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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS100.

## Labour Market Trends

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## Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 20 March 2002

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for

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

## Headlines

- Rise in employment as indicated by November 2001-January 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- ILO unemployment rate unchanged in November 2001-January 2002 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in February 2002.

The total number of people in employment has risen, but the working-age employment rate has fallen. Based on the ILO definition, the unemployment rate remained unchanged while the number of people unemployed increased. However, the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits decreased. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has fallen.

The working-age employment rate for November 2001-lanuary 2002 was 74.5 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of beoble in employment rose by 23 000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.1 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 8,000 over the quarter. The claimant count fell by 5,000 in February 2002. The average monthly fall has been 4,400 over the past three months and a rise close to zero over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in January 2002 was 2.7 ber cent, down 0.7 percentage points from December 2001

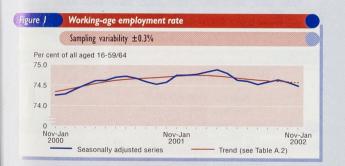
## New this month

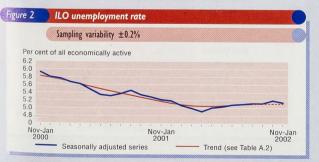
November 2001-January 2002: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

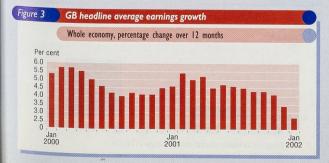
February 2002 data: Claimant count;

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

December 2001: Workforce jobs.







## SUMMARY

- **Employment rate** was 74.5 per cent among people of working age in the November 2001-January 2002 period, down 0.1 percentage point from August-October 2001 and down 0.3 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1,
- ILO unemployment rate was 5.1 per cent in the November 2001-January 2002 period, unchanged from August-October 2001 but down 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment was 28.20 million in November 2001-January 2002, up 127,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A. I).
- Workforce jobs rose by 53,000 over the year to 29.44 million in December 2001; this comprised a fall of 198,000 male jobs and a rise of 252,000 female jobs
- ILO unemployment level was 1.53 million in November 2001-January 2002. This is 15,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- O Claimant count down 5,000 on the month to February 2002 to 947,200. Claimant count rate in February 2002 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the January 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- Economic activity rate was 78.6 per cent among people of working age in November 2001-January 2002, down 0.1 percentage point from August-October 2001 and down 0.3 percentage points from November 2000-January 2001 (Table A.1).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.4 per cent among people of working age in the November 2001-January 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from August-October 2001 and up 0.3 percentage points from November 2000-January 2001 (Table A.1).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 2.7 per cent in January 2002 down 1.9 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.7 percentage points from the December 2001 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, pS 14).

### EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment down 5,000 since August-October 2001 to 15.53 million in November 2001-January 2002, and women up 28,000 in the same period to 12.68 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment down 30,000 since August-October 2001 to 21.18 million in November 2001-January 2002. People in part-time employment up 53,000 over the same period to 7.03 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 158,000 in the three months to January 2002 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.75 million
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 917.3 million during November 2001-January 2002, down 6.5 million from November 2000-January 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.5 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 1.2 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

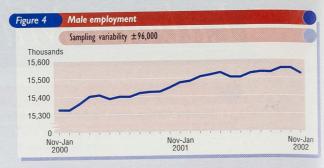
### UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 3,000 over the year to stand at 226,000 in November 2001-January 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 40,000 over the year to stand at 361,000 in November 2001-January 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 rose 17,000 over the year to stand at 411,000 in November 2001-January 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year except for East of England, London, South East, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The North West region remained unchanged. The highest rate was in the North East at 7.5 per cent and lowest was in the South East region at 3.4 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 43,300 over the year to stand at 165,700 in February 2002
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 261,100 in February 2002, a fall of 4,500 since February 2001 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,700 in February 2002, a fall of 100 since February 2001 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted)

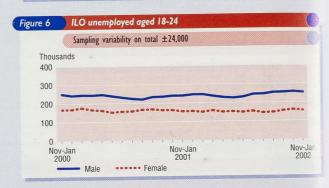
Feb	ruary 2002	Change on year
18-24 over six months	40,361	+643
25 and over, 18 months to two years	30,432	-6,979
25 and over, more than two years	68,700	-33,625
Total	139,493	-39,961

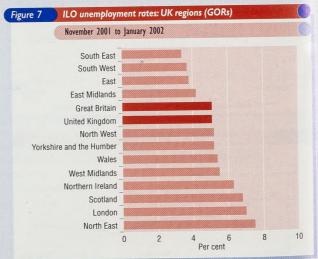
## **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY**

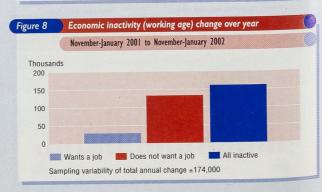
- Number of economically active people was 29.73 million in November 2001-January 2002. Of this total, 16.46 million were men and 13.27 million were
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was up 41,000 over the quarter to 7.85 million in November 2001-January 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 161,000. The number not wanting a job was up 133,000 over the year to 5.57 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 28,000 over the year to 2.28 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that of the 243,000 increase in the population in the year to November 2001-lanuary 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment o 127,000, a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 15,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 131,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.0 per cent in November 2001-January 2002, down 0.2 percentage points from August-October 2001 while the rate for women was 72.6 per cent for the same period, up 0.1 percentage point from the August-October 2001 period (Table D.1).

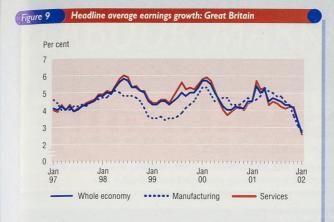


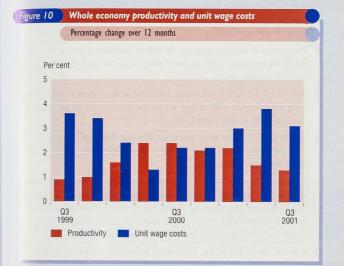


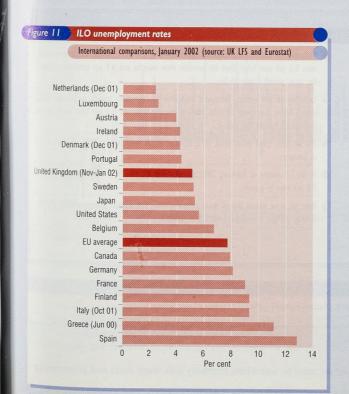












## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 193,000 people made redundant in September to November 2001. This compares with 163,000 in the same period a year ago (Table C.41, February 2002).
- Results for September to November 2001 show that ten per thousand of male employees and six per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 46 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, February 2002).

### GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to January 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 2.7 per cent, down 0.7 percentage points from the December 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to January 2002 was 2.4 per cent, up 0.3 percentage points from the revised December 2001 rate (Table F 1)
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for January 2002 was 2.8 per cent, down 0.3 percentage points from the December 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 1.9 per cent for January 2002, down 0.9 percentage points on the December 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 2.6 per cent in January 2002, down 0.8 percentage points from the December 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for January 2002 was 4.9 per cent, down 0.3 percentage points from the December 2001 rate. This is up 1.0 percentage point when compared with a year earlier (Table E. I).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for January 2002 was 2.3 per cent down 0.7 percentage points from the December 2001 rate. This is down 2.4 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 6.1 per cent lower in the three months ending January 2002, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 1.6 per cent lower in the three months ending January 2002, compared with a year earlier
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 4.5 per cent higher in the three months ending January 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.3 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.1 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in November 2001-lanuary 2002 was 5.1 per cent, below the EU average of 7.7 per cent in January 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.2 per cent in November 2001-January 2002 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In the 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.3 per cent over the 12 months to February 2002, compared with 1.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.4 per cent (Table H.12).

## VACANCIES

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

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to January 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 556,000 from 187 stoppages. Some 49 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 21 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost in January 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 90,000 from 16 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G.12).



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

- As at 23 September 2001, 43 per cent of people in work-based training for young people were participating in Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, 39 per cent in Foundation Modern Apprenticeships, 15 per cent were in Other Training, and 3 per cent were in Life Skills. The numbers participating in Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and Life Skills were 105,700, and 9,200 respectively, these being the highest totals to date (Table F.I., February 2002).
- In the last three years, Other Training starts have fallen from 182,000 to 57,000, while starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships have risen from 1,000 to 104,000 (Table F.2, February 2002).
- There are traditionally more work-based learning for young people starts in July-September than any other and 2001 was no exception. There were 85,000 work-based learning for young people starts July-September 2001 (Table F2 February 2002)
- In the 12 months between April 2000 and March 2001 work-based learning for adults leavers entering employment has seen an increase of 2 percentage points compared with the previous year 1999-2000. There were similar increases for all leavers gaining either a full or part qualification. The qualification rates for those who completed their training have remained constant (Table F.3 and F.4, February 2002)
- The increase in Advanced Modern Apprenticeships qualification rates has tailed off. This proportion was 27 per cent in 1997-98, 36 per cent in 1998-99, 48 per cent in 1999-2000 and 49 per cent in 2000-2001. The qualification rate for Other Training is falling. It was 40 per cent from 1997-99, 38 per cent in 1999-2000 and 33 per cent in 2000-2001. This is likely to be because more able young people, who

- would have been involved in Other Training a year or two ago, are now starting Foundation Modern Apprenticeships instead (Table F.5. February 2002)
- 1 The employment rate following Foundation Modern Apprenticeships has never been higher than its latest value of 73 per cent. When leavers in Governmentsupported training or full-time education are included this figure is 90 per cent (Table F6 February 2002)
- 1 The proportion of individuals completing the Other Training programme in England remains constant at 55 per cent, of which 73 per cent found employment (Table F.7. February 2002).
- Some 741.000 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of December 2001. Of these 660,600 had left, leaving 80,500 participants at the end of December 2001 (Table F.11).
- O Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, II per cent transferred to other benefits 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- 1 By the end of December 2001, 353,300 people aged 25 or more had started on New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed in Great Britain (Pre-April 2001 Re-engineered programme) and 341,900 had left, leaving 11,500 participating at the end of December 2001. A further 92,200 people have started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of December 2001 (Table F.16).
- In all from the pre-April ND25+, 62,460 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of December 2001, of which 49,290 were unsubsidised jobs and 13,170 were subsidised (Table F.19).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices in the fourth quarter of 2001 grew by 0.2 per cent, down from 0.5 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the fourth quarter of 2000, GDP has grown by 1.9 per cent.
- In February 2002 the seasonally adjusted estimate of retail sales volume was 132.2. This was 1.5 per cent above the January figure of 130.2 and 5.9 per cent higher than the February 2001 level.
- In the three months to January 2002, manufacturing output fell by 2.1 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 6.1 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- **Business investment** was 3.2 per cent lower in the fourth quarter of 2001 than in the previous quarter and 7.6 per cent lower than the fourth quarter of 2000.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to January 2002 was in deficit by £8.5 billion, up from a deficit of £7.7 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £8.0 billion a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to January 2002 were 5.2 per cent lower than the previous three months and 9.1 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to January 2002 were 1.3 per cent lower than the previous three months and 6.0 per cent lower on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 173.8 for February 2002, up from 173.3
- In the 12 months to February 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.0 per cent, down from 1.3 per cent in lanuary
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.2 per cent, down from 2.6 in January.

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

## Next month

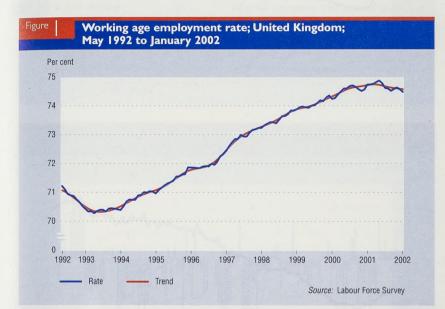
The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest whole economy unit wage costs and productivity

## LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

## 20 March 2002

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

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



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



## Overlapping change

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

## Summary

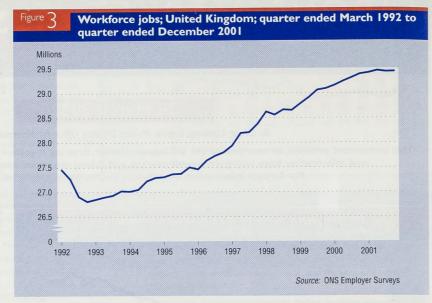
The latest set of labour market data provide continued evidence of a flat labour market picture. Both employment and unemployment rates are level, while the total number of hours worked continues to fall marginally. Earnings growth has shown a marked slow-down. The wider economic picture suggests an easing in output growth through 2001, and although there are the first reports of a possible pick-up in output growth coming from some commentators outside ONS, these need to be treated with caution. Even if the recovery is genuine, the labour market does lag output, and, not surprisingly, there is little sign yet of any recovery feeding into either the external indicators or official labour market data.

## **Employment**

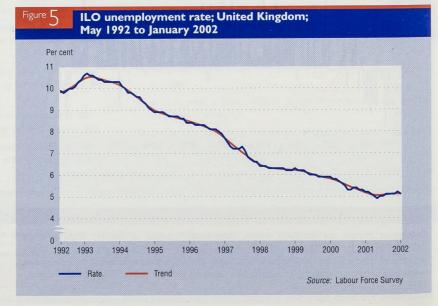
Despite the slight slow-down in gross domestic product through 2001, employment continued to grow steadily through the first half of last year. However, during the third quarter, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) data started to weaken. The number of people in employment continued to increased until the end of the year, driven in the past six months by rising employment among the post-retirementage population. However, the rises were no more than in line with population growth. As a result, employment rates have been flat. The latest figures for November to January show the working-age employment rate down marginally on the quarter and the level down by 1,000. The employment rate for all aged 16-plus was unchanged, with the level rising 23,000. Overall, the trend in employment looks broadly flat over the past six months (see Figure 1).

Reports from bodies outside ONS remain mixed. For example, the Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS) report on manufacturing recorded its first rise in output for a year in February, but at this stage firms continue to cut staffing levels. Similarly, CIPS also reported services employment down for the fifth consecutive month, with the sharpest job shedding coming in the financial intermediation sector. Meanwhile, the CBI Ouarterly Industrial Trends Survey reported a balance of 37 per cent of manufacturing firms reporting job losses in the four months to January (9 per cent reported increases in employment, 46 per cent decreases) - the highest percentage of firms since 1999.

Alongside the employment picture, although LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level, actual growth has again flattened off. Total weekly hours had been on a steady upward trend since mid-1993. However, since the turn of last year, the growth has slowed and the level now appears to have been declining gradually since peaking at 926 million hours per week in June-August 2001 (see *Figure 4*).







## Unemployment

Similar to the employment data, the latest ILO unemployment numbers reveal a slow-down in the labour market. Overall, the unemployment rate has been on a steady downward trend since 1993. However, it has flattened out recently. The unemployment rate at 5.1 per cent is unchanged on the quarter (see *Figure 5*). The latest figure for the level of unemployment was up marginally, rising 8,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.528 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was a decrease of 18,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the October-December and November-January quarters (see *Figure 6*). This follows seven

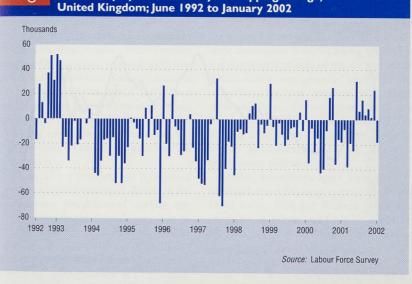
consecutive increases, and is the first overlapping decrease since March-May 2001. These movements do need to be treated with caution, particularly as they continue to be very small. Overall, the movements in the overlapping changes look like fluctuations around a broadly flat trend.

Alongside this fall in ILO unemployment, the claimant count fell by 5,000 in the latest month (February). This is the second consecutive fall, and follows three months of small increases. The rate fell back to 3.1 per cent, as last witnessed in September last year. Both inflows and outflows to the claimant count were largely unchanged, with inflows falling marginally and outflows rising slightly; overall the flows appear flat over the past six months. Interestingly, for

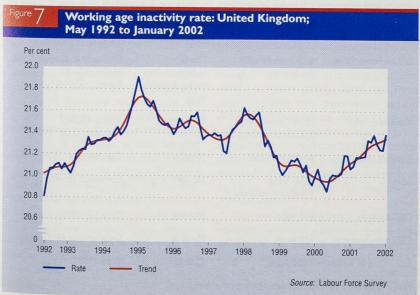
both the ILO measure and the claimant count there are more noticeable increases in London. Of the 75,000 increase in ILO unemployment nationally since March-May 2001, 38,000 has come in London. And while the count has risen by just 400 nationally since September, it has risen 10,400 in London. So while the national picture may be flat, unemployment in London appears to have been on the rise. However, this may represent special factors, such as the particular impact of the slowdown in the US earlier in 2001, and the later impact on the major London airports and associated business from the 11 September terrorist attacks.

## **Economic inactivity**

Looking at inactivity, the rate picked up marginally in the last quarter of 2000, and continued to edge up through the first three quarters of 2001. Following a marginal decline in the three months to December, the rate has risen back to 21.4 per cent (see Figure 7). Within the increase since 2000, there has been a dichotomy between those inactive wanting a job and those not. Looking at the levels, total inactivity rose from 7.577 million in March-May 2000 to 7.832 million in July-September 2001. Over the same period, the numbers of inactive not wanting a job rose by 327,000, while the numbers of inactive people wanting a job fell by 72,000. This was reversed to a degree in the last quarter of 2001, as the numbers of inactive not wanting a job fell and the numbers wanting a job increased. However, the previous trend appears to have resumed in the latest data for November-January 2002, with the numbers of inactive not wanting a job up 66,000 on the quarter. Overall, inactivity appears to be on an upward trend.



ILO unemployment: monthly overlapping change;



## Redundancies and labour disputes

The last set of LFS redundancy data showed a small increase on the quarter (autumn 2001); there was a more marked increase on the year (around 18 per cent). The rise appears plausible given press coverage of redundancies, and appears to be centred on manufacturing. Overall, although it looks as if the level of redundancies may have been on an upward trend since summer 2000, the current figure is still below the 1998 blip and continues to look low historically.

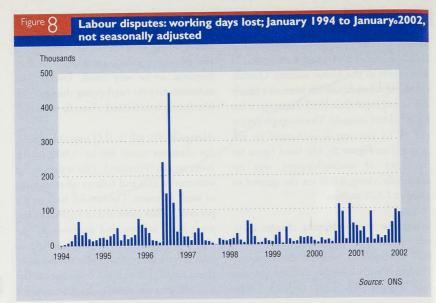
Similarly, the number of working days lost to labour disputes increased over the second half of 2001. The figure for January was 90,000 days. This a relatively high level for recent years (the average monthly level since January 1994 is 40,000) but it is markedly below the levels seen in 1996. Moreover, strike action is erratic, and as the chart shows, when there have been similar levels previously they have tended to be short-lived (see Figure 8).

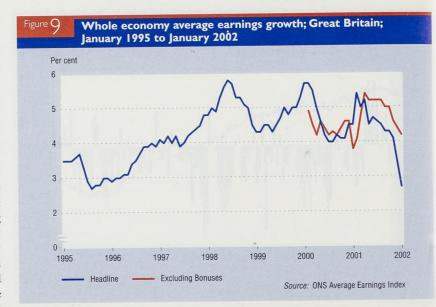
## Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was 2.7 per cent in the three months to January, down from 3.4 per cent, and the lowest rate since August 1995. There are two main stories within the data. The first centres on bonuses. December's data showed a sharp slow-down in private sector services earnings growth, largely driven by lower bonuses being paid in the financial sector in December 2001 compared with December 2000. This subdued growth continued into January 2002, again due to firms' making lower bonus payments than last year. Private sector services headline growth fell from 3.0 per cent to 2.3 per cent, and the 12month growth rate was just 1.3 per cent. However, this may have been partly the consequence of some companies' (that had paid bonuses in January last year) having delayed their bonus payments this year.

The second story is the slow-down in underlying earnings growth, as measured by the excluding bonuses series. The excluding bonuses series was at, or above, 5 per cent for much of 2001, and it continues to report stronger growth than the including bonus series. However, it too appears to be slowing now and has fallen to 4.2 per cent in January.

Alongside these main trends, there are a couple of sectoral stories. The first is the continued slight slow-down in public sector headline growth. Growth is still strong, but at 4.9 per cent the headline rate is at its lowest since April 2001. Similarly, manufacturing earnings growth continues to slow with the headline rate falling to 2.8 per cent, the lowest rate since the consistent series started in 1991. Overall, the picture is of earnings growth slowing in line with the more general slow-down in the labour market.





Series	Sample size	Frequency	Time series
Labour Force Survey	60,000 households per quarter	Monthly publication on a rolling quarterly basis	Quarterly since spring 1992 Annual 1984-91 Biennial 1979-83
Workforce jobs	28,000 service firms 9,000 production firms	Quarterly	Annual 1959-77 Quarterly since 1978
Claimant count	All JSA claimants	Monthly	Consistent series from 197
AEI	8,000 firms 9 million employees	Monthly	Consistent series from 199
CIPS services	600 firms	Monthly	Since July 1996
CIPS manufacturing	620 firms	Monthly	Since January 1992
CBI Industrial Trends	1,000 firms	Quarterly	Since 1958

## Fthnic minorities

TWO REPORTS were published in February which focus on ethnic minorities in the labour market. A Cabinet Office report Ethnic Minorities and the Labour Market, describes the work related problems and achievements experienced by ethnic minorities and tries to identify the reasons for them. The second report, by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Missing ConneXions: The career dynamics and welfare needs of black and minority ethnic young people at the margins, concentrates on the younger generation and looks at their welfare needs as they move from full-time education into the labour market.

Among other sources, both studies use Labour Force Survey data to provide an overview of the demographic profile of Britain's ethnic minority groups and to give breakdown of the their labour market participation. The Cabinet Office report orings together existing research evidence nto the comparative labour market achievements and outcomes for ethnic ninorities, how their achievements are hanging over time, and the key influences which have motivated these outcomes. It also discusses the broad implications for overnment policy.

Analysis of the working-age population howed a pattern of continued growth in the thnic minority population of working age n the past decade (up from 5.7 per cent of the entire working-age population in 1991 6.6 per cent in 1999). The Black Caribbean group made up 0.9 per cent of the working-age population in 1999; Black Africans 0.7 per cent; Indians 1.8 per cent; Pakistanis 1.1 per cent; and Bangladeshis 0.4 per cent.

Among men aged 16 to 59, a clear gap exists between ethnic minority rates of economic activity and those of White men. There are low rates of economic activity among Bangladeshi and Pakistani men and high levels of economic activity and employment among Black Caribbean men. While levels of economic activity for men varied within a fairly narrow band (around 20 percentage points), in the case of women a different picture is apparent. Almost four in five Black African women of working age are economically active, in contrast to one in five Bangladeshi women. Around four-fifths of Bangladeshi women were in a domestic role while just over a tenth of Black Caribbean women were in a similar

Black workers are more likely than either White or Asian workers to be in semi-routine occupations and managerial/professional roles. Asian workers by contrast are more likely than other groups to occupy higher managerial/professional positions and to be self-employed or own-account workers.

Overall, ethnic minorities form 6 per cent of public sector workers and 10 per cent of paid workers in the voluntary sector. One in 20 Indian men is a doctor, a ratio 10 times higher than for White men.

The report found that these patterns show that some groups have experienced greater degrees of economic integration, as measured by occupational progression, than others. Research suggests ethnic minority employment prospects will be affected by general patterns in the UK labour market: for example, the decline of traditionally male-dominated manufacturing industries and the related growth of the service sector where there are greater employment opportunities for women and parttime workers. Ethnic minorities are disproportionately concentrated in particular areas of the country, each of which is characterised by specific employment patterns.

Ethnic minorities have consistently exhibited unemployment rates (over 10 per cent) twice that for Whites, with the exception of Indian and Chinese men. The chance of ethnic minorities being unemployed in 2000 when the labour market was tight were still higher than they were for White workers ten years previously, when the economy was in much worse shape. One reason was the continuous concentration of Pakistani and Bangladeshi men in declining sectors. It was also found that the educational and linguistic advantages of second-generation ethnic minority groups have significant implications for employment and differentiate their labour market experience from that of first-generation migrants. Furthermore, in 1994 and 1996, on average. ethnic minority men earned less per week than their White counterparts and with the exception of Indian men, this was true for

The Joseph Rowntree Foundation research consists of secondary data analysis (of the Labour Force Survey) and in-depth interviews with two groups of disaffected young people in different parts of Britain about their experiences and perceptions and

their routes into and out of social exclusion. The central aim of the study was to consider whether these young people put themselves at the margins of society and employment or whether they were put there by the process of 'social exclusion'. The report also addresses how they can be helped back into mainstream society

The research found there were significant numbers of 16 to 17-year-olds disengaged from education, employment and training, a disproportionate number of whom were from ethnic minority groups. More than a quarter of respondents had been 'looked after' at some time (previously known as 'in care'). In statistical terms these respondents, many of whom were of ethnic minority origin, confirmed more general pictures of the experiences of care leavers - poor education leading to a lack of qualifications, homelessness, unplanned pregnancies, poverty and involvement in crime and the criminal justice system. Some disaffected young people resented and resisted professional intrusion into their lives. However, support from other significant adults was sometimes a route out of their current situation.

The interviews showed that young people who were most vulnerable and at risk might be either missed, ignored or misunderstood by the authorities. The reasons given for this included being unknown to official agencies such as the Careers Service, the special problems faced by ethnic minority groups being often ignored, a mismatch of expectations between young people and the careers service, and because some professional help was met by a mixture of suspicion, scepticism and hostility.

- · Ethnic Minorities and the Labour Market: interim analytical report is available at www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/innonvation/ 2001/ethnicity/main.shtml or www.piu.gov.uk.
- Missing ConneXions: The career dynamics and welfare needs of black and minority ethnic young people at the margins, published by The Policy Press (ISBN 1 86134 382 5) price £13.95. Available from Marston Book Services, PO Box 269, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4YN, e-mail direct.orders@marston.co.uk, tel. 01235 465 500. The summary of the report is on the Joseph Rowntree website www.jrf.org.uk.

## Graduate pay and job prospects

growth there are signs of a slow-down in graduate recruitment, with fewer firstdegree graduates expected to be taken on in 2002 compared with 2001. A survey of 109 major employers across all sectors of the economy found that these employers increased their graduate intake by more than 6 per cent overall in 2001 compared with the previous year. However, if employers stick to their current plans recruitment is expected to drop by 1 per cent in 2002. In practice, the fall may be greater as past experience shows there is often a mismatch between employers' plans and the eventual outcome.

These are some of the findings from the recently published sixteenth annual survey of graduates' pay and progression carried out by Incomes Data Services (IDS). The main subject areas covered in the survey include graduate recruitment, starting salaries, salary progression and retention,

AFTER TWO years of continuous and sponsorship, sandwich and vacation placements.

> Further evidence to indicate a slowdown in the graduate market is the movement expected in average starting salaries. Starting salaries for graduates among the firms surveyed rose by 4.4 per cent in 2001 to £19,566, but average salaries are expected to rise by just 3.4 per cent to £19,714 in 2002.

> The finance sector, however, is expected to see an increase in graduate recruitment in 2002: 15.8 per cent more graduates are expected to be taken on, compared with a decline in demand in the public and service sectors (3.9 per cent and 1.1 per cent fewer graduates respectively) and manufacturing (3.8 per cent fewer graduates).

Other findings relating to the graduate labour market in 2001 include:

• one in eight employers said they were unable to fill all their vacancies, with shortfalls being most commonly reported in engineering jobs;

- Internet to recruit graduates and nearly two-thirds have on-line application
- · around a quarter of employers felt that graduates lacked certain essential skills, notably business awareness and communication skills;
- starting salaries for new graduates ranged from £11,750 to £28,500; and
- almost a third of companies employed measures to improve the remuneration package, including signing-on bonuses or golden hellos.
- The report Pay and progression for graduate 2002, price £278, is available from Income Data Services, 77 Bastwick Street, LONDON EC1V3TT, e-mail ids@incomesdata.co.uk, tel

## Early retirement: a thing of the past?

retirement, which began in the 1960s, is unlikely to continue in the future according to new research carried out by the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS). Life expectancy is increasing and recent changes to public and private pension schemes have reduced the incentives and ability for the majority of people to finish work before the statutory retirement age.

In a paper presented at the Westminster Economics Forum in February, author Professor Richard Blundell describes how, despite an ageing population, the participation rate in work for people aged 55 and over has fallen dramatically over the past 40 years. He goes on to explain how the statutory retirement age (currently 60 years for women and 65 years for men) is not always relevant for many retirement decisions. Yet, there is evidence to suggest that during the 1980s and early 1990s some people retired or left the labour market too early, partly as a consequence of adverse financial incentives in public and private

He predicts that early retirement trends

THE UPWARD trend in early are unlikely to continue for long due to a number of factors. With increased life expectancy in the UK (the current additional life expectancy of those aged 65 and over is now 15 years for men and nearly 20 years for women) people need access to sufficient resources to maintain their standard of living for longer and to enjoy more active lives. This means having to save more for retirement. There has also been a decline in the amount of money available from state pensions and from invalidity/disability schemes since the 1995 reform, and a decline in the value of occupational pension funds, leading to a reduction in early retirement opportunities. The research also found that there has been a move from defined benefit occupational pension schemes to personal pensions or defined contribution schemes among young workers. This effectively removes the link between retirement saving and actual retirement. Other future contributing factors as listed by Professor Blundell could include the increased retirement age for women and the reform of many public sector pension schemes.

This analysis of retirement behaviour was based on a sub-sample of people drawn from the Retirement Survey (a household panel survey carried out by the former Office for Population Censuses and Surveys, now ONS) who were born between 1919-1933. The first wave of the survey was conducted between November 1988 and January 1989 and collected information on 3,543 respondents aged 55 to 69. In addition, information was collected on 609 spouses outside this age range. About two-thirds were reinterviewed in 1994. The IFS research modelled how the retirement patterns of this sample could be linked to their pension provision and socio-economic factors.

The paper 'Pension Incentives and the Pattern of Early Retirement' was published in the March 2002 issue of The Economic Journal. For further information about the research contact Professor Richard Blundell, University College London, e-mail r.blundell@ucl.ac.uk tel. 0776 997 3404.

020 7533 6094 Fax: 020 7533 6183 -mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk \_abour 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, tel. 020 7533 5293

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

## Small and medium enterprises

Size distribution of businesses by industry; United Kingdom; start 2000

						Per cent
		All businesses (=100%)	Size	(number	of employe	es)
Inc	lustry (SIC 1992)		Nonea	1-49	50-249	250+
All	industries (SIC 1992)	3,722,610	69.6	29.5	0.7	0.2
A,B	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	190,390	69.2	30.7	0.1	-
C,E	Mining, quarrying, energy and water	3,720	57.0	36.3	3.9	2.8
D	Manufacturing	332,085	62.2	34.5	2.5	0.7
F	Construction	678,515	81.8	18.0	0.2	-
G	Wholesale, retail and repairs	536,040	51.3	47.8	0.8	0.2
Н	Hotels and restaurants	157,310	34.3	64.6	1.0	0.2
1	Transport, storage, communication	228,075	80.6	18.6	0.6	0.2
	Financial intermediation	59,040	70.7	27.7	1.0	0.6
K	Real estate, business activities	826,125	69.6	29.8	0.5	0.1
M	Education	111,035	89.9	9.7	0.4	0.1
N	Health and social work	207,375	75.3	23.5	1.0	0.3
0	Other social/personal services	392,900	79.3	20.4	0.3	0.1

Source: Small Business Service

a Sole proprietorships and partnerships comprising only the self-employed owner-manager(s) and companies comprising only an Note: All counts have been rounded to the nearest 5 to avoid disclosure.

## Methodology and definitions

The Small Business Service produces data on small and medium enterprises (SMEs). These are based on information from the interdepartmental business register (IDBR), the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes.

The SME statistics are a snapshot of the number of businesses at the start of each calendar year.

This refers to the number of employee jobs. There is no universally accepted definition of a small, medium or large business. The European Union definition, used for EU statistical comparisons, defines a small enterprise as one with under 50 employees and a medium enterprise as one with at least 50 but under 250 employees. Large enterprises have 250 or more employees.

Detailed statistics showing the breakdown of the number of businesses, their employment and turnover are available free of charge from the Small Business Service website at www.sbs.gov.uk/statistics.

Small businesses play a vital role in the economy, and the Small Business Service publishes regular statistics on the topic. Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Statistics for the United Kingdom, 2000 is the latest in a series of annual datasets.

Table 1 shows the number of businesses by size of business and industry sector in the United Kingdom at the start of 2000.

- Of the 3.7 million businesses in 2000 over 2.6 million (70 per cent) were made up of sole traders or partners without employees.
- Small businesses, including those without employees, accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses. Only 25,000 were medium sized and less than 7,000 were large.
- At the start of 2000 at least 95 per cent of businesses in all but the mining, quarrying, energy and water sector were small or medium sized.
- The education sector had the highest proportion of businesses without employees (90 per cent). This sector also had the lowest proportion of businesses with between one and 49 employees (10 per cent).

## 2 Low pay estimates

The national minimum wage (NMW) was introduced in April 1999. ONS produces information about the lower end of the earnings distribution and estimates for the number of jobs paid below NMW rates. These figures combine Labour Force Survey and New Earnings Survey data after making some adjustments to each dataset (see red box).

Table 2 gives estimates for the number of jobs paid below NMW rates for spring 2001, with breakdowns by age, sex and full time/part time.

- 1 Jobs held by those aged 18-21 were more than twice as likely to be paid below the NMW rate as jobs held by those aged 22 and over (2.6 per cent, compared with 1.2 per cent).
- Iobs held by women were Percentage of jobs twice as likely to be paid below the NMW rate as jobs held by men (1.8 per 90 cent and 0.9 per cent respectively).
- Part-time jobs were much more likely to be paid below the NMW rate than fulltime jobs (3.4 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively).

Figure 1 shows the cumulative distribution of hourly earnings for all jobs, by age and sex.

- 1 Jobs held by those aged 18-21 were much more likely to pay less than £4.50 per hour than jobs held by those aged 22 and over (43 per cent, compared with 12 per cent).
- More than 50 per cent of jobs held by women aged 22 and over paid less than £6.50 per hour compared with 30 per cent of jobs held by men aged 22 and over.
- 1 Jobs held by those aged 22 and over were much more likely to pay at least £7.00 per hour than jobs held by those aged 18-21 (55 per cent, compared with 12 per cent).

