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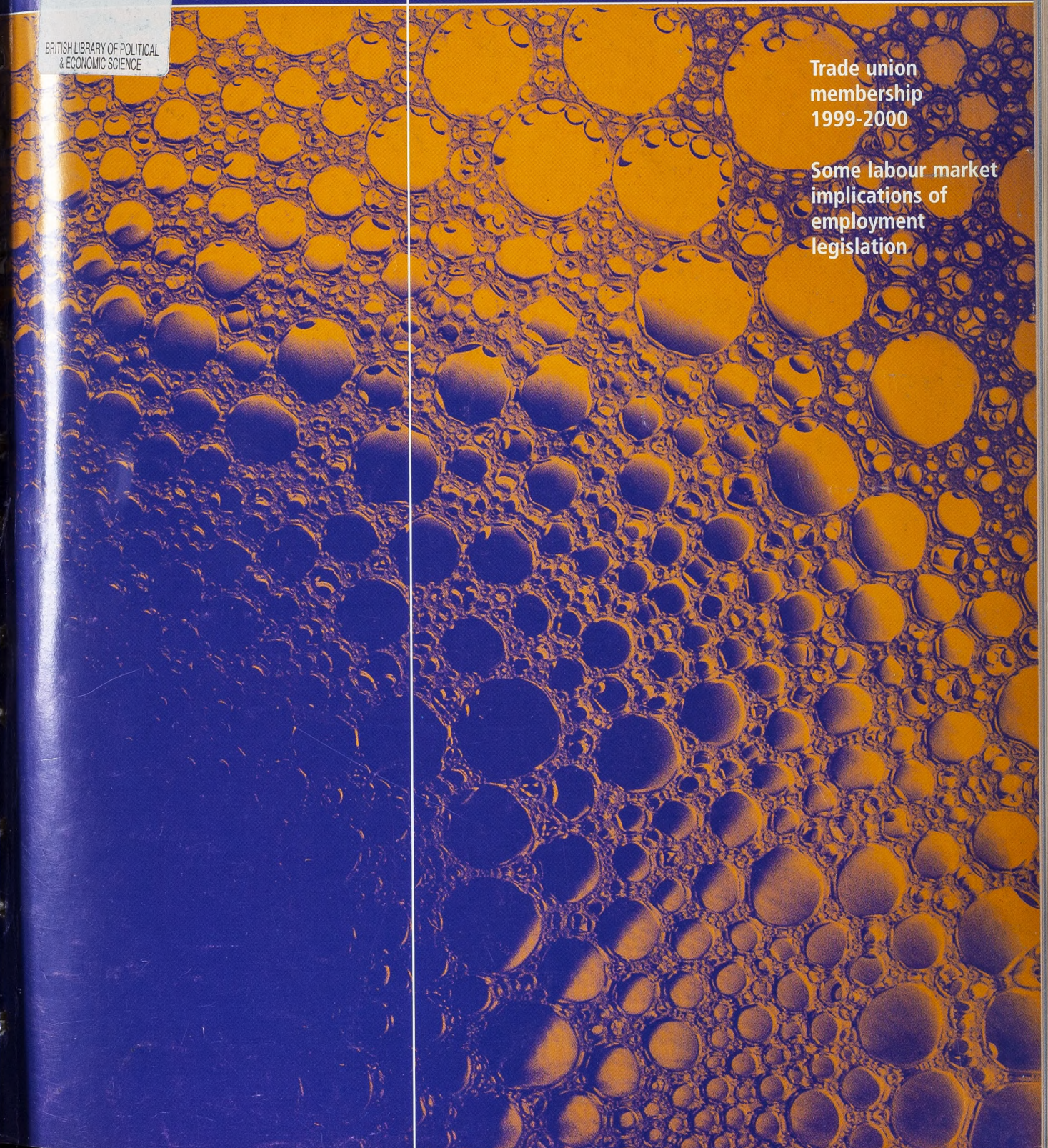
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# Labour Market Trends

Trade union membership 1999-2000

Some labour market implications of employment legislation





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# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 15 August 2001

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

## Headlines

♦ **Rising employment** indicated by April-June 2001 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

♦ **ILO unemployment** rate down in April-June 2001 LFS. Fall in July 2001 claimant count.

Growth in the employment rate shows signs of levelling off with the working age rate unchanged. The ILO unemployment rate is still falling and there was a reduction in the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has risen.

Labour Force Survey data for April to June 2001 show that the working age employment rate was 74.8 per cent, unchanged over the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment rose by 75,000 over the quarter and by 250,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.0 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the preceding three months and down 0.5 percentage points from a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 12,800 in July 2001. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 9,900 over the past three months and 9,300 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in June 2001 was 4.8 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from May 2001.

## New this month

April-June 2001: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

July 2001 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

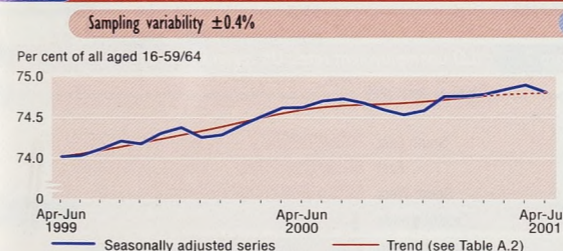


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

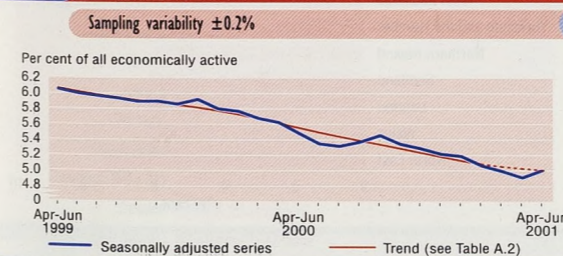


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



## SUMMARY

♦ **Employment rate** was 74.8 per cent among people of working age in the April-June 2001 period, unchanged from January-March 2001 but up 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

♦ **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.0 per cent in the April-June 2001 period, down 0.1 percentage point from January-March 2001 and down 0.5 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

♦ **Employment** was 28.18 million in April-June 2001, up 250,000 on the same period year earlier (Table A.1).

♦ **Workforce jobs** rose by 119,000 over the year to 29.15 million in March 2001; this comprised a rise of 5,000 male jobs and a rise of 114,000 female jobs (Table A.3).

♦ **ILO unemployment level** was 1.48 million in April-June 2001. This is 134,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

♦ **Claimant count** down 12,800 on the month to July 2001 to 950,300. Claimant count rate in July 2001 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from June 2001 (Table A.3).

♦ **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in April-June 2001, unchanged from January-March 2001 but down 0.2 percentage points from April-June 2000 (Table A.1).

♦ **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the April-June 2001 period, unchanged from January-March 2001 but up 0.2 percentage points from April-June 2000 (Table A.1).

♦ **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.8 per cent in June 2001, up 0.6 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.2 percentage points from the May 2001 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

♦ **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 10,200 in July 2001 to 250,900 (Table A.3).

♦ **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 17,100 in July 2001 to 444,300 (Table G.1).

## EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment down 4,000 since January-March 2001 to 15.50 million in April-June 2001, and women up 79,000 in the same period to 12.67 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 93,000 since January-March 2001 to 21.16 million in April-June 2001. People in part-time employment down 18,000 over the same period to 7.02 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 110,000 in the three months to June 2001 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.85 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 924.6 million during April-June 2001, up 1.1 per cent from April-June 2000. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.9 per cent over the year combined with an increase of 0.3 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.2.1).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 23,000 over the year to stand at 219,000 in April-June 2001 (Table C.1).
  - ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 66,000 over the year to stand at 382,000 in April-June 2001 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
  - ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 14,000 over the year to stand at 377,000 in April-June 2001 (Table C.1).
  - ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year except for Wales and the North West region, which were unchanged, and East Midlands, which went up. The highest rate is in the North East at 7.4 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.2 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
  - Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 50,300 over the year to stand at 190,900 in July 2001 (Table C.12).
  - Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 240,700 in July 2001, a fall of 26,700 since July 2000 (Table C.12).
  - Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,500 in July 2001, a fall of 1,900 since July 2000 (Table C.12).
  - Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):
- |                                 | July 2001      | Change on year |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 18-24 over six months           | 38,193         | -9,994         |
| 25 and over more than two years | 91,005         | -28,521        |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>129,198</b> | <b>-38,515</b> |

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.66 million in April-June 2001. Of this total, 16.41 million were men and 13.25 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.75 million in April-June 2001. Of this total 5.56 million people did not want a job and 1.98 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 250,000 in the year to April-June 2001. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 134,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 144,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 260,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.2 per cent in April-June 2001, down 0.3 percentage points from January-March 2001, while the rate for women was 72.9 per cent for the same period, up 0.3 percentage points from the January-March 2001 period (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.8 per cent in April-June 2001, up 0.3 percentage points from January-March 2001, while the rate for women was 27.1 per cent for the same period, down 0.3 percentage points from the January-March 2001 period (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

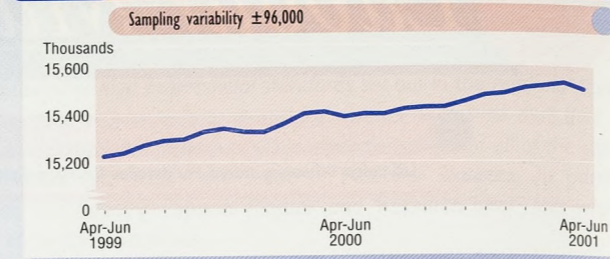


Figure 5 Female employment

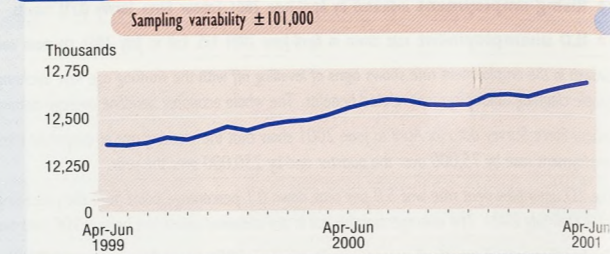


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

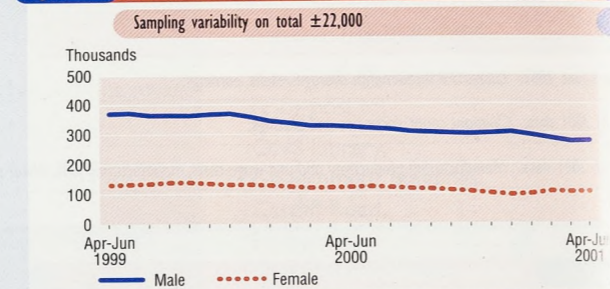


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

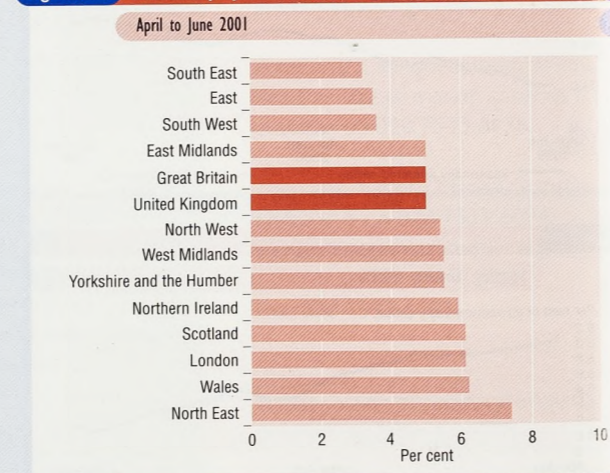


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

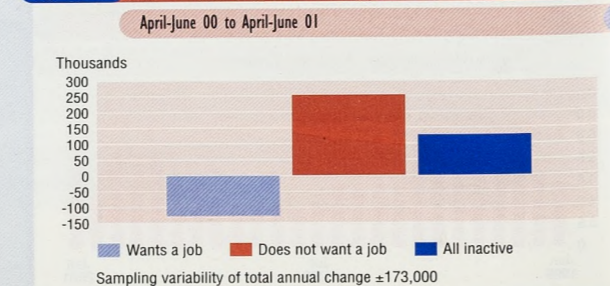


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

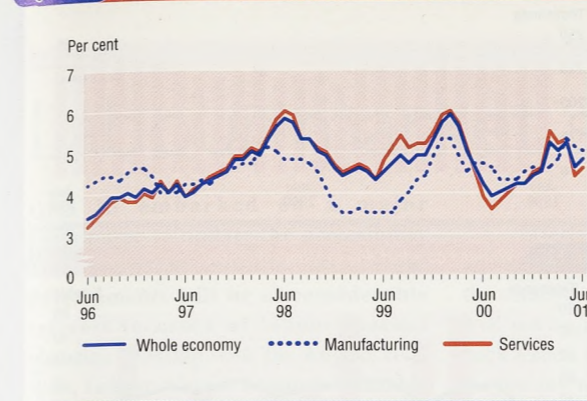


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

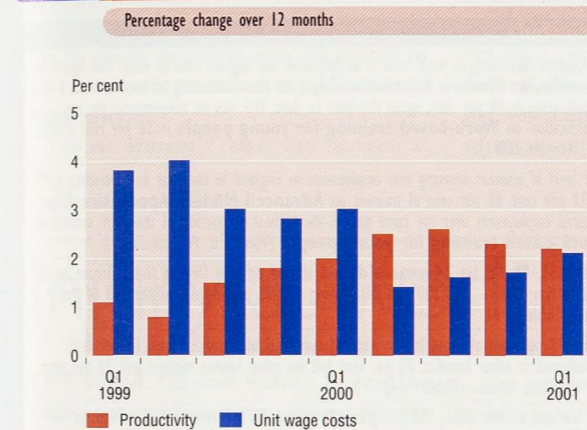
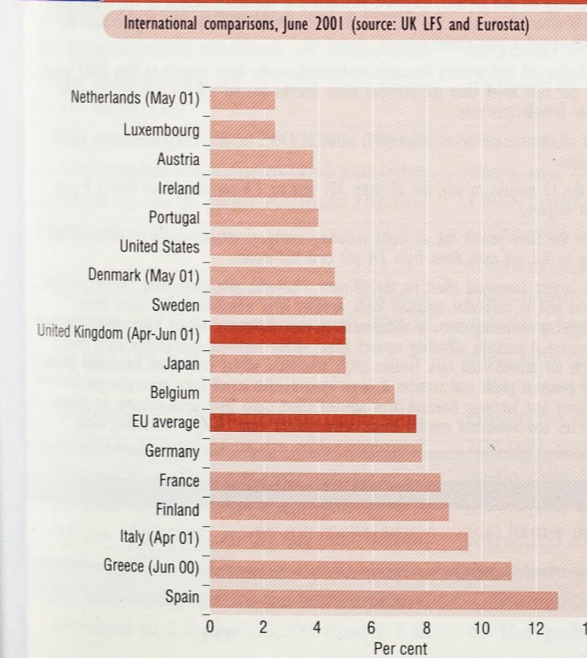


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 169,000 people made redundant in spring 2001 (March to May). This compares with 180,000 in spring 2000 (Table C.41, August 2001).
- Results for spring 2001 show that 9 per thousand of male employees and 5 per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 50 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, August 2001).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to June 2001 was provisionally estimated to be 4.8 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the revised May 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to June 2001 was 4.8 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the revised May 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for June 2001 was 5.0 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the revised May 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 4.3 per cent for June 2001, up 0.2 percentage points from the revised May 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.6 per cent in June 2001, up 0.2 percentage points from the revised May 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for June 2001 was 5.5 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.2 percentage points from the revised May 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for June 2001 was 4.6 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.2 percentage points from the revised May 2001 rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.4 per cent lower in the three months ending June 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 3.0 per cent higher in the three months ending June 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 1.9 per cent higher in the three months ending June 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 2.2 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.1 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in April-June 2001 was 5.0 per cent, below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in June 2001 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 11.5 per cent in April-June 2001 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.8 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to June 2001, compared with 1.7 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.2 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 3.1 per cent.

## VACANCIES

- 1 New vacancies notified to Jobcentres in July 2001 were 30,300 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- 2 Stocks of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres in July 2001 were 81,400 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- 3 Placings by Jobcentres up by 2,400 in July 2001 to stand at 104,000 (Table G.1).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 Number of working days lost in the 12 months to June 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 689,000, from 236 stoppages. Some 31 per cent of the days lost were in transport, storage and communication group and 19 per cent were lost in health and social work.
- 2 Number of working days lost to labour disputes in June 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 12,300, from 19 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

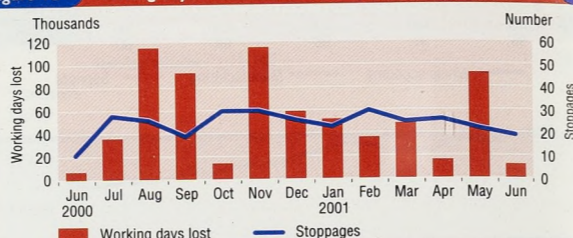
## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 The number of young people in Work-based training for young people in England and Wales as at 25 March 2001 was 292,700, 1 per cent lower than 12 months earlier (Table F.1, August 2001).
- 2 The number participating in Work-based learning for adults in England and Wales as at 25 March 2001 was 34,500, a 2 per cent reduction over the previous 12 months. Numbers on Basic Employability increased 4 per cent, while Occupational numbers fell by 8 per cent (Table F.1, August 2001).
- 3 The total number of starts in Work-based training for young people in England and Wales has increased for the second successive year, with 42 per cent beginning Foundation Modern Apprenticeships, 21 per cent Other Training and 33 per cent Advanced Modern Apprenticeships. There is a small increase in Work-based learning for adults starts in England and Wales to total 113,400 in 2000-01, 42 per cent of which were identified as having Basic Employability needs (Table F.2, August 2001).
- 4 The last 12 months (October 1999 to September 2000) in England saw a small increase in the proportion of leavers and completers entering employment compared to the previous year. There were similar increases for those gaining full or part qualifications (Tables F.3 and F.4, August 2001).
- 5 Advanced Modern Apprenticeships trainees in England achieving qualifications has continued. The latest quarter (July to September 2000) shows 55 per cent of trainees

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres



Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- 1 Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices in the second quarter of 2001 grew by 0.3 per cent, down from 0.5 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the second quarter of 2000, GDP has grown by 2.1 per cent.
- 2 Retail sales volumes in the three months to June 2001 were 1.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 6.1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- 3 Manufacturing output in the three months to June 2001 was 2.0 per cent lower compared with the previous three months and 1.3 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- 4 The total volume of construction output in the first quarter of 2001 was 1.8 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and 1.5 per cent higher than the same quarter a year earlier.
- 5 Business investment was 5.0 per cent lower in the first quarter of 2001 than the previous quarter but 2.3 per cent higher than the first quarter of 2000.
- 6 Government consumption in the first quarter of 2001 was up 0.8 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 7 The balance of trade in goods in the three months to May 2001 was in deficit by £8.0 billion, up from a deficit of £7.6 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £6.9 billion a year earlier.
- 8 Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to May 2001 were 3.1 per cent lower than the previous three months but 4.9 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 9 Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to May 2001 were 2.1 per cent lower than the previous three months but up 5.8 per cent on the same three months last year.
- 10 The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 173.3 for July 2001, down from 174.4 in June.
- 11 In the 12 months to July, the all items RPI rose by 1.6 per cent, down from 1.9 per cent in June.
- 12 Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.2 per cent, down from 2.4 per cent last month.
- 13 The largest downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in food prices and, in particular, seasonal foods. Another large downward effect came from changes in motoring costs. In addition, there were downward effects from vehicle tax and insurance. A partially offsetting upward effect within motoring expenditure came from prices for second-hand cars. Further small downward effects came from household goods and personal goods and services. A large upward effect came from price changes for clothing and footwear. Another large upward effect came from price changes for leisure services and additional upward effects were evident from changes in housing costs.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please e-mail [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk).

## Next month

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

## Labour market statistics on the Web

ONS IS embarked on a major programme to update the accessibility of its statistical outputs. Two recent developments will be of considerable interest to users of labour market statistics. Starting with the August 2001 issue, *Labour Market Trends* is available on the National Statistics website and will appear on publication day each month from now on. Another major benefit to users comes from the provision of a free on-line service for local area labour market statistics via the Nomis® database run on behalf of National Statistics by Durham University.

*Labour Market Trends* can be seen at

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p550.asp>. Efforts are underway to expand the coverage to include as much as possible of the contents of earlier editions, although it will not be possible to present complete back issues. Initial efforts will concentrate on placing recent major feature articles, technical reports and regional Spotlight articles, as well as the *Labour Market Trends Index*, on the website.

Nomis® is the most comprehensive source of official labour market statistics available on-line. Data are available from sources including the Labour Force Survey, the Annual Business Inquiry and the New Earnings Survey for a wide range of geographical areas on employment,

unemployment, earnings and vacancies, as well as more general population characteristics. A recent major addition to the Nomis® data holdings is the New Earnings Survey 2000. The 1999 survey results are due to be added soon. Nomis® also provides comprehensive analytical facilities enabling users to explore and manipulate time series data and carry out cross-sectional analyses. Although Nomis® was established in 1986 this is the first time that this valuable service has been available free of all charges. To find out more, or register on-line to use the service, visit the website [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) or e-mail [info@nomisweb.co.uk](mailto:info@nomisweb.co.uk).

## Injury at work

THE HEALTH and Safety Executive (HSE) has published provisional figures showing an increase of 34 per cent in fatalities caused by injuries at work in Great Britain in the year from 1 April 2000 to 31 March 2001 compared with the year before. The rate of fatal injuries at work increased from 0.8 to 1.1 per 100,000 workers. Over the same period the provisional number of non-fatal major injuries fell by 4.7 per cent from 29,315 to 27,935.

The latest figures for 2000-2001, based on the number of injuries and fatalities reported so far plus an estimate for late reports, show that:

- the number of fatal injuries to workers is estimated to have increased from 220 in the previous year to 295 last year;
- there were 215 fatal injuries to employees, 53 more than in 1999-2000; and 80 fatal injuries to the self-employed, 22 more than in the year before;
- the fatal injury rate for employees rose to 0.9 per 100,000 from 0.7 the year before; and
- the fatal injury rate for the self-employed increased to 2.4 per 100,000 from 1.7 in

the previous year (although the rate is known to fluctuate from year to year).

Falls from a height, being struck by a moving vehicle, and being struck by a falling or falling object continued to be the three most common causes of fatal injury, accounting for 25 per cent, 22 per cent and 18 per cent of fatal injuries to workers respectively. The fatal injury rate for workers in the construction industry is estimated at 6.0 per 100,000 workers, which was the highest rate for over ten years and was 28 per cent higher than in 1999-2000. In all, 106 fatalities were estimated to have occurred in the construction industry. In agriculture and construction, the rate of fatal injuries to the self-employed reached its highest level since 1991-92.

The non-fatal major injury rate for employees fell by 5.4 per cent to 110.3 per 100,000 employees. Construction had the highest rate of major injuries to employees at 383.1 per 100,000, followed by extraction and utility supply at 248.5 and agriculture at 209.5.

The number of fatal injuries to members of the public was estimated to have

increased slightly to 447 from 436 in the previous year. Around 96 per cent of these occurred in the services sector, with 331 fatalities reported from the railway industry. Of these, 298 fatal injuries resulted from acts of suicide or trespass on railways or other relevant transport systems, compared with 274 in 1999-2000.

The report also presents figures for injuries resulting in more than three days absence from work. In 2000-2001, the rate for workers fell by 1.7 per cent from 136,113 to 133,813. The rate for employees fell by 2.4 per cent compared with the previous year to 537.8 per 100,000. The total number of these injuries was 133,112.

The final figures will be published in *Health and Safety Statistics 2000/01* and in the Health and Safety Commission's *Annual Report 2000/01* available from October 2001.

- *Safety Statistics Bulletin 2000/01* (MISC407). Available, free of charge, from HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2WA, tel.01787 881165. Health and Safety Executive information can also be accessed on the Internet at [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk).

## Parliamentary questions

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

## Employment rates

DAVID LAWS (Yeovil) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of people of working age (a) with disabilities, (b) aged over 50 years, (c) of ethnic minority background and (d) who are single parents, have been in employment for each of the last 10 years in (i) the UK, (ii) England, (iii) Somerset and (iv) Yeovil constituency; and if he will make a statement.

JOHN PULLINGER: I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. Estimates of the number of people in employment in the various groups that you requested are available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It has not been possible to supply estimates for the Yeovil constituency in any of the tables as the sample size for this area would be too small to provide a reliable estimate. Table 1 shows the proportions of disabled people of working age in employment, from spring 1998 to spring 2000; estimates are not available before then. Table 2 shows the proportion of people between 51 and working age in employment from spring 1991 to spring 2000; however, the regional breakdown is only available for the latest quarter. The proportion of the ethnic minority population of working age in employment is shown in Table 3. The sample size is too small to provide reliable estimates for the regional breakdown. Table 4 shows the proportion of lone parents of working age in employment. This table shows data for spring 1990, and then spring 1992 to spring 2000, as data for 1991 are not available on a consistent basis. Estimates for Somerset are not available from 1991 to 1999 and the sample size is too small to provide a reliable estimate for spring 2000.

DAVID LAWS also asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of the (a) male and (b) female working-age population have been in (i) full-time employment and (ii) part-time or full-time employment in each year since 1975.

JOHN PULLINGER: I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. Estimates of the proportion of the working-age population in employment are available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Table 1 shows LFS estimates of the proportion of the working-age population in employment and full-time employment from spring 1984 to spring 2000 (not seasonally adjusted). Estimates for 1979 to 1983 are not available on a consistent basis and no LFS data are available before then.

Table 1 Proportions of disabled people of working age<sup>a</sup> in employment; spring 1998 to spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	UK	England	Somerset
Spring 1998	443.1	45.2	60.3
Spring 1999	45.8	47.8	60.2
Spring 2000	46.4	48.6	53.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

Table 2 Proportion of people aged 51-59/64 years in employment; spring 1991 to spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	UK	England	Somerset
Spring 1991	63.4	64.7	..
Spring 1992	61.9	62.8	..
Spring 1993	60.4	61.6	..
Spring 1994	61.2	62.2	..
Spring 1995	61.6	62.8	..
Spring 1996	62.2	63.4	..
Spring 1997	62.7	64.0	..
Spring 1998	63.8	65.3	..
Spring 1999	64.8	66.1	..
Spring 2000	65.6	67.0	68.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

.. Data not available.

Table 3 Proportion of the ethnic minority population of working age<sup>a</sup> in employment; spring 1991 to spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	UK	England	Somerset
Spring 1991	..	57.3	..
Spring 1992	54.8	54.8	*
Spring 1993	52.7	52.6	*
Spring 1994	51.4	51.6	*
Spring 1995	52.5	52.6	*
Spring 1996	53.5	53.5	*
Spring 1997	56.5	56.6	*
Spring 1998	56.4	56.4	*
Spring 1999	56.2	56.4	*
Spring 2000	57.5	57.5	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

.. Data not available.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate

Table 4 Proportion of lone parents of working age<sup>a</sup> in employment with dependent children; spring 1990 to spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	UK	England	Somerset
Spring 1990	44.6	45.1	..
Spring 1992	43.0	43.5	..
Spring 1993	42.8	43.4	..
Spring 1994	44.0	44.3	..
Spring 1995	44.0	44.4	..
Spring 1996	43.7	43.8	..
Spring 1997	44.7	45.4	..
Spring 1998	46.1	46.6	..
Spring 1999	46.9	47.1	..
Spring 2000	49.7	50.5	..

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

.. Data not available.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate

Table 1 Proportions of the working age population in employment and in full-time employment; United Kingdom; spring 1984 to spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent <sup>b</sup>			
	All men and women		Men	
	In full- or part-time employment <sup>c</sup>	In full-timed employment	In full- or part-time employment <sup>c</sup>	In full-timed employment
Spring 1984	68.3	55.0	77.4	74.7
Spring 1985	69.2	55.5	77.9	75.0
Spring 1986	69.4	55.5	77.4	74.2
Spring 1987	70.1	55.6	77.7	74.1
Spring 1988	72.4	57.6	80.1	76.3
Spring 1989	74.2	59.1	81.8	78.1
Spring 1990	74.7	59.4	82.1	78.1
Spring 1991	73.0	57.8	79.6	75.5
Spring 1992	71.1	55.4	76.3	71.8
Spring 1993	70.2	54.4	74.8	70.1
Spring 1994	70.6	54.3	75.3	70.2
Spring 1995	71.1	54.9	76.4	70.8
Spring 1996	71.6	54.7	76.4	70.6
Spring 1997	72.6	55.4	77.5	71.3
Spring 1998	73.1	55.9	78.1	71.9
Spring 1999	73.6	56.2	78.4	72.1
Spring 2000	74.3	56.7	79.1	72.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

b Percentages include those who did not state whether working full-/part-time.

c Includes unpaid family workers from spring 1992.

d The classification as full-time is based on respondent's self-assessment.

(5 July)

## Labour market statistics quarterly update

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

## Improvements introduced

## June-August 2001

From the July 2001 issue onwards, *Labour Market Trends* is available on the National Statistics website at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p550.asp>

Data from the 2000 New Earnings Survey were released on the NomisWeb system in July. This brings free access to detailed data on pay and working time at the regional level to all users of labour market statistics. The New Earnings Survey data for 2000 will be supplemented in the near future to allow analyses of survey results for other years. Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819 005 or e-mail [derek.bird@ons.gov.uk](mailto:derek.bird@ons.gov.uk)

## Work in progress

ONS is continuing with its research to estimate the standard error of the annual growth in the Average Earnings Index (AEI). ONS is currently assessing the quality of the preliminary estimates together with the expert group that advises on the AEI. Once the quality assurance of the estimates has been completed the estimates will be published. Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819 005 or e-mail [derek.bird@ons.gov.uk](mailto:derek.bird@ons.gov.uk).

Work has started to see if there is scope to refine the detailed elements of the quarterly employee jobs series, some of which contain discontinuities between September 1998 and December 1998 as a result of the way the ABI figures were built into the quarterly series. Contact: James Partington, tel. 01928 792545 or e-mail [james.partington@ons.gov.uk](mailto:james.partington@ons.gov.uk).

The booklets *How exactly is unemployment measured?* and *How exactly is employment measured?* are shortly to be revised and are due for publication later in the year. Contact: Allan Flowers, tel. 020 7533 6106 or e-mail [allan.flowers@ons.gov.uk](mailto:allan.flowers@ons.gov.uk).

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and ONS are undertaking a partnership project to enhance the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in England, known as the Local Labour Force Survey (LLFS). The aim is to achieve a consistent range of labour market indicators across local education authorities in England by improving the quality of estimates in certain areas. The first results of this project will be published in autumn 2001. See pp195-199, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000 for more information on the LLFS. To accompany the release of the LLFS, a second edition of *The guide to regional and local labour market statistics* will be published, as well as a new edition of *The Guide to the Labour Force Survey, vol.6*. Contact: Ann Blake, ONS, tel. 020 7533 6130 or e-mail [ann.blake@ons.gov.uk](mailto:ann.blake@ons.gov.uk), or Iain Bell, DWP, tel. 020 7273 5663 or e-mail [iain.bell@dfes.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:iain.bell@dfes.gsi.gov.uk).

ONS is continuing to develop historical employment and unemployment series on a consistent ILO basis. ONS is currently in the process of having the methodology quality assured and expects to be able to publish the first set of estimates at the end of 2001. Contact: Craig Lindsay, tel. 020 7533 5896 or e-mail [craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk](mailto:craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk).

### Future developments

ONS is planning to produce a historical supplement covering the series contained in the labour market statistics First Release. It will include all available long-run time series with notes on consistency over time. This is planned to be available on the National Statistics website later in the year. Contact: Frances Sly, tel. 020 7533 6141 or e-mail [frances.sly@ons.gov.uk](mailto:frances.sly@ons.gov.uk).

In the future, ONS expects to make LFS data available for a wider range of geographical areas, and improve the quality of unemployment rates for small areas based on internationally agreed definitions. Contact: Ann Blake, tel. 020 7533 6130 or e-mail [ann.blake@ons.gov.uk](mailto:ann.blake@ons.gov.uk).

ONS is developing a new monthly inquiry into the number of vacancies held by employers. The inquiry was launched in November 2000 and is being jointly developed by Employment, Earnings, and Productivity Division and Labour Market Division. The goal is to produce quarterly estimates covering the whole economy, although the inquiry is still in the development phase and is currently of a more limited scope. Contact: Andrew Machin, tel. 020 7533 6162 or e-mail [andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk](mailto:andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk).

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

# LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

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### TOPICS COVERED

- Employment
- ILO unemployment
- Claimant count
- Economic activity
- Earnings
- Other topics

### Statistical enquiries

for general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on: 0845 601 3034 Fax: 01633 652747  
 minicom 01633 812399 e-mail [info@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:info@statistics.gov.uk),  
 or by post to: ONS Library, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG  
 You can also find National Statistics at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk).

Labour Market Statistics Helpline:

020 7533 6094

Fax: 020 7533 6183

e-mail: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

## Labour Market Spotlight

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

### Contents for September 2001

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| 1 Reasons for working fewer hours (LFS)                  | 4 Disabled people and the labour market (LFS) |
| 2 Job-related training (LFS)                             | 5 Skills shortages (DFES)                     |
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Source of data shown in brackets. For more information, see 'Sources' (pS2) and 'Definitions' (pS3).

#### 1 Reasons for working fewer hours

Table 1 Reasons for working fewer hours than usual by sex and by age of youngest dependent child for women; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women			Men	Per cent All
	With youngest dependent child aged				
	Under 2 years	2-18 years	With no dependent children		
Hours vary	23	38	36	43	40
Bank holiday	10	17	20	22	20
Maternity, paternity leave	38	*	1	*	2
Other leave, holiday	14	24	24	19	21
Sick or injured	7	11	11	9	10
Other <sup>a</sup>	7	9	8	7	8
<b>Total (thousands=100%)</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>4,984</b>	<b>9,318</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes those people who worked fewer hours than usual due to training courses; because they started or ended a job; bad weather; labour disputes; economic, or other causes; personal or family reasons; those who gave another reason.  
 \* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

#### Maternity leave question

Each spring quarter women who work fewer hours than usual because of maternity leave are asked if they take it as a legal requirement (statutory maternity leave) or as leave their employer has allowed (contractual maternity leave). The answer given is based on the respondent's own assessment. This question was introduced to the LFS in spring 1998. The number of women qualifying for maternity leave and the length of time given have been increasing over the past few years leading to greater interest in this subject.

Each quarter, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) asks people whether they worked their usual hours or not. For women, one of the main reasons for having worked fewer hours than usual is maternity leave. Table 1 gives a breakdown of the reasons by age of youngest dependent child for women, and also for men.

- In total, in spring 2001 around 9.3 million employees worked less than their usual hours.
- Two-fifths of women with dependent children aged under two who worked less than their usual hours did so because of maternity leave.
- In spring 2001, the majority of women on maternity leave were taking it as their legal entitlement (76 per cent) and one-fifth took it as leave allowed by the employer (see red box).
- The reasons for working fewer hours were similar in proportion for all groups except women with children under two. The most common reason, at around two-fifths, was that people's work hours varied.
- Other reasons such as holidays and sickness are subject to seasonal variations.

2 Job-related training

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change within the labour market, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the DFES workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489).

In spring 2001, 3.7 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 15.4 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted).

A higher proportion of women than men employees had received job-related training in the past four weeks – 18.5 and 14.4 per cent (not seasonally adjusted) respectively (Table 2).

The self-employed are the least likely to take part in job-related training – 8.0 per cent compared with 16.4 per cent of employees (Table 2).

The age breakdown shows that the incidence of job-related training decreases as the age of employees increases. Employees aged 16-19 were more than twice as likely to have participated in job-related training as those aged 50-59/64 (Figure 1).

Figure 2 shows that, generally, employees with high-level qualifications are more likely to receive job-related training than those with lower-level qualifications.

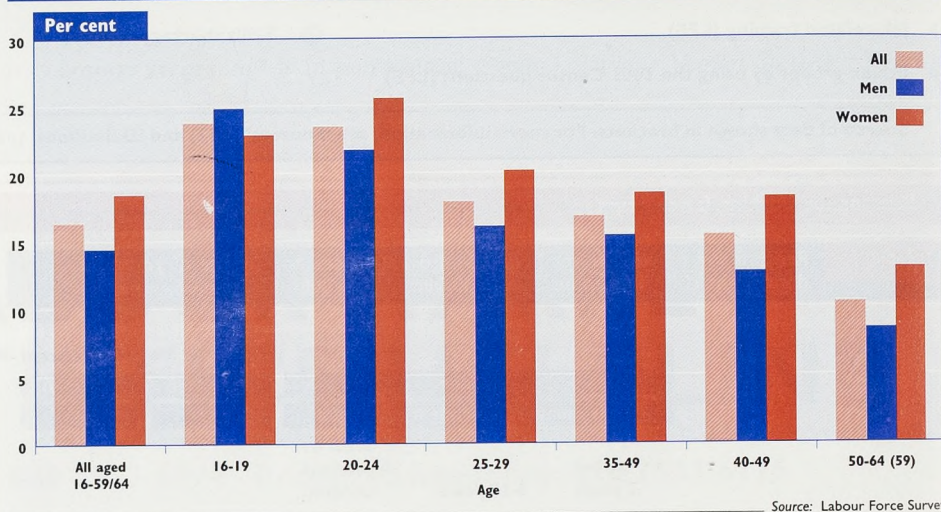
Employees with a degree or equivalent were five times as likely to have reported receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview than those with no qualifications.

Table 2 People of working age<sup>a</sup> receiving job-related training<sup>b</sup> in the last four weeks; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Men		Women	
	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent
All people	5,327	14.6	2,539	13.3	2,788	16.0
Employees	3,934	16.4	1,855	14.4	2,079	18.5
Self-employed	237	8.0	146	6.6	91	12.3
ILO unemployed	153	11.0	80	9.4	72	13.5
Economically inactive	889	11.2	387	12.4	502	10.5

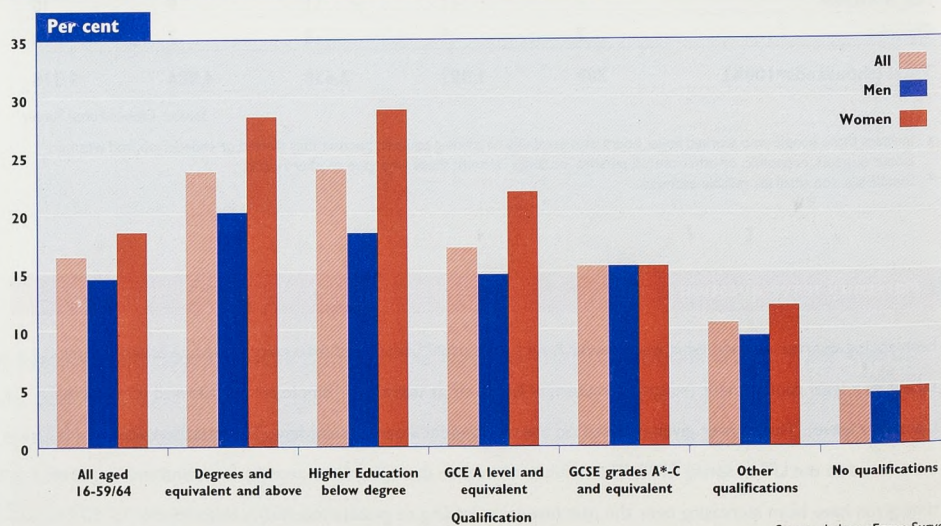
a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.  
b Job-related training includes both on- and off-the-job training.  
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 Employees of working age<sup>a</sup> receiving job-related training<sup>b</sup> by age and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



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

Figure 2 Employees of working age<sup>a</sup> receiving job-related training<sup>b</sup> by highest qualification and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



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

3 Ethnic groups by using the 2001 Census questions

Table 3 Economic activity by ethnic group;<sup>a,b</sup> United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	All aged 16 and over (000s)	Economic activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) All 16+
All							
White	26,552	1,217	27,771	43,987	79	76	4
British <sup>c</sup>	24,784	1,119	25,905	40,958	80	76	4
Another White background <sup>c</sup>	1,057	52	1,109	1,747	76	73	5
All ethnic minority groups	1,514	188	1,699	2,845	64	57	11
Mixed	140	19	159	240	70	62	12
White and Black Caribbean	33	*	40	59	69	59	*
White and Black African	12	*	12	17	78	75	*
White and Asian	37	*	41	65	66	61	*
Another mixed background	57	*	66	99	71	62	*
Asian or Asian British	739	89	826	1,450	62	55	11
Indian	401	30	431	670	70	65	7
Pakistani	162	32	194	410	51	42	16
Bangladeshi	56	14	69	154	48	39	20
Another Asian background	119	13	132	215	66	59	10
Black or Black British	400	60	459	708	71	62	13
Caribbean	228	36	263	408	75	65	14
African	147	22	169	258	67	58	13
Another Black background	25	*	27	43	66	62	*
Chinese	69	*	74	135	58	54	*
Other ethnic groups	166	15	181	312	60	55	8

a This table uses the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups. Therefore, previous published estimates should not be used for comparisons.  
b All data in the table are provisional due to various data quality issues (see red box).  
c Data are on a Great Britain basis only because 'British' and 'another White background' are not collected in Northern Ireland. Therefore, the levels for these sub-categories do not sum to the White total.  
\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.  
Source: Labour Force Survey

Changes to the ethnic group classification

From spring 2001, the LFS asks an initial question to collect Level 1, with supplementary questions used to arrive at level 2 of the classification.

The main changes in responses are likely to stem from the introduction of a 'Mixed' category in the initial question. This is most likely to affect people who previously classified themselves into one of the 'Black' groups and those who previously selected the 'Other' category. Among those previously classified as 'Black-Mixed' on the old LFS classification used in publications, 85 per cent selected 'Mixed' at level 1 of the new question. Similarly, 79 per cent of those previously classified as 'Other-Mixed' selected 'Mixed' at the new question. Additionally, the introduction of an aggregate Asian group to the initial question will allow for some respondents to choose this category over the 'Other' category in the old ethnic classification questions.

More general information on the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups can be found on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/compendia\\_reference/articles/ns\\_ethnic\\_classification.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/compendia_reference/articles/ns_ethnic_classification.asp).

Quality of estimates

As with any new question in the LFS, the information could not be collected for respondents who were not contacted that quarter. Scaling factors have been applied to increase the counts in the ethnicity table such that they match population and economic activity status totals. Nevertheless, some bias is likely to remain in these provisional estimates. ONS will be carrying out further work to try to improve these estimates and to enable some historical data to be estimated on the new basis.

Further details including a table of relationships between the old and new classifications may be found in the August 2001 LFS Quarterly Supplement or the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour\\_market/download/ethnicity\\_changes.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/download/ethnicity_changes.pdf).

From spring 2001, the LFS introduced new questions on ethnicity in line with the 2001 Census. The new National Statistics output classification has also been adopted. This has two levels: level 1 is a broad classification divided into five main ethnic groups – White, Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, Chinese or Other; level 2 nests within level 1 and provides a finer classification (see red box).

Table 3 shows provisional estimates (see red box) of economic activity by ethnic group at level 1 and 2 of the new classification for spring 2001.

According to the LFS, three-fifths of all those of working age from ethnic minority groups were in employment compared with three-quarters of White people in spring 2001.

Among the ethnic minority groups at level 1, the Black or Black British group had the highest working-age economic activity rate at 71 per cent and joint highest employment rate along with the Mixed group at 62 per cent.

The Black or Black British group also had the highest ILO unemployment rate at 13 per cent. However at level 2, the Bangladeshi group had the highest ILO unemployment rate at 20 per cent – this compares with only 4 per cent for economically active White people.

All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than for men, most notably the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups (32 and 21 per cent for women, respectively, compared with 69 and 70 per cent for men).



4 Disabled people and the labour market

A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of disabled people. A definition of current long-term disability including all those who report having either a current DDA-covered disability or a work-limiting disability is used to give the most comprehensive and coherent coverage of disability. Table 4 shows the economic activity status, and Figure 3 the ILO unemployment rates of people according to whether they were disabled or not.

- 1 In spring 2001 there were 6.8 million people of working age with long-term disabilities in the UK, just over half of whom were men (53 per cent).
- 2 Non-disabled people were more likely to be in employment than those who were disabled (81 per cent compared with 47 per cent).
- 3 Disabled people in employment were slightly more likely than non-disabled people to work part-time (28 per cent compared with 23 per cent).
- 4 The rates of ILO unemployment were much higher for the disabled compared with the non-disabled (9 per cent compared with 5 per cent).
- 5 Disabled people who were unemployed were more likely than non-disabled to have been unemployed for at least a year (35 per cent compared with 26 per cent).
- 6 Disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive than non-disabled people (49 per cent overall compared with 15 per cent). The difference was greater for men (46 per cent compared with 9 per cent). For disabled women, the percentage who were economically inactive was higher at 52 per cent, but it was also higher for the non-disabled at 22 per cent.
- 7 Among the economically inactive, disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to want a job. This was true for both men and women.

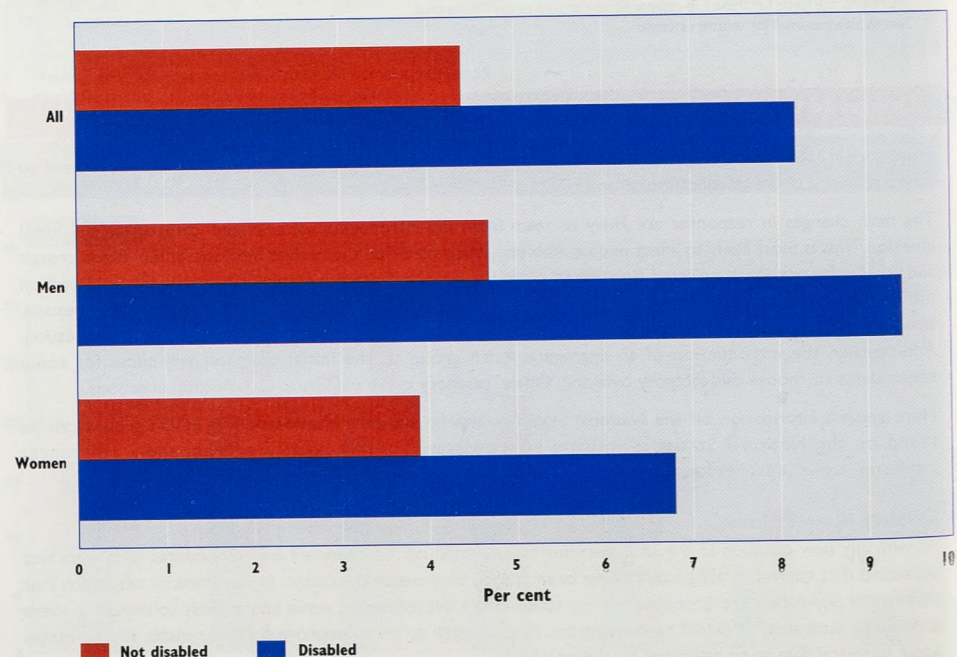
Table 4 Economic activity status of working age<sup>a</sup> people by sex, and by whether disabled;<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Men		Women		All	
	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent	
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Economically active	54.2	90.6	47.8	78.0	51.2	84.6
In employment	49.1	86.3	44.6	74.9	46.9	80.9
Working full time	43.5	79.6	22.9	43.2	33.8	62.2
Working part time	5.6	6.7	21.6	31.8	13.2	18.7
ILO unemployed	5.1	4.3	3.2	3.1	4.2	3.7
less than 1 year	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8
at least 1 year	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.9
ILO unemployment rate <sup>c</sup>	9.4	4.7	6.8	3.9	8.2	4.4
Economically inactive	45.8	9.4	52.2	22.0	48.8	15.4
Wants job	15.6	2.5	15.1	5.6	15.4	4.0
Does not want job	30.2	6.9	37.1	16.4	33.4	11.4
All people of working age <sup>a</sup> (=100%) (millions)	3.6	15.6	3.2	14.2	6.8	29.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 ILO unemployment rate<sup>a</sup> for working age<sup>b</sup> people by whether disabled<sup>c</sup> or not; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



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

Source: Labour Force Survey

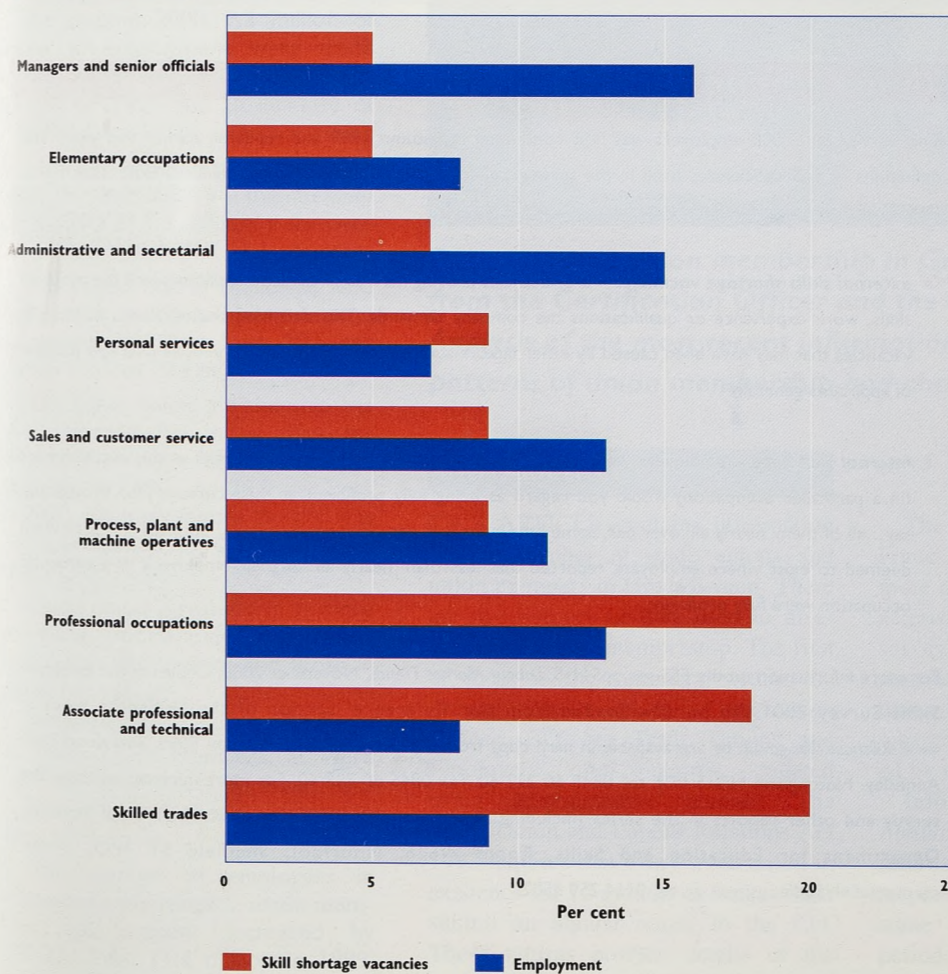
5 Skills shortages – Employer Skills Survey 2001

Table 5 Skill-shortage vacancies by size of establishment; England; 2001

Number of employees	Proportion reporting skill-shortage vacancies (%)	Average number of skill-shortage vacancies	Proportion of total skill-shortage vacancies (%)	Skill-shortage vacancies per thousand employees
1-4	3	0	40	30
5-24	5	0.1	22	8
25-49	7	0.2	8	5
50-99	11	0.4	10	6
100-199	12	0.7	7	6
200-499	13	0.8	5	3
500-999	15	2.3	3	3
1000+	22	6.8	4	4
All	4	0.1	100	8

Source: Employer Skills Survey

Figure 4 Skill shortage vacancies and total employment by occupation;<sup>a</sup> England; 2001



a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupation Classification.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Skill deficiencies are reported by an important minority of employers. The Employer Skills Survey (ESS) is the Department for Education and Skills' (DfES) main source of information on skill deficiencies reported by employers. ESS2001 covered all establishments in England (see red box) employing more than one employee, and all sectors. An understanding of skill deficiencies, their causes, characteristics and consequences can help policy makers and employers to consider and develop responses to these problems. The key findings from ESS2001 are presented below.

