3 A	± 1.2 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	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995	100.0				100.0				
1996	103.7				103.5				
1997	108.7				108.8				
1998	114.7				115.2				
1999	120.4				121.4				
2000	126.1				127.2				
2001	131.5				132.4				
2000									
Mar	132.9	125.2	5.5	5.8	136.0	126.5	5.8	6.2	
Apr	123.9	124.3	4.6	5.2	124.6	125.4	4.8	5.5	
May	123.7	124.8	4.3	4.8	124.2	125.8	3.9	4.8	
Jun	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.3	125.5	125.9	3.5	4.1	
Jul	125.2	125.9	4.1	4.1	125.8	127.0	4.0	3.8	
Aug	123.6	126.9	4.5	4.2	124.6	128.3	4.8	4.1	
Sep	123.4	127.2	4.5	4.4	123.6	128.4	4.4	4.4	
Oct	124.0	127.5	4.0	4.3	124.0	128.7	4.1	4.5	
Nov	125.3	128.2	4.3	4.3	125.0	128.7	3.8	4.1	
Dec	134.1	130.4	5.4	4.6	136.2	131.7	5.6	4.5	
2001									
Jan	131.1	130.1	4.5	4.8	133.4	131.4	4.8	4.7	
Feb	137.5	132.0	6.2	5.4	142.0	133.9	6.8	5.7	
Mar	138.4	130.6	4.3	5.0	141.2	131.8	4.2	5.2	
Apr	129.7	130.3	4.8	5.1	130.0	131.1	4.5	5.2	
May	128.7	130.2	4.3	4.5	128.7	130.7	3.9	4.2	
Jun	130.5	131.0	4.7	4.6	131.0	131.5	4.5	4.3	
Jul	129.8	131.0	4.1	4.4	129.9	131.6	3.6	4.0	
Aug	128.4	131.8	3.9	4.2	128.6	132.5	3.3	3.8	
Sep	128.4	132.4	4.1	4.0	128.3	133.3	3.8	3.6	
Oct	129.1	132.6	4.0	4.0	129.0	133.7	3.9	3.6	
Nov	129.7	132.7	3.5	3.8	129.6	133.4	3.7	3.8	
Dec	136.0	132.3	1.5	3.0	137.3	132.9	0.9	2.8	
2002									
Jan	134.4	133.3	2.5	2.5	136.4	134.1	2.1	2.2	
Feb	140.8	134.8	2.1	2.0	145.0	136.0	1.6	1.5	
Mar R	142.8	134.8	3.2	2.6	144.9	135.5	2.9	2.2	
Apr P	134.8	135.6	4.0	3.1	135.2	136.5	4.2	2.9	
Sampling variability ^c			± 1.6 A	± 1.4 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

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	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995	100.0				100.0				
1996	104.4				104.4				
1997	108.5				108.8				
1998	113.4				113.7				
1999	117.8				118.3				
2000	122.9				123.8				
2001	128.0				129.1				
2000									
Apr	122.0	121.2	3.9	4.1	122.8	122.2	4.4	4.5	
May	121.9	122.3	4.7	4.2	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.6	
Jun	121.8	122.2	4.2	4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.7	
Jul	123.0	122.8	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.7	
Aug	120.9	123.1	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.3	
Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.9	4.5	4.3	
Oct	122.8	124.3	3.9	4.0	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.3	
Nov	124.7	125.4	4.7	4.3	125.8	126.4	4.9	4.5	
Dec	128.4	125.9	4.6	4.4	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.7	
2001									
Jan	125.4	125.8	3.4	4.2	126.3	126.9	3.8	4.5	
Feb	127.9	127.4	5.5	4.5	128.3	127.9	5.5	4.7	
Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.9	
Apr	128.1	127.4	5.1	5.3	129.0	128.4	5.1	5.3	
May	127.3	127.8	4.5	4.9	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.0	
Jun	127.5	128.3	4.9	4.8	128.2	129.3	5.0	4.9	
Jul	128.1	128.3	4.5	4.6	129.3	129.4	4.6	4.8	
Aug	126.3	128.8	4.6	4.7	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.8	
Sep	126.8	129.0	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.5	
Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3	
Nov	128.1	128.8	2.7	3.6	129.4	130.0	2		

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manuf- acturing	Electricity, 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 2001) 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	100.0	99.8	100.0	97.8	100.3	100.9	100.1	99.6
Sep	103.8	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.2	99.4	100.6	101.5	99.9	101.6
Oct	105.6	101.6	100.8	101.7	101.2	99.9	101.5	102.3	99.5	102.7
Nov	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.6	102.2	100.1	102.3	102.7	100.3	103.1
Dec	98.1	100.9	102.0	102.1	103.8	98.7	101.8	103.0	100.8	102.2
2000 Jan	98.9	102.4	102.4	97.7	103.1	100.7	102.3	101.8	101.2	103.0
Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.9
Mar	104.1	102.7	103.9	98.3	103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0
Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7	98.1	104.1	100.2	104.3	102.7	98.6	104.3
May	105.0	102.1	105.8	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
Jun	106.1	102.5	104.7	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1
Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7
2001 Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	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 R	117.9	106.8	111.9	106.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.8	116.2
Apr P	114.7	109.8	112.2	108.1	112.7	109.4	114.1	113.8	102.9	116.4
Per cent change on the year										
	JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2000 Jul	2.2	3.5	3.1	0.4	4.3	4.2	5.7	4.2	-1.4	7.0
Aug	-1.8	2.2	2.8	0.0	4.0	3.6	4.8	3.4	-0.9	5.3
Sep	7.7	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.9	4.4	-1.4	4.2
Oct	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	-1.2	4.7
Nov	5.8	3.3	4.3	0.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	3.7	-0.5	5.6
Dec	6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	0.5	6.4
2001 Jan	5.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	5.3	4.8	-0.4	6.6
Feb	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.5
May	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.1
Jun	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
Jul	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	6.0	6.0
Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.0	7.1
Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	6.5
Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	2.9	4.9
2002 Jan	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.5	3.9
Feb	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.4	5.9
Mar R	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.4	4.5
Apr R	6.1	4.2	3.0	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.5	4.5	2.0	4.8
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;
D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.

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

P Provisional
R Revised

EARNINGS E.2

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

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 2001) averages
103.8 107.0	102.4 105.4	105.0 109.7	102.9 107.7	104.5 110.3	104.5 110.7	103.7 108.6	102.2 107.6	104.9 111.4	105.9 108.4	2000) Annual 2001) averages
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	103.7	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	102.9	107.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	103.0	105.2	105.2	107.4	Aug
104.6	104.1	105.3	103.7	104.9	104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1	105.5	Sep
105.0	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4	Oct
105.1	101.0	105.3	104.3	106.5	106.7	106.8	103.2	105.5	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	103.1	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	110.5	108.7	111.1	112.0	108.9	Jul
107.6	107.1	111.8	107.1	111.3	110.6	109.0	111.5	112.3	110.7	Aug
107.7	107.2	112.2	107.6	110.0	110.8	110.4	110.5	112.3	109.3	Sep
107.9	106.1	111.1	108.5	110.2	112.1	110.4	109.2	113.0	109.6	Oct
108.3	105.4	111.0	109.3	111.0	112.1	110.5	108.4	113.4	109.8	Nov
108.4	105.6	114.6	109.4							

E.2 EARNINGS
Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry
(three-month averages, unadjusted): including bonuses^a