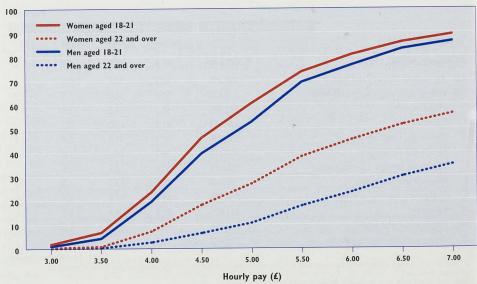
Number of jobs paid at less than £3.20 per hour (aged 18-21) or £3.70 per hour (aged 22 or over); United Kingdom; spring 2001a

Thousands	Per cent
320	1.3
50	2.6
270	1.2
110	0.9
210	1.8
100	0.5
220	3.4
50	0.4
. 60	4.9
40	0.7
170	3.1
	320 50 270 110 210 100 220 50 60 40

Source: Office for National Statistics

a These are national minimum wage rates at spring 2001. Note: Some figures do not add up due to rounding

Cumulative distribution of hourly earnings up to £7.00 per hour for all jobs by age and sex; United Kingdom; spring 2001



## Source: Office for National Statistics

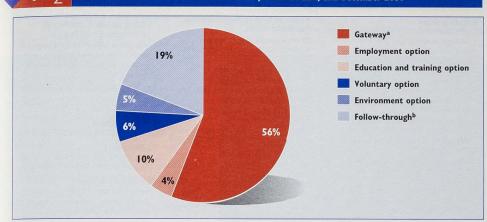
## Low pay estimates and the national minimum wage (NMW)

Low pay estimates cannot be used as a measure of non-compliance with the NMW legislation. This is because it is not possible to discern from either the Labour Force Survey (LFS) or the New Earnings Survey (NES) whether an individual is eligible for minimum wage rates. For example, it is not possible to identify people such as apprentices and those undergoing training who are either exempt from the minimum wage rate or entitled to lower rates. If employees receive free accommodation, employers are entitled to offset hourly rates by up

Further details on the methods used and more detailed estimates are available from the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/lowpay

## New Deal for Young People

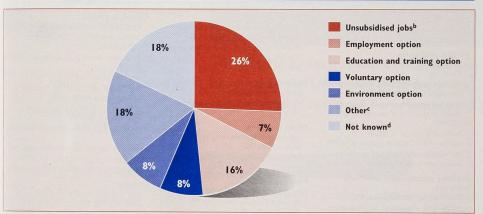
## Figure Position of those on 18-24 New Deal; Great Britain; end-December 2001



Source: National Statistics First Release

a Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
b Individuals join follow-through on completing their New Deal option, all of which are designed to last at least six months.

## Immediate destinations of leavers from the Gateway; Great Britain; end-December 2001



Source: National Statistics First Release

Including those leaving before receipt of first interview.

Includes those who are recorded by Employment Service 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.

Includes, for example, transfer to a training programme or gone abroad. Also includes young people who on leaving New Deal from the

Where there is no leaving code recorded, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming', or 'failed to

## **Explanation of New Deal for Young People**

Participation in New Deal is mandatory for 18 to 24-year-olds who have claimed Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) continuously for six months. Those who have been claiming for less than six months who are at risk of finding it particularly difficult to find work can also join. Firstly there is a Gateway period (lasting up to four months) which includes intensive careers advice and guidance; help with jobsearch skills; skills and needs assessment; and confidence-building provision. The aim of the Gateway is to find unsubsidised jobs for as many people as possible. Those who do not find a job will then move on to one of four options. Options become available to clients throughout the Gateway. The options available to 18 to 24-year-olds are:

- subsidised employment:
- work experience with a voluntary organisation with training;
- work experience on an environment task force with training; or
- full-time education (primarily aimed at young people without NVQ level 2 or equivalent qualifications).

For those who reach the end of their option without keeping or finding work there will be a follow-through period of support, guidance and further training if needed.

For more information please see 'New Deal for the Young Unemployed: monitoring and evaluation', pp549-53, Labour Market Trends, November 1998 and Labour Market Trends monthly labour market data Tables FII-FI9.

The Department for Work and Pensions issues a regular National Statistics First Release on the New Deal for Young People and Long-term Unemployed People aged 25 and over. The release gives information on the numbers participating in both New Deals, personal characteristics such as sex, ethnic origin and disability, and the route that participants follow through the New Deal process (see red box). The following focuses on the New Deal for Young People (those aged 18-24).

Since the national rollout in April 1998, 741,000 young people had started on New Deal by the end of December 2001 and 660,600 had left. Figure 2 shows the position of the 80,500 participants in the New Deal process at the end of December 2001.

- Almost three-fifths (56 per cent) were still on the Gateway.
- Of the 20,200 who were on an option, the largest proportion (40 per cent) were on the full-time education and training option.
- O Some 14,900 were on the follow-through phase (19 per cent). Some of these may later rejoin an option.

Figure 3 shows the immediate destinations of the 695,600 young people who had left the Gateway by the end of December 2001.

- Around 427,100 (61 per cent) left the New Deal altogether and 268,500 (39 per cent) left the Gateway to take up an option.
- Of those who left to join an option, 108,500 (16 per cent) went into education and training.
- Some 232,600 young people left the Gateway for employment (33 per cent). Over three-quarters of these (182,000) left for unsubsidised jobs and the remaining 50,600 went into subsidised jobs.

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time taken to travel to work (Mar 99) usual method and time taken to trave to work (Jul 98, Mar 01, Mar 02)

Unemployment by when left last job (Feb 99) highest qualification held by the unemployed (Dec 00) length by reason for leaving last job method of job search (Jan 99) method of job search by duration of unemployment (Oct 99) method of job search by highest qualification (Jul 99) New Deal for Young People (Feb 00,

rates by highest qualification (Apr 99, transition between benefits (Nov 00)

membership density by ethnic origin (Mar 99, Mar 00) membership density by type of employment (May 98, May 01, Mar 02)

lobcentre vacancies by occupation and industry (Sep 98, Sep 99, Oct 00)

attitudes to combining paid work and family life (Feb 00, Mar 00) in the labour market (standard) labour market status of women with young children (Jan 00) returners (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00,

Young people

economic activity by academic age (standard) educational status by ethnic origin (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00) New Deal (Feb 00 Apr 02)

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

<sup>2</sup> These standards appear in March, June, September and December each year from June 1998 to present unless

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

## National Statistics feature

## Trends and sources of data on sickness absence

By Catherine Barham and Joanne Leonard, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- Levels of longstanding sickness and sickness absence in the general population have remained fairly constant over the past 20 years or so.
- There were almost 2.2 million days lost to sickness in autumn 2001, which accounted for 2 per cent of he total scheduled working days. The proportion of workers absent or at least one day in the reference veek was 3.4 per cent.
- Absence is, however, concentrated among certain groups of people; or example, women, full-time workrs, those aged under 30 and those vorking in the public sector.
- In autumn 2001, 3.8 per cent of emale employees of working age ere absent from work in the previus week, compared with 3 per cent men. Rates were highest among ne 25-29 age group for men and the 0-24 and 30-34 age groups for
- Sickness absence is related to levs of limiting longstanding illness. bsence rates for men and women ith a limiting longstanding illness ere 7 per cent and 8 per cent espectively, compared with 3 per ent and 5 per cent for those who id not have such an illness.
- Sickness absence is measured more accurately by the Labour orce Survey (LFS) since the new uestions were introduced in spring 000. There are, however, still some topics on which the LFS does not collect data; such as, total length of absence and reasons for absence.
- Employer-based measures of sickness absence are useful for comparison purposes, but inaccurate for a variety of reasons, including response rates and response bias.
- Estimating the costs of sickness absence is a complicated process. It involves looking not only at the direct costs of absence but also at some of the indirect costs such as organising replacement staff and a reduction in overall productivity.



This article examines the trends and patterns of sickness absence in the UK, using data from the Labour Force Survey, the General Household Survey and employer surveys.

## Introduction

CONCERN ABOUT levels of sickness absence has been growing over recent years. The reasons behind this include an increasing awareness by employers about employees' health and wellbeing, as well as a realisation that absence is a major source of preventable loss for many organisations, and therefore costly in human and economic terms. The Institute for Employment Studies (IES) has also identified the increasing concern as being a direct result of employers' having a more explicit 'duty of care' towards their employees due to UK and EU legislation. There has also been an increase in the direct costs related to absence as a result of changes to regulations in the mid-1990s (including the introduction of statutory sick pay) and greater acknowledgement of the substantial hidden costs of sickness absence.

As a result of these changes, many organisations have taken a renewed

interest in sickness absence. In 1999 the Cabinet Office produced a resource pack designed to help all public sector bodies monitor and manage sickness in a fair, consistent and supportive way. The government has also pledged to reduce sickness absence levels in the Civil Service by 20 per cent in 2001 and 30 per cent by 2003 (compared with 1998 levels), and the incidence of work-related ill health generally by 20 per cent by 2010.

Sickness absence is a complex phenomenon influenced by a variety of different personal, social, organisational and demographic factors. When looking at these factors in more detail, it has become clear that many of the issues have been related to problems with the quality of the data available. This article aims to bring together some of the different sources of information to try to come to some conclusions about the trends and patterns of sickness absence in the UK.

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## Trends in levels of ill health

In order to understand what has happened to levels of sickness absence, it is important to establish whether or not there has been an increase in overall levels of ill health - often referred to as morbidity - in the general population. The General Household Survey (GHS) is a good source for this information as it provides a long consistent time series. The GHS is an annual crosssectional survey of British households consisting of questions relating to employment, leisure, education, health, income and more. The prevalence of self-reported longstanding illness has increased over the lifetime of the GHS rising from 21 per cent of adults and children in 1971 to 32 per cent in 2000. The proportion of all people reporting a longstanding illness increased steadily during the 1970s, but has since fluctuated between 29 per cent and 35 per cent, with no clear pattern over time. The prevalence of limiting longstanding illness (a longstanding illness which limits daily activities) has shown a similar trend, although the overall increase has been smaller: the proportion reporting a condition which limited their activities rose from 15 per cent in 1975 to 19 per cent in 2000 (see Figure 1). As would be expected, this proportion increases with age. In 2000 the proportion of people aged 16 to 44 who reported a restrictive illness was 11 per cent, compared with 27 per cent among those aged 45 to 64. It should be noted that, as this indicator of general health is in some measure subjective, changes over time may reflect changes in people's expectations of their health as well as real changes in the prevalence of sickness. In addition, these figures may well be influenced by the increase in the absolute numbers of people with severe conditions who are surviving longer than they did in the past.

Trends and sources of data on sickness absence

Based on these data, it appears that there has been a slight increase in the levels of morbidity in the population as a whole since the early 1970s. The agerelated pattern appears to have been constant over time. It should, however, be noted that, although figures on limiting longstanding illness give a good indication of general health over time, the series captures longstanding conditions rather than short-term illnesses, which may play a large part in influencing levels of sickness absence.

## Long-term trends in sickness absence

Sickness absence has been poorly measured in Britain until relatively recently. The most comprehensive series has been put together by Barmb et al. (1997 and 1999) from both the GHS and the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The GHS is the only source of information for time series on sickness absence between 1971 and 1984 as the LFS only started in its current quarter form in 1992. Barmby et al. used the data to construct a synthetic cohofrom 1971 to 1984 using the date interview and questions about absenin the reference week immediate before the interview. An absence rate was then calculated as the ratio of days reported absent due to sickness to contracted work days.

They found that the rate of sickness absence in Britain fell over the period from 3.5 per cent in 1971 to 2.7 per cent in 1984. They also found a seasonal pattern in absence with the high est rates in January and February and the lowest rates in the middle month of the year. Those people most likely be absent were married women ar

those working in heavy manufacturing industries. Those least likely to be bsent were single men and those working in the agriculture, forestry and shing industries.

Barmby et al. also carried out some ditional work to extend the time series his time using the LFS) to determine ckness absence rates between 1984 ad 1997. They used a definition of sence rate as the ratio of total hours esent from work because of illness to tal contracted hours that should have een worked. As there is no direct meaare of the number of contracted hours ken off due to illness, this was calcuted as the difference between the usual ontracted hours per week and the conacted hours in the reference week. In ddition to this, the reasons for any ortfall in the number of hours worked ere also used.

They found a fairly stable long-run end with the absence rate in the UK veraging around 3.2 per cent. They so found that the seasonal pattern lentified in the earlier work using the HS also came out in the LFS, but this me with the peak rate being in ecember and the lowest levels being May. Looking at the patterns of sence by age and sex they found that ne absence rate for women was sysematically higher than that for men, nd this gap appears to have increased ver the period. Additional socio-ecoomic characteristics of those people nost likely to be absent indicated a light north/south divide with the absence rate being highest in the more orthern regions. Once again there were differences by sex, industry and occupation, and also an additional finding that the unionised workforce had higher absence rates than those who were not union members. The results of both these series were given on pp405-15, Labour Market Trends, August 1999.

Comparing these trends with patterns of general health from the GHS, the very slight increase in levels of morbidity since the early 1970s does not appear to have had an impact on the number of people taking time off work. Indeed, the period in the 1970s and early 1980s during which the GHS indicates the largest increase in limit-

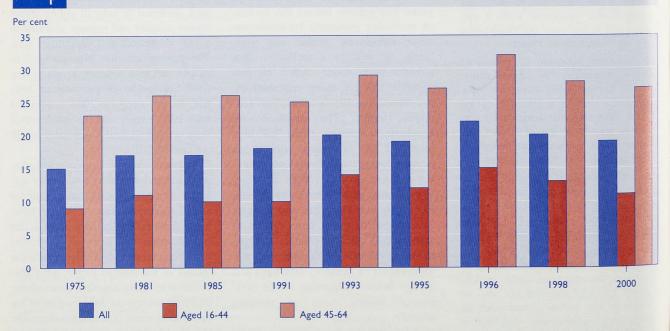
ing longstanding illness coincides with a decrease in the sickness absence rate. as measured also by the GHS. There may, however, be a number of characteristics which increase the likelihood of certain groups of people taking more time off work due to illness than other groups. These are investigated below.

## Rates and characteristics: LFS data

Although the LFS has asked about sickness absence since spring 1992, the questions used were thought not to give an accurate measure of absence as they did not ask the respondent whether the sickness occurred on a day that they were scheduled to work. Although the work carried out by Barmby et al. made allowances for this by making assumptions using the number of hours normally and actually worked, this involved a significant amount of data manipulation and is not easily replicable by users. As the old questions did not differentiate between respondents who were scheduled to work and those who were not meant to work, it was not possible to calculate the number of actual working days lost to illness or injury. As a result of this, new questions were added to the LFS in spring 2000 to enable the calculation of absence rates as a proportion of days on which the employee was due to work. The new questions also make it possible to identify on which day(s) of the week the respondent was absent.

More detail on the changes to the questions was given in an article on pp541-7, Labour Market Trends, December 2000. This article also

Figure	Proportions of people having a limiting longstanding illness <sup>a</sup> by age group; Great Britain; 1975 to 2000



Source: General Household Surve

a Respondents were asked whether they had a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity. Those who reported a longstanding illness were then asked if this limited their activities in any way

Absence from work due to sickness or injury for men and women by day of the week; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands		Per cent	
	Days scheduled to work	Days absent from work due to sickness or injury	Absent on that day	Distribution of absences over the week
Men				
Monday	10,687	187	1.7	18.1
Tuesday	11,110	192	1.7	18.6
Wednesday	11,142	189	1.7	18.3
Thursday	11,159	202	1.8	19.5
Friday	10,996	203	1.8	19.6
Saturday	2,795	42	1.5	4.0
Sunday	1,481	20	1.4	1.9
All working days	59,370	1,035	1.7	100.0
Women				
Monday	8,404	202	2.4	18.0
Tuesday	8,748	214	2.4	19.0
Wednesday	8,768	207	2.4	18.5
Thursday	8,729	219	2.5	19.5
Friday	8,470	216	2.5	19.2
Saturday	2,072	46	2.2	4.1
Sunday	1,169	20	1.7	1.8
All working days	46,361	1,123	2.4	100.0
All				
Monday	19,091	389	2.0	18.0
Tuesday	19,859	406	2.0	18.8
Wednesday	19,909	396	2.0	18.4
Thursday	19,888	421	2.1	19.5
Friday	19,466	419	2.2	19.4
Saturday	4,867	88	1.8	4.1
Sunday	2,651	40	1.5	1.9
All working days	105,731	2,158	2.0	100.0
			Source	: Labour Force Surve

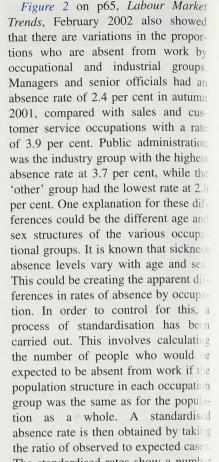
looked at some of the characteristics of those people who were absent from work due to sickness. The key findings were that absence rates were higher for female employees, those aged under 30, full-time employees and those who worked in the public sector. Lower absence rates were recorded for those in professional, managerial and administrative professions.

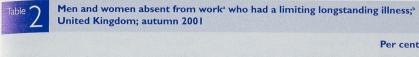
Given that there is a strong seasonal pattern to sickness absence, looking at the trend in absence rates since the new questions were introduced does not reveal a great deal. Autumn 2001 LFS data have, however, been used to investigate the patterns of absence and to look into why these exist. Table 1 shows that there were almost 2.2 million days lost to sickness in autumn 2001, which accounted for 2 per cent of the total scheduled working days. This means that on any one day around 2 per cent of the working population are absent due to sickness.

Looking at the figures in terms of people who are absent reveals that the proportion of employees who were absent for at least one day in the reference week was 3.4 per cent. Using the new LFS questions it is possible to identify the number of days each respondent took off due to sickness. As might be expected, the highest proportion were absent for just one day (39 per cent) with declining proportions thereafter; 21 per cent were absent for two days, 11 per cent for three days and 24 per cent for five to seven days. There is very little variation between men and women in the number of days per week taken off sick. This information was shown on p65, Labour Market Trends, February 2002. The pattern by days of the week is also stable, with only a slightly higher proportion of men and women being absent on Thursdays and Fridays than for the rest of the week.

As highlighted in the results of other studies, women are more likely to be absent from work than men: in autumn 2001, 3.8 per cent of female employees of working age were absent from work in the previous week, compared with 3.0 per cent of men. Breaking absence rates down by age, it is clear that rates are also highest among the 25-29 age group for men and the 20-24 and 30-34 age groups for women (see Figure 2). The widest gap between rates for men and women was in the 30-39 age group.

Figure 2 on p65, Labour Market Trends, February 2002 also showed that there are variations in the proportions who are absent from work by occupational and industrial groups. Managers and senior officials had an absence rate of 2.4 per cent in autumn 2001, compared with sales and customer service occupations with a rate of 3.9 per cent. Public administration was the industry group with the highest absence rate at 3.7 per cent, while the 'other' group had the lowest rate at 2.8 per cent. One explanation for these dif ferences could be the different age and sex structures of the various occupa tional groups. It is known that sickness absence levels vary with age and sex This could be creating the apparent di ferences in rates of absence by occupation. In order to control for this, a process of standardisation has been carried out. This involves calculating group was the same as for the popular tion as a whole. A standardised absence rate is then obtained by taking the ratio of observed to expected case The standardised rates show a numb





		rer cent
	Men	Women
16-24	56.6	38.7
25-34	55.3	65.5
35-44	61.1	62.9
45-59/64	66.5	67.2
All ages	65.5	61.8

Respondents were asked whether they had a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity. Those who reported a longstanding illness were then asked if this limited their activities in any way.

Sickness absence rates by presence or absence of a limiting longstanding illness; United Kingdom; autumn 2001

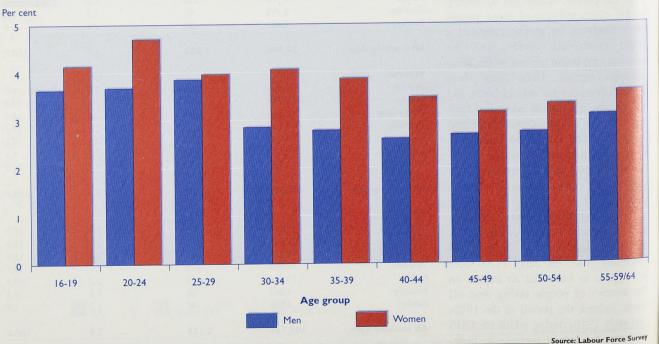
				Per cent
		With a limiting longstanding illness		limiting ing illness
	Men	Women	Men	Women
6-24	9.1	7.3	3.5	6.6
25-34	9.4	9.8	4.4	4.4
35-44	7.1	7.6	3.2	4.8
45-59/64	6.3	7.2	2.9	4.0
All ages <sup>b</sup>	7.2	7.8	3.3	4.7

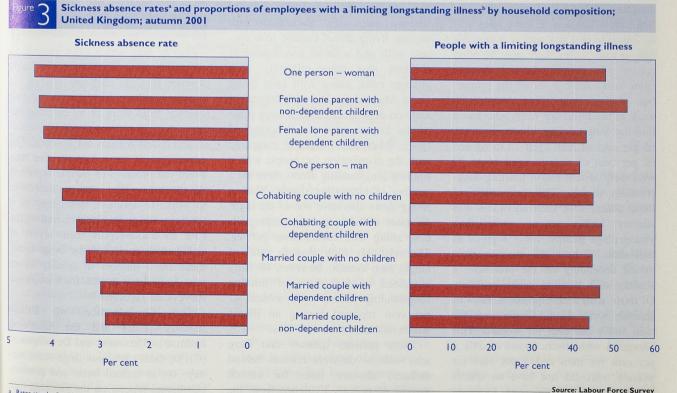
Source: Labour Force Su
Respondents were asked whether they had a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity. Those who reported a longstanding illness were then asked if this limited their activities in any way.
6-59/64.

of interesting differences. In general, the sickness absence rates for women were the most affected. A particular example was among the managers and senior officials group, where the absence rate for women decreased from 3.6 per cent unstandardised to 2.7 per cent when standardised. This can be explained by the fact that under a third of people in this group were women. Overall, the standardised rates show a similar pattern to the unstandardised rates, with men in personal service occupations having the highest rates and managers and senior officials having the lowest rates. For women, those with the highest standardised rates were working as process, plant and machine operatives, and those with the lowest rates were managers and senior officials.

Variations also exist by public/private sector and full-time/part-time employment breakdowns. Overall, fulltime employees had higher rates of absence than those who worked parttime (3.5 per cent, compared with 2.8 per cent) and those in the public sector had higher rates than those in the private sector (3.8 per cent, compared

Sickness absence rates by age group and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2001





Rates standardised by age and sex. rere asked whether they had a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity. Those who reported a longstanding illness were then asked if this limited their activities in any way.

Box I Comparison of employer-based sickness absence surveys

	Number of organisations	Number of employees	Response rate (%)	Date of survey	Rate of sickness absence (%)	Days lost per employee per year	Costs o sickness absence
Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD)	1,466	over 2 million	21	June 2001	3.8	8.7	£486 for each employee per year
Regional Employers Organisation for local government <sup>a</sup>	212		55	1999/2000	4.2	9.6	
Confederation of British Industry (CBI) <sup>b</sup>	538	ally A an		2000	3.4 (of working time)	7.8	£434 per worke per yea
Cabinet Office – analysis of sickness absence in the Civil Service <sup>c</sup>	dissessation di parameter per parameter per	571,720		1999	4.5	10.1	total staff cost

a Local authorities

Public and private sector organisations.
 Civil Servants in all government departments and agencies.

with 2.8 per cent respectively). These

differences exist even when the rates are standardised by both age and sex.

Although morbidity trends have been fairly stable, as indicated earlier, it could be that certain groups of people have higher levels of illness, and therefore absence, than others. In addition, while sickness absence rates will be linked to real sickness, it is possible that in some cases there may be other reasons why people take sick absence from work. Table 2 shows the proportion of those who were absent from work in the reference week who had a limiting longstanding illness. In total, 65 per cent of men aged 16 to 64 and 62 per cent of women aged 16 to 59 who were absent had a limiting longstanding illness. The proportion of those absent with such an illness was slightly higher among older than younger age groups. Table 3 gives an indication of how the absence rates varied depending on the presence or absence of a limiting health problem. Of those with such a problem, rates of absence were around 7 per cent for men and 8 per cent for women. This compares with absence rates of only 3 per cent for men and 5 per cent for women who did not have an illness which limited their activities. As might be expected, the figures indicate that

those people who have poorer health are more likely to be absent from work due to sickness.

Figure 3 looks at sickness absence rates by household composition alongside rates of limiting longstanding illness, both standardised by age and sex. This indicates that the highest sickness absence rates are associated with women living alone. Female lone parents with and without non-dependent children also have relatively high absence rates, along with men living alone. Married couples with dependent and non-dependent children have some of the lowest rates of all household types. When this pattern is compared with the distribution for people with a limiting longstanding illness there are a number of interesting trends. Women living alone also have one of the highest rates of limiting longstanding illness along with female lone parents. The relatively high absence rates of single men cannot, however, be fully explained by high rates of limiting longstanding illness: only around 41 per cent reported having an illness which restricted their activities.

These patterns indicate that there may well be different reasons behind sickness absence rates for certain groups of people. Evidence from the Whitehall II study (see p184) indicates that the presence of a longstanding health problem is a moderate indicate of long-term sickness absence but less effective at predicting short-term absence. This may be why the patterns shown above exist.

## **Employer surveys**

Survey data which asks individual about their own experience of sickness absence presents only one side of the story. Another way of measuring absence from work is by carrying out surveys of employers and their records of levels and reasons for absence. The advantages of these data are that they avoid the problem of people reporting illness on days they were not scheduled to work. In addition, there may be a tendency for people interviewed on the LFS to under-report their levels of sickness absence. On the other hand, there are a number of quality issues relating to the way data from employer surveys are recorded.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD) both carry out large-scale surveys on an annual basis and produce substantial reports on the findings (see references). The key findings were:

### Characteristics **Key observations** Chartered Institute Higher rates in NHS, food and drink and tobacco Respondents considered that around a third of of Personnel and absence is not the result of ill health. Respondents also Most common causes are colds, headaches and stress Development estimated that just over a quarter of managers' among non-manual staff, and colds and back pain absence goes unreported. among manual workers A fifth of employers do not know their absence Most employers (81 per cent) monitor causes of sickness levels sickness absence Only a minority have targets for reducing absence. Tightening of policies was the most common reason given for a decrease in absence levels. Computerised systems for recording absence more common in larger firms. Commonly used absence-management tools are disciplinary procedures and providing absence information to line managers. Regional Employers Rates are higher among manual employees (5.7 per Local government have lower rates of sickness Organisation for cent) than for non-manual employees (4.0 per cent). absence than other parts of the public sector e.g. NHS local government Counties and London boroughs had lower rates than new unitary authorities and metropolitan districts. Evidence of a north/south gradient with absence No single cause of absence predominated. records being higher in the north for manual employees, but this may relate to local authority size. Confederation of Long-term physical illness was more significant for Absence rate for non-manual employees was 2.8 per manual employees while stress and recurring illness cent, compared with a rate for manual employees of British Industry (CBI) was more common among non-manual employees. 3.4 per cent. Short-term absence made up the large majority of Most employers believe the majority of absence is cases (80 per cent), while long term absence accounted caused by genuine sickness. for only 20 per cent of absence cases but 40 per cent There was a large discrepancy in rates between of total working time lost to absence each year. private and public sectors: 10.2 days on average for Rates were lowest among those involving senior the public sector and 7.6 days for the private sector. managers in the absence management process. Cabinet Office – analysis Respiratory disorders accounted for the largest Short and long-term absence require different of sickness absence proportion of absence. management interventions in the Civil Service Levels of absence decline as responsibility levels rise. Northern Ireland, north-west England and Scotland have the highest absence levels.

- absence rates were higher for manual workers than for non-manual workers, partly attributable to the greater likelihood of injury at work. Data from the winter 2000 LFS (using the SOC90 coding which allows for a manual/non-manual split) do not support this finding, and, in addition, there appears to be a different pattern for men and women. The rate for men was higher among manual occupations (3.6 per cent, compared with 2.9 per cent) while for women, non-manual workers had higher rates (4.6 per cent, compared with 4.2 per cent). This difference
- remains, even when the figures are standardised by age and sex:
- absence rates were higher in the public sector than in the private sector. This is supported by LFS data, which shows that full-time public sector workers had an absence rate of 4.1 per cent compared with 3.4 per cent for full-time private sector employ-
- minor illnesses such as colds, stomach upsets and headaches were the most significant cause of absence;
- small firms had lower absence rates than larger firms: an average of nine days were lost per employee for those

- firms with more than 500 employees, compared with around six days for those with less than 50 employees
- short-term absence accounts for 80 per cent of absence cases, but longterm absence results in over 40 per cent of total working time lost to absence each year (CBI):
- the estimated direct annual cost of sickness absence ranged from £434 per employee (CBI) to £486 per employee (CIPD) (see Table 4);
- after adjusting for age, sex and grade, the Cabinet Office survey still found that there were significant

interregional differences. The highest rates were in Northern Ireland, north-west England and Scotland, while lowest levels were in East Anglia and the south-west. Data from the LFS indicate a slightly different pattern, with Scotland and the east of England having the lowest rates at around 3 per cent and the north-east and south-west having the highest rates of 3.7 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively; and

• while the Cabinet Office report is not directly comparable with other reports on sickness absence, a table is included in each report that converts average working days absence per staff year (the Cabinet Office method) into absence per person (other private sector reports). On that basis, for 1999, sickness absence in the Civil Service (8.5 per cent) compared favourably with the rest of the public sector (9.9 per cent) and the private sector as a whole (7.8 per cent).

The majority of these surveys are carried out by sending a questionnaire to personnel departments to collect aggregate levels of sickness absence for the entire organisation. The accuracy of this information depends to a large extent on the quality of the information collected by the individual employers. Response rates are sometimes not recorded, but for the CIPD survey, for example, only 21 per cent of organisations contacted completed the questionnaire. It is likely, given these low response rates, that those organisations that responded are those with fairly advanced methods of recording sickness absence and able to produce the information without too much difficulty.

There are also a number of issues related to the reporting of absence by employers, which the LFS does not suffer from due to its being a face-toface survey. The CBI survey found that sickness absence was lower when senior managers were involved in the absence management process. This could well indicate that, among those firms that responded to the survey, the majority would have processes in place to monitor and record sickness absence, leading to lower absence rates. Given that these firms are likely

to be larger than firms without a process for recording absence, this pattern of differential recording across organisations could account for the finding that sickness absence levels are lower in smaller firms than larger ones.

Another indication that reporting issues may well be a problem for these surveys is the finding that sickness absence levels tend to decrease with increasing levels of seniority. The CIPD survey found that a third of the 1,466 organisations which responded believed that managers under-report their own absences. They also estimate that such under-reporting is thought to be, on average, about 27 per cent of managers' absences. See Box 1 for a comparison of employer-based sickness absence surveys.

In addition, the public sector appears to have particular problems with sickness absence. The CIPD survey found that public sector employers seem to take a more active approach to the management of employee absence than those in the private sector. Although there is an indication that high levels of absence monitoring tend to reduce absence levels, this does not appear to be the case for public sector employees. As mentioned at the beginning of the article, the Cabinet Office has published a number of reports looking at sickness absence in the Civil Service and is reviewing its recommendations for reducing current levels.

In summary, these employer surveys give a general estimate of the rates of absence in different organisations. However, the accuracy of the data is likely to be severely biased as a result of the differential response rates across organisations. This makes it difficult to say with certainty whether the findings from these surveys, many of which measure reasons and duration of absence, can be generalised to the whole population.

## Other sources of information

Although the LFS and employer survevs provide the main sources of information on sickness absence in the UK, there are a number of additional studies that have looked at absenteeism for particular groups. One of the largest is the

Whitehall II study which was a longitudinal study of 10,000 London nonindustrial civil servants aged between 35 and 55 years, with baseline data initially collected during 1985-88.

A mix of questionnaire data and sickness absence information on this group was used to investigate the relationship between grade of employment and sickness absence. There was found to be an inverse relationship between these two variables with men in the lowest grade having significantly higher rates of sickness absence than those in the highest grade. Several risk factors were identified, including healthrelated behaviour (smoking and alcohol consumption), work characteristics (low levels of control, variety and use of skills, work pace and support at work), low levels of job satisfaction and adverse social circumstances outside work (financial difficulties and negative support). These risk factors accounted for about one third of the grade differences in sickness absence.

Additional work was carried out to look at the reasons for absence among this group. Respiratory disorders and gastroenteritis accounted for over half of all spells of absence and musculoskeletal disorders, injury and neurosis accounting for a further 20-30 per cent The investigators also found a moderate level of agreement between the civil service records of reason for absence and GP records. A number of further investigations into the relationship between some of these risk factors and levels of sickness absence have been published and can be found on the Whitehall II study website www.ucl.ac.uk/epidemiology/white/white.html.

## Estimating the costs of sickness absence

As mentioned at the beginning of this article, employers have become increasingly aware of both direct and indirect costs of sickness absence. There is, however, very little information available on costing sickness absence accurately. The estimated costs of absence as calculated by a variety of employer surveys are shown in Table 4. Both the CBI and the CIPD estimate costs to be between £400 and £500 a year for each

employee. Both surveys are based on aking an average cost by grade and including National Insurance contribuions and an addition for superannuaion. As mentioned earlier, this is likely o be an underestimate of the true costs f sickness absence.

The IES carried out a small casetudy based survey of organisations in 2001, which suggested that between 2 and 16 per cent of annual salary costs night be spent on absence by large UK employers. They also concluded that it s likely that as little as half this amount can be attributed to the gross imployment costs of those who are bsent. The variation in the costs of bsence by different employers can be explained by the different methods of dealing with absence. For example, the pproach to organising cover for bsence varied from informal internal over to external agency staff. These ariations obviously have cost implicaions. In addition, the number of parttime staff in an organisation also has an impact on cost, as often the absence ates for these people are overestimatd. The age profile of the workers is nother factor as it has been found that oung people are more prone to shorterm absence whereas long-term bsence is more commonly associated vith older workers.