Table 5 shows external skill-shortage vacancies by size of establishment.

- 1 Some 4 per cent of establishments reported skill-shortage vacancies (see red box) and it is estimated that there were 159,000 such vacancies across England.
- 2 The proportion of establishments reporting vacancies, hard-to-fill vacancies, or skill-shortage vacancies rises quite sharply with the number of employed. For instance, 3 per cent of establishments with one to four employees reported skill-shortage vacancies compared with 15 per cent of those having 500 to 999 employees. Yet, because the smallest establishments are so numerous they account for 40 per cent of all skill-shortage vacancies.
- 3 There are 30 skill-shortage vacancies per thousand employees in establishments with one to four employees, but just 8 per thousand overall.

Figure 4 shows the occupational spread of these vacancies compared with the occupational distribution of employment.

- 1 Skilled trade, associate professional and technical, and professional occupations account for more than half of all skill-shortage vacancies. The skill-shortage vacancies in these occupations were also disproportionately greater than their share of employment.

## 5 Skills shortages – Employer Skills Survey 2001 (cont.)

The skills which employers were seeking varied with occupation. For example, advanced IT/software skills were the skills most commonly sought for professional and associate professional occupations, while for skilled trade occupations, they were technical/practical skills other than IT.

The types of skill sought for internal skill gaps by occupation is shown in *Table 6*.

Some 7 per cent of employers reported internal skill gaps covering around 800,000 employees in England. Occupations in which employers were most likely to report internal skills gaps included operatives, sales and customer services staff, and managers.

On balance, employers were more likely to cite generic skills such as communication and teamworking as skills sought for internal skill gaps, though technical/practical skills were cited as a problem for a third of all skill gaps.

It is clear that employers perceive training to be an important cause (in terms of lack of training) and solution to skill deficiencies. The most commonly cited cause of skill gaps was a failure to develop or train staff by employers (35 per cent of all skill gaps), while increased training was a response of employers to 72 per cent of internal skill gaps.

This survey suggests that skill deficiencies will continue to be experienced by employers. When employers were asked what barriers they felt prevented them from maintaining or developing a fully proficient workforce, almost a third of establishments (31 per cent) reported a lack of time for training and nearly a quarter (23 per cent) reported a lack of funding and a lack of cover for training respectively.

Table 6 Type of skills sought by occupation;<sup>a</sup> England; 2001

Occupation (SOC2000)	Per cent				Total
	Technical skills only	Generic skills only	Technical and generic skills in combination	No particular skills	
All	12	45	30	14	100
Managers and senior officials	8	53	29	9	100
Professional occupations	13	40	34	13	100
Associate professional and technical	21	38	33	9	100
Administrative and secretarial	17	36	39	9	100
Skilled trades	21	33	29	18	100
Personal services	5	54	20	21	100
Sales and customer services	5	52	31	12	100
Process plant and machine operatives	17	34	37	12	100
Elementary occupations	8	53	19	20	100

Source: Employer Skills Survey

<sup>a</sup> Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.

Base: Internal Skill Gaps which were followed up: employee-based measure.

Note: 'Technical skills' here comprise advanced IT and other technical/practical skills; 'generic skills' comprise communication skills, customer handling skills, team working skills, problem solving skills, basic computer literacy, management skills, numeracy skills and literacy skills.

## Employer Skills Survey (ESS)

This survey of 27,000 employers was first conducted in autumn 1999 and repeated earlier this year. The definitions of skill deficiencies used in the surveys reflect those developed by the National Skills Task Force (NSTF) and comprise two elements:

- external skills shortage vacancies** – are vacancies proving hard to fill because applicants lack the required skills, work experience or qualifications the company demands. This definition thus excludes hard-to-fill vacancies that may have been caused by other factors such as poor terms and conditions or a low number of applicants generally.
- internal skill gaps** – employers were asked 'What proportion of your existing staff at this establishment (in a particular occupation) would you regard as being fully proficient at their current job? Would you say...all of them; nearly all; over half, some but under half; very few; none of them?' Internal skill gaps were deemed to exist where employers reported that less than 'nearly all' of their employees in a particular occupation were fully proficient.

For more information on the ESS see pp511-5, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2000. Copies of the Employer Skills Survey 2001 can be downloaded from the 'Reference' section of the Skillsbase website [www.skillsbase.dfes.gov.uk](http://www.skillsbase.dfes.gov.uk) or are available in hard copy from: DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 60 222 60, Fax 0845 60 333 60. For more information about the survey and other reports in the series (including reports on the 1999 survey) contact: Carol Stanfield, Department for Education and Skills, Room W626, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail [carol.stanfield@dfes.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:carol.stanfield@dfes.gsi.gov.uk), tel. 0114 259 3502.

## Trade union membership 1999-2000: an analysis of data from the Certification Officer and the Labour Force Survey

By Abby Sneade, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

## Key points

According to the Certification Officer:

237 trade unions submitted returns to the Certification Officer during the period 1 April 2000 to 31 March 2001.

There were 7.9 million trade union members, an increase of 46,000 on the previous year. This was the second successive year in which membership has increased.

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS):

At autumn 2000, 7.3 million of those in employment were trade union members, an increase of 63,000 on 1999 and an increase of 169,000 since 1998.

On the other hand, there has been a decrease in membership since 1990 of 1.5 million, a fall over the ten-year period of 17.1 per cent.

The proportion of employees who were union members (union density) decreased very little from 29.5 per cent in 1999 to 29.4 per cent in 2000.

The fall in union membership has been steeper for males than for females. Male union density was 43.0 per cent in 1990 and 29.9 per cent in 2000, whereas female density was 32.0 per cent in 1990 and 28.9 per cent in 2000.

Trade union membership is more prevalent among older employees, those with long service and those in the public sector.

Professionals were most likely to be trade union members, as were full-time employees, foremen and supervisors, and those working in large workplaces.

The number of employees in workplaces where trade union members are present increased by 250,000 from 11.4 million in 1999, to 11.6 million in 2000.



PHOTO: SHEILA GRAY/FORMA

Data on trade union membership in Great Britain are available from the Certification Officer and the Labour Force Survey. Analysis of the most recent information is used to measure patterns of union membership and changes in recent years.

## Introduction

THIS ARTICLE contains information on the number of trade unions and union members in Great Britain. There are two sources of data used to measure trade union membership. The first of these 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 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.

The second source is the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which provides more detailed information on the characteristics of trade union members. 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.

Information provided in the CO's *Annual Report* is based on annual returns submitted by trade unions in respect of the calendar year, although some cover a different accounting period. Approximately 88 per cent of trade unions had a reporting year that ended on 31 December 1999. The

remainder had accounting periods ended sometime between October 1999 and September 2000. The LFS currently collects data on trade unions in the autumn quarter. LFS data analysed in this article are from autumn 2000. For further discussion of the differences between the two sources of union information, see the *technical note* at the end of this article.

### Trade union membership data compiled by the Certification Officer

Following the proposals made last year concerning the consistency of the data used in this article, this is the first year that the statistics have been presented using the same basis as the CO's *Annual Report*. See *technical note* for a discussion of how the series used to differ and the availability of a back series for the compatible data.

Figure 1 uses data for all 'listed' and 'unlisted' trade unions that submitted annual returns to the CO. Listing is voluntary and any organisation of workers may apply to the CO to be listed as long as the organisation falls within the

definition of a trade union stated in the 1992 Act. There are organisations that fall within this statutory definition that have not applied to be listed. Any of these known by the CO are entered in a second list of 'unlisted' unions. 'Unlisted' unions have the same statutory responsibilities as listed unions; thus, the annual return forms are sent to organisations on both lists.

Figure 1 illustrates the decline in trade unions and trade union members since 1975. Mergers have caused much of the decline in the number of trade unions. There are two types of merger: transfers of engagement and amalgamations. Under a transfer of engagement, the transferring organisation loses its legal status while the organisation to which it transfers remains unchanged. An amalgamation produces a new organisation replacing each of the amalgamating bodies, which cease to exist. The data show that the period of large-scale decline has ended and that membership has begun to stabilise over the past five years.

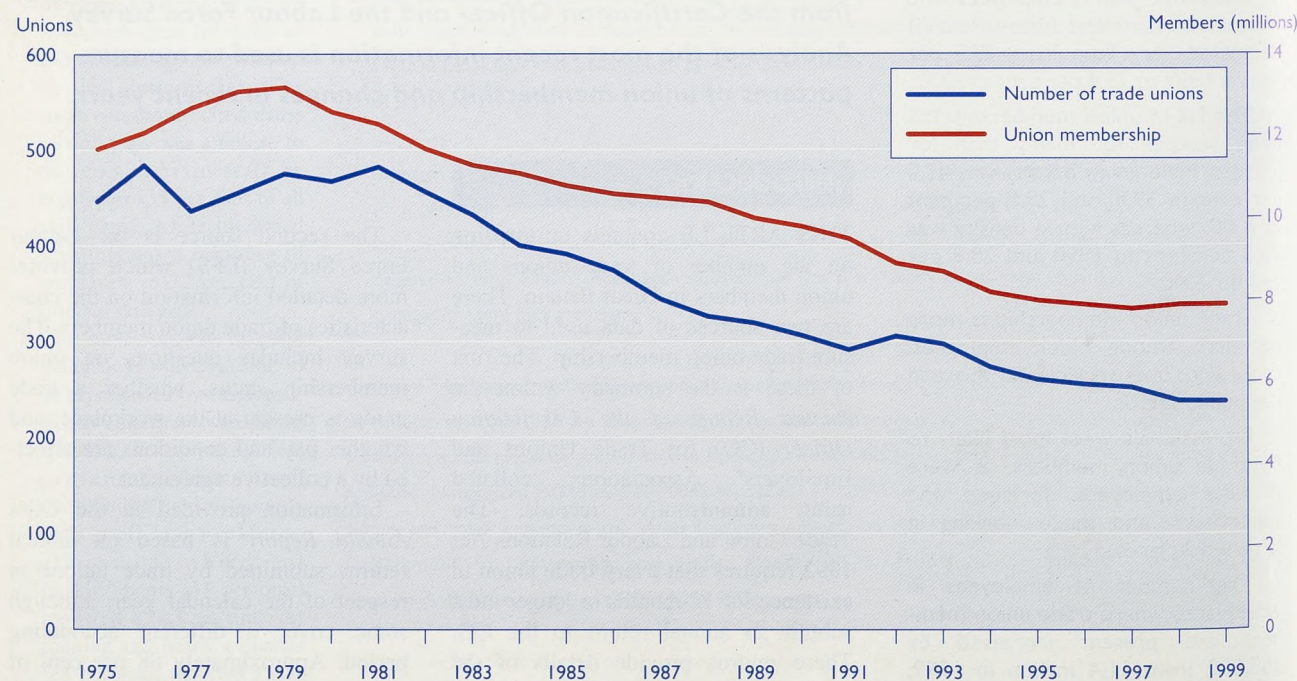
On 31 March 2001 there were 206 'listed' unions and 22 'unlisted' unions compared with 221 'listed' unions and 22 'unlisted' unions on 31 March 2000.

The number of unions that submitted annual returns to the CO during the period 1 April 2000 to 31 March 2001 remained similar to the previous year's returns, having decreased by one union to 237. The following analysis is based solely on information from these trade unions. The number of union members increased for the second year in succession, having risen by 46,000 (0.6 per cent) to 7.9 million members.

Table 1 shows the distribution of members and unions by the size of union. While 72.6 per cent of unions have less than 5,000 members, 72.1 per cent of members belong to the ten largest unions with 250,000 or more members and form only 4.5 per cent of all unions. UNISON was the largest trade union with some 1.3 million members, followed by the Transport and General Workers Union (0.9 million members), the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union (0.7 million members) and the GMB (0.7 million members).

During the period 1 January 1999 to 31 March 2000 there were nine transfers of engagement and one amalgamation. The ten mergers involved a total of 508,370 members. The largest merger

Figure 1 Number of trade unions and union members; Great Britain; 1975 to 1999



Source: Certification Officer/DTI

Table 1 Distribution and membership of trade unions by size of union; Great Britain; 1999-2000

	Number of unions	Membership (thousands)	Number of unions		Membership of unions	
			Per cent	Cumulative per cent	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
<b>Number of members</b>						
Under 100	44	1	18.6	18.6	0.0	0.0
100 - 499	49	12	20.7	39.2	0.2	0.2
500 - 999	22	14	9.3	48.5	0.2	0.4
1,000 - 2,499	34	58	14.3	62.9	0.7	1.1
2,500 - 4,999	23	83	9.7	72.6	1.1	2.1
5,000 - 9,999	12	92	5.1	77.6	1.2	3.3
10,000 - 14,999	4	53	1.7	79.3	0.7	4.0
15,000 - 24,999	10	181	4.2	83.5	2.3	6.3
25,000 - 49,999	18	618	7.6	91.1	7.8	14.1
50,000 - 99,999	5	304	2.1	93.2	3.8	17.9
100,000 - 249,999	5	788	2.1	95.4	10.0	27.9
250,000 and over	11	5,693	4.6	100.0	72.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>7,898</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Certification Officer

which involved 486,829 members, was the amalgamation of the Banking Insurance and Finance Union, UniFI and the NatWest Association (now known as UNIFI).

### 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 and unpaid family workers.

Table 2 shows how in autumn 2000 union membership among those in employment was 7.3 million, a small increase of around 63,000 members (0.9 per cent) from 1999. This is not a statistically significant change in membership compared with 1999. Union decline is a net effect: while some members are leaving trade unions,

there are actually many thousands of new members recruited each year.

The proportion of all persons in employment who are union members (generally known as union density) remained unchanged at 27.0 per cent. The proportion of employees who are trade union members decreased marginally from 29.5 per cent in 1999 to 29.4 per cent in 2000 and does not constitute a significant change. This is because the number of employees grew at a faster rate than union membership, rising from 24.1 million in 1999 to 24.5 million in 2000.<sup>1</sup>

Table 2 Trade union membership; Great Britain; 1990 to 2000

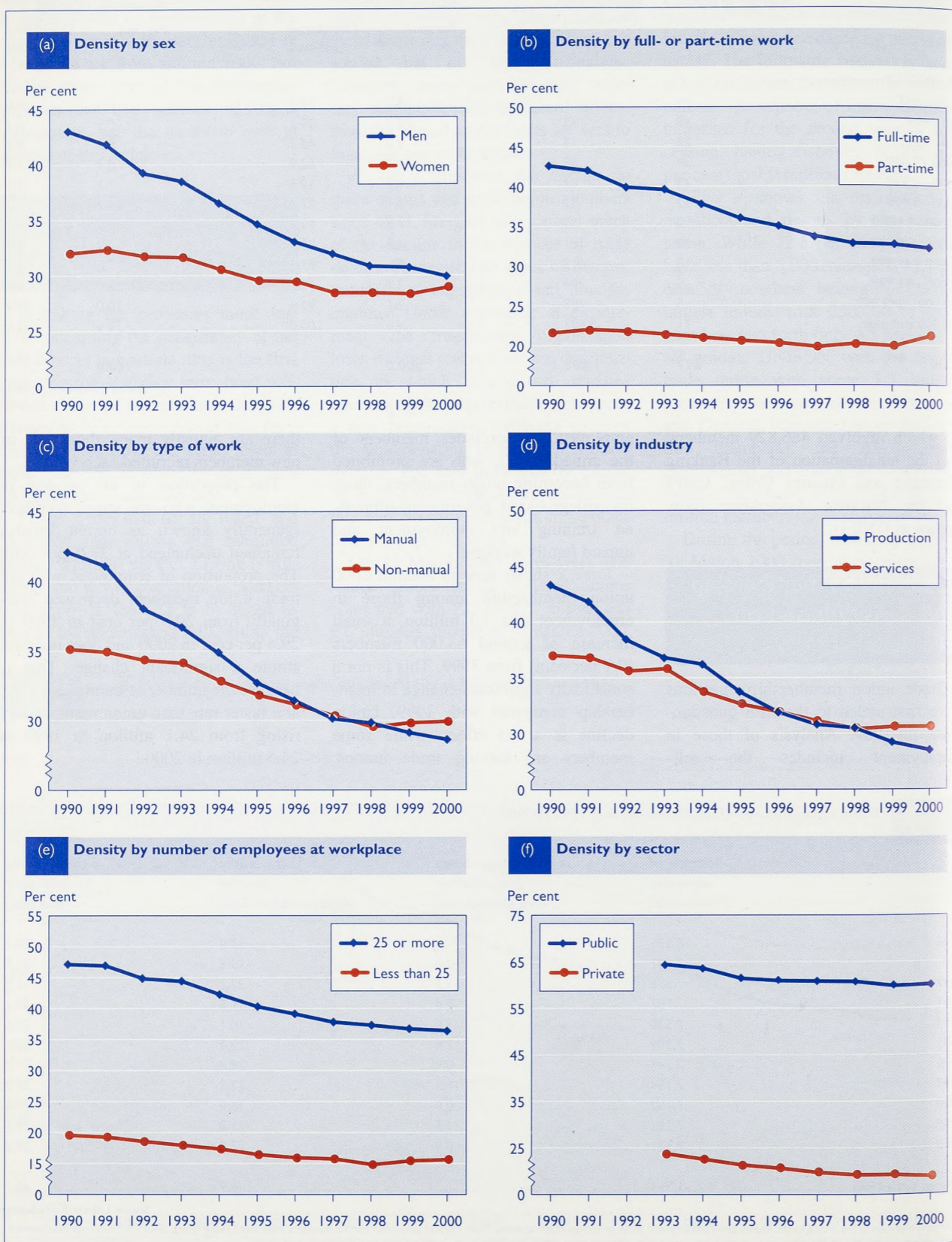
	Number of members (thousands)	Percentage change in membership since previous year	Union density for all in employment (per cent)	Union density for employees <sup>b</sup> (per cent)
1990	8,835		33.9	38.1
1991	8,602	-2.6	33.6	37.5
1992	7,956	-7.5	32.2	35.8
1993	7,767	-2.4	31.5	35.1
1994	7,530	-3.0	30.1	33.6
1995	7,309	-2.9	28.8	32.1
1996	7,244	-0.9	28.2	31.2
1997	7,154	-1.2	27.3	30.2
1998	7,152	0.0	26.9	29.6
1999	7,257	1.5	27.0	29.5
2000	7,321	0.9	27.0	29.4
Change since 1990	-1,514		-6.9	-8.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Excludes members of the armed forces, unpaid family workers, and those on college-based schemes. From 1989-91 union membership questions were asked in the spring. 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.

<sup>b</sup> Employees only.

Figure 2 Union density; Great Britain; 1990-2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Union density by individual characteristics;<sup>a</sup> Great Britain; autumn 2000

	All	Men	Per cent Women
<b>Age group</b>			
Under 20 years	6	7	4
20 to 29 years	19	19	20
30 to 39 years	31	31	31
40 to 49 years	38	39	37
50 years and over	35	36	33
<b>Ethnic origin</b>			
White	30	30	29
Non-White	25	23	27
of which			
Black	29	25	33
Indian	25	26	25
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	16	16	*
Other	23	21	25
<b>Highest qualification</b>			
Degree or equivalent	37	30	46
Other higher education	43	32	52
A-level or equivalent	28	32	21
GCSE or equivalent	24	37	22
Other	26	30	22
No qualifications	24	28	21
<b>All employees</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

The remainder of this article excludes the self-employed and covers employees only. The self-employed have traditionally had low union membership – less than 10.0 per cent of the self-employed were union members in 2000.

Figure 2 shows union density among various groups over time. Trade union density has always been higher for men than for women. However, the proportion of male employees with union membership dropped by 13 percentage points between 1990 and 2000. During the same period, female density decreased by only 3 percentage points, leaving density for both at around 30 per cent.

Union density among full-time workers fell by 11 percentage points, from 43 to 32 per cent since 1990, though the rate appears to be stabilising. The rate for part-time employees remains fairly constant over time and was 21 per cent in 2000. The large gap

between union density of full-time and part-time employees may reflect the difficulties that unions encounter in recruiting and organising part-time employees.

Manual worker union density fell from 42 per cent to 29 per cent between 1990 and 2000, while non-manual density decreased by only 5 percentage points. Since 1996, non-manual density has been equal to, or greater than, that for manual employees. Similarly, production density fell by 14 percentage points, from 43 to 29 per cent since 1990. Density in the service sector remained greater than for production and appeared to be stabilising at around 30 per cent. This illustrates the extent of the decline of unionisation in occupations and industries that traditionally were heavily unionised.

Union density was 36 per cent for workplaces with more than 25 employ-

ees and 16 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, though both dropped at a similar rate of 4 to 5 percentage points between 1993 and 2000.

### Individual characteristics

Table 3 reveals that employees aged 40 to 49 had the highest union density of 38 per cent. Less than one 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 6 per cent. There is evidence from panel data that successive age cohorts had a declining probability of joining trade unions.<sup>2</sup> Thus, the appearance of higher density in the relationship between age and union participation is mainly due to the changing labour market experiences of cohorts born in later periods.

Density was 30 per cent for White employees and 29 per cent for Black employees. Employees who belonged to Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups were least likely to be union members with a density of 16 per cent.

Union membership was most prevalent among those with higher education qualifications below degree level, at 43 per cent. For those with qualifications below this level, the proportion of union members was between 24 and 28 per cent.

Although men and women were equally likely to be trade union members, there are large differences for individual characteristics such as ethnic origin and education. Women from minority ethnic groups, most notably Black women, had a higher membership rate than their male counterparts. Women with their highest educational achievement below the standard of higher education had lower union density than men; in the case of those with at most GCSE or equivalent qualifications union density was nearly 15 percentage points less than for male counterparts. Women with higher education qualifications were far more likely than men to be union members: those with 'other' higher educational qualifications than degrees or degree equivalents had a density of 52 per cent. This

was 20 percentage points greater than the rate for men with the same academic achievements.

### Job-related characteristics

Table 4 shows that union density is related to length of service. The prevalence of union membership is greatest among those who were in their current employment 20 years ago when trade union membership was at its peak, and demonstrates a similar pattern to the distribution by age in Table 3.

Examination of the density data by occupation shows that union membership was most prevalent among professionals, half of whom were trade union members. This may have been strongly influenced by the high proportion of public sector workers such as teachers and doctors in the group: 23 per cent of all public sector employees were professionals; of these 74 per cent were trade union members. In the public sector, professionals were still most likely to be union members. However, in the private sector, plant and machine operatives had the highest density, at 36 per cent, and only 20 per cent of professionals were union members. Union density varied widely over the major occupational groups, the lowest being 11 per cent for those working in sales.

Density for full-time plant and machine operatives, personal and protective occupation group employees, and those in 'other' occupations was around twice that for part-time employees. The only group where part-time employees had higher union density than full-time employees was associate professional and technical employees.

Foremen and supervisors were more likely than managers or those with no managerial responsibility to have been union members.

The last section of Table 4 covers 'non-standard' working arrangements such as job sharing and homeworking. Full-time employees with term-time working arrangements had a higher union density than all other groups identified here. Only 7 per cent of employees who work in their own home were union members. Union density among job sharers made a small increase from 33 per cent in 1999 to 37 per cent in autumn 2000.

Table 4 Union density by job-related characteristics,<sup>a</sup> Great Britain; autumn 2000

	All	Full-time	Per cent Part-time
<b>Length of service</b>			
Less than one year	12	13	8
One to two years	18	20	13
Two to five years	22	23	17
Five to ten years	33	34	28
Ten to 20 years	45	47	41
20 years or more	60	62	49
<b>Occupational group (SOC90)</b>			
Managers and administrators	19	20	16
Professional	50	51	48
Associate professional/technical	43	40	54
Clerical and secretarial	24	27	20
Craft and related	31	32	*
Personal and protective	28	37	17
Sales	11	11	11
Plant and machine operatives	37	39	18
Other occupations	26	36	17
<b>Managerial status</b>			
Manager	25	26	23
Foreman or supervisor	38	38	36
No managerial duties	29	34	20
<b>Permanent/temporary status</b>			
Permanent	30	33	22
Temporary	19	20	18
<b>Special working arrangements</b>			
Flexitime	40	44	25
Job sharing	37	*	37
Term-time working	47	74	27
Annualised hours contract	46	49	36
4.5 day week / 9 day fortnight	44	45	*
Zero hours contract	16	20	*
Work mainly in own home	7	*	*
<b>All employees</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces. See technical note for details on classifications.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

### Workplace characteristics

Table 5 shows that industries that were, or are, traditionally part of the public sector i.e., public administration, education, electricity, gas and water supply, had the highest union density. Overall, union density in the public sector was around three times that for the private sector.

Density in large public sector workplaces was only 11 per cent higher than for small public sector workplaces. In the private sector this difference is far more pronounced, with large work-

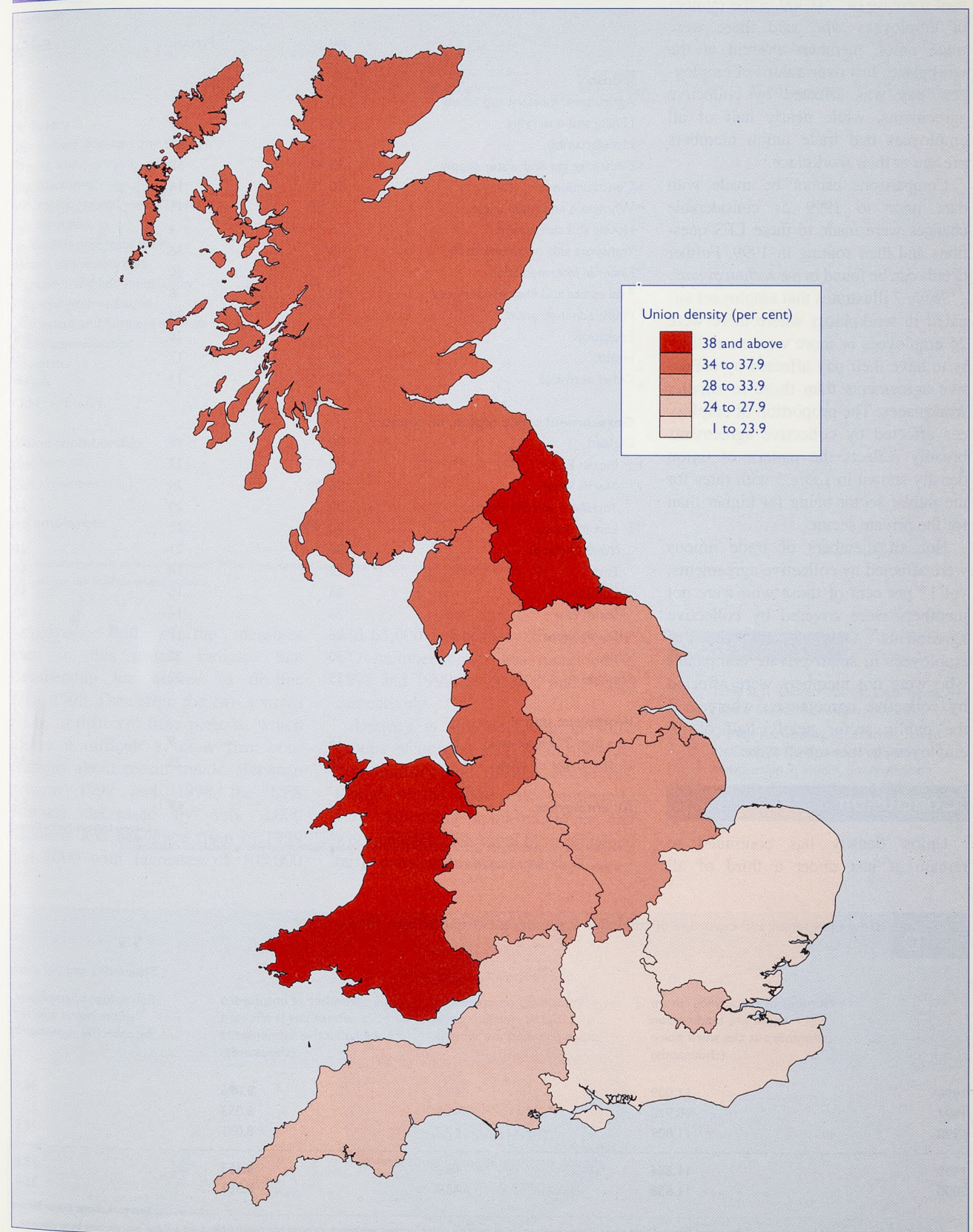
places having union density of over twice that of workplaces with less than 25 employees.

Figure 3 illustrates how trade union membership varies across Britain. Union density was highest in Wales and the North East (40 per cent) and lowest in the East of England (22 per cent).

### Trade union presence and collective agreements

Table 6 indicates no significant increase in the number of employees

Figure 3 Union density by government office region and country, Great Britain; autumn 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

who were affected by collective agreements. There was, however, a significant increase of 250,000 in the number of employees who said there were trade union members present at the workplace. Just over a third of employees' pay was affected by collective agreements, 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 these LFS questions and their routing in 1999. Further details can be found in the *technical note*.

Table 7 illustrates that employees situated 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. The proportion of employees affected by collective agreements broadly reflects the pattern of union density shown in Table 5 with rates for the public sector being far higher than for the private sector.

Not all members of trade unions were affected by collective agreements, yet 17 per cent of those who were not members were covered by collective agreements. Only 5 per cent of employees in small private companies who were not members were affected by collective agreements, whereas in the public sector nearly half of all employees in this subset were.

## Conclusion

Union density has continued to remain at just under a third of all

Table 5 Union density by workplace characteristics;<sup>a</sup> Great Britain; autumn 2000

	All	Private	Per cent	
			Public	
<b>Industry</b>				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11	9	*	
Mining and quarrying	33	32	*	
Manufacturing	27	27	58	
Electricity, gas and water supply	53	52	*	
Construction	20	14	71	
Wholesale and retail trade	11	11	*	
Hotels and restaurants	5	4	40	
Transport and communication	42	36	75	
Financial intermediation	30	30	*	
Real estate and business services	10	8	51	
Public administration	59	24	61	
Education	54	26	58	
Health	46	17	64	
Other activities	23	11	48	
<b>Government office region, or country</b>				
England	28	18	59	
North East	40	27	70	
North West	36	24	65	
Yorkshire and the Humber	32	20	64	
East Midlands	30	20	65	
West Midlands	30	21	62	
East	22	14	51	
London	25	15	56	
South East	23	14	50	
South West	26	17	54	
Wales	40	25	69	
Scotland	35	22	65	
<b>Workplace size</b>				
Less than 25 employees	16	9	51	
25 employees or more	36	25	62	
<b>All employees</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>60</b>	

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces. See *technical note* for details on classifications.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table 6 Union presence and coverage of collective agreements;<sup>a</sup> Great Britain; 1996 to 2000

	Number of employees where there are trade union members at the work place (thousands)	Percentage of employees working where trade union members are present	Thousands and per cent	
			Number of employees whose pay is affected by collective agreements (thousands)	Percentage of employees whose pay is affected by collective agreements
1996	11,009	49.5	8,096	36.4
1997	10,970	48.1	8,053	35.3
1998	11,009	47.2	8,031	34.5
1999 <sup>b</sup>	11,384	48.2	8,453	35.8
2000	11,638	48.7	8,582	35.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces. Those who did not report union recognition status for their workplace, or were not contactable in the autumn quarter, have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.

<sup>b</sup> 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).

Table 7 Percentage of employees covered by collective agreements, by workplace characteristics and union membership;<sup>a</sup> Great Britain; autumn 2000

	All	Private sector		Public sector		Per cent
		Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees	Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees	
<b>Industry</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15	12	*	*	*	
Mining and quarrying	34	*	35	*	*	
Manufacturing	31	8	36	*	83	
Electricity, gas and water supply	64	*	64	*	*	
Construction	24	11	24	*	83	
Wholesale and retail trade	18	8	27	*	*	
Hotels and restaurants	9	4	9	*	58	
Transport and communication	48	19	47	73	88	
Financial intermediation	41	44	39	*	*	
Real estate and business services	13	5	11	64	74	
Public administration	78	*	36	71	81	
Education	64	*	32	66	71	
Health	51	12	19	63	74	
Other activities	30	8	21	55	71	
<b>Union membership</b>						
Member	77	57	74	80	84	
Not a member	17	5	15	44	61	
<b>All employees</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>76</b>	

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces. See *technical note* for details on classifications.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

employees. Both of the measures used in this article indicate that membership has ceased to decline since 1998. Data from the two sources relate to different time periods, which makes it difficult to draw firm conclusions about recent trends. Between autumn 1997 and 1998 the LFS estimate decreased by only 2,000 members and has since risen in 1999 and 2000 with increases of 105,000

and 63,000 respectively. Similarly, the CO member count has increased in 1998 and 1999, by 51,000 and 46,000 respectively.

Density is still declining in some groups of interest such as the production industry and manual employees, though, on the whole, rates continue to vary depending upon employee and work characteristics and have remained fairly constant in recent years.

## Notes

- 1 Table B.1, 'Labour Market Data' section in *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.
- 2 Disney, R., Gosling, A., Machin, S. and McCrae, J., *The Dynamics of Union Membership in Britain*, Employment relations Research Series 3, DTI, August 1998.

## Further information

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tel. 020 7215 5780.

## Technical note

## The Annual Report of the Certification Officer 2000-2001

The Annual Report of the Certification Officer is not within the scope of National Statistics.

The current lists of trade unions are available for inspection, free of charge, at the Certification Office, Brandon House, 180 Borough High Street, London, SE1 1LW. Requests for further information on any aspect of the Certification Officer's duties should be made to this address or telephone 020 7210 3734. Lists for organisations having their head office in Scotland are also available for inspection at the Office of the Assistant Certification Officer for Scotland, 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LN.

## National Statistics presentation of trade union membership statistics from the Certification Officer

In previous trade union membership articles in *Labour Market Trends*, there have been small differences in the presentation of Certification Officer (CO) data from that shown in the CO's Annual Report:

- the Annual Report included returns for 'unlisted' unions, whereas *Labour Market Trends* articles did not;
- over time, CO treatment of regional branches has varied (branch members may be summed to one 'main' union), whereas *Labour Market Trends* articles have continued to sum regional branches until this year; and
- before 1996, *Labour Market Trends* (and, formerly, *Employment Gazette*) articles produced CO data analysis on a United Kingdom basis, while the Annual Report's coverage has always been for Great Britain.

There have also been differences in the presentation of CO data between the Annual Report, *Labour Market Trends* articles, and Table 7.26 published in the National Statistics publication *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. Table 7.26 has UK coverage, excludes unlisted unions and has never summed regional branches together. The differences between the various presentations of the CO data in the above publications are summarised in the table below.

To make these three products compatible, *Labour Market Trends* articles and Table 7.26 in *Annual Abstract of Statistics* will be presenting CO data on the same basis as the CO's Annual

Report from now on, although the Annual Abstract table will continue to have UK, rather than Great Britain, coverage. Thus, Table 1 is now identical to that contained within this year's Annual Report and the data behind Figure 1 are the same as that published in previous year's Annual Reports.

The back series for Figure 1 (1975-99) taken from previous years' Annual Report is available on request or can be downloaded at [http://www2.dti.gov.uk/er/emar/trade\\_table.htm](http://www2.dti.gov.uk/er/emar/trade_table.htm). A back series for Table 1 (1989-99) of this article is also available. The latter has been estimated by the Department of Trade and Industry for the years 1989-95, using existing files and archives of annual returns available for view at the Certification Office. The total of this table for these years varies slightly from the series behind Figure 1. Most of these differences are small, however, and below 5 per cent of the original CO figure. Data for the years 1996-98 are as for the table in the Annual Report.

Table 7.26 in *Annual Abstract of Statistics* will be revised in the next publication due in 2002.

## 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 United Kingdom as a whole.

## Further differences between CO and LFS 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 respondents' 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

## Past presentation of CO data in National Statistics publications

	GB	UK	Listed	Unlisted	Some branches treated separately	Branches summed 'parent'
CO Annual Report	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Labour Market Trends Article	Y: 1996-98	Y: 1975-95	Y: 1976+	Y: 1975 only	Y: 1996-98	N: up to 1995
Annual Abstract of Statistics	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y

## Technical note

include union members who are unemployed or retired. The 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 the retired.

The LFS union questions have UK coverage from 1995 onwards, although data in this article are for Great Britain to enable comparisons across a ten-year period. 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 members of a staff association that was not a trade union.

## Trade union questions

In the 1999 questionnaire the union questions were altered substantially from those of previous years. The exact wording and sequence of the questions as they are now and as they were previously are as shown in the table below.

- 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, routing 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 agree-

ments (TUOV) 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 routing 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 TUOV variable in the 1999 and 2000 datasets 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. It is not possible to seasonally adjust the data. However, it is known that, at the aggregate level, seasonal variations in the number of people in employment – the group that is asked the membership questions – tend to be relatively modest (see *Employment Gazette*, April and May 1993 for a fuller discussion). 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.

## Non-response

Each household in the LFS is in the sample for five consecutive quarters. For the small number of households that 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

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

## 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:  
TUOV  
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?

## Technical note

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 pro-rata 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.

With the exception of occupation, all classifications used in this section 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). Whether an individual is an employee or self-employed is also self-defined. 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.

The occupational classifications are from the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC91), and are assigned by ONS staff based on an open-ended question asking people what their job was, and what they mainly did in their job.

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 is a self-defined variable. In earlier articles trade union density was presented by standard statistical region (SSR); since 2000 it has been by government office region (GOR). The boundaries for some of the GORs are different to the previous SSRs. The GORs North West, North

East, East of England, London and the South East are not comparable to the SSR equivalents. Users should not directly compare these regions with figures published in previous articles.

## Sampling and non-sampling error

The LFS is a sample survey and, in common with all other sample surveys, estimates are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error.

Sampling errors relate to the fact that the sample chosen is only one of a very large number of samples which might have been chosen. It follows from this that one quarter's estimate of, say, trade union membership, is only one of a large number of such estimates that might have been made. It is possible to calculate standard errors and assign confidence intervals to estimates, based on standard statistical formulae, which take into account the complexity of the sample design, the estimated proportion, the number of survey respondents and the size of the population. Generally, the more aggregated the results the lower the standard error, giving the estimate a greater degree of precision. All published LFS estimates have relative standard errors of 20 per cent or less.

Non-sampling errors are very difficult to quantify and can be minimised by achieving very high response rates, and by a concentration on quality management in the conduct of the survey and coding responses. LFS response rates are currently between 75 and 80 per cent, which is good for a household survey. Research conducted by ONS comparing the LFS with the Census of Population shows that some groups are under-represented in the LFS sample. These include people from households living in London; those renting from a housing association; those in converted or shared accommodation; and those with only one adult, aged 16-19, in the household.

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.

## Some labour market implications of employment legislation

By **Tristan Slinger**, Economy and Labour Market Division, Department for Work and Pensions

## Key points

- Employment protection legislation sets out certain rights that employees can expect of their employers in terms of wage negotiations, working time and practice, and dismissal. These can work through a range of institutional arrangements.
- Employment legislation does not, by itself, appear to explain differences in employment and unemployment across Europe. Other factors, such as economic conditions and cultural and institutional differences also have an important influence.
- There is some evidence that more protective employment legislation reduces diversity and dynamism in the labour market by protecting particular types and forms of work. Countries with less protective legislation tend to have a wider range of working practices and a more even distribution of work across the labour force.
- More protective employment legislation thus appears to constrain the even distribution of work and efforts to reduce unemployment.



PHOTO: BRENDA PRINCE/FOURAT

**This article, based on analysis by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, presents some possible implications of employment protection legislation on the levels, patterns and distribution of work in European labour markets.**

## Introduction

STRUCTURAL REFORM has been pushed to the forefront of European Union (EU) priorities. In March 2000, the Lisbon European Council set a new strategic goal for the EU "to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world, capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion".<sup>1</sup> Within this broad objective, the Lisbon Council agreed an aim to achieve an overall EU employment rate as close as possible to 70 per cent by 2010 and, for women, an employment rate of more than 60 per cent by 2010.

More recently, the Stockholm European Council in March 2001 confirmed "the goal of full employment"<sup>2</sup> set out at Lisbon. It supplemented the Lisbon targets with two intermediate targets of an overall employment rate of 67 per cent and a female employment rate of 57 per cent by 2005. A new target to increase the employment rate among older women and men (those aged 55 to 64) to 50 per cent by 2010 was also introduced.

Although much progress has been made in recent years, these aims remain challenging. In 2000, the overall employment rate in the EU was



63.1 per cent, with only four out of fifteen member states having employment rates above the 2010 target. The female employment rate was 53.8 per cent, and the employment rate for those aged 55 to 64 was just 37.5 per cent, both well short of their 2010 targets.

If these targets are to be achieved, a substantial improvement in the performance of labour markets in the EU is therefore needed. This is being taken forward across a number of areas, underpinned by the European Employment Strategy. Different member states have different labour market structures and institutions, however, and so the nature of improvements differs between member states. There is no single plan for a successful labour market.

One key labour market institution is that of employment legislation. This article, based on analysis by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), looks at some of the labour market implications of employment legislation.

### Employment legislation

Employment legislation does not, by itself, determine labour market outcomes, although it obviously has some effects. The relationship between employment legislation and labour market performance and the ways that employment legislation influences the determination of employment and unemployment in different economies are very complex. Other factors, such as economic conditions, other labour market institutions and structures, and cultural differences, and the way they interact together can also have important impacts on labour market outcomes.

Employment protection legislation sets out certain rights that employees can expect of their employers in terms of wage negotiations, agreed working time and practices and regulation of dismissal. These can work through a range of institutional arrangements, including labour legislation, collective bargaining agreements and court interpretations of legislative and contractual provisions. Because the nature of employment legislation is different in

different countries, compiling a single index is necessarily a somewhat arbitrary exercise.

There are a number of methods of constructing an indicator of employment legislation, differing both in what provisions are included in the index and how different provisions are measured and then valued to provide a ranking. The construction of the OECD indicator reported here is described in *Box 1*. In summary, it is built up from a range of indicators covering specific provisions with each given a score depending on the degree of protection. These indicators are then combined to give an overall score of up to six, with a higher score representing a more protective system.

This OECD indicator is more comprehensive than most others,<sup>3</sup> as it includes indicators for collective dis-

missals and so, technically, goes beyond employment legislation. The way that OECD assesses how protective different provisions are – by looking at factors such as the length of notice periods and severance pay – also differs from other methods, such as basing rankings on employers' assessments of the restrictions they face.<sup>4</sup> The OECD indicator used here is also more up-to-date than other indicators, covering the late 1990s.

The score for each country is shown in *Figure 1*.<sup>5</sup> This suggests a broad north-south divide within the EU in the strictness of employment protection legislation. The UK has the least protective employment legislation, closely followed by the Irish Republic, Finland, Denmark and the Netherlands. The most protective legislation is found in the Mediterranean countries

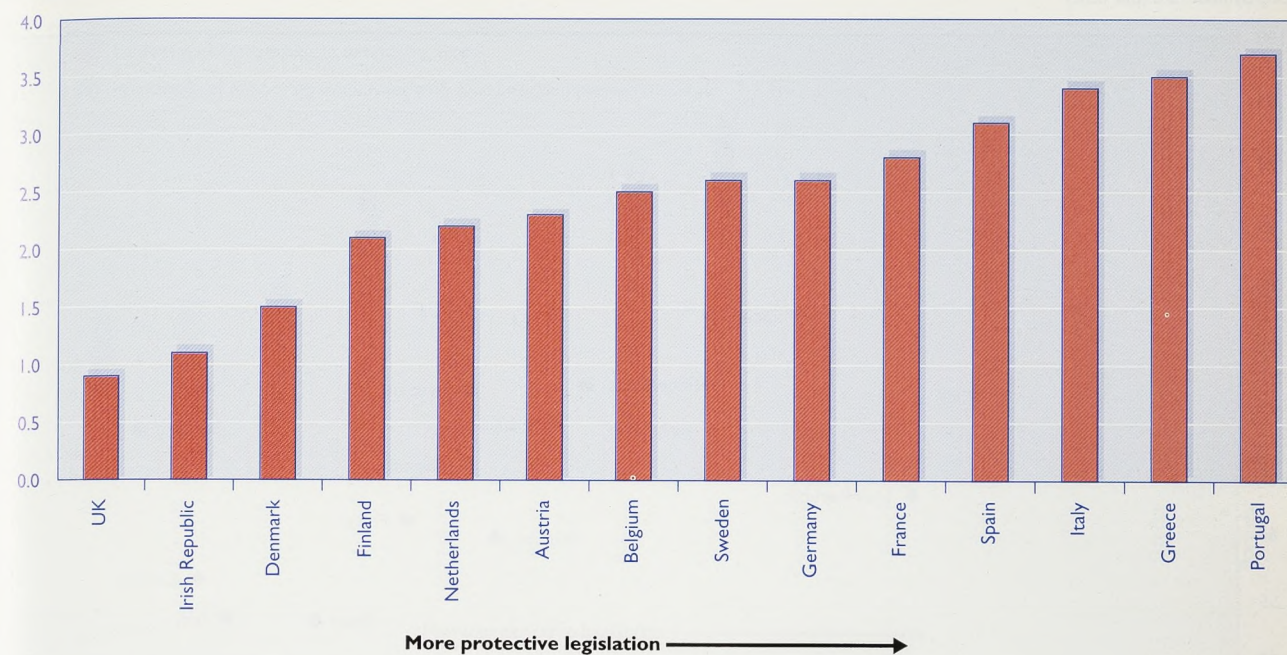
### Box 1 The construction of the OECD indicator

The OECD analysis of employment protection legislation published in 1999 largely follows the method used in the seminal work by Grubb and Wells (1993) and later expanded in *The OECD Jobs Study*. This comprises a number of indicators with scores attributed to each one, allowing an overall ranking to be constructed. Many of the same indicators are used in this analysis, referring to the protection of workers against dismissal and the regulation of temporary work. A number of new indicators on the regulation of collective dismissals have also been added. This expands the overall coverage to some 22 indicators.

There are 12 indicators relating to the strictness of dismissal regulation for regular or permanent workers. These cover procedural requirements, notice and severance pay and unfair dismissal provisions. A further six indicators refer to the regulation of fixed-term contracts and temporary agency work. They cover the restrictions on the use of such employment arrangements; the definition of such cases; the sectors where they are allowed; their use over time; the possibility for renewals; and overall duration. The final four indicators measure the strictness of collective dismissal regulation. These relate to the extent to which the requirements for employers go beyond the conditions set out for individual dismissals, say in terms of notification of employee representatives, additional delays and social compensation plans.

Because of the multi-faceted nature of employment legislation and the fact that its effects can vary depending on how it is interpreted and applied, the scoring of different indicators is necessarily arbitrary. OECD has valued its indicators in terms either of units of time, such as a period of notice or months of severance pay, or of a score on an ordinal scale devised specifically for each indicator. The scores for this set of indicators are then combined to give an overall score of the relative degree of protection provided by employment legislation in each country. It should be emphasised that the method used here by OECD is one among a number of approaches, albeit the most recent and comprehensive. The OECD analysis includes a comparison of the main indicators produced on this issue.

Figure 1 OECD summary indicator of employment protection legislation in the late 1990s



Source: OECD

of Portugal, Greece, Italy and Spain and also France.

### Implications for total employment

The ability of labour markets to adjust to changes in the economic climate is important to realising full employment. Flexibility in the labour market enables labour to be efficiently allocated in response to transitions in both the level and structure of demand. Labour market flexibility can, however, be achieved in a number of different ways and within a range of different welfare and labour market frameworks.

Employment protection legislation can affect the diversity and flexibility of labour markets by setting out the framework defining the determination of wages, the hiring and firing of workers, and the patterns and hours of work permissible. If more protective employment legislation reduces diversity and flexibility, it can represent a barrier to the attainment of full employment unless other labour market institutions act to counter-balance the effects of legislation.

*Figure 2* shows the relationship between OECD's employment legislation score and the working-age employment rate in the 14 EU countries covered. It suggests a negative relationship, with more protective legislation associated with lower employment rates. There is not a strong correlation, however, with the countries scattered quite widely.

This reflects the OECD analysis, which found a general relationship between employment legislation and the employment rate but also that it became statistically insignificant once other factors explaining cross-country differences – such as trade union densities, benefit systems, labour market policies and economic conditions – were taken into account. This implies that employment legislation does not, by itself, determine the overall employment rate.