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A,B)	Mining and quarrying (C)	Food products; beverages and tobacco (DA)	Textiles, leather and clothing (DB,DC)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (DG)	Basic metals and metal products (DJ)	Engineering and allied industries (DK,DL,DM)	Other manufacturing (DD,DE,DF,DH,DI,DI,DI)	Electricity, gas and water supply (E)	Construction (F)
July 1999=100 ^b										
2000 Annual	JVUF 102.9	JVUG 102.1	JVUH 104.9	JVUI 103.1	JVUJ 109.4	JVUK 101.0	JVUL 104.6	JVUM 103.9	JVUN 99.5	JVUO 106.3
2001 averages	108.9	108.2	108.0	106.5	114.5	105.7	109.2	108.4	100.4	112.5
1999 Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aug	101.4	101.0	100.8	99.3	99.5	94.9	98.6	99.1	95.8	99.0
Sep	101.9	101.4	99.5	101.5	100.1	96.1	98.5	99.7	95.4	101.5
Oct	102.1	101.6	100.3	102.4	101.0	99.3	99.6	100.8	95.5	102.0
Nov	97.7	102.5	101.1	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	106.6	98.0	108.6
Dec	106.1	103.6	111.9	106.4	118.8	102.1	109.2	108.9	100.2	113.0
2001 Jan	102.6	105.0	105.4	104.7	113.8	103.3	107.1	105.4	100.0	108.4
Feb	99.5	121.7	107.6	106.4	118.3	101.6	109.6	106.7	101.1	108.9
Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
Jul	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
Aug	112.9	102.3	107.4	105.2	110.8	104.9	108.0	106.9	100.6	111.4
Sep	116.4	107.2	106.9	106.5	109.9	104.8	108.2	108.6	96.6	113.0
Oct	112.4	105.9	105.1	107.7	110.2	107.9	108.8	109.5	98.0	112.6
Nov	112.5	104.8	106.7	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.7	114.1
Dec	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	100.6	116.0
2002 Jan	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
Feb	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
Mar R	116.6	129.8	118.1	111.8	132.1	106.9	114.4	114.2	111.3	121.5
Apr P	113.1	114.8	108.5	108.7	123.2	109.7	113.2	112.0	102.4	116.0
Per cent change on the year										
	JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2000 Jul	0.1	0.2	3.4	2.5	6.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	-1.8	6.2
Aug	-2.0	-1.5	2.4	2.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	3.6	0.8	4.6
Sep	8.2	-1.0	3.5	1.3	6.6	3.3	5.1	4.4	1.1	4.4
Oct	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.3	5.3	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.9
Nov	7.1	-0.1	5.0	2.4	5.7	4.0	5.7	3.5	1.9	4.7
Dec	8.6	-1.3	6.2	0.8	6.3	4.7	5.5	3.5	2.7	4.8
2001 Jan	5.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	5.0	3.7	-0.2	5.4
Feb	4.3	14.4	4.2	4.0	8.9	3.0	6.3	3.9	-0.6	3.7
Mar	0.1	9.9	4.5	4.9	8.8	4.9	3.6	6.4	-0.1	3.2
Apr	4.8	8.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	6.2	1.7	6.6
May	7.1	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	-0.8	7.3
Jun	0.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	8.5
Jul	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.2	4.1	0.6	7.4
Aug	13.6	2.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.1	4.1	7.6
Sep	5.6	6.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	5.5	4.6	4.3	0.2	6.6
Oct	6.2	3.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.7	2.2	6.2
Nov	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.3	5.0
Dec	9.2	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	0.4	2.7
2002 Jan	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.7
Feb	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.3	4.8
Mar R	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.7	7.2
Apr P	5.7	3.3	0.6	4.0	6.1	2.9	4.2	3.3	3.0	4.7
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 represents '95 per cent' confidence intervals. (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability compares to the growth rate. For a growth rate of 5 per cent:
 A = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;
 B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
 C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and
 D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.

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

P Provisional
 R Revised

EARNINGS E.2
Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry
(three-month averages, unadjusted): including bonuses^a

Wholesale trade (G:51)	Retail trade and repairs (G:50,52)	Hotels and restaurants (H)	Transport, storage and communication (I)	Financial intermediation (J)	Real estate renting and business activities (K)	Public administration (L)	Education (M)	Health and social work (N)	Other services (O)	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
										July 1999=100 ^b
2000 Annual	JVUP 102.3	JVUQ 102.7	JVUR 105.2	JVUS 103.5	JVUT 110.3	JVUU 103.2	JVUV 103.8	JVUW 102.1	JVUX 105.0	JVUY 107.3
2001 averages	106.0	105.7	112.0	107.8	116.0	107.6	108.3	107.4	111.4	110.2
1999 Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aug	98.3	100.4	100.4	98.4	89.6	97.8	100.1	102.5	99.5	99.2
Sep	98.0	100.2	98.3	99.6	89.2	96.8	100.1	102.1	99.7	100.1
Oct	100.1	98.9	99.1	99.5	89.4	97.9	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.5
Nov	99.8	99.3	102.1	100.6	91.9	98.4	102.2	100.0	100.5	102.4
Dec	102.0	101.6	107.4	105.1	119.4	105.1	101.4	100.1	101.9	104.8
2000 Jan	100.0	103.1	102.3	103.2	114.4	102.9	102.5	99.6	103.1	104.8
Feb	105.9	101.4	104.8	101.5	130.7	103.1	105.1	99.3	102.9	107.9
Mar	113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2	99.4	103.0	109.6
Apr	100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	104.7	103.9
May	99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	105.7	106.5
Jun	99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5
Jul	101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3
Aug	100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	105.0	105.2	107.9
Sep	98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2
Oct	101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0
Nov	102.3	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	105.7	107.1
Dec	105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.3	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8
2001 Jan	104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	108.3	107.3
Feb	107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.6	106.7	102.8	107.6	112.5
Mar	117.7	105.2	109.5	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	107.9	109.5
Apr	104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.5	107.3	107.0	111.5	107.0
May	103.9	107.1	111.3	109.4	98.2	106.3	107.2	106.3	112.5	108.5
Jun	103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.5	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4
Jul	103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.4	108.2	110.8	112.0	110.1
Aug	103.5	105.9	113.9	106.0	98.4	105.3	108.7	111.2	112.2	111.2
Sep	103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.9	105.0	109.9	110.3	112.2	109.7
Oct	103.2	105.9	112.3	107.1	96.0	106.9	109.9	108.9	112.9	112.5
Nov	105.4	105.6	114.1	107.8	96.5	107.2	110.0	108.1	113.4	111.4
Dec	111.8	105.5	118.1	111.2	126.2	111.7	111.2	108.9	113.8	113.7
2002 Jan	106.7	106.9	113.5	107.5	129.7	109.5	110.3	107.9	115.1</	

E.4 EARNINGS Average Earnings Index:^a main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

Not seasonally adjusted

1995=100	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992				Public sector				
	Whole economy (Division 01-93)								
	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	Jan ^a	LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
	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
	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
	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7	
	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6	
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6
	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4	
	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
	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4	
	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
	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
	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2	
	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
	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1	
	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
	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2	
	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
	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2	
	134.8	4.3	4.8	-0.5	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3	
	Apr	128.4	4.8	5.4	-0.6	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	127.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2	
	129.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2	
	Jul	128.9	4.2	5.2	-1.0	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1
	127.8	4.3	5.2	-0.9	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1	
	127.6	4.4	5.1	-0.7	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1	
	Oct	128.1	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.7	0.0
	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0	
	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
	137.5	2.7	4.3	-1.6	124.4	4.1	4.2	-0.1	
	139.2	3.3	4.3	-1.0	124.9	3.9	3.8	0.1	
	Apr P	133.4	3.9	4.0	-0.1	127.8	3.5	3.4	0.1

1995=100	Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b				
	Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				
	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	Jan ^a	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.0	4.9	4.9	..	..
	Feb ^a	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6	122.7	6.0	..	..
	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	..	..
	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	120.1	4.2	..	..
	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	..	..
	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9	..	..
	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	..	..
	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	120.1	5.3	..	..
	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	129.0	7.2	..	..
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6	..	..
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2
	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8	
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3
	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7	
	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
	123.6	4.4	4.5	-0.1	124.6	4.7	4.9	-0.2	
	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
	125.3	4.2	4.1	-0.6	125.0	4.1	5.2	-1.1	
	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
	137.5	7.7	4.4	3.3	142.0	9.0	4.4	4.6	
	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
	128.7	4.1	5.0	-0.9	128.7	3.6	4.8	-1.2	
	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
	128.4	3.8	5.0	-1.2	128.6	3.2	4.9	-1.7	
	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
	129.7	3.5	4.6	-1.1	129.6	3.7	4.7	-1.0	
	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
	140.8	2.4	4.3	-1.9	145.0	2.1	4.3	-2.2	
	142.8	3.2	4.4	-1.2	144.9	2.6	4.7	-2.1	
	Apr P	134.8	3.9	4.1	-0.2	135.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2

Average Earnings Index:^a main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments E.4

Not seasonally adjusted

1995=100	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992				Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
	Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
	Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			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	Including bonus		Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1999	Jan ^a	LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT			
	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			
	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			
	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7				
	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			
	116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3				
	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			
	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3				
	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8				
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3			
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5			
	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			
	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5				
	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2				
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0			
	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4				
	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6				
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5			
	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6				
	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6				
2001	Jan	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8			
	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6				
	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6				
	Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1			
	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5				
	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5				
	Jul	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5			
	126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3				
	126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3				
	Oct	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4			
	128.1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9	-1.1				
	131.6	2.5	4.0	-1.5	132.9	2.5	4.0	-1.5				
2002	Jan	129.2	3.0	3.6	-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7</				

E.11 EARNINGS

Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey^a
January 2002

These tables present the results of projecting the April 2001 New Earnings Survey (NES) to January 2002.

Estimated average earnings in January 2002

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in January 2002 were £458.5. The tables show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Regions.

For categories not shown in the tables, users can construct their own January 2002 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from *Box 1* to the NES estimates for April 2001.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 2000 and 2001 New Earnings Survey so that the overall increase (which was 5.9 per cent) equals the 3.2 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 2001 and January 2002. The AEI used is an unpublished series that excludes arrears of pay.

This series is currently undergoing a methodological review which is planned for completion in the summer of 2002. This will be the last update to the series until the review is completed.