Many employers use the measure of salary costs of staff absence to estimate the aggregate costs but, as mentioned above, this fails to take into account other issues such as temporary replacement costs over and above existing staff costs, and overtime for existing staff. It is likely, therefore, that many employers are underestimating the actual costs of sickness absence to their businesses. The IES found, from a literature review on this topic, that although there was a great deal of material on different aspects of sickness absence, 'rigorous and comprehensive analysis of absence costs at the level of the firm are very rare'. The main reason for this appears to be the lack of adequate information systems to collate all the information required. In order to make accurate cost estimates, basic staff costs need to be measured alongside the costs and impact of absence on a number of other factors, such as absence management, attrition and recruitment, employee turnover, low morale, low productivity, and training and development.

## Conclusion

Sickness absence has become increasingly important to employers over recent years due to a variety of reasons, including cost. In order to improve levels of absence it is vital to understand in more detail the reasons behind this. Data indicate that levels of ill health in the total population have risen slightly over the past 20 or so years, although estimates of trends in sickness absence have remained fairly stable. A number of risk factors have been identified as being related to sickness absence, including overall health, job satisfaction and adverse social circumstances, although accurate measures of these factors are as yet unavailable. The identification of ways to measure these factors, and others which have yet to be identified, will no doubt improve understanding of sickness absence.

Data on sickness absence are available from the LFS and employer surveys. In general these tell similar stories but both have their limitations. Employer surveys cover more detail about reasons for absence and effective policies for reducing absence, but coverage and response rates are a concern. The LFS has been collecting more accurate information on the occurrence of sickness absence since the introduction of new questions in spring 2000. Data are not, however, collected on reasons for absence and total duration, which prevents a thorough analysis of the reasons behind current levels of sickness absence in the UK.

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## National Statistics feature

## People leaving economic inactivity: characteristics and flows

By Andrew McIntyre, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- There has been an overall increase in the numbers of people moving from economic inactivity into employment in the three months between successive interviews, and a decrease in the flow between inactivity and unemployment, over the period covered by the Labour Force Survey longitudinal datasets
- There has been only a slight rise in the probabilities of both men and women moving from inactivity to employment.
- The proportion of those moving from inactivity to employment who entered self-employment has reduced.



Flows from economic inactivity into employment and unemployment are examined in this article as well as the characteristics of the people and jobs involved.

## Introduction

THE NUMBERS of people in employment, unemployed and economically inactive in the UK show relatively small changes from quarter to quarter. However, these changes are the net effect of large numbers of people moving between the three categories each quarter. This is the second article in a series aiming to describe these flows in detail using the Labour Force Survey (LFS) longitudinal datasets to look at the types of people and jobs involved, and the labour market dynamics they demonstrate (see *Box 1*).

This article will focus on the probabilities of moving out of inactivity for various groups. The data for the most part will be viewed as time series due to the unknown extent of response error bias (see *technical note*). Wherever probias

portions or volumes of or within flows are mentioned below it must be recognised that they can be subject to distortion through differential degrees of bias. Thus, the volumes of the flows in *Figure 1a* may be inflated (and each flow possibly to a different extent), although the directions of changes over time are less subject to doubt assuming that the bias itself has been relatively stable over the same period.

Figure 1a shows the history of the changing overall volumes of gross flows into and out of inactivity over the period for which data are available. The chart is based on a moving average of the last four two-quarter datasets to summer/autumn 2001 (as are most of the others in this article, see Box 1). Flows into and out of inactivity appear

to have been similar in volume, and with relatively little variation over the period covered, although there was a peak around 1997. The trends over time for men and women separately have been broadly similar, although flows both into and out of inactivity have been much higher for women throughout. Figure 1b separates the flows between inactivity and employment from those between inactivity and unemployment. The flows out of inactivity into employment have diverged from those into unemployment over the period covered, with increasing numbers going into employment, accompanied by a drop in the flow into unemployment. The trends in these flows have been closely tracked by the equivalent flows back into inactivity.

## Flows from inactivity by respondent characteristics

## Sex

These broad patterns are also reflected in *Figure 2*. Linking together consecutive LFS interviews shows that the great majority of those who were inactive at any one interview were still inactive at the next interview three months later. *Figure 2* shows that, of the remainder leaving inactivity, the

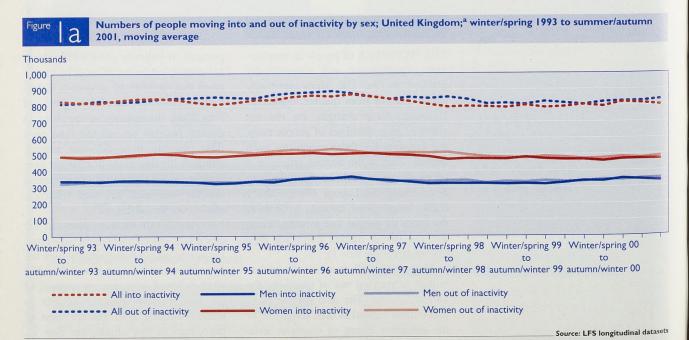
## Box I Data and definitions

Labour Force Survey (LFS) respondents are interviewed five times at quarterly intervals, the last interview being a year after the first. The longitudinal datasets link together their responses at these points in time, and can be used to look at individuals' movements between different categories (from one interview to another) over their time in the survey. Transitory states held purely within the intervals between successive interviews are not included. The first period covered by the datasets is winter 1992/93, and the datasets refer to the working-age population only. There are two types of dataset available – the two-quarter datasets link together two consecutive interviews and thus show changes over a three-month interval, while the five-quarter datasets link together all the interviews and cover changes over a year.

One of the main uses of these datasets is to analyse the numbers moving between employment, unemployment and inactivity. Although the stocks within these categories may vary only marginally between quarters, the underlying gross flows are much larger than the resultant stock changes. Figure 1a shows the average flows between inactivity and the other categories, expressed as moving averages of four two-quarter datasets, with the most recent datapoints corresponding to the average of autumn/winter 2000, winter/spring 2001, spring/summer 2001, and summer/autumn 2001.

Except where stated, the data in this article are drawn from the two-quarter datasets, including only people who were of working age at the first linked quarter. The charts show time series of the average of four consecutive datasets, each representing the flows over a year and thus smoothing out seasonal variations (the data are not seasonally adjusted). The labels for these moving averages show which four datasets they cover. For example, winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 1993 is the average of the four datasets winter/spring 1993, spring/summer 1993, summer/autumn 1993 and autumn/winter 1993.

Northern Ireland data were included in the longitudinal datasets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown prior to this date are for Great Britain only.



a Northern Ireland data were included in the longitudinal datasets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown before this period are for Great Britain only.

Thousands
600
400
200
100

Numbers of people moving between inactivity and employment or unemployment; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993

Ninter/spring 93 Winter/spring 94 Winter/spring 95 Winter/spring 96 Winter/spring 97 Winter/spring 98 Winter/spring 99 Winter/spring 90

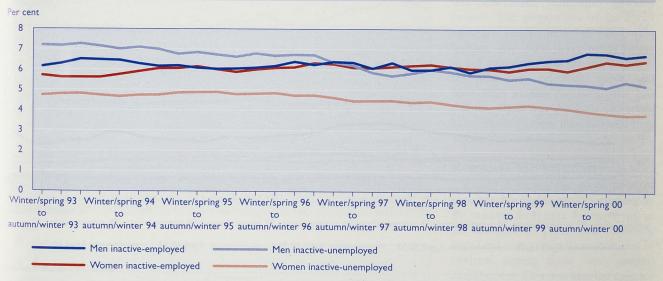
From employment From unemployment

To employment To unemployment

Source: LFS longitudinal datasets

Northern Ireland data were included in the longitudinal datasets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown before this period are for Great Britain only.

## Proportions of people leaving inactivity by sex; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to summer/autumn 2001, moving average



a Northern Ireland data were included in the longitudinal datasets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown before this period are for Great Britain only.

proportion of women moving into unemployment has been falling during the second half of the longitudinal series, which began in 1992/3. For men, the probability of becoming unemployed has been declining more consistently over the whole period covered. There has been less overall change in the proportions of those in inactivity (both men and women) mov-

ing into employment, although more recently these proportions have risen slightly, particularly for men.

## Age

Figures 3a and 3b show breakdowns of flows out of inactivity by age groups and sex for non-students only, defined as those not in full-time education at the first quarter (students tend to be

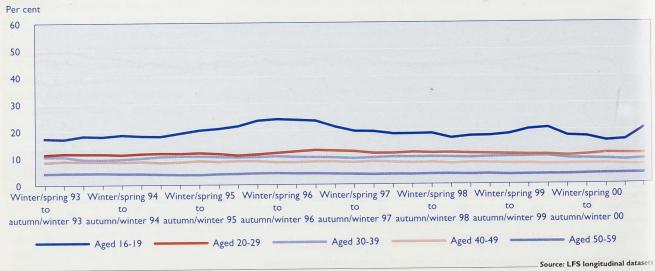
concentrated in the younger agebands). For men, the probabilities of leaving inactivity for employment or unemployment are highest in the 16-19 age group, and decline thereafter, implying that the inactive state becomes more stable as age increases. Within the 50-64, and (except for the early part of the period) the 40-49 age groups, the proportions leaving inactiv-

Source: LFS longitudinal datasets

Excludes students in full-time education at the first of the two interviews

n Ireland data were included in the longitudinal datasets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown before this period are for Great Britain only.

## Proportions of women leaving inactivity by age; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to summer/autumn 2001,



Excludes students in full-time education at the first of the two interviews

sets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown before this period are for Great Britain only

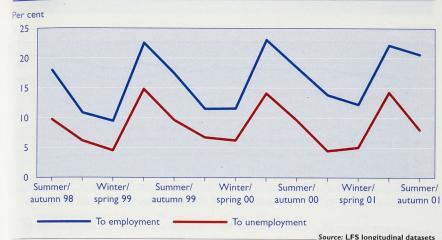
ity have been relatively constant over the series, with no marked overall trends. For the 30-39 age group, the probability of leaving inactivity has been mostly in steady decline; there was also a decrease for the 20-29 age group, but in this case the fall seems to have been confined to the middle years of the series. For 16 to 19-year-olds, the probability has been greater in the later part of the series but the rise has

been uneven, peaking sharply around 1998, and subsequently falling back, although to a level higher than in the earlier years.

For women, the proportion of 16 to 19 and 20 to 29-year-olds leaving inactivity has been considerably less than that for men, although there is a similar pattern of reduction in the proportion leaving as age increases. There has been some volatility in the proportions of women leaving inactivity from within individual age groups, particularly the 16-19 age groups, but with little resultant change over the series as a

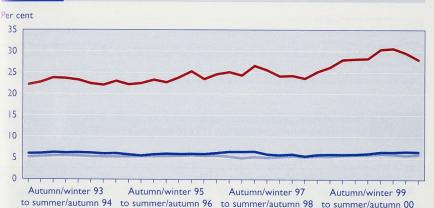
Figure 4 shows a time series (here, not a moving average) of flows out of inactivity for those recorded as students at the first quarter, for the latest three years. Flows into both employment and unemployment peak between

## Proportions of students<sup>a</sup> leaving inactivity; United Kingdom; summer/ autumn 1998 to summer/autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

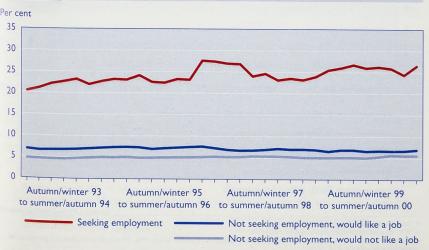


In full-time education at the first of the two interviews

Proportions of men moving from inactivity to employment by type of inactivity: United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to summer/autumn 2001,



Proportions of women moving from inactivity to employment by type of inactivity; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to summer/autumn 2001, moving average



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets Northern Ireland data were included in the longitudinal datasets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown before this period are for

spring and summer. The LFS summer quarter covers June, July and August, which are the vacation months for most students, and therefore the time when they are most likely to want work. This is also the time when many of those ex-students who have completed their courses might be expected to enter employment. The proportions entering either of the active states are low between autumn and winter and between spring and summer.

## Type of inactivity

Those who are economically inactive might or might not be looking for, or wanting, work. Figures 5a and 5b show that, for both men and women, a relatively high proportion (mostly between 20 and 30 per cent) of those who were inactive and seeking work at the first quarter were in employment at the second quarter. For men, this proportion appears to have been rising through much of the period covered; the trend among women is less consistent, although upwards overall. The proportions of those not seeking employment at the first quarter, but who have nevertheless found employment at the second quarter, have been relatively stable, and have been similar for both men and women. There was also little difference as to whether or not they had said they would like work.

## Reasons for inactivity

Figure 6 shows the proportions of people who found work according to the reasons they gave for inactivity at the first quarter. There were relatively high (and rising overall) proportions of students among those who entered employment. This was also the case for the 'other' category, which includes: those waiting for the results of job applications; those who do not need a job; those who believe no jobs are available; those who have not looked for a job; those who gave another reason; and those who gave no reason. The temporarily sick, longterm sick, and retired categories have been combined because there are too few people in the LFS sample within these groups to produce reliable estimates for each group separately on the same basis.

## Destinations

## **Occupations**

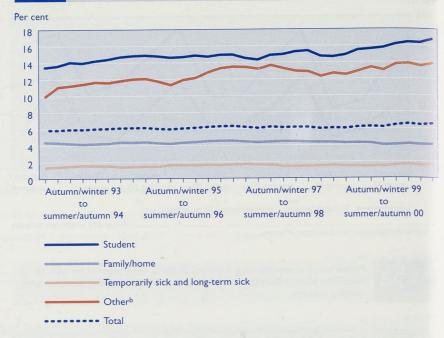
Figure 7 shows the proportions of people who were inactive at one quarter, but who had entered employment at the next, using the Standard Occupational Classification 1990 (SOC90 social class based on occupation categories). (This chart does not have any data later than the winter 2000/01 quarter due to a change in classification1.) There has been a smaller proportion taking unskilled occupations than either non-manual skilled, or partly skilled occupations throughout. It may be interesting to note in this context that the flow from inactivity to employment contains a smaller component consisting of people without qualifications than that from inactivity to unemployment. The proportion finding employment in skilled manual occupations has changed little over the series, with almost no resultant movement. The proportion entering unskilled occupations has declined slightly overall. The professional and intermediate categories are shown combined on the chart because there are too few people in the LFS sample within the group entering professional occupations to produce reliable estimates for this group separately.

## Full-time work

Figure 8 shows the proportions, over time, of men and women leaving inactivity for employment, and taking full-time work. For men there has been some fluctuation over the series, although the most recent position is lower than that at the beginning of the period. In contrast, the proportion of women going into full-time work has increased to a small extent in more recent years. Throughout, of those leaving inactivity for employment, men have had a much higher probability of entering full-time employment than women.

## Permanent or temporary employment

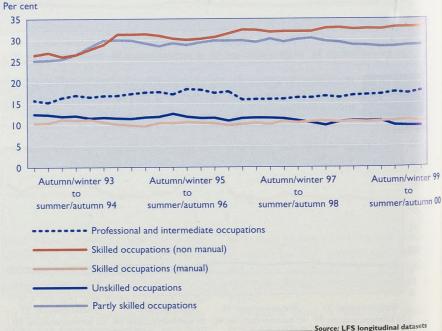
The proportion of inactive women finding work by the second quarter who took permanent jobs has generally been slightly higher over the series Proportions of people moving from inactivity to employment by reasons for inactivity; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to summer/autumn 2001, moving average



Source: LFS longitudinal datase a Northern Ireland data were included in the longitudinal datasets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown before this period are for

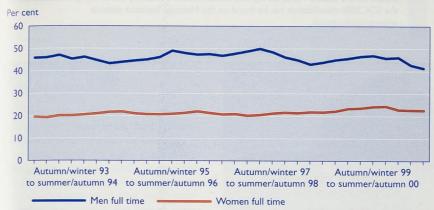
Includes those waiting for the results of job applications; those who do not need a job; those who believe no jobs are available; those who have not looked for a job; those who gave another reason; and those who gave no reason.

## Proportions of people leaving inactivity for employmenta by new occupation; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 2000, moving average



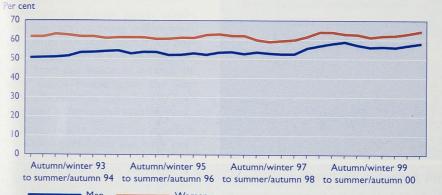
a Excludes people in the armed forces.

SOC 90-social class based on occupation categories. thern Ireland data were included in the longitudinal datasets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown before this period are for Proportions of people leaving inactivity for employment finding full-time work by sex; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to summer/autumn 2001, moving average



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets rthern Ireland data were included in the longitudinal datasets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown before this period are for

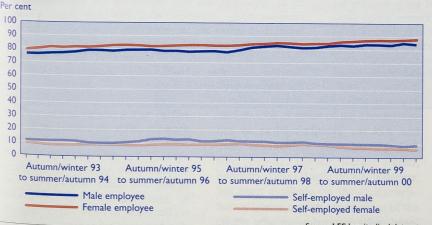
Proportions of people leaving inactivity for employment finding permanent work by sex; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to summer/autumn 2001, moving average



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets Northern Ireland data were included in the longitudinal datasets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown before this period are for



Proportions of men and women leaving inactivity for employment by employment status;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom;<sup>b</sup> winter/spring 1993 to summer/ autumn 2001, moving average



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets Excludes unpaid family workers and government schemes.

ern Ireland data were included in the longitudinal datasets from winter/spring 1996. All data shown before this period are for Great Britain only.

than that for men (Figure 9). For both men and women, the position at the latest quarter shown was higher than that at the beginning of the series, although there has been some variation over the period, including a peak in the proportion of men finding permanent work in 1999/2000.

## Self-employment

There has been an overall increase in the proportion of men moving from inactivity into employment at one quarter, who found work as employees at the next quarter (Figure 10), with a reduction in that for self-employment, over most of the period. The proportion of women moving into employment who took employee status has been relatively high throughout the series, with an upward trend. The component leaving inactivity to become self-employed has been lower for women than for men, and falling slightly overall, but with a small peak around 1997/98. Figure 10 excludes those leaving inactivity to become unpaid family workers, or to take up places on government schemes, because there are too few people in the LFS sample within these groups to provide reliable estimates on the same basis.

## Conclusion

This article has considered flows from economic inactivity to activity according to selected characteristics of the respondents, and noted the relative stability of the proportions of non-students leaving inactivity from within each age group over the period covered. It has also observed some trends in the types of employment entered from inactivity, including the increase in the proportion of men moving into work who have taken employment with employee status.

It is intended that the next in this series of articles will focus on those people who leave unemployment: what their characteristics are and what types of employment or inactivity they move into.

There is also a more general series of articles on economic inactivity, and further research is planned to look in more detail at a number of groups within the economically inactive including older men, students and those looking after the family and home. The results of this work will be published in future issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

## Note

I For a full report on the changes to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2000 and its impact on the Labour Force Survey, see *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001. General information on the SOC2000 classification can be found on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk.

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## Technical note

Two main methodological problems have been identified in producing linked LFS datasets – non-response bias and response error bias.

Non-response bias arises because different groups of people have different probabilities of dropping out of the survey between interviews (and thus not being available for linking). ONS has devised a weighting system which satisfactorily compensates for this bias and ensures that the gross flows are consistent with the changes in stocks (for details of the method adopted as well as background to the production of the longitudinal datasets, see pp375-9, Labour Market Trends, July 1999).

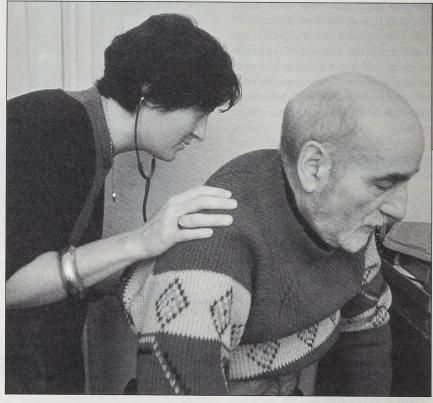
Response error bias arises because, for reasons such as misunderstanding or lack of knowledge, respondents may give incorrect answers to questions. For the questions on economic activity, which classify people as employed, unemployed or inactive, international research suggests that such errors tend not to be systematic and thus may cancel out when looked at cross-sectionally. However, when individual responses are linked, such errors are far more likely to lead to an apparent change of state when the true situation is one of stability, than the reverse. Therefore the numbers of people changing between categories is liable to be exaggerated. ONS is currently researching this problem.

## Moving between sickness and unemployment

By Jo Bacon, Social Research Branch, Department for Work and Pensions

## Key points

- Research indicates that benefit clients who experience both unemloyment and ill health or disability—and have spells on both Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) as a result—share a number of characteristics that mean they are disadvantaged in the labour market. Survey data showed they were older than other clients, less well qualified, more likely to report probems with basic skills, lacked recent work experience and were less likely to have access to private transport.
- Physical or mental health condiions that are enduring and/or varible can be the most difficult to comine with work. Some people sufered from depression as a result of ther health problems or the way hese affected their lives, further liming their ability to find suitable work.
- Many movers would like to work ut lacked confidence and were pesimistic about their chances of finding a job. Clients with health probems or disabilities often found imployers intolerant of these and gnorant of their implications. Most ad not worked for some time and anded to be less focused than other obseekers in their search for work.
- Some 22 per cent of movers from JSA to IB had been on JSA for two years or more. This group tended to be more disadvantaged in labour market terms than movers in the opposite direction. Although they had applied for as many jobs as other jobseekers, only 5 per cent had received job offers.
- Many of those who came to JSA from IB said that their ability to work continued to be affected by their health or disability. Clients who were disallowed IB were far more likely to move to JSA than those who left IB voluntarily. Some 57 per cent of entrants to JSA from IB were still on JSA six to nine months later; and only 25 per cent had moved into work.



This article draws on research findings to examine the characteristics and labour market position of benefit clients who experience both ill health or disability and unemployment.

## Introduction

EVERY YEAR, substantial numbers of benefit clients experience periods of both unemployment and sickness, or disability, and move from Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) to Incapacity Benefit (IB) or from IB to JSA as a result. A previous article used administrative data to look at some of the characteristics of ex-IB recipients on JSA and their destinations after leaving JSA (see pp79-83, Labour Market Trends, February 1998). Little detail, however, has been available on the characteristics or labour market experiences of the clients who move between these benefits, or their reasons for moving. The Department for Work and Pensions

therefore commissioned research to explore these issues. This article is based on the findings of that research and examines the characteristics and labour market position of clients who have moved from JSA to IB or vice versa.

## The data

Administrative data show that substantial numbers of people move from JSA to IB or from IB to JSA each year. For example, in the year to April 1999 around 190,000 clients left JSA and began a spell on IB within a month. In the year to the end of November 2000,

about 110,000 clients moved from IB to JSA.

The following is based on findings from the secondary analysis of data from two surveys (the JSA Evaluation Survey and the Leaving Incapacity Benefit Survey) as well as a complementary qualitative study with clients who had moved between JSA and IB and Employment Service (ES) and Benefits Agency (BA) staff (see technical note). Using this research, a more detailed picture of the characteristics and experiences of clients who move from JSA to IB (or vice versa) can be gained.

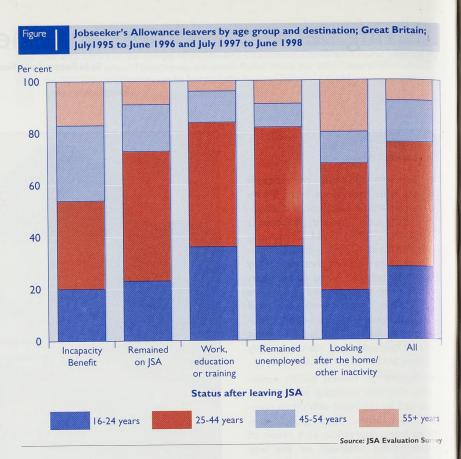
## Who are the movers?

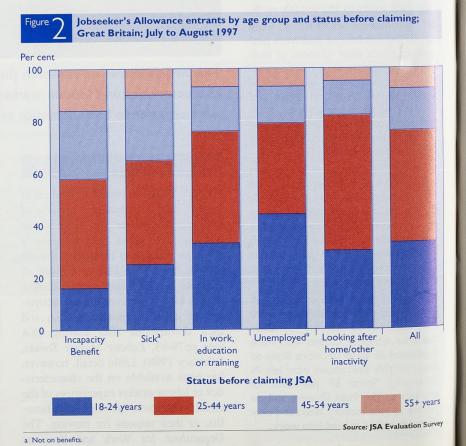
## Sex and age

Administrative data show that during the year to the end of March 2001 about 71 per cent of movers in both directions were men. The survey data showed that movers tended to be older than other groups (see Figures 1 and 2). Those who moved from JSA to IB averaged 40 years, compared with 34 years for all JSA leavers. Entrants to JSA from IB averaged 38 years, compared with 33 years for all entrants to JSA. About 17 per cent of those who moved between JSA and IB (in either direction) were aged 55 or more and about 27 per cent were aged 45 to 54. The qualitative research showed that older clients felt that their age combined with their health and other problems to form a powerful barrier to finding work.

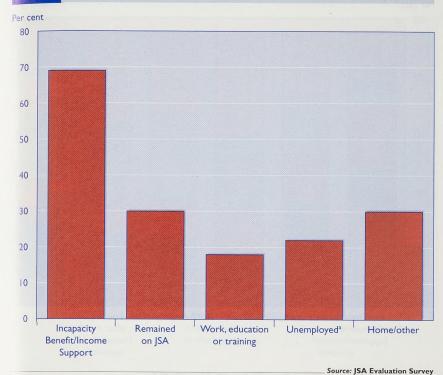
## Health

Clients reported that their health problems and disabilities could restrict the environments they could work in and the hours they could work, as well as the activities they could carry out. For example, one woman with asthma could not work in dusty or fibre-filled environments, such as clothing factories; a woman with epilepsy could not work with computer screens. Sometimes these impairments were obvious in nature and effect, but sometimes they were more complex or less tangible. For instance, someone with an anxiety problem could not do work that involved decision-making or much



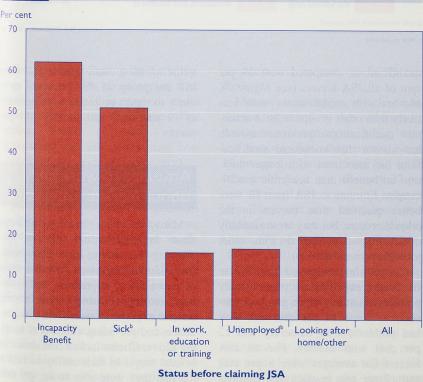


Proportion of Jobseeker's Allowance leavers reporting health problems that affect their ability to work by destination; Great Britain; September to October 1995 and September to November 1997



Not on benefits.

Proportion of entrants to Jobseeker's Allowance reporting health problems by status before claiming; Great Britain; July to August 1997



Health problem or disability affecting ability to work.

even more difficult for them to what kind of work they could do.

Large numbers of people in the

Large numbers of people in the JSA Evaluation Survey reported health problems that restricted their ability to work. This would not be surprising if it were limited to those who left JSA for IB, but this was not the case (see Figure 3). Around 30 per cent of those who remained on JSA throughout the duration of the survey also reported such health problems at their first interview, illustrating that people do not necessarily move to IB when they develop a health problem that affects their ability to work. This confirms previous research (Shaw et al., 1996; Smith et al., 2000) that has demonstrated the slow rate at which jobseekers with health problems leave unemployment-related benefits and their consequent build up in the stock of JSA clients. In addition, 20 per cent of the flow of all entrants to JSA also reported a health problem or disability that affected their ability to work, including 62 per cent of those who came to JSA from IB (see Figure 4). The majority (81 per cent) expected the problem to last more than a year.2

Administrative data covering the year to the end of March 2001 show that the majority of movers from JSA to IB had physical ailments or disabilities (66 per cent); 27 per cent were recorded as having mental health problems and 6 per cent as being alcohol or drug users.<sup>3</sup> More detailed analysis revealed that a 'depressive episode' was the largest single category listed (15 per cent), followed by back pain

lems flared up.

The kinds of health problems that can be most difficult to combine with work are those that are enduring and variable. These can be physical, like arthritis, or mental, like depression,

social interaction. Some conditions

affected people's reliability; they may

have to take more time off work or

experience periods of low or erratic

performance when their health prob-

arthritis, or mental, like depression, and they can alternate on long- or short-term cycles. Some clients reported that they had waited long periods – months or even years – to receive an accurate diagnosis of their condition. This caused confusion and made it even more difficult for them to know

Source: JSA Evaluation Survey

(10 per cent), 'other pain' (7 per cent) and 'other anxiety disorders' (6 per cent).<sup>4</sup> It is notable how intangible some of these categories are, possibly making it more difficult for the clients and their advisers to identify the kinds of work that might be suitable for them.

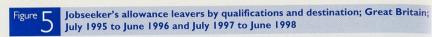
Some people had more than one health problem: many suffered with depression as a result of their primary health problem, or the employment and other everyday difficulties that arose from it. This could reduce clients' confidence and motivation in the job market, making it more difficult to present themselves positively to a potential employer.

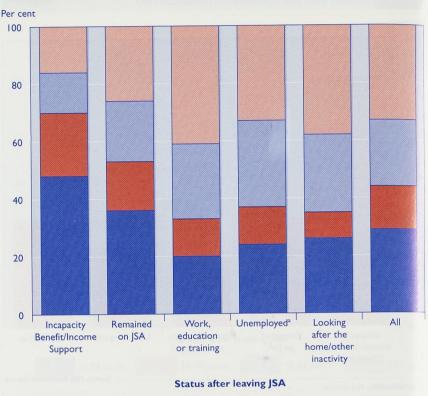
Clients who were suffering from mental health problems often found it difficult to talk about this publicly. They felt that they faced discrimination among employers, an opinion that was supported by staff. Indeed, research with employers has found that they are less willing to take on people with mental health problems than with physical disabilities (Bunt *et al.*, pp34-5).

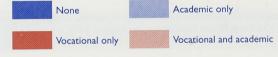
It was widely believed by clients that many employers are intolerant of ill health or disabilities, ignorant about the real nature and implications of these, or prejudiced about the people who have them. Some staff concurred with this view. Epilepsy, for example, was mentioned by a number of participants as being poorly understood by employers, resulting in discrimination. Some employers were said to be insensitive when allocating people to tasks, which could result in people being laid off. For instance, one man with severe arthritis lost his job because he could not cope with the excessive bending and lifting that it involved, even though he thought there were lots of other jobs within the same workplace that he could comfortably have done. The Disability Discrimination Act (1995) has been designed to reduce such problems.

## Qualifications and basic skills

Many movers between JSA and IB were disadvantaged in terms of their qualifications and basic skills. Nearly half (48 per cent) of those who left JSA for IB had no vocational or academic







a Not on benefits.

qualifications, compared with 29 per cent of all JSA leavers (see *Figure 5*). Movers with qualifications were less likely than other groups to hold academic qualifications; previous research has shown that vocational qualifications are associated with longer duration on benefit than academic qualifications. Entrants to JSA from IB were better qualified than movers in the other direction, but they were similarly disadvantaged compared with other jobseekers (see *Figure 6*).

Clients who had moved from JSA to IB faced greater numeracy and literacy problems than any other group of jobseekers. Some 14 per cent said they had problems with numeracy and 22 per cent with literacy. For all JSA leavers the averages were 8 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. Entrants to JSA from IB were less disadvantaged than those who left JSA for IB in

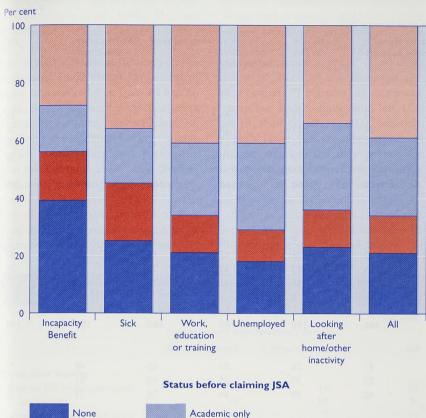
terms of these basic skills, but were still the group of JSA entrants most likely to report problems with numeracy (9 per cent) and literacy (13 per cent).

Source: ISA Evaluation Sur

## Attitudes to work and labour market experience

Many of those moving between these benefits would like a job. Working was seen to have many benefits, including: helping to avoid a sense of dependency, depression and isolation; restoring self-respect, confidence, a sense of personal worth and independence; and providing a means of keeping active. Clients lacked confidence in several ways: in their ability to find a job that they were able to do; get that job; do the job without aggravating their health problems; or keep the job

Entrants to Jobseeker's Allowance by status and qualifications; Great Britain; July to August 1997



Vocational and academic

Source: JSA Evaluation Survey

without inconveniencing their employers. These worries about coping with work often made them nervous about leaving the security of benefits. This section looks at how movers approached the job market and how successful they were at finding work.

## Movers from JSA to IB

At their first interview, respondents in the JSA Survey were asked to rate their chances of finding work in the following three months. Those who later left JSA and moved to IB were the most pessimistic: 72 per cent viewed their chances of finding a job as fairly bad, or very bad. This may not be surprising given that many had been on JSA for some time. Some 22 per cent of leavers to IB had been on JSA for two years or more, confirming a relationship (though not necessarily a causal one) between long-term unem-

ployment and movements to IB (see *Table 1*).

Movers' uncertainty and lack of confidence appeared to be reflected in their jobsearch strategies, which were less focused than other groups. Some 42 per cent of movers from JSA to IB were looking for any job; only 27 per cent restricted their search to a range of jobs. They were more likely than other jobseekers to use Jobcentre display boards (79 per cent) and shop windows (42 per cent) as sources of vacancies, and less likely to use private recruitment agencies (10 per cent) or approach employers directly (28 per cent) (see *Table 1*).

The success of job applications was measured by calculating a 'hit rate' (the ratio of job interviews to job applications) for each of the comparison groups. Those who left JSA for IB had a lower hit rate (4.5): although they

had applied for a relatively large number of jobs (6.7 on average in the last week), only 5 per cent had received job offers. They appear, then, to have been struggling to compete in the labour market. Many were living in tight local labour markets: 36 per cent of those who left JSA for IB lived in areas of high unemployment, compared with 26 per cent of the entire sample.5 Their situation would not have been improved by the fact that the majority (73 per cent) did not have access to private transport, restricting the area in which they could look for work (see Table 1).

Staff often reported a decline in the number of low-skill non-manual job opportunities that may be appropriate, for example, for those who are no longer able to do their former manual work due to health problems, but have no other skills or experience to call on. In principle the answer to this might be retraining, but in practice someone in this position might lack the aptitude or educational background to enable them to cope easily with the transition from, say, delivery driver to data input clerk.