### Implications for the diversity of work

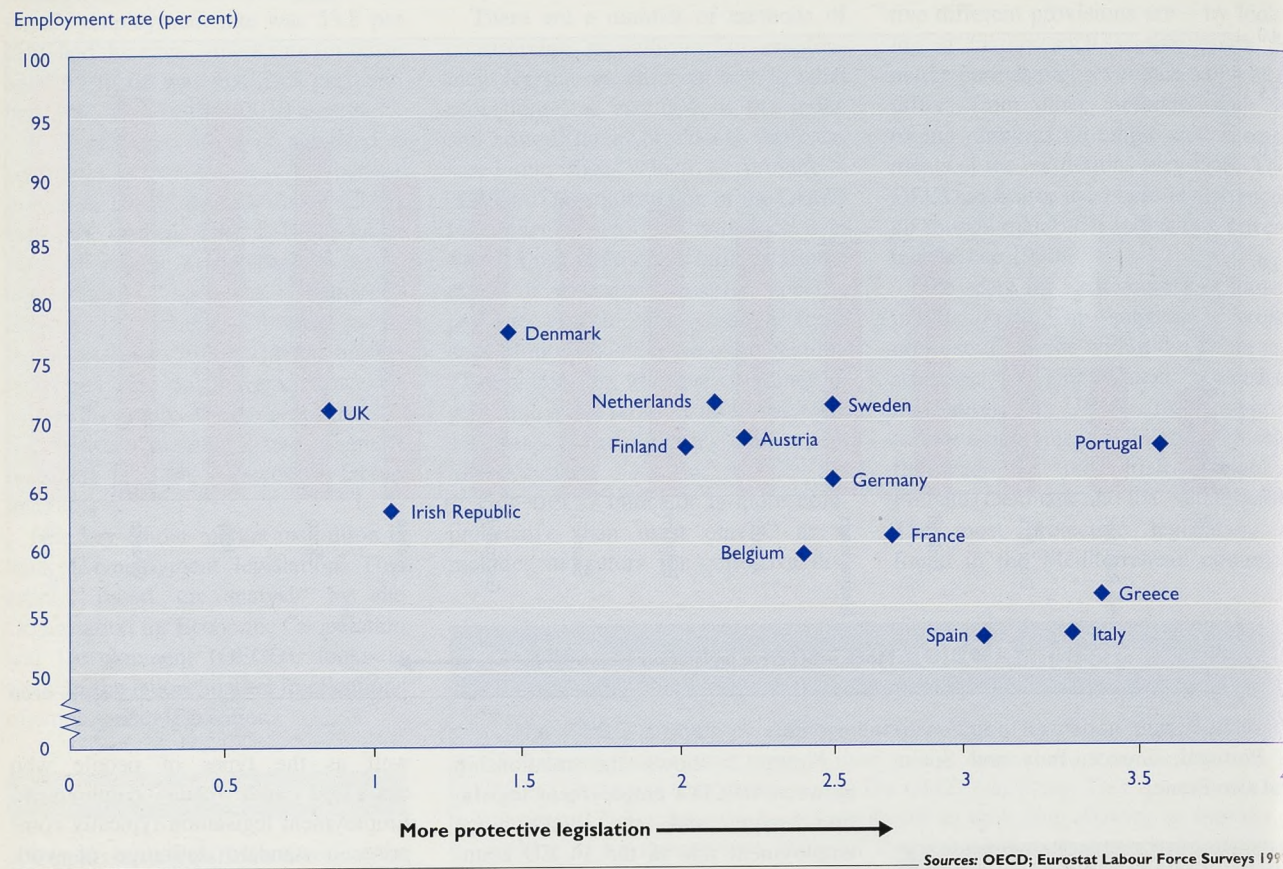
The impact of employment protection legislation can also affect the types and patterns of work that people do, as

well as the types of people who can find and retain employment. Employment legislation typically comprises a standard definition of work (generally the traditional nine-to-five job) with the result that most jobs conform to this definition. Other types and patterns of work tend to be less common, and so people who prefer these non-standard forms of work are less likely to be in work.

Part-time work tends to be both more common and more popular in countries with less protective employment legislation. *Figure 3* shows generally smaller proportions of those in employment in part-time work in countries with more protective legislation, such as in Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal. There also tends to be greater dissatisfaction among part-time workers in countries with more protective legislation. Generally, higher proportions of part-time workers say that they work part-time because they could not find a full-time job.

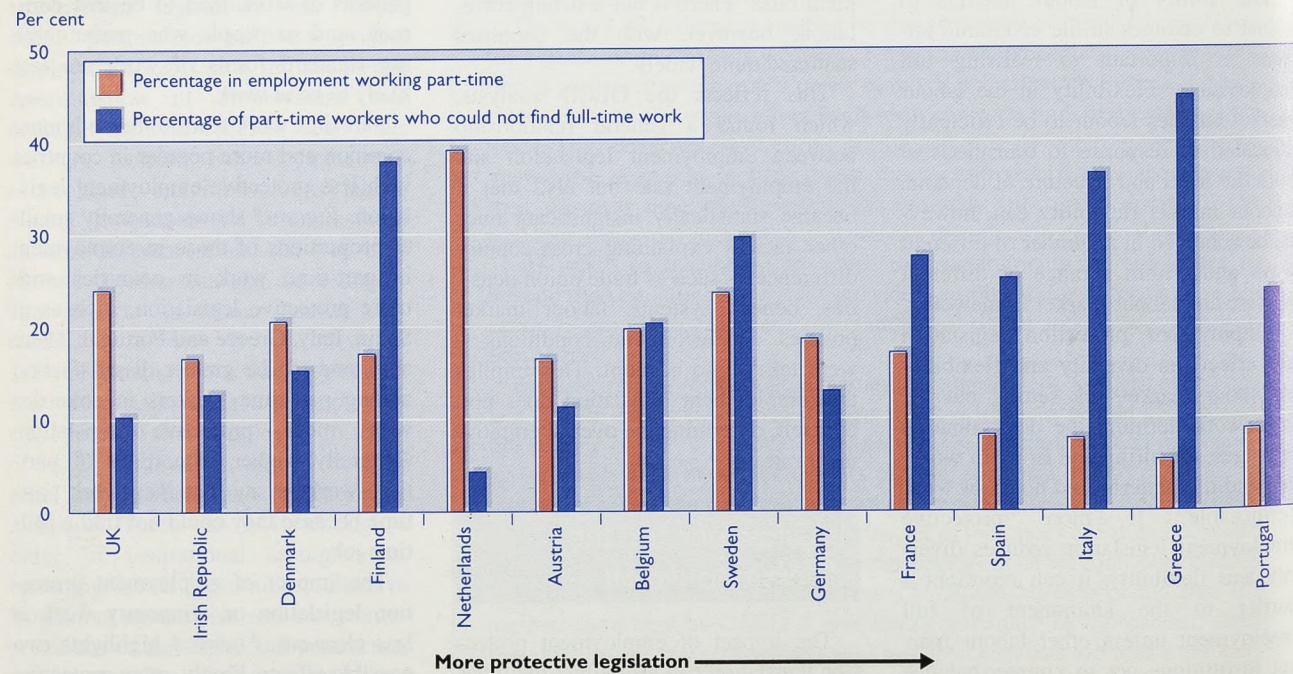
The impact of employment protection legislation on temporary work is less clear-cut. *Figure 4* highlights two possible effects. Firstly, more protective legislation of permanent jobs can cause

Figure 2 Working-age employment rates by OECD employment legislation indicator score



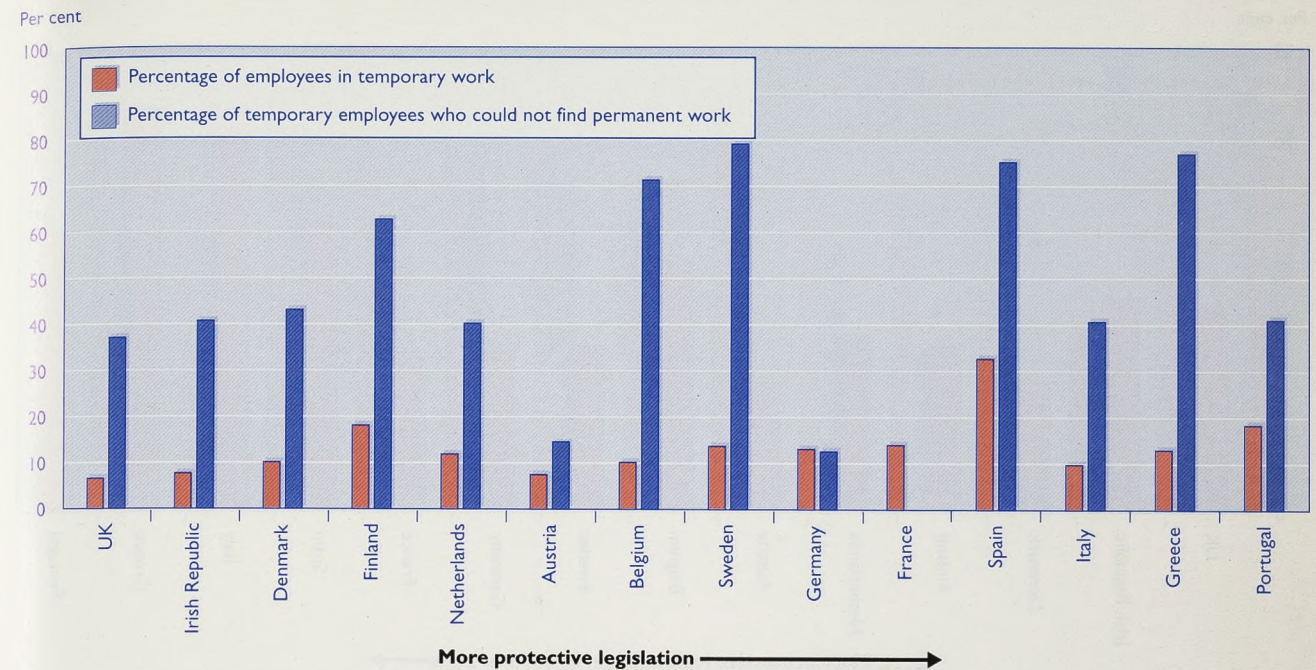
Sources: OECD; Eurostat Labour Force Surveys 1999

Figure 3 Proportion of people in employment who work part-time ranked by OECD employment legislation indicator



Sources: OECD; Eurostat Labour Force Surveys 1999

Figure 4 Proportion of employees in temporary work ranked by OECD employment legislation indicator



Sources: OECD; Eurostat Labour Force Surveys 1999

employers to use fixed-term contracts to avoid the restrictions and the associated high costs of permanent contracts. Spain is a good illustration where a third of employees are in temporary work, of whom three-quarters said it was because they could not find a permanent job. Other countries have more restrictive legislation on fixed-term contracts and the associated high costs thus reduce the incidence of temporary work. Belgium and Italy are good examples of this with around 8 per cent of employees in fixed-term contracts. The complex interactions between legislations on temporary and permanent work, however, make the overall impact of legislation somewhat unclear.

Unlike overall employment, self-employment tends to show a positive relationship with employment protection legislation, with self-employment more common in countries with more protective legislation. Figure 5 shows clearly, for example, that the self-employed comprise a much larger proportion of total employment in Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal where employment legislation is most protective. This may partly reflect workers in countries with more protective employ-

ment legislation setting up as self-employed to avoid the costs and regulation of employee contracts. There are a large number of other factors that might also explain differences in self-employment between countries, such as different tax systems and start-up requirements.

More protective employment legislation is associated with a narrower range of hours worked, often with peaks in employees working a certain number of hours. In 1999, for example, 56 per cent of employees in Spain, 48 per cent in Portugal and 38 per cent in Italy worked 40 hours a week. In France, 37 per cent of employees worked 39 hours a week. By contrast, just 11 per cent of employees in the UK worked 40 hours a week and this was the single most common number of hours worked.<sup>6</sup> This reflects the greater freedom of choice of hours worked (permitted by the relatively light regulation) in the UK, compared with the set number of hours worked in other countries, often defined through legislation or common agreements.

Other types of atypical or non-standard working patterns (such as shift work, working evenings and nights, and

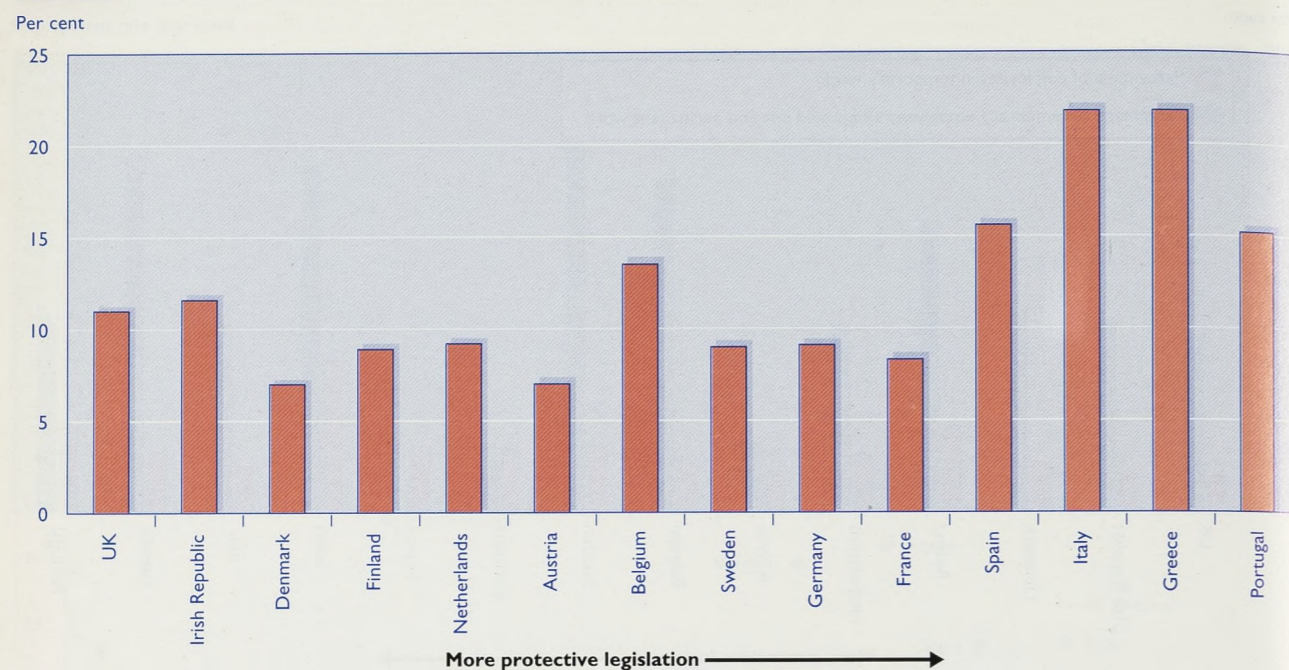
working on Saturdays and Sundays) also tend to be less common in countries with more protective employment legislation.<sup>7</sup>

### Implications for the distribution of work

The impact of employment legislation on the diversity of employment can also be seen in the range of different people in employment. As legislation tends to cover particular types of work, it follows that the people more suited to those types of work will be at an advantage in the jobs market compared to others. People with caring responsibilities, for example, may prefer part-time employment as this allows them to combine work with caring. If legislation reduces the availability of part-time jobs, however, their employment opportunities will be reduced.

Employment protection legislation often tends to favour standard full-time work. As men have traditionally filled these jobs, this implies relatively more opportunities for men in the labour market. This is reflected in Figure 6, which

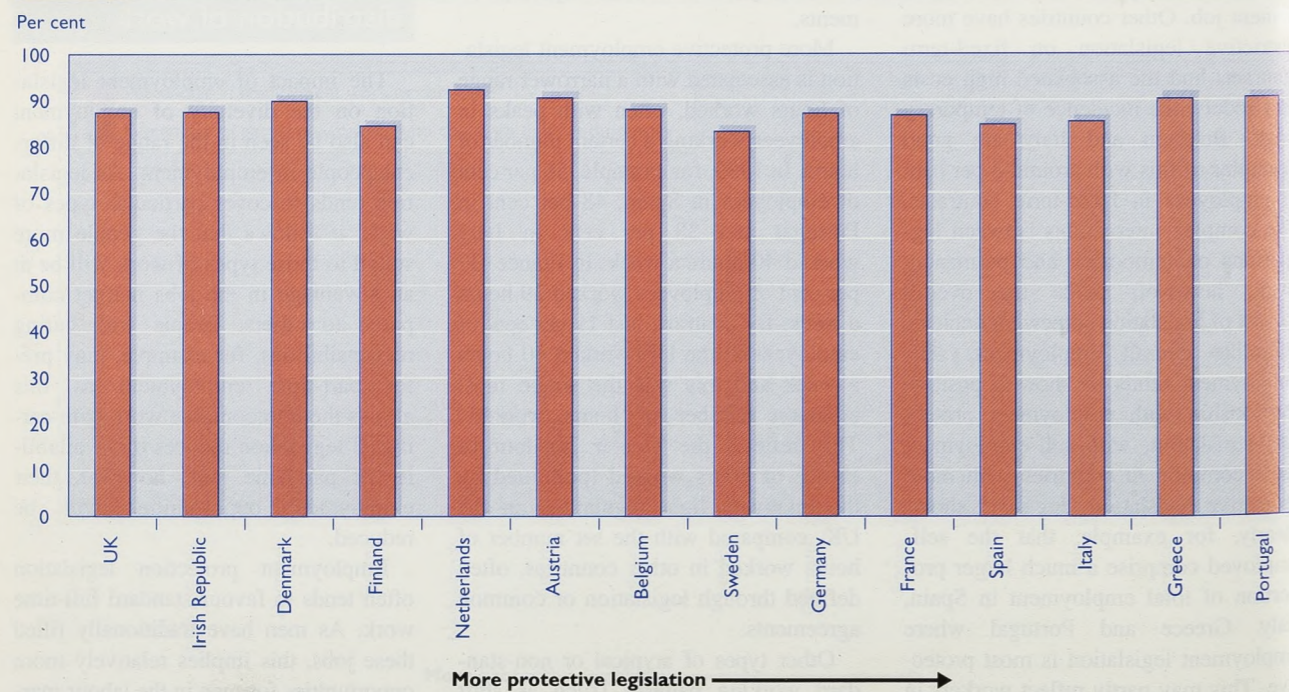
Figure 5 Proportion of workers in self-employment<sup>a</sup> ranked by OECD employment legislation indicator



Sources: OECD; Eurostat Labour Force Surveys 1999

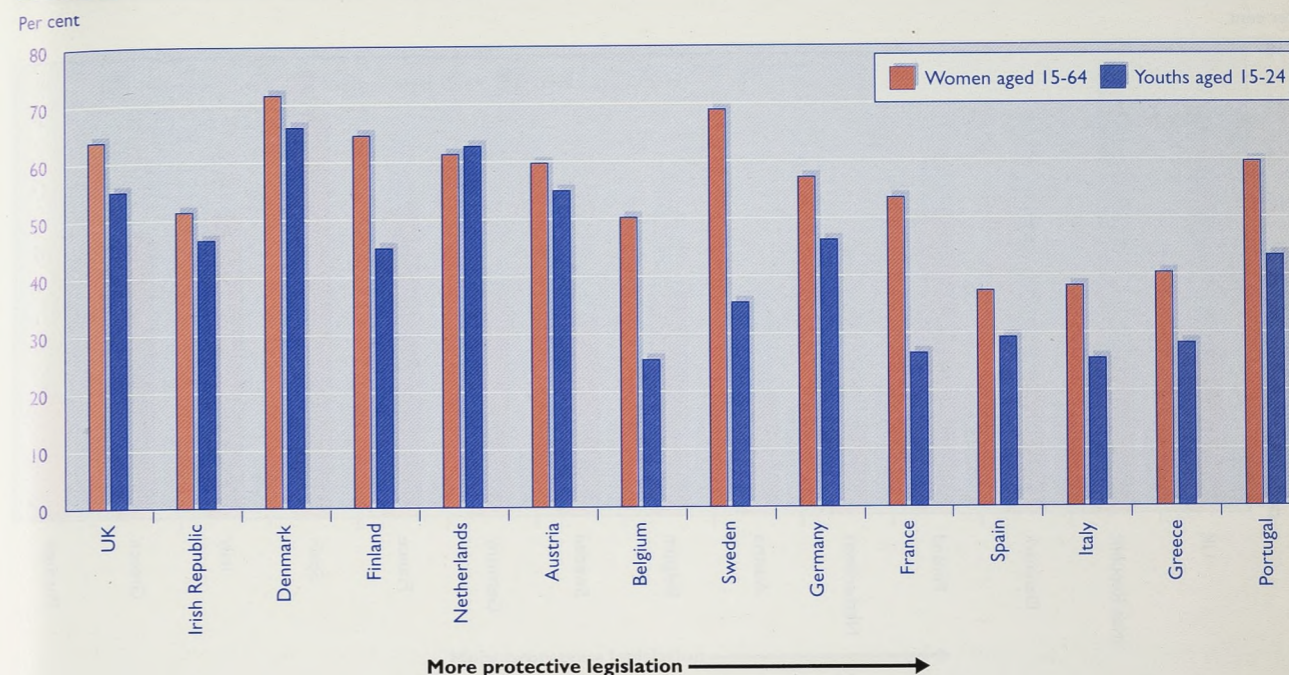
<sup>a</sup> Excludes workers self-employed in agriculture.

Figure 6 Employment rates of men aged 25-49 ranked by OECD employment legislation indicator



Sources: OECD; Eurostat Labour Force Surveys 1999

Figure 7 Female and youth employment rates ranked by OECD employment legislation indicator



Sources: OECD; Eurostat Labour Force Surveys 1999

shows a similar proportion of prime-age men<sup>8</sup> in work in countries with both more and less protective employment legislation. This similarity across countries implies, however, that men in countries with more protective legislation are no more likely to be in work than men in countries with less protective legislation. Employment protection legislation, therefore, does not appear to provide greater employment opportunities, even for the groups it favours.

By contrast, other groups of people, who may prefer types of work other than those typically covered by protective legislation, appear to have fewer employment opportunities and hence are less likely to be in work. Such people tend to include women, who often have to balance work with other responsibilities, and young people, who may balance work with study or may try different types of jobs to establish themselves in the labour market. Figure 7 shows that countries with more protective employment legislation tend to have much lower employment rates among both women and young people.<sup>9</sup>

### Implications for the level and concentration of unemployment

The negative relationship between employment protection legislation and employment rates is reversed with unemployment rates. Figure 8 shows generally higher unemployment rates among countries with stricter employment protection regulation. There are some exceptions, notably Portugal,<sup>10</sup> where the unemployment rate is much lower than the employment legislation would suggest, and Finland, where unemployment is higher than it might be expected. As with the relationship with employment, however, employment protection legislation has no significant association with overall unemployment once other factors are taken into account.

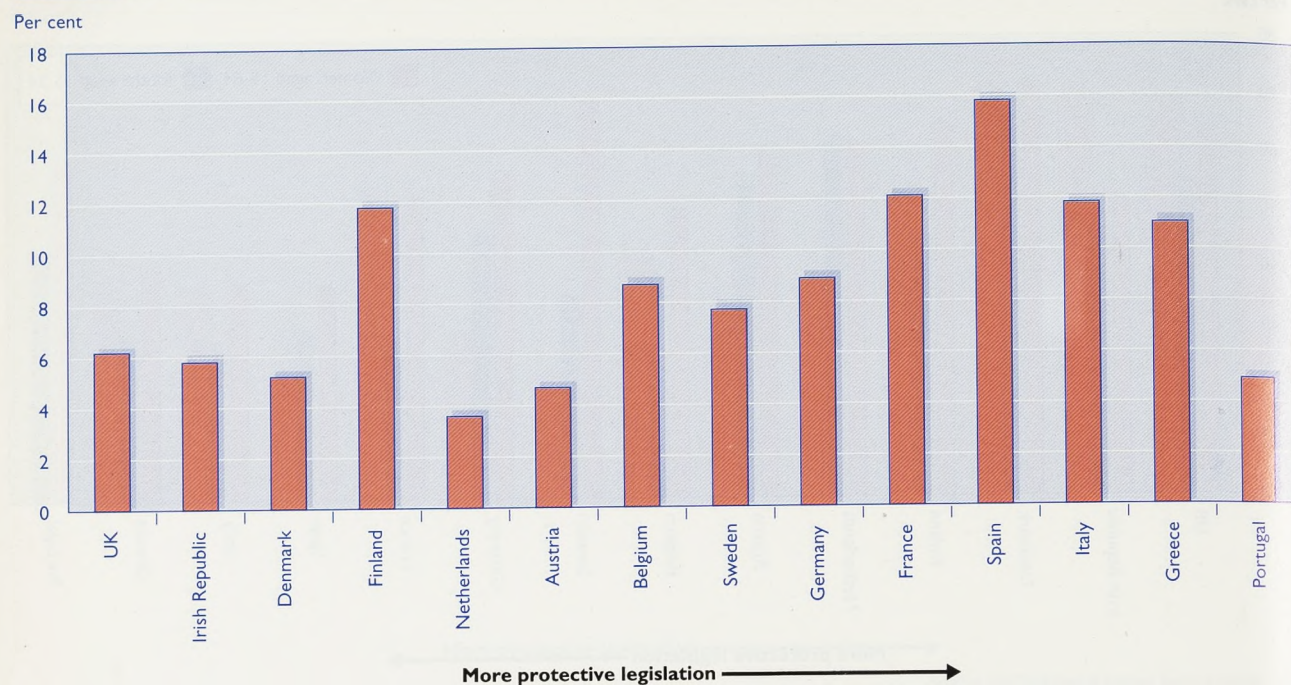
Employment protection legislation also appears to influence the persistence of unemployment. Although protection tends to imply that employees are less likely to lose their jobs and so become unemployed, this protection also means

that, once unemployed, it can be very difficult to break back into the world of work. This means that unemployment can become stagnant, with much longer durations and thus higher incidences of long-term unemployment as shown in Figure 9. Again, the relationship is not an exact one with, for example, the Irish Republic having the highest proportion of long-term unemployed despite having the second least protective legislation. This is partly because other factors also determine the incidence of long-term unemployment, such as the benefits system and active labour market policies.

As with employment, unemployment also tends to be less evenly spread across the population in countries with more protective employment legislation. As protection generally covers standard, full-time work, people for whom this type of work is less suitable, such as women and young people, face reduced employment opportunities and thus are more likely to experience unemployment.

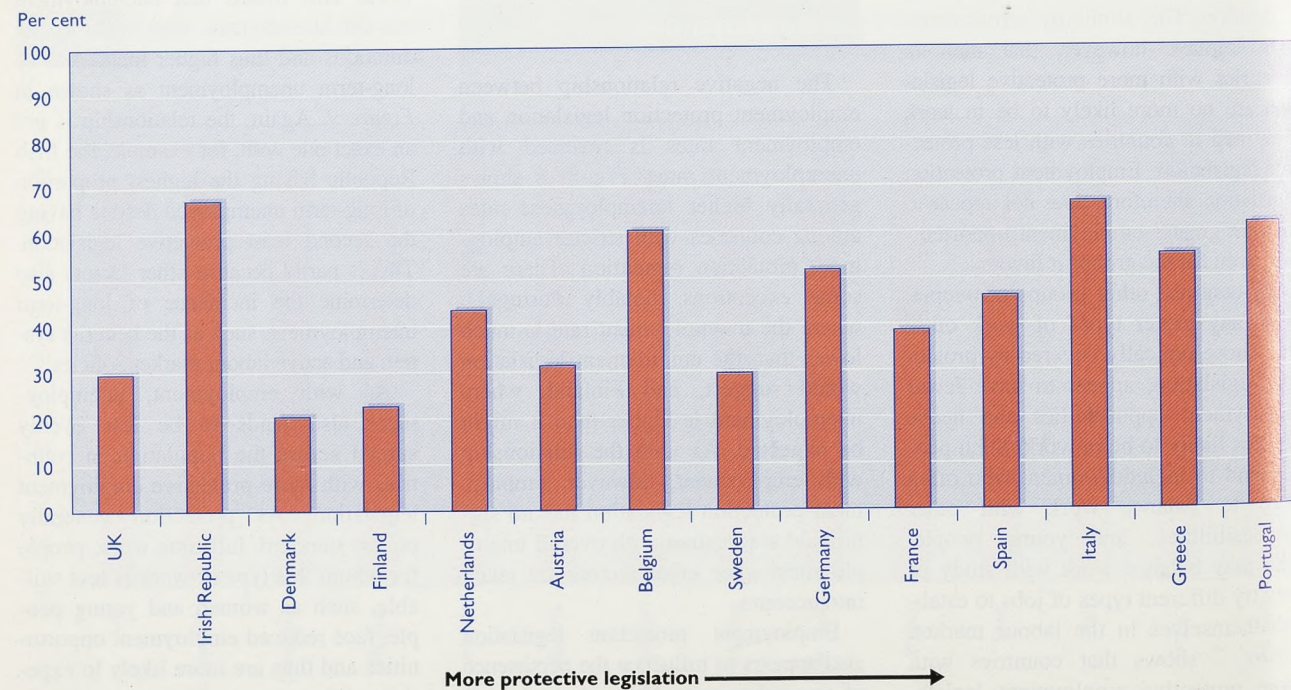
As shown in Figure 10, there is no strong relationship between the unemployment rate of prime-age men and

Figure 8 ILO unemployment rates ranked by OECD employment legislation indicator



Sources: OECD; Eurostat Labour Force Surveys 1999

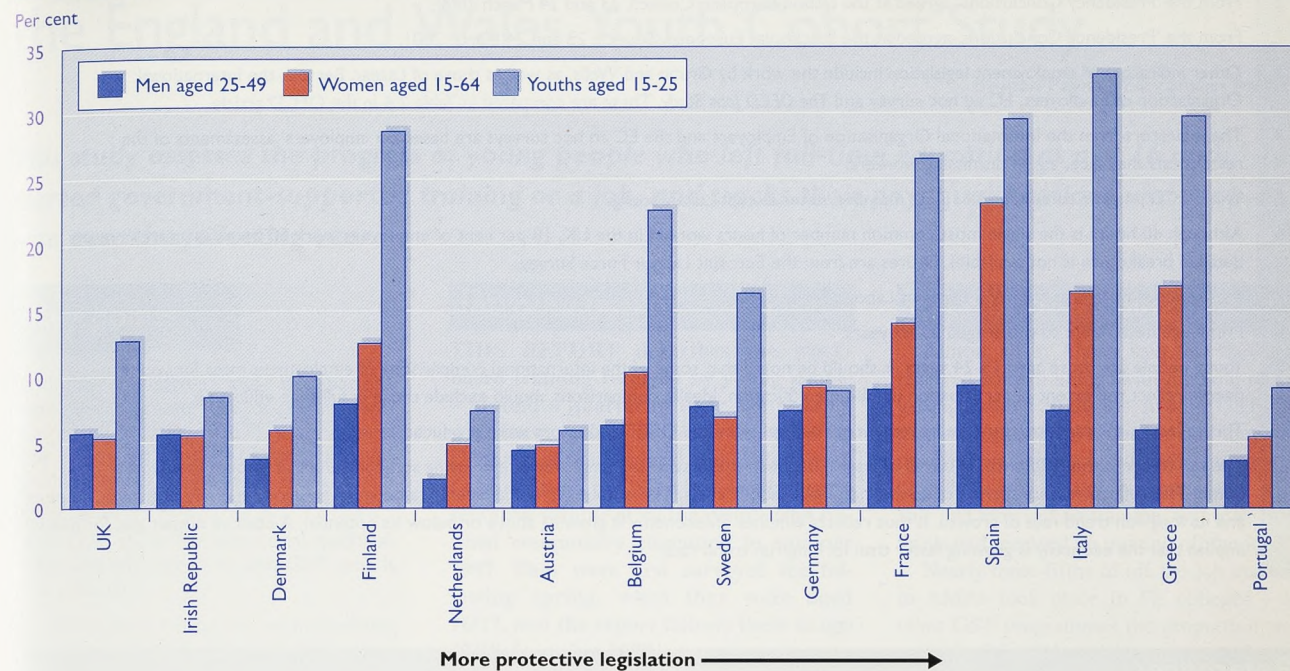
Figure 9 Proportions long-term unemployed<sup>a</sup> ranked by OECD employment legislation indicator



Sources: OECD; Eurostat Labour Force Surveys 1999

<sup>a</sup> Unemployed for 12 months or longer as a proportion of all unemployed.

Figure 10 Male, female and youth unemployment rates ranked by OECD employment legislation indicator



Sources: OECD; Eurostat Labour Force Surveys 1999

the strictness of employment protection legislation, implying that protection does not appear to affect this group adversely, although neither does it appear to give them an advantage. On the other hand unemployment among women aged 15-64, and particularly among young people, tends to be much higher in countries with more protective employment legislation, suggesting that protection appears to increase their likelihood of being unemployed.

### The wider context

The relationships between employment protection and labour market performance set out in this article are fairly simple and cannot reflect the full complexities behind the determination of employment and unemployment in different economies. Other factors, such as economic conditions, labour market structures and institutions, and cultural differences, also affect labour market outcomes and therefore should also be taken into consideration.

OECD carried out more sophisticated analysis taking into account a number of other potential country-specific factors, such as the structure of wage bargaining (i.e. the degree of centralised or collective bargaining), the nature of unemployment systems (the incentive effects of benefits and spending on active labour market policies), the tax wedge and the output gap.<sup>11</sup> These results provide more robust evidence of the existence and strength of relationships between employment protection and labour market outcomes. OECD found that total employment and unemployment are not significantly related to the degree of protection of employment legislation.

The OECD analyses did, however, indicate that more protective employment legislation does tend to produce a less even distribution of employment and unemployment among the population, influences the types of employment offered and tends to restrict the size of flows through the labour market.

### Conclusion

Employment legislation alone cannot explain differences in labour markets between countries. It is the interaction of factors such as culture and institutions with legislation, given the underlying economic conditions, that determines overall labour market outcomes in a particular country. However, there is some evidence that more protective employment legislation, by favouring particular types of work or workers, reduces diversity and dynamism in the labour market. This may, in turn, restrain the distribution of work across society through reduced opportunity and choice. Reforming employment protection legislation may help countries to move towards the Lisbon and Stockholm targets, but it appears more important that the range and type of legislation adopted in a particular country is appropriate and works well with the other labour market institutions and culture in that country.

## Notes

- 1 From the 'Presidency Conclusions' agreed at the Lisbon European Council, 23 and 24 March 2000.
- 2 From the 'Presidency Conclusions' agreed at the Stockholm European Council, 23 and 24 March 2001.
- 3 Other indicators of employment legislation include the work by Grubb and Wells, as well as those of Lazear, Bertola, the International Organisation of Employers, EC ad hoc survey and *The OECD Jobs Study*. These are compared in Table 2.6 in the OECD article.
- 4 The indicators from the International Organisation of Employers and the EC ad hoc surveys are based on employers' assessments of the restrictions they face, e.g. in dismissing workers.
- 5 The OECD analysis comprised all 15 EU member states except Luxembourg.
- 6 Although 40 hours is the single most common number of hours worked in the UK, 18 per cent of employees work 50 hours or more (a more detailed breakdown is not available). Figures are from the Eurostat Labour Force Survey.
- 7 As suggested by figures from the Eurostat Labour Force Survey.
- 8 Prime-age here refers to those aged 25-49 years.
- 9 Young people are those aged 15-24 years. It should be noted that some of the international comparisons of employment rates for young people reflect the extent of participation in full-time education. Ideally, comparisons should exclude those in full-time education.
- 10 This reflects significant structural improvement in Portugal since the OECD indicators were produced.
- 11 The tax wedge is the difference, in terms of wages, between the cost to the employer of employing someone and the amount that worker takes home. This reflects factors such as taxes and non-wage labour costs. The output gap is the difference between an economy's actual growth in output and its long-run trend rate of growth. It thus reflects whether an economy is growing above or below its potential. A positive output gap, for example, implies that the economy is growing faster than its long-run trend rate.

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 tel. 020 7925 6740.

## Work-based training for young people: data from the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study

By Joan Payne, Policy Studies Institute

**This study assesses the progress of young people who left full-time education at age 16 and started government-supported training or a job, and tracks their pay, qualifications and drop-out rate over the following year.**

## Key points

- Some industries and occupations made much greater use of government-supported training (GST) than others. For Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMAs), starts at age 16/17 were particularly concentrated in craft occupations.
- In GST, study for vocational qualifications was the norm; in non-GST jobs it was unusual.
- There were indications of inequalities in access to training by sex and ethnicity.
- AMA trainees had on average better GCSE results than young people in other GST programmes or in jobs.
- At the time of the study, off-the-job training was more common in AMAs than in other GST programmes. In jobs outside GST, training provision was partial at best.
- Hourly pay was less in GST than in jobs, but higher in AMAs than in other GST.
- Young people in GST were much more likely than those in non-GST jobs to say that they had got the place they wanted.
- Most young people who got off-the-job training described it as "good" or "excellent".
- Satisfaction with training depended more on the nature of the training than on the trainee's personal characteristics. It was particularly increased by studying for level 3 qualifications and getting block release.
- Three in ten AMA trainees had left GST by age 17/18. In other GST programmes the drop-out rate was nearly twice as high.
- The quality of the training provided was an important factor in deciding whether to stay or to leave GST.
- Drop-outs were more likely than those who stayed in GST to have poor GCSE results, to have played truant at school and to have been excluded from school.

## Introduction

**THIS REPORT** describes the work-based training received by young people – around a quarter of their age group – who leave school at 16. It is based on Cohort 9 of the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS), a nationally representative sample of young people who finished compulsory education in summer 1997. They were first surveyed the following spring, when they were aged 16/17, and the report follows them to age 17/18, in spring 1999.

At the time of the study, Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMAs) were fairly well established but Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMAs) had only recently been launched. Most young people in government-supported training (GST) who did not hold AMAs were in programmes that are now being phased out (known as 'other GST'), and the subsequent growth of FMAs may have changed the picture of work-based training presented here in some respects. Note also that this report only covers 16 to 18-year-olds, whereas GST, and especially AMA, takes in young people up to age 24. The report says nothing about the experiences of older trainees, and this should be borne in mind when considering those industries and occupations that have a disproportionate share of older GST entrants.

## Trainee characteristics

Over three-fifths of AMAs were in craft occupations. Trainees in other GST programmes had a wider range of occupations, though few held low-skilled manual jobs. The sex balance of trainees reflected this occupational distribution: around three in four AMAs were male, while in other GST programmes numbers were more even. Ethnic minority young people were heavily under-represented in AMAs but over-represented in other GST. AMA trainees on average had better GCSE results than young people in other GST programmes or in non-GST jobs.

## Receipt of training

Almost all in AMAs said that they had received some training, with nine out of ten getting training off the job. In other GST programmes more than a quarter said they had received no training at all, either on-the-job or off-the-job. In full-time non-GST jobs, half had received no training, and over two-thirds had received no training off the job.

Nearly three-fifths of off-the-job training in AMAs took place in FE colleges – in other GST programmes the proportion was around a third. Block release was used more in AMAs than in other GST, but day release was quite common for both. In non-GST jobs, the employer's premises or training centre was the most common venue for off-the-job training, and day or block release was less usual.

Overall, young men were more likely than young women to get off-the-job training, but this difference disappeared after allowing (by statistical modelling) for the different proportions in AMAs and other GST and for other relevant factors such as GCSE results and home background. However, White people still got more off-the-job training than members of ethnic minorities. There were also substantial variations between occupations and industries, with below-average levels of off-the-job training in sales occupations and hotels and restaurants, and above-average levels in vehicle repairs. A parallel analysis showed that young women were less likely to get on-the-job training than young men, even after allowing for other factors. These results should be interpreted with care: for example, further investigation would be needed to judge whether any discrimination on grounds of ethnicity or gender is taking place.

## Satisfaction

Nearly three in four AMA trainees said that they had got a place in education, work or training that they wanted, compared with around three in five in other GST programmes, and one in three in full-time non-GST jobs.

A third of young people who had received off-the-job training in the previous four weeks described it as excellent, and another half said that it was good. Satisfaction was a little greater in AMAs than in other GST programmes. Statistical modelling showed that satisfaction depended more on the nature of the training received than on the trainee's personal characteristics. It was particularly increased by studying for level 3 qualifications and getting block release.

### Drop-out from GST

Over half of young people who were in AMAs in the spring after the end of compulsory education were still in AMAs one year later. Of those who had left AMA, the biggest single group had taken full-time jobs, though some had entered other GST programmes and a few had no full-time activity.

Just over a quarter of young people in other GST programmes were still in these programmes one year later. Of the rest, the biggest single group had taken full-time jobs, though some had transferred to AMA and a significant minority had no full-time activity.

In both AMAs and other GST programmes, young women were more likely to leave than young men. Poor GCSE results, playing truant at school and exclusion from school also raised the probability of leaving. Young people who had no full-time activity after leaving were particularly likely to have these characteristics.

Young people who stayed in GST were more likely (at age 16/17) than leavers to recall being given a training plan, to have received off-the-job and on-the-job training, to be aiming for level 3 qualifications, and to say that they had got a place in education, work or training that they wanted.

### Pay

Hourly pay in GST was well below pay in full-time non-GST jobs, though it was higher in AMAs than in other GST programmes. In GST and in jobs, receipt of off-the-job or on-the-job training was associated with lower pay. The same general pattern was found for those in GST or jobs at age 17/18. However, young people in AMAs and other GST programmes at age 16/17 were more likely to increase their pay over the following year than those in non-GST

jobs at 16/17. They tended to make bigger pay gains by moving out of GST and into full-time jobs than by staying in GST. Even so, those who stayed in GST still increased their pay by a greater amount on average than young people who stayed in full-time jobs, and there was no evidence that lower pay within GST encouraged young people to leave.

### Entrants to GST at age 17/18

Of young people who were in AMAs at age 17/18, 42 per cent had been in AMAs a year earlier, while 18 per cent came from other GST programmes. A further 26 per cent had been in full-time education the previous year, mostly taking vocational courses. Of young people in other GST programmes at age 17/18, 36 per cent had also been in other GST the year before, with another 33 per cent coming from full-time education, where they had usually been taking vocational courses. Overall, more young people entered AMAs than left AMAs between age 16/17 and 17/18. With other GST programmes, however, more young people left than joined.

### Study for qualifications

Study for qualifications – almost always vocational – was the norm for 16 to 17-year-olds in GST. AMA trainees were more likely to be aiming for level 3 than trainees in other GST programmes, though at this early stage some were still aiming for level 2 or even level 1. One year later (when most were only part-way through their programme), 45 per cent had gained a qualification, most commonly at level 2. The proportion of trainees in other GST programmes who had gained a qualification was also 45 per cent. There was little difference between stayers and leavers from GST, or between leavers to different destinations, though stayers were much more likely than leavers to be still studying for qualifications at age 17/18. By this age there was some upshifting in qualification aims, with more aiming for level 3.

In non-GST jobs study for qualifications was unusual, and very few were studying for vocational qualifications above level 2. Some 16 per cent had gained a qualification by age 17/18.

### Conclusion

This analysis of YCS data compares the training received by 16/17 year olds in AMAs, other GST (before FMA was established), and jobs outside of GST. It offers support for the view that GST has developed from an option of last resort for young people who could not get jobs elsewhere, to a provider of good training leading to vocational qualifications. At the dates to which this study relates (1997-99), work-based training was liked by most young people who took this route. Nevertheless, a number of issues remain to be tackled. Training provision in jobs outside the GST framework is partial at best. By the spring following the end of compulsory education, half of young people in full-time non-GST jobs had received no training at all, and over two-thirds had received no training off the job. At the time of the study, standards of training in other GST did not match standards in AMAs in terms of amount, type and location. The progress of FMAs in remedying this situation must be monitored. There were indications of inequalities in access to high quality training by sex and ethnicity, and training providers must be alert to the possibility of discrimination. There are high drop-out rates from GST. The quality of the training provided is an important predictor of the decision to stay in GST or to leave, and young people's satisfaction with the training they receive depends more on the nature of the training than on their personal characteristics. Thus, continued improvements in training quality may help to reduce drop-out. Coping with disaffected young people who have a history of non-compliance with authority remains a serious challenge for GST.

*Copies of the full report Work-Based Training for Young People: Data from the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (RR276) are available from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DD, tel. 0845 6022260. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfES Priced Publications'. Copies of the Research Brief are available free of charge from the above address. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed at <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/research/>. Further information about this research can be obtained from Sophie Gerrard, Room W606, DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail [sophie.gerrard@dfes.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:sophie.gerrard@dfes.gsi.gov.uk).*

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<b>Labour market statistics</b>	
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	
September .....	12 Wednesday
October .....	17 Wednesday
November .....	14 Wednesday

<b>Consumer price indices</b>	
September .....	18 Tuesday
October .....	16 Tuesday
November .....	13 Tuesday

## MAIN SOURCES

## Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

## Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

## Administrative records

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

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

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

## USING DATA SOURCES

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

## Employment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of employment than the workforce jobs series, but the workforce jobs series probably provides a more accurate industrial breakdown than the LFS.

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

## Unemployment

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

## Earnings

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

	Jan 2000	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2001	Feb	Mar

## EMPLOYMENT

## Employment

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

## Workforce jobs

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

## Self-employed people (LFS)

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

## Self-employment jobs

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

## Government-supported trainees

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

## Employment rate

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment

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

## Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (claimant count)

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

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

## ILO unemployment rate

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

## Claimant count rate

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

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

## Economically active

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

## Economic activity rate

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

## ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

## Economically inactive

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

## Economic inactivity rate

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

## EARNINGS

## Earnings

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

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

## Average Earnings Index

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

## HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

## Normal weekly hours

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

## Weekly hours worked

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

## HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

## OTHER DEFINITIONS

## General index of retail prices

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

## Labour disputes

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

## Productivity

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

## Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

## Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

## Unit wage costs

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

## Jobcentre vacancies

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

## Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

### Old subject, table names and numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers	New table names and numbers
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>	
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted <b>A.1</b>
Workforce: UK	0.2 Workforce jobs <b>B.11</b>
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3 Regional labour market summary <b>A.11</b>
Workforce: GB	0.4 Workforce jobs <b>B.11</b>
Background economic indicators	0.5 Background economic indicators <b>H.1</b>
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	
Workforce	1.1 Workforce jobs <b>B.11</b>
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2 Employee jobs by industry <b>B.12</b>
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3 Employee jobs: industry: production industries <b>B.13</b>
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4 Employee jobs: by division, class or group <b>B.14</b>
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5 Employee jobs by region and industry <b>B.16</b>
Output, employment and productivity	1.8 Output, employment and productivity <b>B.32</b>
Selected countries: national definition	1.9 Employment: selected countries: national definitions <b>B.51</b>
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14 Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain <b>B.17</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1 Claimant count by region <b>C.11</b>
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2 Claimant count by region <b>C.11</b>
Claimant count by region	2.3 Claimant count by region <b>C.11</b>
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4 Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas <b>C.21</b>
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5 Claimant count by age and duration <b>C.12</b>
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6 Claimant count by age and duration: regions <b>C.13</b>
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7 Claimant count by age and duration: regions <b>C.13</b>
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8 Claimant count by age and duration: regions <b>C.13</b>
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9 Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts <b>C.22</b>
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies <b>C.23</b>
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Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32 Redundancies in United Kingdom <b>C.41</b>
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Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.5 Temporarily suspended
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Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	8.1 Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes <b>F.1</b>
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Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3 Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers <b>F.3</b>
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Note: Coverage and definitions of some tables may have been changed in some cases.

## Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>								
UK summary	M	Sep 2001	A.1	<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>				
Trends	M	Sep 2001	A.2		Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	Aug 2001	F.1
Other headline indicators	M	Sep 2001	A.3		Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	Aug 2001	F.2
Working-age households	Q	Aug 2001	A.4		Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Aug 2001	F.3
Regional labour market summary	M	Sep 2001	A.11		Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 2001	F.4
LFS annual Local Area Database	A	Apr 2001	203		Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 2001	F.5
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>								
Employment by category	M	Sep 2001	B.1		Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers	Q	Aug 2001	F.6
Employment by age	M	Sep 2001	B.2		Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	Aug 2001	F.7
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 2001	B.3		New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	Sep 2001	F.11
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Sep 2001	B.11		Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Sep 2001	F.12
Employee jobs by industry	M	Sep 2001	B.12		Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	Sep 2001	F.13
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Sep 2001	B.13		Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	Sep 2001	F.14
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 2001	B.14		Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	Sep 2001	F.15
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 2001	B.15		New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	Sep 2001	F.16
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Aug 2001	B.16		Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	Sep 2001	F.17
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 2001	B.17		Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	M	Sep 2001	F.18
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Sep 2001	B.18		Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	Sep 2001	F.19
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Sep 2001	B.21		<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>			
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Sep 2001	B.22		Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Sep 2001	G.1
Indexes of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Sep 2001	B.32	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Sep 2001	G.2	
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jul 2001	B.33	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Sep 2001	G.3	
Job-related training	Q	Aug 2001	B.41	Labour disputes: summary	M	Sep 2001	G.11	
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Aug 2001	B.51	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Sep 2001	G.12	
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>								
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Sep 2001	C.1	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2001	301	
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Sep 2001	C.2	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2001	195	
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Aug 2001	C.4	Trade union membership	A	Sep 2000	433	
Claimant count by region	M	Sep 2001	C.11	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Sep 2001	G.21	
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Sep 2001	C.12	Economic activity of young people	Q	Aug 2001	393	
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Sep 2001	C.13	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Sep 2001	430	
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	C.14	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Sep 2001	G.22	
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Sep 2001	C.21	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 2001	429	
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Sep 2001	C.22	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Jan 2001	29	
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Sep 2001	C.23	Women in the labour market	Q	Aug 2001	394	
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Sep 2001	C.24	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Feb 2001	93	
Claimant count flows	M	Sep 2001	C.31	Job-related training	Q	Sep 2001	428	
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 2001	C.32	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 2001	G.31	
Interval between claims	Q*	Sep 2001	C.33	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jul 2001	G.32	
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Sep 2001	C.34	Sickness absence	Q	Aug 2001	395	
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jul 2001	C.35	Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 2001	269	
Redundancies in UK	Q	Aug 2001	C.41	<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>				
Redundancies by region	Q	Aug 2001	C.42	Background economic indicators	M	Sep 2001	H.1	
Redundancies by industry	Q	Aug 2001	C.43	Retail prices: summary	M	Sep 2001	H.11	
Redundancies	A	Jun 2001	315	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Sep 2001	H.12	
International comparisons	M	Sep 2001	C.51	Retail prices: selected items	M	Sep 2001	H.13	
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>								
Economic activity by age	M	Sep 2001	D.1	Retail prices: general index	M	Sep 2001	H.14	
Economic inactivity	M	Sep 2001	D.2	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Sep 2001	H.15	
Economic inactivity by age	M	Sep 2001	D.3	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices				
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>								
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Sep 2001	E.1	Prices	M	Sep 2001	H.21	
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Sep 2001	E.2	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: <b>A</b> - Annual <b>Q</b> - Quarterly <b>M</b> - Monthly				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Sep 2001	E.4	Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 Labour Market Trends, pS79, for tables not listed here.				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Sep 2001	E.11	* Currently suspended.				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2001	145					
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2001	E.12					
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2001	E.13					
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Sep 2001	E.14					
Unit wage costs	M	Sep 2001	E.21					
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Sep 2001	E.31					
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313					









# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

### COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

### SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Apr-June 2001 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	28,175	±161	75	±117	250	±206
Employment rate	74.8%	±0.4%	0.0%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,484	±51	-14	±53	-134	±70
ILO unemployment rate	5.0%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.5%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,659	±159	61	±116	116	±203
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.4%

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

Note: Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey (see article pp195-9, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000), the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed from June 2000. There will be more interview areas from which interviews will be selected. In the short term (i.e. from April to June 2000 until August to October 2001) it is predicted that there will be a very slight increase in standard errors across measures of employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity (expected to be no bigger than 4 per cent), as the survey methodology switches from old to new interview areas. After that period there will be a decrease in those standard errors because of the increase in the number of interview areas leading to improved stratification of the sampling. There will be no impact on the levels, rates or changes in LFS data; there will only be an impact on standard errors. For more information see article by Dave Elliot in the July 2000 edition of the ONS Survey Methodology Bulletin, or contact Adrian Jones, tel. 020 7533 6133.