Table A Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; January 2002

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	766.1	537.4	694.4
Professional occupations	2	668.9	558.6	624.1
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	587.7	448.8	524.3
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	326.3	298.1	307.3
Craft and related occupations	5	404.8	271.8	395.8
Personal and protective service occupations	6	387.1	261.3	327.8
Sales occupations	7	384.1	268.1	330.6
Plant and machine operatives	8	369.6	265.2	353.5
Other occupations	9	318.2	228.3	299.6
All non-manual occupations		600.5	402.9	508.7
All manual occupations		368.4	249.2	347.1
All occupations	1-9	505.6	380.2	458.5

BOX 1 MULTIPLIERS USED FOR RATIO PROJECTION

	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0236	1.0302	1.0241
Non-manual	1.0310	1.0362	1.0323
All	1.0308	1.0365	1.0318

Table B: Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; January 2002

Industry	SIC code	Male			Female			Male and female		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	291.6	430.3	322.1	234.1	284.8	264.7	286.2	377.6	312.6
Mining and quarrying	C	425.9	615.2	609.9	*	*	*	425.6	717.3	584.7
Manufacturing	D	387.5	610.7	478.2	259.0	403.6	345.6	367.0	550.1	449.3
Manufacture of food products	DA	354.8	625.1	445.7	266.0	410.6	329.7	332.8	553.3	413.4
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	303.4	*	394.0	209.5	*	256.1	258.5	461.3	330.4
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	428.5	642.1	539.5	309.4	434.9	411.9	411.7	558.5	501.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	367.5	638.4	514.5	255.4	430.8	346.1	336.3	585.6	469.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	443.7	631.7	511.1	299.9	416.2	377.3	435.8	594.0	497.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	475.1	645.9	564.1	*	411.4	411.5	474.2	552.6	524.9
Construction	F	403.2	596.8	469.1	*	360.5	357.3	402.5	541.3	458.5
Wholesale and retail trade	G	326.4	494.2	439.1	237.3	317.8	309.9	314.3	422.5	395.3
Hotels and restaurants	H	255.2	458.8	333.6	202.4	321.6	257.1	232.3	389.7	298.3
Transport, storage and communication	I	395.9	592.1	473.2	347.1	402.6	391.4	391.5	522.6	455.1
Financial intermediation	J	427.0	787.7	777.4	*	448.8	448.6	419.6	621.9	618.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	348.8	693.8	607.1	258.3	438.1	423.2	333.8	586.2	538.4
Public administration and defence	L	337.6	509.0	489.5	254.4	374.5	371.3	325.0	449.9	440.0
Education	M	312.3	545.1	492.5	242.6	437.8	423.2	289.9	477.5	451.4
Health and social work	N	302.3	619.6	529.4	228.2	402.3	374.7	258.3	456.6	417.9
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	323.3	570.5	484.9	222.0	393.9	358.6	292.6	487.5	431.5
All industries and services	A-Q	368.4	600.5	505.6	249.2	402.9	380.2	347.1	508.7	458.5

* Not available
a Statistical updates in this series will appear quarterly in the December, March, June and September issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

Table C Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; January 2002

Region	Male			Female			Male and female		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
North East	364.5	496.2	431.5	231.9	347.4	330.0	343.7	420.5	392.9
North West	359.8	550.4	465.0	239.5	368.7	349.5	339.6	462.2	421.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	354.0	517.0	440.2	229.6	363.5	342.3	334.0	443.6	404.5
East Midlands	354.6	522.0	444.2	235.9	359.3	334.0	332.8	451.5	406.9
West Midlands	361.5	573.3	476.4	243.6	376.0	353.3	341.2	482.6	432.4
South Western	351.5	551.4	465.7	242.2	364.8	345.7	332.3	465.1	421.5
East	379.7	579.3	497.8	249.4	392.0	370.5	357.8	496.6	452.6
London	416.5	783.3	688.3	290.4	521.2	500.7	392.7	664.6	612.6
South East	388.9	625.8	542.8	273.2	416.3	395.5	365.9	534.3	488.1
England	370.5	610.2	513.7	250.7	408.0	385.1	349.4	517.5	465.9
Wales	350.7	493.7	425.0	232.1	359.5	339.3	332.2	429.2	394.0
Scotland	357.3	545.3	462.4	240.1	376.7	354.8	333.1	457.8	417.4
Great Britain	368.4	600.5	505.6	249.2	402.9	380.2	347.1	508.7	458.5

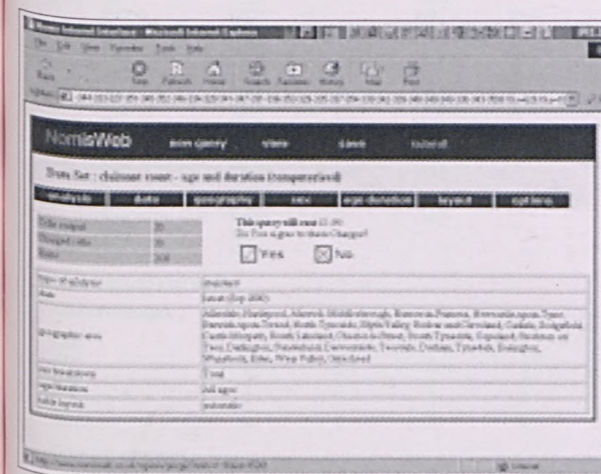
Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index
New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01633 819011/819024

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

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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	Per cent change from a year earlier	Per cent change from a year earlier	Per cent change from a year earlier
	LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE	
1992	94.9	0.2	99.1	2.3	
1993	94.8	-0.2	99.4	0.3	
1994	95.3	0.5	98.5	-0.9	
1995	100.0	4.9	100.0	1.6	
1996	105.0	5.0	101.4	1.4	
1997	108.5	3.3	104.6	3.1	
1998	112.4	3.6	107.5	2.8	
1999	112.6	0.2	111.6	3.8	
2000	111.7	-0.8	113.8	2.0	
2001	114.3	2.4	117.7	3.4	
<hr/>					
1998	Q3	3.7	107.9	2.6	
	Q4	2.7	109.0	2.7	
<hr/>					
1999	Q1	2.0	110.6	4.2	
	Q2	0.7	111.4	4.1	
	Q3	-0.9	111.8	3.6	
	Q4	-0.9	112.8	3.4	
<hr/>					
2000	Q1	-0.6	113.2	2.4	
	Q2	-0.8	112.7	1.2	
	Q3	-0.9	114.0	2.0	
	Q4	-1.1	115.3	2.3	
<hr/>					
2001	Q1	-0.6	116.6	2.9	
	Q2	2.3	117.1	3.8	
	Q3	3.7	118.1	3.6	
	Q4	4.1	119.1	3.3	
<hr/>					
2002	Q1 P	4.6	..	..
<hr/>					
1999	Dec	-0.2			
<hr/>					
2000	Jan	0.5			
	Feb	-1.0			
	Mar	-1.3			
	Apr	-0.4			
	May	-0.4			
	Jun	-1.8			
	Jul	-0.5			
	Aug	-1.4			
	Sep	-0.8			
	Oct	-1.3			
	Nov	-0.3			
	Dec	-1.7			
<hr/>					
2001	Jan	-2.0			
	Feb	-0.4			
	Mar	0.7			
	Apr	1.4			
	May	3.0			
	Jun	2.6			
	Jul	4.0			
	Aug	3.1			
	Sep	4.1			
	Oct	4.1			
	Nov	3.7			
	Dec	4.6			
<hr/>					
2002	Jan P	5.2			
	Feb P	4.0			
	Mar P	4.7			
	Apr P	3.1			
<hr/>					
Three months ending	1999	-0.9			
<hr/>					
2000	Jan	-0.4			
	Feb	-0.2			
	Mar	-0.6			
	Apr	-0.9			
	May	-0.7			
	Jun	-0.8			
	Jul	-0.9			
	Aug	-1.2			
	Sep	-0.9			
	Oct	-1.1			
	Nov	-0.8			
	Dec	-1.1			
<hr/>					
2001	Jan	-1.3			
	Feb	-1.3			
	Mar	-0.6			
	Apr	0.5			
	May	1.7			
	Jun	2.3			
	Jul	3.2			
	Aug	3.2			
	Sep	3.7			
	Oct	3.8			
	Nov	4.0			
	Dec	4.1			
<hr/>					
2002	Jan P	4.5			
	Feb P	4.6			
	Mar P	4.6			
	Apr P	3.9			