## Movers from IB to ISA

Overall, a quarter of participants in the Leaving Incapacity Benefit Survey (24 per cent) made an initial move to JSA. However, Table 2 shows that clients who left IB because their claim was disallowed were three times more likely to move to JSA than voluntary leavers, who were far more likely to move directly into work. Among those whose IB claim was disallowed, 32 per cent claimed JSA and only 10 per cent moved into work. The evidence seems to indicate that people left IB voluntarily if they had a previous job to go back to or had found a new job, presumably when they felt well enough to go back to work. Disallowed leavers were more likely either to rely on another source of income (such as a working partner) and remain economically inactive or move to JSA for financial support. Table 3 shows that those who moved to JSA were less likely than other groups to have access to other sources of income such as savings or a pension, and they were also less likely to have a working partner.

24 31 23 22 100  1 22 35 37 5 100  31 27 42 100	Remained on JSA  12 23 32 33 100  5 26 33 28 8 100  28 33 39 100	In work, education or training  44 28 21 8 100  18 42 23 11 7 100  31 35 34	31 33 24 12 100 111 43 20 20 7 100	Looking after the home or other inactivity  25 35 26 15 100  8 23 32 28 10 100 100	10
24 31 23 22 100  1 22 35 37 5 100  31 27 42 100	on JSA  12 23 32 33 100  5 26 33 28 8 100  28 33 39	education or training  44 28 21 8 100  18 42 23 11 7 100	31 33 24 12 100 111 43 20 20 7 100	the home or other inactivity  25 35 26 15 100  8 23 32 28 10 100  100  40 31 29	1
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100	39	34	30	29	
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93	91	90		92	
38	45	46	42	39	
17	17	22	22	21	
42	33	29	30	34	
10	8	21	14	10	
79	76	71	72	70	
28	34	40	39	26	
6.7	6.3	8.0	6.5	5.1	
0.3	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.2	
4.5	7.9	13.8	15.4	3.9	
31	20	2.4	22	25	
39	41	45	45	46	
100	100	100	100	100	
27	33	47	56	58	
73	67	53	44	42	
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	100	26 32 39 41 100 100	26 32 30 39 41 45 100 100 100	26 32 30 36 39 41 45 45 100 100 100 100 27 33 47 56	26     32     30     36     29       39     41     45     45     46       100     100     100     100     100       27     33     47     56     58

Table Jobseeker's Allowance leavers: claim duration and attitudes to work; Great Britain; July 1995 to June 1996 and July 1997 to

a Not on benefits.

b See note 5 on p204.

Employers are known, other things being equal, to prefer to take on people with (preferably recent) work experience (Atkinson et al., 1996). This can e difficult for those who move to JSA from IB. Some 35 per cent of IB leavers had been on IB for two years or more (see Figure 7) and 55 per cent of those who entered JSA from IB had no ork experience during the two years efore signing on (see Figure 8). erhaps not surprisingly, then, entrants JSA from IB were more pessimistic an other groups about their chances finding work, although not as pesmistic as those who left JSA for IB. alf of those moving from IB to JSA ted their chances as bad, including a aarter who rated them as very bad.

Like those who left JSA for IB. those who moved from IB to JSA were relatively unfocused in their jobsearch: 39 per cent of entrants were looking for any job and 28 per cent a range of jobs. They were less likely than other groups to use recruitment agencies (7 per cent) and more likely to use Jobcentre display boards (77 per cent) as sources of vacancies. Unlike those who left JSA for IB, their hit rate, at 12.0, was only slightly lower than for other groups of entrants to JSA. But they applied for fewer jobs than other jobseekers; half as many as those who entered JSA from work, education or training.

The qualitative research showed that some clients who were disallowed IB did not agree that they were now 'fit for work'. ES advisers found these clients difficult to deal with and particularly hard to place because they tended to arrive on JSA with a negative attitude towards working and the system that exists to help them move into work. This was often because these clients were not clear about their benefit and appeal options, and so were not ready to talk about work. Findings from the ONE evaluation indicate that some people who moved from IB to JSA did not feel ready to talk about work at their first meeting with their personal adviser and were keen to sort out their benefit claims first (p35, Davies et al., 2001).

Participants in the JSA Evaluation Survey were re-interviewed six to nine months after their first interview. Figure 9 shows that former IB claimants on JSA were relatively unsuccessful at finding work. While overall the majority of JSA clients were now working (54 per cent), only 25 per cent of ex-IB recipients had moved into work. The majority of this group was still on JSA at their second interview (57 per cent). Ex-IB recipients were more likely than any other group to remain on JSA and least likely to have moved into work.

Participants in the Leaving Incapacity Benefit Survey were interviewed between five and ten months

Claim disallowed	Left voluntarily	Al
20		
32	10	24
10	67	30
15	7	12
44	15	34
100	100	100
	15 44	15 7 44 15

Status of Incapacity Benefit leavers by reason for leaving: Great Britain:

Status of Incapacity Be	enefit leavers by person	nal financial position;	Great Britain; Marc	h to June 19

					Per cent
	Status after leaving In	capacity Benefit			
	Claiming JSA	In work	Unemployed but not claiming JSA	Economically inactive	All
Value of personal savings <sup>a</sup>					
Less than £8,000	13	21	`14	13	15
More than £8,000	5	8	8	10	8
Not known	3	9	5	9	7
Nil	79	63	73	68	70
All	100	100	100	100	100
Pension income <sup>b</sup>					
Receiving	15	12	22	26	18
Not receiving	85	88	78	74	82
All	100	100	100	100	100
				Source: Leaving Incap	acity Benefit Surve

a Includes partner's savings.

Not on benefits

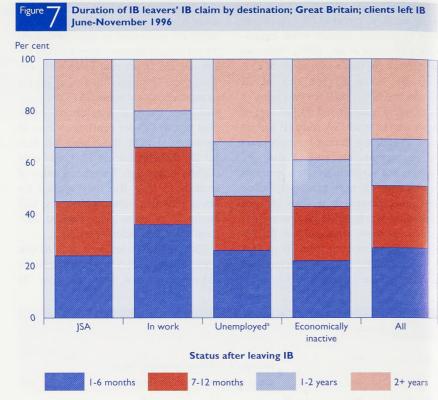
b Occupational or private pension, including partner's.

after they had left IB. Of those who had made an initial claim for JSA after leaving IB, 37 per cent had left JSA to become economically inactive due to sickness or disability. Of these, 19 per cent were back on IB, either through successfully reclaiming it or successfully appealing against their disallowance. When the follow-up postal survey was conducted 12 to 18 months after clients had left IB, 52 per cent of those describing themselves as 'sick or disabled' were back on IB. Overall, 23 per cent of the sample moved back to IB.

Comparison of the characteristics of the IB leavers who moved to JSA and were still there five to ten months later with those who had left JSA for work, education or training shows how some of the characteristics described earlier could apparently act as barriers to work in the longer term (see Table 4). The relationship between health and likelihood of moving into work continued, with those who had found work much more likely than those still on JSA to say that they had no health problem or that their health had improved since they left IB. Those still on JSA were more likely to report experiencing both physical and mental health problems. Some 68 per cent of those still on JSA had no qualifications, compared with 55 per cent of those who were economically active. And 36 per cent had been on IB for two years or more, compared with 23 per cent of those who were economically active.

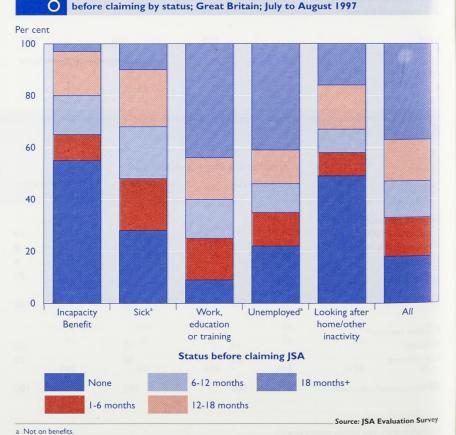
## Conclusion

Movers had many characteristics in common and were disadvantaged in comparison with other groups. Apart from persistent health problems, they tended to be older, lacked qualifications, had more problems with literacy and numeracy, lacked recent work experience, and were less likely to have access to private transport. Many of these characteristics, which encompass issues relating to both capability and employability, can be barriers to work. In addition, they experience barriers arising from their own and employers' beliefs, images and attitudes. In combination these can be con-





obseeker's Allowance entrants: number of months in work during two years



Jobseeker's Allowance entrants: characteristics five to ten months after leaving Incapacity Benefit; Great Britain; June to November 1996

			Per cent
Destination five to ten n			
Remained on JSA	Had left JSA: economically active	Had left JSA: economically inactive	All
			Activities of the second
			11
			11
			11
			42
10			9
	7	34	16
100	100	100	100
66	71	63	67
4	11	4	6
30	18	33	27
100	100	100	100
68	55		66
15	26	15	18
4	2	4	30 (1) (1)
2	5	2	get instabling3
11	12	6	10
100	100	100	100
25	24	20	23
21	29	13	21
19	24	21	21
11.	8	13	11
10	6	12	
15	9	20	enne la de la
100	100	100	100
	Remained on JSA    11	11	Remained on JSA

siderable, particularly if a client's inability to do the type of work done in the past leads to an unfocused jobsearch strategy.

Clients who experience several of the barriers described above are often the hardest to help. Although they may well want to work, they could find they are limited in the number and nature of jobs to which they have access and that these may be the most poorly paid vacancies. If their health or disability limits the number of hours they are able to do there may be real difficulties in making work pay, a factor that can further reduce motivation. Policy developments, such as working fami-

lies' tax credit, disabled person's tax credit, national minimum wage and New Deal 50-plus are designed to help to address this problem.

Those who moved from JSA to IB were more disadvantaged than movers in the other direction, and they were likely to be long-term JSA clients, who, despite applying for as many jobs as other jobseekers, did not receive many job offers. Many of those who move to JSA from IB have been disallowed IB and said that their health or disability continued to affect their ability to work. They were relatively unsuccessful at finding work and many remained on JSA for longer than other jobseekers. A large minority

later left JSA to become economically inactive due to sickness or disability.

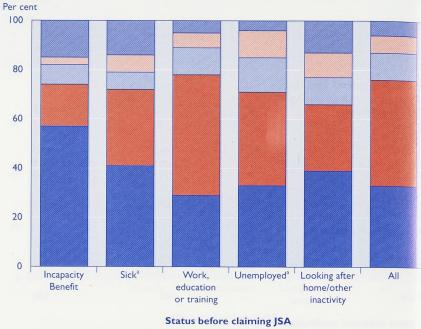
The barriers to work and experiences of looking for work described above indicate that many people moving to JSA from IB, or IS for sickness, need preparation and support to establish a positive mental attitude and to foster confidence and motivation, as well as to improve basic skills and acquire new occupational skills. The relationship between incapacity and employability is not always straightforward. For example, it may not be easy to predict barriers to work simply from a client's medical diagnosis, partly because, when combined with a diversity of cir-

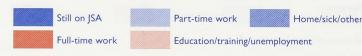
cumstances, this can have very different impacts on people's mental states and attitudes. Particularly difficult are long-term problems that vary in severity, some of which can take time to be diagnosed. The resulting lack of certainty and predictability may call for a job with a flexible workload that is not time-critical. It requires skill on the part of the adviser to properly address and untangle these complexities to help the client establish a viable way of moving towards work.

## Notes

- This is the latest period for which data are currently available.
- Claiming JSA with a health problem or disability is within benefit rules. IB is intended only for those clients whose disability or health condition is such that it is not considered reasonable to require them to actively seek work as a condition of receiving benefit.
- Glients are categorised according to the first condition listed on their medical forms by the doctor. This might not necessarily be their primary health condition. Figures quoted are based on analysis of those moving from JSA to IB or Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) in the year to the end of March 2001. Those whose claim for IB/SDA began within a month of the termination of their JSA claim are included.
- 4 Based on analysis of a random sample of 638 clients in five areas who had moved from JSA to IB/IS for sickness or vice versa between February 1999 and May 2000; used as the sampling database for the qualitative research.
- Areas were defined in terms of claimant count rates using the standard Travel-to-Work areas based on commuting flows from the 1991 Census. Local unemployment levels were defined differently for Cohorts I and 2. Cohort I: low <6.3 per cent; medium 6.3-10.2 per cent; high >10.2 per cent. Cohort 2: low <6.5 per cent; medium 6.5-8 per cent; high >8 per cent.







a Not on benefits.

\_\_\_ Source: JSA Evaluation Surv

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## Technical note

Well enough to work?, published in July 2001, reported findings from the secondary analysis of data from two earlier surveys, the Jobseeker's Allowance Evaluation Survey and the Leaving Incapacity Benefit Survey. The JSA Evaluation Survey had a 'before and after' design and was carried out in Scotland, England and Wales. Two cohorts of about 5,000 unemployed benefit recipients were interviewed twice, one cohort before the introduction of ISA in October 1996, and the other after. For both cohorts, the interviews were between six and nine months apart. Data were collected on clients' work and benefit histories in the two years before the first interview and the time between the first and second interviews. For the Well enough to work? report, those who left JSA and became economically inactive due to sickness or disability were compared with other groups of JSA leavers and those who remained on ISA for the 'observation period' of the survey. To look at movements in the opposite direction, those who were claiming IB in the week prior to signing on for JSA were compared with other groups of entrants to JSA. The Leaving Incapacity Benefit Survey was another large-scale survey covering England, Scotland and Wales. It involved a 'flow' sample of 2,263 people who left IB at about the same time. The research included only

clients who had been receiving IB; those receiving IS for sickness or disability (known as 'credits only cases') were not included. Respondents were interviewed five to ten months after leaving IB and were followed up with a postal questionnaire I2 to I8 months after leaving. This provided data on IB leavers at three points in time: immediately after leaving IB, five to ten months after leaving and I2 to I8 months after leaving.

Findings from the qualitative study were reported in *Moving between sickness and work*, published in October 2001. This involved in-depth interviews with clients and staff from the Employment Service (ES) and the Benefits Agency (BA). Fieldwork took place in five areas. Forty clients were selected from a sample identified from the administrative records as having moved from JSA to IB or IS for sickness, or vice versa, during the period February 1999 to May 2000. Participants were selected to represent a range of experiences, in terms of the number and pattern of benefit moves they had made, the nature of their health problem or disability, the duration of their time on benefit and socio-demographic factors. In addition, 34 members of ES and BA staff were interviewed in six small groups. These included Disability Employment Advisers (DEAs), BA Decision Makers, front-line and benefit processing staff.

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## Technical report

## Quality of the estimates of earnings growth from the Average Earnings Index

By Robin Youll, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

The average standard error of the headline rate of earnings growth or the whole economy Average arnings Index (AEI) (which averaged .5 per cent) was 0.58 percentage oints in the year to July 2001.

The average standard error of the annual growth rate for the whole economy AEI excluding bonus ayments (4.6 per cent) was 0.24 ercentage points in the year to July 001.

From April 2002, new AEI industry series including bonus payments will be published on the National tatistics website at the time of the abour market statistics First Release and subsequently in Labour Market rends.

New industry groupings better epresent the current economy than previous groupings.

Standard errors will be used to inform reallocation of the AEI sample to improve further the estimates of annual growth in earnings.



Estimates of the precision of the Average Earnings Index rates of earnings growth are presented here for the first time together with a new and more representative set of industry groupings.

## Introduction

THE AVERAGE Earnings Index (AEI) is one of National Statistics' key indicators of inflationary pressures emanating from the labour market and is widely used by those involved in economic policy formulation. Understanding the quality of the estimates is of key importance to users trying to understand the movements of the index.

As part of the reviews of the AEI which concluded in March 1999 it was recommended that ONS should seek to produce estimates of the precision of

the annual growth rates of the index, and that these should be used to assess the basis for publishing series for industrial subsectors including bonus payments. This article presents, for the first time, ONS's estimates of the standard error of the annual growth rates of the AEI, together with definitions for some new subindustries for which indices (both including and excluding bonus payments) will be published with the labour market statistics First Release from April 2002 and Labour Market Trends from May 2002.

## Previous measures of quality used for the AEI

Until now ONS has used two measures of quality to assess the fitness of the series. These are the response rates for the survey on which the AEI is based, and an estimate of the standard error of the percentage change in the level of the index between successive months. The response rate has been near to, or above, 80 per cent in each month since July 1999, when the new sample for the AEI was selected.2 In fact, more detailed response targets are set for businesses with 1,000 or more employees within certain key industries. This ensures that the coverage in terms of total number of employees used in the estimation of average pay is typically around 11 million, and that around 95 per cent of employees in these key industries (which account for around half of total employment) are included.

In the absence of estimates of standard error for the annual rates of growth, equivalent estimates for the month-on-month growth have been used as a means of assessing quality of the published series. These were used to assess the improvements in quality achieved during the parallel run of the old AEI 'panel' sample with the new AEI sample during May-October 1999. A summary of the average standard errors for month-on-month growth rates for the period August 1999 to August 2001 is given in *Table 1*.

## New measures of quality for the AEI

In line with recommendation 26 of the Turnbull/King review of the AEI, ONS methodologists have now developed some further indicators of the quality of the published series. These are:

- the standard error of the 'headline rate' of growth;<sup>3</sup>
- the standard error of the annual growth rate; and
- the standard error of the acceleration of the annual growth rate (that is, the change in the annual growth rate between successive months).

## Box I What is a standard error?

In principle, it would be possible to collect information each month from all businesses in Great Britain and use it to construct an index of average pay using the AEI methodology. This index would provide a true growth rate for average earnings. However, this would be very time-consuming and expensive and would impose an unacceptable burden on businesses, so the actual AEI is based on a sample of 8,300 businesses, and is used to provide an estimate of this true annual rate of growth. If a different sample of 8,300 businesses were to be selected it would produce a different estimate of this true growth.

The difference between an estimate and its true value is known as the sampling error. The actual sampling error for any estimate is unknown but we can estimate, from the sample, a typical error, known as the standard error. This provides a means of assessing the precision of the estimate of earnings growth: the lower the standard error, the more confident we can be that the estimate of earnings growth is close to the true value. In fact, the degree of confidence can be expressed more precisely. If estimates of the true earnings growth rate were obtained from many different samples, then approximately two-thirds of these estimates would be less than one standard error away from the true value and approximately 95 per cent of them would be less than two standard errors away from the true value.

Standard errors are often presented in terms of 'confidence intervals' around an estimate. For example, if the standard error for an estimated growth rate of 4.0 per cent is 0.4 percentage points, then we could say that the estimate of 4.0 per cent has a 95 per cent confidence interval of 3.2 per cent to 4.8 per cent (that is, 4.0 per cent  $\pm 2$  standard errors).

One further way to express the standard error is as a percentage of the estimate itself. This is referred to as the 'coefficient of variation', or 'cv', of the estimate. In the example above we could say that the estimated growth rate of 4.0 per cent has a cv of 10 per cent (that is, 0.4/4.0 expressed as a percentage).

Average estimates of standard error of the month-on-month growth rates of the AEI; United Kingdom; August 1999 to August 2001
of the ALI, Officed Kingdom, August 1777 to August 2001

	Including bo	nuses	Excluding bo	nuses
	Average growth (%)	Standard error (percentage points)	Average growth (%)	Standard error (percentage points)
Whole economy	1.7	0.30	0.4	0.10
Manufacturing	1.5	0.37	0.4	0.19
Services	1.9	0.39	0.5	0.12
Private services	2.5	0.52	0.5	0.16
Public sector	0.6	0.11	0.6	0.10
Private sector	2.1	0.37	0.4	0.12

Source: Office for National Statistics

These measures can be used as a guide to how well the series meet users' purposes although, clearly, different users will have different requirements of the series. Before looking at the new estimates, it is helpful to be clear on what they tell us about the quality of the series (see *Box 1*).

## Standard errors of annual rates of growth for the AEI

To calculate standard errors of the annual growth rates for the AEI, ONS has used 'Taylor linearisation' (TL), as

Estimates of the average standard error of the growth rate of the AEI: headline rates; United Kingdom; August 2000 to July 2001<sup>a</sup>

= (1)	Including bor	nuses	Excluding	ding bonuses	
	Average growth (%)	Standard error (percentage points)	growth (%		
Whole economy	4.5	0.58	4.	6 0.22	
Manufacturing	4.6 4.5	0.90			
Services Private services Public sector	4.7 4.2	0.96	4.	7 0.34	
Private sector	4.6	0.7	4.	6 0.27	

Source: Office for National Statistics

a Averages of the annual growth rates for the most recent three months (based on data that are not seasonally adjusted).

Estimates of the average standard error of the growth rate of the AEI:

annual	growth rates;	United Kingdom; Aug	gust 2000 to July	2001
	Including bo	nuses	Excluding bo	nuses
	Average growth (%)	Standard error (percentage points)	Average growth (%)	Standard error (percentage points)
Whole economy	4.5	0.64	4.7	0.24
lanufacturing	4.6	0.98	4.5	0.44
ervices	4.5	0.80	4.7	0.28
Private services	4.6	1.06	4.7	0.37
whlic sector	43	0.39	4.5	0.26

Source: Office for National Statistics

2c Estimates of the average standard error of the growth rate of the AEI: acceleration in annual rates;\* United Kingdom; August 2000 to July 2001

**Percentage points** 

	Including bonus	es	Excluding bonuses		
	Average acceleration (month on month)	Standard error	Average acceleration (month on month)	Standard error	
Whole economy	0.8	0.44	0.3	0.15	
Manufacturing	0.4	0.58	0.2	0.27	
Services	1.0	0.55	0.4	0.17	
Private services	1.3	0.74	0.5	0.23	
Public sector	0.6	0.19	0.5	0.16	
Private sector	1.0	0.53	0.3	0.18	

Source: Office for National Statistics

a Percentage points difference in the annual growth rate between successive months

recommended by the Turnbull/King review. The annual growth rate for the AEI is a very complex statistic and it is not possible to calculate its standard error directly. Linearisation involves approximating the required standard error using sample variances (the square of the standard error), which

rivate sector

can be estimated directly. The phrase Taylor linearisation is used in recognition of the eighteenth-century mathematician Brook Taylor, who first demonstrated the mathematical theorem on which the approximation is based. This approximation is the standard approach used by ONS.

ONS publishes a headline rate of earnings growth which is calculated from the average level of the seasonally adjusted AEI in the latest three months compared with the same three months a year earlier. In practical terms it is very difficult to estimate the standard error for these seasonally adjusted growth rates. However, it is possible to estimate their standard error from the equivalent headline rate of earnings growth calculated from the not seasonally adjusted series. Table 2a shows the estimates of the standard errors of the headline rate of earnings growth (based on the not seasonally adjusted series) for the main sectors, obtained using the TL approach.

Looking at the whole economy estimates, for example, tells us that in 2000-2001 the average headline rate of average earnings growth for the population as a whole (which we do not know, but are trying to estimate) was 95 per cent certain to be within the range 3.3 per cent to 5.7 per cent, that is,  $4.5 \pm 2$  standard errors (i.e.  $\pm 1.2$  percentage points).

One notable feature of the table is that the estimates of growth for the series excluding bonus payments have greater precision (that is, smaller standard errors) than those including bonuses. This is simply a consequence of the volatility (over time) and variability (among different businesses) of bonus payments compared with the relative stability of pay excluding bonuses.

Table 2b shows estimates of standard error for the annual percentage change in the AEI. Comparing Tables 2a and 2b shows that the standard errors for the headline rate of annual growth in earnings (which is based on a moving average of three months) are not much smaller than those for the year-on-year growth rate. For example, for the whole economy, the estimate of the standard error for the year-on-year growth rate was 0.64 points, compared with 0.58 points for the headline rate. The reason for this is the high 'serial correlation' between the individual estimates of annual growth for each month. That is, the sampling error of the year-on-year growth rate in one month is carried forward, almost completely, into the following month because of the 11-month overlap of month-on-month changes,<sup>4</sup> and the similar composition of successive samples. This means that the averaging process applied in the headline rate has a very limited impact on the standard error, because the sampling errors for three successive growth rates are almost identical. The averaging process does, however, smooth out genuine volatility (that is, non-random movements).

For completeness, Table 2c shows the estimates of standard error for the change (or acceleration) of the annual rates of growth for the AEI. To see what this table tells us, we can consider the following example. The annual rate of growth of the (not seasonally adjusted) AEI for the whole economy in January 2001 was 4.4 per cent, and in February 2001 it was 6.8 per cent. Therefore, the acceleration in earnings growth was 2.4 percentage points (6.8 minus 4.4). The estimated standard error of the acceleration is 0.44 points, so the confidence interval is 2.4 per cent  $\pm 0.88$  points, that is, 1.5 per cent to 3.3 per cent.

## Reintroduction of industry series

As noted above, the series excluding bonuses are generally more stable than those which include these payments. As a consequence of this, the Turnbull/King review of the Average Earnings Index in March 1999 recommended that: 'the publication of the data on the broad SIC components is suspended but that this decision is reviewed when information on the standard errors of the components becomes available on a regular basis. The ONS may nevertheless want to publish such data excluding bonuses if these prove to be considerably more stable and are helpful to users.'

As a result, since March 1999, ONS has each month published industry series excluding bonus payments as three-month moving averages. The single month indices and the including bonus series have not been published. Since then, ONS has been seeking improvements to the quality of the AEI to enable some industry series to be

reintroduced. This is at least in part a response to significant user demand for more detail from the AEI including bonus payments.

The first step towards improving the quality of the estimates at subsector level was the selection of a new sample in July 1999. With these new sample data the quality of the estimates has certainly improved (in terms of a reduction in the standard error of estimates of month-on-month growth rates). However, for most users the key variable of interest is the annual growth rate of the series for which, until now, estimates of quality have not been available.

Now that these standard errors are available, ONS has been able to make an assessment of the quality of the industry series. In doing so, it has been conscious that different users have different requirements, and therefore will apply different standards when defining an acceptable quality. Users must decide for themselves, on the basis of the published series and their associated estimates of standard error, how will

Source: Office for National Statistics

individual series meet the their own needs. However, to give some guidance in this it is helpful to consider not just the size of the standard error but also the relative size of the standard error compared with the estimate of the wowth rate itself, that is, the coefficient variation (cv) (see Box 1). ONS has used these cvs in conjunction with the absolute value of the estimates of the standard errors to make a broad assessment of the relative quality of different sets of industry series. This assessment concluded that the previously published industry series including bonus payents should not be reintroduced ecause an insufficient number of the ries had sufficiently small cvs and solute values of the error to be useful most users. It should be noted here at the previous set of industry groupgs was devised at a time when the onomy was quite different from day. In particular, emphasis was given the manufacturing sector, with 13 of e 26 industries being in this sector, hile only around 20 per cent of in mployment is now in this sector.

When the new AEI sample was selected in 1999, this imbalance was taken into account, so that the number of employees covered by the new sample broadly reflects the mix of employment in the economy as a whole.

economy as a whole.

It has now been possible to construct an alternative set of industry groupings that provide better overall quality and better represent the current state of the economy. These new industry groupings are very similar to those used for National Accounts purposes which are widely used within the ONS for other series. *Tables 3a*, *3b* and *3c* show equivalent estimates of standard error as presented in *Tables 2a*, *2b* and *2c* for each of these new industry groups (where the letters and numbers in brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 sections and divisions)

## Quality bands for the new industry series

As noted above, when identifying these new groupings ONS considered

both the absolute sizes of the standard errors as well as the cvs. These two factors can be used to provide a broad guide to the relative quality of each of these series by allocating each series to a 'band' containing series of similar quality. Bands have been constructed by first assuming that an estimated growth rate of minus 25 per cent would only be plausible if it were possible to have complete certainty about the estimate (that is, if the standard error were zero). This assumption has then been combined with the following definitions for 'quality thresholds' for an average series (that is, one with a headline rate of growth of 5 per cent):

- band A: standard error less than 20 per cent of the estimated growth rate;
- band B: standard error greater than 20 per cent and less than 50 per cent of the estimated growth rate;
- band C: standard error greater than 50 per cent and less than 80 per cent of the estimated growth rate; and
- band D: standard error greater than 80 per cent of the estimated growth rate.

Estimates of the average standard error of the growth rate of the AEI: headline rates; United Kingdom; August 2000 to July 2001

	Including bonuses		Excluding bonuses	
	Average growth (%)	Standard error (percentage points)	Average growth (%)	Standard error (percentage points)
Industry <sup>b</sup>				
Agriculture and forestry (A, B)	4.6	7.67	4.3	7.73
Mining and quarrying (C)	3.8	11.97	2.7	5.85
Food, drink and tobacco (DA)	3.6	4.89	3.5	1.12
Textile, leather and clothing (DB, DC)	2.8	4.11	2.9	2.55
Chemicals and man-made fibres (DG)	6.1	2.03	4.0	1.07
Basic metals and metal products (DJ)	4.3	2.14	4.0	1.29
Engineering and allied industries (DK, DL, DM)	5.1	1.12	5.2	0.57
Other manufacturing (DD, DE, DF, DH, DI, DN	4.4	1.23	4.3	0.85
Electricity, gas and water supply (E)	0.8	3.61	0.6	1.44
Construction (F)	5.2	2.46	5.9	1.20
Wholesale trade (G: 51)	1.9	3.03	3.0	0.97
Retail trade and repairs (G: 50, 52)	2.2	0.92	2.4	0.67
Hotels and restaurants (H)	5.5	1.98	4.4	1.27
Transport, storage and communication (I)	4.3	1.47	4.7	0.71
Financial intermediation (J)	10.1	4.14	6.2	0.61
Real estate and business activities (K)	4.2	1.67	6.4	0.71
Public administration (L)	3.8	0.74	3.9	0.58
Education (M)	3.8	0.41	3.8	0.38
Health and social work (N)	5.6	0.36	5.7	0.31
Other services (O)	3.9	3.39	2.6	2.30

a Averages of the annual growth rates for the most recent three months (based on data that are not seasonally adjusted).

b Letters and numbers in brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 sections and divisions

Estimates of the average standard error of the growth rate of the AEI: annual growth rates; United Kingdom; August 2000 to July 2001

	Including bonuses		Excluding bonuses		
	Average growth (%)	Standard error (percentage points)	Average growth (%)	Standard error (percentage points)	
Industry <sup>a</sup>					
Agriculture and forestry (A, B)	4.6	8.21	4.2	8.15	
Mining and quarrying (C)	3.8	14.15	2.8	6.37	
Food, drink and tobacco (DA)	3.6	5.31	3.6	1.20	
Textile, leather and clothing (DB, DC)	2.9	4.20	3.0	2.65	
Chemicals and man-made fibres (DG)	5.9	2.31	4.1	1.13	
Basic metals and metal products (DI)	4.3	2.35	4.0	1.37	
Engineering and allied industries (DK, DL, DM)	5.0	1.22	5.2	0.62	
Other manufacturing (DD, DE, DF, DH, DI, DN	J) 4.4	1.39	4.4	0.93	
Electricity, gas and water supply (E)	0.9	3.80	0.8	1.55	
Construction (F)	5.4	2.64	6.0	1.29	
Wholesale trade (G: 51)	1.9	3.30	3.0	1.00	
Retail trade and repairs (G: 50, 52)	2.3	1.07	2.4	0.73	
Hotels and restaurants (H)	5.8	2.19	4.5	1.36	
Transport, storage and communication (I)	4.4	1.60	4.8	0.78	
Financial intermediation (J)	9.7	4.53	6.2	0.68	
Real estate and business activities (K)	4.2	1.88	6.4	0.77	
Public administration (L)	3.9	0.76	4.1	0.61	
Education (M)	4.0	0.46	4.1	0.41	
Health and social work (N)	5.7	0.41	5.8	0.35	
Other services (O)	3.6	3.61	2.6	2.47	

a Letters and numbers in brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 sections and divisions

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 3c Estimates of the average standard error of the growth rate of the AEI: acceleration in annual rates; United Kingdom; August 2000 to July 2001

				Percentage points	
	Including bonuses		Excluding bonuses		
	Average acceleration (month on month)	Standard error	Average acceleration (month on month)	Standard error	
Industry <sup>b</sup>					
Agriculture and forestry (A, B)	4.1	4.96	3.0	4.51	
Mining and quarrying (C)	2.6	7.90	0.6	2.90	
Food, drink and tobacco (DA)	1.8	2.18	0.7	0.68	
Textile, leather and clothing (DB, DC)	0.9	2.05	1.0	1.35	
Chemicals and man-made fibres (DG)	1.5	1.77	0.7	0.68	
Basic metals and metal products (DJ)	1.2	1.70	0.9	0.84	
Engineering and allied industries (DK, DL, DM)	0.7	0.83	0.3	0.37	
Other manufacturing (DD, DE, DF, DH, DI, DN)	0.8	1.06	0.6	0.61	
Electricity, gas and water supply (E)	1.8	1.91	0.6	0.86	
Construction (F)	1.0	1.92	0.6	0.82	
Wholesale trade (G: 51)	1.4	2.16	0.5	0.54	
Retail trade and repairs (G: 50, 52)	0.7	0.89	0.7	0.47	
Hotels and restaurants (H)	1.7	1.50	0.9	0.97	
Transport, storage and communication (I)	1.6	1.08	1.0	0.53	
Financial intermediation (J)	7.6	2.95	0.8	0.43	
Real estate and business activities (K)	1.6	1.47	0.7	0.53	
Public administration (L)	0.9	0.39	0.7	0.36	
Education (M)	0.6	0.32	0.6	0.22	
Health and social work (N)	0.4	0.35	0.4	0.24	
Other services (O)	1.7	2.09	1.1	1.26	

a Percentage points difference in the annual growth rate between successive months.

b Letters and numbers in brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 sections and divisions.

On this basis ONS has constructed four 'quality bands' as illustrated in Figure 1, which shows where the estimates of standard error for the headline rates of growth for the new industry series are located with respect to these bands. For example, Figure 1 indicates that the series for construction and for chemicals are of similar quality, and that they are less precise than those for public administration or education. Users can decide, by comparing the quality of the series in which they are particularly interested with other series of similar quality, whether the estimates are fit for their particular purposes.

## Publication arrangements for the new industry series

As noted above, since March 1998 ONS has published tables showing industry groupings based on the previous industry definitions. These tables have shown indices and annual growth rates for pay excluding bonus pay-

ments expressed as moving threemonth averages. As from April 2002 these tables will be withdrawn, and in their place ONS will publish a table based on the new industry groupings given in Tables 3a, 3b and 3c in this article. The table will show the index for average pay including bonus payments, together with the annual growth rates for pay including and excluding bonus payments, and an indication of the sampling variability of these growth rates. The tables will be released each month on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk at the time of the labour market statistics First Release. The series will also be available from StatBase® on the website. Similarly, as from May 2002, the new table will replace the existing Table E.2 in the Labour Market Data section of Labour Market Trends. It should be noted that these new industry series will only cover the periods from July 1999. This is because the quality of these series prior to the introduction of the AEI new sample in July 1999 is uncertain.