# A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

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

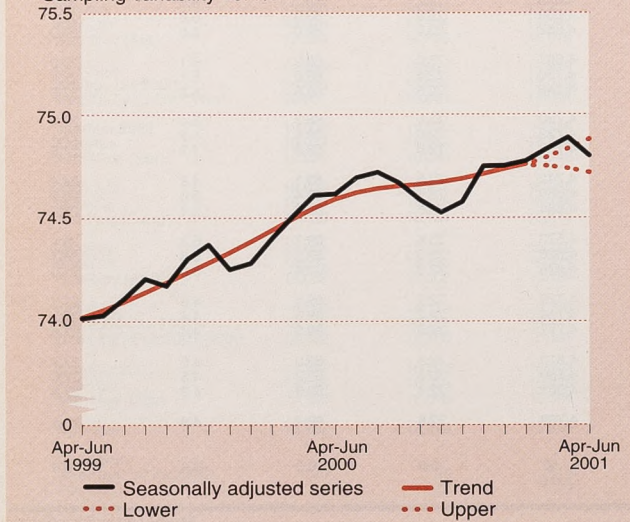
Estimates of the trends at the end of the series are subject to revision when new data become available. The graphs below give an indication of the likely extent of these revisions. They have been constructed by making statistical estimates of the range of values within which the next data point in the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

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

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

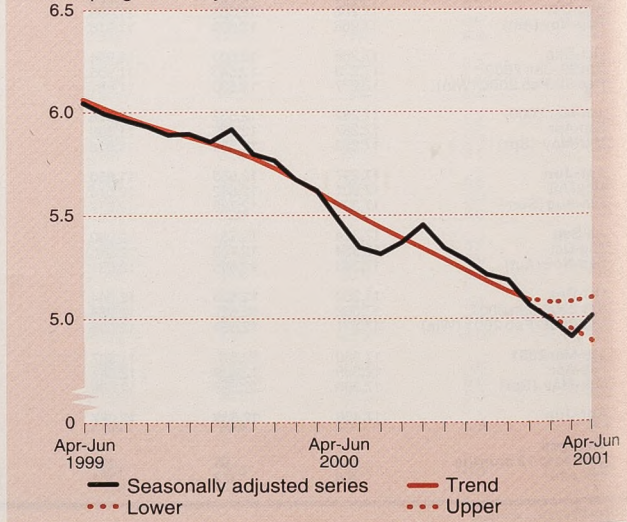
### Employment

Percentage of all aged 16-59/64  
Sampling variability ±0.4%



### ILO unemployment

Percentage of all economically active  
Sampling variability ±0.2%



# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

# A.2

UNITED KINGDOM <sup>a</sup>	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
<b>3-month averages</b>				
Apr-Jun 1993	25,556	70.3	2,993	10.5
May-Jul	25,564	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,575	70.4	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,588	70.4	2,957	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,605	70.4	2,946	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,623	70.4	2,935	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,645	70.5	2,920	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669	70.5	2,903	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,696	70.6	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,778	9.7
May-Jul	25,833	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,858	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,882	71.0	2,684	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,905	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,927	71.0	2,617	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,975	71.1	2,565	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,001	71.1	2,547	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,030	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,523	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,513	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,504	8.7
May-Jul	26,163	71.4	2,496	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,487	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.6	2,469	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,459	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,448	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,335	71.8	2,436	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,353	71.8	2,424	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,389	71.8	2,412	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,420	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,444	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,474	72.0	2,343	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,552	72.1	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,601	72.2	2,285	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,654	72.4	2,259	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,710	72.5	2,229	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,197	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,823	72.7	2,165	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.3
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,100	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,963	73.0	2,070	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,040	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,010	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,981	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,080	73.2	1,952	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,100	73.2	1,924	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,120	73.2	1,899	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,140	73.3	1,877	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,161	73.3	1,860	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,184	73.4	1,848	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,210	73.4	1,840	6.4
Mar-May	27,238	73.5	1,835	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,268	73.5	1,832	6.3
May-Jul	27,299	73.6	1,830	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,332	73.6	1,829	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,367	73.7	1,827	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,401	73.8	1,825	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,434	73.8	1,823	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,464	73.9	1,822	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,491	73.9	1,820	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,514	73.9	1,817	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,535	73.9	1,811	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,553	74.0	1,803	6.1
Mar-May	27,571	74.0	1,793	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,591	74.0	1,781	6.1
May-Jul	27,613	74.1	1,768	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,639	74.1	1,758	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,666	74.1	1,748	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,695	74.2	1,740	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,723	74.2	1,732	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,752	74.3	1,724	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,781	74.3	1,715	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,811	74.4	1,704	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,841	74.4	1,691	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,871	74.5	1,674	5.7
Mar-May	27,899	74.5	1,656	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,925	74.6	1,638	5.6
May-Jul	27,947	74.6	1,621	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,966	74.6	1,604	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,983	74.7	1,589	5.4
Aug-Oct	28,000	74.7	1,575	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,017	74.7	1,560	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,035	74.7	1,544	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,056	74.7	1,529	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,079	74.7	1,515	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,102	74.8	1,503	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,125	74.8	1,495	5.1
Mar-May	28,147	74.8	1,490	5.0
Apr-Jun	28,168	74.8	1,487	5.0

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

b Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.

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

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

All figures are revised.

# A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1999	March	28,770	15,439	13,331
	June	28,869	15,470	13,399
	September	28,983	15,519	13,464
	December	29,041	15,531	13,510
2000	March	29,028	15,513	13,515
	June	29,062	15,526	13,535
	September	29,071	15,503	13,567
	December	29,159	15,542	13,617
2001	March	29,147	15,518	13,629
Change on quarter				
Percent		-12	-24	13
		0.0	-0.2	0.1
Change on year		119	5	114
Percent		0.4	0.0	0.8

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count <sup>a</sup>			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2000	July <sup>d</sup>	1,071.1	819.6	251.5	3.6	5.0	1.8
	August	1,057.3	810.4	246.9	3.5	4.9	1.8
	September <sup>d</sup>	1,043.3	798.9	244.4	3.5	4.9	1.8
	October	1,046.8	801.3	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8
	November	1,039.9	795.4	244.5	3.4	4.9	1.8
December <sup>d</sup>	1,033.6	790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8	
2001	January	1,006.3	768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7
	February	996.7	761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
	March	986.0	753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
	April <sup>d</sup>	980.0	748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
	May	975.7	743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.7
	June <sup>d</sup> R	963.1	733.8	229.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July P	950.3	725.5	224.8	3.2	4.4	1.6
Change on month		-12.8	-8.3	-4.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-1.3	-1.1	-2.0			
Change on year		-120.8	-94.1	-26.7	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2
Percent		-11.3	-11.5	-10.6			

GREAT BRITAIN				UNITED KINGDOM		
Whole economy earnings				Notified vacancies		
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>c</sup>	Level		
		LNMQ	LNNC	DRYW		
2000	June	123.5	4.2	2000	July	220.6
	July	123.9	3.9	August	219.0	
	August	124.8	4.0	September	225.6	
	September	125.2	4.1	October	221.3	
	October	125.8	4.2	November	220.2	
2001	November	126.4	4.2	December	222.8	
	December	128.1	4.4	2001	January	224.9
	January	128.6	4.5	February	233.2	
	February	131.1	5.2	March	232.8	
	March	128.4	5.0	April	237.6	
	April	128.9	5.2	May	245.9	
	May R	128.8	4.6	June R	240.7	
June P	129.5	4.8	July P	250.9		
Change on month		0.7	0.2			
Change on year		6.0	0.6			

Sources: Employer surveys; DfEE Training Data System; Benefits Agency administrative system; Employment Service administrative system; Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

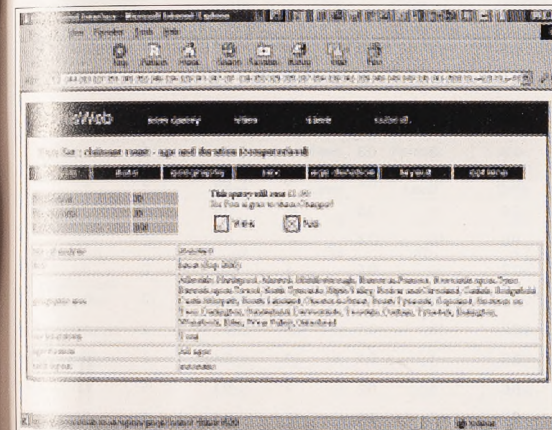
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.  
 b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.  
 c The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.  
 d Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.  
 R Revised  
 P Provisional

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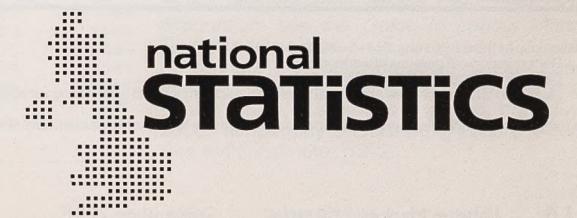
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# B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup>

Year	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>e</sup>
	Male		Female					
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>				

UNITED KINGDOM									
Not seasonally adjusted									
Year	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCZ	DYDA
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>					
1997	12,273		12,422		24,284	3,639	210	171	28,305
Sep	1,524	1,606	12,011	5,510	24,284	3,639	210	171	28,305
Dec			12,186	5,623	24,608	3,555	211	163	28,538
1998	12,415		12,134		24,549	3,562	211	153	28,474
Mar	1,555		12,175	5,437	24,680	3,487	210	121	28,498
Jun	1,546		12,251	5,407	24,905	3,504	209	132	28,749
Sep	1,522		12,323	5,868	24,975	3,484	210	127	28,796
Dec	1,607								
1999	12,582		12,253		24,835	3,467	209	124	28,635
Mar	1,623		12,352	5,886	25,004	3,513	208	121	28,847
Jun	1,657		12,466	5,936	25,263	3,432	208	129	29,031
Sep	1,690		12,549	5,993	25,402	3,424	208	129	29,169
Dec	1,853								
2000	12,737		12,422		25,159	3,412	208	123	28,901
Mar	1,688		12,513	5,990	25,299	3,423	207	111	29,039
Jun	1,713		12,571	6,015	25,396	3,397	205	119	29,118
Sep	1,741		12,701	6,135	25,562	3,392	206	117	29,278
Dec	1,772								
2001	12,719		12,590		25,309	3,392	206	113	29,028
Mar	1,725								

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer helpline: 01633812079

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry

Year	All industries and services A-Q				Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employee jobs unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted		All employee jobs unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted		All employee jobs unadjusted	
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>

Year	BCAD		BCAJ		YEJG		YEJL		YEJH		LOJY		LOJZ	
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>
	1998	23,563		23,560		4,920		4,926		5,361		6,575		6,612
Jun	23,990		23,990	4,904	4,914	5,327	5,371	6,583	6,623					
Sep	24,265		24,254	4,779	4,794	5,182	5,227	6,452	6,496					
Dec	23,576		23,556	4,360	4,372	4,737	4,778	5,908	5,949					
1999	23,213		23,196		4,140		4,146		4,480		5,514		5,573	
Jun	22,879		22,854	3,960	3,960	4,259	4,278	5,221	5,243					
Sep	22,971		22,934	3,977	3,975	4,242	4,257	5,204	5,221					
Dec	23,317		23,277	4,076	4,076	4,317	4,331	5,250	5,266					
2000	23,601		23,598		4,117		4,121		4,349		5,270		5,282	
Mar	24,156		24,195	4,175	4,185	4,406	4,416	5,382	5,406					
Jun	24,680		24,721	4,196	4,204	4,416	4,424	5,514	5,531					
Sep														
Dec														
2001	24,835		24,975		4,086		4,099		4,294		5,394		5,417	
Mar														
Jun														
Sep														
Dec														
2002	25,004		25,042		4,064		4,082		4,270		5,364		5,377	
Apr														
May														
Jun														
Jul														
Aug														
Sep														
Oct														
Nov														
Dec														
2003	25,263		25,212		4,045		4,042		4,248		5,380		5,355	
Jan														
Feb														
Mar														
Apr														
May														
Jun														
Jul														
Aug														
Sep														
Oct														
Nov														
Dec														
2004	25,562		25,436		3,912		3,899		4,099		5,236		5,222	
Jan														
Feb														
Mar														
Apr														
May														
Jun														
Jul														
Aug														
Sep														
Oct														
Nov														
Dec														
2005	25,909		25,438		3,877		3,882		4,063		5,206		5,223	
Jan														
Feb														
Mar														
Apr														
May														
Jun														
Jul														
Aug														
Sep														
Oct														
Nov														
Dec														

Year	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E	Food products, beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24
	All employee jobs unadjusted								
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>							
1998	16,655		YEJG	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOJZ	LOKD	LOKE
Jun	17,087	17,043	YEJH	YEJL	503	306	83	472	312
Sep	17,496	17,440			502	328	83	473	318
Dec	17,359	17,298			502	324	84	469	306
1999	17,312								
Jun	17,421	17,312			503	320	84	471	277
Sep	17,328	17,283			503	318	83	471	270
Dec	17,466	17,413			497	315	83	469	246
2000	17,793								
Jan	17,793	17,738			196	312	82	469	245
Feb	18,051	17,738			195	307	82	468	244
Mar	18,031	17,738			193	306	82	470	243
Apr	18,472	18,472							
May	18,472	18,472							
Jun	18,844	18,872							
Jul									
Aug									
Sep									
Oct									
Nov									
Dec									
2001	19,142								
Jan	19,250	19,250							
Feb									
Mar									
Apr									
May									
Jun									
Jul									
Aug									
Sep									
Oct									
Nov									
Dec									
2002	19,559								
Jan	19,559	19,553							
Feb									
Mar									
Apr									
May									
Jun									
Jul									
Aug									
Sep									
Oct									
Nov									
Dec									
2003	19,777								
Jan	19,777	19,648							
Feb									
Mar									
Apr									
May									
Jun									
Jul									
Aug									
Sep									
Oct									
Nov									
Dec									
2004	19,927								
Jan	19,927	19,802							
Feb									
Mar									
Apr									
May									
Jun									
Jul									
Aug									
Sep									
Oct									
Nov									
Dec									
2005	20,028								
Jan	20,028	19,899							
Feb									
Mar									
Apr									
May									
Jun									
Jul									
Aug									
Sep									
Oct									
Nov									
Dec									

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally

**B.12 EMPLOYMENT**  
Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	D/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
	LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1988 Jun	233	877	479	578	507	238	1210	3,811	1,261
1988 Jun	236	892	482	575	498	244	1,252	3,953	1,363
1990 Jun	230	878	481	544	489	245	1,269	4,027	1,430
1991 Jun	203	785	451	483	435	215	1,171	3,957	1,400
1992 Jun	197	741	416	442	404	206	1,060	3,946	1,384
1993 Jun	201	838	376	421	355	208	965	3,922	1,344
1994 Jun	211	708	373	436	349	213	964	4,014	1,350
1995 Jun	234	709	386	473	372	227	935	4,065	1,418
1996 Jun	240	720	391	497	386	225	928	4,109	1,478
1997 Jun	251	721	391	508	390	242	930	4,248	1,505
1998 Jun	253	700	390	518	408	243	1,107	4,314	1,577
1999 Mar	247	678	376	512	400	243	1,110	4,366	1,628
Apr	246	673	374	509	397	244			
May	244	674	372	506	395	243			
Jun	243	675	370	503	393	241	1,118	4,365	1,629
Jul	241	673	368	502	391	241			
Aug	240	671	367	500	392	242			
Sep	239	671	367	496	388	242	1,144	4,380	1,647
Oct	239	671	365	497	386	243			
Nov	239	672	364	496	385	242			
Dec	239	672	363	494	382	244	1,143	4,407	1,650
2000 Jan	238	673	362	494	380	242			
Feb	239	673	361	494	379	242			
Mar	236	675	360	492	378	240	1,159	4,393	1,665
Apr	236	673	359	493	377	239			
May	237	672	359	493	375	240			
Jun	235	671	357	493	373	241	1,177	4,403	1,666
Jul	235	669	356	492	369	238			
Aug	233	668	356	493	368	237			
Sep	232	666	354	491	364	237	1,154	4,430	1,658
Oct	230	666	353	492	363	236			
Nov	230	666	353	491	361	234			
Dec	229	663	352	491	358	234	1,152	4,492	1,663
2001 Jan	228	664	352	491	357	236			
Feb	227	662	352	489	356	236			
Mar	227	661	353	488	357	237	1,168	4,508	1,664
Apr P	226	662	352	487	356	238			
May P	225	659	351	483	356	237			
Jun P	223	655	349	479	352	238			

UNITED KINGDOM	Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L 75	M 80	N 85	O - O <sup>b</sup> 90-99
	LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1988 Jun	913	480	1,052	195	2,212	1,484	1,788	2,385	1,028
1989 Jun	945	469	1,036	203	2,347	1,404	1,827	2,373	1,042
1990 Jun	978	488	1,104	211	2,381	1,445	1,848	2,393	1,035
1991 Jun	965	480	1,080	206	2,444	1,465	1,834	2,450	1,017
1992 Jun	954	471	1,045	227	2,433	1,469	1,816	2,520	1,048
1993 Jun	941	444	1,012	262	2,493	1,496	1,795	2,531	1,075
1994 Jun	934	446	1,019	276	2,495	1,448	1,817	2,546	1,069
1995 Jun	922	446	1,039	267	2,634	1,411	1,825	2,588	1,082
1996 Jun	907	461	1,015	280	2,800	1,417	1,854	2,591	1,116
1997 Jun	927	464	1,038	299	2,991	1,369	1,861	2,619	1,148
1998 Jun	950	472	1,053	298	3,143	1,403	1,844	2,626	1,189
1999 Mar	976	485	1,060	311	3,248	1,423	1,929	2,618	1,206
Apr									
May	986	486	1,074	314	3,266	1,412	1,981	2,597	1,239
Jun									
Jul									
Aug									
Sep	1,002	497	1,082	324	3,302	1,396	2,044	2,625	1,252
Oct									
Nov									
Dec	1,014	515	1,087	332	3,322	1,380	2,049	2,637	1,259
2000 Jan									
Feb									
Mar	1,012	506	1,072	335	3,301	1,398	2,072	2,622	1,274
Apr									
May									
Jun	1,022	514	1,067	345	3,314	1,399	2,097	2,614	1,266
Jul									
Aug									
Sep	1,036	520	1,069	342	3,348	1,396	2,122	2,616	1,264
Oct									
Nov									
Dec	1,045	537	1,069	345	3,369	1,398	2,133	2,583	1,270
2001 Jan									
Feb									
Mar	1,042	539	1,068	354	3,362	1,403	2,138	2,575	1,272
Apr									
May									
Jun									

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

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	March 2000 Male	March 2000 Female	March 2000 Total	March 2001 Male	March 2001 Female	March 2001 Total	2001 Jan	2001 Feb	2001 Mar	Apr P	May P	June P
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	C-E	<b>3,023.4</b>	<b>1,134.4</b>	<b>4,157.8</b>	<b>2,936.8</b>	<b>1,111.7</b>	<b>4,048.5</b>	<b>4,062.9</b>	<b>4,054.3</b>	<b>4,048.5</b>	<b>4,040.7</b>	<b>4,022.6</b>	<b>4,011.2</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	C	<b>60.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>71.2</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.2	5.5	42.7	38.1	5.7	43.8	42.9	43.2	43.8	43.9	44.2	44.5
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	23.4	3.6	27.0	22.4	3.7	26.1	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.6	26.7	26.7
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	D	<b>2,876.3</b>	<b>1,090.3</b>	<b>3,966.6</b>	<b>2,796.3</b>	<b>1,065.4</b>	<b>3,861.7</b>	<b>3,876.5</b>	<b>3,867.8</b>	<b>3,861.7</b>	<b>3,853.3</b>	<b>3,834.5</b>	<b>3,823.5</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	316.7	178.8	495.5	312.7	175.0	487.7	492.2	489.1	487.7	486.8	486.9	487.1
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB 17	136.4	135.8	272.2	124.7	119.2	243.8	247.6	247.0	243.8	241.9	238.5	237.8
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	49.6	68.4	117.9	44.0	55.8	99.8	101.8	101.6	99.8	98.9	97.0	96.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.3	11.1	27.4	15.0	9.8	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.3	24.0	24.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	59.2	24.7	83.9	59.6	25.0	84.7	84.8	84.3	84.7	84.2	83.2	82.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	293.4	174.1	467.6	284.9	177.6	462.5	465.0	463.6	462.5	463.2	460.7	461.3
		73.2	27.6	100.8	69.6	27.2	96.9	98.5	97.7	96.9	96.6	96.2	96.3
Publishing, printing and production of recorded media	22	220.2	146.6	366.8	215.3	150.3	365.7	366.5	365.9	365.7	366.7	364.5	365.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.7	3.6	27.2	22.4	3.5	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.7	69.3	240.0	167.4	68.3	235.7	236.7	236.5	236.7	236.6	236.8	235.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	188.4	47.4	235.8	180.9	45.9	226.8	228.1	227.2	226.8	225.6	224.4	223.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	114.6	27.3	141.9	115.9	27.1	143.1	143.6	143.4	143.1	143.5	143.5	143.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ 27	441.7	90.2	531.8	427.3	89.8	517.1	517.3	517.3	517.1	517.9	515.8	513.7
of basic metals		105.2	13.9	119.1	102.4	13.8	116.2	117.1	116.6	116.2	115.4	114.6	113.9
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	336.5	76.3	412.7	324.9	76.0	400.9	400.2	400.6	400.9	402.5	401.2	399.8
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	291.8	67.4	359.2	285.9	66.2	352.0	352.4	352.3	352.0	350.4	348.3	347.1
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL 30	346.4	146.9	493.3	341.2	147.9	489.1	491.1	490.1	489.1	486.1	481.2	477.9
of office machinery and computers		36.7	16.1	52.8	35.2	15.6	50.8	51.5	51.2	50.8	50.7	49.9	50.0
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt.	31	128.3	52.7	181.0	125.3	51.2	176.5	177.0	176.7	176.5	175.4	173.6	173.0
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	32	86.7	41.3	128.0	90.1	41.9	132.1	132.8	132.5	132.1	130.1	127.8	125.7
of watches	33	94.6	36.8	131.5	90.6	39.3	129.9	129.7	129.6	129.9	129.9	129.9	129.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM 34	330.3	48.2	378.5	311.0	46.5	357.5	357.5	357.0	357.5	356.1	355.4	352.1
of motor vehicles, trailers		179.5	28.4	207.9	164.3	26.4	190.7	191.0	190.7	189.8	189.4	186.7	186.7
of other transport equipment	35	150.8	19.8	170.6	146.7	20.1	166.8	166.4	166.3	166.8	166.3	165.9	165.4
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	146.8	65.6	212.4	147.4	63.6	211.0	209.7	209.5	211.0	211.7	210.7	210.9
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	E	<b>86.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>116.6</b>

P Provisional  
R Revised

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

# B.18 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup> by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1995	Mar	27,304	572	252	4,384	1,806	6,293	1,587	4,538	6,402	1,471	20,291
	Jun	27,363	584	250	4,382	1,807	6,306	1,584	4,565	6,412	1,484	20,350
	Sep	27,371	561	249	4,400	1,792	6,262	1,577	4,652	6,405	1,475	20,370
	Dec	27,501	565	253	4,470	1,766	6,275	1,569	4,702	6,424	1,478	20,447
1996	Mar	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432
	Jun	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611
	Sep	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716
	Dec	27,903	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785
1997	Mar	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924
	Jun	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,494	1,592	21,123
	Sep	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147
	Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253
1998	Mar	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455
	Jun	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433
	Sep	28,667	545	228	4,508	1,798	6,678	1,641	5,165	6,474	1,630	21,589
	Dec	28,656	529	222	4,449	1,828	6,649	1,674	5,207	6,480	1,609	21,628
1999	Mar	28,770	525	215	4,396	1,823	6,662	1,683	5,282	6,561	1,621	21,809
	Jun	28,869	518	211	4,347	1,823	6,680	1,698	5,332	6,574	1,688	21,971
	Sep	28,933	506	208	4,310	1,833	6,670	1,726	5,380	6,647	1,702	22,126
	Dec	29,041	498	205	4,288	1,812	6,708	1,754	5,410	6,646	1,719	22,237
2000	Mar	29,028	519	201	4,264	1,812	6,710	1,750	5,373	6,650	1,748	22,292
	Jun	29,062	513	199	4,217	1,867	6,714	1,759	5,338	6,672	1,733	22,286
	Sep	29,071	494	197	4,190	1,843	6,745	1,783	5,402	6,724	1,702	22,357
	Dec	29,159	513	196	4,137	1,851	6,736	1,815	5,429	6,701	1,721	22,462
2001	Mar	29,147	493	196	4,121	1,878	6,802	1,821	5,447	6,680	1,710	22,459
<b>Change on quarter</b>		<b>-12</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-3</b>
<i>Percent</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>Change on year</b>		<b>119</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-143</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>227</b>
<i>Percent</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Male jobs</b>		<b>LOLA</b>	<b>LOLJ</b>	<b>LOLM</b>	<b>LOLP</b>	<b>LOLS</b>	<b>LOLV</b>	<b>LOLT</b>	<b>LOMB</b>	<b>LOME</b>	<b>LOMH</b>	<b>LOMK</b>
1995	Mar	14,702	452	201	3,084	1,599	2,997	1,214	2,312	2,130	712	9,356
	Jun	14,733	447	201	3,097	1,607	3,005	1,215	2,326	2,119	718	9,382
	Sep	14,730	447	200	3,111	1,595	2,967	1,211	2,369	2,117	713	9,377
	Dec	14,772	451	203	3,173	1,567	2,941	1,203	2,401	2,126	708	9,378
1996	Mar	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315
	Jun	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378
	Sep	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,360	2,149	731	9,414
	Dec	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,356	2,142	731	9,490
1997	Mar	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637
	Jun	15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740
	Sep	15,142	443	185	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,208	2,532	2,096	759	9,763
	Dec	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810
1998	Mar	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889
	Jun	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,069	785	9,906
	Sep	15,387	411	176	3,215	1,587	3,243	1,213	2,689	2,065	787	9,997
	Dec	15,381	402	173	3,205	1,622	3,180	1,240	2,732	1,971	796	9,976
1999	Mar	15,439	400	167	3,172	1,622	3,207	1,242	2,818	2,002	808	10,078
	Jun	15,470	391	165	3,137	1,613	3,221	1,249	2,843	2,016	835	10,165
	Sep	15,519	387	161	3,114	1,628	3,210	1,256	2,886	2,026	840	10,229
	Dec	15,531	379	157	3,099	1,621	3,233	1,278	2,884	2,038	840	10,274
2000	Mar	15,513	384	155	3,086	1,616	3,207	1,283	2,885	2,049	839	10,273
	Jun	15,526	386	153	3,051	1,665	3,197	1,296	2,922	2,031	826	10,271
	Sep	15,503	370	151	3,030	1,645	3,209	1,311	2,926	2,049	813	10,307
	Dec	15,542	391	149	2,993	1,647	3,235	1,327	2,936	2,043	822	10,302
2001	Mar	15,518	374	148	2,981	1,665	3,243	1,335	2,922	2,026	825	10,350
<b>Change on quarter</b>		<b>-24</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-12</b>
<i>Percent</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>Change on year</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-104</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>78</b>
<i>Percent</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Female jobs</b>		<b>LOLB</b>	<b>LOLJ</b>	<b>LOLN</b>	<b>LOLQ</b>	<b>LOLT</b>	<b>LOLW</b>	<b>LOLZ</b>	<b>LOMC</b>	<b>LOMF</b>	<b>LOMI</b>	<b>LOML</b>
1995	Mar	12,603	120	51	1,300	207	3,296	372	2,226	4,272	759	10,925
	Jun	12,630	118	49	1,295	200	3,301	369	2,239	4,293	766	10,969
	Sep	12,641	115	48	1,288	197	3,294	366	2,233	4,288	762	10,993
	Dec	12,729	115	48	1,297	199	3,334	366	2,300	4,296	770	11,069
1996	Mar	12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	4,332	795	11,117
	Jun	12,883	114	46	1,281	209	3,375	370	2,336	4,335	817	11,233
	Sep	12,933	119	47	1,284	181	3,379	376	2,358	4,351	840	11,303
	Dec	12,932	117	46	1,288	185	3,333	378	2,406	4,333	845	11,293
1997	Mar	12,928	119	48	1,289	186	3,348	396	2,420	4,293	830	11,286
	Jun	13,024	116	48	1,297	178	3,373	403	2,454	4,310	842	11,383
	Sep	13,068	138	48	1,288	201	3,379	401	2,459	4,311	833	11,383
	Dec	13,155	146	49	1,300	216	3,406	403	2,471	4,316	848	11,444
1998	Mar	13,283	141	50	1,314	212	3,435	410	2,498	4,369	855	11,567
	Jun	13,228	136	51	1,306	208	3,411	419	2,482	4,383	832	11,528
	Sep	13,280	134	51	1,292	211	3,436	428	2,476	4,409	843	11,592
	Dec	13,275	127	49	1,244	206	3,469	435	2,415	4,519	812	11,650
1999	Mar	13,331	125	48	1,226	202	3,454	442	2,463	4,559	813	11,731
	Jun	13,399	127	46	1,210	210	3,458	448	2,489	4,558	853	11,806
	Sep	13,464	119	47	1,196	205	3,461	461	2,495	4,619	862	11,897
	Dec	13,510	119	48	1,189	191	3,474	476	2,526	4,608	879	11,963
2000	Mar	13,515	135	46	1,179	196	3,504	468	2,478	4,601	909	11,959
	Jun	13,535	127	46	1,166	201	3,517	463	2,476	4,641	897	11,995
	Sep	13,567	124	46	1,151	197	3,536	472	2,477	4,675	889	12,050
	Dec	13,617	122	46	1,145	204	3,561	488	2,493	4,658	900	12,100
2001	Mar	13,629	119	48	1,140	213	3,559	486	2,525	4,654	885	12,109
<b>Change on quarter</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Percent</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>Change on year</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>150</b>
<i>Percent</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>1</i>

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

<sup>a</sup> Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

# EMPLOYMENT B.21 Actual weekly hours of work Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers <sup>a</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>b</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>b</sup>	Second jobs
		YBUS	YBUI	YBV	YBVE
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	878.8	33.4			

# B.22 EMPLOYMENT

## Usual weekly hours of work<sup>a</sup>

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
<b>All</b>										
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	494	1.8	2,145	7.8	4,297	15.8	13,871	50.3	6,754	24.5
2000	474	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,414	15.8	14,045	50.3	6,837	24.5
2001	429	1.5	2,051	7.3	4,552	16.2	14,313	50.8	6,835	24.3
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Apr-Jun 2000	459	1.6	2,152	7.7	4,431	15.9	14,061	50.4	6,823	24.4
May-Jul	472	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,456	15.9	14,094	50.4	6,800	24.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	482	1.7	2,144	7.7	4,461	15.9	14,140	50.5	6,753	24.1
Jul-Sep	466	1.7	2,126	7.6	4,484	16.0	14,132	50.5	6,784	24.2
Aug-Oct	456	1.6	2,110	7.5	4,492	16.1	14,151	50.6	6,767	24.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	452	1.6	2,097	7.5	4,515	16.1	14,108	50.4	6,802	24.3
Oct-Dec	448	1.6	2,080	7.4	4,524	16.2	14,152	50.5	6,797	24.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	452	1.6	2,098	7.5	4,519	16.1	14,169	50.5	6,836	24.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	443	1.6	2,073	7.4	4,537	16.2	14,182	50.5	6,852	24.4
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	436	1.6	2,078	7.4	4,540	16.2	14,168	50.4	6,879	24.5
Feb-Apr	437	1.6	2,046	7.3	4,539	16.1	14,265	50.7	6,855	24.4
Mar-May (Spr)	429	1.5	2,051	7.3	4,552	16.2	14,313	50.8	6,835	24.3
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	424	1.5	2,027	7.2	4,583	16.3	14,339	50.9	6,802	24.1
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	-11		-51		43		172		-78	
Percent	-2.6		-2.4		1.0		1.2		-1.1	
Over last 12 months	-35		-125		153		278		-21	
Percent	-7.6		-5.8		3.4		2.0		-0.3	
<b>Male</b>										
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	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	466	3.1	818	5.4	7,864	52.2	5,802	38.5
1999	129	0.9	464	3.1	900	5.9	8,236	54.1	5,481	36.0
2000	117	0.8	490	3.2	898	5.8	8,320	54.0	5,595	36.3
2001	93	0.6	462	3.0	922	5.9	8,508	54.8	5,545	35.7
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Apr-Jun 2000	112	0.7	480	3.1	898	5.8	8,329	54.1	5,570	36.2
May-Jul	112	0.7	471	3.1	909	5.9	8,360	54.3	5,547	36.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	120	0.8	467	3.0	904	5.9	8,408	54.6	5,501	35.7
Jul-Sep	113	0.7	460	3.0	904	5.9	8,411	54.5	5,531	35.9
Aug-Oct	108	0.7	462	3.0	906	5.9	8,427	54.6	5,523	35.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	104	0.7	460	3.0	908	5.9	8,406	54.5	5,548	36.0
Oct-Dec	102	0.7	464	3.0	912	5.9	8,424	54.5	5,546	35.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	103	0.7	473	3.1	912	5.9	8,413	54.4	5,576	36.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	102	0.7	469	3.0	927	6.0	8,408	54.3	5,578	36.0
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	96	0.6	474	3.1	930	6.0	8,402	54.2	5,604	36.1
Feb-Apr	97	0.6	459	3.0	925	6.0	8,455	54.5	5,582	36.0
Mar-May (Spr)	93	0.6	462	3.0	922	5.9	8,508	54.8	5,545	35.7
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	92	0.6	456	2.9	913	5.9	8,531	55.0	5,512	35.6
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	-7		-19		-16		130		-92	
Percent	-6.6		-4.0		-1.8		1.5		-1.6	
Over last 12 months	-20		-25		15		203		-58	
Percent	-18.0		-5.1		1.7		2.4		-1.0	
<b>Female</b>										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	411	3.6	1,687	14.7	2,943	25.6	5,403	47.0	1,040	9.1
1994	386	3.3	1,722	14.9	3,002	26.0	5,319	46.0	1,127	9.8
1995	396	3.4	1,681	14.4	3,010	25.8	5,426	46.6	1,136	9.7
1996	410	3.5	1,710	14.4	3,166	26.7	5,364	45.3	1,200	10.1
1997	373	3.1	1,710	14.2	3,256	27.0	5,453	45.2	1,267	10.5
1998	387	3.2	1,688	13.9	3,342	27.5	5,496	45.2	1,248	10.3
1999	364	3.0	1,680	13.6	3,397	27.5	5,635	45.6	1,274	10.3
2000	358	2.9	1,652	13.2	3,526	28.2	5,725	45.8	1,242	9.9
2001	336	2.7	1,590	12.6	3,631	28.7	5,805	45.9	1,289	10.2
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Apr-Jun 2000	347	2.8	1,672	13.3	3,533	28.2	5,732	45.7	1,253	10.0
May-Jul	359	2.9	1,671	13.3	3,547	28.2	5,734	45.6	1,253	10.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	362	2.9	1,677	13.3	3,557	28.3	5,732	45.6	1,253	10.0
Jul-Sep	353	2.8	1,666	13.2	3,580	28.5	5,721	45.5	1,253	10.0
Aug-Oct	348	2.8	1,648	13.1	3,586	28.6	5,725	45.6	1,244	9.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	348	2.8	1,637	13.0	3,607	28.7	5,702	45.4	1,254	10.0
Oct-Dec	346	2.8	1,616	12.9	3,612	28.8	5,728	45.6	1,251	10.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	349	2.8	1,625	12.9	3,607	28.6	5,757	45.7	1,260	10.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	342	2.7	1,604	12.7	3,610	28.6	5,774	45.8	1,274	10.1
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	338	2.7	1,604	12.7	3,610	28.7	5,766	45.8	1,275	10.1
Feb-Apr	340	2.7	1,587	12.6	3,614	28.6	5,810	46.0	1,273	10.1
Mar-May (Spr)	336	2.7	1,590	12.6	3,631	28.7	5,805	45.9	1,289	10.2
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	333	2.6	1,571	12.4	3,670	29.0	5,808	45.8	1,289	10.2
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	-5		-32		60		42		14	
Percent	-1.5		-2.0		1.7		0.7		1.1	
Over last 12 months	-15		-100		137		75		36	
Percent	-4.2		-6.0		3.9		1.3		2.9	

<sup>a</sup> Main job only.

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

# PRODUCTIVITY B.32

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

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy				Production industries				Manufacturing industries			
	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>
1992	91.1	99.3	91.8	96.3	91.3	103.2	88.5	91.1	92.8	101.2	91.7	98.1
1993	93.2	98.3	94.8	96.3	93.3	99.0	94.2	96.9	94.1	97.9	96.1	99.1
1994	97.4	98.1	98.2	98.8	98.3	98.7	99.6	101.4	98.5	98.1	100.4	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	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.4	101.1	101.2	99.9	99.6	100.4	101.4	101.4	99.0
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	102.1	101.5	100.6	100.7	101.7	101.8	99.9	100.1
1998	109.1	104.6	104.3	105.0	102.9	101.4	101.5	102.3	102.2	101.7	100.5	101.4
1999	111.5	105.5	105.7	106.5	103.4	97.6	106.0	107.4	102.2	98.0	104.3	105.7
2000	114.8	106.1	106.2	109.4	105.0	93.8	112.0	112.7	103.8	94.4	110.0	111.0
2001 Q2	90.7	99.9	90.8	92.5	90.6	104.2	87.0	91.1	92.7	102.2	90.7	95.0
03	91.2	98.7	92.4	93.6	91.5	102.5	89.3	91.6	93.0	100.5	92.5	94.8
04	91.7	98.1	93.5	94.9	92.0	100.5	91.6	94.0	92.7	98.8	93.9	96.3
1998 Q1	92.2	98.1	94.0	95.4	92.3	99.5	92.7	95.9	94.1	98.0	96.1	99.4
02	92.7											



# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	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 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
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	266	58.7	187
1995	1,350	7.6	491	212	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	158
1996	1,280	7.1	503	226	552	43.1	261	377	6.2	119	57	202	53.4	147
1997	1,079	6.0	453	165	461	42.7	297	341	5.4	118	41	182	53.3	139
1998	928	5.1	463	135	331	35.6	214	289	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112
1999	908	5.0	461	139	308	33.9	179	287	4.3	121	34	131	45.7	99
2000	804	4.4	425	122	257	32.0	151	274	4.0	117	42	115	42.0	73
2001	723	4.0	377	116	229	31.7	145	205	2.9	88	33	84	40.9	55
<b>3-month averages</b>														
Apr-Jun 2000	794	4.4	417	118	259	32.6	153	270	3.9	115	42	113	42.0	73
May-Jul	773	4.3	404	116	254	32.8	147	267	3.9	110	43	113	42.5	73
Jun-Aug (Sum)	765	4.2	402	112	251	32.8	142	261	3.8	107	40	113	43.6	73
Jul-Sep	767	4.2	407	116	244	31.8	141	260	3.8	112	39	109	41.9	72
Aug-Oct	772	4.3	409	119	243	31.5	139	262	3.8	118	36	108	41.1	72
Sep-Nov (Aut)	749	4.1	397	114	238	31.7	137	259	3.8	115	34	109	42.2	73
Oct-Dec	738	4.1	395	110	233	31.6	134	258	3.7	112	37	110	42.6	71
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	739	4.1	399	109	231	31.3	131	248	3.6	104	36	108	43.5	69
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	732	4.0	397	107	228	31.2	135	243	3.5	101	36	105	43.4	67
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	724	4.0	392	105	227	31.3	136	225	3.3	92	36	98	43.3	63
Feb-Apr	720	4.0	372	116	231	32.1	140	217	3.1	90	34	93	43.0	59
Mar-May (Spr)	723	4.0	377	116	229	31.7	145	205	2.9	88	33	84	40.9	55
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	743	4.1	389	121	233	31.4	143	214	3.1	97	33	84	39.2	53
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	19	0.1	-4	16	7	0.1	6	-11	-0.2	5	-3	-14	-4.1	-10
Percent	2.6		-0.9	15.1	2.9		4.7	-5.0		5.9	-8.4	-14.0		-15.2
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-51	-0.3	-29	3	-25	-1.2	-10	-56	-0.9	-18	-9	-29	-2.7	-20
Percent	-6.4		-6.8	2.5	-9.8		-6.8	-20.7		-15.5	-21.2	-25.9		-27.4
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
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	153	530	54.6	332	359	10.4	87	55	217	60.5	147
1995	862	8.6	251	133	479	55.5	323	299	8.6	81	39	181	60.4	124
1996	821	8.2	270	134	416	50.7	291	281	8.0	76	43	163	57.9	119
1997	681	6.8	240	96	345	50.7	231	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109
1998	553	5.5	233	84	235	42.6	164	203	5.5	66	22	116	57.0	87
1999	545	5.4	242	84	219	40.2	134	202	5.3	80	22	100	49.7	78
2000	469	4.7	216	69	184	39.3	115	191	4.9	74	29	88	46.3	58
2001	415	4.2	188	66	161	38.7	109	147	3.7	59	22	66	45.1	45
<b>3-month averages</b>														
Apr-Jun 2000	466	4.6	215	67	184	39.5	117	189	4.8	72	28	89	46.9	57
May-Jul	448	4.5	204	66	178	39.8	110	190	4.8	71	29	89	47.1	59
Jun-Aug (Sum)	447	4.5	204	66	178	39.8	107	184	4.7	66	27	90	49.1	59
Jul-Sep	448	4.5	203	70	175	39.0	106	182	4.7	70	26	86	47.3	58
Aug-Oct	448	4.5	203	72	174	38.7	105	181	4.6	70	24	87	47.8	59
Sep-Nov (Aut)	440	4.4	202	69	169	38.4	101	181	4.6	69	23	89	49.1	60
Oct-Dec	437	4.4	205	66	166	38.0	99	180	4.6	68	23	89	49.5	58
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	435	4.3	205	62	168	38.6	98	175	4.4	65	22	88	50.2	57
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	436	4.3	205	61	171	39.2	103	171	4.3	64	22	85	49.7	55
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	426	4.2	200	59	167	39.2	103	159	4.0	59	22	78	49.0	51
Feb-Apr	417	4.2	188	64	165	39.6	105	156	3.9	62	21	73	47.0	48
Mar-May (Spr)	415	4.2	188	66	161	38.7	109	147	3.7	59	22	66	45.1	45
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	435	4.4	200	72	163	37.4	106	154	3.9	65	21	68	44.1	45
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	9	0.1	0	13	-4	-1.8	4	-5	-0.1	6	-1	-10	-4.9	-7
Percent	2.2		0.2	22.1	-2.5		3.6	-2.9		10.5	-4.5	-12.6		-13.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-31	-0.3	-15	5	-21	-2.0	-10	-34	-0.9	-7	-7	-20	-2.8	-13
Percent	-6.7		-6.9	7.4	-11.4		-9.0	-18.3		-9.4	-25.5	-23.1		-22.5
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1993	522	6.8	229	114	180	34.4	89	129	5.3	43	24	62	48.3	36
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	82	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30
1998	375	4.7	229	51	95	25.4	51	85	3.1	38	-	39	45.2	25
1999	363	4.5	219	56	89	24.4	45	84	3.0	42	12	30	36.0	21
2000	335	4.1	209	53	72	21.6	36	83	2.8	43	13	27	32.1	15
2001	308	3.8	190	50	69	22.3	36	58	1.9	29	11	17	30.2	10
<b>3-month averages</b>														
Apr-Jun 2000	328	4.1	202	51	75	22.8	36	81	2.7	43	14	25	30.4	16
May-Jul	325	4.0	200	49	76	23.2	37	77	2.6	39	14	24	31.2	14
Jun-Aug (Sum)	318	3.9	199	46	73	22.9	35	77	2.6	41	13	23	30.3	14
Jul-Sep	320	3.9	204	47	70	21.7	35	78	2.6	42	13	23	29.2	13
Aug-Oct	323	4.0	206	47	70	21.5	35	81	2.7	48	11	21	26.1	13
Sep-Nov (Aut)	309	3.8	195	45	69	22.3	35	78	2.6	46	12	20	26.1	13
Oct-Dec	301	3.7	190	44	67	22.2	35	79	2.6	44	14	21	26.8	13
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	304	3.7	194	47	63	20.8	33	73	2.4	38	15	20	27.2	12
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	296	3.6	192	46	57	19.4	31	72	2.4	37	15	20	28.3	12
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	298	3.7	192	46	60	20.0	33	66	2.2	33	14	20	29.7	11
Feb-Apr	303	3.7	185	52	66	21.8	35	61	2.0	28	13	20	32.7	11
Mar-May (Spr)	306	3.8	190	50	69	22.3	36	58	1.9	29	11	17	30.2	10
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	308	3.8	188	49	71	22.9	36	60	2.0	32	12	16	26.6	9
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	10	0.1	-4	3	11	2.9	3	-7	-0.2	-1	-2	-4	-3.1	-3
Percent	3.2		-2.0	6.2	18.0		8.2	-10.1		-2.5	-14.4	-19.6		-23.2
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-20	-0.3	-14	-2	-4	0.1	0.2	-21	-0.8	-11	-2	-9	-3.8	-7
Percent	-6.0		-6.8	-3.8	-5.6		0.2	-26.5		-25.7	-12.3	-36.7		-45.0

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

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates<sup>a</sup> by age C.2

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)
	MGSX	YBTI							
<b>All</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1993	10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.6	7.5	9.5	4.3	
1994	9.8	10.0	19.9	16.4	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.3	
1995	8.8	9.0	19.4	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.6	
1996	8.3	8.5	20.2	14.6	8.5	6.0	6.8	2.3	
1997	7.2	7.3	19.5	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.9	
1998	6.3	6.4	18.6	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6	
1999	6.1	6							