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

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

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

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

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Nether- lands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
<hr/>														
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	111.4
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	108.6	110.0
1998	113.7	106.0	105.8	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	110.3	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	107.3	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.8	111.0	110.1	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.5	105.1	115.5	118.2	121.3	116.0
2001	129.1	116.0	111.8	126.5	120.9	114.5	..	136.6	116.7	105.0	120.4	122.7	124.9	120.0
<hr/>														
Quarterly averages														
<hr/>														
1999	Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	..	116.1	111.5	104.3	109.8	114.3	116.5	114.0
	Q2	117.3	108.0	106.7	116.6	109.5	..	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	..	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	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	114.7	118.7	117.0
<hr/>														
2000	Q1	121.8	110.0	109.9	120.1	114.5	..	121.1	113.3	105.9	113.6	110.9	120.3	119.0
	Q2	122.9	110.0	110.3	120.5	115.4	..	125.0	114.7	105.4	115.0	119.8	122.4	120.0
	Q3	124.2	112.0	110.1	121.8	116.7	..	126.7	115.0	105.4	116.5	124.3	120.7	121.0
	Q4	126.2	112.0	109.9	122.9	117.5	..	129.3	115.1	105.2	117.1	117.4	121.9	122.0
<hr/>														
2001	Q1	127.7	113.0	110.6	124.4	119.4	..	130.7	115.8	106.3	118.0	114.6	123.2	123.0
	Q2	128.9	115.0	111.6	126.2	120.3	..	136.3	116.1	105.9	120.2	123.8	126.3	125.0
	Q3	129.8	117.0	111.9	127.2	121.6	..	137.8	117.4	105.2	121.2	129.3	124.5	126.0
	Q4	130.1	118.0	113.1	128.3	122.3	..	141.8	117.5	104.6	122.1	122.8	125.5	127.0
<hr/>														
2002	Q1	131.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	118.3	104.7	..	..	..	128.0
<hr/>														
2000	Apr	122.2	..	110.0	..	..	..	..	114.3	106.9	114.6	..	122.7	119.0
	May	123.2	..	110.8	120.5	..	..	..	114.9	106.4	114.6	..	121.7	120.0
	Jun	123.1	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
	Jul	123.7	..	109.9	..	..	..	..	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	..	..	..	..	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
<hr/>														
2001	Jan	126.9	..	108.9	..	..	..	..	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	128.4	..	111.6	..	..	..	..	116.1	106.1	119.9	..	125.5	124.0
	May	129.0	..	111.6	126.2	..	..	..	116.1	105.7	120.3	..	126.1	125.0
	Jun	129.3	115.0	111.6	..	..	..	..	116.3	105.8	120.4	..	126.2	125.0
	Jul	129.4	..	111.8	..	..	..	..	117.4	105.2	121.2	..	124.5	125.0
	Aug	129.9	..	111.9	127.2	..	..	..	117.4	104.8	121.2	..	123.6	126.0
	Sep	130.2	117.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	117.4	105.5	121.2	..	125.5	126.0
	Oct	130.2	..	112.5	..	..	..	..	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	128.0
<hr/>														
2002	Jan	130.8	..	114.3	..	..	..	..	117.8	103.0	122.6	..	126.3	128.0
	Feb	131.3	..	114.2	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.7	122.7	..	126.8	128.0
	Mar	132.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	105.3	..	..	..	128.0
	Apr P	132.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>														
Increases on a year earlier														
<hr/>														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	2	4	5	3	..	5	2	2	4	2	3	4
2001	4	5	2	4	4	2	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	4
<hr/>														
Quarterly averages														
<hr/>														
1999	Q1	4	2	0	5	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
	Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	..	5	2	-1	3	3	1	3
	Q3	4	3	1	4	3	..	6	2	0	3	3	1	4
	Q4	5	3	1	4	3	..	7	2	0	3	3	2	4
<hr/>														
2000	Q1	5	3	3	4	5	..	4	2	2	3	3	3	4
	Q2	5	2	4	3	5	..	6	2	2	4	2	4	4
	Q3	4	3	3	4	5	..	6	2	2	3	7	4	4
	Q4	5	3	2	4	5	..	5	2	1	4	2	3	4
<hr/>														
2001	Q1	5	3	1	4	4	..	8	2	0	4	-5	2	3
	Q2	5	5	1	5	4	..	9	1	1	5	3	3	4
	Q3	5	4	2	4	4	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	4
	Q4													

F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Year/quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM^e									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	38.4	16.1	54.5
GREAT BRITAIN									
1998	101.1	33.5	134.6	157.2	57.3	214.5	56.1	23.8	79.9
1999	98.8	34.1	133.0	136.2	55.0	191.3	138.5	54.4	192.9
2000	80.1	28.1	108.5	124.1	51.5	175.9	142.7	57.5	200.4
Jan-Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.1	13.7	46.8	34.8	13.7	48.6
Apr-Jun 2001	72.5	25.5	98.2	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.6	5.0	18.7
Jul-Sep 2001	65.5	24.1	89.8	8.0	3.7	11.7	13.7	5.2	18.9
Oct-Dec 2001	63.8	22.9	87.0	6.4	2.7	9.1	7.2	2.8	10.0
Jan 2002	68.1	24.3	92.7	8.8	3.7	12.6	8.3	3.3	11.6
Feb 2002	67.5	24.4	92.3	9.7	4.0	13.8	10.3	3.9	14.2
Mar 2002	63.5	23.8	87.6	12.2	5.2	17.4	16.2	5.8	22.0

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

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

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

The data shown in Tables F.11-19 are now published quarterly and will appear next in the October 2002 issue of *Labour Market Trends*. See news item p288, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2002.

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway ^b	Options				Follow-Through ^c	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
All ^d	87.6	52.0	20.87	3.29	8.21	4.99	4.39	14.76
Male	63.5	36.7	15.39	2.45	5.90	2.95	4.09	11.37
Female	23.8	15.0	5.45	0.83	2.29	2.03	0.30	3.38
People with disabilities ^e	10.7	5.5	2.96	0.44	1.20	0.75	0.57	2.26
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	15.7	10.5	3.12	0.28	1.76	0.83	0.25	2.13
White	65.4	36.7	16.11	2.72	6.00	3.62	3.77	12.56
Prefer not to say	3.8	2.5	0.74	0.11	0.33	0.19	0.12	0.61

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options			Other				
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c
All										
1998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89
1999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66
Jan-Mar 2001	44.7	12.01	15.19	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.44	4.36	8.71
Apr-Jun 2001	42.7	12.63	12.85	2.51	3.80	3.50	3.05	4.04	3.97	9.17
Jul-Sep 2001	44.5	11.88	14.20	2.22	5.67	3.29	3.01	3.94	4.97	9.52
Oct-Dec 2001	36.0	9.47	10.86	1.58	3.79	2.89	2.60	3.36	3.77	8.49
Jan 2002	10.7	2.43	3.33	0.43	1.13	0.91	0.86	1.14	1.19	2.66
Feb 2002	13.5	3.49	4.13	0.55	1.44	1.13	1.01	1.25	1.55	3.06
Mar 2002	19.6	5.76	4.70	0.75	1.50	1.31	1.14	1.71	2.24	5.17
Male										
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14
Jan-Mar 2001	31.9	8.66	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.40	3.10	6.49
Apr-Jun 2001	30.7	9.18	9.55	1.86	2.86	2.03	2.81	2.18	2.85	6.90
Jul-Sep 2001	31.9	8.64	10.42	1.65	4.09	1.89	2.79	2.13	3.48	7.19
Oct-Dec 2001	25.4	6.70	7.93	1.17	2.70	1.65	2.41	1.81	2.69	6.32
Jan 2002	7.6	1.76	2.50	0.33	0.85	0.53	0.80	0.59	0.84	1.94
Feb 2002	9.8	2.59	3.12	0.44	1.06	0.67	0.94	0.66	1.14	2.24
Mar 2002	14.3	4.30	3.52	0.56	1.11	0.79	1.06	0.92	1.56	3.97
Female										
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00
1999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44
Jan-Mar 2001	12.7	3.34	3.88	0.77	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.03	1.26	2.21
Apr-Jun 2001	12.0	3.45	3.30	0.65	0.94	1.47	0.24	1.86	1.12	2.25
Jul-Sep 2001	12.6	3.24	3.77	0.57	1.58	1.40	0.22	1.82	1.49	2.30
Oct-Dec 2001	10.5	2.76	2.92	0.41	1.08	1.24	0.19	1.55	1.08	2.15
Jan 2002	3.1	0.66	0.82	0.10	0.28	0.38	0.06	0.55	0.34	0.71
Feb 2002	3.7	0.89	1.01	0.11	0.37	0.46	0.07	0.59	0.41	0.81
Mar 2002	5.3	1.46	1.18	0.20	0.38	0.52	0.08	0.79	0.68	1.19