Users who have need for indices for other industries not included in this new set can still request them from ONS. As a general rule, ONS will provide any series on request, and give some guidance as to its relative quality, as long as it is practicable to produce it and its associated standard error.

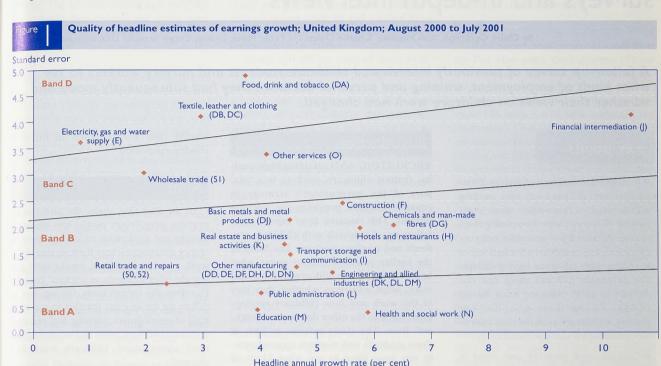
Source: Office for National Statis

## Future developments

The work to improve the quality of the AEI continues. A recent review of the approach to response chasing used by ONS for the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (on which the AEI is based) made recommendations for ways in which further reductions in the size of the standard errors for these series might be achieved. It is planned during the next few months to introduce changes to the existing response chasing approach which will bring about these improvements.

Also, when the new AEI sample was first selected in April 1999, it was done in the absence of reliable estimates of standard error for the series. It was

always planned, after standard errors for annual growth rates became available, to re-examine the basis of the sample selection and to revise the sample allocation to improve the quality of the estimates of annual growth. In the first half of 2002, ONS will look again at the sample selection in the light of this new information, and will reallocate the sample to improve the published estimates.



Note: For the sake of clarity, agriculture and forestry, and mining and quarrying, both of which are in band D, have been omitted.

## Notes

- In particular, see recommendations 26 and 37 in *The Review of the Revision to the Average Earnings*Index report submitted by Sir Andrew Turnbull and Mervyn King to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I March 1999.
- In April 1999 ONS selected an entirely new sample of firms to replace the previous panel of businesses which had been used for the AEI for the previous ten years or so. In October 1999 results for the AEI were published based on this new sample for the first time (the first month to which these results related being July 1999). The new sample covers around 8,300 businesses, which in total cover some 11 million employees in Great Britain. After accounting for non-response there are typically 7,000 or so firms which are used for results purposes. For more information, see pp553-62, Labour Market Trends, December 2000.
- Actually the published 'headline rate' of earnings growth is based on the seasonally adjusted index, and compares the level of the index over the most recent three months with the same three months a year earlier. For the purposes of estimating the standard error of this growth, ONS has used the equivalent growth rates for the not seasonally adjusted AEI, although in practice these rates are very similar (normally within +/-0.2 percentage points).
- This is a consequence of the methodology used to construct the AEI, whereby each annual growth rate is calculated by multiplying together the growth factors (i.e. the ratios of the estimated levels of average pay for successive months) for each of the 12 month-on-month movements of the index during the year. So, for example, the annual growth rate for January 2002 is calculated by multiplying together the 12 month-on-month growth factors starting from the one based on the movement from Jan 2001-Feb 2001 through to that for Dec 2001-Jan 2002. Similarly, the annual growth rate for February 2002 is calculated by multiplying together the 12 month-on-month growth factors from Feb 2001-Mar 2001 through to Jan 2002-Feb 2002. Therefore 11 of the 12 factors used in the calculation of the January 2002 annual growth rate are the same as those used in the calculation of the February 2002 rate.
- For more information, see pp553-62, Labour Market Trends, December 2000.

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## Childcare students and nursery workers: follow-up surveys and in-depth interviews

By Claire Cameron, Ann Mooney, Charlie Owen and Peter Moss, Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education

A follow-up survey of previously interviewed childcare students and nursery workers to see what kinds of employment, training and personal decisions they had subsequently made and whether their views on childcare work had changed.

## Key points

- Nearly three-quarters of former child-care students (72 per cent) were working in childcare or a related field when interviewed 15 months after completing their course. Around 9 per cent were not currently working in childcare but had had at least one such job since leaving college. The remainder (19 per cent) had not worked at all in childcare since leaving college. Among those who had not worked in childcare at all the main reason for not doing so was continued study.
- Courses were generally well rated in the survey; but more ambivalence was expressed during in-depth interviews. The main criticism of courses concerned the inadequate range and flexibility of placements. Nearly a fifth of former students had studied for a further childcare-related qualification since completing their course.
- The majority (73 per cent) of nursery workers interviewed for the first part of the study had remained in their original post at the time of the follow-up.
- The study confirms previous findings of high levels of occupational commitment and job satisfaction. Over a 12-15 month period, relatively few childcare students and nursery workers have been permanently lost to the field. But it does also show considerable short-term loss among students and high turnover among nursery workers. The main reasons given by former students for not taking a childcare job were further study and low pay. For those former students who had left a childcare job, their main reasons for leaving were the end of a short-term contract or to care for their own children (including pregnancy). The main reasons given by former nursery workers for leaving their post were dissatisfaction with the management and pay.

## Introduction

RECRUITING AND retaining high quality, trained childcare workers is a vital part of the government's strategy to expand childcare provision for working parents. This research brief reports on a follow-up of research with childcare students and nursery workers. The focus of the earlier research was to assess what brings people into childcare training and work, what influences whether they stay in the work and how childcare employment fits into the other demands of workers' lives. The study returns to look at these students and workers approximately one year later to see what kinds of employment, training and personal decisions had subsequently been made, including job and occupational changes, and whether views about childcare work had changed.

## Background

The expansion of childcare services, and therefore a high demand for childcare staff, makes it important to understand not just the training and employment of childcare workers, but the process of making a career in childcare, the diversions along the way and the pressing issues and needs of childcare workers themselves.

This report follows up studies of childcare students and workers completed in 1999 and 2000 and published as Entry, Retention and Loss: A study of childcare students and workers (Cameron, Owen and Moss, 2001), referred to here as the Part One study (see pp495-6, Labour Market Trends, October 2001). The main findings from the earlier study included: a profile of the workforce as predominantly young and female; high levels of commitment to childcare work and of job satisfaction, with most expecting to be working in childcare of some kind in five years (although less than half of nursery workers expected to be working in a day nursery); low pay and a perception that childcare work has low social value; and an ambivalence about

leaving their own children in full-time childcare provision.

## Aim

In the Part One study, the aim was to examine what brings people into childcare training and work, what encourages them to stay or discourages them from staying in the work and how childcare employment first into the other demands on workers' lives. Part Two, the current study, the aim was follow up the original samples to see whe kind of employment, training and personal decisions had been made and to see whether views about childcare work had changed.

## Methodology

Part Two includes data from four source

- a survey of all the former students from Part One, using telephone interviews;
- in-depth interviews with a sample of former students;
- a survey of all the nursery staff from Part One who had left their posts, using telephone interviews; and
- in-depth interviews with a sample of staff some still in post and some who had left.

## Student

In Part One, 776 students on NVQ Level 3 childcare courses completed questionnaires. About 15 months later, all of these were telephoned for short interviews on what had happened to them since completing their courses. Almost half of them were contacted and interviewed (a total of 372): this represented 67 per cent of those who had agreed to be recontacted. A large number (31 per cent) were not contacted, because of wrong or unobtainable numbers, no answer or because they were known to have moved. However, when contacted, only 13 (2 per cent) refused to be interviewed. Of those interviewed, 14 were selected for in-depth interviews. The students who were interviewed represented

three patterns: those currently in a childcare job, those who had had a childcare job but did not have one at the time, and those who had not had a childcare job since leaving college. The 14 were interviewed individually, mostly face-to-face, but some were interviewed on the telephone.

## Staff

The 245 nurseries that participated in Part ne were each telephoned, between 12 and months later, to ask which of the staff re still in post. Of these, 181 (74 per cent) ere contacted and agreed to take part. As th the students, some nurseries (11 per nt) were not contactable as they had closed wn or their phone numbers were obtainable, but only a few refused to take at (19 per cent). Those nurseries identified 0 staff who had been interviewed but had ce left the nursery. An interviewer then ed to telephone each former member of aff to conduct a short telephone interview, ing the telephone number given at the first erview. Of these, 144 were contacted and interviewed (42 per cent). A few (2 per nt) were contacted but did not want to be erviewed at that time and were bsequently not contacted. Some were ntacted but refused to be interviewed (8 cent). However, the biggest problem was very large number who were not ntacted at all (47 per cent), amounting to most half of those known to have left. me of those not contacted were known to ve moved address. However, many more a wrong phone number or an obtainable number: it is likely that many of hese were also people who had moved. This evey was also followed up with ten inopth interviews of former members of staff.

## Main research findings

## Students

Nearly three-quarters of former childcare students (72 per cent) were working in childcare or a related field when interviewed 15 months after completing their courses; 9 per cent were not currently working in childcare but had had at least one such job since leaving college; the remainder (19 per cent) had not worked at all in childcare since leaving college. Only 6 per cent had had no employment of any kind since leaving college. Among those who had not worked at all, the main reasons for not doing so were continued study (20 per cent) and caring for their own children, including pregnancy (18 per cent).

Courses were generally well rated in the survey; in particular, coverage of practical aspects of childcare. But more ambivalence was expressed during in-depth interviews.

The main criticism of courses concerned the inadequate range and flexibility of placements: students felt they could not always get placements in their preferred settings or could not get sufficient variety. Nearly a fifth of former students had studied for a further childcare-related qualification since completing their course.

Nearly half (49 per cent) of those working in childcare were in private day nurseries, around 20 per cent were working in schools, and a further 11 per cent were working in local authority day nurseries. Around 8 per cent were working for private families as a nanny. Half of those currently working in childcare had had more than one job since leaving college, suggesting considerable movement within the childcare field

Among those who had had at least one childcare job since leaving college, 40 per cent left jobs due to personal or family reasons. Again, these included looking after their own children, including pregnancy (18 per cent) and further study (8 per cent). Under half (45 per cent) left for work-related reasons, such as the ending of short-term contracts (23 per cent) or dissatisfaction with management (8 per cent).

There were high levels of commitment to working with young children, even among those not currently engaged in childcare work (83 per cent), and of job satisfaction for those in childcare. The great majority of those working in (or who had been working in) childcare (89 per cent) expected to be working in childcare in five years time, with over half hoping to work in the public sector. Most of those who had not worked in childcare at all expected to at some point (81 per cent), but mainly not for another 5 years or so. Nearly all those who had worked in childcare since leaving college (92 per cent) viewed childcare as part of a longer-term career. Most of those currently working felt settled in their jobs.

Around half (42 per cent) of the former students who had worked or were working in childcare or related fields found that the work was better than they had expected it to be. Only 5 per cent thought it was worse than they expected, with pay (10 per cent) and working conditions (9 per cent) being the major reasons. These were also the main drawbacks cited in the in-depth interviews, and the most frequent reasons for leaving childcare jobs, either for another childcare job or to do something else.

Nearly half of those working in childcare (46 per cent) expected to have some time away from employment in order to care for children or other family members in the next five years. The predominant view from the women in the in-depth interviews was that at least while children were below

school age, they themselves would not be employed. Family life and the demands it makes on women workers is a key factor in understanding entry, retention and loss among the childcare workforce.

## Staff

Of the nursery staff present at nurseries in the Part One study, three-quarters (73 per cent) were still in post at the time of the follow-up about a year later. Those who had left were telephoned for a follow-up interview. 145 former staff were contacted and interviewed. Of those, almost two-thirds (65 per cent) were currently working in childcare-related employment, predominantly as nursery nurses in the private and public sectors. The remainder were working in nonchildcare jobs (14 per cent), unemployed (10 per cent), studying (5 per cent), or caring for their children (3 per cent). Half of this group (45 per cent) would like to work in childcare, but pregnancy, care of their own children, or not being able to find suitable work are the main reasons why they are not. Of the 94 workers who had left the nursery but were in another childcare job. the main reasons for leaving their job were dissatisfaction with the management (16 per cent) and low pay (13 per cent); the 51 workers who were not currently working in childcare also gave low pay (22 per cent) and dissatisfaction with the nursery management (16 per cent) as their main reasons

Overall, 70 per cent of respondents, including both existing and former day-nursery workers, expected to be working in childcare over the next five years. Respondents with preschool or school-age children were more likely to work part time compared with those who had older children or no children. The predominant view among these women was that young children need exclusive parental care. Half of survey respondents (52 per cent) expected to take time away from employment for caring responsibilities in the next five years. As with the former students, nursery staff remain in childcare because of their love and commitment to children and the satisfaction that working with children can bring.

Four employment groups, with different routes into and out of childcare work, were identified: those who qualified after leaving school and have worked in childcare continuously; those who qualified in childcare after leaving school, left childcare work when they had children and returned to childcare work at a later date; those who entered the work without qualifications and may have subsequently qualified for childcare work; and those unqualified and who came into the work seeing it as a stop-gap or a temporary position.

In terms of pay and promotion, qualified staff were no more advantaged than unqualified staff. Half of those who would be working in childcare over the next five years thought they would undertake qualification training in childcare or a related field, including advanced diplomas, special needs, teacher training and management. Suggestions to improve training included easier routes into teacher training for the early years and increasing funding for training to make it more accessible. Higher salaries, a better career structure, improved nursery organisation and management, raising the status of childcare work, and introducing childcare refresher courses were suggested as measures for recruiting and retaining staff.

## Conclusion

The study confirms previous findings of high levels of occupational commitment and

job satisfaction among nursery workers. Over a 12-15 months period few childcare students and nursery workers had been permanently lost to the field. But it also shows considerable short-term loss among students, and a high turnover among nursery workers.

There are a number of factors affecting recruitment and retention including low pay and other poor employment conditions, like poor management. In addition, childcare workers were reluctant to work full time and to use childcare services when their own children were young. The workforce issue would benefit from being reconceptualised from 'entry, retention and loss' to 'employment careers' and from 'childcare services' to a broader view of work with children. Five main policy issues are identified: management training and policies; care responsibilities of the workforce; poor pay; diversifying the workforce; and reviewing the sustainability and desirability of the current workforce.

Copies of the full report childcare students and nursery workers follow-up surveys and indepth interviews (RR322) are available from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, (tel. 0845 6022260). Cheques should be made payable to 'DfES Priced Publications'. Copies or this Research Brief (RB322) are available free of charge from the above address. Research Reports can also be accessed at www.dfes.gov.uk/research/.

Further information about this research can be obtained from Jane Costello Room 6S, DfES Sanctuary Buildings Great Smith Street, London SWIP 3BT e-mail jane.costello@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

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## Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

The LFS household datasets are designed specifically to be used for analysis at the household and family level. A technical report in Labour Market Trends of August 1998 describes why and how they have been produced

## **Employer surveys**

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

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

Short-Term Turnover Employer Surveys are smaller surveys which are conducted every three months. The surveys are used to provide estimates of quarterly changes in the number of jobs between the annual surveys. For production industries surveys are conducted monthly, allowing estimates to be produced for each month. Around 9,000 production enterprises are samnled 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 date have different strengths and limitations, it follows that they are best used for different purposes. This section identifies the source of data that ONS recommend. using for different types of analysis of three aspects the labour market: employment, unemployment, and earnings.

## **Employment**

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

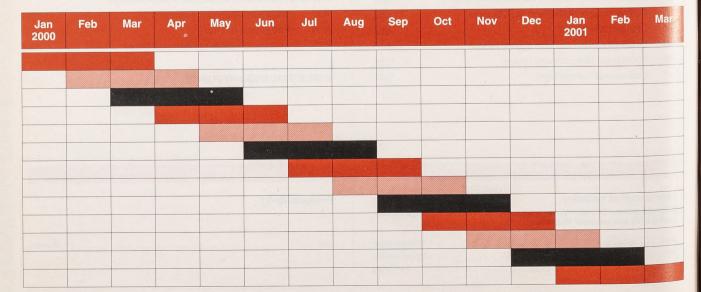
To gain an idea of the extent of work being pe formed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is a the only source of detailed information about the char acteristics (occupations, homeworking, work pattern and so on) of people's work - except for the industry which people work, where the workforce jobs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

## Unemployment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of une ployment (under the ILO definition) than the claimant count (which measures benefit receipt), especially or 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. estimates of levels (amounts workers earn each week of each hour), the sources are the NES and LFS. The NES is preferred as a source of the earnings of full-time emplo ees, and of the hourly earnings of all employees. The US is preferred as a source about the earnings of part-time employees. LFS earnings estimates are published in the LFS Quarterly Supplement.



## **EMPLOYMENT** Employment

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

### orkforce jobs

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

## if-employed people (LFS)

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

## f-employment jobs

of the total workforce jobs. Includes self-employed ple in their main job and people who are employees in main job who are self-employed in their second job

## vernment-supported trainees

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

## molovment rate

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment

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

## Count of claimants of unemploymentrelated benefits (claimant count)

he claimant count records the number of people ming unemployment-related benefits. These are urrently the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National urance credits, claimed at Employment Service local fices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively eeking work during the week in which the claim is nade. They enter into a Jobseeker's Agreement setting ut the action they will take to find work and to improve neir 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

**Definitions** 

## 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. inhs 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)
- provisional
- break in series
- revised
- 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.

## 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.

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arnings: international comparisons M Apr 2002 E.31	lings: international comparisons	
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Unit wage costs

Earnings: international comparisons Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial

<sup>†</sup> Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more information on where to access these

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically	Total in	ILO	Economically	Economic activity	Employment	ILO unemployment	Economic inactivity
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All 1	active 2	employmenta 3	unemployed 4	inactive 5	rate (%)	rate (%)	rate (%)	rate (%)
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTO
(Mar-May) 1990 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253 46,431 46,581 46,832	28,897 29,038 28,935 28,699 28,565 28,578 28,618 28,806 29,004 29,049 29,356 29,574 29,634	26,791 27,033 26,490 25,868 25,568 25,780 26,100 26,412 26,916 27,227 27,560 27,913 28,180	2,106 2,005 2,445 2,831 2,997 2,798 2,518 2,984 2,087 1,795 1,661 1,453	16,081 16,070 16,291 16,611 16,836 16,909 17,023 17,030 17,030 17,032 17,204 17,075 17,007	64.2 64.4 64.0 63.3 62.9 62.8 63.0 62.8 63.2 63.5 63.3	59.6 59.9 58.6 57.1 56.3 56.7 57.2 57.6 58.5 58.9 59.4 59.9 60.2	7.3 6.9 8.4 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 7.2 6.3 6.1 5.6 4.9	35.8 35.6 36.0 36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 36.8 36.5 36.7
3 month averages Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>46,532</b> 46,544	<b>29,500</b> 29,493	<b>27,756</b> 27,784	<b>1,744</b> 1,709	<b>17,032</b> 17,051	<b>63.4</b> 63.4	<b>59.6</b> 59.7	<b>5.9</b> 5.8	36.6 38.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,535	27,833	1,702	17,022	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,556	27,881	1,676	17,012	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,543	27,926	1,618	17,050	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6
May-Jul	46,605	29,542	27,964	1,578	17,063	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,617	29,549	27,980	1,569	17,068	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Jul-Sep	46,665	29,579	27,992	1,587	17,086	63.4	60.0	5.4	30.6
Aug-Oct	46,686	29,590	27,977	1,613	17,096	63.4	59.9	5.4	30.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,707	29,552	27,975	1,577	17,155	63.3	59.9	5.3	30.7
Oct-Dec	46,727	29,562	28,001	1,561	17,165	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	<b>46,748</b>	<b>29,617</b>	<b>28,075</b>	1,543	<b>17,131</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	33.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,769	29,623	28,088	1,535	17,146	63.3	60.1	5.2	33.7
Jan-Mar 2001	46,790	29,598	28,101	1,497	17,192	63.3	60.1	5.1	\$6.7
Feb-Apr	46,811	29,619	28,142	1,478	17,191	63.3	60.1	5.0	38.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,832	29,634	28,180	1,453	17,198	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Apr-Jun	46,853	29,659	28,175	1,484	17,194	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
May-Jul	46,873	29,646	28,155	1,491	17,227	63.2	60.1	5.0	36.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,894	29,668	28,161	1,507	17,226	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,914	29,663	28,152	1,511	17,251	63.2	60.0	5.1	3/1.8
Aug-Oct	<b>46,933</b>	<b>29,699</b>	<b>28,179</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	3/3.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,953	29,748	28,227	1,522	17,205	63.4	60.1	5.1	3/5.6
Oct-Dec	46,972	29,777	28,232	1,546	17,195	63.4	60.1	5.2	26
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	<b>46,991</b>	<b>29,730</b>	<b>28,202</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>17,262</b>	63.3	<b>60.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	27
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>59</b> 0.1	31 0.1	23 0.1	<b>8</b> 0.5	<b>28</b> 0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over last 12 months Per cent	243 0.5	112 0.4	127 0.5	-15 -1.0	131 0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	9.1
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	ҮВТІ	YBTL
(Wal-way) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	34,908 35,018 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,177 36,312 36,554	28,061 28,216 28,118 27,855 27,762 22,773 27,807 28,018 28,182 28,258 28,525 28,736 28,812	26,007 26,246 25,713 25,056 24,799 25,002 25,308 25,645 26,118 26,457 26,750 27,092 27,374	2,054 1,970 2,404 2,799 2,963 2,771 2,499 2,373 2,063 1,802 1,775 1,644 1,438	6,847 6,802 6,986 7,318 7,481 7,564 7,676 7,645 7,663 7,768 7,652 7,577 7,743	80.4 80.6 80.1 79.2 78.8 78.6 78.4 78.6 78.4 78.8 79.1	74.5 75.0 73.3 71.2 70.4 70.8 71.3 71.9 72.9 73.4 73.9 74.6 74.9	7.3 7.0 8.6 10.0 10.7 10.0 9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4 6.2 5.7	19.6 19.4 - 19.9 20.8 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.6 21.4 21.8 21.4 21.4 21.6 21.4
3-month averages Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>36,268</b> 36,279	<b>28,652</b> 28,635	<b>26,928</b> 26,947	<b>1,724</b> 1,688	<b>7,616</b> 7,643	<b>79.0</b> 78.9	<b>74.2</b> 74.3	<b>6.0</b> 5.9	21.0 21.1
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,999	1,684	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	21.0
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,705	27,046	1,659	7,596	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,577	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,702	27,102	1,601	7,621	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
May-Jul	36,334	28,697	27,139	1,559	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,346	28,709	27,157	1,552	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Jul-Sep	36,392	28,746	27,173	1,573	7,646	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,412	28,755	27,158	1,597	7,657	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,433	28,711	27,151	1,560	7,722	78.8	74.5	5.4	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,452	28,726	27,184	1,543	7,726	78.8	74.6	5.4	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	<b>36,473</b>	<b>28,787</b>	<b>27,262</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>7,686</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	21.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,493	28,795	27,278	1,517	7,698	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Jan-Mar 2001	36,514	28,780	27,302	1,479	7,733	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Feb-Apr	36,534	28,798	27,338	1,460	7,736	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,554	28,812	27,374	1,438	7,743	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
		2-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-							

1,470 1,477 1,493

1,498 **1,506** 1,506

1,530 **1,512** 

0.4

7,749 7,807 7,806

7,832 **7,806** 7,790

**41** 0.5

161

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1;7=3/1;8=4/2;9=5/1. See technical note on pS12.

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

5.2 **5.2** 5.2

5.3 **5.2** 

-0.1

74.8 74.6 74.6

74.5 **74.6** 74.6

74.6 **74.5** 

-0.1

-0.3

78.6 **78.7** 78.8

78.8 **78.6** 

-0.1

-0.3

21.2 21.3 21.3

21.4 21.3 21.2

21.2

0.1

0.3

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

Thousands Economic inactivity rate (%) Total economically active Economic activity rate (%) UNITED KINGDOM Employment rate (%) Total in employment<sup>a</sup> All aged 16 and over rate (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED s aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May) MGWH MGSS MGSY YBTD MGSD MGSA MGSG MGSM 23.9 24.1 24.7 25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 27.8 28.2 28.0 27.9 28.4 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,657 22,754 22,917 16,508 16,556 16,474 16,265 16,099 16,078 16,090 16,136 16,184 16,181 16,318 16,411 16,406 15,277 15,376 14,945 14,372 14,085 14,224 14,451 14,562 14,857 15,067 15,210 15,409 15,530 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,893 2,014 1,854 1,639 1,574 1,328 1,114 1,108 1,002 876 5,198 5,245 5,397 5,659 5,886 5,971 6,065 6,147 6,228 6,366 6,339 6,343 6,512 76.1 75.9 75.3 74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6 72.4 72.2 71.8 72.0 72.1 71.6 70.4 70.5 68.3 65.6 64.1 64.5 65.2 65.3 66.8 67.1 67.7 67.8 3-month averages Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win) **27.9** 28.1 **1,061** 1,026 **6,333** 6,377 **72.1** 71.9 **6.5** 6.3 **15,328** 15,327 22,722 22,730 16,389 16,353 28.0 27.9 27.9 22,738 22,746 22,754 16,379 16,406 16,411 15,361 15,402 15,409 1,019 1,004 1,002 an-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 28.1 28.2 28.2 15,388 15,400 15,399 983 950 945 71.9 71.8 71.8 16,371 16,350 16,344 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 28.3 28.2 28.3 15,419 15,425 15,426 947 962 952 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 71.8 **71.8** 71.8 28.2 28.2 28.2 15,449 **15,476** 15,484 16,399 **16,420** 16,433 Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) 15,508 15,518 15,530 920 895 876 71.8 71.7 71.6 lan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 15,504 15,503 15,526 71.5 71.6 71.7 902 918 927 16,406 16,421 16,453 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 28.3 28.3 28.3 16,458 **16,469** 16,482 15,533 **15,531** 15,554 71.7 **71.7** 71.7 22,969 **22,981** 22,993 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 16,493 **16,459** 71.7 **71.5** 67.6 **67.5** 15,555 **15,526** 938 **932** 6,512 6,558 23,005 **23,016** Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Changes Over last 3 months -0.2 -0.1 0.2 **36** 0.2 -10 -0.1 -**5** -5 -0.5 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0.3 113 153 0.7 **39** 0.2 Over last 12 months
Per cent YBTM YBTG YBSL YBSF YBSI YBSO MGSP MGSV YBTJ es aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May) 11.2 11.3 11.9 13.2 14.0 14.4 14.8 14.9 15.1 15.7 15.4 15.2 15.8 14,986 15,085 14,660 14,072 13,830 13,960 14,163 14,296 14,589 14,795 14,925 15,126 2,051 2,063 2,178 2,433 2,583 2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839 2,952 2,918 2,899 3,019 1,205 1,164 1,512 1,877 2,001 1,843 1,631 1,562 1,316 1,105 1,099 995 868 **15.3** 15.5 **1,054** 1,020 **2,902** 2,941 **79.2** 79.2 1,012 999 995 15.4 15.3 15.2 19,008 19,014 19,020 16,084 16,108 16,121 Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 15.5 15.6 15.6 15,110 15,122 15,125 16,086 16,063 16,063 84.5 84.4 84.4 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) 15.6 15.6 15.7 Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 942 956 943 Oct-Dec **Nov 2000-Jan 2001** Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) 940 **935** 940 2,982 **2,968** 2,967 79.5 **79.6** 79.6 15.6 **15.5** 15.5 15.5 15.7 15.8 Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 84.5 84.3 84.2 16,160 16,143 16,136 15,249 15,257 15,268 911 887 868 16,129 16,135 16,171 15,234 15,226 15,251 895 910 920 79.5 79.4 79.5 5.5 5.6 5.7 15.8 15.9 15.7 Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) 16,172 **16,183** 16,191 3,025 **3,022** 3,023 79.5 **79.4** 79.5 5.7 **5.7** 5.7 15.8 **15.7** 15.7 15,253 **15,253** 15,270 16,192 **16,160** 15.8 16.0 931 **925** 3,029 84.2 84.0 79.4 **79.2** 5.8 5.7 Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 19,222 19,231 15,261 **15,235** Changes Over last 3 months -0.2 0.0 0.2 -0.2 **26** 0.1 **-24** -0.1 -18 -0.1 -5 -0.6 **49** 1.6 Over last 12 months
Percent -0.4 -0.1 0.4 119 0.6 **26** 0.2 -10 -1.0 103 3.5

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

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

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

Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)

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

Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan2002

Changes Over last 3 months

Over last 12 months
Per cent

28,826 28,788 28,809

28,798 **28,840** 28,871

28,885 **28,845** 

0.0

**58** 0.2

27,357 27,311 27,316

27,300 **27,334** 27,365

27,354 **27,333** 

0.0

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Th	ous	san	ds

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	мдзк	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1989 1990 1991	23,272 23,307 23,354	12,389 12,482 12,461 12,434	11,514 11,657 11,546	875 825 915	10,883 10,825 10,893 10,952	53.2 53.6 53.4 53.2	49.5 50.0 49.4 49.2	7.1 6.6 7.3 7.5	46.8 46.4 46.8 46.8
1992 1993 1994 1995	23,354 23,386 23,415 23,438 23,486	12,434 12,466 12,500 12,528	11,496 11,483 11,556 11,649	938 982 943 879	10,949 10,938 10,958	53.2 53.3 53.3	49.0 49.3 49.6	7.5 7.9 7.5 7.0	46. 46. 46. 46.
1996 1997 1998	23,553 23,624 23,707	12,670 12,819 12,868	11,850 12,060 12,160	820 760 708	10,883 10,805 10.838	53.2 53.3 53.3 53.8 54.3 54.3 54.3 55.2 55.2	50.3 51.0 51.3	6.5 5.9 5.5	46. 45. 45.
1999	23,774	13,037	12,350	687	10,736	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.
2000	23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.
2001	23,915	13,228	12,650	578	10,687	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.
3-month average Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>23,810</b> 23,814	<b>13,111</b> 13,140	<b>12,428</b> 12,457	<b>683</b> 682	<b>10,699</b> 10,674	<b>55.1</b> 55.2	<b>52.2</b> 52.3	<b>5.2</b> 5.2	44 44.
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,155	12,472	683	10,663	55.2	52.4	5.2	44
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,150	12,479	671	10,672	55.2	52.4	5.1	44
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	44
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,172	12,538	635	10,658	55.3	52.6	4.8	44.
May-Jul	23,835	13,192	12,564	627	10,643	55.3	52.7	4.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,839	13,205	12,581	624	10,634	55.4	52.8	4.7	
Jul-Sep	23,855	13,214	12,574	640	10,641	55.4	52.7	4.8	44 4
Aug-Oct	23,863	13,202	12,552	650	10,660	55.3	52.6	4.9	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,870	13,174	12,548	626	10,696	55.2	52.6	4.7	
Oct-Dec	23,877	13,163	12,551	612	10,714	55.1	52.6	4.6	4.1
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>23,884</b>	<b>13,198</b>	<b>12,598</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>10,687</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,892	13,190	12,604	586	10,702	55.2	52.8	4.4	
Jan-Mar 2001	23,899	13,170	12,593	578	10,729	55.1	52.7	4.4	4-1
Feb-Apr	23,907	13,207	12,624	583	10,700	55.2	52.8	4.4	4-1
Mar-May (Spr)	23,915	13,228	12,650	578	10,687	55.3	52.9	4.4	4-1
Apr-Jun	23,922	13,253	12,671	582	10,669	55.4	53.0	4.4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
May-Jul	23,929	13,225	12,652	573	10,705	55.3	52.9	4.3	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,937	13,215	12,635	580	10,721	55.2	52.8	4.4	
Jul-Sep	23,944	13,205	12,619	586	10,740	55.1	52.7	4.4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Aug-Oct	<b>23,952</b>	13,230	<b>12,648</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>10,722</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>	4.4	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,960	13,267	12,673	594	10,693	55.4	52.9	4.5	
Oct-Dec	23,967	13,284	12,677	608	10,683	55.4	52.9	4.6	43.
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	<b>23,975</b>	13,271	<b>12,676</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>10,704</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	4.5	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>23</b> 0.1	41 0.3	<b>28</b> 0.2	13 2.2	-18 -0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Over last 12 months Per cent	91 0.4	<b>73</b> 0.6	77 0.6	-4 -0.7	18 0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	үвтн	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YВТК	YB
1989 1990 1991	16,666 16,706 16,754	11,870 11,967 11,946	11,022 11,161 11,053	849 806 893 922	4,796 4,739 4,808	71.2 71.6 71.3	66.1 66.8 66.0	7.1 6.7 7.5	20. 28. 21.
1992 1993 1994	16,792 16,828 16,877	11,906 11,931 11,970	10,984 10,969 11,043	922 961 928 869	4,885 4,897 4,907 4,929	70.9 70.9 70.9	65.4 65.8 65.8	7.7 8.1 7.7 7.2	23. 29. 20. 21.
1995 1996 1997 1998	16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174	12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359	11,145 11,348 11,530 11,662	811 748	4,863 4,824 4,815	70.9 71.4 71.8 72.0	66.7 67.4 67.9	6.7 6.1 5.6	26 28 20 27 27
1998 1999 2000 2001	17,174 17,234 17,292 17,399	12,501 12,615 12,675	11,825 11,966 12,106	697 676 649 570	4,734 4,677 4,724	72.5 73.0 72.9	68.6 69.2 69.6	5.4 5.1	27. 27. 27.
3-month averages Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>17,273</b> 17,277	<b>12,558</b> 12,575	<b>11,889</b> 11,907	<b>669</b> 668	<b>4,714</b> 4,702	<b>72.7</b> 72.8	<b>68.8</b> 68.9	<b>5.3</b> 5.3	27, 27,
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,598	11,927	672	4,684	72.9	69.0	5.2	27
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,597	11,937	660	4,690	72.9	69.0		27
Mar-May (Spr)	17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2		27
Apr-Jun	17,297	12,616	11,992	624	4,681	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.
May-Jul	17,301	12,634	12,017	618	4,667	73.0	69.5		27.
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,307	12,646	12,031	614	4,661	73.1	69.5		26.
Jul-Sep	17,324	12,659	12,028	632	4,665	73.1	69.4	5.1	26.
Aug-Oct	17,334	12,652	12,011	641	4,682	73.0	69.3		27.
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,343	12,619	12,002	617	4,725	72.8	69.2		27.
Oct-Dec	17,352	12,609	12,006	602	4,743	72.7	69.2	4.7	27
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>17,362</b>	<b>12,644</b>	<b>12,054</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>4,717</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>69.4</b>		27
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,371	12,640	12,063	577	4,731	72.8	69.4		27
Jan-Mar 2001	17,380	12,620	12,053	568	4,760	72.6	69.3	4.5	27
Feb-Apr	17,389	12,655	12,081	573	4,735	72.8	69.5		27
Mar-May (Spr)	17,399	12,675	12,106	570	4,724	72.9	69.6		27
Apr-Jun	17,408	12,697	12,123	574	4,711	72.9	69.6	4.5	27
May-Jul	17,418	12,652	12,085	567	4,765	72.6	69.4		27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,427	12,638	12,065	573	4,789	72.5	69.2		27
Jul-Sep	17,434	12,626	12,047	579	4,808	72.4	69.1	4.5	27
Aug-Oct	<b>17,441</b>	<b>12,656</b>	<b>12,081</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>69.3</b>		27
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,448	12,680	12,096	585	4,768	72.7	69.3		27
Oct-Dec	17,455	12,692	12,093	599	4,763	72.7	69.3		27
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	<b>17,462</b>	<b>12,686</b>	<b>12,098</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>69.3</b>		27
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>21</b> 0.1	<b>29</b> 0.2	18 0.1	<b>12</b> 2.0	-8 -0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.
Over last 12 months Percent	100 0.6	41 0.3	<b>45</b> 0.4	-3 -0.6	<b>59</b> 1.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.