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAJ	DPAI	
1995 Annual	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	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,067.5	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7	
1997 Averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,584.5	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8	
1998	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	1,029.5	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.4	
1999	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	955.1	293.1	4.2	5.8	2.1	
2000	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	..	..	831.6	256.9	3.6	5.1	1.9	
1999	Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.2	5.8	2.2	1,241.1	-22.2	-15.5	953.0	288.1	4.1	5.8	2.1
	Aug 12	1,284.2	947.2	316.0	4.2	5.8	2.3	1,225.5	-15.6	-16.2	939.7	285.8	4.1	5.7	2.1
	Sep 9	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.1	5.6	2.2	1,220.0	-5.5	-14.4	932.7	287.3	4.1	5.7	2.1
	Oct 14	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	3.9	5.4	2.1	1,201.6	-18.4	-13.2	918.5	283.1	4.0	5.6	2.1
	Nov 11	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,187.3	-14.3	-12.7	906.2	281.1	4.0	5.5	2.1
2000	Jan 13	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.1	5.8	2.1	1,162.4	-1.6	-13.1	886.5	275.9	3.9	5.4	2.0
	Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,151.7	-10.7	-11.9	878.8	272.9	3.8	5.4	2.0
	Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.0	5.6	2.0	1,139.9	-11.8	-8.0	869.2	270.7	3.8	5.3	2.0
	Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,115.0	-24.9	-15.8	850.4	264.6	3.7	5.2	1.9
	May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,106.2	-8.8	-15.2	843.5	262.7	3.7	5.1	1.9
2001	Jan 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	1,071.1	-23.3	-14.6	819.6	251.5	3.6	5.0	1.9
	Feb 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,057.3	-13.8	-16.3	810.4	246.9	3.5	4.9	1.9
	Mar 9	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,043.3	-14.0	-17.0	798.9	244.4	3.5	4.9	1.9
	Apr 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	1.8	1,046.8	3.5	-8.1	801.3	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8
	May 10	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,039.9	-6.9	-5.8	795.4	244.5	3.4	4.9	1.8
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH	DPAG	DPAJ	DPAG			DPAG	DPAJ	DPAG	DPAJ	DPAG	
	1995 Annual	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.0	7.6	10.5	4.1	2,201.8	..	..	1,683.6	518.2	7.5	10.4	4.0
	1996 Annual	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 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	2.8
	1998	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,290.4	..	..	984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3
2000	Jan 13	1,045.0	788.5	256.5	3.6	4.9	1.9	1,030.1	-22.6	-14.2	788.1	242.0	3.5	4.9	1.8
	Feb 10	1,044.9	782.2	262.8	3.6	4.9	2.0	1,016.7	-13.4	-15.7	779.2	237.5	3.5	4.9	1.8
	Mar 9	1,004.4	753.9	246.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	1,002.4	-14.3	-16.8	767.8	234.6	3.4	4.8	1.7
	Apr 12	968.7	735.7	233.0	3.3	4.6	1.7	1,005.5	3.1	-8.2	770.0	235.5	3.4	4.8	1.8
	May 10	960.6	733.3	227.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	998.2	-7.3	-6.2	763.8	234.4	3.4	4.8	1.7
2001	Jan 11	1,036.6	794.9	241.7	3.5	5.0	1.8	965.5	-26.2	-13.3	737.9	227.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
	Feb 8	1,032.4	789.0	243.3	3.5	4.9	1.8	956.4	-9.1	-13.9	730.6	225.8	3.3	4.6	1.7
	Mar 8	1,001.0	766.5	234.5	3.4	4.8	1.7	945.9	-10.5	-15.3	723.0	222.9	3.2	4.5	1.7
	Apr 12	966.9	738.7	228.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	940.0	-5.9	-8.5	718.2	221.8	3.2	4.5	1.7
	May 10	942.1	721.4	220.7	3.2	4.5	1.6	935.7	-4.3	-6.9	713.2	222.5	3.2	4.4	1.7
North East	DPCF	DPDA	DPDG	ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL			ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	
	1995 Annual	130.5	104.4	26.1	10.9	15.9	4.9	128.5	..	..	103.3	25.2	10.8	15.7	
	1996 Annual	118.4	95.0	23.4	10.2	14.9	4.5	114.4	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.0	14.8	
	1997 Averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.2	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.1	11.8	
	1998	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.8	3.2	83.3	..	..	66.7	16.6	7.2	10.7	
2000	Jan 13	72.7	57.6	15.1	6.3	9.3	2.8	71.7	-1.4	-0.6	57.6	14.1	6.2	9.3	
	Feb 10	71.1	55.8	15.3	6.2	9.0	2.9	70.6	-1.1	-1.1	56.9	13.7	6.1	9.2	
	Mar 9	68.2	53.7	14.5	5.9	8.7	2.7	69.1	-1.5	-1.3	55.4	13.7	6.0	9.0	
	Apr 12	67.1	53.5	13.5	5.8	8.7	2.5	69.9	0.8	-0.4	56.2	13.7	6.1	9.1	
	May 10	67.6	54.5	13.1	5.9	8.8	2.5	69.4	-0.5	-0.6	55.8	13.6	6.0	9.0	
2001	Jan 11	72.2	58.2	14.0	6.3	9.4	2.6	66.5	-1.9	-1.1	53.4	13.1	5.8	8.7	
	Feb 8	70.8	56.8	14.0	6.2	9.2	2.6	65.2	-1.3	-1.4	52.2	13.0	5.7	8.5	
	Mar 8	68.3	54.6	13.7	5.9	8.9	2.6	63.8	-1.4	-1.5	51.1	12.7	5.6	8.3	
	Apr 12	66.1	52.8	13.3	5.8	8.6	2.5	63.2	-0.6	-1.1	50.6	12.6	5.5	8.2	
	May 10	63.9	51.1	12.8	5.6	8.3	2.4	62.8	-0.4	-0.8	50.2	12.6	5.5	8.1	
North West	IBWB	DPDB	IBWA	ZMPW	ZMPC	IBWC	ZMPC	ZMPX			ZMPC	ZMPC	IBWC	ZMPC	
	1995 Annual	271.7	210.7	61.0	8.2	11.6	4.1	267.3	..	..	208.4	58.9	8.1	11.4	
	1996 Annual	250.7	194.5	56.2	7.6	10.9	3.7	246.4	..	..	192.2	54.2	7.5	10.8	
	1997 Averages	194.4	152.0	42.3	5.9	8.5	2.8	191.9	..	..	150.6	41.3	5.9	8.4	
	1998	166.2	129.8	36.4	5.2	7.5	2.5	164.2	..	..	128.7	35.6	5.1	7.4	
2000	Jan 13	138.0	106.7	31.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	135.0	-2.7	-1.8	105.8	29.2	4.1	5.9	
	Feb 10	137.6	105.5	32.2	4.2	5.9	2.1	133.1	-1.9	-2.0	104.5	28.6	4.0	5.9	
	Mar 9	130.7	100.8	29.8	3.9	5.7	2.0	130.9	-2.2	-2.3	102.6	28.3	4.0	5.7	
	Apr 12	125.2	97.2	28.0	3.8	5.4	1.8	131.3	0.4	-1.2	102.9	28.4	4.0	5.8	
	May 10	123.7	96.7	26.9	3.7	5.4	1.8	130.6	-0.7	-0.8	102.3	28.3	3.9	5.7	
2001	Jan 11	137.2	107.7	29.5	4.1	6.0	1.9	127.2	-3.6	-1.4	99.7	27.5	3.8	5.6	
	Feb 8	136.7	107.2	29.5	4.1	6.0	1.9	126.3	-0.9	-1.4	99.1	27.2	3.8	5.6	
	Mar 8	133.2	104.6	28.6	4.0	5.9	1.9	125.7	-0.6	-1.7	98.7	27.0	3.8	5.5	
	Apr 12	130.3	102.2	28.2	3.9	5.7	1.8	125.3	-0.4	-0.6	98.3	27.0	3.8	5.5	
	May 10	127.1	99.8	27.2	3.8	5.6	1.8	124.9	-0.4	-0.5	97.7	27.2	3.8	5.5	
Yorkshire and the Humber	BCKB	DPAM	DPAX	ZMPY	ZMOA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB			ZMPY	ZMOA	DPBI	ZMPZ	
	1995 Annual	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.3	11.6	4.2	204.5	..	..	158.9	45.6	8.1	11.4	
	1996 Annual	191.8	147.9	43.9	7.7	10.8	3.9	188.3	..	..	146.2	42.1	7.6	10.7	
	1997 Averages	152.0	117.9	34.1	6.2	8.7	3.1	150.1	..	..	116.8	33.3	6.1	8.7	
	1998	134.9	104.4	30.5	5.5	7.7	2.8	133.2	..	..	103.5	29.7	5.4	7.6	
2000	Jan 13	105.7	81.1	24.6	4.4	6.2	2.2	104.8	-2.6	-1.4	81.4	23.4	4.3	6.2	
	Feb 10	106.4	80.9	25.4	4.4	6.2	2.3	103.7	-1.1	-1.8	81.1	22.6	4.3	6.2	
	Mar 9	102.0	78.1	23.9	4.2	5.9	2.1	102.7	-1.0	-1.6	80.0	22.7	4.2	6.1	
	Apr 12	98.5	76.0	22.6	4.1	5.8	2.0	103.0	0.3	-0.6	80.1	22.9	4.2	6.1	
	May 10	98.1	75.9	22.1	4.0	5.8	2.0	102.0	-1.0	-0.6	79.2	22.8	4.2	6.0	
East Midlands	BCKC	DPAN	DPAY	ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPD			ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	
	1995 Annual	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.2	9.8	3.9	145.9	..	..	111.4	34.5	7.1	9.7	
	1996 Annual	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.0	9.1	3.6	131.3	..	..	99.9	31.4	6.5	9.0	
	1997 Averages	97.4	74.2	23.2	4.7										

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>																	
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>														
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female										
London	<b>DPCJ</b>			<b>DPDE</b>			<b>DPDK</b>			<b>ZMOO</b>			<b>ZMOQ</b>			<b>DPDQ</b>			<b>ZMOP</b>			<b>ZMOR</b>		
	1995)	Annual	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.0	12.0	5.3	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1	4.8							
	1996)	Averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.3	11.1	4.9	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8	4.6							
	1997)	Averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6	2.9							
	1998)		226.6	166.5	60.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.2	2.2							
	1999)		204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.6	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	2.6							
	2000)		175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.4	..	..	128.9	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2	2.2							
	2000	Jul 13	173.5	127.4	46.1	3.7	5.0	2.2	171.8	-3.6	-3.2	126.8	45.0	3.7	5.0	2.2	2.1							
		Aug 10	173.0	126.0	46.9	3.7	5.0	2.2	168.5	-3.3	-3.0	124.7	43.8	3.6	4.9	2.1	2.1							
		Sep 14	169.6	123.8	45.8	3.6	4.9	2.2	165.4	-3.1	-3.3	122.7	42.7	3.6	4.8	2.0	2.0							
		Oct 12	164.6	120.9	43.7	3.5	4.8	2.1	165.1	-0.3	-2.2	122.4	42.7	3.6	4.8	2.0	2.0							
		Nov 9	160.9	118.7	42.2	3.5	4.7	2.0	164.0	-1.1	-1.5	121.5	42.5	3.5	4.8	2.0	2.0							
		Dec 14	159.1	118.2	40.9	3.4	4.6	1.9	162.3	-1.7	-1.0	120.2	42.1	3.5	4.7	2.0	2.0							
		2001	Jan 11	160.4	119.2	41.2	3.5	4.7	2.0	158.7	-3.6	-2.1	117.4	41.3	3.4	4.6	2.0	2.0						
			Feb 8	160.0	118.6	41.4	3.4	4.7	2.0	156.6	-2.1	-2.5	115.8	40.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	1.9						
			Mar 8	156.4	116.0	40.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	153.8	-2.8	-2.8	113.7	40.1	3.3	4.5	1.9	1.9						
		Apr 12	153.3	113.6	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.4	-1.4	-2.1	112.6	39.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	1.9							
May 10		152.9	113.2	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.4	0.0	-1.4	112.4	40.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	1.9								
Jun 14 R		151.4	111.8	39.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	151.5	-0.9	-0.8	111.5	40.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	1.9								
Jul 12 P	152.0	111.1	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	150.3	-1.2	-0.7	110.6	39.7	3.2	4.4	1.9	1.9									
South East	<b>DPCK</b>			<b>DPDF</b>			<b>DPDL</b>			<b>ZMOS</b>			<b>ZMOU</b>			<b>DPDR</b>			<b>ZMOT</b>			<b>ZMQV</b>		
	1995)	Annual	229.0	173.8	55.1	5.7	7.9	3.1	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0	3.0							
	1996)	Averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.0	6.9	2.7	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6	2.6							
	1997)	Averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7	1.7							
	1998)		107.0	81.3	25.7	2.6	3.7	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3	1.3							
	1999)		96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.2	1.2	1.2							
	2000)		79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.8	2.6	1.0	1.0							
	2000	Jul 13	76.5	57.2	19.2	1.8	2.5	1.0	77.8	-1.8	-1.3	58.8	19.0	1.8	2.6	1.0	1.0							
		Aug 10	76.6	56.8	19.8	1.8	2.5	1.0	76.1	-1.7	-1.5	57.7	18.4	1.8	2.5	1.0	1.0							
		Sep 14	73.6	54.8	18.8	1.7	2.4	1.0	74.4	-1.7	-1.7	56.5	17.9	1.7	2.5	1.0	1.0							
		Oct 12	71.5	53.8	17.7	1.7	2.3	0.9	74.2	-0.2	-1.2	56.4	17.8	1.7	2.4	0.9	0.9							
		Nov 9	71.0	53.7	17.3	1.7	2.3	0.9	73.2	-1.0	-1.0	55.6	17.6	1.7	2.4	0.9	0.9							
		Dec 14	71.9	55.0	16.9	1.7	2.4	0.9	72.7	-0.5	-0.6	55.2	17.5	1.7	2.4	0.9	0.9							
		2001	Jan 11	75.9	57.9	18.0	1.8	2.5	0.9	68.8	-3.9	-1.8	52.3	16.5	1.6	2.3	0.8	0.8						
			Feb 8	75.2	57.0	18.2	1.8	2.5	0.9	67.9	-0.9	-1.8	51.4	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8	0.8						
			Mar 8	71.6	54.4	17.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	67.3	-0.6	-1.8	51.0	16.3	1.6	2.2	0.8	0.8						
		Apr 12	68.6	52.1	16.5	1.6	2.3	0.8	67.0	-0.3	-0.6	50.7	16.3	1.6	2.2	0.8	0.8							
May 10		66.1	50.2	16.0	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	-0.3	-0.4	50.3	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8	0.8								
Jun 14 R		63.1	47.7	15.4	1.5	2.1	0.8	66.0	-0.7	-0.4	49.7	16.3	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.8								
Jul 12 P	63.8	47.6	16.2	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.1	-0.9	-0.6	49.1	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8	0.8									
South West	<b>BCKF</b>			<b>DPAQ</b>			<b>DPBB</b>			<b>ZMOW</b>			<b>ZMOY</b>			<b>DPBM</b>			<b>ZMOX</b>			<b>ZMZY</b>		
	1995)	Annual	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.6	9.0	3.7	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.5	8.9	3.5	3.5							
	1996)	Averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.1	3.4	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3	3.3							
	1997)	Averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.2	5.8	2.4	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.2	5.7	2.3	2.3							
	1998)		84.8	63.0	21.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.6	1.9	1.9							
	1999)		76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	1.7							
	2000)		62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.4	1.4	61.9	..	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	1.4							
	2000	Jul 13	59.2	43.7	15.5	2.4	3.2	1.4	61.1	-2.0	-1.0	45.3	15.8	2.5	3.4	1.4	1.4							
		Aug 10	59.1	43.3	15.8	2.4	3.2	1.4	59.9	-1.2	-1.2	44.6	15.3	2.4	3.3	1.4	1.4							
		Sep 14	57.3	42.2	15.1	2.3	3.1	1.3	58.8	-1.1	-1.4	43.8	15.0	2.4	3.2	1.3	1.3							
		Oct 12	55.7	41.2	14.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	58.2	-0.6	-1.0	43.4	14.8	2.3	3.2	1.3	1.3							
		Nov 9	56.0	41.3	14.7	2.3	3.1	1.3	57.3	-0.9	-0.9	42.7	14.6	2.3	3.2	1.3	1.3							
		Dec 14	56.4	42.0	14.4	2.3	3.1	1.3	56.2	-1.1	-0.9	41.8	14.4	2.3	3.1	1.3	1.3							
		2001	Jan 11	61.4	45.4	15.9	2.5	3.4	1.4	54.0	-2.2	-1.4	40.2	13.8	2.2	3.0	1.2	1.2						
			Feb 8	60.6	44.8	15.8	2.4	3.3	1.4	53.2	-0.8	-1.4	39.6	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.2						
			Mar 8	58.0	43.0	14.9	2.3	3.2	1.3	53.5	0.3	-0.9	39.8	13.7	2.2	2.9	1.2	1.2						
		Apr 12	55.6	41.2	14.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	53.7	0.2	-0.1	39.8	13.9	2.2	2.9	1.2	1.2							
May 10		53.3	39.7	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	53.8	0.1	0.2	39.7	14.1	2.2	2.9	1.2	1.2								
Jun 14 R		49.9	37.2	12.7	2.0	2.8	1.1	53.2	-0.6	-0.1	39.4	13.8	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.2								
Jul 12 P	50.4	37.0	13.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	52.2	-1.0	-0.5	38.6	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.2									
England	<b>VASR</b>			<b>VASS</b>			<b>IBWK</b>			<b>ZMQK</b>			<b>ZMQM</b>			<b>VASQ</b>			<b>ZMOL</b>			<b>ZMQN</b>		
	1995)	Annual	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	7.6	10.4	4.1	1,897.7	..	..	1,447.7	449.9	7.5	10.3	4.0	4.0							
	1996)	Averages	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	6.9	9.6	3.8	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	6.8	9.5	3.6	3.6							
	1997)	Averages	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,285.7	..	..	981.6	304.1	5.1	7.1	2.7	2.7							
	1998)		1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,083.1	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.3	6.0	2.3	2.3							
	1999)		1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1	2.1							
	2000)		882.8	670.7	212.1	3.5	4.8	1.8	872.8	..	..	665.0	207.9	3.4	4.8	1.8	1.8							
	2000	Jul 13	866.0	652.7	213.3	3.4	4.7	1.8	860.3	-18.6	-11.8	655.2	205.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	1.8							
		Aug 10	866.5	647.7	218.8	3.4	4.7	1.9	847.5	-12.8	-13.5	647.6	199.9	3.3	4.7	1.7	1.7							
		Sep 14	835.1	627.3	207.8	3.3	4.5	1.8	833.7	-13.8	-15.1	636.9	196.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	1.7							
		Oct 12	808.2	611.7	196.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	836.8	3.1	-7.8	639.1	197.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	1.7							
		Nov 9	800.2	608.8	191.4	3.1	4.4	1.6	830.6	-6.2	-5.6	633.8	196.8	3.2	4.6	1.7	1.7							
		Dec 14	808.0	620.4	187.5	3.2	4.5	1.6	824.7	-5.9	-3.0	629.1	195.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	1.7							
		2001	Jan 11	857.4	655.6	201.9	3.4	4.7	1.7	801.5	-23.2	-11.8	610.7	190.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	1.6						
			Feb 8	853.9	651.																			



# C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All	All ages					18-24					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	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	1,251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.5
1999 Jul 8	1,251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.5
Aug 12	1,251.2	492.8	231.2	218.0	160.2	24.8	151.0	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.5
Sep 9	1,212.1	492.8	231.2	218.0	160.2	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.9
Oct 14	1,153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	1.6
Nov 11	1,136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	263.2	154.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0	1.3
Dec 9	1,130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	1.1
2000 Jan 13	1,225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.1
Feb 10	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9
Mar 9	1,185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	0.8
Apr 13	1,134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7
May 11	1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.6
Jun 8	1,069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	0.6
Jul 13	1,081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6
Aug 10	1,082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5
Sep 14	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6
Oct 12	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5
Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
Dec 14	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5
2001 Jan 11	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	168.0	107.5	19.8	104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5
Feb 8	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
Mar 8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Apr 12	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
May 10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
Jun 14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
Jul 12	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
Male														
1999 Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	127.9	207.5	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3	1.8
Aug 12	938.4	355.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	1.5
Sep 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	124.1	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	1.4
Oct 14	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	117.2	187.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5	1.1
Nov 11	865.9	335.9	155.1	145.1	115.5	26.5	114.4	182.6	106.6	43.6	26.7	4.7	3.1	0.9
Dec 9	868.1	344.5	156.2	141.1	113.2	26.1	113.1	181.7	107.3	43.6	25.6	4.4	2.9	0.8
2000 Jan 13	938.8	378.8	175.2	156.0	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7	0.8
Feb 10	929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	0.7
Mar 9	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	0.6
Apr 13	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5
May 11	844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	0.5
Jun 8	819.0	301.5	157.3	155.6	99.8	25.0	104.9	172.7	92.3	43.3	32.7	3.9	2.5	0.4
Jul 13	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.4
Aug 10	809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.4
Sep 14	780.3	317.2	140.8	132.0	93.6	24.4	96.7	176.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5	0.4
Oct 12	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3	0.4
Nov 9	759.6	318.0	140.9	120.8	87.9	23.7	92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	2.1	0.3
Dec 14	775.3	331.8	146.6	119.7	87.0	22.8	90.1	169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	2.0	0.3
2001 Jan 11	822.4	353.8	160.8	130.9	87.7	21.5	89.2	184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	1.9	0.3
Feb 8	816.4	345.1	167.2	130.0	86.6	21.3	87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
Mar 8	793.1	323.1	170.6	129.5	84.7	21.4	85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	0.3
Apr 12	764.5	310.9	154.9	132.9	83.3	21.7	82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	0.3
May 10	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
Jun 14	716.5	278.6	143.4	133.7	81.7	22.4	79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	0.3
Jul 12	717.4	288.9	142.2	128.0	80.7	22.1	77.6	164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	1.9	0.3
Female														
1999 Jul 8	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	29.9	17.3	22.7	95.7	58.5	19.3	14.3	2.9	3.7	0.7
Aug 12	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	29.4	16.5	22.1	100.9	64.5	18.2	14.8	2.8	3.3	0.6
Sep 9	298.6	146.3	54.5	47.1	29.0	17.0	21.7	95.4	60.3	18.0	13.8	2.7	3.4	0.5
Oct 14	278.3	131.0	56.2	42.7	27.7	17.4	20.8	85.5	51.2	20.0	11.6	2.3	3.2	0.5
Nov 11	270.2	127.7	55.0	40.8	26.4	17.3	20.3	80.7	47.8	19.8	10.8	2.0	2.9	0.4
Dec 9	262.3	121.1	55.6	39.9	25.7	17.4	19.9	76.0	43.7	19.8	10.4	1.7	2.7	0.3
2000 Jan 13	286.9	133.4	61.5	45.7	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6	0.3
Feb 10	287.0	133.3	62.9	45.4	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.3
Mar 9	278.7	127.3	60.9	45.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.2
Apr 13	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	2.4	0.2
May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jun 8	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jul 13	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.2
Aug 10	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2
Sep 14	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	2.4	0.2
Oct 12	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	0.2
Nov 9	235.1	116.5	49.2	32.6	20.6	15.7	16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
Dec 14	230.7	111.7	50.4	33.0	19.7	15.4	15.8	68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	2.1	0.1
2001 Jan 11	249.7	123.2	54.0	37.1	19.8	14.2	15.7	76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	1.9	0.1
Feb 8	251.3	125.2	54.4	36.7	19.6	13.9	15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	0.2
Mar 8	242.2	117.8	53.4	36.8	19.1	14.1	15.1	74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	0.2
Apr 12	235.5	114.8	48.9	38.4	18.7	14.2	14.7	71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	1.8	0.2
May 10	227.0	105.5	49.9											

**C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Claimant count by age and duration**  
**Government Office Regions as at July 12 2001**

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male	Female						
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>								
<b>NORTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	7,354	9,051	2,282	19,138	3,121	2,424	662	6,502	5,145	9,177	2,578	17,122	2,623	3,337	1,096	7,234
Over 13 and up to 26	3,049	4,691	1,196	9,066	1,144	1,103	352	2,713	1,701	4,392	1,208	7,362	739	1,296	546	2,644
26 and up to 52	2,072	5,338	1,169	8,624	723	950	330	2,036	909	3,842	1,177	5,941	363	980	417	1,778
52 and up to 104	181	4,245	1,118	5,545	52	631	248	931	96	2,399	855	3,350	32	524	328	895
Over 104	21	4,071	2,004	6,096	3	473	279	755	10	1,778	1,067	2,855	10	320	275	635
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	30.4	40.2	24.0	1.1	19.8	28.2	13.0	1.3	19.3	27.9	16.9	1.1	13.1	22.7	11.3
All	12,677	27,396	7,769	48,469	5,043	5,581	1,871	12,937	7,861	21,588	6,885	36,630	3,767	6,457	2,662	13,176
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	7,490	120,521	28,783	227,666	36,886	40,273	12,454	92,392	74,909	120,521	28,783	227,666	36,886	40,273	12,454	92,392
Over 13 and up to 26	5,870	10,771	2,387	19,244	2,312	2,447	833	5,745	30,795	66,812	15,894	114,477	13,606	18,477	6,293	39,238
26 and up to 52	3,719	11,522	2,315	17,615	1,385	2,084	641	4,152	18,435	68,289	15,181	102,186	7,703	15,486	5,347	28,794
52 and up to 104	351	8,247	1,853	10,455	172	1,275	514	1,962	2,067	48,772	12,385	63,234	937	9,912	4,131	14,390
Over 104	39	6,266	2,834	9,139	23	933	521	1,478	241	41,325	18,764	60,330	149	6,751	4,256	11,157
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	25.9	34.2	20.7	1.9	18.1	23.9	12.5	1.8	26.1	34.2	21.8	1.8	18.3	25.8	14.0
All	24,173	55,933	13,693	94,799	10,263	12,193	4,329	27,542	126,447	345,719	91,007	567,893	59,281	90,899	32,481	186,511
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	14,194	19,127	4,304	38,346	6,371	5,454	1,820	14,205	74,909	120,521	28,783	227,666	36,886	40,273	12,454	92,392
Over 13 and up to 26	5,870	10,771	2,387	19,244	2,312	2,447	833	5,745	30,795	66,812	15,894	114,477	13,606	18,477	6,293	39,238
26 and up to 52	3,719	11,522	2,315	17,615	1,385	2,084	641	4,152	18,435	68,289	15,181	102,186	7,703	15,486	5,347	28,794
52 and up to 104	351	8,247	1,853	10,455	172	1,275	514	1,962	2,067	48,772	12,385	63,234	937	9,912	4,131	14,390
Over 104	39	6,266	2,834	9,139	23	933	521	1,478	241	41,325	18,764	60,330	149	6,751	4,256	11,157
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	25.9	34.2	20.7	1.9	18.1	23.9	12.5	1.8	26.1	34.2	21.8	1.8	18.3	25.8	14.0
All	24,173	55,933	13,693	94,799	10,263	12,193	4,329	27,542	126,447	345,719	91,007	567,893	59,281	90,899	32,481	186,511
<b>ENGLAND</b>																
13 or less	14,194	19,127	4,304	38,346	6,371	5,454	1,820	14,205	74,909	120,521	28,783	227,666	36,886	40,273	12,454	92,392
Over 13 and up to 26	5,870	10,771	2,387	19,244	2,312	2,447	833	5,745	30,795	66,812	15,894	114,477	13,606	18,477	6,293	39,238
26 and up to 52	3,719	11,522	2,315	17,615	1,385	2,084	641	4,152	18,435	68,289	15,181	102,186	7,703	15,486	5,347	28,794
52 and up to 104	351	8,247	1,853	10,455	172	1,275	514	1,962	2,067	48,772	12,385	63,234	937	9,912	4,131	14,390
Over 104	39	6,266	2,834	9,139	23	933	521	1,478	241	41,325	18,764	60,330	149	6,751	4,256	11,157
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	25.9	34.2	20.7	1.9	18.1	23.9	12.5	1.8	26.1	34.2	21.8	1.8	18.3	25.8	14.0
All	24,173	55,933	13,693	94,799	10,263	12,193	4,329	27,542	126,447	345,719	91,007	567,893	59,281	90,899	32,481	186,511
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>																
13 or less	10,727	15,031	3,666	29,996	4,984	4,400	1,386	11,225	6,141	7,407	1,843	15,615	2,862	2,344	739	6,116
Over 13 and up to 26	4,224	8,220	1,992	14,555	1,928	2,124	747	4,917	2,342	3,876	1,010	7,267	891	1,032	393	2,354
26 and up to 52	2,473	8,673	1,948	13,131	1,005	1,730	604	3,374	1,421	4,220	959	6,609	565	822	362	1,757
52 and up to 104	201	5,975	1,531	7,707	93	1,073	453	1,619	81	3,071	843	3,995	34	538	224	796
Over 104	28	4,651	2,209	6,888	9	661	472	1,142	13	2,659	1,254	3,926	9	391	313	713
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.3	25.0	33.0	20.2	1.3	17.4	25.3	12.4	0.9	27.0	35.5	21.2	1.0	18.1	26.4	12.9
All	17,653	42,550	11,346	72,277	8,019	9,988	3,662	22,277	9,998	21,233	5,909	37,412	4,361	5,127	2,031	11,736
<b>WALES</b>																
13 or less	10,727	15,031	3,666	29,996	4,984	4,400	1,386	11,225	6,141	7,407	1,843	15,615	2,862	2,344	739	6,116
Over 13 and up to 26	4,224	8,220	1,992	14,555	1,928	2,124	747	4,917	2,342	3,876	1,010	7,267	891	1,032	393	2,354
26 and up to 52	2,473	8,673	1,948	13,131	1,005	1,730	604	3,374	1,421	4,220	959	6,609	565	822	362	1,757
52 and up to 104	201	5,975	1,531	7,707	93	1,073	453	1,619	81	3,071	843	3,995	34	538	224	796
Over 104	28	4,651	2,209	6,888	9	661	472	1,142	13	2,659	1,254	3,926	9	391	313	713
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.3	25.0	33.0	20.2	1.3	17.4	25.3	12.4	0.9	27.0	35.5	21.2	1.0	18.1	26.4	12.9
All	17,653	42,550	11,346	72,277	8,019	9,988	3,662	22,277	9,998	21,233	5,909	37,412	4,361	5,127	2,031	11,736
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	6,593	9,622	2,575	19,086	3,303	3,661	1,268	8,445	12,561	18,500	4,060	36,417	5,755	6,163	1,620	14,435
Over 13 and up to 26	2,698	5,336	1,491	9,595	1,191	1,632	685	3,573	4,617	8,681	2,075	15,684	1,731	2,224	743	4,071
26 and up to 52	1,633	5,283	1,349	8,278	688	1,190	514	2,405	2,603	8,620	2,078	13,399	873	1,665	619	3,331
52 and up to 104	180	3,701	1,078	4,959	77	748	396	1,221	180	6,502	1,803	8,497	67	1,127	493	1,698
Over 104	7	2,851	1,485	4,343	9	482	351	842	15	5,118	2,720	7,853	6	712	550	1,368
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	24.5	32.1	20.1	1.6	15.9	23.2	12.5	1.0	24.5	35.5	20.0	0.9	15.5	25.9	11.6
All	11,111	26,793	7,978	46,261	5,268	7,713	3,214	16,486	19,976	47,421	12,736	81,850	8,432	11,891	4,025	23,003
<b>SCOTLAND</b>																
13 or less	6,593	9,622	2,575	19,086	3,303	3,661	1,268	8,445	12,561	18,500	4,060	36,417	5,755	6,163	1,620	14,435
Over 13 and up to 26	2,698	5,336	1,491	9,595	1,191	1,632	685	3,573	4,617	8,681	2,075	15,684	1,731	2,224	743	4,071
26 and up to 52	1,633	5,283	1,349	8,278	688	1,190	514	2,405	2,603	8,620	2,078	13,399	873	1,665	619	3,331
52 and up to 104	180	3,701	1,078	4,959	77	748	396	1,221	180	6,502	1,803	8,497	67	1,127	493	1,698
Over 104	7	2,851	1,485	4,343	9	482	351	842	15	5,118	2,720	7,853	6	712	550	1,368
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	24.5	32.1	20.1	1.6	15.9	23.2	12.5	1.0	24.5	35.5	20.0	0.9	15.5	25.9	11.6
All	11,111	26,793	7,978	46,261	5,268	7,713	3,214	16,486	19,976	47,421	12,736	81,850	8,432	11,891	4,025	23,003
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	9,983	14,003	3,677	28,050	4,885	4,496	1,559	11,248	93,611	146,428	34,686	279,698	45,503	48,780	14,813	110,943
Over 13 and up to 26	4,332	8,280	2,163	14,916	1,949	2,208	789	5,087	37,754	79,369	18,979	137,428	16,228	21,733	7,429	48,593
26 and up to 52	2,603	8,636	1,994	13,277	1,138	1,863	738	3,771	22,459	81,129	18,218	122,194	9,141	17,973	6,328	33,752
52 and up to 104	355	6,505	1,658	8,520	164	1,265	563	1,997	2,328	58,345	15,031	75,726	1,038	11,577	4,848	13,484
Over 104	59	6,741	2,743	9,543	34	1,029	644	1,707	269	49,102	22,738	72,109	164	7,854	5,119	13,138
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.4	30.0	36.0	24.3	2.4	21.1	28.1	15.6	1.7	25.9	34.4	21.5	1.7	18	25.9	13.7
All	17,332	44,165	12,235	74,3												

# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

## Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at July 12 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>													
Alnwick and Amble	412	154	566	4.2	3.1	Holsworthy		83	32	115	3.5	2.6	
Andover	268	112	380	1.0	0.8	Horncastle		90	67	157	2.2	1.7	
Appleby	48	22	70	1.6	1.3	Huddersfield		2,988	1,013	4,001	4.2	3.6	
Ashford	612	236	848	2.1	1.7	Hull		8,489	2,618	11,107	6.7	5.9	
Axminster	99	31	130	1.9	1.4	Huntingdon		613	248	861	1.4	1.2	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,015	636	2,651	1.4	1.2	Ilfracombe		248	71	319	4.9	4.1	
Banbury	397	180	577	1.0	0.8	Ipswich		2,516	765	3,281	2.8	2.4	
Barnard Castle	112	37	149	2.3	1.8	Isle of Wight		1,534	436	1,970	4.5	3.8	
Barnsley	3,499	1,138	4,637	5.8	5.1	Keighley and Skipton		1,436	458	1,894	3.5	3.0	
Barnstaple	556	218	774	3.2	2.7	Kendal		213	91	304	1.3	1.0	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,222	329	1,551	5.3	4.7	Keswick		37	15	52	1.2	1.0	
Basingstoke	553	214	767	0.9	0.7	Kettering and Corby		1,258	458	1,716	2.6	2.3	
Bath	921	394	1,315	1.6	1.3	Kidderminster		962	354	1,306	2.9	2.5	
Bedford	1,899	651	2,550	3.0	2.5	King's Lynn		850	345	1,195	2.5	2.0	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	287	90	377	3.6	3.3	Kingsbridge		89	39	128	2.0	1.5	
Bideford	518	221	739	5.0	3.7	Lancaster and Morecambe		1,908	598	2,506	4.6	3.9	
Birmingham	33,278	10,075	43,353	5.2	4.7	Launceston		192	84	276	3.3	2.8	
Bishop Auckland	2,900	899	3,799	6.8	6.0	Leeds		10,368	2,978	13,346	3.4	3.1	
Blackburn	3,453	1,039	4,492	3.5	3.1	Leek		274	125	399	2.2	1.8	
Blackpool	3,281	877	4,158	3.3	2.8	Leicester		7,942	2,940	10,882	3.9	3.5	
Bolton	3,917	1,136	5,053	4.0	3.6	Leominster		182	71	253	2.8	2.4	
Boston	341	142	483	1.9	1.7	Lincoln		1,853	607	2,460	3.3	2.9	
Bournemouth	2,147	674	2,821	2.2	1.9	Liskeard		288	126	414	3.8	3.2	
Bradford	9,592	2,687	12,279	5.1	4.6	Liverpool		23,234	6,408	29,642	7.5	6.9	
Bridgwater	722	294	1,016	3.1	2.5	London		110,052	40,667	150,719	3.6	3.2	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,056	372	1,428	7.5	6.0	Loughborough		1,175	457	1,632	3.3	2.9	
Bridport	104	46	150	1.6	1.3	Louth		366	140	506	4.6	3.9	
Brighton	4,663	1,695	6,348	3.5	3.0	Lowestoft and Beccles		1,545	516	2,061	5.2	4.5	
Bristol	6,395	2,154	8,549	2.2	1.9	Ludlow		193	72	265	2.6	2.2	
Bude	179	71	250	4.7	3.7	Luton		3,075	1,126	4,201	3.2	2.8	
Burnley	1,012	286	1,298	3.3	3.0	Maidstone and North Kent		5,693	2,063	7,756	2.8	2.5	
Burton on Trent	1,555	579	2,134	2.8	2.5	Malton		157	91	248	2.1	1.9	
Bury St Edmunds	396	185	571	1.5	1.3	Malvern		336	127	463	1.9	1.6	
Buxton	446	184	630	2.8	2.2	Manchester		26,919	7,647	34,566	3.4	3.1	
Calderdale	2,750	791	3,541	4.5	3.9	Mansfield		4,039	1,503	5,542	5.1	4.6	
Cambridge	1,551	549	2,100	1.3	1.1	Matlock		384	139	523	1.7	1.5	
Cameford	59	28	87	3.8	3.0	Melton Mowbray		244	105	349	2.1	1.7	
Canterbury	1,129	382	1,511	2.3	2.0	Middlesbrough and Stockton		11,252	2,914	14,166	7.0	6.2	
Carlisle	1,299	502	1,801	3.4	3.0	Mildenhall		184	80	264	1.9	1.5	
Chard	180	63	243	2.0	1.7	Milton Keynes		1,684	663	2,347	1.6	1.4	
Cheltenham	1,368	445	1,813	2.2	1.9	Minehead		218	66	284	3.7	3.2	
Chesterfield	3,274	1,025	4,299	6.1	5.5	Morpeth and Ashington		2,440	757	3,197	6.3	5.6	
Chichester	970	361	1,331	1.5	1.2	Nelson and Colne		934	323	1,257	4.3	3.7	
Chippenhams	319	128	447	1.6	1.2	Newark		512	189	701	3.1	2.6	
Cinderford	530	236	766	3.8	3.3	Newbury		309	129	438	0.8	0.7	
Cirencester	200	90	290	1.1	0.9	Newquay		353	137	490	5.0	3.9	
Clacton	844	246	1,090	5.5	4.3	Newton Abbot		501	196	697	2.6	2.3	
Colchester	1,968	734	2,662	2.1	1.7	Northallerton and Thirsk		273	132	405	1.4	1.1	
Coventry	6,238	2,039	8,277	3.4	3.1	Northampton		2,717	1,059	3,776	2.5	2.2	
Crawley	1,506	492	1,998	0.8	0.7	Norwich		3,271	1,150	4,421	2.6	2.3	
Crewe	2,243	819	3,062	2.9	2.5	Nottingham		10,293	3,194	13,487	4.2	3.8	
Cromer	443	148	591	3.4	2.6	Okehampton		146	101	247	2.7	2.3	
Darlington	1,700	466	2,166	4.7	4.3	Oswestry		384	183	567	3.3	2.7	
Dartmouth	50	25	75	2.3	1.8	Oxford		1,956	709	2,665	1.1	1.0	
Derby	4,630	1,475	6,105	3.7	3.4	Paignton and Totnes		1,021	409	1,430	5.4	4.8	
Devizes	193	70	263	1.8	1.3	Penrith		135	70	205	1.4	1.1	
Diss	226	111	337	2.0	1.6	Penwith and Isles of Scilly		782	308	1,090	5.5	4.8	
Doncaster	4,674	1,519	6,193	5.7	5.0	Peterborough		1,936	630	2,566	2.6	2.3	
Dorchester and Weymouth	670	231	901	1.9	1.5	Pickering		109	53	162	2.1	1.7	
Dover	1,026	314	1,340	4.4	3.9	Plymouth		3,458	1,164	4,622	3.4	2.9	
Dudley and Sandwell	8,827	2,684	11,511	4.9	4.5	Poole		868	329	1,197	1.3	1.1	
Eastbourne	1,164	380	1,544	2.5	2.1	Portsmouth		3,927	1,283	5,210	2.5	2.0	
Evesham	305	129	434	1.5	1.3	Preston		3,408	1,002	4,410	2.9	2.5	
Exeter	1,868	662	2,530	2.1	1.8	Reading		2,495	840	3,335	1.1	1.0	
Fakenham	173	73	246	2.5	1.9	Redruth and Camborne		720	235	955	5.5	3.9	
Falmouth	454	147	601	5.2	4.3	Retford		480	230	710	4.8	4.3	
Folkestone	1,117	354	1,471	4.1	3.4	Richmond		169	111	280	2.8	1.6	
Gainsborough	590	224	784	6.5	5.5	Rochdale		2,354	689	3,043	4.8	4.2	
Gloucester	1,814	550	2,364	3.2	2.9	Rugby		687	282	969	2.5	2.2	
Goole and Selby	868	356	1,224	4.0	3.4	Salisbury		363	137	500	1.2	0.9	
Grantham	505	214	719	2.6	2.2	Scarborough		1,186	338	1,524	4.4	3.7	
Great Yarmouth	1,823	551	2,374	6.3	5.3	Scunthorpe		1,838	699	2,537	3.9	3.6	
Grimsby	3,425	1,149	4,574	6.0	5.3	Settle		69	39	108	1.8	1.5	
Guildford and Aldershot	1,562	538	2,100	0.8	0.7	Shaftesbury		224	96	320	1.4	1.0	
Haltwhistle	99	41	140	4.1	3.3	Sheffield and Rotherham		13,496	3,916	17,412	5.4	4.7	
Harlow	1,298	499	1,797	1.4	1.2	Shrewsbury		1,080	373	1,453	2.3	1.9	
Harrogate and Ripon	812	298	1,110	1.5	1.3	Skegness and Mablethorpe		467	133	600	3.2	2.6	
Hartlepool	2,209	595	2,804	8.1	7.3	Sleaford		218	100	318	2.2	1.7	
Hanwich	268	84	352	6.0	4.6	Slough and Woking		9,637	3,647	13,284	1.7	1.5	
Hastings	1,784	502	2,286	4.3	3.3	South Molton		84	41	125	3.0	2.5	
Haverhill and Sudbury	433	191	624	2.2	1.8	Southampton and Winchester		3,493	1,039	4,532	1.6	1.4	
Hawes and Leyburn	46	30	76	2.1	1.2	Southend		6,211	2,217	8,428	3.6	3.0	
Helston	217	116	333	5.1	3.6	Spalding and Holbeach		308	154	462	1.5	1.4	
Hereford	925	365	1,290	2.3	1.9	St Austell		535	183	718	3.1	2.4	
Hexham	251	92	343	2.6	2.1	Stafford		1,156	455	1,611	2.7	2.4	

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

## Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at July 12 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>SCOTLAND</b>													
Stamford							Aberdeen		2,376	827	3,203	1.8	1.6
Stevenage		241	114	355	1.2	1.0	Annan		286	137	423	4.2	3.6
Stoke		1,675	635	2,310	1.4	1.2	Argyll Islands		102	35	137	4.7	3.6
Stroud		5,266	1,800	7,066	3.8	3.4	Ayr		1,846	588	2,434	5.6	4.9
Sunderland and Durham		644	257	901	2.6	2.1	Badenoch		129	41	170	3.4	2.9
Swindon		8,545	2,260	10,805	5.9	5.4	Barff		190	107	297	3.3	2.6
Taunton													

**C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Claimant count area statistics**  
 Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 12 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>											
Darlington UA	1,697	467	2,164	4.7	4.3	South Yorkshire (Met County)	21,143	6,372	27,515	5.6	4.9
Hartlepool UA	2,209	595	2,804	8.1	7.3	Barnsley	3,208	1,044	4,252	5.7	5.0
Middlesbrough UA	4,192	1,028	5,220	7.3	6.9	Doncaster	4,361	1,400	5,761	5.6	4.9
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,078	784	3,862	8.5	7.3	Rotherham	3,862	1,177	5,039	6.0	5.1
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,842	1,053	4,895	6.1	5.6	Sheffield	9,712	2,751	12,463	5.4	4.8
County Durham	7,090	2,169	9,259	5.8	5.2	West Yorkshire (Met County)	30,937	9,126	40,063	4.1	3.7
Chester-le-Street	668	147	815	7.6	6.8	Bradford	8,880	2,448	11,328	5.4	5.0
Derwentside	1,164	355	1,519	6.7	5.9	Calderdale	2,750	791	3,541	4.5	3.9
Durham	915	308	1,223	3.0	2.7	Kirklees	4,876	1,619	6,495	4.0	3.4
Easington	1,408	445	1,853	7.6	7.0	Leeds	10,373	2,979	13,352	3.3	3.0
Sedgefield	1,549	475	2,024	6.3	5.8	Wakefield	4,058	1,289	5,347	4.3	3.9
Teesdale	207	65	272	3.4	2.6	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>					
Wear Valley	1,179	374	1,553	7.6	6.2	Derby UA	3,867	1,156	5,023	4.1	3.8
Northumberland	4,165	1,377	5,542	5.0	4.2	Leicester UA	5,950	2,111	8,061	5.1	4.8
Alnwick	345	131	476	4.3	3.1	Nottingham UA	6,125	1,657	7,782	4.6	4.3
Berwick-upon-Tweed	302	101	403	3.4	2.4	Nottingham UA	62	29	91	0.7	0.5
Blyth Valley	1,341	469	1,810	7.4	6.5	Derbyshire	8,082	2,893	10,975	3.9	3.3
Castle Morpeth	483	164	647	2.7	2.4	Amber Valley	1,092	412	1,504	2.6	2.4
Tynedale	507	183	690	3.1	2.6	Bolsover	1,038	387	1,425	7.6	6.6
Wansbeck	1,187	329	1,516	8.3	7.1	Chesterfield	1,975	603	2,578	5.2	4.8
Derbyshire Dales	417	142	559	1.7	1.4	Erewash	1,101	431	1,532	3.9	3.4
High Peak	671	233	904	2.9	2.0	High Peak	671	233	904	2.9	2.0
North East Derbyshire	1,282	406	1,688	6.0	5.0	North East Derbyshire	1,282	406	1,688	6.0	5.0
South Derbyshire	506	209	715	3.2	2.6	South Derbyshire	506	209	715	3.2	2.6
<b>Leicestershire</b>											
Blaby	479	203	682	2.1	1.8	Leicestershire	4,091	1,741	5,832	2.5	2.2
Charnwood	1,368	537	1,905	3.5	3.0	Blaby	479	203	682	2.1	1.8
Harborough	321	159	480	1.7	1.5	Charnwood	1,368	537	1,905	3.5	3.0
Hinckley and Bosworth	616	319	935	2.2	2.0	Harborough	321	159	480	1.7	1.5
Melton	261	110	371	2.2	1.9	Hinckley and Bosworth	616	319	935	2.2	2.0
North West Leicestershire	570	244	814	2.2	2.0	Melton	261	110	371	2.2	1.9
Oadby and Wigston	476	169	645	3.5	2.9	North West Leicestershire	570	244	814	2.2	2.0
Oadby and Wigston	476	169	645	3.5	2.9	Oadby and Wigston	476	169	645	3.5	2.9
<b>Lincolnshire</b>											
Boston	324	132	456	1.9	1.7	Lincolnshire	5,076	1,917	6,993	2.9	2.6
East Lindsey	984	367	1,351	3.5	3.3	Boston	324	132	456	1.9	1.7
Lincoln	1,337	396	1,733	3.3	3.3	East Lindsey	984	367	1,351	3.5	3.3
North Kesteven	493	210	703	2.6	2.6	Lincoln	1,337	396	1,733	3.3	3.3
South Holland	333	159	492	1.6	1.6	North Kesteven	493	210	703	2.6	2.6
South Kesteven	769	311	1,080	2.3	2.3	South Holland	333	159	492	1.6	1.6
West Lindsey	836	342	1,178	5.4	4.8	South Kesteven	769	311	1,080	2.3	2.3
West Lindsey	836	342	1,178	5.4	4.8	West Lindsey	836	342	1,178	5.4	4.8
<b>Northamptonshire</b>											
Corby	641	221	862	2.7	2.6	Northamptonshire	5,280	2,061	7,341	2.5	2.3
Daventry	387	248	635	2.3	2.3	Corby	641	221	862	2.7	2.6
East Northamptonshire	476	197	673	2.9	2.7	Daventry	387	248	635	2.3	2.3
Kettering	591	227	818	2.4	2.2	East Northamptonshire	476	197	673	2.9	2.7
Northampton	2,254	776	3,030	2.6	2.4	Kettering	591	227	818	2.4	2.2
South Northamptonshire	253	119	372	1.5	1.4	Northampton	2,254	776	3,030	2.6	2.4
Wellingborough	678	273	951	2.7	2.6	South Northamptonshire	253	119	372	1.5	1.4
Wellingborough	678	273	951	2.7	2.6	Wellingborough	678	273	951	2.7	2.6
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>											
Ashfield	1,676	633	2,309	5.6	5.0	Nottinghamshire	8,103	3,058	11,161	4.5	3.9
Bassetlaw	1,499	620	2,119	4.9	4.4	Ashfield	1,676	633	2,309	5.6	5.0
Broxtowe	903	362	1,265	4.1	3.9	Bassetlaw	1,499	620	2,119	4.9	4.4
Gedling	1,005	363	1,368	4.4	3.9	Broxtowe	903	362	1,265	4.1	3.9
Mansfield	1,466	483	1,949	5.9	5.3	Gedling	1,005	363	1,368	4.4	3.9
Newark and Sherwood	934	376	1,310	3.9	3.5	Mansfield	1,466	483	1,949	5.9	5.3
Rushcliffe	620	221	841	2.4	2.2	Newark and Sherwood	934	376	1,310	3.9	3.5
Rushcliffe	620	221	841	2.4	2.2	Rushcliffe	620	221	841	2.4	2.2
<b>RUSH MIDLANDS</b>											
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,195	483	1,678	2.4	2.0	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,195	483	1,678	2.4	2.0
Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,720	1,219	4,939	4.2	3.8	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,720	1,219	4,939	4.2	3.8
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,613	603	2,216	2.8	2.5	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,613	603	2,216	2.8	2.5
Shropshire	2,007	763	2,770	2.5	2.0	Shropshire	2,007	763	2,770	2.5	2.0
Bridgnorth	325	132	457	2.5	1.9	Bridgnorth	325	132	457	2.5	1.9
North Shropshire	410	155	565	2.9	2.3	North Shropshire	410	155	565	2.9	2.3
Oswestry	327	162	489	3.3	2.7	Oswestry	327	162	489	3.3	2.7
Shrewsbury and Atcham	718	231	949	2.1	1.8	Shrewsbury and Atcham	718	231	949	2.1	1.8
South Shropshire	227	83	310	2.5	2.0	South Shropshire	227	83	310	2.5	2.0
Staffordshire	6,925	2,711	9,636	3.1	2.7	Staffordshire	6,925	2,711	9,636	3.1	2.7
Cannock Chase	853	366	1,219	4.1	3.6	Cannock Chase	853	366	1,219	4.1	3.6
East Staffordshire	1,012	369	1,381	2.8	2.1	East Staffordshire	1,012	369	1,381	2.8	2.1
Lichfield	641	269	910	2.5	2.1	Lichfield	641	269	910	2.5	2.1
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,015	355	1,370	3.3	3.0	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,015	355	1,370	3.3	3.0
South Staffordshire	957	350	1,307	4.3	3.6	South Staffordshire	957	350	1,307	4.3	3.6
Stafford	1,027	400	1,427	2.2	2.1	Stafford	1,027	400	1,427	2.2	2.1
Staffordshire Moorlands	609	284	893	3.1	2.5	Staffordshire Moorlands	609	284	893	3.1	2.5
Tamworth	811	298	1,109	3.6	3.2	Tamworth	811	298	1,109	3.6	3.2
Warwickshire	3,494	1,260	4,754	2.0	1.8	Warwickshire	3,494	1,260	4,754	2.0	1.8
North Warwickshire	397	154	551	1.9	1.6	North Warwickshire	397	154	551	1.9	1.6
Nuneaton and Bedworth	973	347	1,320	3.6	3.3	Nuneaton and Bedworth	973	347	1,320	3.6	3.3
Rugby	692	278	970	2.2	2.0	Rugby	692	278	970	2.2	2.0
Stratford-on-Avon	466	190	656	1.3	1.0	Stratford-on-Avon	466	190	656	1.3	1.0
Warwick	966	291	1,257	1.8	1.7	Warwick	966	291	1,257	1.8	1.7
West Midlands (Met County)	51,752	15,392	67,144	5.5	5.0	West Midlands (Met County)	51,752	15,392	67,144	5.5	5.0
Birmingham	24,555	6,881	31,436	6.3	5.7	Birmingham	24,555	6,881	31,436	6.3	5.7
Coventry	4,465	1,302	5,767	3.9	3.6	Coventry	4,465	1,302	5,767	3.9	3.6
Dudley	4,927	1,507	6,434	5.0	4.5	Dudley	4,927	1,507	6,434	5.0	4.5
Sandwell	6,341	1,916	8,257	6.1	5.6	Sandwell	6,341	1,916	8,257	6.1	5.6
Solihull	1,822	631	2,453	3.0	2.5	Solihull	1,822	631	2,453	3.0	2.5
Walsall	4,334	1,472	5,806	5.2	4.7	Walsall	4,334	1,472	5,806	5.2	4.7
Wolverhampton	5,308	1,683	6,991	6.2	5.5	Wolverhampton	5,308	1,683	6,991	6.2	5.5