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal Leavers	87.6	36.40	10.51	11.34	21.77
1998	80.01	36.40	10.51	11.34	21.77
1999	193.43	74.42	12.80	39.33	57.88
2000	215.55	81.23	23.01	46.06	65.25
Jan-Mar 2001	47.26	17.80	5.92	9.77	13.78
Apr-Jun 2001	45.75	17.92	5.36	8.44	14.04
Jul-Sep 2001	47.33	17.57	5.31	9.44	15.01
Oct-Dec 2001	41.03	14.41	4.66	8.40	13.56
Jan 2002	11.64	3.57	1.56	2.49	4.02
Feb 2002	14.24	4.93	1.74	2.91	4.67
Mar 2002	22.00	7.82	2.29	4.23	7.66
Those leaving before having a first interview	13.14	4.98	1.20	2.48	4.48
1998	20.51	7.08	1.77	3.56	8.11
1999	22.15	7.09	1.87	3.66	9.54
2000	22.15	7.09	1.87	3.66	9.54
Jan-Mar 2001	4.87	1.59	0.46	0.77	2.05
Apr-Jun 2001	4.78	1.62	0.41	0.56	2.18
Jul-Sep 2001	4.96	1.58	0.41	0.71	2.26
Oct-Dec 2001	4.03	1.06	0.33	0.58	2.06
Jan 2002	1.43	0.43	0.12	0.23	0.65
Feb 2002	1.61	0.48	0.14	0.29	0.71
Mar 2002	2.48	0.74	0.20	0.40	1.14
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview	59.22	28.83	8.47	7.79	14.13
1998	99.47	44.67	14.57	14.58	25.66
1999	99.17	43.51	14.38	15.46	25.84
2000	99.17	43.51	14.38	15.46	25.84
Jan-Mar 2001	24.65	10.42	3.98	3.58	6.67
Apr-Jun 2001	25.04	11.01	3.65	3.36	7.02
Jul-Sep 2001	25.36	10.30	3.54	4.25	7.27
Oct-Dec 2001	21.07	8.41	3.04	3.19	6.44
Jan 2002	6.99	2.00	1.02	0.96	2.00
Feb 2002	7.73	2.00	1.12	1.27	2.35
Mar 2002	12.40	5.02	1.51	1.84	4.03
Those leaving having started an option ^a	7.64	2.58	0.84	1.07	3.15
1998	73.25	22.61	5.45	21.15	24.04
1999	81.88	25.13	6.09	25.15	25.52
2000	81.88	25.13	6.09	25.15	25.52
Jan-Mar 2001	17.75	5.79	1.47	5.42	5.06
Apr-Jun 2001	15.93	5.30	1.30	4.59	4.83
Jul-Sep 2001	17.02	5.69	1.36	4.48	5.48
Oct-Dec 2001	15.94	4.94	1.30	4.64	5.07
Jan 2002	4.23	1.14	0.42	1.31	1.36
Feb 2002	4.89	1.44	0.48	1.36	1.61
Mar 2002	7.12	2.06	0.58	1.99	2.49

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

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

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

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c			
	Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All ^f							
1998		44.40	36.27	8.14	16.96	16.22	0.74
1999		67.10	78.06	11.04	32.78	31.57	1.21
2000		96.89	86.62	10.27	22.37	20.99	1.39
Jan-Mar 2001		18.34	16.37	1.96	4.85	4.40	0.45
Apr-Jun 2001		19.26	17.36	1.90	4.33	4.43	0.50
Jul-Sep 2001		18.64	17.01	1.64	4.96	4.50	0.46
Oct-Dec 2001		15.95	14.67	1.28	3.61	3.40	0.22
Jan 2002		3.42	3.10	0.32	0.90	0.80	0.09
Feb 2002		4.75	4.32	0.43	0.95	0.82	0.13
Mar 2002		7.51	6.76	0.76	0.77	0.72	0.04
Male							
1998		30.70	27.15	3.56	10.40	9.80	0.61
1999		61.73	57.39	4.34	17.42	16.51	0.92
2000		55.79	52.41	3.38	15.73	14.90	0.83
Jan-Mar 2001		12.41	11.75	0.66	3.31	3.06	0.26
Apr-Jun 2001		12.42	11.74	0.69	3.57	3.32	0.26
Jul-Sep 2001		12.17	11.38	0.79	3.93	3.70	0.23
Oct-Dec 2001		9.35	8.51	0.85	3.67	3.47	0.21
Jan 2002		2.20	2.26	0.06	0.69	0.62	0.08
Feb 2002		3.53	3.19	0.35	0.72	0.62	0.09
Mar 2002		5.57	5.03	0.55	0.57	0.54	0.03
Female							
1998		11.35	10.05	1.30	2.98	2.75	0.23
1999		22.18	20.64	1.55	5.21	4.88	0.32
2000		21.43	20.16	1.27	4.84	4.54	0.31
Jan-Mar 2001		4.85	4.61	0.25	1.08	0.99	0.10
Apr-Jun 2001		4.73	4.50	0.22	1.12	1.04	0.07
Jul-Sep 2001		4.81	4.52	0.29	1.23	1.14	0.10
Oct-Dec 2001		4.11	3.65	0.36	1.22	1.22	0.07
Jan 2002		0.92	0.84	0.08	0.21	0.19	0.02
Feb 2002		1.21	1.13	0.08	0.23	0.19	0.04
Mar 2002		1.93	1.73	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.01
People from ethnic minority groups ^g							
1998		4.80	4.34	0.46	1.60	1.53	0.07
1999		9.53	8.88	0.65	2.72	2.60	0.11
2000		9.22	8.72	0.50	2.61	2.53	0.08
Jan-Mar 2001		2.12	2.02	0.10	0.57	0.54	0.03
Apr-Jun 2001		1.95	1.84	0.11	0.53	0.51	0.02
Jul-Sep 2001		2.04	1.93	0.11	0.57	0.54	0.03
Oct-Dec 2001		1.82	1.71	0.12	0.65	0.62	0.03
Jan 2002		0.44	0.41	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.01
Feb 2002		0.61	0.58	0.03	0.12	0.11	0.01
Mar 2002		0.85	0.80	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.00

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

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

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

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at year/quarter/month ^a			Number of starts ^b in year/quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in year/quarter/month		
	Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All^{d}
Apr-Jun 2001	22.3	4.5	27.6	9.5	1.9	11.6	2.4	0.5	3.1
Jul-Sep 2001	36.5	7.4	44.9	7.7	1.6	9.8	4.4	1.0	5.5
Oct-Dec 2001	45.0	8.7	54.5	6.0	1.2	7.3	3.8	0.9	4.8
Jan 2002	46.7	9.0	56.7	6.5	1.3	8.1	5.8	1.3	7.1
Feb 2002	46.2	8.8	56.0	6.4	1.4	7.9	7.0	1.5	8.6
Mar 2002	44.7	8.7	54.3	7.8	1.7	9.6	9.3	1.8	11.3

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

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

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

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway	Employer Subsidy	IAP ^a	BET/BS ^b	Self-employment	ETO ^c	Work experience/placement	IAP training	Other ^d	Follow-through ^e
All	54.3	36.1	2.4	10.9	2.3	1.2	0.6	3.3	3.3	0.1	5.0
Male	44.7	29.5	2.0	9.0	1.9	1.0	0.5	2.8	2.8	0.1	4.2
Female	8.7	6.0	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7
People with disabilities	14.0	9.1	0.8	4.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.0	1.1
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	7.3	5.2	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.6

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Still on New Deal		Left New Deal		Return to JSA		
		Left JSA Employer subsidy	IAP ^b	Left JSA Unsubsidised employment ^c	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^d	Not known ^e	
Quarter/month of leaving								
All								
Apr-Jun 2001	6.3	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.2
Jul-Sep 2001	19.1	1.3	4.9	4.6	3.3	1.4	2.0	1.6
Oct-Dec 2001	25.4	1.3	8.1	4.8	3.7	1.5	2.3	3.7
Jan 2002	9.0	0.4	3.0	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.7
Feb 2002	10.2	0.4	3.4	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.6
Mar 2002	12.3	0.5	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.8
Male								
Apr-Jun 2001	5.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.1
Jul-Sep 2001	15.3	1.0	4.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.3
Oct-Dec 2001	20.6	1.1	6.8	3.8	3.0	1.2	1.9	2.9
Jan 2002	7.4	0.3	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.3
Feb 2002	8.4	0.3	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.3
Mar 2002	10.2	0.4	3.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5
Female								
Apr-Jun 2001	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Jul-Sep 2001	3.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Oct-Dec 2001	4.4	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7
Jan 2002	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Feb 2002	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Mar 2002	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All ^f							
Apr-Jun 2001		2.29	1.84	0.45	0.50	0.43	0.06
Jul-Sep 2001		5.88	4.85	1.03	1.60	1.43	0.17
Oct-Dec 2001		6.79	5.55	1.23	2.02	1.87	0.16
Jan 2002		2.08	1.71	0.37	0.47	0.43	0.04
Feb 2002		2.65	2.22	0.43	0.49	0.45	0.05
Mar 2002		3.70	3.03	0.67	0.37	0.35	0.02
Male							
Apr-Jun 2001		1.86	1.50	0.36	0.40	0.35	0.05
Jul-Sep 2001		4.64	3.83	0.81	1.29	1.16	0.13
Oct-Dec 2001		5.17	4.16	1.01	1.71	1.58	0.13
Jan 2002		1.70	1.40	0.31	0.42	0.38	0.04
Feb 2002		2.19	1.82	0.37	0.41	0.37	0.04
Mar 2002		3.09	2.54	0.55	0.31	0.30	0.02
Female							
Apr-Jun 2001		0.35	0.28	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01
Jul-Sep 2001		0.98	0.83	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.03
Oct-Dec 2001		1.17	0.83	0.34	0.31	0.29	0.02
Jan 2002		0.36	0.30	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.01
Feb 2002		0.43	0.37	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.01
Mar 2002		0.54	0.44	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.00
People from ethnic minority groups ^g							
Apr-Jun 2001		0.22	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001		0.61	0.55	0.06	0.15	0.14	0.01
Oct-Dec 2001		0.73	0.65	0.08	0.20	0.19	0.01
Jan 2002		0.23	0.21	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.00
Feb 2002		0.31	0.29	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.01
Mar 2002		0.32	0.28	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00