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

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

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

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
ADJUSTED  All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	<u> </u>	MGUE	MGUK	9
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,480 45,488 45,641 45,835 46,036 46,253 46,431 46,581 46,832	28,764 28,909 28,813 28,552 28,447 28,455 28,455 28,663 28,852 28,852 29,194 29,412 29,470	26,689 26,935 26,400 25,812 25,511 25,717 26,026 26,323 26,814 27,116 27,442 27,793 28,066	2,075 1,974 2,414 2,769 2,936 2,738 2,460 2,340 2,037 1,776 1,752 1,619 1,404	16,214 16,198 16,413 16,729 16,954 17,032 17,155 17,172 17,184 17,361 17,237 17,169 17,362	64.0 64.1 63.7 63.1 62.7 62.6 62.4 62.5 62.7 62.5 62.9	59.3 59.7 58.4 57.0 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.4 58.2 58.6 59.1 59.7 59.9	7.2 6.8 8.4 9.7 10.3 9.6 8.6 8.2 7.1 6.0 5.5	36.0 35.9 36.3 36.9 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.3 37.5 37.1 36.9 37.1
3-month averages Nov 99 - Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>46,532</b> 46,544	<b>29,463</b> 29,382	<b>27,767</b> 27,693	<b>1,696</b> 1,689	<b>17,069</b> 17,162	<b>63.3</b> 63.1	<b>59.7</b> 59.5	<b>5.8</b> 5.7	<b>36.7</b> 36.9
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr	46,556 46,568	29,418 29,448 29,412	27,696 27,765 27,793	1,722 1,683 1,619	17,138 17,121 17,169	63.2 63.2 63.1	59.5 59.6 59.7	5.9 5.7 5.5	36.8 36.8 36.9
Mar-May (Spr)  Apr-Jun  May-Jul	46,593 46,605	29,433 29,564	27,844 27,977	1,589 1,587 1,632	17,160 17,040 16,868	63.2 63.4 63.8	59.8 60.0 60.3	5.4 5.4 5.5	36.8 36.6 36.2
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	46,665 46,686	29,750 29,803 29,716	28,118 28,146 28,077	1,657 1,639 1,575	16,862 16,971 17,096	63.9 63.6 63.4	60.3 60.1 60.0	5.6 5.5 5.3	36.1 36.4 36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec tov 2000-Jan 2001	46,707 46,727 <b>46,748</b>	29,611 29,568 <b>29,585</b>	28,036 28,068 <b>28,088</b> 27,997	1,500 <b>1,497</b> 1,519	17,158 17,163 17,253	63.3 63.3 63.1	60.1 <b>60.1</b> 59.9	5.1 <b>5.1</b> 5.1	36.7 <b>36.7</b> 36.9
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001 eb-Apr	46,769 46,790 46,811	29,516 29,480 29,508	27,961 28,027 28,066	1,519 1,481 1,404	17,309 17,303 17,362	63.0 63.0 62.9	59.8 59.9 59.9	5.2 5.0 4.8	37.0 37.0 37.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul	46,832 46,853 46,873	29,470 29,544 29,658 29,866	28,097 28,159 28,289	1,448 1,498 1,576	17,309 17,216 17,028	63.1 63.3 63.7	60.0 60.1 60.3	4.9 5.1 5.3	36.9 36.7 36.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	46,914 46,933 46,953	29,886 29,828 29,821	28,299 28,270 28,288	1,587 1,558 1,533	17,028 17,105 17,132	63.7 63.6 63.5	60.3 60.2 60.2	5.3 5.2 5.1	36.3 36.4 36.5
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	46,972 <b>46,991</b>	29,804 29,702	28,302 <b>28,200</b>	1,501 1,502	17,168 <b>17,290</b>	63.5 <b>63.2</b>	60.3 60.0	5.0 <b>5.1</b>	36.5 36.8
Changes Over last 12 months Rer cent	243 0.5	117 0.4	112 0.4	4 0.3	<b>126</b> 0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
(Mar-May) 1899 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 2000	34,908 35,108 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,337 35,483 35,663 35,844 36,026 36,177 36,312 36,554	27,928 28,087 27,995 27,734 27,640 27,673 27,873 28,026 28,097 28,359 28,568 28,643	25,905 26,149 25,662 24,997 24,738 24,936 25,230 25,552 26,012 26,341 26,627 26,966 27,253	2,022 1,939 2,373 2,738 2,738 2,902 2,712 2,443 2,321 2,015 1,757 1,732 1,602 1,390	6,980 6,931 7,108 7,440 7,602 7,690 7,810 7,790 7,818 7,929 7,818 7,744 7,911	80.0 80.2 79.8 78.8 78.4 78.2 78.2 78.2 78.2 78.2 78.4 78.4	74.2 74.7 73.0 71.1 70.2 70.6 71.1 71.6 73.1 73.6 74.3 74.6	7.2 6.9 8.5 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3 6.1 5.6	20.0 19.8 20.2 21.2 21.6 21.8 22.0 21.8 22.0 21.6 21.3 21.6
3-month averages Nov 99-Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>36,268</b> 36,279	<b>28,619</b> 28,531	<b>26,945</b> 26,862	<b>1,675</b> 1,669	<b>7,648</b> 7,748	<b>78.9</b> 78.6	<b>74.3</b> 74.0	<b>5.9</b> 5.8	<b>21.1</b> 21.4
Jan-Mar 2000 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,290 36,301 36,312	28,564 28,594 28,568	26,860 26,928 26,966	1,704 1,666 1,602	7,726 7,707 7,744	78.7 78.8 78.7	74.0 74.2 74.3	6.0 5.8 5.6	21.3 21.2 21.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,323 36,334 36,346	28,587 28,717 28,907	27,015 27,148 27,291	1,572 1,569 1,617	7,737 7,617 7,438	78.7 79.0 79.5	74.4 74.7 75.1	5.5 5.5 5.6	21.3 21.0 20.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,392 36,412 36,433	28,975 28,883 28,773	27,332 27,261 27,215	1,643 1,623 1,557	7,417 7,529 7,660	79.6 79.3 79.0	75.1 74.9 74.7	5.7 5.6 5.4	20.4 20.7 21.0
Oct-Dec Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,452 <b>36,473</b> 36,493	28,734 <b>28,759</b> 28,694	27,252 <b>27,279</b> 27,192	1,481 <b>1,479</b> 1,501	7,718 <b>7,714</b> 7,799	78.8 <b>78.8</b> 78.6	74.8 <b>74.8</b> 74.5	5.2 <b>5.1</b> 5.2	21.2 <b>21.2</b> 21.4
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36,514 36,534 36,554	28,660 28,684 28,643	27,161 27,220 27,253	1,499 1,464 1,390	7,853 7,850 7,911	78.5 78.5 78.4	74.4 74.5 74.6	5.2 5.1 4.9	21.5 21.5 21.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,575 36,595 36,615	28,705 28,791 29,000	27,271 27,305 27,436	1,434 1,486 1,563	7,870 7,804 7,615	78.5 78.7 79.2	74.6 74.6 74.9	5.0 5.2 5.4	21.5 21.3 20.8
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,631 36,646 36,662	29,022 28,969 28,941	27,447 27,425 27,425	1,574 1,544 1,516	7,609 7,676 7,721	79.2 79.1 78.9	74.9 74.8 74.8	5.4 5.3 5.2	20.8 20.9 21.1
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36,677 <b>36,692</b>	28,905 <b>28,819</b>	27,420 <b>27,334</b>	1,486 1,485	7,772 7,873	78.8 <b>78.5</b>	74.8 <b>74.5</b>	5.1 <b>5.2</b>	21.2 <b>21.5</b>
Changes Over last 12 months Percent	<b>219</b> 0.6	<b>60</b> 0.2	<b>55</b> 0.2	6 0.4		-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.3

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

 ${\it Note:} \ {\it Relationship between columns:} \ 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.$ 

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM  NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employmenta	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
Males aged 16 and over	1 MGSM	2 MGTT	MGTN	MGTQ	5 MGTW	6	MGUF	MGUL	9
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,049 22,156 22,283 22,412 22,547 22,657 22,754 22,917	16,434 16,483 16,401 16,187 16,021 16,009 16,052 16,098 16,096 16,234 16,327 16,318	15,219 15,318 14,887 14,932 14,035 14,173 14,997 14,503 14,792 14,999 15,138 15,386 15,459	1,215 1,165 1,514 1,865 1,986 1,826 1,612 1,549 1,306 1,095 991 859	5,272 5,318 5,470 5,737 5,964 6,050 6,146 6,230 6,314 6,450 6,423 6,423 6,423 6,600	75.7 75.6 75.0 73.8 72.9 72.6 72.3 72.0 71.8 71.4 71.6 71.8	70.1 70.3 68.1 65.3 63.8 64.3 65.0 65.1 66.0 66.5 66.8 67.4	7.4 7.1 9.22 11.5 12.4 11.4 10.1 9.6 8.1 6.8 6.7 6.1 5.3	24.3 24.4 25.0 27.1 27.7 28.0 28.2 23.6 25.4 25.2 26.8
3-month averages Nov 99 - Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>22,722</b> 22,730	<b>16,368</b> 16,289	<b>15,324</b> 15,264	<b>1,044</b> 1,026	<b>6,354</b> 6,441	<b>72.0</b> 71.7	<b>67.4</b> 67.2	<b>6.4</b> 6.3	28.0 28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,341	15,323	1,018	6,406	71.8	67.4	6.2	23.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,762	16,320	15,346	974	6,442	71.7	67.4	6.0	29.3
May-Jul	22,770	16,365	15,414	950	6,405	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,778	16,468	15,491	977	6,310	72.3	68.0	5.9	27.7
Jul-Sep	22,811	16,502	15,525	977	6,309	72.3	68.1	5.9	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,823	16,458	15,497	960	6,366	72.1	67.9	5.8	97.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,837	16,392	15,461	931	6,445	71.8	67.7	5.7	88.2
Oct-Dec	22,850	16,390	15,478	912	6,460	71.7	67.7	5.6	8.3
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>22,864</b>	<b>16,403</b>	<b>15,474</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>6,461</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	8.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,877	16,373	15,421	952	6,504	71.6	67.4	5.8	8.4
Jan-Mar 2001	22,890	16,358	15,422	936	6,533	71.5	67.4	5.7	98.5
Feb-Apr	22,904	16,345	15,441	904	6,559	71.4	67.4	5.5	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
Apr-Jun	22,931	16,347	15,458	889	6,584	71.3	67.4	5.4	28.7
May-Jul	22,944	16,428	15,508	920	6,516	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,957	16,577	15,613	963	6,381	72.2	68.0	5.8	27.8
Jul-Sep	22,969	16,596	15,638	957	6,374	72.3	68.1	5.8	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,981	16,542	15,601	941	6,439	72.0	67.9	5.7	28.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,993	16,500	15,585	915	6,493	71.8	67.8	5.5	28.2
Oct-Dec	23,005	16,494	15,583	911	6,510	71.7	67.7	5.5	28.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	<b>23,016</b>	<b>16,450</b>	<b>15,517</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>6,567</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	28.5
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	153 0.7	<b>47</b> 0.3	<b>42</b> 0.3	<b>5</b> 0.5	106 1.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.3
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YВТА	MGUC	MGUI		
(mar-may) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	18,242 18,312 18,350 18,382 18,414 18,460 18,541 18,641 18,744 18,852 18,943 19,020 19,155	16,117 16,175 16,099 15,871 15,754 15,725 15,713 15,776 15,818 15,813 15,937 16,034	14,927 15,027 14,603 14,021 13,780 13,909 14,109 14,238 14,523 14,725 14,851 15,049 15,194	1,189 1,148 1,496 1,850 1,974 1,816 1,604 1,538 1,294 1,086 984 851	2,126 2,136 2,251 2,511 2,661 2,735 2,828 2,826 2,926 3,038 3,006 2,987 3,110	88.3 87.7 86.3 85.6 85.2 84.7 84.6 84.4 83.9 84.1 84.3	81.8 82.1 79.6 76.3 74.8 75.3 76.1 76.4 77.5 78.1 78.4 79.1	7.4 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 10.2 9.7 8.2 6.9 6.8 6.1 5.3	11.7 11.7 12.5 3.7 4.4 4.6 5.6 6.1 15.7 16.2
3-month averages Nov 99 - Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>18,995</b> 19,001	<b>16,076</b> 16,001	<b>15,040</b> 14,981	<b>1,037</b> 1,020	<b>2,919</b> 3,000	<b>84.6</b> 84.2	<b>79.2</b> 78.8	<b>6.4</b> 6.4	15.4
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,042	15,029	1,012	2,972	84.4	79.0	6.3	15.
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,065	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.
May-Jul	19,032	16,075	15,134	942	2,957	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,184	15,214	970	2,854	85.0	79.9	6.0	15.
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,224	15,252	972	2,844	85.1	80.0	6.0	14.
Aug-Oct	19,078	16,175	15,221	955	2,903	84.8	79.8	5.9	15.
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,089	16,107	15,184	923	2,982	84.4	79.5	5.7	15.
Oct-Dec	19,100	16,111	15,208	903	2,989	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>19,111</b>	<b>16,131</b>	<b>15,211</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	15.
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,122	16,100	15,157	943	3,022	84.2	79.3	5.9	15.
Jan-Mar 2001	19,133	16,090	15,164	927	3,043	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.
Feb-Apr	19,144	16,075	15,178	896	3,070	84.0	79.3	5.6	16.
Mar-May (Spr)	19,155	16,045	15,194	851	3,110	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.
Apr-Jun	19,167	16,066	15,185	881	3,101	83.8	79.2	5.5	16.
May-Jul	19,177	16,137	15,225	912	3,040	84.1	79.4	5.7	15.
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,188	16,292	15,335	956	2,896	84.9	79.9	5.9	15.
Jul-Sep	19,197	16,309	15,358	951	2,888	85.0	80.0	5.8	15.
Aug-Oct	19,205	16,256	15,321	935	2,949	84.6	79.8	5.8	15.
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,214	16,207	15,299	908	3,007	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.
Oct-Dec	19,222	16,191	15,287	904	3,030	84.2	79.5	5.6	15.
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	<b>19,231</b>	<b>16,153</b>	<b>15,228</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>3,077</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	16.
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	119 0.6	<b>22</b> 0.1	17 0.1	5 0.6	97 3.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.4

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

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

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 1 Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted A. 1

T SEASONALLY	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
JUSTED —	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
nales aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGSN	MGTU	мсто	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
(Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	23,272 23,307 23,354 23,386 23,415 23,488 23,486 23,553 23,624 23,707	12,330 12,427 12,412 12,395 12,426 12,456 12,477 12,611 12,754 12,796	11,470 11,617 11,512 11,491 11,476 11,544 11,629 11,820 12,022 12,117	860 809 900 904 949 912 849 791 732 679	10,942 10,880 10,942 10,992 10,989 10,983 11,009 10,942 10,871 10,911	53.0 53.3 53.1 53.0 53.1 53.1 53.5 54.0 54.0 54.5	49.3 49.8 49.3 49.1 49.0 49.3 49.5 50.2 50.9 51.1	7.0 6.5 7.2 7.3 7.6 7.3 6.8 6.3 5.7 5.3	47.0 46.7 46.9 47.0 46.9 46.9 46.5 46.0 45.5
1999 2000 2001	23,774 23,826 23,915	12,960 13,084 13,153	12,304 12,457 12,607	657 628 546	10,813 10,742 10,762	54.5 54.9 55.0	52.3 52.7	4.8 4.2	45.1 45.0
3-month averages Nov 99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>23,810</b> 23,814	13,095 13,093	<b>12,443</b> 12,430	<b>652</b> 664	<b>10,715</b> 10,721	<b>55.0</b> 55.0	<b>52.3</b> 52.2	<b>5.0</b> 5.1	<b>45.</b> 0
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,111	12,423	688	10,707	55.0	52.2	5.2	45.0
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,107	12,442	665	10,715	55.0	52.2	5.1	45.0
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,084	12,457	628	10,742	54.9	52.3	4.8	45.1
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,113	12,498	615	10,718	55.0	52.4	4.7	45.0
May-Jul	23,835	13,199	12,563	636	10,635	55.4	52.7	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,839	13,282	12,627	655	10,557	55.7	53.0	4.9	44.3
Jul-Sep	23,855	13,301	12,621	680	10,554	55.8	52.9	5.1	44.2
Aug-Oct	23,863	13,258	12,579	678	10,605	55.6	52.7	5.1	44.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,870	13,220	12,575	644	10,650	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Oct-Dec	23,877	13,178	12,590	588	10,699	55.2	52.7	4.5	44.8
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	<b>23,884</b>	13,182	<b>12,613</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>10,703</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>44.</b> 1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,892	13,143	12,576	568	10,749	55.0	52.6	4.3	45.0
Jan-Mar 2001	23,899	13,123	12,540	583	10,777	54.9	52.5	4.4	45.
Feb-Apr	23,907	13,163	12,586	577	10,744	55.1	52.6	4.4	44.
Mar-May (Spr)	23,915	13,153	12,607	546	10,762	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.
Apr-Jun	23,922	13,198	12,639	559	10,724	55.2	52.8	4.2	44.
May-Jul	23,929	13,230	12,652	578	10,700	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,937	13,289	12,676	613	10,648	55.5	53.0	4.6	44.
Jul-Sep	23,944	13,291	12,661	630	10,654	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.
Aug-Oct	23,952	13,286	12,669	617	10,666	55.5	52.9	4.6	44.
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,960	13,321	12,703	618	10,639	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.
Oct-Dec	23,967	13,309	12,719	590	10,658	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	<b>23,975</b>	<b>13,252</b>	<b>12,683</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>10,723</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>52.9</b>	4.3	44.
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	91 0.4	<b>70</b> 0.5	<b>70</b> 0.6	<b>0</b> 0.0	<b>21</b> 0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YВТН	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	УВТВ	MGUD	MGUJ		
(mar-may) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792 16,828 16,877 16,942 17,022 17,101 17,174 17,234 17,292 17,399	11.811 11.912 11.897 11.863 11.887 11.923 11.960 12.208 12.208 12.284 12.422 12.534 12.598	10,978 11,122 11,020 10,975 10,958 11,026 11,121 11,315 11,488 11,616 11,776 11,916 12,059	833 790 877 888 928 896 839 783 720 668 646 618 539	4,855 4,794 4,857 4,929 4,941 4,955 4,982 4,892 4,892 4,890 4,812 4,758 4,801	70.9 71.3 71.0 70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1 71.4 71.5 72.1 72.5	65.9 66.6 65.8 65.4 65.1 65.3 65.6 66.5 67.2 67.6 68.3 68.9	7.1 6.6 7.4 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.4 5.2 4.9	29. 28. 29. 29. 29. 29. 28. 28. 28. 27. 27.
3-month averages Nov 99 -Jan 2000 Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	<b>17,273</b> 17,277	<b>12,543</b> 12,530	<b>11,905</b> 11,881	<b>638</b> 649	<b>4,730</b> 4,748	<b>72.6</b> 72.5	<b>68.9</b> 68.8	<b>5.1</b> 5.2	<b>27.</b> 27.
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,552	11,876	676	4,730	72.6	68.7	5.4	27.
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,552	11,898	654	4,735	72.6	68.8	5.2	27.
Mar-May (Spr)	17,292	12,534	11,916	618	4,758	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.
Apr-Jun	17,297	12,555	11,950	605	4,742	72.6	69.1	4.8	27.
May-Jul	17,301	12,642	12,014	628	4,660	73.1	69.4	5.0	26.
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,307	12,723	12,077	647	4,584	73.5	69.8	5.1	26.
Jul-Sep	17,324	12,751	12,080	671	4,573	73.6	69.7	5.3	26
Aug-Oct	17,334	12,708	12,040	668	4,626	73.3	69.5	5.3	26
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,343	12,665	12,031	634	4,678	73.0	69.4	5.0	27
Oct-Dec	17,352	12,623	12,044	579	4,729	72.7	69.4	4.6	27
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	<b>17,362</b>	<b>12,627</b>	<b>12,068</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>69.5</b>	4.4	<b>27</b>
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,371	12,594	12,036	558	4,777	72.5	69.3	4.4	27
Jan-Mar 2001	17,380	12,570	11,997	573	4,810	72.3	69.0	4.6	27
Feb-Apr	17,389	12,609	12,041	568	4,780	72.5	69.2	4.5	27
Mar-May (Spr)	17,399	12,598	12,059	539	4,801	72.4	69.3	4.3	27
Apr-Jun	17,408	12,639	12,087	553	4,769	72.6	69.4	4.4	27
May-Jul	17,418	12,654	12,080	574	4,764	72.6	69.4	4.5	27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,427	12,708	12,101	607	4,719	72.9	69.4	4.8	27
Jul-Sep	17,434	12,713	12,090	623	4,721	72.9	69.3	4.9	27
Aug-Oct	17,441	12,713	12,104	609	4,728	72.9	69.4	4.8	27
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,448	12,734	12,126	608	4,714	73.0	69.5	4.8	27
Oct-Dec	17,455	12,714	12,132	581	4,741	72.8	69.5	4.6	27
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	<b>17,462</b>	<b>12,666</b>	<b>12,106</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>4,79</b> 6	<b>72.5</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>27</b>
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	100 0.6	38 0.3	38 0.3	<b>0</b> 0.0		-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0

<sup>a</sup> Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

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

 $\textit{Note:} \textbf{Relationship between columns:} \ 1 = 2 + 5; 2 = 3 + 4; 6 = 2/1; 7 = 3/1; 8 = 4/2; 9 = 5/1.$ 

### COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

## SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

SAMPLING VAHIABILITY OF LABOUR PORCE 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 Nov 2001-Jan
2002 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	28,202	±161	23	±117	127	<u>+</u> 208
Employment rate	74.5%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.3%	-0.3%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,528	<u>+</u> 51	8	±53	-15	±70
ILO unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,730	±159	31	±115	112	±205
Economic activity rate	78.6%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±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 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 measured. (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 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 Adrain Jones, tel. 020 7533 6133.

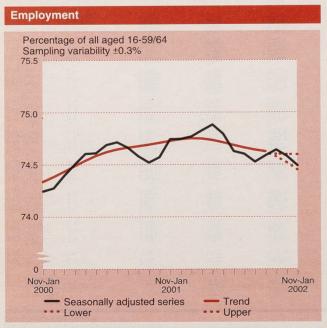
## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

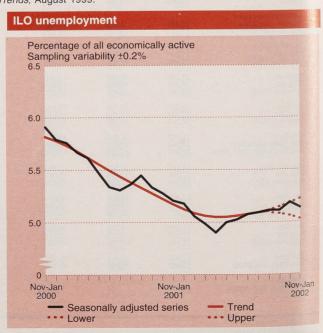
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this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

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

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

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





UNITED KINGDOM <sup>a</sup>	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages	25,670	70.5	2,903	10.2
Nov93-Jan 94 Dec 93-Feb 94	25,697	70.5	2,883	10.2
Jan-Mar 1994	25,725 25,753	70.6 70.7	2,859 2,834	10.0
Fab-Apr Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul	25,807 25,832	70.8 70.9	2,779 2,749	9.7 9.6 9.5
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	94
Jun-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,683	
Asg-Oct ·	25,904	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,927	71.0	2,617	9.2
O. Dec	25,951 25,975 26,002	71.1 71.1	2,589 2,565	9.1 9.0
Nov94-Jan95 Dec94-Feb95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,535	8.9
	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Feb-Apr Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,515	8.8
Asr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,506	8.7
May-Jul	26,162	71.4	2,497	8.7
Just Aug	26,197	71.5	2,488	8.7
Just Sep	26,231	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.7	2,470	8.6
Saa-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,459	8.6
Oni-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,448	8.5
	26,336	71.8	2,436	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96 Dio 95-Feb 96	26,354	71.8	2,424	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,369	71.8	2,412 2,399	8.4
Feo-Apr Mar-May	26,384 26,400	71.9 71.9	2,386	8.4 8.3 8.3 8.2
A. GJun	26,419	71.9	2,373	8.2
Kay-Jul	26,443	71.9	2,358	
Jun-Aug Ju-Sep	26,473 26,509	72.0 72.1	2,358 2,343 2,327	8.1 8.1
Ang-Oct	26,552	72.2	2,308	8.0
	26,601	72.3	2,285	7.9
Co-Dec	26,654	72.4	2,259	7.8
No/96-Jan 97	26,711	72.5	2,229	7.7
D= 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,197	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,823	72.7	2,164	7.5
Fe-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.4
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,100	7.2
Agr-Jun . May-Jul	26,963	73.0	2,070	7.1
	26,999	73.0	2,040	7.0
Ju-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,011	6.9
Ju-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,981	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,952	6.7
Se -Nov	27,102	73.2	1,924	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,122	73.2	1,898	6.5
No. 97-Jan 98	27,142	73.3	1,877	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,163	73.3	1,860	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,187	73.4	1,848	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,212	73.4	1,840	6.3
Mar-May	27,239	73.5	1,835	6.3
Aps-Jun	27,268	73.5	1,832	6.3
May-Jul	27,300	73.6	1,829	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,334	73.6	1,828	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,368	73.7	1,826	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,403	73.8	1,825	6.2
Sep Nov	27,436	73.8	1,823	6.2
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99	27,466	73.9	1,822	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,493	73.9	1,820	6.2
	27,515	73.9	1,817	6.2
Jan-Mar1999 Feb-Apr	27,535	73.9	1,813	6.2
Mar-May	27,553	74.0	1,805	6.1
	27,571	74.0	1,795	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,591	74.0	1,784	6.1
May-Jul	27,613	74.1	1,771	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,638	74.1	1,759	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,666	74.2	1,748	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,694	74.2	1,739	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,722	74.2	1,731	5.9
Oct-Dec Nov99-Jan 2000	27,749 27,778	74.3 74.3	1,723	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,808	74.3	1,715 1,705	5.8 5.8
Jan-Mar2000 Feb-Apr	27,838	74.4	1,692	5.7
Mar-Mav	27,868	74.5	1,677	5.7
	27,897	74.5	1,660	5.6
Apr-Jun May-Jul	27,924	74.6	1,642	5.6
	27,947	74.6	1,624	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,967	74.6	1,607	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,985	74.7	1,591	5.4
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov	28,002 28,019	74.7 74.7 74.7	1,576 1,560	5.3
Oct-Dec Nov2000-Jan 2001	28,038	74.7	1,545	5.3 5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,059	74.7	1,530	5.2
	28,082	74.7	1,517	5.1
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr	28,104	74.8	1,506	5.1
Mar-May	28,125	74.7	1,499	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,142	74.7	1,496	5.0
May-Jul	28,156	74.7	1,497	5.1
	28,168	74.7	1,501	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,178	74.7	1,507	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,189	74.6	1,512	5.1
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov	28,199 28,208	74.6 74.6 74.6	1,517	5.1
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002	28,215	74.6	1,519 1,521	5.1 5.1
- Guil 2002	28,220	74.6	1,521	5.1

rend 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 farket Trends, April 1999.

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

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

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

April 2002 Labour Market trends

#### LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

JNITED	KINGDOM	Workforce jobs			
		Levels			
		All	Male	Female	
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB	
1999	December R	29,094	15,557	13,537	
2000	March R	29,159	15,580	13,579	
2000	June R	29,241	15,683	13,558	
	SeptemberR	29,314	15,704	13,610	
	December R	29,388	15,811	13,576	
2001	March R	29,414	15,821	13,594	
2001	June R	29,457	15,818	13,639	
	September R	29,435	15,775	13,659	
	December	29,441	15,613	13,828	
Change	on quarter	6	-162	169	
Percent		0.0	-1.0	1.2	
Change	on year	53	-198	252	
Percent		0.2	-1.3	1.9	

UNITED	KINGDOM	Claimant count <sup>a</sup>			D . (0/1h		
		Levels			Rates (%)b		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2001	February	996.7	761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
.001	March	986.0	753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
	A II o	980.0	748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
	April <sup>c</sup> May	975.7	743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.7
	June <sup>c</sup>	963.1	733.8	229.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July	951.6	727.0	224.6	3.2	4.4	1.6
	August	947.0	724.7	222.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
	September <sup>c</sup>	946.8	722.4	224.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
	October	954.3	726.2	228.1	3.2	4.4	1.7
	November	960.3	729.4	230.9	3.2	4.5	1.7
	December	961.9	729.5	232.4	3.2	4.5	1.7
2002	January R	952.2	722.9	229.3	3.2	4.4	1.7
2002	February <sup>c</sup> P	947.2	719.2	228.0	3.1	4.4	1.7
Change	on month	-5.0	-3.7	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent	on month	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6			
01		-49.5	-42.0	-7.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Change Percent	onyear	-5.0	-5.5	-3.2			

GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy ea	arnings	UNITED KINGDOM	Notified vacancies
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>d</sup>		Level
75-1		LNMQ	LNNC		DRYW
2001	January R February R March	128.2 131.0 128.5	4.6 5.4 5.0	2001 February March April	233.2 232.8 237.6
	April May June	128.7 128.8 129.5	5.2 4.5 4.7	Арш	201.0
	July August September	129.7 130.4 130.8	4.6 4.5 4.3		
	October November December R	131.1 131.2 131.0	4.3 4.1 3.4		
2002	January P	131.3	2.7		
Change	on month	0.3	-0.7		
Change	on year	3.1	-1.9		

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

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

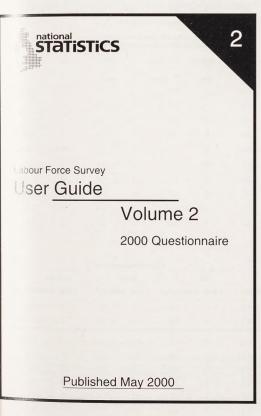
The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.

Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and the Employment Service will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon - as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

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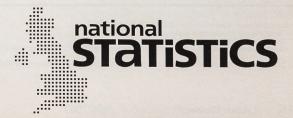
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### A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

						L	abour Ford	e Survey	(Novembe	2001 to	January 200	02)		100 10			
1	Total aged 6 and over		Economi	ically acti	ve			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unem	oloyment		
Government	All	А	II	Male	Female	A	dl	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Al	I	Ma	ale	Fei	male
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,033	1,188	74.1	651	538	1,099	68.5	592	71.6	507	65.1	89	7.5	58	8.9	31	5.8
North West	5,372	3,288	76.4	1,811	1,476	3,116	72.3	1,704	76.2	1,412	68.1	171	5.2	107	5.9	64	4.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,976	2,461	77.6	1,377	1,084	2,332	73.5	1,296	78.0	1,037	68.4	128	5.2	81	5.9	48	4.4
East Midlands	3,341	2,131	79.9	1,179	952	2,041	76.4	1,129	80.9	912	71.4	90	4.2	50	4.3	40	4.2
West Midlands	4,186	2,636	78.6	1,490	1,147	2,490	74.1	1,393	79.4	1,098	68.3	146	5.5	97	6.5	49	4.3
East	4,318	2,850	82.5	1,576	1,274	2,742	79.3	1,521	85.2	1,221	72.9	108	3.8	55	3.5	53	4.2
ondon	5,753	3,721	76.3	2,098	1,624	3,460	70.8	1,933	76.7	1,527	64.4	262	7.0	165	7.9	97	6.0
South East	6,416	4,310	83.1	2,377	1,933	4,164	80.2	2,297	85.7	1,867	74.3	145	3.4	80	3.3	66	3.4
South West	3,951	2,531	82.3	1,370	1,160	2,436	79.2	1,315	82.8	1,121	75.1	95	3.7	55	4.0	40	3.4
England	39,347	25,117	79.2	13,929	11,188	23,881	75.3	13,180	80.1	10,701	69.9	1,236	4.9	749	5.4	487	4.4
Wales	2,321	1,325	72.9	734	591	1,254	68.9	695	73.6	559	63.6	71	5.4	40	5.4	32	5.4
Scotland	4,046	2,544	78.4	1,373	1,171	2,370	73.0	1,261	76.0	1,110	69.8	173	6.8	112	8.2	61	5.2
Great Britain	45,714	28,986	78.9	16,036	12,950	27,505	74.7	15,135	79.4	12,370	69.6	1,480	5.1	900	5.6	580	4.5
Northern Irelan	d 1,277	744	70.4	423	321	697	65.9	391	72.3	306	59.1	47	6.3	32	7.5	15	4.7
United Kingdo	om 46.991	29,730	78.6	16,459	13,271	28,202	74.5	15,526	79.2	12,676	69.3	1,528	5.1	932	5.7	595	4.5

#### Change on quarter<sup>c</sup>

Tot 16a	al aged		Econom	ically act	ive			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unem	oloyment		
Government	All	Al	ı	Male	Female	Al		Ma	ile	Fen	nale	Al		Ma	ale	Fem	ale
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
North East	1	1	0.1	-1	2	-4	-0.2	-5	-0.5	1	0.1	5	0.4	3	0.6	1	0.2
North West	3	29	0.5	4	25	29	0.5	6	0.3	23	0.8	0	-0.1	-2	-0.1	2	0.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	4	4	-0.2	1	3	6	-0.1	10	0.3	-4	-0.5	-2	-0.1	-9	-0.7	7	0.7
East Midlands	5	-8	-0.5	-3	-5	4	0.0	2	-0.2	3	0.2	-13	-0.6	-5	-0.4	-8	-0.8
West Midlands	3	17	0.2	-1	18	19	0.3	0	-0.3	19	1.0	-1	-0.1	0	0.0	-1	-0.2
East	8	-3	-0.1	3	-6	-1	-0.1	1	-0.1	-3	0.0	-2	-0.1	1	0.1	-3	-0.2
London	8	-11	-0.4	-2	-9	-18	-0.4	-4	-0.3	-14	-0.6	7	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.3
South East	12	22	0.1	5	17	17	0.0	4	-0.3	13	0.3	5	0.1	1	0.0	4.	0.2
South West	8	16	0.4	2	. 13	8	0.1	-2	-0.1	10	0.4	7	0.3	5	0.3	3	0.2
England	51	67	0.0	8	59	61	0.0	12	-0.1	49	0.2	6	0.0	-4	0.0	10	0.1
Wales	2	-13	-0.6	-3	-9	-10	-0.4	5	0.5	-15	-1.4	-3	-0.1	-8	-1.1	6	1.0
Scotland	2	-8	-0.4	-9	0	-12	-0.4	-15	-0.9	3	0.0	3	0.1	6	0.5	-3	-0.2
Great Britain	56	46	0.0	-4	50	40	0.0	2	-0.2	37	0.1	6	0.0	-6	0.0	13	0.1
Northern Ireland	3	-15	-1.9	-6	-9	-17	-2.0	-7	-1.8	-10	-2.2	1	0.3	1	0.4	0	0.2
United Kingdon	n 59	31	-0.1	-10	41	23	-0.1	-5	-0.2	28	0.0	8	0.0	-5	0.0	13	0.1

#### Change on year

Tota 16a	al aged		Econom	ically acti	ve			LFS em	oloyment				IL	.O unem	oloyment		
Government	All	A	II	Male	Female	А	II	Ma	le	Fen	nale	All		Ma	ale	Fem	ale
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b
North East	1	-2	0.0	-16	14	5	0.4	-8	-0.9	13	1.8	-7	-0.6	-8	-1.0	1	0.1
North West	7	-1	-0.5	-9	7	-3	-0.5	-11	-0.8	8	-0.3	1	0.0	2	0.1	-1	-0.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	12	-31	-1.3	-4	-27	-13	-0.7	7	0.1	-20	-1.5	-17	-0.6	-10	-0.7	-7	-0.5
East Midlands	20	21	0.1	-2	23	33	0.5	8	-0.3	25	1.5	-12	-0.6	-10	-0.9	-2	-0.3
West Midlands	10	13	0.0	13	0	23	0.3	11	0.2	12	0.3	-10	-0.4	2	0.1	-12	-1.0
East	30	3	-0.4	6	-3	-10	-0.8	6	-0.1	-16	-1.5	13	0.5	0	0.0	13	1.1
London	58	52	-0.2	36	16	46	-0.2	24	-0.3	21	-0.2	7	0.1	12	0.4	-5	-0.4
South East	52	62	0.2	41	21	56	0.1	41	0.3	14	-0.1	7	0.1	-1	-0.1	7	0.3
South West	29	28	-0.1	-5	33	29	-0.1	-3	-0.9	32	0.8	-1	-0.1	-2	-0.1	1	0.0
England	219	144	-0.2	60	84	164	-0.1	76	-0.2	88	0.0	-19	-0.1	-15	-0.1	-4	-0.1
Wales	8	-14	-1.0	-10	-4	-2	-0.4	5	0.3	-8	-1.1	-12	-0.8	-15	-2.0	3	0.6
Scotland	7	-11	-0.5	-8	-3	-26	-1.0	-25	-1.7	-1	-0.3	15	0.6	17	1.3	-2	-0.1
Great Britain	234	119	-0.3	42	77	135	-0.2	56	-0.3	79	-0.1	-16	-0.1	-13	-0.1	-2	0.0
Northern Ireland	9	-7	-1.1	-3	-4	-7	-1.1	-5	-1.3	-2	-0.9	0	0.1	2	0.6	-2	-0.5
United Kingdom	243	112	-0.3	39	73	127	-0.3	50	-0.4	77	-0.1	-15	-0.1	-11	-0.1	-4	-0.1

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

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = all a conomically active.

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

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

### LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 11 Regional summary

	Em	ployer survey	/s		Bene	fits Agency ad	ministratives	ystem	1	Employment S	Service admini	strative system
		force jobs (Se	eptember 2001);		CI	aimant count	(February 200	)2)		Jobcentre v	acancies <sup>d,f</sup> (Fe	ebruary 2002)
	All	Male	Female		All	Ma	le	Fem	nale			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,034	534	500	60.0	5.2	48.1	7.8	11.9	2.2			
North West	3,176	1,708	1,469	119.9	3.6	93.7	5.3	26.2	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,322	1,222	1,100	89.5	3.7	69.1	5.3	20.4	1.8			
E Midlands	1,973	1,059	914	59.3	3.0	44.2	4.1	15.1	1.6			
Wost Midlands	2,580	1,391	1,189	95.0	3.6	72.5	4.9	22.5	1.9			
Eard	2,556	1,398	1,157	54.6	2.1	40.1	2.8	14.5	1.2			
Lecton	4,591	2,527	2,064	162.6	3.5	117.7	4.6	44.9	2.1			
South East	4,093	2,203	1,889	68.7	1.6	51.2	2.2	17.5	0.9			
South West	2,413	1,274	1,139	50.5	2.0	37.4	2.8	13.1	1.2			
E sand	24,827	13,348	11,479	759.9	3.0	573.8	4.1	186.1	1.6			
Wales	1,226	632	594	47.6	3.7	37.0	5.4	10.6	1.7			
Saland	2,461	1,247	1,214	102.1	4.1	79.8	5.8	22.3	2.0			
Coat Britain	28,514	15,227	13,287	909.5	3.1	690.5	4.3	219.0	1.6			
thern Ireland	752	406	346	37.7	4.8	28.7	6.5	9.0	2.6			
ted Kingdom	29,266	15,633	13,633	947.2	3.1	719.2	4.4	228.0	1.7			

#### hanges on period (period specified below)

	Emp	oloyer survey	'S		Bene	fits Agency ad	ministratives	ystem	er er akt	Employment 9	Service admini	istrative system
	Civilian wo June 2001);	rkforce jobs ( not seasonal	change on ly adjusted		Claima	nt count (cha	nge on Janua	ry 2002)		Jo (ch	bbcentre vacan ange on Janua	cies <sup>d,f</sup> ary 2002)
	All	Male	Female		All	Ma	ale	Fen	nale			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Level	Ratee	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
orth East	-12	-6	-6	-0.9	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
Yorth West	9	23	-14	-1.2	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	-1	1	-2	-1.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0			
astMidlands	1	4	-3	-0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0			
Vest Midlands	34	7	27	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
Fost	-18	1	-19	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
London	11	2	9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0			
South East	-34	17	-52	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0			
South West	5	0	5	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
England	53	53	0	-3.4	0.0	-2.8	0.0	-0.6	0.0			
Wales	-8	-25	17	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
Sootland	-14	-30	16	-1.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.0			
Great Britain	31	-2	33	-4.7	0.0	-3.6	0.0	-1.1	0.0			
Northern Ireland	2	1	1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1			
United Kingdom	33	-1	34	-5.0	0.0	-3.7	0.0	-1.3	0.0			

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

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999.

National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

See footnote e in Table A3.

#### TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: November 2001 to January 2002

	Employment level (000s)	unemployment level (000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 12	± 35	± 36	±1.8%	±1.0%
North West	± 59	± 18	± 58	± 58	±1.1%	±0.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 47	± 15	± 46	± 45	±1.2%	±0.6%
EastMidlands	± 37	+11	± 37	± 41	±1.3%	±0.6%
WestMidlands	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 46	±1.2%	±0.6%
East	± 47	± 14	± 47	± 43	±1.0%	±0.5%
London	±59	± 23	± 57	± 56	±1.1%	±0.6%
South East	± 57	± 16	±56	±51	±0.8%	±0.4%
South West	± 46	±12	± 46	± 43	±1.1%	±0.5%
Wales	± 37	±11	± 36	± 38	±1.7%	±0.8%
Scotland	± 47	± 17	± 45	± 44	±1.2%	±0.7%

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

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	time)	working part	d (reasons for	self-employed	ployees and	Part-time em		ing)	mporary work	easons for te	employees (r	Temporary	BEAT PROPERTY.
	Student or at school	III or disabled	Did not want full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Could not find full-time job	Total	Some other reason	Had a contract with period of training	Did not want permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Could not find permanent job	Total as % of all employees	Total
	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
All Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	ACD1	YCDG	YCDD	YCDA	YCCX	YCCU	YCCR	YCCO	YCCL	YCCI	YCCF	YCCC	YOBZ
1994 1995	598 675 735 858	87 89 92 85	4,300 4,355 4,398	13.9 14.1 13.8	808 841 835	5,792 5,961 6,060	346 365 377	81 98 92 86 99 98	361 402 457	42.0 42.0 43.2	569 626 705	6.2 6.8 7.3	1,357 1,492 1,631
1996 1997 1998	948 969	91 112	4,579 4,660 4,742	12.9 12.6 11.8	814 818 781	6,337 6,516 6,604	430 464 480	86 99 98	472 543 535 541	40.9 38.3 36.2	684 685 632	7.4 7.7 7.4	1,671 1,791 1,745
1999 2000 2001	990 1,059 1,067	119 124 141	4,878 4,942 5,033	10.5 9.9 9.2	703 673 633	6,690 6,798 6,874	458 537 631	113 102 93	541 558 522	35.2 30.8 27.8	603 532 480	7.1 7.1 7.0	1715 1729 1726
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Wir	<b>1,068</b> 1,075	<b>134</b> 127	<b>5,048</b> 5,066	<b>9.4</b> 9.1	<b>646</b> 630	<b>6,896</b> 6,899	<b>573</b> 577	<b>106</b> 105	<b>538</b> 555	<b>28.1</b> 27.3	<b>475</b> 465	<b>6.9</b> 6.9	1,69 <b>2</b>
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,077 1,064 1,067	129 134 141	5,044 5,042 5,033	9.2 9.2 9.2	636 630 633	6,886 6,869 6,874	597 619 631	102 103 93	541 541 522	27.5 27.1 27.8	469 470 480	6.9 7.0 7.0	1,710 1,733 1,726
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,063 1,060 1,062	145 139 141	5,049 5,059 5,031	9.0 8.9 8.7	621 608 591	6,877 6,867 6,825	633 631	101 95 95	519 504	27.5 26.6	474 446	7.0 6.8	1727
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	1,067 <b>1,068</b>	135 132	5,045 <b>5,061</b>	8.6 <b>8.6</b>	588 <b>590</b>	6,835 <b>6,851</b>	624 622 <b>646</b>	97 <b>104</b>	477 485 <b>484</b>	26.0 25.3 <b>25.4</b>	420 408 <b>421</b>	6.5 6.5 <b>6.7</b> 6.7	1,617 1,611 1,655
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	1,061 1,082 <b>1,064</b>	131 132 <b>133</b>	5,085 5,089 <b>5,099</b>	8.6 8.4 <b>8.5</b>	593 579 <b>586</b>	6,870 6,882 <b>6,882</b>	632 622 <b>611</b>	107 101 95	500 489 <b>489</b>	25.1 25.7 <b>26.0</b>	416 420 <b>419</b>	6.7 6.6 <b>6.5</b>	655
Changes Over last 3 months	-4	1	39	-0.1	-4	31	-36	-9	5	0.5	-2	-0.2	-42
Over last 12 months	-0.4 -4	0.6	0.8 <b>51</b>	-0.9	-0.7 - <b>60</b>	0.5	-5.5 <b>38</b>	-8.8 -12	1.0 -49	-2.1	-0.5 - <b>56</b>	-0.4	2.5
Male Spring quarters	-0.3	-1.0 YCDH	1.0 YCDE	YCDB	-9.3 YCCY	-0.2 YCCV	6.7 YCCS	-11.0 YCCP	-9.1 YCCM	ACC1	-11.8 YCCG	YCCD	4.6 YUCA
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	248 302 328	29 31	336 350	30.4 28.0	267 266	881 948	159 168	44 46	110 131	48.4 48.1	294 320	5.3 5.8	607 665
1995 1996 1997	328 384 415 426	32 29 42	350 387 420 476	27.8 26.1 24.7 23.9	288 294 306	1,034 1,127 1,238	170 187 209	55 51 56	155 158 203	50.1 47.4 43.7	382 357 362	6.5 6.3 6.8	607 665 762 753 329
1998 1999 2000	428 462	31 32 29 42 46 40 47 52	490 548 558 587	21.8 20.0	303 284 267	1,264 1,301 1,334	208 207 236	46 55 51 56 53 66 57 54	192 217 219	42.5 40.5 36.3	335 334 292	6.3 6.5 6.2 6.2	788 324 305
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001	461 457	50	591	18.2	244	1,344	283 248	60	210 <b>214</b>	32.1 33.5	259 <b>264</b>	6.0	905 786
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Wi Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	465 473 462	46 47 49	601 598 593	18.7 18.3 18.4	256 251 250	1,369 1,370 1,354	255 270 278	63 62 65	223 215 214	32.0 31.6 31.4	255 253 254	6.1 6.1 6.2	796 799 811
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun May-Jul	461 454	52 56	587 592	18.2 17.4	244	1,344	283 278	54	210	32.1 31.4	259 250	6.2	805 796
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	457 465 473	53 55 56	605 605 613	17.0 16.6 16.0	228 225 218	1,343 1,350 1,359	282 281 294	59 54 53	209 200 200	29.7 29.0 27.9	231 218 212	6.0 5.8 5.8	776 751 758
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	<b>477</b> 474	<b>58</b> 58	<b>612</b> 618	<b>16.2</b> 17.0	<b>222</b> 235	<b>1,369</b> 1,385	<b>304</b> 297	52 57 56	<b>197</b> 202	<b>27.9</b> 28.9	<b>215</b> 226	<b>5.9</b> 6.0	773 782
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	489 <b>477</b>	60 <b>59</b>	620 <b>610</b>	16.6 <b>17.2</b>	233 <b>238</b>	1,402 <b>1,384</b>	284 <b>277</b>	55 <b>50</b>	201 <b>200</b>	30.2 31.1	234 238	5.9 <b>5.9</b>	774 785
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-1 -0.1	2.0	- <b>2</b> -0.3	1.0	<b>16</b> 7.2	15 1.1	<b>-27</b> -9.0	<b>-6</b> -10.9	1.7	3.2	<b>23</b> 10.6	0.0	-0.9
Over last 12 month Percent Female	19 4.2 YCDL	10 19.4 YCDI	19 3.2 YCDF	-2.1 YCDC	-24 -9.1 YCCZ	24 1.8 YCCW	28 11.4 YCCT	-10 -16.0 YCCQ	-14 -6.7 YCCN	-2.4 YCCK	-25 -9.6 YCCH	-0.2 YCCE	-21 -2.7 YCCB
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993			3,964	11.0			187			36.8	276	7.2	750 827
1994 1995 1996	349 373 407 474 532 543 561	59 60 56	4,005 4,012 4,159	11.5 10.9 10.0	540 575 547 520	4,911 5,012 5,026 5,209	197 207 242	53 37 36	251 271 303 313	37.1 37.1 35.6	307 323 327	7.9 8.2 8.5	869 918
1997 1998 1999	532 543 561	58 59 60 56 49 67 79 76	4,184 4,251 4,330	9.7 9.0 7.8 7.4	512 478 420	5,278 5,339	255 272 250	37 53 37 36 43 45 47 44 39	340 343 324	33.6 31.1 30.2	323 298 269	8.7 8.6 7.8	961 957 891
2000 2001	597 606	76 89	4,384 4,446	7.4 7.0	406 389	5,390 5,464 5,530	301 348	44 39	339 313	26.0 24.1	240 222	8.0 7.9	924 921
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (W	<b>610</b> 610	<b>84</b> 81	<b>4,457</b> 4,465	<b>7.0</b> 6.8	<b>385</b> 374	<b>5,536</b> 5,530	<b>324</b> 322	<b>46</b> 43	<b>324</b> 332	<b>23.3</b> 23.1	<b>211</b> 210	<b>7.8</b> 7.8	906 906
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	605 602 606	81 84 89	4,446 4,448 4,446	7.0 6.9 7.0	385 380 389	5,516 5,515 5,530	327 341 348	40 38 39	326 328 313	23.8 23.4 24.1	217 216 222	7.8 7.9 7.9	910 923 921
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	609 603 597	89 86 86	4,457 4,454 4,426	7.0 6.9 6.7	389 380 366	5,544 5,523 5,475	355 349 343	42 41 42	310 294 278	24.0 23.9 23.4	224 215 203	7.9 7.7 7.4	930 900 865
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	595 <b>591</b> 586	79 <b>74</b> 73	4,432 <b>4,449</b> 4,467	6.8 <b>6.7</b> 6.5	370 <b>369</b> 358	5,476 <b>5,482</b> 5,485	328 343 335	44 <b>47</b> 50	285 <b>287</b> 297	23.0 23.3 21.8	196 <b>205</b> 190	7.3 7.5 7.4	853 <b>883</b> 873
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	594 <b>587</b>	72 73	4,469 <b>4,489</b>	6.3 <b>6.3</b>	346 348	5,480 <b>5,498</b>	338 334	46 44	287 <b>289</b>	21.6 <b>21.3</b>	185 181	7.3 <b>7.2</b>	857 <b>848</b>
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-4 -0.6	<b>0</b> -0.5	<b>41</b> 0.9	-0.4	<b>-20</b> -5.5	<b>16</b> 0.3	- <b>8</b> -2.4	<b>-3</b> -6.3	<b>2</b> 0.6	-2.0	<b>-25</b> -12.1	-0.3	<b>-34</b> -3.9
Over last 12 month	-23 -3.7	-11 -12.9	33 0.7	-0.6	-36 -9.5	-38 -0.7	10 3.1	-2 -4.5	-35 -10.8	-2.0	-31 -14.5	-0.6	-58 -6.4

UNITED		A	II in employme	nt		Total wo	orkers	Emplo	yees	Self-en	ployed	
KINGDOM	Total workers	Employees	Self- employed		Government- supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Parttime	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Worke wi secon jol
PARTY TO	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10 YCBQ	11 YCBT	YCB
ll pring quarters Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	<b>УСВН</b>	YCBK	YCBN	2,604	582	1,0
993 994 995	25,568 25,780 26,100	21,877 21,998 22,312	3,186 3,303 3,364	150 145 139	284	19,473 19,526 19,794	6,095 6,255 6,306	16,667 16,648 16,882 17,043	5,210 5,350 5,431 5,688	2,692 2,734 2,656	611 630 649	1,1 1,2 1,2
996 997 998	26,412 26,916 27,227	22,730 23,218 23,657	3,304 3,358 3,290	127 118 102	178	19,866 20,219 20,473 20,718	6,546 6,697 6,755 6,843	17,392 17,773 18,084	5,885 6,000	2,668 2,571	690 719 690	1,2 1,1 1,2
999 000 001	27,560 27,913 28,180	24,084 24,497 24,760	3,214 3,160 3,171	101 108 97	162 148 153	20,718 20,967 21,161	6,946 7,020	18,393 18,544	6,104 6,215	2,523 2,465 2,513	694 658	1,
-month averages lov 2000-Jan 2001 lec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>28,075</b> 28,088	<b>24,667</b> 24,674	<b>3,167</b> 3,179	101 98	<b>140</b> 137	<b>21,039</b> 21,051	<b>7,035</b> 7,037	<b>18,443</b> 18,448	<b>6,224</b> 6,226	<b>2,495</b> 2,506	<b>672</b> 673	1,2
an-Mar 2001 eb-Apr	28,101 28,142	24,670 24,722 24,760	3,181 3,174 3,171	99 96 97	150	21,065 21,127 21,161	7,035 7,015 7,020	18,454 18,519 18,544	6,216 6,203 6,215	2,511 2,507 2,513	670 666 658	1, 1, 1,
lar-May (Spr) .pr-Jun lay-Jul	28,180 28,175 28,155	24,773 24,756	3,161 3,157	95 96	146 147	21,158 21,148	7,018 7,007	18,545 18,547	6,228 6,209	2,512 2,499 2,522	648 658 658	1, <sup>-</sup> 1, <sup>-</sup>
un-Aug (Sum) ul-Sep	28,161 28,152 <b>28,179</b>	24,751 24,732 <b>24,778</b>	3,180 3,201 <b>3,193</b>	95 94 <b>93</b>	125	21,203 21,191 <b>21,206</b>	6,959 6,961 <b>6,973</b>	18,583 18,558 <b>18,590</b>	6,167 6,174 <b>6,188</b>	2,540 <b>2,530</b>	661 <b>663</b>	1,1 1,1 1,1
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	28,227 28,232	24,821 24,808	3,183	101	122	21,225	7,001 7,019	18,624 18,610	6,197 6,198	2,510 2,512 <b>2,502</b>	672 684 <b>680</b>	1,1 1,1
lov 2001-Jan 2002 hanges	28,202	24,788	3,181	107		21,176	7,026	18,586	6,202	-28	16	١,
Over last 3 months Percent	23 0.1	0.0	-12 -0.4	14 15.4	8.8	-30 -0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	-1.1	2.4	
Over last 12 months Percent	127 0.5	0.5	15 0.5	6.4 MGRU	-10.6	0.7 YCBF	-0.1 YCBI	0.8 YCBL	-0.4 YCBO	0.3 YCBR	1.2 YCBU	YC
Male Spring quarters Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR 2,389	MGR0		13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	
993 994 995	14,085 14,224 14,451 14,562	11,421 11,471 11,670 11,885	2,485 2,554 2,477	49 43 43		12 12/	1,100 1,155 1,234	10,737 10,870 10,995	734 801 890	2,270 2,321 2,239	215 233 238	
996 997 998	14,857 15,067 15,210	12,187 12,503 12,680	2,494 2,419 2,386	49 43 43 39 29 36	137 116 108	13,296 13,327 13,540 13,736 13,837	1,316 1,330 1,373	11,201 11,509 11,637	986 994 1,043	2,241 2,148 2,128	253 271 258	
999 2000 2001	15,409 15,530	12,972 13,045	2,310 2,349	36 36	90	14,012 14,121	1,397 1,410	11,909 11,950	1,063 1,095	2,039 2,100	271 249	
B-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>15,476</b> 15,484	<b>13,007</b> 12,999	<b>2,343</b> 2,359	36		<b>14,056</b> 14,054	<b>1,421</b> 1,430	<b>11,902</b> 11,886	<b>1,105</b> 1,113	<b>2,088</b> 2,103	<b>255</b> 256	
an-Mar 2001 eb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,508 15,518 15,530	13,011 13,023 13,045	2,362 2,360 2,349	37 37 36	98 98 100	14,071 14,097 14,121	1,437 1,421 1,410	11,893 11,924 11,950	1,117 1,099 1,095	2,110 2,105 2,100	255	
Apr-Jun Mav-Jul	15,504 15,503 15,526	13,036 13,039 13,049	2,335 2,332 2,355	34 32 32	98 100 90	14,108 14,098 14,120	1,396 1,405 1,406	11,946 11,947 11,955	1,090 1,092 1,094	2,092 2,080 2,100	252	
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep <b>Aug-Oct</b>	15,533 <b>15,531</b>	13,044 <b>13,054</b>	2,375 <b>2,375</b>	31	83	14,122 <b>14,115</b>	1,411 1,417	11,941 <b>11,942</b>	1,104 <b>1,111</b> 1,119	2,120 <b>2,117</b> 2,102	258	
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	15,554 15,555	13,076 13,058	2,368	34 34	78	14,118 14,100 <b>14,087</b>	1,436 1,455 <b>1,439</b>	11,957 11,936 <b>11,928</b>	1,122 1,107	2,105 <b>2,104</b>	280	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Changes	15,526	13,034	2,381	30			22	-15	-5	-13	19	
Over last 3 months Percent Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.1	0.2	20.6		-0.2		-0.1 25	-0.4 2	-0.6	22	
Per cent Female	0.3	0.2 MGRP	1.6 MGRS	O.Z	2 -16.8			0.2 YCBM	0.2 YCBP	0.8 YCBS		Y
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993		10,456	797	107	7 123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	
1994 1995 1996	11,483 11,556 11,649 11,850	10,527 10,642 10.845	817 810 828	96	5 116 5 101	6,402 6,498	5,154 5,151 5,311	5,911 6,012 6,047	4,616 4,630 4,798	421 413 417	411	
1997 1998 1999	12,060 12,160 12,350 12,504	11,032 11,155 11,404	864 871 828	84 77 64 77 68	0 84 2 62 4 54 1 58	6,679 6,736 6,881	5,381 5,424 5,469	6,191 6,264 6,447	4,841 4,891 4,957	427 423 395	448	
2000 2001	12,504 12,650	11,526 11,715	850 823	7' 60	58 53	6,955 7,040	5,549 5,610	6,485 6,595	5,041 5,120	427 413	423 410	
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>12,598</b> 12,604	<b>11,660</b> 11,675	<b>824</b> 820	60	5 <b>49</b> 0 48	<b>6,984</b> 6,997	<b>5,615</b> 5,607	<b>6,541</b> 6,561	<b>5,120</b> 5,113	<b>407</b> 403	417 3 417	
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,593 12,624 12,650	11,659 11,699 11,715	819 813 823	6 5 6	9 52	6,994 7,030 7,040	5,599 5,594 5,610	6,561 6,595 6,595	5,099 5,104 5,120	401 402 413	2 412	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,671 12,652 12,635	11,737 11,717 11,702	825 825 825	6666	1 48 3 47 4 45	7,050	5,622 5,601 5,552	6,599 6,600 6,628	5,138 5,117 5,073	420 419 423	406	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	12,619 <b>12,648</b>	11,688 <b>11,725</b>	826 818	6 6	4 42 3 <b>42</b>	7,069 <b>7,092</b>	5,550 <b>5,556</b>	6,617 <b>6,648</b> 6,666	5,071 <b>5,076</b> 5,079	42° <b>41</b> 2 408	405 2 406 3 406	
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,673 12,677 <b>12,676</b>	11,745 11,750 <b>11,754</b>	815 812 <b>801</b>	77	0 45	7,113	5,564	6,675 <b>6,658</b>	5,076 <b>5,096</b>	407	7 405	
Changes Over last 3 months	28	29	-17		8 8	3 -3	31	10	19 0.4	-14		
Per cent  Over last 12 months	0.2 77 0.6	94	-2.1 -23 -2.8	12. 9.	6	105	-28	118	-24 -0.5	-9	9 -14	

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

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

### B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

JNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
- Indiana	1	2	3	4	5 VPTU	6 YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
II Spring quarters	MGRZ	YBSE	УВТО	YBTR	YВТU	IDIA	WGON	muu.
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	25,568 25,780	24,799 25,002	576 584	3,638 3,491	6,807 6,932	9,202 9,312	4,576 4,684	769 778
1995 1996	26,100 26,412 26,916	25,308 25,645 26,118	607 660 699	3,390 3,345 3,295	7,048 7,091 7,247 7,225	9,463 9,645 9,724	4,799 4,905 5,154	792 767 798 770
1997 1998 1999	27,227 27,560	26,457 26,750 27,092	695 678 674	3,263 3,273 3,340	7,225 7,156 7,036	9,874 10,054 10,298	5,154 5,400 5,589 5,744	811 822
2000 2001	27,913 28,180	27,374	665	3,363	6,873	10,518	5,955	807
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>28,075</b> 28,088	<b>27,262</b> 27,278	<b>667</b> 659	<b>3,341</b> 3,330	<b>6,938</b> 6,923	<b>10,459</b> 10,482	<b>5,857</b> 5,884	<b>813</b> 809
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28,101 28,142 28,180	27,302 27,338 27,374	662 665 665	3,336 3,352 3,363	6,899 6,882 6,873	10,501 10,508 10,518	5,904 5,932 5,955	799 804 807
Apr-Jun May-Jul	28,175 28,155	27,357 27,311 27,316	661 655 649	3,399 3,382 3,391	6,847 6,811 6,781	10,500 10,513 10,522	5,950 5,949 5,973	819 844 845
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	28,161 28,152 <b>28,179</b>	27,316 27,300 <b>27,334</b>	654 666	3,372 <b>3,392</b>	6,757 <b>6,756</b>	10,553 <b>10,548</b>	5,963 <b>5,973</b>	851 <b>845</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,227	27,365 27,354	670 669	3,412	6,698	10,550 10,562	5,999 6,009 <b>5,997</b>	861 877 <b>869</b>
Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Changes	28,202	27,333	659	3,418	6,679	10,581	24	23
Over last 3 months Percent	<b>23</b> 0.1	-1 0.0	-7 -1.0	26 0.8	-77 -1.1 -260	0.3	0.4	2.8
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>127</b> 0.5	71 0.3	- <b>8</b> -1.2	2.3	-3.7	1.2	2.4 MGUX	6.9 MGVA
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY		
1993 1994 1995	14,085 14,224 14,451	13,830 13,960 14,163	290 298 306	1,914 1,854 1,811	3,861 3,932 4,002	4,970 5,037 5,148	2,795 2,838 2,896	255 264 288 265
1996 1997 1998	14,562 14,857 15,067	14,296 14,589 14,795	335 343 346	1,771 1,766 1,748	4,013 4,086 4,093	5,208 5,268 5,363	2,969 3,125 3,245	268 272 285
1999 2000 2001	15,210 15,409 15,530	14,925 15,126 15,268	335 336 331	1,752 1,791 1,802	4,025 3,962 3,869	5,459 5,616 5,717	3,355 3,421 3,548	285 283 262
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>15,476</b> 15,484	<b>15,208</b> 15,215	<b>331</b> 325	<b>1,792</b> 1,790	<b>3,898</b> 3,889	<b>5,693</b> 5,703	<b>3,494</b> 3,509	<b>268</b> 269
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	15,508 15,518 15,530	15,249 15,257 15,268	332 334 331	1,790 1,794 1,802	3,886 3,875 3,869	5,718 5,718 5,717	3,524 3,535 3,548	259 261 262
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,504 15,503 15,526	15,234 15,226 15,251	327 323 332	1,823 1,819 1,825	3,848 3,830 3,816	5,697 5,716 5,714	3,539 3,537 3,565	270 278 275
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,533 <b>15,531</b> 15,554	15,253 <b>15,253</b> 15,270	335 <b>339</b> 342	1,810 <b>1,811</b> 1,823	3,807 <b>3,804</b> 3,788	5,742 <b>5,735</b> 5,734	3,559 <b>3,564</b> 3,582	280 <b>278</b> 284
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,555 <b>15,526</b>	15,261 <b>15,235</b>	341 331	1,825 <b>1,823</b>	3,773 <b>3,766</b>	5,747 <b>5,746</b>	3,576 <b>3,569</b>	294 <b>292</b>
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	- <b>5</b>	-18 -0.1	-8 -2.4	11 0.6	-38 -1.0	11 0.2	5 0.1	13 4.7
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>50</b> 0.3	<b>26</b> 0.2	<b>0</b> 0.1	<b>31</b> 1.7	-131 -3.4	<b>52</b> 0.9	<b>75</b> 2.1	<b>24</b> 8.8
Female Spring quarters	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	11,483 11,556 11,649	10,969 11,043	286 286	1,724 1,637	2,946 3,000 3,046	4,232 4,275 4,316	1,781 1,845 1,904	514 514 504
1995 1996 1997	11,649 11,850 12,060 12,160	11,145 11,348 11,530	300 324 356	1,579 1,573 1,529	3,078	4,438 4,455 4,511	1,936 2,029 2,155 2,235	502 530
1998 1999 2000	12,160 12,350 12,504 12,650	11,662 11,825 11,966 12,106	349 343 338 334	1,515 1,521 1,549 1,560	3,132 3,131 3,074 3,004	4,594 4,682 4,801	2,235 2,323 2,407	498 526 538 544
2001  3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>12,598</b> 12,604	<b>12,054</b> 12,063	<b>336</b> 334	<b>1,548</b> 1,540	<b>3,041</b> 3,034	<b>4,766</b> 4,779	<b>2,363</b> 2,375	<b>545</b> 541
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,593 12,624 12,650	12,053 12,081 12,106	330 331 334	1,547 1,557 1,560	3,013 3,007 3,004	4,783 4,790 4,801	2,380 2,397 2,407	540 542 544
Apr-Jun May-Jul	12,671 12,652	12,123 12,085	334 332 317	1,576 1,563 1,567	2,999 2,981 2,965	4,803 4,797 4,808	2,411 2,412 2,408	548 567 570
Juń-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	12,635 12,619 <b>12,648</b>	12,065 12,047 <b>12,081</b>	320 326 329	1,562 <b>1,580</b> 1,589	2,950 <b>2,951</b> 2,945	4,810 <b>4,814</b> 4,816	2,405 <b>2,409</b> 2,417	572 <b>567</b> 577
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,673 12,677 <b>12,676</b>	12,096 12,093 <b>12,098</b>	329 329 <b>328</b>	1,589 1,590 <b>1,595</b>	2,925 <b>2,913</b>	4,815 <b>4,835</b>	2,433 <b>2,428</b>	584 <b>577</b>
Changes Over last 3 month	28 0.2	18 0.1	2 0.5	15 0.9	- <b>39</b> -1.3	<b>21</b> 0.4	<b>19</b> 0.8	10 1.8
Per cent  Over last 12 months  Per cent	77 0.6	45 0.4	-8 -2.4	<b>47</b> 3.0	-128 -4.2	<b>69</b> 1.5	<b>65</b> 2.8	<b>33</b> 6.0