**UNEMPLOYMENT C.22**  
**Claimant count area statistics**  
 Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 12 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>											
Birmingham	24,555	6,881	31,436	6.3	5.7	West Midlands (Met County)	51,752	15,392	67,144	5.5	5.0
Coventry	4,465	1,302	5,767	3.9	3.6	Birmingham	24,555	6,881	31,436	6.3	5.7
Dudley	4,927	1,507	6,434	5.0	4.5	Coventry	4,465	1,302	5,767	3.9	3.6
Sandwell	6,341	1,916	8,257	6.1	5.6	Dudley	4,927	1,507	6,434	5.0	4.5
Solihull	1,822	631	2,453	3.0	2.5	Sandwell	6,341	1,916	8,257	6.1	5.6
Walsall	4,334	1,472	5,806	5.2	4.7	Solihull	1,822	631	2,453	3.0	2.5
Wolverhampton	5,308	1,683	6,991	6.2	5.5	Walsall	4,334	1,472	5,806	5.2	4.7
Wolverhampton	5,308	1,									

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 12 2001

	Male			Female			All			Rate <sup>a</sup>	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants
<b>Devon</b>											
	4,924	1,962	6,886				2.5		2.0		
East Devon	517	202	719				1.7		1.3		
Exeter	1,085	346	1,431				2.1		2.0		
Mid Devon	369	176	545				2.4		1.9		
North Devon	888	334	1,222				3.5		2.9		
South Hams	420	224	644				2.2		1.6		
Teignbridge	765	284	1,049				2.7		2.1		
Torbide	623	266	889				4.7		3.5		
West Devon	257	130	387				2.4		1.7		
<b>Dorset</b>											
	1,551	605	2,156				1.5		1.2		
Christchurch	186	64	250				1.4		1.3		
East Dorset	253	112	365				1.3		1.0		
North Dorset	176	82	258				1.2		0.8		
Purbeck	141	52	193				1.2		1.0		
West Dorset	298	130	428				1.1		0.9		
Weymouth and Portland	497	165	662				3.9		3.0		
<b>Gloucestershire</b>											
	4,654	1,612	6,266				2.5		2.2		
Cheltenham	1,066	310	1,376				2.3		2.1		
Cotswold	254	109	363				1.1		0.9		
Forest of Dean	608	273	881				3.6		3.1		
Gloucester	1,536	435	1,971				3.2		3.0		
Stroud	744	295	1,039				2.5		2.0		
Tewkesbury	446	190	636				2.1		1.6		
<b>Somerset</b>											
	3,153	1,182	4,335				2.3		1.9		
Mendip	698	269	967				2.6		2.1		
Sedgemoor	775	324	1,099				3.1		2.5		
South Somerset	759	262	1,021				1.7		1.4		
Taunton Deane	654	245	899				1.9		1.6		
West Somerset	267	82	349				3.4		2.6		
<b>Wiltshire</b>											
	1,692	720	2,412				1.5		1.2		
Kennet	337	129	466				1.8		1.4		
North Wiltshire	482	210	692				1.6		1.2		
Salisbury	363	123	486				1.1		0.8		
West Wiltshire	510	258	768				1.7		1.4		
<b>WALES</b>											
Blaenau Gwent	1,395	439	1,834				8.3		7.5		
Bridgend	1,557	521	2,078				4.3		3.9		
Caerphilly	2,230	734	2,964				5.7		5.0		
Cardiff	4,227	1,065	5,292				3.1		2.8		
Cardiff North	2,047	685	2,732				5.8		4.6		
Cardiff South	740	294	1,034				4.5		3.1		
Conwy	1,372	408	1,780				5.0		4.0		
Denbighshire	1,008	300	1,308				3.8		3.0		
Flintshire	1,407	509	1,916				3.1		2.7		
Gwynedd	1,916	616	2,532				5.8		4.8		
Isle of Anglesey	1,311	472	1,783				9.5		7.2		
Merthyr Tydfil	945	294	1,239				6.2		5.9		
Monmouthshire	649	219	868				2.6		2.2		
Neath Port Talbot	1,864	625	2,489				5.6		5.0		
Newport	2,307	678	2,985				3.9		3.7		
Pembrokeshire	1,530	483	2,013				5.7		4.6		
Powys	1,045	463	1,508				3.4		2.3		
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,826	887	3,713				4.8		4.4		
Swansea	3,510	940	4,450				4.7		4.2		
Torfaen	1,086	333	1,419				3.7		3.4		
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,506	444	1,950				4.6		3.9		
Wrexham	1,267	459	1,726				3.2		2.8		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>											
Aberdeen City	1,939	626	2,565				1.8		1.7		
Aberdeenshire	1,179	588	1,767				2.5		2.0		
Angus	1,639	719	2,358				5.5		4.8		
Argyll and Bute	1,332	419	1,751				5.0		3.8		
Argyll and Shireland	805	302	1,107				7.9		7.2		
Dumfries and Galloway	2,272	894	3,166				5.0		4.4		
Dumfries City	4,068	1,123	5,191				8.2		7.9		
East Ayrshire	2,722	987	3,709				8.9		8.1		
East Dunbartonshire	1,045	387	1,432				5.4		3.9		
East Lothian	690	207	897				3.5		2.9		
East Renfrewshire	767	257	1,024				6.2		4.8		
Edinburgh, City of	5,449	1,552	7,001				2.5		2.3		
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	573	149	722				6.1		5.7		
Falkirk	2,373	745	3,118				5.5		5.1		
Fife	6,900	2,236	9,136				6.7		6.0		
Glasgow City	14,861	3,830	18,691				5.1		4.9		
Highland	3,176	896	4,074				4.5		3.8		
Inverclyde	1,809	499	2,308				6.7		6.4		
Midlothian	650	193	843				3.5		3.0		
Moray	896	382	1,278				4.6		3.3		
North Ayrshire	3,420	1,187	4,607				10.3		9.4		
North Lanarkshire	6,054	1,976	8,030				6.7		6.3		
Orkney Islands	178	82	260				3.0		2.4		
Perth and Kinross	1,208	467	1,675				2.7		2.3		
Renfrewshire	2,959	789	3,748				4.4		4.1		
Scottish Borders	1,102	390	1,492				3.2		2.8		
Shetland Islands	128	50	178				1.5		1.3		
South Ayrshire	2,029	640	2,669				5.7		5.0		
South Lanarkshire	4,448	1,492	5,940				5.1		4.4		
Stirling	1,020	322	1,342				3.2		2.9		
West Dunbartonshire	2,426	692	3,118				10.0		9.3		
West Lothian	2,270	745	3,015				4.7		4.3		

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

	Male			Female			All			Rate <sup>a</sup>	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>											
Cleveland (former county)											
Hartlepool	2,209	595	2,804				8.1		7.3		
Middlesbrough	3,223	773	3,996				6.3		6.0		
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,811	501	2,312				10.8		9.7		
Redcar	2,236	538	2,774				8.4		7.2		
Stockton North	2,170	567	2,737				6.4		5.8		
Stockton South	1,672	486	2,158				5.9		5.4		
<b>Durham</b>											
Bishop Auckland	1,381	388	1,769				5.6		4.7		
Darlington	1,614	436	2,050				4.9		4.5		
Durham, City of	915	308	1,223				3.0		2.7		
Easington	1,234	405	1,639				7.3		6.8		
North Durham	1,239	317	1,556				8.2		7.3		
North West Durham	1,123	375	1,498				6.8		5.8		
Seaham	1,281	407	1,688				6.1		5.6		
<b>Northumberland</b>											
Berwick-upon-Tweed	845	288	1,133				4.3		3.5		
Blyth Valley	1,341	469	1,810				7.4		6.5		
Haslem	571	216	787				2.8		2.3		
Wansbeck	1,408	404	1,812				5.6		4.9		
<b>Tyneside</b>											
Blaydon	1,024	270	1,294				3.6		3.4		
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,238	317	1,555				6.4		5.9		
Houghton and Washington East	1,530	474	2,004				5.6		5.1		
Janow	1,784	417	2,201				9.3		8.3		
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,712	456	2,168				3.5		3.3		
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,925	484	2,409				6.2		5.6		
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,159	277	1,436				5.8		5.3		
North Tyneside	1,824	413	2,237				7.8		6.5		
South Shields	2,528	606	3,136				11.1		9.9		
Sunderland North	1,962	413	2,375				6.2		5.6		
Sunderland South	2,245	484	2,729				8.5		7.8		
Type Bridge	2,445	604	3,049				3.5		3.2		
Tyneside	1,293	356	1,649				6.1		5.3		
<b>NORTH WEST</b>											
Chester											
Chester, City of	780	231	1,011				1.6		1.4		
Congleton	5										

# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at July 12 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Lincolnshire</b>										
Boston and Skegness	583	207	790	2.2	1.9					
Gainsborough	869	358	1,227	5.4	4.5					
Grantham and Stamford	636	267	903	2.2	1.8					
Lincoln	1,358	408	1,766	3.3	3.1					
Louth and Horncastle	692	276	968	3.8	3.0					
Sleaford and North Hykeham	515	218	733	2.6	2.0					
South Holland and The Deepings	423	183	606	1.8	1.5					
<b>Northamptonshire</b>										
Corby	830	303	1,133	2.6	2.3					
Daventry	532	310	842	2.0	1.5					
Kettering	664	266	930	2.3	1.9					
Northampton North	1,257	443	1,700	4.5	4.1					
Northampton South	1,042	351	1,393	1.7	1.5					
Wellingborough	965	388	1,353	2.9	2.6					
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>										
Ashfield	1,416	574	1,990	5.1	4.5					
Bassellaw	1,288	485	1,773	5.2	4.7					
Broxtowe	744	296	1,040	4.1	3.4					
Gedling	819	300	1,119	4.3	3.6					
Mansfield	1,289	428	1,717	5.5	4.9					
Newark	899	383	1,282	3.9	3.5					
Nottingham East	2,531	626	3,157	7.1	6.7					
Nottingham North	1,806	563	2,369	9.5	8.9					
Nottingham South	1,788	468	2,256	2.2	2.1					
Rushcliffe	620	221	841	2.4	2.0					
Sherwood	1,028	371	1,399	5.8	5.1					
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>										
<b>Herefordshire</b>										
Hereford	788	303	1,071	2.2	1.9					
Leominster	470	198	668	2.6	2.1					
<b>Shropshire</b>										
Ludlow	465	187	652	2.5	1.9					
North Shropshire	737	317	1,054	3.0	2.5					
Shrewsbury and Atcham	718	231	949	2.1	1.8					
Telford	1,029	369	1,398	3.3	3.0					
Wrekin, The	671	282	953	2.2	2.0					
<b>Staffordshire</b>										
Burton	998	359	1,357	2.8	2.6					
Cannock Chase	905	404	1,309	4.3	3.8					
Lichfield	537	238	775	2.6	2.2					
Newcastle-under-Lyme	785	282	1,067	3.3	2.9					
South Staffordshire	740	273	1,013	3.7	3.1					
Stafford	952	328	1,280	3.0	2.7					
Staffordshire Moorlands	630	257	887	3.2	2.7					
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,490	392	1,882	3.1	2.9					
Stoke-on-Trent North	970	332	1,302	4.9	4.6					
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,291	520	1,811	5.7	5.3					
Stoke-on-Trent South	418	226	644	1.9	1.6					
Stone	929	339	1,268	3.3	2.9					
<b>Warwickshire</b>										
North Warwickshire	685	272	957	2.4	2.1					
Nuneaton	732	240	972	3.1	2.8					
Rugby and Kenilworth	757	297	1,054	2.2	2.0					
Stratford-on-Avon	433	184	617	1.2	1.0					
Warwick and Leamington	887	267	1,154	1.8	1.6					
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>										
Aldridge - Brownhills	800	331	1,131	4.3	3.9					
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,840	555	2,395	5.4	5.0					
Birmingham Erdington	2,124	583	2,707	6.9	6.3					
Birmingham Hall Green	1,398	459	1,857	12.4	11.4					
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,155	530	2,685	14.5	13.2					
Birmingham Ladywood	5,133	1,290	6,423	3.3	3.1					
Birmingham Northfield <sup>b</sup>	1,472	412	1,884	10.8	9.9					
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,482	737	3,219	10.9	9.9					
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,771	522	2,293	6.6	6.1					
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,073	1,079	5,152	10.8	9.9					
Birmingham Yardley	1,352	410	1,762	5.3	4.9					
Coventry North East	1,859	523	2,382	5.5	5.1					
Coventry North West	1,218	378	1,596	6.0	5.6					
Coventry South	1,388	401	1,789	2.3	2.2					
Dudley North	1,698	496	2,194	6.2	5.6					
Dudley South	1,420	442	1,862	4.4	3.9					
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,340	413	1,753	5.1	4.6					
Meriden	1,240	377	1,617	4.4	3.7					
Solihull	582	254	836	1.8	1.5					
Stourbridge	1,217	363	1,580	4.9	4.5					
Sutton Coldfield	755	304	1,059	3.4	3.1					
Walsall North	1,695	545	2,240	6.5	5.9					
Walsall South	1,839	596	2,435	4.7	4.3					
Warley	1,753	498	2,251	7.3	6.7					
West Bromwich East	1,737	553	2,290	6.3	5.9					
West Bromwich West	2,043	658	2,701	5.1	4.7					
Wolverhampton North East	1,741	563	2,304	7.8	6.9					
Wolverhampton South East	1,771	588	2,359	7.5	6.6					
Wolverhampton South West	1,796	532	2,328	4.5	4.0					
<b>Worcestershire</b>										
Bromsgrove	738	233	971	2.7	2.4					
Mid Worcestershire	479	187	666	1.6	1.3					
Redditch	799	378	1,177	3.0	2.6					
West Worcestershire	398	159	557	1.8	1.4					
Worcester	793	276	1,069	2.3	2.2					
Wyre Forest	874	327	1,201	3.2	2.8					
<b>EAST</b>										
<b>Bedfordshire</b>										
Bedford	1,431	422	1,853	3.6	3.0					
Luton North	921	331	1,252	6.7	6.0					
Luton South	1,455	486	1,941	3.2	2.8					
Mid Bedfordshire	374	165	539	1.9	1.4					
North East Bedfordshire	401	201	602	2.3	1.8					
South West Bedfordshire	553	232	785	2.1	1.7					
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>										
Cambridge	755	223	978	1.6	1.4					
Huntingdon	485	202	687	1.3	1.1					
North East Cambridgeshire	693	309	1,002	3.0	2.5					
North West Cambridgeshire	592	199	791	2.7	2.4					
Peterborough	1,246	411	1,657	2.6	2.4					
South Cambridgeshire	282	115	397	0.9	0.7					
South East Cambridgeshire	405	173	578	1.4	1.1					
<b>Essex</b>										
Basildon	920	363	1,283	3.0	2.6					
Billerica	674	280	954	3.0	2.6					
Braintree	600	277	877	2.5	2.1					
Brentwood and Ongar	330	110	440	1.3	1.2					
Castle Point	513	198	711	3.7	3.2					
Colchester	668	265	933	1.6	1.4					
Epping Forest	580	289	869	2.7	2.2					
Harlow	764	293	1,057	2.8	2.5					
Harwich	1,056	318	1,374	5.7	4.4					
Maldon and East Chelmsford	441	192	633	2.6	2.1					
North Essex	400	163	563	2.9	2.4					
Rayleigh	436	198	634	2.7	2.2					
Rochford and Southend East	1,539	438	1,977	4.3	3.6					
Saffron Walden	297	122	419	1.1	0.9					
Southend West	797	256	1,053	4.6	3.8					
Thurrock	1,194	442	1,636	3.6	3.1					
West Chelmsford	478	228	706	1.3	1.1					
<b>Hertfordshire</b>										
Broxbourne	527	248	775	2.4	2.0					
Hemel Hempstead	564	222	786	1.6	1.4					
Hertford and Stortford	279	110	389	0.8	0.7					
Hertsmer	506	191	697	1.6	1.3					
Hitchin and Harpenden	329	111	440	1.2	1.0					
North East Hertfordshire	296	120	416	1.3	1.1					
South West Hertfordshire	446	167	613	1.8	1.6					
St Albans	289	119	408	0.9	0.8					
Stevenage	627	249	876	2.0	1.8					
Watford	697	254	951	1.6	1.4					
Welwyn Hatfield	435	143	578	1.0	0.9					
<b>Norfolk</b>										

# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 12 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P	Rate <sup>a</sup> P
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>WALES</b>					
Aberavon	864	255	1,119	4.5	4.0
Alyn and Deeside	818	290	1,108	2.9	2.5
Blaenau Gwent	1,395	439	1,834	8.3	7.5
Brecon and Radnorshire	657	317	974	4.2	3.0
Bridgend	859	305	1,164	3.1	2.8
Caernarfon	953	261	1,214	6.4	5.0
Caerphilly	1,235	380	1,615	5.8	5.2
Cardiff Central	1,129	335	1,464	2.0	1.9
Cardiff North	430	143	573	1.6	1.4
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,520	349	1,869	4.1	3.7
Cardiff West	1,356	292	1,648	6.6	5.9
Cardiff South West	905	283	1,188	6.4	5.0
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	740	294	1,034	4.5	3.1
Ceredigion	641	260	901	4.9	4.2
Clwyd South	753	226	979	4.8	4.1
Clwyd West	1,112	350	1,462	4.6	3.7
Conwy	862	293	1,155	7.5	6.7
Cynon Valley	589	219	808	3.4	2.9
Delyn	776	269	1,045	6.2	5.6
Gower	767	296	1,063	5.1	4.7
Islwyn	1,043	332	1,375	6.5	5.4
Llanelli	527	209	736	5.8	4.6
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	590	186	776	2.3	2.1
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,173	352	1,525	6.4	5.7
Monmouth	377	138	515	2.5	1.7
Montgomeryshire	1,000	370	1,370	7.0	6.4
Neath	1,061	326	1,387	5.2	4.6
Newport East	1,376	402	1,778	3.3	3.0
Newport West	867	277	1,144	6.2	5.5
Ogmore	895	281	1,176	3.1	2.8
Pontypridd	957	328	1,285	5.8	4.6
Preseli Pembrokeshire	959	279	1,238	6.7	6.0
Rhondda	1,354	315	1,669	5.4	4.9
Swansea East	1,380	366	1,746	3.7	3.3
Swansea West	1,015	316	1,331	3.9	3.5
Torfaen	837	244	1,081	4.1	3.5
Vale of Clwyd	1,239	363	1,602	4.7	4.3
Vale of Glamorgan	751	241	992	2.5	2.1
Wrexham	1,311	472	1,783	9.5	7.2
<b>SCOTLAND</b>					
Aberdeen Central	880	242	1,122	1.9	1.8
Aberdeen North	466	168	634	1.6	1.5
Aberdeen South	593	216	809	1.9	1.7
Airdrie and Shotts	1,454	482	1,936	6.2	5.6
Angus	1,237	531	1,768	6.0	5.3
Argyll and Bute	1,004	277	1,281	5.4	4.9
Ayr	1,341	428	1,769	5.4	4.9
Banff and Buchan	494	254	748	2.9	2.5
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,081	264	1,345	6.3	5.4
Carrick, Dumfries and Galloway	1,685	571	2,256	9.4	8.5
Central Fife	1,795	618	2,413	7.9	7.1
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,311	380	1,691	8.7	7.9
Clydesdale	1,147	491	1,638	6.4	5.8
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,260	369	1,629	8.4	7.6
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	928	325	1,253	5.4	4.9
Cunninghame North	1,467	520	1,987	10.5	9.5
Cunninghame South	1,953	667	2,620	10.2	9.3
Dumfries	1,583	517	2,100	7.8	7.1
Dumfries East	1,250	481	1,731	4.4	3.8
Dundee East	2,249	600	2,849	12.4	11.9
Dundee West	1,819	523	2,342	5.8	5.6
Dunfermline East	1,444	414	1,858	7.9	7.1
Dunfermline West	1,169	371	1,540	5.0	4.6
East Kilbride	1,099	354	1,453	3.6	3.2
East Lothian	598	172	770	4.0	3.6
Eastwood	767	257	1,024	6.2	4.8
Edinburgh Central	1,138	360	1,498	1.9	1.7
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	874	226	1,100	4.5	4.1
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,254	350	1,604	1.9	1.7
Edinburgh Pentlands	840	246	1,086	4.5	4.1
Edinburgh South	741	206	947	4.0	3.6
Edinburgh West	694	199	893	1.7	1.6
Falkirk East	1,151	349	1,500	5.9	5.5
Falkirk West	1,222	396	1,618	5.1	4.8
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,022	413	1,435	6.0	5.2
Glasgow Anniesland	1,442	302	1,744	10.6	9.6
Glasgow Baillieston	1,602	438	2,040	10.0	9.0
Glasgow Cathcart	1,130	299	1,429	8.6	7.8
Glasgow Govan	1,659	455	2,114	5.4	4.9
Glasgow Kelvin	1,623	494	2,117	1.2	1.1
Glasgow Maryhill	1,901	533	2,434	6.6	6.0
Glasgow Pollok	1,569	329	1,897	11.8	10.9
Glasgow Rutherglen	983	260	1,243	7.4	6.7
Glasgow Shettleston	1,730	426	2,156	7.8	7.0
Glasgow Springburn	1,963	499	2,462	12.5	11.2
Gordon	410	203	613	2.6	2.2
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,295	358	1,653	5.8	5.2
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,464	463	1,927	4.1	3.7
Hamilton South	1,111	331	1,442	10.8	9.7
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	927	265	1,192	2.6	2.2
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,725	628	2,353	7.7	7.0
Kirkcaldy	1,829	532	2,361	8.3	7.6
Linlithgow	1,094	327	1,421	5.4	5.0
Livingston	1,176	418	1,594	4.2	3.9
Midlothian	544	144	688	3.5	3.1
Moray	822	353	1,175	4.7	4.0
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,342	458	1,800	7.9	7.1
North East Fife	663	301	964	4.0	3.6
North Tayside	731	319	1,050	3.8	3.4
Ochil	1,106	410	1,516	6.2	5.4
Orkney and Shetland	306	132	438	2.1	1.8
Paisley North	1,253	334	1,587	4.3	3.8

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

a Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.  
b The denominator for this constituency has not been updated for 1999 onwards due to concerns about the data. ONS is investigating this and will revise the figures at a later date.

P Provisional

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at July 12 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>					
Tees Valley and Durham	22,108	6,096	28,204	6.5	5.8
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	6,051	1,648	7,699	6.7	6.1
South Teesside	7,270	1,812	9,082	7.7	7.0
Darlington	1,697	467	2,164	4.7	4.3
Durham, CC	7,090	2,169	9,259	5.8	5.2
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	26,634	6,950	33,584	5.6	5.1
Northumberland	4,165	1,377	5,542	5.0	4.2
Tyneside	16,280	4,080	20,360	5.5	5.0
Sunderland	6,189	1,493	7,682	6.6	6.0
<b>NORTH WEST</b>					
Cumbria	5,552	1,820	7,372	3.7	3.2
West Cumbria	3,712	1,102	4,814	5.5	4.9
East Cumbria	1,840	718	2,558	2.3	1.9
Chester	9,138	2,960	12,098	2.5	2.3
Hallam and Warrington	3,956	1,274	5,230	3.2	3.0
Chester CC	5,182	1,686	6,868	2.2	1.9
Greater Manchester	34,725	9,889	44,614	3.8	3.4
Greater Manchester South	20,109	5,564	25,673	3.5	3.2
Greater Manchester North	14,616	4,325	18,941	4.3	3.8
Lancashire	15,442	4,595	20,037	3.5	3.1
Blackburn with Darwen	2,217	588	2,805	4.5	4.1
Blackpool	2,209	557	2,766	4.4	3.9
Lancashire CC	11,016	3,450	14,466	3.2	2.8
Merseyside	30,613	8,631	39,244	7.4	6.7
East Merseyside	6,878	2,067	8,945	8.5	7.6
Liverpool	13,113	3,539	16,652	7.7	7.1
Sefton	4,785	1,266	6,051	6.1	5.3
Wirral	5,837	1,759	7,596	7.0	6.2
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>					
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	15,321	5,057	20,378	5.9	5.2
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,799	1,969	8,768	7.5	6.9
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,370	1,281	4,651	5.1	4.0
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,152	1,807	6,959	5.0	4.5
North Yorkshire	5,601	2,027	7,628	2.4	2.0
York	1,570	503	2,073	2.0	1.9
North Yorkshire CC	4,031	1,524	5,555	2.4	1.9
South Yorkshire	21,143	6,372	27,515	5.6	4.9
Barley, Doncaster and Rotherham	11,431	3,621	15,052	5.7	5.0
Sheffield	9,712	2,751	12,463	5.4	4.8
West Yorkshire	30,937	9,126	40,063	4.1	3.7
Bradford	8,880	2,448	11,328	5.4	5.0
Leeds	10,373	2,979	13,352	3.3	3.0
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	11,684	3,699	15,383	4.2	3.7
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>					
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	26,177	8,764	34,941	4.2	3.8
Derby	3,867	1,156	5,023	4.1	3.8
East Derbyshire	4,295	1,406	5,701	5.9	5.2
South and West Derbyshire	3,787	1,487	5,274	2.8	2.4
Nottingham	6,125	1,657	7,782	4.6	4.3
North Nottinghamshire	5,575	2,112	7,687	5.1	4.5
South Nottinghamshire	2,528	946	3,474	3.6	3.0
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	15,383	5,942	21,325	3.1	2.7
Leicester City	5,950	2,111	8,061	5.1	4.8
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,153	1,770	5,923	2.4	2.1
Northamptonshire	5,280	2,061	7,341	2.5	2.2
Lincolnshire	5,076	1,917	6,993	2.9	2.5
Lincolnshire	5,076	1,917	6,993	2.9	2.5
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>					
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	8,813	3,321	12,134	2.3	2.0
Herefordshire, County of	1,195	483	1,678	2.4	2.0
Worcestershire	4,124	1,578	5,702	2.4	2.1
Warwickshire	3,494	1,260	4,754	2.0	1.8
Shropshire and Staffordshire	14,265	5,296	19,561	3.2	2.8
Telford and Wrekin	1,613	603	2,216	2.8	2.5
Shropshire CC	2,007	763	2,770	2.5	2.0
Stoke-on-Trent	3,720	1,219	4,939	4.2	3.9
Staffordshire CC	6,925	2,711	9,636	3.1	2.7
West Midlands	51,752	15,392	67,144	5.5	5.0
Birmingham	24,555	6,881	31,436	6.3	5.7
Solihull	1,822	631	2,453	3.0	2.5
Coventry	4,465	1,302	5,767	3.9	3.6
Dudley and Sandwell	11,268	3,423	14,691	5.5	5.1
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,642	3,155	12,797	5.7	5.1
<b>EAST</b>					
East Anglia	17,153	6,087	23,240	2.5	2.2
Peterborough	1,700	556	2,256	2.7	2.4
Cambridgeshire CC					

# C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
<b>Month ending</b>								
2000	Jul 13	266.0	181.5	84.5	230.4	-7.6	166.3	64.1
	Aug 10	257.0	175.0	81.9	236.4	6.0	170.4	66.0
	Sep 14	238.7	167.3	71.4	235.5	-0.9	169.4	66.1
	Oct 12	246.7	176.9	69.8	236.3	0.8	170.2	66.1
	Nov 9	241.6	175.4	66.2	234.5	-1.8	168.1	66.4
	Dec 14	228.4	170.1	58.3	233.5	-1.0	166.9	66.6
2001	Jan 11	243.9	174.6	69.3	234.2	0.7	167.5	66.7
	Feb 8	261.5	187.5	74.0	232.8	-1.4	166.9	65.9
	Mar 8	229.4	166.9	62.5	229.3	-3.5	164.7	64.6
	Apr 12	226.3	163.5	62.8	228.5	-0.8	163.7	64.8
	May 10	201.0	146.3	54.7	224.1	-4.4	160.1	64.0
	Jun 14	208.3	149.1	59.2	222.4	-1.7	159.6	62.8
	Jul 12 P	247.3	169.7	77.6	217.0	-5.4	156.8	60.2

UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
<b>Month ending</b>								
2000	Jul 13	255.9	184.8	71.1	253.8	1.8	182.1	71.7
	Aug 10	256.7	182.1	74.6	251.4	-2.4	181.4	70.0
	Sep 14	278.8	192.4	86.5	245.8	-5.6	178.4	67.4
	Oct 12	283.1	197.6	85.5	239.4	-6.4	171.9	67.5
	Nov 9	251.0	178.0	73.0	241.8	2.4	173.9	67.9
	Dec 14	219.0	156.7	62.3	240.3	-1.5	172.9	67.4
2001	Jan 11	172.0	123.3	48.7	244.6	4.3	176.6	68.0
	Feb 8	266.3	194.1	72.2	242.3	-2.3	174.2	68.1
	Mar 8	264.3	192.0	72.3	240.7	-1.6	173.1	67.6
	Apr 12	256.4	188.1	68.3	237.5	-3.2	170.7	66.8
	May 10	228.6	165.5	63.2	229.0	-8.5	166.0	63.0
	Jun 14	236.9	173.8	63.1	233.4	4.4	168.3	65.1
	Jul 12 P	232.3	168.4	63.8	229.8	-3.6	165.7	64.1

Source: Benefits Agency 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<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>-week month.

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

# CLAIMANT COUNT C.33 Claim history: interval between claims

## Claims starting during the quarter ending July 2001 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)					
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	15	21	19	25.7	87.4	113.1			
Over 4 and up to 13	10	17	15	17.6	69.1	86.7			
Over 13 and up to 26	8	10	10	13.5	42.9	56.4			
Over 26 and up to 39	5	6	6	9.0	24.5	33.5			
Over 39 and up to 52	7	5	5	7.8	20.1	27.9			
Over 52 and up to 104	7	8	8	11.9	33.7	45.6			
Over 104	16	14	15	27.4	59.1	86.5			
No previous claims	34	18	23	58.2	72.6	130.8			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>409.5</b>	<b>580.5</b>			

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>PER CENT</b>												
4 or less	24	21	21	20	21	18	16	17	18	19	20	19
Over 4 and up to 13	17	15	16	14	16	14	15	13	14	16	15	15
Over 13 and up to 26	11	10	10	8	8	10	10	9	9	9	10	10
Over 26 and up to 39	6	6	5	4	6	5	6	5	6	5	7	6
Over 39 and up to 52	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	8	6
Over 52 and up to 104	8	8	7	8	7	8	9	8	7	7	8	8
Over 104	12	14	14	15	14	17	16	19	18	15	14	15
No previous claims	18	23	23	24	24	24	24	25	22	24	19	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>THOUSANDS</b>												
4 or less	9.4	15.6	13.1	8.0	11.8	6.7	11.7	7.8	6.8	6.4	15.7	113.1
Over 4 and up to 13	6.7	11.5	9.5	5.9	9.0	5.2	10.9	5.9	5.1	5.4	11.6	86.7
Over 13 and up to 26	4.1	7.3	6.0	4.2	4.8	3.7	7.5	4.8	3.5	2.9	7.5	56.4
Over 26 and up to 39	2.2	4.6	3.2	1.8	3.5	2.0	4.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	5.1	33.5
Over 39 and up to 52	1.8	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.5	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	6.0	27.9
Over 52 and up to 104	2.9	6.4	4.4	3.2	4.1	3.2	6.6	3.7	2.8	2.4	5.9	45.6
Over 104	4.4	10.4	8.4	6.0	8.0	6.2	11.9	8.9	6.8	5.1	10.6	86.5
No previous claims	7.0	17.1	13.9	9.5	13.7	9.0	17.8	11.6	8.4	7.9	14.8	130.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>580.5</b>

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

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims.  
Latest claims in this table started between 12 April 2001 and 12 July 2001 inclusive.  
Previous claims in this table must have started after 11 April 1991.  
The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is ±2.0 percentage points (Wales).  
The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ±1.0 percentage points.  
All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

## Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 14 June 2001 and 11 July 2001, not seasonally adjusted

# C.34

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
<b>Thousands</b>						
Found work	59.1	18.6	13.2	4.1	2.0	97.0
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.3
Gone abroad	6.4	2.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	11.1
Claimed income support	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	4.6
Claimed incapacity benefit	3.7	2.2	2.2	1.3	0.8	10.3
Claimed another benefit	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.6
Full-time education	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Approved training	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Government-supported training	3.1	1.3	3.9	1.3	0.6	12.2
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Ceased claiming	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	3.2
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	5.5	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.5	10.6
Failed to sign	31.4	9.3	6.8	2.0	0.8	50.2
New claim review	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>212.0</b>
<b>As a percentage of those with a known destination</b>						
Found work	68.8	66.3	54.7	48.4	44.4	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	
Gone abroad	7.4	2.8	7.0	5.9	4.4	
Claimed income support	1.7	4.3	4.1	5.9	8.9	
Claimed incapacity benefit	4.3	7.8	9.1	15.4	17.8	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.4	
Full-time education	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	5.9	4.6	16.2	15.4	13.3	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.2	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Gone to prison	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.4	2.2	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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



# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>b</sup>	Australia <sup>d</sup>	Austria <sup>d</sup>	Belgium <sup>f</sup>	Canada <sup>d</sup>	Denmark	Finland <sup>d</sup>	France <sup>e</sup>	Germany <sup>d,f</sup> (FR)	
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>												
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	4.0	7.2	11.2	9.2	11.6	10.4	6.6	
1993	10.7	7.2	10.3	10.6	4.0	8.8	11.4R	10.2	16.4	11.7	7.9	
1994	11.1	7.0	9.4	9.5	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.3	16.7	12.3	8.4	
1995	10.7	6.7	8.6	8.2	3.9	9.9	9.4	7.3	15.2	11.7	8.2	
1996	10.8	6.8	8.0	8.2	4.3	9.7	9.6	6.8	14.5	12.3	8.9	
1997	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.3	4.4	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.6	12.3	9.9	
1998	9.9	6.4	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.5	8.3	5.2	11.4	11.8	9.3	
1999	8.1	6.1	5.9	7.0	4.0R	8.8	7.6	5.2	10.2	11.2	8.6	
2000	8.2R	5.7	5.4	6.3	3.7R	7.0R	6.8	4.7	9.7	9.5	7.9	
2000 Jun	8.2	5.7	5.3	6.3	3.7	6.9	6.6	4.8	9.7	9.5	7.9	
Jul	8.1	5.7	5.3	6.1	3.6	6.9	6.8	4.7	9.6	9.4	7.9	
Aug	8.1	5.7	5.4	6.1	3.6	6.9	7.1	4.5	9.6	9.3	7.8	
Sep	8.0	5.6	5.4	6.0	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.8	9.6	9.2	7.8	
Oct	7.9	5.6	5.3	6.0	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.8	9.5	9.1	7.7	
Nov	7.9	5.6	5.3	6.3	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.8	9.4	8.9	7.7	
Dec	7.8	5.6	5.2	6.3	3.6	6.8	6.8	4.7	9.4	8.9	7.7	
2001 Jan	7.8	5.7	5.2	6.3	3.7	6.8	6.9	4.6	9.3	8.7	7.7	
Feb	7.7	5.6	5.1	6.6	3.7	6.8	6.9	4.7	9.2	8.6	7.7	
Mar	7.7	5.7	5.0	6.5	3.7	6.8	7.0	4.6	9.1	8.6	7.7	
Apr	7.6	5.8	4.9	6.8	3.7	6.8	7.0	4.6	9.0	8.5	7.8	
May	7.6	5.7	5.0	6.9	3.7	6.8	7.0	4.6	8.9	8.5	7.8	
Jun	8.2	5.8	5.0	6.9	3.8	6.8	7.0	4.6	8.8	8.5	7.8	
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>												
2000 Jul	..	..	1,071	591	186	474	1,087	149	248	2,334	..	
Aug	..	..	1,057	596	187	477	1,141	150	248	2,320	..	
Sep	..	..	1,043	582	183	472	1,101	152	248	2,258	..	
Oct	..	..	1,047	588	185	470	1,113	154	247	2,215	..	
Nov	..	..	1,040	606	186	465	1,110	153	245	2,175	..	
Dec	..	..	1,034	615	188	461	1,103	150	243	2,165	..	
2001 Jan	..	..	1,006	617	199	462	1,113	149	241	2,122	..	
Feb	..	..	997	646	195	463	1,123	151	239	2,103	..	
Mar	..	..	986	633	192	463	1,143	151	237	2,085	..	
Apr	..	..	980	671	189	464	1,139	149	235	2,063	..	
May	..	..	976	676	195	469	1,137	145	232	2,069	..	
Jun	..	..	963	681	198	466	1,132	..	229	2,077	..	
Jul	..	..	950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rate (%) : latest month	..	..	3.2	6.9	5.9	10.8	7.0	5.2	8.8	8.8	9.3	
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>												
1992	..	..	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994	
1993	..	..	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443	
1994	..	..	2,639	829	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,690	
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	
2000 Jul	..	..	1,089	542	152	488	1,150	149	210	2,230	3,804	
Aug	..	..	1,089	575	156	521	1,180	153	219	2,326	3,781	
Sep	..	..	1,043	597	154	501	1,011	141	234	2,296	3,685	
Oct	..	..	1,009	558	171	485	1,020	141	225	2,267	3,611	
Nov	..	..	1,001	577	193	464	1,040	138	224	2,226	3,645	
Dec	..	..	1,011	617	217	460	1,015	139	210	2,209	3,809	
2001 Jan	..	..	1,078	648	258	467	1,188	170	248	2,232	4,083	
Feb	..	..	1,073	722	248	460	1,183	162	248	2,178	4,113	
Mar	..	..	1,041	676	211	448	1,212	157	247	2,084	4,000	
Apr	..	..	1,006	669	191	443	1,194	150	267	2,019	3,868	
May	..	..	981	672	175	436	1,159	134	304	1,964	3,721	
Jun	..	..	948	654	163	431	1,106	..	256	1,943	3,694	
Jul	..	..	962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rate (%) : latest month	..	..	3.2	6.7	4.9	10.0	6.7	4.8	9.3	..	8.9	

- 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, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Finland, 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 and unadjusted rates of other complementary measures of unemployment refer to June for Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland and Sweden. For Belgium, Denmark and Netherlands, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to May. For Japan, the adjusted rate refers to May while the unadjusted refers to June.  
R Revised

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>d,e</sup>	Italy <sup>d</sup>	Japan <sup>f</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands <sup>f</sup>	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden <sup>f</sup>	Switzerland	United States <sup>d</sup>
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.9	2.2	2.1	5.6	6.0	4.3	18.4	5.6	3.1	7.5
1993	8.6	15.6	10.2	2.5	2.6	6.6	6.1	5.7	22.7	9.0	4.0	6.9
1994	8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996	9.6	11.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997	9.8	9.9	11.7	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	10.9	7.5	11.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	18.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999	11.6	5.6	11.4	4.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000	11.1	4.2	10.5	4.7	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.1	14.1	5.9	..	4.0
2000 Jun	..	4.2	10.6	4.7	2.5	2.9	..	4.1	14.2	6.1	2.6	4.0
Jul	..	4.1	10.4	4.7	2.4	2.9	..	4.1	14.0	5.8	2.6	4.0
Aug	..	4.1	10.3	4.6	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.2	13.9	5.8	..	4.1
Sep	..	4.0	10.2	4.7	2.5	2.9	..	4.1	13.8	5.6	..	3.9
Oct	..	3.9	10.0	4.7	2.4	2.9	..	4.0	13.6	5.6	..	3.9
Nov	..	3.9	10.0	4.8	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.9	13.6	5.4	..	4.0
Dec	..	3.8	9.9	4.9	2.4	2.9	..	3.9	13.5	5.2	..	4.0
2001 Jan	..	3.8	9.8	4.9	2.3	2.7	..	4.0	13.3	5.4	..	4.2
Feb	..	3.8	..	4.7	2.3	2.5	..	4.1	13.2	5.2	..	4.2
Mar	..	3.8	..	4.7	2.3	2.4	..	4.1	13.1	5.2	..	4.3
Apr	..	3.8	..	4.8	2.4	2.3	..	4.0	13.1	5.0	..	4.5
May	..	3.8	..	4.9	2.4	2.4	..	3.9	12.9	5.0	..	4.4
Jun	..	3.8	..	4.9	2.4	..	..	4.0	12.8	4.9	..	4.5
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>												
2000 Jul	..	153	2,461	3,140	4.9	..	63	..	1,556	176	70	5,648
Aug	..	151	..	3,080	5.0	..	62	..	1,553	168	69	5,785
Sep	..	146	..	3,190	4.9	..	62	..	1,543	163	67	5,537
Oct	..	144	2,380	3,210	4.8	..	63	..	1,539	152	66	5,536
Nov	..	144	..	3,270	4.8	..	65	..	1,535	142	66	5,658
Dec	..	139	..	3,320	4.8	..	66	..	1,536	143	65	5,653
2001 Jan	..	138	2,341	3,290	4.8	..	62	..	1,558	148	66	5,956
Feb	..	138	..	3,180	4.7	..	61	..	1,532	149	63	5,936
Mar	..	138	..	3,200	4.7	..	62	..	1,525	148	62	6,088
Apr	..	140	2,265	3,230	4.8	..	61	..	1,518	148	63	6,402
May	..	142	..	3,290	4.8	..	59	..	1,501	147	63	6,169
Jun	..	141	..	3,300	5.0	..	59	..	1,498	146	64	6,422
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%) : latest month	..	3.7	9.6	4.9	..	2.0	..	..	..	3.9	1.8	4.5
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>												
1992	185	283	2,535	1,421								

# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economic activity by age							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,049	28,258	853	3,710	7,708	10,318	5,668	791
1999	29,356	28,525	846	3,706	7,593	10,525	5,856	830
2000	29,574	28,736	848	3,750	7,414	10,724	6,000	839
2001	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Apr-Jun 2000</b>	<b>29,543</b>	<b>28,702</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>3,723</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>10,737</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>841</b>
May-Jul	29,542	28,697	819	3,715	7,365	10,758	6,042	844
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,549	28,709	826	3,721	7,396	10,782	6,045	840
Jul-Sep	29,579	28,746	824	3,733	7,325	10,812	6,052	833
Aug-Oct	29,590	28,755	828	3,742	7,313	10,808	6,064	835
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,552	28,711	823	3,731	7,293	10,801	6,062	841
Oct-Dec	29,562	28,726	819	3,723	7,289	10,820	6,076	835
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	29,617	28,787	829	3,734	7,280	10,857	6,087	830
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	29,623	28,795	819	3,731	7,261	10,876	6,108	828
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>29,598</b>	<b>28,780</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>10,894</b>	<b>6,110</b>	<b>818</b>
Feb-Apr	29,619	28,798	810	3,747	7,215	10,894	6,132	821
Mar-May (Spr)	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>29,659</b>	<b>28,826</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>6,150</b>	<b>833</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-192</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>-8</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-0.9</i>
Male								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,903	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,593	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
1998	16,181	15,900	431	2,020	4,385	5,624	3,439	282
1999	16,318	16,025	436	2,012	4,282	5,747	3,548	294
2000	16,411	16,121	430	2,038	4,185	5,862	3,605	290
2001	16,406	16,136	415	2,031	4,064	5,937	3,688	269
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Apr-Jun 2000</b>	<b>16,371</b>	<b>16,086</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>5,864</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>285</b>
May-Jul	16,350	16,063	411	2,009	4,147	5,872	3,624	287
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,344	16,063	420	2,018	4,127	5,872	3,626	281
Jul-Sep	16,365	16,087	424	2,018	4,123	5,888	3,633	279
Aug-Oct	16,387	16,103	424	2,016	4,122	5,900	3,641	284
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,378	16,092	422	2,013	4,120	5,898	3,639	286
Oct-Dec	16,399	16,118	419	2,023	4,113	5,910	3,653	281
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	16,420	16,143	425	2,031	4,107	5,920	3,661	276
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	16,433	16,155	422	2,035	4,096	5,932	3,671	278
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>16,428</b>	<b>16,160</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>5,941</b>	<b>3,674</b>	<b>278</b>
Feb-Apr	16,413	16,143	420	2,030	4,073	5,937	3,683	269
Mar-May (Spr)	16,406	16,136	415	2,031	4,064	5,937	3,688	269
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>16,406</b>	<b>16,129</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>3.7</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-104</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-7</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-2.6</i>
Female								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,868	12,369	422	1,689	3,323	4,695	2,229	509
1999	13,037	12,501	410	1,694	3,311	4,778	2,308	537
2000	13,163	12,615	417	1,711	3,229	4,861	2,395	548
2001	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Apr-Jun 2000</b>	<b>13,172</b>	<b>12,616</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>4,873</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>556</b>
May-Jul	13,192	12,634	407	1,706	3,218	4,885	2,418	557
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,205	12,646	406	1,702	3,210	4,909	2,418	559
Jul-Sep	13,214	12,659	401	1,715	3,201	4,924	2,419	554
Aug-Oct	13,202	12,652	404	1,726	3,191	4,908	2,423	550
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,174	12,619	401	1,718	3,173	4,903	2,424	555
Oct-Dec	13,163	12,609	399	1,700	3,176	4,910	2,423	554
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	13,198	12,644	404	1,703	3,174	4,937	2,426	554
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	13,190	12,640	398	1,696	3,165	4,944	2,438	550
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>13,170</b>	<b>12,620</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>550</b>
Feb-Apr	13,207	12,655	390	1,716	3,142	4,957	2,449	552
Mar-May (Spr)	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>13,253</b>	<b>12,697</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>556</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-5.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-0.1</i>

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.1

## Economic activity rates<sup>a</sup> by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economic activity rates <sup>a</sup> by age															
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)								
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
All																
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9								
1994	62.8	78.6	53.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9								
1995	62.7	78.4	52.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0								
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.5	7.7								
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1								
1998	62.8	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7								
1999	63.2	78.8	58.6	75.5	84.5	84.9	69.4	8.1								
2000	63.5	79.1	58.9	76.0	84.8	85.2	69.7	8.2								
2001	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.0	84.4	85.1	70.2	8.0								
<b>3-month averages</b>																
<b>Apr-Jun 2000</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>								
May-Jul	63.4	79.0	56.9	75.2	84.7	85.2	70.0	8.2								
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.4	79.0	57.4	75.3	84.5	85.3	69.9	8.2								
Jul-Sep	63.4	79.0	57.2	75.4	84.4	85.3	69.9	8.1								
Aug-Oct	63.4	79.0	57.3	75.5	84.5	85.2	69.9	8.1								
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.3	78.8	56.9	75.3	84.4	85.0	69.8	8.2								
Oct-Dec	63.3	78.8	56.5	75.0	84.5	85.0	69.9	8.1								
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	63.4	78.9	57.1	75.2	84.6	85.2	69.9	8.1								
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	63.3	78.9	56.4	75.0	84.6	85.2	70.1	8.1								
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b></b>										

# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity

Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks										Wants job and seeking work but not available to start				
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks										Reasons for not seeking				
					Total					Dis-couraged workers					Looking after family/home				
					Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
	MGSJ	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFG	YCFI	YCFM	YCFP	YCFW	YCFV	YCFY	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ				
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																			
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128				
1995	17,023	7,676	5,328	2,280	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118				
1996	17,030	7,645	5,328	2,317	2,132	896	1,236	104	579	776	262	411	184	86	99				
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	268	393	207	111	126				
1998	17,204	7,768	5,367	2,400	2,181	735	1,446	72	750	743	248	367	220	94	123				
1999	17,075	7,652	5,331	2,321	2,107	688	1,419	68	749	678	242	371	213	90	113				
2000	17,007	7,577	5,268	2,309	2,120	670	1,450	62	765	651	241	400	189	77	125				
2001	17,198	7,743	5,549	2,194	1,997	621	1,375	34	727	630	253	354	197	72	115				
<b>3-month averages</b>																			
Apr-Jun 2000	17,050	7,621	5,309	2,312	2,116	670	1,446	67	757	643	247	401	196	80	113				
May-Jul	17,063	7,637	5,326	2,311	2,111	660	1,451	62	751	643	260	396	200	87	113				
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,068	7,637	5,336	2,300	2,102	658	1,444	61	750	637	257	397	198	86	113				
Jul-Sep	17,086	7,646	5,360	2,286	2,076	658	1,417	53	736	635	253	399	210	87	124				
Aug-Oct	17,096	7,657	5,391	2,266	2,061	652	1,409	53	734	634	245	395	205	82	123				
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,155	7,722	5,461	2,261	2,053	649	1,404	47	754	626	234	392	208	79	129				
Oct-Dec	17,165	7,726	5,464	2,261	2,049	633	1,416	45	747	626	240	391	212	83	129				
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,131	7,686	5,434	2,251	2,032	634	1,398	42	742	617	243	388	220	84	126				
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,146	7,698	5,455	2,243	2,018	627	1,390	40	732	617	248	381	225	98	127				
Jan-Mar 2001	17,192	7,733	5,493	2,240	2,019	633	1,385	39	737	629	253	361	221	92	129				
Feb-Apr	17,191	7,736	5,504	2,231	2,015	629	1,386	34	727	634	255	365	217	81	136				
Mar-May (Spr)	17,198	7,743	5,549	2,194	1,997	621	1,375	34	727	630	253	354	197	72	125				
Apr-Jun	17,194	7,749	5,563	2,186	1,982	606	1,376	32	721	639	243	346	204	79	125				
<b>Changes Overlast 3 months</b>																			
Percent	0.0	0.2	1.3	-2.4	-1.8	-2.8	-0.7	-1.1	-1.6	1.0	-0.9	-1.5	-1.7	-1.3	-4.4				
<b>Overlast 12 months</b>																			
Percent	0.8	1.7	4.8	-5.4	-6.3	-9.7	-4.8	-5.2	-4.7	-0.6	-1.6	-13.9	4.4	-1.3	8.4				
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																			
1994	5,971	2,857	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	54				
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	59	52				
1996	6,147	2,782	1,882	900	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	96	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	44	472	75	130	159	108	55	53				
1999	6,339	2,918	1,972	946	854	274	580	41	460	72	123	158	92	44	48				
2000	6,343	2,899	1,957	942	862	264	598	36	465	64	117	181	81	40	48				
2001	6,512	3,019	2,089	931	836	257	579	22	445	67	129	173	94	41	53				
<b>3-month averages</b>																			
Apr-Jun 2000	6,391	2,940	1,988	953	870	264	605	37	460	66	124	183	83	41	42				
May-Jul	6,420	2,969	2,007	962	877	262	615	36	457	65	136	184	85	42	43				
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,434	2,975	2,005	970	885	268	617	37	462	66	134	186	85	41	44				
Jul-Sep	6,446	2,981	2,020	962	864	267	598	32	455	64	131	183	97	44	53				
Aug-Oct	6,436	2,975	2,027	948	856	264	592	32	451	67	128	178	92	42	49				
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,459	2,997	2,048	949	855	264	591	30	463	64	120	178	94	43	51				
Oct-Dec	6,451	2,982	2,038	944	852	257	595	26	462	65	125	174	92	44	48				
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	6,444	2,968	2,025	943	848	260	588	24	460	68	123	173	96	49	47				
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,444	2,967	2,024	943	842	251	590	22	455	67	128	169	101	52	49				
Jan-Mar 2001	6,463	2,973	2,028	945	845	256	588	23	455	69	129	169	100	48	52				
Feb-Apr	6,491	3,001	2,058	943	841	253	588	20	444	69	130	177	103	45	58				
Mar-May (Spr)	6,512	3,019	2,089	931	836	257	579	22	445	67	129	173	94	41	53				
Apr-Jun	6,525	3,038	2,115	923	825	248	578	20	445	70	120	170	98	45	53				
<b>Changes Overlast 3 months</b>																			
Percent	0.2	2.2	4.3	-2.4	-2.4	-3.5	-1.9	-13.6	-2.1	1.8	-7.0	0.5	-2.3	-6.6	1.8				
<b>Overlast 12 months</b>																			
Percent	2.1	3.3	6.4	-3.1	-5.1	-6.4	-4.6	-45.3	-3.2	6.4	-3.1	-7.5	17.8	4	26.3				
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																			
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	44	197	721	111	230	129	62	67				
1996	10,883	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	38	272	676	131	225	111	39	72				
1998	10,838	4,815	3,400	1,412	1,301	456	845	27	278	668	118	209	112	39	73				
1999	10,736	4,734	3,358	1,375	1,254	414	840	27	289	606	119	213	121	46	75				
2000	10,663	4,677	3,311	1,367	1,258	406	852	27	300	587	125	219	109	36	72				
2001	10,687	4,724	3,460	1,264	1,160	364	796	11	281	563	124	181	103	31	72				
<b>3-month averages</b>																			
Apr-Jun 2000	10,658	4,681	3,322	1,359	1,246	406	840	31	297	577	123	218	113	39	74				
May-Jul	10,643	4,667	3,319	1,349	1,234	399	836	26	294	578	123	212	114	45	70				
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,634	4,661	3,331	1,330	1,217	390	827	24	287	572	122	211	113	45	68				
Jul-Sep	10,641	4,665	3,340	1,324	1,211	392	820	21	281	572	122	216	113	42	71				
Aug-Oct	10,660	4,682	3,364	1,318	1,205	389	817	20	283	568	117	217	113	39	74				
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,696	4,725	3,413	1,312	1,198	385	813	17	292	562	114	214	114	36	78				
Oct-Dec	10,714	4,743	3,426	1,318	1,198	377	821	18	286	561	116	217	120	40	81				
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	10,687	4,717	3,410	1,308	1,184	374	810	18	282	549	120	215	124	45	79				
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,702	4,731	3,431	1,300	1,176	376	800	18	277	550	120	211	124	46	78				
Jan-Mar 2001	10,729	4,760	3,465	1,295	1,174	377	797	16	282	560	124	192	121	44	78				
Feb-Apr	10,700	4,735	3,446	1,288	1,174	376	798	14	283	565	125	188	114	36	78				
Mar-May (Spr)	10,687	4,724	3,460	1,264	1,160	364	796	11	281	563	124	181	103	31	72				
Apr-Jun	10,669	4,711	3,448	1,263	1,157	358	799	12	276	569	123	176	107	34	72				
<b>Changes Overlast 3 months</b>																			
Percent	-0.6	-1.0	-0.5	-2.4	-1.7	-5.0	2	-4	-6	9	0	-16	-15	-9	-5				
<b>Overlast 12 months</b>																			
Percent	0.1	0.6	3.8	-7.0	-7.2	-11.8	-5.0	-60.5	-7.0	-1.4	0	-42	-6	-5	-1.7				

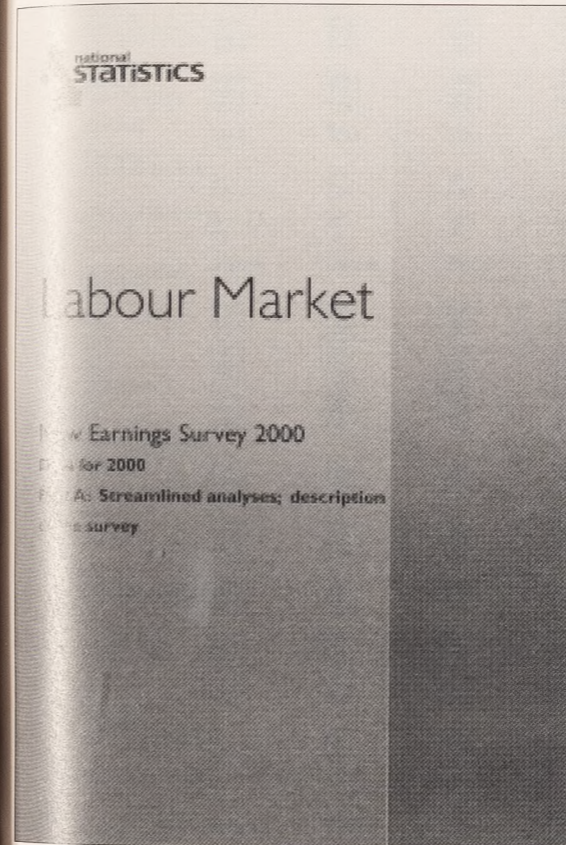
Note: Relationship between columns: 2=3+4; 4=5+13; 5=6+7=8+9+10+11+12; 13=14+15.