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

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

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

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFULFILLED 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	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6
Apr	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1
May	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	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3
Jan	341.7	1.4	1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2
Feb	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3
Apr	355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2
May	354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	108.1	-2.8
Jun	357.2	2.9	4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1
Jul	362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4
Aug	361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6
Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.6
Oct	364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.9
Nov	374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.9
Dec	376.5	2.2	3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0
2001	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1
Jan	391.6	-4.1	5.8	223.2	4.3	227.6	8.6	108.6	0.5
Feb	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

	Thousands															
	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	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	
Apr	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	
May	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	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	
Jan	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	298.6	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	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7	
Jan	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

	Thousands															
	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	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	..	..
Apr	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	36.8	335.1	..	..
May	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	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	..	..
Jan	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	..	..
Feb	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	..	..
Mar	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	..	..
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	..	..
1998	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7	
Vacancies at career offices ^b	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8	

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						
Apr	12	15	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
Nov	35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000						
Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
Sep	12	19	3.2	3.2	93.1	4.2
Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
Nov	27	30	7.3	8.7	115.1	6.0
Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001						
Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
Mar	18	26	13.9	26.5	47.8	8.9
Apr	21	27	3.5	4.4	16.1	1.7
May	17	23	62.4	63.8	92.6	4.5
Jun	18	22	7.3	7.7	12.5	4.1
Jul	18	27	6.3	8.0	23.6	3.4
Aug	9	14	5.7	6.3	17.6	2.4
Sep	11	16	3.4	6.2	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	12	18	3.7	7.1	15.1	1.2

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1995	-	-	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	894	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											
Apr	-	-	22	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-
May	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1
Jun	-	-	11.1	-	-	1.8	0.7	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	0.4	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	-	-	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	-	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2
Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7
Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
2001											
Jan	-	-	2.2	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	-	-	2.4	-	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2	-
Sep	-	3.3	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-
Oct	-	5.6	2.5	-	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2	-
Nov	-	6.1	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	4.0	17.0	47.1	2.0	0.1
Apr	-	0.2	1.2	0.7	-	4.1	1.2	5.4	0.3	1.8	0.1

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes

G.12

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to April 2001			12 months to April 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	-	1,800	1	200	800
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	3	400	800	5	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;	3	200	500	-	-	-
other non-metallic mineral products;	2	800	800	2	100	4,500
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	5	700	3,100	1	100	5,100
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;	13	19,500	48,900	8	5,100	8,900
manufacturing n.e.c.	2	400	3,900	3	2,500	10,400
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	12	14,500	47,500	6	1,500	1,900
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	100	100	3	100	500
Hotels and restaurants	2	12,100	40,900	4	200	200
Transport, storage and communication	133	57,800	126,300	67	53,000	103,600
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	1	100	200
Real estate, renting and business activities	1	-	100	2	1,200	5,400
Public administration and defence	15	33,900	65,900	15	43,700	299,300
Education	18	15,500	48,400	10	79,800	85,700
Health and social work	9	27,400	168,400	12	4,800	25,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	13	13,200	38,700	10	700	2,300
All industries and services	232 ^a	202,400	605,300	156 ^a	198,600	583,300

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

Stoppages: April 2002

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	18	7,100	15,100
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	12	3,700 ^a	4,400
Continuing from earlier months	6	3,500 ^b	10,600

^a Includes 3,100 directly involved.
^b Includes 100 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 April 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers	Working
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	65	101,800	204,100
extra wage and fringe benefits	6	3,400	4,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	2,600	3,100
Redundancy questions	18	10,700	26,900
Trade union matters	4	3,300	3,300
Working conditions and supervision	10	30,700	255,300
Manning and work allocation	35	41,200	79,300
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	14	5,000	6,700
All causes	156	198,600	583,300

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

February to April 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	16-17 781	296	495	649	214	435	132	72	60	714	72	642
	18-24 3,789	3,168	601	3,373	2,821	552	396	346	50	1,314	481	833
	All under 25 4,550	3,453	1,096	4,022	3,035	987	528	419	109	2,028	553	1,476
Male	16-17 394	168	226	319	126	194	74	42	32	372	31	340
	18-24 2,060	1,760	300	1,808	1,536	272	252	224	27	538	134	404
	All under 25 2,454	1,928	525	2,127	1,661	466	326	267	59	909	165	744
Female	16-17 387	118	269	330	88	242	58	30	28	342	40	302
	18-24 1,709	1,408	301	1,565	1,286	279	144	122	22	777	347	429
	All under 25 2,096	1,525	571	1,894	1,374	521	202	152	50	1,119	388	731
RATES (%)^c												
All	16-17 52.2	79.9	43.5	43.4	59.8	38.3	16.9	25.2	12.0	47.8	20.1	56.5
	18-24 74.1	86.8	41.9	66.4	77.3	38.4	10.5	10.9	8.3	25.9	13.2	58.1
	All under 25 69.2	86.2	42.6	61.1	75.8	38.4	11.6	12.1	10.0	30.8	13.8	57.4
Male	16-17 51.4	84.3	39.8	41.7	63.0	34.2	18.8	25.2	14.1	48.6	15.7	60.2
	18-24 79.3	92.9	42.6	69.6	81.1	38.7	12.2	12.8	9.2	20.7	7.1	57.4
	All under 25 73.0	92.1	41.4	63.3	79.4	36.7	13.3	13.8	11.3	27.0	7.9	58.6
Female	16-17 53.1	74.5	47.1	45.2	55.7	42.3	14.9	25.3	10.3	46.9	25.5	52.9
	18-24 68.8	80.2	41.3	62.9	73.3	38.2	8.4	8.7	7.4	31.2	19.8	58.7
	All under 25 65.2	79.7	43.8	58.9	71.8	40.0	9.6	9.9	8.8	34.8	20.3	56.2
CHANGES ON YEAR LEVELS												
All	16-17 13	-8	21	3	-17	20	11	9	2	23	8	15
	18-24 101	101	0	88	83	5	13	18	-5	-13	-14	1
	All under 25 114	93	21	90	66	24	24	27	-3	11	-6	17
Male	16-17 -5	-8	4	-8	-11	3	3	3	1	23	3	20
	18-24 63	40	23	47	22	25	16	18	-2	-19	7	-27
	All under 25 58	32	26	38	11	28	20	21	-1	4	11	-7
Female	16-17 18	1	17	11	-6	17	7	7	1	0	5	-4
	18-24 38	61	-22	41	61	-20	-3	-1	-2	7	-21	28
	All under 25 56	61	-5	52	55	-3	4	6	-2	7	-17	24
RATES (%)^c												
All	16-17 -0.4	-2.2	0.5	-0.9	-4.7	0.5	1.1	3.8	-0.2	0.4	2.2	-0.5
	18-24 0.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.0
	All under 25 0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2
Male	16-17 -1.9	-2.0	-1.0	-2.1	-3.8	-1.0	1.1	2.6	0.2	1.9	2.0	1.0
	18-24 1.1	-0.2	3.4	0.6	-0.9	3.7	0.4	0.8	-1.5	-1.1	0.2	-3.4
	All under 25 0.4	-0.4	1.5	0.0	-1.1	1.6	0.5	0.9	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	-1.5
Female	16-17 1.2	-2.1	2.0	0.4	-5.8	2.0	1.3	5.6	-0.5	-1.2	2.1	-2.0
	18-24 0.3	1.7	-3.4	0.5	1.9	-3.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-1.7	3.4
	All under 25 0.5	1.4	-1.0	0.5	1.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-1.4	1.0

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; 1=4+7; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Data from 8 December 2001 to 7 June 2002 are unavailable due to new reporting procedures in line with Jobcentre Plus reporting. Data will appear in *Labour Market Trends* in August 2002.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.31

Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 2002^a

	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Manchester)	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	0	5	1	9	10	13	1	3	8	8	58	21	50	129
Value of offers (£,000)	0	7,320	120	4,214	2,778	5,442	956	565	3,385	1,835	26,615	22,530	24,058	73,203

^a Date of first payment.