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

# New Earnings Survey 2000

## Who's earning what?

Single issue £25.00, annual subscription £130.00



# D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M)	65+ (M)		
	16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (F)	60+ (F)	1	2
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAZ	YCBZ	MGWA	MGWD	3	4
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
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	1,594	1,836	2,463	9,384		
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370		
1998	17,204	7,768	601	1,194	1,476	1,917	2,579	9,436		
1999	17,075	7,652	599	1,204	1,392	1,869	2,588	9,423		
2000	17,007	7,577	592	1,185	1,327	1,868	2,604	9,430		
2001	17,198	7,743	650	1,245	1,329	1,909	2,611	9,456		
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Apr-Jun 2000	17,050	7,621	602	1,215	1,340	1,871	2,593	9,429		
May-Jul	17,063	7,637	621	1,225	1,335	1,867	2,588	9,426		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,068	7,637	614	1,221	1,343	1,861	2,598	9,432		
Jul-Sep	17,086	7,646	618	1,215	1,352	1,856	2,605	9,441		
Aug-Oct	17,096	7,657	616	1,211	1,346	1,879	2,605	9,439		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,155	7,722	624	1,227	1,347	1,906	2,619	9,433		
Oct-Dec	17,165	7,726	630	1,240	1,333	1,904	2,618	9,439		
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,131	7,686	622	1,234	1,324	1,886	2,619	9,445		
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,146	7,698	634	1,242	1,326	1,886	2,610	9,448		
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>17,192</b>	<b>7,733</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>9,459</b>		
Feb-Apr	17,191	7,736	648	1,236	1,336	1,905	2,611	9,456		
Mar-May (Spr)	17,198	7,743	650	1,245	1,329	1,909	2,611	9,456		
Apr-Jun	17,194	7,749	651	1,216	1,326	1,937	2,619	9,445		
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	2	15	10	-30	-12	50	-3	-14		
Percent	0.0	0.2	1.6	-2.4	-0.9	2.6	-0.1	-0.1		
Over last 12 months	144	128	49	1	-14	66	26	16		
Percent	0.8	1.7	8.1	0.1	-1.0	3.5	1.0	0.2		
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YCAT</b>	<b>YCAW</b>	<b>YCAZ</b>	<b>YCBC</b>	<b>MGWB</b>	<b>MGWE</b>		
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
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	454	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	6,339	2,916	304	482	296	486	1,338	3,420		
2000	6,343	2,899	307	477	270	479	1,367	3,444		
2001	6,512	3,019	332	513	290	527	1,358	3,493		
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Apr-Jun 2000	6,391	2,940	316	492	284	486	1,363	3,451		
May-Jul	6,420	2,969	326	508	286	457	1,362	3,451		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,434	2,975	317	500	296	497	1,366	3,458		
Jul-Sep	6,446	2,981	315	504	301	495	1,366	3,465		
Aug-Oct	6,436	2,975	316	509	293	493	1,364	3,461		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,459	2,997	319	515	286	506	1,372	3,462		
Oct-Dec	6,451	2,982	323	508	284	504	1,364	3,469		
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	6,444	2,968	318	502	282	502	1,362	3,476		
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,444	2,967	322	501	284	504	1,358	3,477		
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>6,463</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>3,490</b>		
Feb-Apr	6,491	3,001	327	511	290	517	1,357	3,490		
Mar-May (Spr)	6,512	3,019	332	513	290	527	1,358	3,493		
Apr-Jun	6,525	3,038	333	499	289	551	1,366	3,487		
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	62	64	10	-5	5	49	5	-3		
Percent	1.0	2.2	3.2	-1.0	1.9	9.7	0.4	-0.1		
Over last 12 months	134	98	17	7	5	65	3	36		
Percent	2.1	3.3	5.5	1.4	1.8	13.3	0.2	1.0		
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YCAU</b>	<b>YCAC</b>	<b>YCBC</b>	<b>YCBD</b>	<b>MGWC</b>	<b>MGWF</b>		
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
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	10,853	4,863	302	714	1,392	1,392	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	10,736	4,734	295	712	1,095	1,382	1,249	6,003		
2000	10,663	4,677	285	709	1,057	1,389	1,237	5,986		
2001	10,687	4,724	318	732	1,039	1,382	1,253	5,963		
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Apr-Jun 2000	10,658	4,681	286	723	1,056	1,385	1,230	5,978		
May-Jul	10,643	4,667	295	717	1,049	1,380	1,226	5,976		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,634	4,661	297	722	1,047	1,365	1,232	5,973		
Jul-Sep	10,641	4,665	303	711	1,051	1,361	1,238	5,976		
Aug-Oct	10,660	4,682	301	702	1,053	1,386	1,241	5,978		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,696	4,725	305	712	1,061	1,400	1,247	5,971		
Oct-Dec	10,714	4,743	307	732	1,049	1,401	1,254	5,970		
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	10,687	4,717	304	732	1,042	1,383	1,257	5,969		
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,702	4,731	311	741	1,042	1,385	1,252	5,971		
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>5,969</b>		
Feb-Apr	10,700	4,735	321	725	1,046	1,389	1,254	5,966		
Mar-May (Spr)	10,687	4,724	318	732	1,039	1,382	1,253	5,963		
Apr-Jun	10,689	4,711	318	717	1,037	1,386	1,253	5,958		
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	-60	-49	0	-25	-17	1	-8	-11		
Percent	-0.6	-1.0	0.1	-3.4	-1.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.2		
Over last 12 months	10	30	32	-6	-19	1	22	-20		
Percent	0.1	0.6	11.1	-0.8	-1.8	0.1	1.8	-0.3		

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<sup>a</sup> by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M)	65+ (M)		
	16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (F)	60+ (F)	9	10
All	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM	11	12
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
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	36.8	21.2	41.4	24.5	15.5	15.1	30.6	92.4		
2000	36.5	20.9	41.1	24.0	15.2	14.8	30.3	91.8		
2001	36.7	21.2	44.5	25.0	15.6	14.9	29.8	92.0		
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Apr-Jun 2000	36.6	21.0	41.8	24.6	15.4	14.8	30.1	91.8		
May-Jul	36.6	21.0	43.1	24.8	15.3	14.8	30.0	91.8		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.6	21.0	42.6	24.7	15.5	14.7	30.1	91.8		
Jul-Sep	36.6	21.0	42.8	24.6	15.6	14.7	30.1	91.9		
Aug-Oct	36.6	21.0	42.7	24.5	15.5	14.8	30.1	91.9		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.7	21.2	43.1	24.7	15.6	15.0	30.2	91.8		
Oct-Dec	36.7	21.2	43.5	25.0	15.5	15.0	30.1	91.9		

# E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

# EARNINGS E.1

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		
		Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months		
		Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LKNW	LNNE
1995 )	100.0				100.0			
1996 )	103.6				103.0			
1997 ) Annual averages	108.0				105.3			
1998 )	113.5				108.6			
1999 )	119.0				113.0			
2000 )	124.3				117.3			
1999 Jun	119.0	118.9	5.3	4.5	114.4	113.6	4.8	4.8
Jul	119.3	119.3	4.6	4.7	113.5	113.6	4.2	4.5
Aug	117.6	119.8	5.0	4.9	114.0	113.8	3.7	4.2
Sep	117.6	120.2	4.6	4.7	114.0	114.1	3.8	3.9
Oct	118.1	120.9	5.1	4.9	113.9	114.5	3.9	3.8
Nov	119.1	121.1	4.9	4.9	114.4	114.8	3.7	3.8
Dec	124.9	122.2	5.9	5.3	115.1	115.0	3.8	3.8
2000 Jan	123.2	123.3	6.3	5.7	115.1	116.0	4.4	4.0
Feb	125.3	123.0	5.4	5.9	116.3	116.4	4.4	4.2
Mar	129.3	123.2	5.1	5.6	115.1	116.1	3.7	4.1
Apr	122.5	122.9	4.6	5.0	116.7	117.2	4.2	4.1
May	122.4	123.2	4.1	4.6	117.0	116.9	3.2	3.7
Jun	123.3	123.5	3.8	4.2	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.6
Jul	123.6	123.9	3.9	3.9	117.4	117.5	3.5	3.4
Aug	122.5	124.8	4.2	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.5
Sep	122.2	125.2	4.2	4.1	117.7	117.8	3.2	3.4
Oct	122.7	125.8	4.1	4.2	117.6	118.5	3.5	3.4
Nov	124.0	126.4	4.4	4.2	118.5	119.2	3.9	3.5
Dec	131.1	128.1	4.8	4.4	120.2	119.9	4.3	3.9
2001 Jan	128.6	128.6	4.3	4.5	119.0	119.8	3.3	3.8
Feb	133.8	131.1	6.5	5.2	119.5	119.9	3.0	3.5
Mar	134.7	128.4	4.3	5.0	120.2	121.3	4.5	3.6
Apr	128.4	128.9	4.8	5.2	123.4	123.7	5.5	4.3
May R	127.6	128.8	4.6	4.6	123.5	123.6	5.8	5.3
Jun P	129.3	129.5	4.9	4.8	124.6	123.9	5.3	5.5

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
		Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months		
		Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
1995=100	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995 )	100.0				100.0			
1996 )	104.4				104.4			
1997 ) Annual averages	108.5				108.8			
1998 )	113.4				113.7			
1999 )	117.8				118.3			
2000 )	122.9				123.8			
1999 Jun	116.6	117.3	3.4	3.4	117.1	117.8	3.6	3.5
Jul	118.2	117.9	3.5	3.4	118.7	118.4	3.6	3.5
Aug	116.5	118.5	3.8	3.6	117.0	119.1	4.1	3.8
Sep	116.8	118.8	4.0	3.8	117.4	119.4	4.2	4.0
Oct	118.3	119.4	4.2	4.0	119.0	120.1	4.4	4.3
Nov	119.5	119.7	4.3	4.1	120.3	120.4	4.6	4.4
Dec	122.8	120.4	5.2	4.6	123.7	121.2	5.6	4.9
2000 Jan	121.2	121.5	5.3	4.9	121.8	122.0	5.5	5.3
Feb	121.6	121.0	4.5	5.0	122.1	121.5	4.7	5.3
Mar	125.4	121.1	4.1	4.7	126.1	121.9	4.5	4.9
Apr	122.0	121.4	3.9	4.2	122.8	122.3	4.4	4.5
May	121.9	122.2	4.7	4.3	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.7
Jun	121.8	122.3	4.3	4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.7
Jul	123.0	122.6	4.0	4.3	124.0	123.6	4.4	4.7
Aug	120.9	123.0	3.8	4.0	121.8	124.0	4.1	4.3
Sept	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.8	4.5	4.3
Oct	122.8	124.2	4.0	4.0	123.9	125.2	4.2	4.3
Nov	124.7	125.1	4.4	4.2	125.8	126.1	4.7	4.5
Dec	128.4	125.8	4.5	4.3	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.6
2001 Jan	119.8	125.7	3.5	4.1	126.3	126.6	3.8	4.5
Feb	127.9	127.2	5.1	4.4	128.3	127.9	5.2	4.6
Mar	131.8	127.4	5.2	4.6	132.7	128.4	5.3	4.8
Apr	128.1	127.7	5.2	5.2	129.0	128.7	5.3	5.3
May R	127.3	127.7	4.5	5.0	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.1
Jun P	127.5	128.4	5.0	4.9	128.2	129.3	5.1	5.0

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services <sup>b</sup>			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
		Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months		
		Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
1995=100	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995 )	100.0				100.0			
1996 )	103.7				103.5			
1997 ) Annual averages	108.7				108.8			
1998 )	114.7				115.2			
1999 )	120.4				121.4			
2000 )	126.1				127.2			
1999 Jun	120.1	120.3	5.5	4.5	121.6	121.6	6.5	4.8
Jul	120.7	120.7	4.7	4.7	121.7	121.8	5.3	5.3
Aug	118.4	121.3	5.3	5.1	119.0	122.2	5.8	5.9
Sep	118.4	121.6	4.8	4.9	118.6	122.7	5.2	5.4
Oct	119.2	122.5	5.4	5.2	119.0	123.5	5.8	5.6
Nov	120.3	122.6	5.2	5.1	120.1	123.9	5.6	5.5
Dec	127.3	124.0	6.4	5.7	129.0	125.2	6.8	6.1
2000 Jan	125.2	125.0	6.7	6.1	126.9	126.1	7.3	6.6
Feb	127.6	124.7	5.6	6.3	130.3	126.1	5.9	6.7
Mar	132.9	124.9	5.5	5.9	136.0	126.1	5.7	6.3
Apr	123.9	124.6	4.7	5.3	124.6	125.4	5.0	5.5
May	123.7	124.7	4.3	4.8	124.2	125.5	3.8	4.8
Jun	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.3	125.5	125.8	3.5	4.1
Jul	125.1	125.5	3.9	4.1	125.7	126.4	3.7	3.7
Aug	123.6	126.6	4.4	4.1	124.5	127.9	4.7	4.0
Sep	123.3	127.1	4.5	4.3	123.5	128.2	4.5	4.3
Oct	124.0	127.7	4.2	4.4	124.0	128.9	4.4	4.5
Nov	125.4	128.2	4.5	4.4	125.1	129.5	4.5	4.4
Dec	133.8	130.1	4.9	4.5	135.7	131.5	5.0	4.6
2001 Jan	131.0	130.6	4.5	4.6	133.3	132.2	4.9	4.8
Feb	137.4	133.8	7.3	5.6	141.8	136.7	8.4	6.1
Mar	138.3	130.1	4.2	5.3	141.1	131.0	3.9	5.7
Apr	129.6	130.6	4.8	5.4	129.9	131.1	4.5	5.6
May R	128.7	130.1	4.3	4.4	128.6	130.5	3.9	4.1
Jun P	130.4	131.0	4.8	4.6	130.9	131.5	4.5	4.3

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
		Per cent change over previous 12 months		
		Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
1995=100	LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995 )	100.0			
1996 )	103.3			
1997 ) Annual averages	107.9			
1998 )	113.4			
1999 )	119.2			
2000 )	124.5			
1999 Jun	119.6	119.4	6.0	4.8
Jul	119.5	119.6	5.0	5.1
Aug	117.7	120.0	5.3	5.4
Sep	117.4	120.5	4.9	5.1
Oct	117.7	121.1	5.3	5.2
Nov	118.6	121.5	5.2	5.2
Dec	125.2	122.4	6.0	5.5
2000 Jan	123.7	123.4	6.5	5.9
Feb	126.5	123.4	5.5	6.0
Mar	130.2	123.5	5.2	5.7
Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	5.1
May	122.3	123.2	3.7	4.5
Jun	123.5	123.6	3.5	4.0
Jul	123.5	124.0	3.7	3.6
Aug	122.8	125.2	4.3	3.8
Sept	121.9	125.4	4.1	4.0
Oct	122.3	126.2	4.1	4.2
Nov	123.4	126.8	4.3	4.2
Dec	131.6	128.4	4.9	4.5
2001 Jan	129.5	128.9	4.5	4.6
Feb	135.8	132.2	7.1	5.5
Mar	135.4	128.5	4.1	5.2
Apr	128.1	128.7	4.7	5.3
May R	127.2	128.6	4.4	4.4
Jun P	129.1	129.3	4.6	4.6

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.  
 R Revised  
 P Provisional

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



Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole economy (Division 01-93)	Change on year (%)				Public sector	Change on year (%)			
			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1995=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR		
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0		
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5		
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5		
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6		
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7		
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6		
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6		
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	4.2	2.9	0.4		
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4		
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4		
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4		
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4		
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4		
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1		
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0		
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0		
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2		
	Jun	123.3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1		
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2		
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1		
	Sep	122.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1		
	Oct	122.7	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1		
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2		
	Dec	131.1	5.0	4.6	0.4	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6		
2001	Jan	128.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2		
	Feb	133.8	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2		
	Mar	134.7	4.2	4.8	-0.6	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3		
	Apr	128.4	4.8	5.3	-0.5	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5		
	May R	127.6	4.3	5.1	-0.8	123.5	5.6	5.8	-0.2		
	Jun P	129.3	4.8	5.3	-0.5	124.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2		

## Private sector

of which: Private sector services<sup>b</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Private sector	Change on year (%)				of which: Private sector services <sup>b</sup>	Change on year (%)			
			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN		
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.0	4.9	..	..		
	Mar	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6	122.7	6.0	..	..		
	Apr	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	127.9	5.7	..	..		
	May	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	119.3	3.3	..	..		
	Jun	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	120.1	4.2	..	..		
	Jul	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5	121.6	6.4	..	..		
	Aug	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1	121.7	4.9	..	..		
	Sep	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9	..	..		
	Oct	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0	118.6	4.8	..	..		
	Nov	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	119.0	5.7	..	..		
	Dec	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	120.1	5.3	..	..		
2000	Jan	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	129.0	7.2	..	..		
	Feb	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6	..	..		
	Mar	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2		
	Apr	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8		
	May	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3		
	Jun	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7		
	Jul	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6		
	Aug	125.1	3.6	4.3	-0.7	125.7	3.3	4.2	-0.9		
	Sep	123.6	4.3	4.4	-0.1	124.5	4.6	4.9	-0.3		
	Oct	123.3	4.2	4.4	-0.2	123.5	4.1	4.6	-0.5		
	Nov	124.0	4.0	4.6	-0.6	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0		
	Dec	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	125.1	4.2	5.0	-0.8		
2001	Jan	133.8	5.1	4.8	0.3	135.7	5.3	5.0	0.3		
	Feb	131.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	133.3	5.0	3.4	1.6		
	Mar	137.4	7.7	4.4	3.3	141.8	8.9	4.3	4.6		
	Apr	138.3	4.1	4.8	-0.7	141.1	3.8	5.0	-1.2		
	May R	129.6	4.6	5.2	-0.6	129.9	4.2	5.1	-0.9		
	Jun P	128.7	4.0	5.0	-1.0	128.6	3.5	4.8	-1.3		
		130.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5	130.9	4.3	5.0	-0.7		

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

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

R Revised  
P Provisional

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)	Change on year (%)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)	Change on year (%)			
			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1995=100		LNMO	LOUL	LOJL	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJL	LOUT		
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5		
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8		
	Mar	120.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	120.7	3.5	2.6	0.9		
	Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0		
	May	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7		
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0	0.4		
	Jul	118.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7		
	Aug	116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3		
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.4	0.1		
	Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2		
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3		
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8		
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3		
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5		
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6		
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1		
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5		
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2		
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0		
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4		
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6		
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5		
	Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6		
	Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6		
2001	Jan	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8		
	Feb	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6		
	Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6		
	Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1		
	May R	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5		
	Jun P	127.5	4.7	5.1	-0.4	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5		

## Services (Divisions 50-93)

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Services (Divisions 50-93)	Change on year (%)			
			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUJ	
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	115.9	4.6	4.5	0.1	
	Mar	119.5	5.5	4.0	1.5	
	Apr	123.1	5.2	3.6	1.6	
	May	117.3	3.6	3.5	0.1	
	Jun	118.2	4.3	3.4	0.9	
	Jul	119.6	6.1	4.5	1.6	
	Aug	119.5	4.7	3.6	1.1	
	Sep	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7	
	Oct	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1	
	Nov	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0	
	Dec	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0	
2000	Jan	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9	
	Feb	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0	
	Mar	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0	
	Apr	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4	
	May	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4	
	Jun	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1	
	Jul	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0	
	Aug	123.5	3.3	4.1	-0.8	
	Sep	122.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	
	Oct	121.9	3.9	4.3	-0.4	
	Nov	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8	
	Dec	123.4	4.0	4.8	-0.8	
2001	Jan	131.6	5.1	4.7	0.4	
	Feb	129.5	4.6	3.5	1.1	
	Mar	135.8	7.4	3.9	3.5	
	Apr	135.4	4.0	4.9	-0.9	
	May R	1				

# E.11 EARNINGS

## Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey<sup>a</sup>

April 2001

These tables present the results of projecting the April 2000 New Earnings Survey (NES) to April 2001.

### Estimated average earnings in April 2001

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in April 2001 were £430.1. 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 April 2001 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from Box 1 to the NES estimates for April 2000.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1999 and 2000 New Earnings Survey so that the overall increase (which was 2.3 per cent) equals the 4.75 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 2000 and April 2001. The AEI used is an unpublished series that excludes arrears of pay.

Table A Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 2001

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	685.5	495.0	629.5
Professional occupations	2	616.0	524.0	579.3
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	532.7	428.9	485.4
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	309.7	287.1	292.0
Craft and related occupations	5	400.6	262.8	391.8
Personal and protective service occupations	6	378.9	255.0	330.5
Sales occupations	7	364.7	259.6	316.3
Plant and machine operatives	8	366.5	258.7	349.8
Other occupations	9	316.7	221.3	298.9
All non-manual occupations		547.1	377.4	469.3
All manual occupations		365.2	243.0	344.3
All occupations	1-9	473.0	358.5	430.1

BOX 1 MULTIPLIERS USED FOR RATIO PROJECTION

	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0620	1.0661	1.0640
Non-manual	1.0248	1.0558	1.0351
All	1.0434	1.0620	1.0475

Table B Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 2001

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	287.4	399.9	307.9	240.0	274.2	258.0	282.6	358.5	299.9
Mining and quarrying	C	418.0	*	569.3	*	*	*	417.4	652.8	546.0
Manufacturing	D	386.6	564.3	454.9	255.9	372.1	322.3	365.4	510.4	426.4
Manufacture of food products	DA	358.4	592.8	428.3	269.5	385.5	318.3	338.2	525.2	399.1
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	313.2	492.8	379.4	217.5	315.4	245.3	265.8	422.2	316.4
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	423.4	578.5	502.4	276.4	384.8	361.0	398.7	500.3	458.7
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	364.0	560.3	463.6	254.3	375.1	310.8	332.9	514.4	421.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	442.4	604.4	496.2	295.3	406.7	369.0	434.4	571.3	483.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	481.4	627.0	565.9	*	408.8	411.5	481.8	557.4	533.0
Construction	F	392.0	553.2	441.5	*	338.2	338.1	392.2	504.6	433.0
Wholesale and retail trade	G	327.2	460.0	418.9	227.5	301.7	295.8	314.1	394.9	376.5
Hotels and restaurants	H	255.2	422.7	314.9	196.9	314.0	248.3	231.0	367.5	284.1
Transport, storage and communication	I	389.7	562.2	454.3	341.5	379.6	373.6	386.6	495.2	437.2
Financial intermediation	J	409.9	681.8	682.3	*	401.8	402.8	382.7	541.5	543.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	342.8	607.2	545.7	250.1	396.0	385.8	385.8	519.1	486.2
Public administration and defence	L	330.3	480.3	467.2	255.0	362.4	361.3	320.6	427.8	422.4
Education	M	307.5	510.1	470.9	241.9	420.1	409.1	287.7	451.9	433.2
Health and social work	N	301.2	563.0	493.1	217.7	380.6	355.4	252.3	423.3	392.2
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	319.9	527.3	455.8	218.1	377.9	346.9	291.7	456.9	410.1
All industries and services	A-Q	365.2	547.1	473.0	243.0	377.4	358.5	344.3	468.3	430.1

\* 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; April 2001

Region	Male			Female			Male and female		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
North East	367.6	468.6	416.2	229.6	343.0	325.0	346.8	406.0	383.2
North West	358.8	516.8	447.2	237.5	347.8	332.2	339.0	435.7	404.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	362.0	487.3	427.7	227.1	346.9	327.9	340.5	420.1	391.5
East Midlands	348.0	492.8	424.7	230.4	344.3	319.8	325.7	428.7	389.0
West Midlands	356.6	517.3	443.8	244.0	347.7	330.5	338.2	440.8	404.2
South Western	348.9	500.1	436.3	240.9	344.2	329.0	330.6	428.6	397.1
Eastern	373.1	546.0	475.3	243.8	371.1	354.5	353.6	467.6	432.3
London	410.6	686.4	618.7	278.3	478.2	461.2	385.7	592.2	555.0
South East	377.5	567.4	503.0	263.5	391.3	375.0	356.7	489.3	454.8
England	366.8	554.1	479.1	245.3	381.8	362.7	346.2	475.3	436.1
Wales	356.3	474.3	417.9	228.4	351.0	333.1	336.1	412.3	385.6
Scotland	356.2	508.7	441.4	231.7	354.0	335.7	332.4	428.7	397.8
Great Britain	365.2	547.1	473.0	243.0	377.4	358.5	344.3	468.3	430.1

Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index  
New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01633 81901/819024

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 2000 Part A (available from ONS Direct, Room D140, Government Offices, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG, tel 01633 812078).

# National Statistics Website

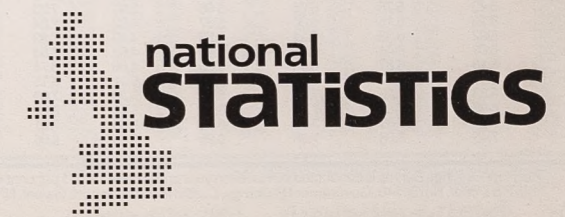
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# E.12 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY<sup>a</sup> Average earnings and hours of full-time *manual* employees by industry group

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather goods	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, plastic products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DK	
<b>MALE</b>														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1990	237.2	254.4	250.5	217.3	179.0	311.1	247.4	205.3	276.8	242.7	240.3	243.7	249.8	247.2
1991	253.1	269.4	263.2	236.8	192.5	357.4	269.3	213.9	293.6	287.7	247.8	258.4	258.0	252.6
1992	286.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	203.0	375.5	290.3	233.1	308.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	276.2	275.7
1993	274.4	293.9	288.8	257.6	213.7	355.4	288.2	245.1	318.9	322.8	275.3	272.3	283.1	285.1
1994	279.9	301.9	292.3	262.3	217.7	334.8	294.0	248.4	335.6	332.3	286.3	295.7	296.0	296.0
1995	291.0	315.8	312.4	269.3	235.7	350.8	304.7	258.7	348.8	344.1	296.6	300.4	315.8	319.4
1996	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	346.8	341.1	298.9	309.8	326.4	326.1
1997	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	377.9	381.8	318.9	325.2	342.5	344.4
1998	328.5	355.8	352.6	302.6	280.9	408.3	330.7	275.5	394.3	392.8	324.0	340.7	358.7	355.5
1999	358.3	358.4	313.0	272.8	272.8	358.0	337.2	273.3	397.4	382.9	329.2	342.3	356.4	358.3
2000	343.9	367.4	364.0	322.1	271.5	393.6	337.5	297.2	398.7	392.3	338.6	347.9	369.0	380.3
Hours worked														
1990	45.3	45.1	45.2	45.2	47.4	46.9	46.5	44.1	43.6	43.5	44.9	46.1	45.9	45.5
1991	44.4	43.7	43.6	44.9	47.8	48.0	46.2	43.2	42.7	42.9	43.8	45.3	43.9	43.1
1992	44.5	44.0	43.9	44.8	46.9	48.7	45.9	42.7	42.8	42.8	43.8	44.9	44.7	43.6
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	44.4	43.6
1994	44.7	44.0	44.1	45.1	46.9	49.4	45.6	44.3	43.1	43.1	44.8	45.0	44.8	43.8
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.3	47.9	51.9	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.4
1996	44.8	44.2	44.2	45.1	47.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.7	42.6	44.5	44.6	45.4	44.3
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	44.3	43.9	42.6	45.1	44.8	45.6	44.9
1998	45.0	44.4	44.3	45.2	46.9	50.1	45.4	43.5	43.7	42.3	45.2	44.6	45.5	44.0
1999	44.4	43.6	43.5	44.7	47.4	51.7	45.0	42.6	43.5	41.8	44.0	44.3	44.4	43.1
2000	44.3	43.6	43.6	44.4	45.8	48.7	44.7	43.0	43.2	41.2	43.7	44.1	44.8	43.6
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1990	5.25	5.62	5.53	4.83	3.76	6.45	5.30	4.65	6.31	6.23	5.34	5.26	5.43	5.43
1991	5.70	6.14	6.02	5.29	4.02	7.26	5.84	4.96	6.81	6.69	5.64	5.67	5.87	5.87
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.62	4.37	7.68	6.08	5.33	7.24	7.23	6.03	5.88	6.17	6.32
1993	6.21	6.71	6.56	5.86	4.56	8.19	6.33	5.53	7.59	7.54	6.19	6.00	6.37	6.54
1994	6.85	7.40	7.25	6.47	5.05	8.62	6.82	5.80	8.36	8.22	6.67	6.61	6.74	6.74
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	6.75	6.58	5.90	8.01	7.97	6.47	6.62	6.88	7.04
1996	6.70	7.37	7.29	6.13	5.08	7.15	6.15	6.15	8.30	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35
1997	6.97	7.64	7.58	6.40	5.27	7.70	6.25	6.25	8.59	8.96	7.04	7.27	7.50	7.67
1998	7.30	8.02	7.96	6.70	5.56	8.14	7.28	6.34	9.02	9.29	7.13	7.64	7.88	8.11
1999	7.54	8.23	8.15	7.01	5.76	7.66	7.52	6.49	9.12	9.51	7.46	7.76	8.03	8.31
2000	7.78	8.43	8.35	7.27	5.93	8.08	7.56	6.91	9.24	9.52	7.77	7.88	8.25	8.73
<b>FEMALE</b>														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1990	148.1	153.0	152.9	143.7	134.0	164.8	131.3	175.1	171.9	149.3	152.6	147.7	163.9	163.9
1991	159.2	162.4	162.2	156.3	142.1	190.0	137.2	185.0	181.9	156.1	168.2	153.2	166.5	166.5
1992	170.1	174.8	174.8	166.4	150.4	200.4	137.2	196.7	194.0	168.9	176.5	169.2	182.4	182.4
1993	177.1	182.2	181.8	173.2	156.2	200.4	147.4	203.4	194.0	183.2	176.0	178.8	191.0	191.0
1994	182.0	187.0	186.7	180.8	156.5	200.4	147.4	213.2	188.9	178.3	182.9	182.9	191.0	191.0
1995	188.3	198.0	198.8	179.8	179.4	214.3	169.5	234.2	200.0	178.1	209.9	199.7	217.0	217.0
1996	195.2	205.0	205.0	187.9	177.9	218.3	174.7	228.2	234.2	190.0	214.2	195.7	216.1	216.1
1997	201.1	214.2	214.1	191.7	186.9	229.4	180.3	238.2	263.2	206.0	228.4	206.2	225.9	225.9
1998	210.8	224.2	224.2	201.6	187.8	239.9	188.2	262.2	219.6	213.9	216.3	207.7	237.7	237.7
1999	221.9	232.0	231.7	215.7	200.1	243.4	194.8	262.8	227.8	224.2	225.0	205.3	236.1	236.1
2000	227.9	240.3	240.0	220.7	226.1	258.2	203.9	259.3	272.8	232.6	247.5	223.4	254.1	254.1
Hours worked														
1990	39.8	40.5	40.5	39.0	41.1	37.5	41.6	39.5	40.3	40.7	41.5	40.1	41.2	41.2
1991	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.4	42.3	38.5	41.5	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.8	40.1	39.2	39.2
1992	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	41.6	39.2	39.7	39.9	41.3	40.6	40.5	40.2
1993	39.8	40.3	40.3	39.3	41.9	39.0	41.5	39.3	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.2
1994	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.6	42.3	40.7	42.3	40.3	40.5	41.1	40.5	41.1	41.0	41.0
1995	40.9	40.9	40.9	39.7	42.0	39.9	41.8	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.8	41.1	41.3	41.3
1996	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	41.3	41.8	39.5	40.5	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.8
1997	40.2	40.8	40.8	39.8	40.9	41.8	39.6	40.8	41.6	42.0	40.1	41.4	41.0	41.0
1998	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	42.3	41.5	39.4	40.8	40.5	42.4	40.0	41.0	40.9	40.9
1999	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.5	41.9	41.5	39.3	40.4	40.7	41.6	40.2	40.6	39.9	39.9
2000	39.8	40.4	40.4	39.4	42.0	37.5	41.3	39.4	40.2	39.9	41.9	40.8	41.6	40.2
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1990	3.73	3.78	3.77	3.68	3.32	3.97	3.33	4.35	4.22	3.60	3.79	3.59	3.99	3.99
1991	4.01	4.06	4.06	3.97	3.39	4.27	3.51	4.65	4.56	3.84	4.13	3.79	4.25	4.25
1992	4.28	4.35	4.34	4.23	3.74	4.60	3.75	4.94	4.86	4.10	4.32	4.18	4.55	4.55
1993	4.43	4.53	4.52	4.34	3.76	4.81	3.91	5.19	5.08	4.30	4.54	4.35	4.75	4.75
1994	4.53	4.61	4.60	4.46	4.15	4.82	3.97	5.30	5.29	4.41	4.69	4.33	4.95	4.95
1995	4.64	4.87	4.87	4.45	4.27	5.11	4.27	5.65	5.40	4.39	5.16	4.78	5.26	5.26
1996	4.81	5.04	5.04	4.63	4.04	5.24	4.42	6.04	5.82	4.53	5.24	4.79	5.29	5.29
1997	4.99	5.26	5.26	4.79	4.50	5.49	4.56	5.86	5.62	4.93	5.70	4.98	5.29	5.29
1998	5.23	5.52	5.52	5.04	4.44	5.78	4.78	6.15	6.47	5.18	5.35	5.26	5.81	5.81
1999	5.56	5.75	5.74	5.45	4.76	5.87	4.96	6.50	6.71	5.41	5.60	5.05	5.92	5.92
2000	5.74	5.94	5.94	5.62	5.39	6.12	5.18	6.45	6.97	5.54	6.06	5.37	6.32	6.32
<b>ALL</b>														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1990	221.2	236.1	231.4	201.4	175.1	309.3	226.9	165.0	258.6	253.3	225.3	231.5	241.6	240.2
1991	236.2	249.7	243.0	219.7	187.6	354.8	242.9	171.4	272.0	265.4	232.0	247.1	249.1	244.2
1992	250.8	266.8	259.6	233.3	198.1	372.8	257.2	185.9	287.1	288.8	247.1	253.9	267.6	266.8
1993	256.6	273.5	267.9	239.8	208.3	352.2	265.3	195.4	299.6	299.6	258.1	259.4	274.8	274.8
1994	261.7	280.1	275.7	244.4	213.3	333.7	269.8	199.1	314.4	307.7	265.6	271.9	287.3	287.3
1995	271.5	293.6	289.8	249.7	230.1	360.3	281.5	211.1	329.1	314.3	274.4	287.0	306.8	310.3
1996	281.1	304.9	300.8	257.2										

Table with columns for industry groups (GREAT BRITAIN, All industries, All index of production industries, etc.) and rows for metrics like Weekly earnings (£s), Hours worked, and Hourly earnings (£s) from 1990 to 2000.

a The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 2000 Part A (available from NS Direct, Rm D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG, tel 01633 812078 or on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk).

Table with columns for industry groups (Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment, Manufacture of transport equipment, etc.) and rows for metrics like Weekly earnings (£s), Hours worked, and Hourly earnings (£s) from 1990 to 2000.

Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index Customer Helpline: 01633 819204

# E.14 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY<sup>a</sup> Average earnings and hours of *all* full-time employees by industry group

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	GREAT BRITAIN SIC
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	1992
<b>MALE</b>															
Weekly earnings (£s)															
1990	295.8	294.9	290.5	301.3	195.2	365.0	283.4	239.3	324.2	327.0	268.6	261.8	272.7	281.3	1990
1991	318.9	317.7	310.4	325.7	214.2	410.5	308.3	252.8	344.2	354.1	283.3	284.8	287.2	294.2	1991
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	292.9	300.9	310.1	315.5	1992
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	300.6	300.0	310.1	328.7	1993
1994	363.0	357.1	350.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	346.3	288.2	396.0	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3	1994
1995	376.3	370.7	364.7	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.1	332.8	326.8	346.3	364.4	1995
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	399.3	266.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	348.8	374.3	1996
1997	408.7	398.8	392.7	419.4	281.7	485.1	378.7	320.9	436.7	482.8	355.1	369.8	397.9	397.9	1997
1998	427.1	422.7	416.8	439.0	300.2	530.5	402.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	397.8	416.2	1998
1999	442.4	438.8	424.6	452.2	300.2	511.5	415.8	329.8	467.9	532.7	366.5	400.5	395.4	417.7	1999
2000	453.3	442.7	436.0	463.2	297.0	545.6	410.5	361.4	481.5	532.2	393.9	388.2	411.5	437.9	2000
Hours worked															
1990	42.2	43.2	43.3	41.0	46.7	44.6	44.5	42.9	41.5	41.2	43.7	44.7	44.6	43.6	1990
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	47.0	45.5	44.1	42.2	40.8	40.8	42.5	43.8	42.8	41.7	1991
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	46.2	43.9	42.8	40.9	40.8	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.2	1992
1993	41.3	42.0	42.1	40.6	45.7	45.1	43.7	43.0	40.9	40.7	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.0	1993
1994	41.5	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4	1994
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	44.5	43.5	1995
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	43.3	43.4	44.0	43.1	1996
1997	41.8	42.8	42.8	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.8	43.2	41.0	40.4	43.9	43.3	44.0	42.5	1997
1998	41.7	42.6	42.6	40.9	46.0	46.2	43.8	42.3	41.6	40.0	43.9	43.3	44.0	42.5	1998
1999	41.4	42.0	42.0	40.6	46.3	46.3	43.5	41.6	41.3	39.8	42.9	43.2	43.1	41.8	1999
2000	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.4	45.1	44.8	43.1	41.9	40.9	39.5	42.5	42.9	43.5	42.0	2000
Hourly earnings (£s)															
1990	6.88	6.71	6.59	7.20	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34	1990
1991	7.55	7.41	7.27	7.86	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35	1991
1992	8.07	7.85	7.66	8.41	4.99	9.51	7.72	6.39	8.99	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75	1992
1993	8.44	8.16	7.96	8.61	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99	1993
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	8.86	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37	1994
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.67	10.31	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72	1995
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.88	10.56	8.63	7.32	10.91	11.91	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.19	1996
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	6.25	10.56	8.63	7.32	10.91	11.91	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.19	1997
1998	10.20	9.89	9.75	10.61	6.93	11.43	9.20	7.55	11.21	12.61	8.35	8.65	9.01	9.79	1998
1999	10.68	10.25	10.10	11.11	7.48	11.06	9.56	7.90	11.33	13.40	8.99	9.28	9.15	9.97	1999
2000	11.00	10.54	10.37	11.45	7.53	12.17	9.52	7.58	11.77	13.48	9.27	9.04	9.42	10.43	2000
<b>FEMALE</b>															
Weekly earnings (£s)															
1990	201.7	180.5	177.7	208.1	150.1	249.6	178.5	139.1	213.6	206.8	160.2	169.0	167.0	176.1	1990
1991	222.4	197.8	193.9	229.4	164.3	273.8	193.4	149.6	229.3	226.6	178.1	184.6	173.5	189.4	1991
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	187.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	250.2	192.3	192.6	188.5	202.7	1992
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	268.0	199.3	292.7	223.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.2	1993
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	284.1	204.1	226.0	169.9	169.9	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7	217.7	1994
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	272.2	216.8	330.8	238.5	182.5	290.2	279.8	214.8	219.0	217.9	240.2	1995
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	289.8	212.5	308.0	248.5	190.1	299.5	294.7	225.3	221.0	225.3	246.7	1996
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	308.0	260.3	197.9	318.6	308.0	231.7	231.9	240.4	249.2	1997
1998	309.6	279.3	274.5	316.6	217.2	275.2	208.6	192.8	326.8	326.8	249.9	250.4	278.5	278.5	1998
1999	326.5	296.5	292.1	332.2	232.5	285.2	249.9	194.8	348.2	348.2	254.8	257.0	252.4	291.8	1999
2000	337.6	307.9	303.5	342.7	245.7	299.7	230.4	199.9	396.2	396.2	258.9	269.1	274.3	308.2	2000
Hours worked															
1990	37.5	39.1	39.1	37.1	40.1	37.4	39.9	39.2	37.7	38.8	39.9	39.0	39.1	38.9	1990
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	39.9	38.9	37.7	38.4	39.4	39.3	39.2	38.5	1991
1992	37.3	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.2	39.2	39.0	38.5	1992
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.3	39.8	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.5	1993
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	39.8	37.0	40.1	39.3	37.7	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0	1994
1995	37.6	39.2	39.3	37.2	39.4	38.1	40.2	39.3	38.1	38.8	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.5	1995
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	39.2	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4	1996
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.1	39.8	39.9	39.3	1997
1998	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.3	40.7	38.0	40.1	39.1	37.9	38.3	40.4	39.1	38.9	39.3	1998
1999	37.5	39.0	39.0	37.2	40.7	38.0	40.1	39.0	38.0	38.5	40.0	39.1	38.8	39.3	1999
2000	37.4	38.9	38.9	37.1	40.3	38.2	39.8	39.0	37.7	38.1	40.1	39.5	39.1	38.8	2000
Hourly earnings (£s)															
1990	5.31	4.58	4.49	5.55	3.73	6.66	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46	1990
1991	5.91	5.08	4.91	6.16	4.09	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	1991
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	1992
1993	6.71	5.75	5.60	6.97	4.81	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	1993
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.21	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	1994
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.62	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	1995
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	7.76	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	1996
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	7.76	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	1997
1998	8.23	7.14	7.01	8.49	5.33	7.76	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	1998
1999	8.71	7.62	7.49	8.93	5.67	7.76	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	1999
2000	9.02	7.93	7.80	9.23	6.06	7.76	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19	2000
<b>ALL</b>															
Weekly earnings (£s)															
1990	263.2	268.8	263.8	261.1	190.0	354.1	253.3	187.3	291.4	296.1	243.0	258.4	265.9	277.6	1990
1991	284.7	289.2	283.6	283.6	207.9	396.3	274.1	199.4	309.0	320.5	261.1	266.1	277.6	277.6</	

# E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS<sup>a</sup>

## Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
	LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE	
1992	95.0	0.2	99.0	2.8	
1993	94.9	-0.2	99.0	0.0	
1994	95.4	0.5	98.6	-0.5	
1995	100.0	4.8	100.0	1.5	
1996	105.3	5.3	101.8	1.8	
1997	108.9	3.4	104.7	2.9	
1998	113.1	3.9	107.9	3.1	
1999	113.4	0.3	111.6	3.4	
2000	112.5	-0.8	113.7	1.9	
1997 Q4	110.9	3.9	106.0	3.1	
1998 Q1	111.9	5.0	106.8	3.3	
Q2	112.7	3.6	107.1	2.7	
Q3	113.6	4.0	108.3	3.0	
Q4	114.1	2.9	108.6	3.4	
1999 Q1	114.3	2.2	110.8	3.8	
Q2	113.8	1.0	111.4	4.0	
Q3	112.5	-0.9	111.5	3.0	
Q4	113.0	-1.0	112.7	2.8	
2000 Q1	113.5	-0.7	114.1	3.0	
Q2	113.0	-0.7	113.0	1.4	
Q3	111.8	-0.6	113.3	1.6	
Q4	111.6	-1.2	114.6	1.7	
2001 Q1	112.7	-0.7	116.5	2.1	
Q2 P	115.1	1.9			
1999 Jan	114.2	2.4			
Feb	114.8	2.7			
Mar	113.9	1.4			
Apr	114.0	1.1			
May	113.4	0.6			
Jun	114.0	1.2			
Jul	112.7	-0.4			
Aug	112.6	-0.9			
Sep	112.3	-1.6			
Oct	113.2	-1.0			
Nov	112.5	-1.6			
Dec	113.3	-0.5			
2000 Jan	114.3	0.1			
Feb	113.5	-1.1			
Mar	112.6	-1.2			
Apr	113.2	-0.7			
May	113.1	-0.2			
Jun	112.5	-1.3			
Jul	112.4	-0.3			
Aug	111.3	-1.1			
Sep	111.8	-0.5			
Oct	111.6	-1.4			
Nov	111.6	-0.8			
Dec	111.7	-1.4			
2001 Jan	111.9	-2.1			
Feb	112.8	-0.6			
Mar	113.5	0.8			
Apr P	114.9	1.5			
May P	115.6	2.2			
Jun P	114.8	2.0			
Three months ending 1999 Jan	114.1	2.4			
Feb	114.3	2.5			
Mar	114.3	2.2			
Apr	114.2	1.7			
May	113.8	1.0			
Jun	113.8	1.0			
Jul	113.4	0.5			
Aug	113.1	0.0			
Sep	112.5	-0.9			
Oct	112.7	-1.1			
Nov	112.6	-1.4			
Dec	113.0	-1.0			
2000 Jan	113.3	-0.7			
Feb	113.7	-0.5			
Mar	113.5	-0.7			
Apr	113.1	-1.0			
May	113.0	-0.7			
Jun	113.0	-0.7			
Jul	112.7	-0.6			
Aug	112.1	-0.9			
Sep	111.8	-0.6			
Oct	111.6	-1.0			
Nov	111.7	-0.9			
Dec	111.6	-1.2			
2001 Jan	111.7	-1.4			
Feb	112.1	-1.4			
Mar	112.7	-0.7			
Apr P	113.7	0.6			
May P	114.7	1.5			
Jun P	115.1	1.9			

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/themes/economy/Articles.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/economy/Articles.asp) under 'Productivity'.