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

Enquiries: Department of Trade and Industry, 020 7215 2598

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.32

Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: January - March 2002^a

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
EAST MIDLANDS				
FEA Group Ltd	Mansfield	240,000	A	Architectural and engineering acts
J Howitt and Son Ltd	Mansfield	230,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Capital One Developments Ltd	Nottingham	6,600,000	B	Credit granting, mortgage finance
Coalite Products Ltd	Chesterfield	240,000	B	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s.
Total		7,310,000		
LONDON				
G and S Tyre Services Ltd	London	120,000	B	Maint and repair of motor vehicles
Total		120,000		
NORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)				
Colomatrix Europe Ltd	Liverpool	130,000	A	Manufacture paints, varnishes, ink, sealant
Greenberg Hansen Ltd	Liverpool	600,000	B	Shaping and processing of flat glass
Swiss Life (UK) Ltd	Liverpool	770,000	A	Life insurance
Agility Logistics Ltd	Runcom	200,000	A	Other supporting land transpacts
Aroma and Fine Chemicals Ltd	Warrington	245,000	B	Agents: sale of fuels, ores, chems
Forrester (Sales) Ltd	Warrington	99,000	A	Production and preserving poultry meat
Burton's Foods Ltd	Wirral and Chester	1,950,000	B	Manufacture biscuits/preserved pastry/cakes
Cookson Industrial Materials Ltd	Wirral and Chester	150,000	B	Lead, zinc and tin production
Total		4,144,000		
NORTH EAST				
Kenmore (UK) Ltd	Bishop Auckland	250,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Esmar UK Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	90,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Derwent Valley Foods Ltd	Tyn.e.s.side	250,000	B	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
Sitel UK Ltd	Tyn.e.s.side	245,000	A	Telecommunications
Procter and Gamble Technical Centres	Newcastle upon Tyne	1,850,000	A	Manufacture soap, detergents, cleaning preps
Total		2,685,000		
NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)				
Betts and Co	Manchester	400,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Nichirin UK Ltd	Manchester	240,000	A	Manufacture of other rubber products
Searchlight Electric Ltd	Manchester	150,000	B	Manufacture lighting equip and elec lamps
Commercial Contract Eng Ltd	Rochdale	80,000	A	Maint and repair of motor vehicles
FKI Eng Plc	Rochdale	500,000	B	Manufacture elec distrib'n and control gear
Fothergill Coated Fabrics Ltd	Rochdale	400,000	A	Shaping and processing of flat glass
Flowtech Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	140,000	A	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
Vauxhall Motors Ltd	Wirral and Chester	3,000,000	B	Manufacture of motor vehicles
M Sport Ltd	Workington	400,000	A	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Total		5,310,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Kent Salads Ltd	Dover	956,000	B	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings
Total		956,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Coutant-Lambda Ltd	Ilfracombe	150,000	A	Manufacture of elec motors/generators/transfm
Direct Wines Ltd	Plymouth	250,000	A	Non-spec wholesale of food and beverages
R D Industries Ltd	Plymouth	165,000	A	Manufacture of paper stationery
Total		565,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Dura Automotive Body and Glass Systems	Birmingham	480,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
East End Foods Plc	Birmingham	500,000	A	Bacon and ham production
Renaultprint Ltd	Birmingham	95,000	B	Bookbinding and finishing
Milco Manuf Ltd	Coventry	75,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Premier Sheet Metal (Coventry) Ltd	Coventry	90,000	A	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Olympus Eng Ltd	Stoke	180,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Bruhl (UK) Ltd	Dudley	1,950,000	B	Manufacture basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys
Total		3,370,000		
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Spennac Holdings Ltd	Bridlington and Driffield	175,000	A	General constructing, civil engineering
Baxters of Speyside Ltd	Grimsby	980,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit and veg n.e.s.
Centaurus Group Ltd	Hull	100,000	B	General constructing, civil engineering
Bolier Oilseed Systems Ltd	Scunthorpe	90,000	A	Manufacture of refined oils and fats
Ant Marketing	Sheffield and Rotherham	80,000	A	Data base activities
European Roll Makers Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	300,000	A	Casting of iron
Total		1,725,000		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
SCOTLAND				
Michelin Tyre Plc	Dundee	3,150,000	B	Manufacture of other rubber products
Rolls-Royce Power Engineering Plc	Dunfermline	180,000	B	Manufacture of engines and turbines
Merchants Ltd	East Ayrshire	545,000	A	Accounting/bookkeeping/auditing/tax cons
Edgar Allen Ltd	Edinburgh	460,000	B	Casting of steel
Excell Biotechnology Ltd	Edinburgh	750,000	A	Other human health activities
Grampian Country Pork Halls Ltd	Edinburgh	3,000,000	B	Bacon and ham production
Serologicals Ltd	Edinburgh	500,000	A	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical prods
Atmel Smart Card ICS Ltd	Glasgow	1,500,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Boxshop Ltd	Glasgow	180,000	A	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Esure Holdings Ltd	Glasgow	1,000,000	A	Acts aux to insurance/pension funding
I-Document Systems Ltd	Glasgow	185,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Mitchell Group Ltd	Glasgow	750,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Patak's Breads Ltd	Glasgow	200,000	B	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Intense Photonics Ltd	Motherwell and Lanark	750,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Lightbody of Hamilton Ltd	Motherwell and Lanark	650,000	A	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Stephen Clark Ltd	Stirling	190,000	A	General mechanical engineering
IBM UK Ltd	Greenock	8,400,000	B	Manufacture computers and other inf proc equip
Total		22,390,000		
WALES				
Bridgend Plastic Moulders Ltd	Bridgend	190,000	A	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Midcast Eng (Wales) Ltd	Bridgend	900,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Wardle Storeys (Safety and Survival)	Bridgend	250,000	B	Manufacture misc stationers and other mfg n.e.s.
Knight Plastics Ltd	Cardiff	250,000	A	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
NDT Inspection and Testing Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Reliance Manuf Ltd	Cardigan	240,000	A	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
Canadian Pizza Crust Co (UK) Ltd	Flint	1,300,000	A	Manufacture biscuits/preserved pastry/cakes
Continental Can Co Ltd	Flint	150,000	B	Manufacture of light metal packaging
Dailycer Ltd	Flint	250,000	B	Grain milling, mfg cereal foods
Faurecia Automotive Seating UK Ltd	Flint	1,250,000	A	Manufacture of chairs and seats
Nupharm Laboratories Ltd	Flint	129,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicams
Port of Mostyn	Flint	500,000	A	Construction of water projects
Tom Soya Ltd	Flint	230,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
Great Lakes (UK) Ltd	Llangefni and Amlwch	2,600,000	B	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chems
Design and Supply Ltd	Merthyr	80,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Merthyr Electro-Plating Co Ltd	Merthyr	140,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
T-Mobile (UK) Ltd	Merthyr	5,000,000	A	Telecommunications
R-Tek Ltd	Merthyr	500,000	A	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
Tech Assemblies Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	250,000	A	Copper production
Tempertech (Wales) Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	250,000	A	Shaping and processing of flat glass
ET Equipments Ltd	Newport	250,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Jojo Maman Bebe Ltd	Newport	235,000	A	Retail sale of clothing
Surface Technology Systems Ltd	Newport	930,000	A	Manufacture of industrial proc control equip
Pirelli General Plc	Portllypridd and Aberdare	1,700,000	B	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
Utility Partnership Ltd	Portllypridd and Aberdare	150,000	A	Other service activities n.e.s.
COR Data Ltd	Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	230,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Pilkington Special Glass Ltd	Rhyl and Denbigh	1,800,000	B	Manufacture/proc of other glass in tech
Green Waste Recycling Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	200,000	A	Recycling non-metal waste and scrap
M and J (Europe) Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	220,000	A	Manufacture of lifting and handling equip
Nacam UK Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	200,000	B	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Newpress Plastics Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	150,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Norgine Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	761,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
Action Makers Ltd	Ruthin and Balia	95,000	A	Other constm involving spec trades
Elev8 Solutions Ltd	Swansea	1,800,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Pharm Research Associates (UK) Ltd	Swansea	100,000	A	RanD on nat sciences and engineering
Team Precision Pipework	Swansea	100,000	A	Manufacture of steel tubes
Inblow Form Ltd	Wrexham	180,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Total		23,660,000		

^a Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above, therefore, represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and **not** the amount actually paid to date.

^b A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3103, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (020 7215 2598).
Scottish cases - Scottish Executive, SE IA 2, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).
Welsh cases - National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF 1 3NQ (029 2082 3626).