# EARNINGS E.31

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

	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (i)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
1995=100														
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	106.4	117.2	110.3	109.8		119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.7	111.0	109.9		116.0	112.8			114.6	105.1		118.3	121.3	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2		116.1	111.5	104.3	109.8	114.3	116.5	114.0
Q2	117.3	108.0	106.1	116.6	109.5	109.8		118.2	111.9	103.5	110.7	115.4	118.1	115.0
Q3	119.0	109.0	106.0	117.4	110.9	110.1		119.2	112.8	103.4	112.7	115.7	116.4	116.0
Q4	120.6	109.0	107.1	118.7	111.9	111.2		122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.5	118.7	117.0
2000 Q1	121.8	110.0	110.0	120.1	114.5	111.2		121.1	113.6	106.4	113.5	117.3	120.3	118.0
Q2	122.9	110.0	110.3	120.5	115.4	112.4		125.0	114.7	105.9	114.6	117.6	122.4	120.0
Q3	124.1	112.0	109.9	121.8	116.7	113.7		126.7	115.1	105.1	116.0	118.6	120.7	121.0
Q4	126.1	112.0	109.5		117.5	113.9			115.2	105.1		119.4	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.6								115.8	106.9			122.2	123.0
1999 Jun	117.8	108.0	107.5						111.8	100.5	110.8		117.0	112.0
Jul	118.4		107.7			110.1			112.8	100.7	112.7		116.8	112.0
Aug	119.1		106.2	117.4					112.8	104.1	112.7		115.6	113.0
Sep	119.4	109.0	104.1						112.8	106.2	112.7		116.7	114.0
Oct	120.1		106.2			111.2			113.0	106.2	112.7		118.0	113.0
Nov	120.4		106.3	118.7					113.0	106.3	112.7		118.6	117.0
Dec	121.2	109.0	108.7						113.0	99.4	112.8		119.7	118.0
2000 Jan	122.0		109.6			111.2				106.8	113.3		120.9	118.0
Feb	121.5		110.4	120.1					113.6	107.1	113.5		120.2	118.0
Mar	121.9	110.0	109.9						113.6	107.3	113.8		119.9	119.0
Apr	122.3		110.0			112.4			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	123.6		109.9			113.7			115.1	102.2	115.7		121.5	120.0
Aug	124.0		110.1	121.8					115.1	106.2	115.8		119.4	121.0
Sep	124.8	112.0	109.6						115.1	106.9	116.6		121.3	121.0
Oct	125.2		109.5			113.9			115.2	106.6			121.6	121.0
Nov	126.1		109.1						115.2	105.3			121.2	122.0
Dec	127.1	112.0	110.0						115.2	103.2			122.9	123.0
2001 Jan	126.6								115.7	106.1			121.9	123.0
Feb	127.9								115.9	107.3			122.2	123.0
Mar	128.4								116.0	107.3			122.4	124.0
Apr	128.7								116.1	107.0				124.0
May	129.0													
Jun P	129.3													
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1995	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1996	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1997	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1998	4	2	0	4	3	3		5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	3		5	3			2	2		2	3	7
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2			3	0	3	2	3	2
Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2		5	2	-1	3	3	1	3
Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3		6	2	0	3	3	1	4
Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3		7	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000 Q1	5	3	3	4	5	3		4	2	2	3	3	3	4
Q2	5	2	4	3	5	2		6	2	2	4	2	4	4
Q3	4	3	4	4	5	3		6	2	2	3	3	4	4
Q4	5	3	2		5	2			2	1		2	3	4
2001 Q1	5								2	0			2	4
Monthly														
1999 Jun	4	2	0						2	-4	3		1	3
Jul	4		2			3			3	-3	3		2	4
Aug	4		1								3		1	4
Sep	4	3	-1						2	1	3		1	4
Oct	4		1			3			2	1	3		2	3
Nov	5		1						2	-1	3		2	4
Dec	6	3	1						2	-1	3		2	4
2000 Jan	6		2							1	3		3	7
Feb	5		4						2	1	4		3	7
Mar	4	3	4						2	2	4		3	7
Apr	4		5			3			2	2	4		2	6
May	5		5						3	2	4		2	7
Jun	4	2	2						3	4	4		5	7
Jul	4		2											

## F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM<sup>e</sup></b>									
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
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Jan-Mar 1999	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7
Apr-Jun 1999	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8
Jul-Sep 1999	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6
Oct-Dec 1999	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	41.2	37.9	15.9	53.8
Jan-Mar 2000	96.5	34.7	131.3	37.3	16.1	53.5	37.9	15.1	53.0
Apr-Jun 2000	89.5	32.3	121.9	32.0	12.4	44.5	39.0	14.9	53.9
Jul-Sep 2000	76.9	28.3	105.5	29.9	12.7	42.8	38.5	15.8	54.3
Oct-Dec 2000	72.9	26.1	99.2	25.0	10.2	35.1	31.7	12.8	44.5
Jan-Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.0	13.7	46.8	37.9	14.6	52.6
Apr 2001	69.0	25.5	94.7	9.4	3.6	13.1	14.7	5.1	19.8
May 2001	70.0	25.7	95.9	8.2	3.3	11.6	14.6	5.0	19.6

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- 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 hence UK, for January 2000 to May 2001 are not available.

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

## F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-May 2001<sup>f</sup>

Thousands

	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options			Follow-Through <sup>b</sup>		
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
All <sup>c</sup>	95.9	50.8	27.52	4.42	11.60	6.21	5.28	17.56
Male	70.0	36.5	19.79	3.20	8.14	3.60	4.86	13.66
Female	25.7	14.0	7.71	1.23	3.46	2.61	0.42	3.90
People with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	12.1	5.5	4.04	0.56	1.74	1.01	0.73	2.64
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	14.5	8.5	3.74	0.37	2.04	1.01	0.32	2.28
White	76.0	38.9	22.58	3.91	8.98	4.91	4.78	14.53
Prefer not to say	4.8	2.8	1.18	0.15	0.57	0.29	0.18	0.76

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.  
b Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.  
c Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.  
d 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.  
e Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.  
f Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for May 2001 are not available.

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<sup>a</sup>

F.13  
Thousands

Year/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options			Other				
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known <sup>c</sup>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
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 2001	15.0	4.02	3.89	0.50	1.39	1.00	1.01	1.56	1.82	3.75
Feb 2001	17.2	5.03	4.82	0.79	1.44	1.31	1.29	1.58	2.00	3.74
Mar 2001	21.4	6.78	5.41	1.06	1.70	1.40	1.24	1.87	2.44	4.91
Apr 2001	15.6	5.11	3.04	0.67	0.78	0.84	0.75	1.34	2.12	4.02
May 2001	16.8	5.44	3.68	0.66	1.09	1.02	0.91	1.44	2.05	4.20
<b>Male</b>										
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 2001	11.0	3.00	2.91	0.36	1.03	0.59	0.94	0.87	1.32	2.87
Feb 2001	12.5	3.72	3.62	0.57	1.05	0.78	1.22	0.90	1.42	2.83
Mar 2001	15.5	4.93	4.00	0.75	1.24	0.85	1.16	1.06	1.77	3.78
Apr 2001	11.4	3.76	2.26	0.49	0.58	0.49	0.69	0.77	1.55	3.05
May 2001	12.3	4.04	2.72	0.49	0.83	0.56	0.84	0.81	1.49	3.24
<b>Female</b>										
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 2001	4.0	1.02	0.97	0.14	0.35	0.41	0.07	0.68	0.50	0.88
Feb 2001	4.7	1.30	1.20	0.21	0.39	0.53	0.07	0.68	0.57	0.91
Mar 2001	5.9	1.86	1.41	0.31	0.46	0.55	0.08	0.80	0.67	1.12
Apr 2001	4.2	1.35	0.78	0.18	0.19	0.35	0.06	0.57	0.57	0.97
May 2001	4.5	1.40	0.96	0.17	0.27	0.46	0.07	0.63	0.56	0.95

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

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

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

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

F.14  
Thousands

Year/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
<b>All New Deal leavers</b>					
1998	80.01	36.40	10.51	11.34	21.77
1999	193.43	74.42	21.80	39.33	57.88
2000	215.55	81.23	23.01	46.06	65.25
Jan 2001	18.23	5.83	2.15	4.14	6.12
Feb 2001	19.37	7.12	2.15	4.11	6.00
Mar 2001	24.61	9.64	2.56	4.88	7.53
Apr 2001	19.77	7.20	1.99	4.19	6.39
May 2001	19.64	7.34	1.95	4.17	6.18
<b>Those leaving before having a first interview</b>					
1998	13.14	4.98	1.20	2.48	4.48
1999	20.51	7.08	1.77	3.56	8.11
2000	22.15	7.09	1.87	3.66	9.54
Jan 2001	1.94	0.59	0.20	0.29	0.86
Feb 2001	1.73	0.57	0.15	0.29	0.73
Mar 2001	2.27	0.80	0.17	0.33	0.96
Apr 2001	1.85	0.63	0.14	0.23	0.84
May 2001	1.97	0.64	0.16	0.25	0.92
<b>Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview</b>					
1998	59.22	28.83	8.47	7.79	14.13
1999	99.47	44.67	14.57	14.58	25.66
2000	99.17	43.51	14.38	15.46	25.84
Jan 2001	9.20	3.43	1.36	1.53	2.89
Feb 2001	10.62	4.46	1.44	1.70	3.01
Mar 2001	13.73	5.98	1.70	2.09	3.96
Apr 2001	10.74	4.48	1.21	1.87	3.19
May 2001	11.16	4.80	1.28	1.79	3.29
<b>Those leaving having started an option<sup>a</sup></b>					
1998	5.43	1.74	0.53	0.45	2.71
1999	30.87	9.15	2.15	1.58	17.99
2000	32.76	10.43	2.37	1.52	18.45
Jan 2001	2.40	0.64	0.20	0.10	1.46
Feb 2001	2.50	0.75	0.22	0.11	1.43
Mar 2001	3.01	1.08	0.24	0.12	1.57
Apr 2001	2.62	0.74	0.33	0.13	1.42
May 2001	1.93	0.53	0.19	0.08	1.13

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- 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.

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<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>		
	Year/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>						
1998	44.40	36.27	8.14	16.96	16.22	0.74
1999	87.10	78.06	11.04	32.78	31.57	1.21
2000	96.89	86.62	10.27	22.37	20.99	1.39
Jan 2001	5.84	5.30	0.53	0.83	0.79	0.05
Feb 2001	7.20	6.42	0.78	1.07	0.99	0.07
Mar 2001	9.68	8.68	1.00	1.48	1.39	0.08
Apr 2001	7.17	6.45	0.71	0.62	0.58	0.04
May 2001	7.17	6.53	0.64	0.75	0.71	0.04
<b>Male</b>						
1998	32.49	26.49	6.00	13.40	12.85	0.55
1999	64.34	56.17	8.16	25.48	22.89	2.59
2000	68.45	61.04	7.41	17.52	13.33	4.19
Jan 2001	4.29	3.92	0.37	0.62	0.59	0.04
Feb 2001	5.27	4.71	0.56	0.80	0.75	0.05
Mar 2001	7.06	6.37	0.69	1.10	1.04	0.06
Apr 2001	5.29	4.77	0.51	0.45	0.43	0.03
May 2001	5.29	4.83	0.46	0.55	0.52	0.03
<b>Female</b>						
1998	11.91	9.78	2.13	3.56	3.37	0.19
1999	22.75	19.88	2.87	7.23	6.92	0.31
2000	24.93	22.22	2.71	5.46	5.05	0.42
Jan 2001	1.54	1.39	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.01
Feb 2001	1.92	1.71	0.22	0.26	0.25	0.02
Mar 2001	2.62	2.31	0.31	0.37	0.35	0.02
Apr 2001	1.88	1.68	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.02
May 2001	1.88	1.71	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.01
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>						
1998	4.90	4.22	0.69	1.91	1.86	0.05
1999	9.77	8.77	1.00	3.82	3.55	0.27
2000	10.68	9.90	0.78	2.68	2.02	0.66
Jan 2001	0.68	0.65	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.01
Feb 2001	0.86	0.81	0.06	0.13	0.12	0.02
Mar 2001	1.06	0.97	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.01
Apr 2001	0.77	0.72	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.00
May 2001	0.77	0.65	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.00

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- 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, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
- d Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- 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'.

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at year/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in year/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in year/month		
	Year/month	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female
1999	272.0	48.8	321.5	118.6	22.2	141.5	98.7	18.8	117.8
2000	245.5	45.2	293.4	69.6	13.5	84.0	79.6	14.8	95.1
Jan 2001	55.2	10.1	65.9	8.1	1.6	9.8	8.1	1.5	9.7
Feb 2001	53.5	9.8	63.8	7.1	1.4	8.6	7.9	1.5	9.5
Mar 2001	52.0	9.6	62.2	8.3	1.7	10.1	10.3	1.9	12.3
Apr 2001	43.2	7.9	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.5	9.5
May 2001	36.1	6.6	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	1.4	9.3

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each year/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/TW 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.

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+: end-May 2001

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
<b>All<sup>d</sup></b>	43.1	34.0	1.82	0.94	2.79	3.54
Male	36.1	28.4	1.55	0.79	2.30	3.01
Female	6.6	5.2	0.25	0.14	0.47	0.50
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	4.4	3.6	0.08	0.12	0.32	0.35
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	9.5	7.4	0.43	0.22	0.63	0.78

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Worktrials.
- b In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
- c Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.
- 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 Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- f Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

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

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination<sup>a</sup>

## F.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA <sup>e</sup>	Still on New Deal		On JSA Education and training opportunities
		Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>		Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TW	
Year/month of leaving									
<b>All</b>									
1999	125.5	15.92	13.05	5.21	11.08	59.51	6.67	10.27	3.80
2000	133.5	17.76	13.84	5.87	10.25	67.85	5.46	10.14	2.30
Jan 2001	9.2	1.30	1.23	0.44	0.74	4.50	0.31	0.66	0.06
Feb 2001	9.2	1.45	1.25	0.58	0.67	4.08	0.37	0.75	0.05
Mar 2001	11.9	1.96	1.52	0.66	0.99	5.51	0.47	0.75	0.04
Apr 2001	8.8	1.28	0.92	0.39	0.70	5.09	0.30	0.07	0.01
May 2001	8.4	1.13	0.72	0.52	0.53	5.25	0.20	0.04	0.01
<b>Male</b>									
1999	105.2	13.25	10.57	4.14	9.02	50.76	5.67	8.56	3.27
2000	111.5	14.64	11.18	4.68	8.43	57.46	4.66	8.48	1.98
Jan 2001	7.7	1.10	1.01	0.34	0.62	3.81	0.26	0.56	0.05
Feb 2001	7.7	1.20	1.00	0.47	0.57	3.45	0.32	0.65	0.04
Mar 2001	9.9	1.63	1.23	0.53	0.82	4.65	0.42	0.63	0.04
Apr 2001	7.3	1.08	0.74	0.32	0.58	4.31	0.25	0.06	0.01
May 2001	7.1	0.95	0.59	0.43	0.44	4.44	0.17	0.03	0.01
<b>Females</b>									
1999	20.0	2.62	2.45	1.05	2.03	8.65	0.94	1.69	0.51
2000	20.8	2.87	2.56	1.11	1.67	9.99	0.74	1.57	0.31
Jan 2001	1.4	0.19	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.66	0.05	0.09	0.00
Feb 2001	1.4	0.23	0.23	0.10	0.08	0.61	0.04	0.10	0.01
Mar 2001	1.9	0.30	0.28	0.12	0.15	0.84	0.05	0.11	0.01
Apr 2001	1.3	0.19	0.18	0.07	0.11	0.75	0.05	0.01	0.00
May 2001	1.3	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.79	0.03	0.01	0.00

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- 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 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'.
- c Includes, for example, gone abroad.
- d 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.
- e At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

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+<sup>a</sup>

## F.19

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>		
	Year/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>						
1999	23.01	17.91	5.10	4.51	4.09	0.42
2000	26.47	21.58	4.89	3.15	2.92	0.23
Jan 2001	1.78	1.47	0.31	0.21	0.19	0.02
Feb 2001	1.95	1.58	0.37	0.21	0.19	0.02
Mar 2001	2.63	2.15	0.48	0.31	0.29	0.02
Apr 2001	1.70	1.40	0.30	0.12	0.11	0.01
May 2001	1.48	1.28	0.21	0.09	0.08	0.01
<b>Male</b>						
1999	19.27	14.93	4.34	3.92	3.56	0.36
2000	22.06	17.88	4.18	2.72	2.52	0.20
Jan 2001	1.49	1.24	0.26	0.17	0.15	0.02
Feb 2001	1.64	1.32	0.32	0.19	0.17	0.02
Mar 2001	2.21	1.79	0.41	0.27	0.24	0.02
Apr 2001	1.43	1.17	0.25	0.10	0.09	0.01
May 2001	1.25	1.08	0.17	0.07	0.06	0.00
<b>Female</b>						
1999	3.63	2.92	0.71	0.58	0.52	0.06
2000	4.08	3.43	0.65	0.42	0.38	0.03
Jan 2001	0.26	0.22	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.00
Feb 2001	0.29	0.24	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00
Mar 2001	0.38	0.32	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.00
Apr 2001	0.25	0.21	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.00
May 2001	0.22	0.19	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>						
1999	2.18	1.89	0.28	0.38	0.35	0.03
2000	2.36	2.13	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.02
Jan 2001	0.18	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Feb 2001	0.17	0.16	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Mar 2001	0.25	0.23	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Apr 2001	0.14	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
May 2001	0.14	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- 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, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
- d Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- 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'.

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

# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## UK vacancies at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			OUTFLOW			of which PLACINGS		Thousands	
		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	
		<b>DPCB</b>			<b>DRYW</b>			<b>DTQR</b>			
		283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0		
1997		295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5		
1998		314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4		
2000		359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6		
1999	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	233.6	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4	
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0	
2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3	
	Feb	341.7	1.4	1.1	228.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2	
	Mar	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3	
	Apr	355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2	
	May	354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	108.1	-2.8	
	Jun	357.2	2.9	4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1	
	Jul	362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4	
	Aug	361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	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	0.8	
	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	-1.0	
	Dec	376.5	2.2	3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0	
2001	Jan	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1	
	Feb	391.6	-4.1	5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.6	
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.5	
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4	
	May <sup>b</sup>	398.9	11.1	2.4	245.9	4.2	235.5	-0.7	114.4	1.0	
	Jun <sup>b</sup>	427.2	28.3	10.8	240.7	2.6	217.8	-2.8	101.6	-2.5	
	Jul <sup>b</sup> P	444.3	17.1	18.8	250.9	4.4	228.5	-4.2	104.0	-4.3	

Source: Employment Service 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).  
b Data from May 2001, particularly unfilled stocks, outflows and placings, are affected by new Employment Service procedures. See notes to table G3.

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

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp 159-162, Labour Market Trends, March 2001.

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 corrected 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:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Thousands
		<b>DPCL</b>	<b>IBWE</b>	<b>BCQG</b>	<b>BCQF</b>	<b>BCQE</b>	<b>DPCO</b>	<b>BCQB</b>	<b>DPCP</b>	<b>BCQD</b>	<b>VAST</b>	<b>BCQJ</b>	<b>BCQK</b>	<b>BCQL</b>	<b>BCQM</b>	<b>DPCB</b>	
1999	Jul	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	..	307.8	
	Aug	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	..	315.8	
	Sep	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	..	314.7	
	Oct	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	..	336.5	
	Nov	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	..	338.5	
	Dec	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	..	347.4	
2000	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..	340.3	
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..	341.7	
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..	344.6	
	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..	355.7	
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..	354.3	
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..	357.2	
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..	362.9	
	Aug	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6	
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6	
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..	364.5	
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..	374.3	
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..	376.5	
2001	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7	
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	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	
	May <sup>b</sup>	24.6	46.9	40.2	25.4	40.5	28.2	34.0	46.2	38.8	324.8	22.1	43.2	390.0	..	398.9	
	Jun <sup>b</sup>	24.6	47.6	44.3	29.3	42.8	31.3	39.5	48.9	47.0	355.1	23.3	39.9	418.3	..	427.2	
	Jul <sup>b</sup> P	24.8	47.4	48.8	31.6	45.3	35.7	41.6	50.4	49.2	374.8	23.5	37.1	435.4	..	444.3	

Source: Employment Service 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).

b Data from May 2001, particularly unfilled stocks, outflows and placings, are affected by new Employment Service procedures. See notes to table G3.

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

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp 159-162, Labour Market Trends, March 2001.

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<sup>a</sup> and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Thousands
		<b>DPCQ</b>	<b>IBWF</b>	<b>BCRG</b>	<b>BCRF</b>	<b>BCRE</b>	<b>DPCT</b>	<b>BCRB</b>	<b>DPCU</b>	<b>BCRD</b>	<b>VASU</b>	<b>BCRJ</b>	<b>BCRK</b>	<b>BCRL</b>	<b>BCRM</b>	<b>BCOM</b>	
Vacancies at Jobcentres <sup>b</sup>	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	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..	
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..	
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..	
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..	
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..	
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..	
2001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..	
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..	
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..	
	Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..	
	May	23.4	44.8	39.4	23.6	37.9	27.8	31.4	44.7	39.9	312.9	22.2	40.8	375.8	..	..	

# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes<sup>a</sup> 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
1998 Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
1998 Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
1998 Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
1998 Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
1998 Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
1998 Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
1998 Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
1999 Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
1999 Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
1999 Apr	12	15	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
1999 May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
1999 Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
1999 Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
1999 Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
1999 Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
1999 Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
1999 Nov	35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
1999 Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000 Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
2000 Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
2000 Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
2000 Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
2000 May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
2000 Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
2000 Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	14.1
2000 Aug	16	26	101.7	114.9	114.9	4.2
2000 Sep	12	19	3.2	89.9	93.1	4.2
2000 Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
2000 Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
2000 Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001 Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
2001 Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
2001 Mar	17	25	13.7	26.4	47.6	8.8
2001 Apr	21	26	3.4	4.1	15.8	1.4
2001 May	17	22	62.4	63.6	92.4 R	4.3 R
2001 Jun	16	19	7.2	7.5	12.3	4.0

### 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 services activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	28
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	1
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	26	5	7
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	38
1998 Jun	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7
1998 Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.9
1998 Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
1998 Sep	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
1998 Oct	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3
1998 Nov	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7
1998 Dec	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.9
1999 Jan	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0
1999 Feb	-	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	1.5
1999 Mar	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
1999 Apr	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-
1999 May	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1
1999 Jun	-	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-
1999 Jul	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2
1999 Aug	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1
1999 Sep	-	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-
1999 Oct	-	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
1999 Nov	-	-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
1999 Dec	-	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
2000 Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
2000 Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
2000 Mar	-	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
2000 Apr	-	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	-
2000 May	-	-	3.2	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1
2000 Jun	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.4
2000 Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6
2000 Aug	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1
2000 Sep	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0
2000 Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2
2000 Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7
2000 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
2001 Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-
2001 Mar	-	-	8.8	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6
2001 Apr	-	-	1.4	-	-	1.3	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-
2001 May	-	-	4.3 R	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-
2001 Jun	-	-	4.0	0.4	-	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.8

<sup>a</sup> See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2001 are provisional.

R Revised.

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes G.12

### Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to June 2000			12 months to June 2001		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	100	200	-	800	2,100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	4	100	100	2	200	500
textiles and textile products;	2	300	500	1	100	100
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	-	500	1	-	1,300
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	200	400	1	100	100
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	1,500	800	1	200	300
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	1	100	300	2	100	200
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	400	2,200	4	400	4,700
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	2	500	900	4	2,000	2,400
electrical and optical equipment;	1	100	100	5	2,600	3,700
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	20	17,500	12,400	13	19,300	48,300
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	300	300	2	400	3,900
Construction	23	16,000	34,800	10	14,400	46,900
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	100	100	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	3	500	8,600	2	12,100	40,900
Transport, storage and communication	92	42,700	60,300	136	85,200	162,900
Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	1	100	200	1	-	100
Public administration and defence	10	11,800	25,600	17	35,000	67,100
Education	17	4,800	10,200	17	45,400	78,800
Health and social work	6	1,600	5,700	11	29,600	180,200
Other community, social and personal service activities	6	1,200	1,100	17	13,200	39,100
All industries and services	196 <sup>a</sup>	100,800	167,100	236 <sup>a</sup>	261,900	689,000

<sup>a</sup> 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.  
<sup>b</sup> Less than 50 workers involved.  
<sup>c</sup> Less than 50 working days lost.

### Stoppages: June 2001

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	7,500	12,300
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	16	7,200 <sup>a</sup>	8,200
Continuing from earlier months	3	300	4,000

<sup>a</sup> All directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2001 are provisional.

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to June 2001		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	62	138,900	409,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	11	2,000	3,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	14	11,200	17,200
Redundancy questions	26	32,600	135,900
Trade union matters	5	900	6,200
Working conditions and supervision	11	10,500	17,500
Manning and work allocation	59	43,700	62,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	48	22,200	37,000
All causes	236	261,900	689,000

### Prominent stoppages in the 6-month period 1 January 2001 to 30 June 2001

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved <sup>a</sup>		Number of working days lost in period	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
<b>Manufacture of transport equipment</b>						
Various areas of Great Britain	12.12.00	23.02.01	7,900	-	4,200	Over the handling of a particular threat of redundancy (total days lost 11,100)
Yorkshire and the Humber	01.02.01	28.03.01	600	-	5,500	Over trade union recognition
<b>Construction</b>						
Various areas of United Kingdom	29.01.01	12.02.01	1,000	-	5,000	Over straight pay increase
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>						
North West	05.01.01	23.01.01	5,000	-	8,300	Over disciplinary measures short of dismissal.
London	04.02.01	29.03.01	8,500	100	14,100	Over health and safety issues
Various areas of Great Britain	18.05.01	27.05.01	29,000	-	41,600	Over temporary staffing arrangements
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>						
Scotland	29.08.00	15.01.01	1,300	-	10,400	Over straight pay increase. (total days lost 273,400)
London	20.12.00	01.05.01	4,000	-	16,400	Market testing, privatisation, cuts in service (total days lost 20,400)
North West	01.02.01	30.03.01	1,500	-	7,100	Over the basic hours of work
<b>Health and social work</b>						
West Midlands	01.08.00	20.05.01	600	-	54,100	Market testing, privatisation, cuts in service. (total days lost 92,100)
<b>Education</b>						
Various areas of Great Britain	22.05.01	22.05.01	30,000	-	30,000	Over straight pay increase

<sup>a</sup> The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the six-month period  
<sup>b</sup> Less than 50 workers involved





# H.11 RETAIL PRICES

## Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
			Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
2000 Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9	161.2	1.6
Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5	160.9	1.3
Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0	162.2	1.6
Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6	162.0	1.5
Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8	162.5	1.8
Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7	162.5	1.5
2001 Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5	161.1	1.3
Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6	162.0	1.4
Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8	162.7	1.4
Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2	163.2	1.2
May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8	164.7	1.9
Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8	165.1	1.9
Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6	163.6	1.5

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for 17 July 2001

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over			
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	173.3	-0.6	1.6	285.2	0.0	4.2		
Food and catering	CHBS	162.9	-1.1	3.3	291.3		4		
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	217.4	0.0	2.8	228.2		4		
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	179.6	-0.1	1.6	Housing	CHBF	221.5	0.5	2.1
Personal expenditure	CHBV	132.3	-3.6	-0.6	Rent	DOBP	247.0		4
Travel and leisure	CHBW	173.3	-0.2	1.0	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	218.4		-10
Consumer durables	CHBY	102.4	-3.7	-2.0	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	160.1		9
Seasonal food	CHBP	138.7	-9.8	6.6	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	201.2		6
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	150.3	-0.1	2.2	Water and other payments	DOBS	268.9		4
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	174.2	-0.4	1.6	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	234.9		7
All items excluding food	CHAY	177.9	-0.4	1.5	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	155.6		1
Other indices					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	212.1		2
All items excluding:					Fuel and light	CHBG	125.4	0.0	2.4
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	171.4	-0.6	2.2	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	136.5		4
Housing	CHAZ	163.6	-0.9	1.5	Electricity	DOBX	128.1		0
Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) [1]	CBZW	163.9	-0.6	2.6	Gas	DOBY	119.7		5
Mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	170.3	-0.6	2.1	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	154.2		0
Mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	169.5	-0.8	1.9	Household goods	CHBH	139.5	-1.9	0.9
Food	CHBA	148.8	-1.8	2.9	Furniture	DOCA	145.6		1
Bread	DOAA	138.0		1	Furnishings	DOCB	145.6		2
Cereals	DOAB	139.0		1	Electrical appliances	DOCC	88.8		1
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	161.9		0	Other household equipment	DOCD	137.5		-1
Beef	DOAD	133.8		0	Household consumables	DOCE	161.9		0
Lamb	DOAE	160.4		5	Pet care	DOCF	153.2		1
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	165.5		3	Household services	CHBI	158.1	0.4	0.6
Pork	DOAG	141.3		6	Postage	DOCG	158.7		1
Bacon	DOAH	173.2		10	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	87.9		-9
Poultry	DOAI	112.7		2	Domestic services	DOCI	223.1		6
Other meat	DOAJ	141.6		7	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	203.9		5
Fish	DOAK	153.5		1	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	102.5	-6.3	-3.9
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	163.3		0	Men's outerwear	DOCK	101.7		-3
Butter	DOAM	164.1		-1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	79.4		-8
Oil and fats	DOAN	132.5		-2	Children's outerwear	DOCM	102.9		-3
Cheese	DOAO	165.4		7	Other clothing	DOCN	150.8		-1
Eggs	DOAP	153.1		0	Footwear	DOCO	111.4		-1
Milk fresh	DOAQ	161.7		7	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	191.7	-0.3	3.6
Milk products	DOAR	140.9		1	Personal articles	DOCP	128.2		5
Tea	DOAS	156.4		2	Chemists goods	DOCQ	191.1		0
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	115.8		0	Personal services	DOCR	284.9		7
Soft drinks	DOAU	186.6		-1	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	182.5	-0.6	-0.9
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	133.9		1	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	126.6		0
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	160.9		2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	223.0		6
Potatoes	DOAX	173.8		1	Petrol and oil	DOCU	226.5		-7
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	199.0		8	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	261.9		4
Vegetables	DOAZ	118.4		9	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	190.6	-0.4	2.9
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	107.1		12	Rail fares	DOCW	213.5		3
Fruit	DOBB	144.2		8	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	211.8		3
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	140.9		9	Other travel costs	DOCY	165.5		3
Other foods	DOBD	152.6		1	Leisure goods	CHBL	110.0	-0.5	-1.1
Catering	CHBC	212.8	0.4	4.3	Audio-visual equipment	DOCC	35.7		-10
Restaurant meals	DOBE	208.0		4	Tapes and discs	DODA	110.6		2
Canteen meals	DOBF	246.5		5	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	108.9		-1
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	206.9		5	Books and newspapers	DODC	208.0		4
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	191.9	0.1	2.2	Gardening products	DODD	148.6		1
Beer	DOBH	207.1		2	Leisure services	CHBM	221.6	1.1	6.5
on sales	DOBI	216.2		3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	135.8		1
off sales	DOBJ	161.5		0	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	270.3		5
Wines and spirits	DOBK	171.2		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	149.3		10
on sales	DOBL	203.9		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	130.3		6
off sales	DOBM	153.0		1					

a The taxes excluded are Council Tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

See general notes under Table H.13.

# RETAIL PRICES H.13

## Average retail prices of selected items

Shown below are key items selected from the General Index of Retail Prices. The average prices for these goods have been derived from prices collected in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

### Average prices on 17 July 2001

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)		
<b>Beef home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Cheese, per kg</b>					
Best beef mince	CZPI	559	416	230-598	Cheddar type	CZNW	186	512	339-659
Rump steak <sup>a</sup>	CZPH	445	654	489-749					
Stewing steak	CZPF	577	875	800-1014					
	CZPE	513	481	295-793					
<b>Lamb home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Eggs</b>					
Leg (with bone)	CZPD	522	903	659-1196	Size 2(65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	146	174	129-238
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	333	357	290-466	Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	164	151	115-230
<b>Lamb imported (frozen), per kg</b>				<b>Milk</b>					
Leg (with bone)	CZPA	124	590	374-747	Pasteurised, per pint <sup>b</sup>	CZNT	237	37	28-41
Shoulder (with bone)	CZOZ	128	446	358-515	<b>Tea</b>				
<b>Pork home-killed, per kg</b>				Loose, per 125g	CZNR	202	82	74-98	
Leg (with bone)	CZOX	581	431	367-549	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	239	144	115-179
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	361	347	282-417	<b>Coffee</b>				
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	240	181	159-220	
Common <sup>a</sup>	CZOU	595	570	485-685	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	201	195	129-242
Back <sup>a</sup>	DOIF	648	687	499-1094	<b>Sugar</b>				
<b>Ham</b>				Granulated, per kg	CZNN	182	57	49-80	
Side (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	699	98	69-129	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>				
<b>Sausages, per kg<sup>c</sup></b>				Potatoes, old loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNM	433	96	59-114	
Pork	CZOQ	611	327	218-436	Potatoes, new loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNK	501	89	50-159
<b>Canned meats</b>				Tomatoes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNJ	623	106	88-139	
Chickened beef, 340g	CZOO	202	97	Cabbage, headed, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNH	492	80	66-99	
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>				Cauliflower, each	CZNG	574	67	49-79	
Frozen	CZON	158	168	Brussel sprouts, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNF	-	-	-	
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	567	233	Carrots, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNE	630	74	59-92	
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>				Onions, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZND	628	76	55-93	
Loaf fillets	CZOL	365	874	Mushrooms, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNC	617	262	238-320	
Salmon fillets	ZPTX	332	909	Cucumber, each	CZNB	613	53	45-65	
<b>Bread</b>				Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	611	53	48-60	
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	222	50	35-82	Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	482	142	97-212
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	160	71	59-91	<b>Fresh fruit</b>				
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	176	55	39-69	Apples, cooking, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMZ	562	117	99-139
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	143	71	59-103	Apples, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMY	569	120	79-159
<b>Flour</b>				Pears, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMX	566	139	108-155	
Soft raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	225	60	38-95	Oranges, each	CZMW	571	26	22-35
<b>Butter</b>				Bananas, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMV	613	109	99-119	
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	235	78	69-95	Grapes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMU	529	239	152-349
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	220	88	78-99	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	365	74	60-99
<b>Margarine</b>				Grapefruit, each	DOHN	579	35	32-42	
Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	233	81	34-109	<b>Items other than food</b>				
				Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	542	182	150-215	
				Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	534	204	180-240	
				Whisky per nip	CZMR	542	148	125-180	
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	711	412	370-449	
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	117	754	640-955	
				Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMN	119	980	820-1330	
				Lead replacement petrol, per litre <sup>d</sup>	CZMM	497	82	80-84	
				Ultra low sulphur diesel, per litre <sup>d</sup>					

# H.14 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987=100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food <sup>a</sup>	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries <sup>b</sup>	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal <sup>a</sup>	Non- seasonal <sup>a</sup>		
<b>Weights</b>	<b>CZGU</b>	<b>CZGV</b>	<b>CZGW</b>	<b>CZGX</b>	<b>CZGY</b>		<b>CBWA</b>	<b>CZGZ</b>	<b>CZHA</b>	<b>CZHB</b>	<b>CZHC</b>	<b>CZHD</b>
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	48	77
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	49	78
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	48	80
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	71
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	69
2000	1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	65
2001	1,000	884	982	795	954	-	125	116	18	98	53	62
<b>Annual averages</b>	<b>CHAW</b>	<b>CHAY</b>	<b>CHAX</b>	<b>CHAZ</b>	<b>CHMK</b>		<b>CHBY</b>	<b>CHBA</b>	<b>CHBP</b>	<b>CHBB</b>	<b>CHBC</b>	<b>CHBD</b>
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	104.0
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	114.8	125.6	121.6	138.1	139.2
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	123.3	126.3	147.9	145.4
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	156.4	152.1
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	152.2
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	162.0
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	169.5
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2
1997	157.5	158.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	179.9
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	193.8	179.8
1999	165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3	-	112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.6	184.5
2000	170.3	175.1	171.4	161.3	167.7	-	108.0	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.6	187.4
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	105.7
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	115.3
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	126.0	132.2	124.8
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	135.9
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	138.0
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	148.9
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	154.3
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	175.5
1999 Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	162.9
2000 Jan 18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2	-	106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	163.8
2001 Jan 16	171.1	175.8	172.1	161.1	168.1	-	102.8	145.1	129.7	147.7	207.1	169.0
1999 Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	165.1
1999 Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	165.3
1999 Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	-	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	166.3
1999 Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	-	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	165.5
1999 Nov 16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6	-	112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.9	165.0
1999 Dec 14	167.3	171.8	168.4	160.1	165.9	-	113.2	142.9	122.4	146.7	199.3	164.5
2000 Jan 18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2	-	106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	165.8
2000 Feb 15	167.5	172.0	168.7	159.7	165.8	-	108.4	142.9	121.2	146.9	200.9	165.9
2000 Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	160.5	166.4	-	109.6	142.0	117.6	146.6	201.3	166.2
2000 Apr 11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5	-	110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	167.7
2000 May 16	170.7	175.7	171.9	161.7	168.0	-	110.1	143.1	121.8	147.0	203.1	167.6
2000 Jun 13	171.1	176.1	172.3	162.0	168.4	-	109.3	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.4	167.9
2000 Jul 18	170.5	175.2	171.5	161.2	167.7	-	104.5	144.6	130.1	147.1	204.1	167.7
2000 Aug 15	170.5	175.4	171.7	160.9	167.6	-	105.6	143.4	123.3	147.0	204.6	167.9
2000 Sep 12	171.7	176.8	172.9	162.2	168.9	-	108.0	143.6	124.4	147.0	205.3	168.3
2000 Oct 17	171.6	176.6	172.8	162.0	168.7	-	107.4	143.8	124.4	147.3	205.7	168.5
2000 Nov 14	172.1	177.1	173.2	162.5	169.2	-	108.2	144.5	129.5	147.0	206.1	168.4
2000 Dec 12	172.2	177.1	173.2	162.5	169.3	-	108.6	144.7	131.9	146.8	206.6	167.7
2001 Jan 16	171.1	175.8	172.1	161.1	168.1	-	102.8	145.1	129.7	147.7	207.1	169.0
2001 Feb 13	172.0	176.9	173.0	162.0	169.0	-	104.9	145.1	129.5	147.8	207.9	169.3
2001 Mar 13	172.2	176.9	173.2	162.7	169.6	-	106.7	146.7	131.7	149.3	208.7	169.8
2001 Apr 10	173.1	177.9	174.1	163.2	170.8	-	105.7	147.1	134.5	149.1	209.8	170.9
2001 May 15	174.2	178.6	174.8	164.7	172.1	-	106.4	150.7	151.6	149.9	210.9	171.3
2001 Jun 12	174.4	178.7	174.9	165.1	172.5	-	106.3	151.5	153.8	150.4	211.9	171.8
2001 Jul 17	173.3	177.9	174.2	163.6	171.4	-	102.4	148.8	138.7	150.3	212.8	171.9

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

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

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

# RETAIL PRICES H.14

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expend- iture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights	
											CZHE	CZHF
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	22	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	23	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	23	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	21	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	20	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	20	1992
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	21	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	20	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	19	1995
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	17	1996
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	20	1997
34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61</		

## H.15 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

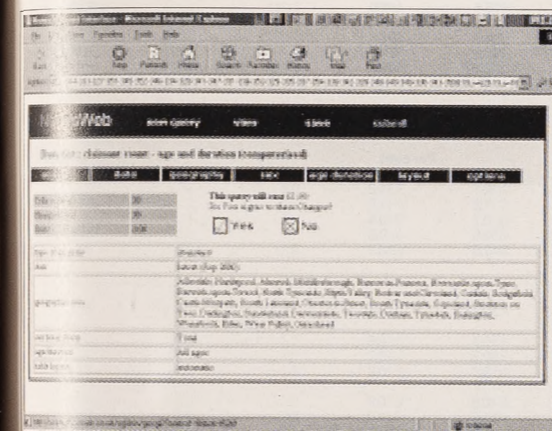
	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
	CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989 Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990 Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991 Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992 Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993 Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994 Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1995 Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996 Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1997 Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1998 Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
1999 Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.6
2000 Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
2001 Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	2.2	1.0	3.6	-3.3	5.4
1999 Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3	4.0
1999 Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	-4.6	4.1
1999 Sep 14	1.1	-1.2	3.7	2.3	13.3	-0.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	-4.7	4.2
1999 Oct 19	1.2	-1.6	3.7	2.1	13.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	-3.0	2.4	3.6	3.9	-4.8	4.2
1999 Nov 16	1.4	-1.0	3.4	2.2	13.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	3.0	-3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	-5.0	4.5
1999 Dec 14	1.8	-1.6	3.4	1.9	9.9	2.4	1.0	-0.6	3.3	-3.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	-5.0	4.6
2000 Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
2000 Feb 15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3	4.9
2000 Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	-4.5	5.1
2000 Apr 11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	-4.1	4.6
2000 May 16	3.1	-1.2	3.5	1.6	9.9	9.8	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	-2.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	-3.8	4.7
2000 Jun 13	3.3	-0.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	10.1	-1.2	-0.9	3.2	-3.0	0.6	5.4	3.2	-3.9	4.9
2000 Jul 18	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	8.1	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-5.3	0.7	4.6	3.1	-3.7	4.9
2000 Aug 15	3.0	0.6	3.4	1.4	8.4	10.3	-1.4	-1.1	2.8	-5.2	0.7	2.5	3.6	-2.8	5.0
2000 Sep 12	3.3	0.8	3.6	1.6	9.1	10.3	-0.3	-0.4	3.1	-5.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	-2.6	5.5
2000 Oct 17	3.1	1.2	3.5	1.6	9.2	9.7	0.0	-0.5	2.3	-4.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	-2.6	5.5
2000 Nov 14	3.2	1.3	3.6	1.8	9.2	9.4	-0.6	-0.5	2.3	-4.2	1.3	3.3	3.2	-2.3	4.9
2000 Dec 12	2.9	1.3	3.7	1.7	9.2	8.8	-1.3	-0.8	1.5	-4.2	1.4	2.6	3.2	-2.6	5.1
2001 Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	2.2	1.0	3.6	-3.3	5.4
2001 Feb 13	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.8	9.1	7.8	-1.8	0.4	0.3	-4.0	2.8	1.3	3.6	-2.7	5.6
2001 Mar 13	2.3	3.3	3.7	1.9	10.5	5.8	-1.8	1.0	-0.2	-3.8	2.9	-0.8	3.6	-2.4	5.4
2001 Apr 10	1.8	3.7	3.9	2.2	4.4	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	-5.4	3.5	-1.2	3.3	-2.5	6.1
2001 May 15	2.1	5.3	3.8	2.0	4.4	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	-5.3	3.5	0.1	3.7	-2.1	6.2
2001 Jun 12	1.9	5.6	4.2	2.1	4.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.7	-4.7	4.0	-0.4	3.3	-1.5	5.7
2001 Jul 17	1.6	2.9	4.3	2.2	4.2	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.6	-3.9	3.6	-0.9	2.9	-1.1	5.5

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

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# H.21 RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup>

1996=100		European Union (15) <sup>c</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
		CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
<b>Annual averages</b>									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998		103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1
1999		104.3	104.8	102.5	103.6	105.4	103.9	102.5	102.8
2000		106.4	105.6	104.5	106.4	108.3	107.0	104.4	104.9
<b>Monthly</b>									
1999	Jun	104.3	105.1	102.1	103.5	105.7	104.2	102.6	102.8
	Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	103.9	102.3	103.3
	Aug	104.4	104.8	102.4	103.5	105.7	104.0	102.5	103.3
	Sep	104.6	105.2	102.3	103.8	106.1	104.5	102.7	103.0
	Oct	104.6	105.1	102.7	103.9	106.2	104.6	102.8	102.9
	Nov	104.8	105.3	103.0	104.1	106.4	104.6	102.9	103.0
	Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	104.9	103.4	103.4
2000	Jan	105.0	104.5	103.5	103.1	106.5	104.8	103.3	103.8
	Feb	105.4	104.9	104.3	105.2	107.0	105.6	103.5	104.2
	Mar	105.8	105.1	104.4	105.7	107.8	106.3	104.0	104.4
	Apr	106.0	105.5	104.2	105.9	108.0	106.5	104.0	104.3
	May	106.1	105.7	104.1	106.2	108.4	107.0	104.2	104.2
	Jun	106.5	105.9	104.5	106.6	108.8	107.4	104.5	104.9
	Jul	106.5	105.4	104.2	105.5	108.3	106.9	104.3	105.4
	Aug	106.5	105.4	104.3	107.1	108.0	107.0	104.5	105.2
	Sep	107.1	106.2	104.7	107.9	109.0	108.1	105.1	105.7
	Oct	107.2	106.1	105.0	107.7	109.2	108.2	105.0	105.4
	Nov	107.5	106.4	105.4	107.9	109.3	108.1	105.2	105.7
	Dec	107.5	106.4	105.8	107.6	109.1	107.9	105.2	105.8
2001	Jan	107.3	105.4	105.8	105.9	108.9	107.8	104.7	106.1
	Feb	107.8	105.7	106.2	107.8	109.5	108.5	105.0	106.8
	Mar	108.2	106.1	106.4	108.0	110.2	109.0	105.5	107.0
	Apr	108.8	106.7	106.9	109.0	110.8	109.5	106.1	107.3
	May	109.4	107.5	107.1	109.5	111.4	110.5	106.8	107.9
	Jun	109.5P	107.7	107.2P	109.8	111.2	110.6	106.8P	108.1
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>									
		CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
Percent									
<b>Annual averages</b>									
1996		2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
1997		1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
1998		1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
1999		1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
2000		2.1	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.1
<b>Monthly</b>									
1999	Jun	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.4
	Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.6
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.7
	Sep	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.8
	Oct	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.9
	Nov	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.0
	Dec	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.4
2000	Jan	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.3	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.9
	Feb	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.1
	Mar	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.1
	Apr	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.6
	May	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.5
	Jun	2.1	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0
	Jul	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.0
	Aug	2.0	0.6	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.8
	Sep	2.5	1.0	2.3	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.6
	Oct	2.4	1.0	2.2	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.4
	Nov	2.6	1.0	2.3	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.6
	Dec	2.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.3
2001	Jan	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	1.4	2.2
	Feb	2.3	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.5
	Mar	2.3	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.4	2.5
	Apr	2.6	1.1	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.9
	May	3.1	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.6
	Jun	2.8P	1.7	2.6P	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.2P	3.1

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 Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.

c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised  
P Provisional  
E Estimate

# RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup> H.21

1996=100		Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
		CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
<b>Annual averages</b>									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998		110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999		112.8	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
2000		115.8	111.5	108.4	107.3	108.2	109.4	109.7	104.8
<b>Monthly</b>									
1999	Jun	113.4	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6	103.6
	Jul	111.0	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	106.1	103.1
	Aug	110.9	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.6	103.1
	Sep	113.1	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	106.8	104.0
	Oct	113.5	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	106.7	104.2
	Nov	113.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.9	103.8
	Dec	114.7	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	107.3	104.1
2000	Jan	113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	107.7	103.5
	Feb	112.7	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	107.9	104.0
	Mar	115.6	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	108.4	104.6
	Apr	116.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0	108.4	108.8	104.4
	May	116.6	111.3	108.1	106.6	108.3	109.1	109.0	105.0
	Jun	115.9	111.9	108.4	108.1	108.3	109.7	109.3	105.0
	Jul	113.9	111.9	108.6	107.0	108.0	110.2	110.0	104.4
	Aug	114.1	112.5	108.6	107.7	108.4	110.3	110.4	104.5
	Sep	116.5	112.8	108.9	108.5	109.4	110.2	110.8	105.4
	Oct	117.8	113.4	109.2	108.9	109.8	110.5	111.0	105.6
	Nov	118.3	113.6	109.6	109.2	109.7	111.2	111.3	105.7
	Dec	118.9	113.5	109.7	109.4	109.2	111.6	111.6	105.5
2001	Jan	116.8	112.4	109.8	107.3	110.6	112.0	111.8	105.2
	Feb	116.6	113.4	110.2	108.5	111.6	112.2	112.2	105.6
	Mar	119.3	114.3	110.5	109.1	112.9	112.7	112.7	106.4
	Apr	120.6	115.2	110.9	109.5	113.7	113.4	113.2	107.5
	May	121.2	115.9	110.7	110.7	114.1	113.4	113.6	108.3
	Jun	121.1	116.7	111.5	111.0	113.7P	114.7	113.9	108.1
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>									
		CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
Percent									
<b>Annual averages</b>									
1996		7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997		5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998		4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999		2.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
2000		2.9	5.3	2.6	3.8	2.3	2.8	3.5	1.3
<b>Monthly</b>									
1999	Jun	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.4
	Jul	1.6	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.2
	Aug	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.8
	Sep	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.1
	Oct	1.7	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.0
	Nov	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7	0.8
	Dec	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.2
2000	Jan	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.9	1.0
	Feb	2.6	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.4
	Mar	2.8	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.4
	Apr	2.1	5.0	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0	1.0
	May	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.2	1.3
	Jun	2.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	1.4
	Jul	2.6	5.9	2.6	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.7	1.3
	Aug	2.9	5.7	2.6	3.7	2.5	3.6	3.6	1.4
	Sep	3.0	5.5	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.7	1.3
	Oct	3.8	6.0	2.7	4.3	3.2	3.7	4.0	1.3
	Nov	4.0	6.0	2.9	4.5	2.9	3.6	4.1	1.8
	Dec	3.7	4.6	2.8	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.0	1.3
2001	Jan	3.2	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.5	4.4	3.8	1.6
	Feb	3.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.9	4.9	4.0	1.5
	Mar	3.2	4.1	2.6	3.0	4.9	5.1	4.0	1.7
	Apr	3.7	4.3	3.0	2.7	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.0
	May	4.9	4.1	2.9	3.8	5.4	4.9	4.2	3.1
	Jun	4.5	4.3	2.9	2.7	5.0P	4.6	4.2	3.0

Source: ONS/Eurostat

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 Seasonally adjusted tables are available via StatBase.

**ON-LINE**

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

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

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