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

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		Index of production OECD Countries			
	1995=100	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change 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	0.0	100.0	0.0	
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	103.0	3.0	
1997	106.2	763.5	3.4	102.4	1.1	102.0	1.3	108.0	4.2	105.7	2.9	108.5	5.3	108.5	5.3	
1998	109.3	786.3	3.0	103.4	1.0	102.8	0.8	112.9	4.5	107.0	1.2	110.9	2.2	110.9	2.2	
1999	111.7	803.0	2.1	104.2	0.8	103.1	0.3	116.3	3.0	107.8	0.7	114.4	3.2	114.4	3.2	
2000	115.1	827.4	3.0	105.9	1.6	105.1	1.9	120.7	3.8	109.7	1.8	120.8	5.6	120.8	5.6	
2001	117.6	845.7	2.2	103.6	-2.2	102.7	-2.3	125.3	3.8	113.7	3.6	117.7	-2.6	117.7	-2.6	
2001 Q1	116.9	210.2	2.8	105.5	0.9	105.3	1.4	124.0	4.5	111.5	-0.5	120.4	1.6	120.4	1.6	
2001 Q2	117.5	211.2	2.4	104.5	-1.5	103.4	-1.3	125.0	4.0	113.1	3.1	118.3	-2.0	118.3	-2.0	
2001 Q3	118.0	212.1	2.0	103.4	-3.2	102.0	-3.5	125.7	3.5	114.1	5.7	117.0	-3.9	117.0	-3.9	
2001 Q4	118.0	212.1	1.6	101.1	-4.7	100.0	-5.7	126.4	3.2	116.2	6.4	115.3	-5.3	115.3	-5.3	
2002 Q1	118.1	212.3	1.0	99.6	-5.6	98.5	-6.5	127.0	2.4	117.4	5.3	116.2	-3.5	116.2	-3.5	
Income				Prices				Producer Price Index^{a,b,c}				Inventories				
Real household disposable income £ billion				Gross trading profits of companies ^c				RPI				RPIX				
1995=100				£ billion				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				
1995=100				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				
1994	OSXS	CAED		CZBH	CDKQ		RNNK	PLLU	RNNQ	PLLV	CAFU					
1994	97.5	1.7	117.5	17.3	2.4	2.3	..	2.5	..	2.2	4.8					
1995	100.0	2.6	125.2	6.6	3.5	2.9	..	4.1	..	4.2	4.5					
1996	102.4	2.4	133.5	6.7	2.4	3.0	..	2.6	..	1.9	1.8					
1997	106.8	4.3	145.7	9.1	3.1	2.8	..	0.9	..	0.2	3.8					
1998	106.4	-0.4	151.0	3.6	3.4	2.6	-8.3	0.6	0.1	-0.1	4.2					
1999	110.1	3.5	154.1	2.1	1.5	2.3	-8.9	0.1	0.1	-0.4	5.0					
2000	114.7	4.2	156.2	1.4	3.0	2.1	11.5	2.6	0.1	0.8	2.5					
2001	..	..	153.6	-1.6	1.8	2.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2				
2001 Q1	119.8	6.9	38.5	-0.3	2.6	1.9	4.9	1.4	4.2	0.5	0.5					
2001 Q2	119.7	4.5	38.5	0.3	1.9	2.3	5.2	0.6	3.8	0.2	0.7					
2001 Q3	119.8	4.4	38.2	-4.0	1.8	2.4	-2.6	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.5					
2001 Q4	..	..	38.4	-2.0	1.0	2.0	-8.2	-1.0	-2.2	0.0	-0.6				
2002 Q1	..	..	..	..	1.2	2.4	-6.6	-0.7	-3.1	-0.1	0.4				
Expenditure				Fixed investments				Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices				General government final consumption				
Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices				Retail sales volume				Retail sales value ^d				All industries ^e				
1995 prices				1995 prices				1995 prices				1995 prices				
£ billion				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				
1995=100				1995=100				1995=100				1995=100				
1995=100				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				
1994	ABJR	EAPS		EAFY	NPFL	APIN	APIT	NMRY								
1994	435.4	3.1	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	71.8	4.8	15.0	56.8	..	138.6	1.0	138.6	1.0	
1995	443.4	1.8	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	77.4	7.8	17.6	59.8	5.3	141.0	1.7	141.0	1.7	
1996	460.8	3.9	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	84.5	9.1	17.8	66.7	11.5	142.7	1.2	142.7	1.2	
1997	478.7	3.9	108.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.4	10.5	19.8	73.5	10.3	142.8	0.1	142.8	0.1	
1998	496.5	3.7	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	111.0	18.9	20.7	90.3	22.8	145.0	1.5	145.0	1.5	
1999	517.9	4.3	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	112.9	1.7	17.8	95.1	-14.1	149.1	2.8	149.1	2.8	
2000	539.0	4.1	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	117.8	4.4	17.8	100.0	5.2	154.0	3.3	154.0	3.3	
2001	560.3	3.9	128.0	6.0	132.6	6.3	116.5	-1.1	16.9	-5.0	99.6	-0.5	158.1	2.7	158.1	2.7
2001 Q1	137.9	3.5	124.9	4.9	119.8	4.8	29.6	6.0	4.5	-2.5	25.1	7.7	39.6	5.2	39.6	5.2
2001 Q2	139.4	3.9	126.8	6.1	127.4	7.1	29.1	-0.8	4.4	2.5	24.7	-1.4	39.5	3.9	39.5	3.9
2001 Q3	140.8	4.2	128.7	6.2	128.2	6.7	28.9	-3.8	4.0	-10.0	24.9	-2.7	39.2	2.5	39.2	2.5
2001 Q4	142.2	4.1	130.4	6.3	155.1	6.7	28.9	-7.4	4.0	-9.7	24.8	-7.0	39.8	3.0	39.8	3.0
2002 Q1	143.2	3.8	131.5	5.3	127.1	6.1	28.5	-3.4	3.9	-12.3	24.6	-1.9	40.2	1.7	40.2	1.7
Financial indicators				Trade in goods				Balance of payments								
Effective exchange rate ^{d,j}				Base lending rate ^{d,k}				FTSE All-share				Money supply growth				
1990=100				%				Change on year (%)				MO				
1990=100				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				M4				
1995=100				1995=100				1995=100				1995=100				
1995=100				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				
1994	AJHX	AMIH	HSEL	EUAC	EUAD	BQKU	BQKV	BOKI	HBOP							
1994	89.2	0.3	5.46	1.521	5.1	91.3	9.9	94.5	4.4	-11.1	-6.8					
1995	84.8	-4.9	6.70	1.803	18.5	5.9	7.3	100	5.8	-12.0	-9.0					

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	
2000	May	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	
	Jun	170.7	3.1	168.0	2.0	160.0	1.7	
		171.1	3.3	168.4	2.2	160.4	2.0	
	Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9	
	Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5	
	Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0	
	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6	
	Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8	
	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7	
	2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5
		Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6
		Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8
Apr		173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2	
May		174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8	
Jun		174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8	
Jul		173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6	
Aug		174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1	
Sep		174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8	
Oct		174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8	
Nov		173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2	
Dec		173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3	
2002	Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0	
	Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7	
	Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5	
	Apr	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5	
	May	176.2	1.1	175.2	1.8	167.3	1.8	

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			
2000	May	CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS	
	Jun	105.7	0.5	106.1	1.7	105.8	1.9	
		105.9	0.8	106.5	2.1	106.3	2.4	
	Jul	105.4	1.0	106.5	2.1	106.4	2.3	
	Aug	105.4	0.6	106.5	2.0	106.5	2.3	
	Sep	106.2	1.0	107.1	2.5	107.0	2.8	
	Oct	106.1	1.0	107.2	2.4	107.0	2.7	
	Nov	106.4	1.0	107.5	2.6	107.3	2.9	
	Dec	106.4	0.9	107.5	2.3	107.4	2.6	
	2001	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2	2.1	107.2	2.3
		Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5	2.0	107.5	2.2
		Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1	2.1	108.1	2.4
Apr		106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9	
May		107.5	1.7	109.3	3.0	109.3	3.3	
Jun		107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0	
Jul		106.9	1.4	109.1	2.5	109.2	2.6	
Aug		107.3	1.8	109.1	2.4	109.1	2.4	
Sep		107.6	1.3	109.4	2.1	109.4	2.2	
Oct		107.4	1.2	109.5	2.2	109.5	2.3	
Nov		107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8	109.5	2.1	
Dec		107.5	1.0	109.6	1.9	109.6	2.0	
2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7	
	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5	
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.6	2.3	110.8	2.5	
	Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2	2.2	111.4	2.4	
	May	108.4	0.8	111.3 P	1.8 P	111.5 P	2.0 P	

Source: ONS/Eurostat
Enquiries: 020 7533 5819

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

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

R Revised

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

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

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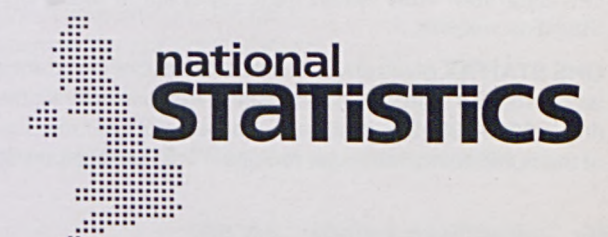
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