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

Employment rates by age B.2

NGDOM	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		12	13	14	15	16
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
(Mar-May) 1993 1994	56.3 56.7	70.4 70.8	43.5 45.0	64.0 63.7	74.1 74.7	79.0 79.0	61.9 62.4	7.6
1995 1996	56.7 57.2 57.6 58.5	70.8 71.3 71.9	45.1 46.4	63.7 64.2 65.8	75.6 75.9	79.4 79.7	63.0 63.5	7.6 7.7 7.8 7.5 7.9 8.0 7.8
1997 1998 1999	58.9	72.9 73.4 73.9	47.9 47.7 46.9	66.6 66.5 66.7	78.0 78.7 79.6	80.0 80.7 81.1	64.5 65.5 66.2	7.8 7.5
2000 2001	59.4 59.9 60.2	74.6 74.9	46.8 45.5	67.7 67.4	80.5 80.5	81.8 82.1	66.8 68.0	8.0 7.8
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>60.1</b> 60.1	<b>74.7</b> 74.7	<b>46.0</b> 45.4	<b>67.2</b> 67.0	<b>80.6</b> 80.6	<b>82.1</b> 82.1	<b>67.3</b> 67.5	<b>7.9</b> 7.9
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	60.1 60.1 60.2	74.8 74.8 74.9	45.5 45.6 45.5	67.0 67.3 67.4	80.5 80.5 80.5	82.2 82.1 82.1	67.6 67.9 68.0	7.8 7.8 7.8
Apr-Jun May-Jul	60.1 60.1	74.8 74.6	45.2 44.8	68.1 67.7	80.4 80.2	81.8 81.8	67.9 67.8	8.0 8.2 8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	60.1	74.6 74.5	44.3 44.5	67.8 67.3	80.0 79.9	81.7 81.8	67.9 67.8	8.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	<b>60.0</b> 60.1	<b>74.6</b> 74.6	<b>45.2</b> 45.5	<b>67.6</b> 67.9	<b>80.1</b> 80.0	<b>81.7</b> 81.6	<b>67.8</b> 68.0	<b>8.2</b> 8.4
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	60.1 <b>60.0</b>	74.6 <b>74.5</b>	45.3 <b>44.5</b>	67.9 <b>67.8</b>	79.8 <b>79.8</b>	81.6 <b>81.6</b>	68.1 <b>67.9</b>	8.5 8.4
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Overlast 12 months	0.0	-0.3	-1.4	0.6	-0.9	-0.5	0.6	0.5
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
1993	64.1 64.5	75.1 75.6	42.6 44.8	66.0 66.2	83.0 83.7 84.6	85.3 85.5	64.2 64.4	7.1 7.4
995 1996 1997	65.2 65.3 66.3	76.4 76.7	44.4 46.0	67.1 68.2	84.6	86.3 85.9	65.0 65.9	7.1 7.4 8.0 7.3 7.3 7.4 7.7
998	66.8 67.1	77.8 78.5 78.8	46.0 46.4 45.3	69.9 69.8 70.0	86.4 87.5 87.9	86.4 87.3 87.6	67.3 67.9	7.3 7.4
2000 2001	67.7 67.8	79.5 79.7	45.5 44.3	70.0 71.2 70.9	88.9 88.9	88.6 88.5	68.7 68.8 70.3	7.7 7.6 7.0
8-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Sec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>67.7</b> 67.7	<b>79.6</b> 79.6	<b>44.5</b> 43.6	<b>70.7</b> 70.6	<b>88.8</b> 88.8	<b>88.6</b> 88.7	<b>69.6</b> 69.8	7.1 7.2
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	67.7 67.8	79.7 79.7	44.5 44.7	70.5 70.6	88.9 88.8	88.7 88.6	70.0 70.1	6.9 7.0
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	67.8 67.6	79.7 79.5	44.3	70.9 71.6	88.9 88.6	88.5 88.0	70.3 70.0	7.0 7.2
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.6 67.6	79.4 79.5	43.1 44.2	71.6 71.4 71.5	88.3 88.2	88.2 88.0	69.9 70.4	7.4 7.3
Jul-Sep Au <b>g-Oct</b> Sep-Nov(Aut)	67.6 <b>67.6</b> 67.6	79.5 <b>79.4</b> 79.5	44.5 <b>45.0</b> 45.2	70.8 <b>70.8</b> 71.2	88.2 88.3 88.2	88.3 <b>88.0</b> 87.9	70.2 <b>70.2</b> 70.6	7.4 <b>7.4</b> 7.5
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002	67.6 <b>67.5</b>	79.4 <b>79.2</b>	45.1 <b>43.7</b>	71.1 <b>71.0</b>	88.1 88.1	88.0 87.8	70.4 <b>70.2</b>	7.8 <b>7.7</b>
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	0.2	-0.7	-0.8	0.6	0.6
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUi	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
1993	49.0 49.3	65.2 65.4	44.3 45.2	62.0 61.1	65.0 65.6	72.6 72.6	58.6 59.5	7.8 7.8
1995 1996 1997	49.6 50.3	65.8 66.7	45.9 46.7	61.2 63.3	66.4 67.0	72.4 73.5 73.6	60.3 60.2	7.8 7.7 7.7
1998 1999	51.0 51.3 51.9	67.4 67.9 68.6	50.0 49.1 48.7	63.2 63.1 63.2	69.2 69.5 71.1	74.1	60.6 62.1	7.7 8.1 7.6
2000 2001	52.5 52.9	69.2 69.6	48.1 46.8	64.0 63.8	71.1 71.7 71.9	74.6 74.9 75.5	62.8 63.9 64.9	8.0 8.2 8.4
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>52.7</b> 52.8	<b>69.4</b> 69.4	<b>47.5</b> 47.2	<b>63.6</b> 63.2	<b>72.1</b> 72.1	<b>75.4</b> 75.5	<b>64.1</b> 64.4	<b>8.3</b> 8.3
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr	52.7 52.8	69.3 69.5	46.5 46.5	63.4 63.8	71.8 71.8	75.5 75.5	64.4 64.7	8.3 8.3
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	52.9 53.0	69.6 69.6	46.8 46.8	63.8 64.4	71.9 71.9	75.5 75.5	64.9 64.9	8.4 8.4
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	52.9 52.8	69.4 69.2	46.5 44.4	63.8 63.9	71.7 71.4	75.3 75.3	64.8 64.6	8.7 8.8
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.7 <b>52.8</b> 52.9	69.1 <b>69.3</b> 69.3	44.6 <b>45.4</b> 45.7	63.7 <b>64.3</b> 64.5	71.3 <b>71.5</b> 71.5	75.3 <b>75.2</b> 75.2	64.4 <b>64.5</b> 64.6	8.8 <b>8.7</b> 8.9
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	52.9 <b>52.9</b>	69.3 <b>69.3</b>	45.6 <b>45.4</b>	64.5 <b>64.6</b>	71.2 71.1	75.1 <b>75.3</b>	65.0 <b>64.7</b>	9.0 <b>8.9</b>
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
Overlast 12 months	0.1	-0.1	-2.0	1.0	-1.1	-0.1	0.6	0.5

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

orce jobs <sup>a</sup>							Thousands	- WINDOW	All industries and s	eonuicae	Manufacturing ind	ustries	Production industr		Production and co	Thousanstruction
	- 4			Self- employment	HM Forces <sup>d</sup>	Government- supported traineese	Workforce jobs <sup>f</sup>	UNITED KINGDOM	A-Q	services	D	ustries	C-E	100	industries C-F	
	Female		All	jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>		traineese		SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
Part-time <sup>b</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>b</sup>		employees)-				subsection, group	BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1,555 1,546 1,522 1,607	BCAF 12,134 12,175 12,251 12,323	5,516 5,437 5,407 5,868	BCAD 24,549 24,680 24,905 24,975	BCAG 3,562 3,487 3,504 3,484	BCAH 211 210 209 210	153 121 132	DYDA 28,474 28,498 28,749 28,736	1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun 1995 Jun	23,990 24,265 23,576 23,213 22,879 22,971 23,317 23,601	23,990 24,254 23,556 23,196 22,854 22,934 23,277 23,598	4,904 4,779 4,360 4,140 3,960 3,977 4,076 4,117	4,914 4,794 4,372 4,146 3,960 3,975 4,076 4,121	5,327 5,182 4,737 4,480 4,259 4,242 4,317 4,349 4,406	5,371 5,227 4,778 4,512 4,278 4,257 4,331 4,354 4,416	6,583 6,452 5,908 5,514 5,221 5,204 5,250 5,270 5,382	6,623 6,496 5,949 5,573 5,243 5,221 5,266 5,282 5,406 5,531 5,376
1,627 1,663 1,697	12,255 12,367 12,494	5,856 5,884 5,938	24,849 25,046 25,332	3,467 3,513 3,432 3,424	209 208 208 208	123 131	28,649 28,830 29,102 29,275	1987 Jun 1982 Jun 1995 Jun R	24,156 24,680 25,046	24,195 24,721 25,086	4,175 4,196 4,050 4,036	4,185 4,204 4,056	4,416 4,254 4,232	4,424 4,260 4,216	5,514 5,366	
1,679	12,586	6,004	25,464					1999 Nov R Dec R	25,464	25,325	4,020	4,020 4,015	4,213	4,209	5,365	5,353
1,684 1,726 1,758 1,778	12,494 12,523 12,603 12,675	5,965 5,929 5,920 6,016	25,284 25,476 25,618 25,809	3,412 3,423 3,397 3,392	208 207 205 206	112 121	29,026 29,218 29,342 29,546	2000 Jan Feb Mar R	25,284	25,421	4,003 3,997 3,983	4,009 4,005 3,993	4,192 4,186 4,172	4,200 4,195 4,182	5,320	5,343
1,730 1,757	12,562 12,625	5,946 5,969 6,018	25,569 25,697 25,768	3,392 3,426 3,403	206 204 203	96	29,2 7 29,4 4 29,4 7	Apr May R Jun	25,476	25,517	3,968 3,961 3,961	3,982 3,974 3,965	4,155 4,146 4,145	4,168 4,159 4,150	5,317	5,324
1,768 <b>1,809</b>	12,687 <b>12,972</b>	6,313	25,883	3,399	204		29,5%2	Jul R Aug R Sep R	25,618	25,585	3,958 3,954 3,936	3,953 3,944 3,928	4,141 4,137 4,117	4,135 4,126 4,108	5,281	5,264
1,573 1,549	BCHJ 12,214 12,192	5,540 5,464	BCAJ 24,703 24,722	DYZN 3,563 3,499	LOJX 210 210	151	DYDC 28,626 28,53	Oct R Nov Dec R	25,809	25,663	3,932 3,926 3,904	3,922 3,912 3,901	4,111 4,105 4,081	4,100 4,091 4,080	5,243	5,234
1,529 1,580	12,238 12,242	5,435 5,792	24,848 24,833	3,481 3,492 3,464	210 210 208	121	28, 57 28, 56 28, 88	20.4 Jan Feb Mar R	25,569	25,708	3,890 3,880 3,874	3,896 3,887 3,882	4,067 4,058 4,052	4,075 4,065 4,059	5,211	5,232
1,647 1,668 1,700 1,653	12,320 12,391 12,489 12,504	5,866 5,920 5,972 5,925	24,993 25,086 25,292 25,325	3,484 3,487 3,436 3,438	209 209 208	132 129	26, 58 28 14 29 35 29 34	Apr May R Jun	25,697	25,737	3,865 3,845 3,834	3,876 3,856 3,837	4,043 4,024 4,012	4,054 4,035 4,016	5,209	5,214
1,704 1,732 1,758	12,554 12,549 12,602	5,973 5,966 5,957	25,421 25,517 25,585	3,409 3,397 3,403	207 207 206	120	29, 59 29, 41 29, 14	Jul R Aug R Sep	25,768	25,739	3,829 3,815 3,797	3,824 3,806 3,790	4,008 3,995 3,978	4,003 3,984 3,970	5,212	5,196
1,754	12,588	5,934	25,663	3,405	206	114	29, 38	Oct R Nov R Dec R	25,883	25,741	3,782 3,770 3,745	3,773 3,758 3,843	3,962 3,950 3,924	3,952 3,937 3,923	5,169	5,163
1,749 1,763 1,766 <b>1,787</b>	12,622 12,651 12,698 <b>12,879</b>	5,954 6,006 6,062 <b>6,228</b>	25,708 25,737 25,739 <b>25,741</b>	3,392 3,413 3,399 <b>3,405</b>	205 204 204 <b>204</b>	103 92	29, 14 29, 57 29, 35 29, 41	2012 Jan P			3,724	3,731	3,903	3,911		
	DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU		DY⊃F	UNITED KINGDOM			SEASONALLY ADJUST	ED				
1,505 1,496 1,472 1,555	11,828 11,867 11,942 12,009	5,370 5,290 5,261 5,718	23,939 24,068 24,289 24,351	3,471 3,399 3,416 3,397	211 210 209 210	107 117	27, 58 27, 4 28, 31 28, 0		Service industries G-Q All employee jobs S	easonally	hunting, quarr forestry supp	ying, bev	d products, erages of clothin textiles, le and leather	g, wood ather products	printing,	Chemicals, chemical d products a man-made

UNITE	D KINGDOM			SEASONALLY A	DJUSTED					
		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying,	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and	Chemicals, chemical products and
SiC 19 Section		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24
		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJJ	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1969 1900 1991 1962 1963 1964 1995 1996 1967 1998 1999	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	17,087 17,496 17,359 17,421 17,328 17,466 17,793 18,051 18,460 18,844 19,363	17,043 17,440 17,298 17,312 17,283 17,413 17,738 18,031 18,472 18,872 19,396	324 318 309 311 327 300 273 285 317 318	457 433 406 366 319 281 255 233 231 220 204	532 525 527 500 486 475 474 468 494 506 502	570 525 448 430 423 414 398 390 383 369 369 324	95 98 86 85 91 92 88 87 86 86 84	472 473 463 454 445 459 466 466 466 474 469	318 306 277 270 257 246 254 252 251 258 249
1999	Nov Dec	19,821	19,679	293	195 194	504 502	309 306	82 82	469 470	244 243
2000	Jan Feb Mar	19,658	19,764	314	191 190 189	503 502 502	304 302 297	83 83 83	468 467 467	242 241 241
	Apr May Jun	19,838	19,879	314	187 185 185	501 499 497	291 288 285	83 82 83	466 466 465	240 239 239
	Jul Aug Sep	20,024	20,026	295	183 181 180	499 499 495	282 278 274	83 83 83	463 461 460	239 239 239
	Oct Nov Dec	20,287	20,133	296	179 179 178	497 495 496	272 269 265	84 83 83	459 458 457	238 238 237
2001	Jan Feb Mar	20,095	20,204	271	179 178 177	496 494 494	260 260 258	83 82 82	456 455 455	237 237 236
	Apr R May Jun	20,209	20,252	271	179 179 179	494 494 492	256 254 252	81 81 80	455 452 451	235 236 235
	Jul Aug Sep R Oct	20,282	20,287	256	178 178 180 179	492 492 492 490	249 247 244 241	81 80 81 80	450 448 448 447	235 234 233 233
	Nov R Dec	20,462	20,310	268	180 180	491 491	239 237	80 80	445 444	232 231
2002	Jan P				181	492	234	80	444	232

These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private domestic service.

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

		Employ	12.25	3 2 4	Caral		Self- employment	HM Forces <sup>d</sup>	Government- supported	Workforce jobs <sup>f</sup>
		Male		Female		All	jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>		traineese	
		All	Part-time <sup>b</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>b</sup>					
JNITI	ED KINGDOM									
	easonally adjusted Mar Jun Sep Dec	BCAE 12,415 12,505 12,654 12,652	1,555 1,546 1,522 1,607	BCAF 12,134 12,175 12,251 12,323	5,516 5,437 5,407 5,868	24,549 24,680 24,905 24,975	BCAG 3,562 3,487 3,504 3,484	211 210 209 210	153 121 132 127	DY 28, 28, 28, 28,
1999	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,594 12,679 12,838 12,878	1,627 1,663 1,697 1,679	12,255 12,367 12,494 12,586	5,856 5,884 5,938 6,004	24,849 25,046 25,332 25,464	3,467 3,513 3,432 3,424	209 208 208 208	124 123 131 129	28, 28, 29, 29,
2000	Mar Jun Sep Dec R	12,789 12,953 13,016 13,135	1,684 1,726 1,758 1,778	12,494 12,523 12,603 12,675	5,965 5,929 5,920 6,016	25,284 25,476 25,618 25,809	3,412 3,423 3,397 3,392	208 207 205 206	123 112 121 118	29 29 29 29
2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec	13,007 13,072 13,081 <b>12,911</b>	1,730 1,757 1,768 <b>1,809</b>	12,562 12,625 12,687 <b>12,972</b>	5,946 5,969 6,018 <b>6,313</b>	25,569 25,697 25,768 <b>25,883</b>	3,392 3,426 3,403 <b>3,399</b>	206 204 203 <b>204</b>	111 96 94 95	29 29 29 <b>29</b>
JNITI	ED KINGDOM									
Seaso 1998	onally adjusted Mar Jun Sep Dec	BCHI 12,489 12,529 12,610 12,591	1,573 1,549 1,529 1,580	BCHJ 12,214 12,192 12,238 12,242	5,540 5,464 5,435 5,792	BCAJ 24,703 24,722 24,848 24,833	DYZN 3,563 3,499 3,481 3,492	210 210 210 210 210	151 133 129 121	DY 28 28 28 28
1999	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,673 12,695 12,802 12,821	1,647 1,668 1,700 1,653	12,320 12,391 12,489 12,504	5,866 5,920 5,972 5,925	24,993 25,086 25,292 25,325	3,464 3,487 3,436 3,438	208 209 209 208	122 132 129 124	28 28 29 29
2000	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,867 12,968 12,982 13,075	1,704 1,732 1,758 1,754	12,554 12,549 12,602 12,588	5,973 5,966 5,957 5,934	25,421 25,517 25,585 25,663	3,409 3,397 3,403 3,405	207 207 206 206	121 120 120 120 114	29 29 29 29
2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec	13,085 13,086 13,041 <b>12,862</b>	1,749 1,763 1,766 1,787	12,622 12,651 12,698 <b>12,879</b>	5,954 6,006 6,062 <b>6,228</b>	25,708 25,737 25,739 <b>25,741</b>	3,392 3,413 3,399 <b>3,405</b>	205 204 204 <b>204</b>	109 103 92 91	25 25 25 25 26
GREA	AT BRITAIN									
Not se 1998	easonally adjusted Mar Jun Sep Dec	DYCA 12,112 12,202 12,347 12,342	1,505 1,496 1,472 1,555	DYCB 11,828 11,867 11,942 12,009	5,370 5,290 5,261 5,718	DYCM 23,939 24,068 24,289 24,351	<b>DYCT</b> 3,471 3,399 3,416 3,397	211 210 209 210	137 107 117 112	D 27 27 28 28
1999	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,286 12,369 12,524 12,561	1,576 1,611 1,645 1,625	11,942 12,053 12,178 12,263	5,706 5,734 5,787 5,847	24,228 24,422 24,702 24,824	3,379 3,427 3,346 3,338	209 208 208 208	111 111 119 116	21 20 20 21
2000	Mar Jun Sep Dec	12,474 12,637 12,697 12,814	1,632 1,673 1,705 1,722	12,174 12,201 12,282 12,347	5,812 5,775 5,767 5,858	24,648 24,838 24,979 25,161	3,326 3,330 3,304 3,299	208 207 205 206	111 103 111 107	28 28 28 28
2001	Mar Jun Sep R Dec	12,688 12,753 12,763 <b>12,591</b>	1,675 1,702 1,713 <b>1,752</b>	12,236 12,299 12,360 <b>12,640</b>	5,788 5,811 5,861 <b>6,150</b>	24,923 25,052 25,123 <b>25,230</b>	3,298 3,332 3,309 <b>3,304</b>	206 204 203 <b>204</b>	101 89 84 <b>85</b>	28 28 28 <b>28</b>
GRE	AT BRITAIN									
Seaso 1998	onally adjusted Mar Jun Sep Dec	DYCF 12,185 12,225 12,304 12,284	1,524 1,499 1,479 1,528	DYCG 11,907 11,883 11,927 11,931	5,394 5,317 5,290 5,642	DYCN 24,092 24,108 24,231 24,214	3,472 3,411 3,393 3,404	210 210 210 210 210	134 118 114 106	2 2 2 2 2 2
1999	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,364 12,384 12,489 12,505	1,596 1,616 1,648 1,599	12,007 12,076 12,172 12,184	5,717 5,769 5,821 5,769	24,371 24,460 24,660 24,689	3,377 3,402 3,351 3,352	208 209 209 208	109 120 116 111	2 2 2 2 2
2000	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec R	12,551 12,651 12,664 12,756	1,651 1,678 1,705 1,698	12,234 12,226 12,280 12,263	5,819 5,812 5,804 5,776	24,784 24,877 24,944 25,019	3,323 3,304 3,310 3,312	207 207 206 206	109 111 109 103	21 21 21 21
2001	Mar R Jun R Sep R Dec	12,765 12,767 12,723 <b>12,543</b>	1,694 1,708 1,712 <b>1,730</b>	12,296 12,324 12,370 <b>12,550</b>	5,797 5,848 5,905 <b>6,066</b>	25,061 25,090 25,093 <b>25,094</b>	3,299 3,318 3,305 <b>3,310</b>	205 204 204 <b>204</b>	100 96 82 81	28 28 28 <b>2</b> 8

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

Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series).

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

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

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

										Thousands
SIC 199		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DI/DJ	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. DF,DN	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
	, tion, group	25	26-28	29	30-33	34-35	23,36-37	45	50-52	
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	LOKF  236 230 203 197 201 211 234 240 251 253 243	LOKG 892 878 785 741 698 708 709 720 721 700 675	482 481 451 416 376 373 386 391 391 391 390 370	LOKI 575 544 483 442 421 436 473 497 508 518	LOKJ 498 489 435 404 355 349 372 386 390 408 402	244 245 215 208 208 213 227 225 242 243 240	YEHX 1,252 1,269 1,171 1,060 965 964 935 928 990 1,107 1,116	LOKL 3,953 4,027 3,957 3,946 3,922 4,014 4,065 4,109 4,248 4,314 4,366	LOKM 1,363 1,430 1,400 1,384 1,384 1,350 1,478 1,478 1,505 1,577 1,632
1999	Nov Dec	239 239	672 672	364 363	495 495	401 400	243 244	1,144	4,403	1,648
2000	Jan Feb Mar	239 239 237	671 669 669	362 362 361	495 494 493	399 400 400	243 244 243	1,162	4,377	1,661
	Apr May Jun	238 239 238	665 663 661	361 361 360	493 492 493	401 400 400	243 244 245	1,175	4,378	1,662
	Jul Aug Sep	237 235 234	656 654 650	360 360 359	492 493 492	398 397 396	244 244 244	1,156	4,396	1,650
	Oct Nov Dec R	233 233 232	648 645 640	359 359 358	493 492 493	396 396 395	245 244 245	1,155	4,432	1,646
2001	Jan R Feb Mar	231 231 230	642 639 638	358 358 359	492 490 488	394 393 394	246 247 248	1,173	4,452	1,650
	Apr May Jun	230 229 227	639 635 632	357 355 353	487 481 477	392 392 389	249 248 249	1,197	4,461	1,655
	Jul Aug Sep R	227 227 226	630 628 625	351 349 347	471 463 459	389 389 388	249 249 247	1,226	4,453	1,655
	Oct Nov R Dec	225 224 224	624 622 620	346 344 343	453 450 446	387 385 384	246 246 246	1,240	4,510	1,653
	Jan P	223	617	341	439	384	245			

Setilos, group   60-63	SIC 1992	Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Realestate	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 O - Q <sup>b</sup>
1989 Jun 945 488 1.095 203 2.347 1.404 1.827 2.373 1.04 1980 Jun 978 488 1.104 211 2.481 1.445 1.848 2.393 1.09 1981 Jun 965 480 1.080 206 2.444 1.465 1.834 2.450 1.00 1982 Jun 964 471 1.045 227 2.433 1.469 1.816 2.520 1.04 1983 Jun 941 444 1.012 2.22 2.493 1.469 1.816 2.520 1.04 1983 Jun 941 444 1.012 2.22 2.493 1.469 1.816 2.520 1.04 1985 Jun 922 4.46 1.019 2.76 2.495 1.468 1.879 2.531 1.00 1985 Jun 922 4.46 1.019 2.76 2.495 1.468 1.879 2.531 1.00 1985 Jun 924 4.61 1.019 2.76 2.495 1.448 1.877 2.548 1.00 1985 Jun 922 4.46 1.038 2.27 2.685 1.441 1.825 2.259 1.141 1.996 Jun 907 461 1.018 2.29 2.291 1.329 1.265 2.291 1.399 Jun 907 461 1.018 2.29 2.291 1.329 1.261 1.261 1.141 1.262 2.261 1.411 1.261 2.261 1.141 1.261 2.261 1.261 1.141 1.261 2.261 1.261 1.141 1.261 2.261 1.261 1.141 1.261 2.261 1.261 1.261 1.141 1.261 2.261 1		1 60-63	64						N 85	
993 Jun 941 444 1.012 262 2.493 1.466 1.795 2.531 1.009 994 Jun 934 446 1.019 276 2.495 1.448 1.817 2.546 1.009 995 Jun 922 446 1.039 287 2.664 1.411 1.825 2.588 1.00 996 Jun 907 461 1.015 2.200 2.800 1.417 1.825 2.588 1.00 997 Jun 927 464 1.038 2.299 2.901 1.363 1.861 2.699 1.11 998 Jun 950 472 1.064 2.299 2.911 1.363 1.861 2.699 1.11 999 Jun 960 486 1.703 314 3.283 1.413 2.006 2.597 1.24  999 Dec R 1,013 513 1,087 333 3,320 1.381 2.092 2.637 1.25  2000 Jan Feb Mar 1,000 503 1.074 338 3.375 1.398 2.115 2.634 1.28  Apr May Jun R 1,009 509 1.070 351 3.422 1.400 2.127 2.672 1.27  Jul Aug Sep R 1,016 516 1.075 352 3.491 1.403 2.120 2.721 1.26  Oct Nov Dec R 1,017 526 1.077 358 3.551 1.396 2.118 2.726 1.26  Apr May R 1,023 534 1.068 367 3.555 1.411 2.140 2.749 1.26  Apr May Jun R 1,023 534 1.068 367 3.555 1.411 2.140 2.749 1.26  Apr May Jun R 1,023 534 1.068 367 3.555 1.411 2.140 2.749 1.26  Apr May Jun R 1,023 534 1.068 367 3.555 1.411 2.140 2.749 1.26  Apr May Jun R 1,023 534 1.068 367 3.555 1.411 2.140 2.749 1.26  Apr May Jun R 1,023 534 1.068 367 3.555 1.411 2.140 2.749 1.26  Apr May Jun R 1,023 534 1.068 367 3.555 1.411 2.140 2.749 1.26  Apr May Jun R 1,023 534 1.068 367 3.555 1.411 2.140 2.759 1.250  Sep R 1,027 530 1.084 366 3.547 1.412 2.162 2.759 1.250	,,,	LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
Dec R 1,013 513 1,087 333 3,320 1,381 2,092 2,637 1,250    Jan Feb Mar	990 Jun 991 Jun 992 Jun 993 Jun 994 Jun 995 Jun 996 Jun 997 Jun 998 Jun	934 922 907 927 950	488 480 471 444 446 446 461 464 472	1,080 1,045 1,012 1,019 1,039	211 206 227 262 276 287 280 299	2,800 2,991 3.143	1,445 1,465 1,469 1,466 1,448 1,411 1,417 1,369 1,403	1,848 1,834 1,816 1,795 1,817 1,825 1,854 1,861 1,844	2,531 2,546 2,588 2,591 2,619 2,626	1,042 1,035 1,017 1,048 1,075 1,069 1,082 1,116 1,148 1,189
Feb Mar 1,007 503 1,074 338 3,375 1,398 2,115 2,634 1,28  Apr May Jun R 1,009 509 1,070 351 3,422 1,400 2,127 2,672 1,27  Jul Aug Sep R 1,016 516 1,075 352 3,491 1,403 2,120 2,721 1,28  Oct Nov Dec R 1,017 526 1,077 358 3,551 1,396 2,118 2,726 1,28  Mar R 1,018 533 1,078 366 3,548 1,406 2,123 2,733 1,29  May Jun R 1,023 534 1,068 367 3,555 1,411 2,140 2,749 1,28  Jul Aug Sep R 1,027 530 1,084 366 3,547 1,412 2,162 2,759 1,28		1,013	513	1,087	333	3,320	. 1,381	2,092	2,637	1,256
Jun H 1,009 509 1,070 351 3,422 1,400 2,127 2,072 1,271  Jul Aug Sep R 1,016 516 1,075 352 3,491 1,403 2,120 2,721 1,28  Oct Nov Dec R 1,017 526 1,077 358 3,551 1,396 2,118 2,726 1,28  O01 Jan Feb Mar R 1,018 533 1,078 366 3,548 1,406 2,123 2,733 1,28  Apr May Jun R 1,023 534 1,068 367 3,555 1,411 2,140 2,749 1,28  Jul Aug Sep R 1,027 530 1,084 366 3,547 1,412 2,162 2,759 1,28	Feb	1,007	503	1,074	338	3,375	1,398	2,115	2,634	1,280
Aug Sep R       1,016       516       1,075       352       3,491       1,403       2,120       2,721       1,28         Oct Nov Dec R       1,017       526       1,077       358       3,551       1,396       2,118       2,726       1,28         001       Jan Feb Mar R       1,018       533       1,078       366       3,548       1,406       2,123       2,733       1,28         Apr May Jun R       1,023       534       1,068       367       3,555       1,411       2,140       2,749       1,28         Jul Aug Sep R       1,027       530       1,084       366       3,547       1,412       2,162       2,759       1,28	Apr May Jun R	1,009	509	1,070	351	3,422	1,400	2,127	2,672	1,278
Nov Dec R 1,017 526 1,077 358 3,551 1,396 2,118 2,726 1,26  001 Jan Feb Mar R 1,018 533 1,078 366 3,548 1,406 2,123 2,733 1,25  Apr May Jun R 1,023 534 1,068 367 3,555 1,411 2,140 2,749 1,25  Aug Sep R 1,027 530 1,084 366 3,547 1,412 2,162 2,759 1,255	Jul Aug Sep R	1,016	516	1,075	352	3,491	1,403	2,120	2,721	1,284
Feb Mar R 1,018 533 1,078 366 3,548 1,406 2,123 2,733 1,256  Apr May Jun R 1,023 534 1,068 367 3,555 1,411 2,140 2,749 1,256  Jul Aug Sep R 1,027 530 1,084 366 3,547 1,412 2,162 2,759 1,256	Nov	1,017	526	1,077	358	3,551	1,396	2,118	2,726	1,289
Jun R 1,023 534 1,068 367 3,555 1,411 2,140 2,749 1,25  Jul Aug Sep R 1,027 530 1,084 366 3,547 1,412 2,162 2,759 1,28	Feb	1,018	533	1,078	366	3,548	1,406	2,123	2,733	1,296
Aug Sep R         1,027         530         1,084         366         3,547         1,412         2,162         2,759         1,25	Apr May Jun R	1,023	534	1,068	367	3,555	1,411	2,140	2,749	1,288
Oct	Aug	1,027	530	1,084	366	3,547	1,412	2,162	2,759	1,292
Nov	Nov	1,021	516	1,079	366	3,512	1,424	2,158	2,786	1,290

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section,	Decemb	er 2000 R		Decemb	er 2001 R		2001					
JNITED KINGDOW	sub- section	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct R	Nov R	Dec R	Jan P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,967.2	1,114.2	4,081.4	2,870.0	1,054.1	3,924.1	3,994.9	3,977.5	3,961.5	3,950.3	3,924.1	3,903.2
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	64.6	9.0	73.6	66.3	9.7	75.9	75.7	76.6	76.3	76.2	75.9	76.0
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.0	5.3	43.3	39.1	5.9	45.0	45.0	45.7	45.2	45.3	45.0	44.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB(13/14)	26.6	3.7	30.2	27.1	3.8	30.9	30.7	30.9	31.1	30.9	30.9	31.3
MAHUFACTURING	D	2,829.0	1,075.0	3,904.0	2,731.0	1,014.1	3,745.1	3,815.3	3,796.8	3,781.8	3,770.5	3,745.1	3,723.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	319.4	181.9	501.4	317.5	178.4	495.8	496.5	495.1	496.3	499.0	495.8	489.0
Manufacture of textiles and	DB	128.1	115.0	243.1	118.8	98.6	217.4	225.1	221.7	220.3	219.5	217.4	215.0
textile products of textiles	17	83.3	59.0	142.2	76.4	54.4	130.8	134.9	133.5	133.2	132.7	130.8	129.9
wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	44.8	56.0	100.9	42.3	44.2	86.6	90.2	88.2	87.1	86.9	86.6	85.1
Manufacture of leather and leasher products including footwear	DC	14.3	8.7	23.0	12.4	7.9	20.4	21.3	20.9	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.5
Masufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	58.3	24.1	82.4	57.6	22.0	79.6	80.2	81.1	80.3	80.3	79.6	79.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	286.0 71.0	170.1 26.7	456.1 97.7	276.9 66.3	166.5 25.0	443.4 91.3	448.9 94.2	449.1 93.6	447.6 93.0	445.4 92.5	443.4 91.3	443.8 91.6
Purshing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	215.0	143.4	358.5	210.6	141.5	352.1	354.7	355.6	354.6	352.9	352.1	352.3
Manufacture of coke, refined posoleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.2	5.0	29.2	25.1	6.0	31.1	31.5	31.0	30.8	30.8	31.1	31.1
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.1	74.2	237.3	159.5	71.4	230.9	235.6	233.7	233.6	233.0	230.9	231.5
Wasufacture of rubber and pushic products	DH (25)	181.9	50.2	232.1	174.7	49.3	223.9	226.9	225.6	225.4	225.4	223.9	223.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	108.6	27.0	135.6	108.2	25.9	134.1	136.1	136.1	135.2	134.5	134.1	133.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	415.8	87.2	503.0	401.0	82.6	483.6	494.2	490.5	488.7	485.9	483.6	480.2 105.6
of basic metals of fabricated metal products,	27	99.7	13.8	113.5	92.3	13.2	105.6	109.2	107.6	106.9	106.5	105.6	
except machinery	28	316.1	73.4	389.5	308.7	69.4	378.1	385.0	382.9	381.8	379.5	378.1	374.5
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	289.4	69.1	358.5	277.2	65.4	342.6	349.5	348.3	347.3	344.4	342.6	341.8
Manufacture of electrical	DI	0455	1450	401.1	047.4	1000	443.7	463.4	458.3	452.1	449.0	443.7	438.0
and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery	30 DL	345.5 37.2	145.6 15.6	491.1 52.8	317.4 33.7	126.3 13.7	47.4	49.6	48.9	48.0	47.3	47.4	46.6
and apparatus n.e.c.	31	123.0	49.7	172.7	112.6	43.9	156.5	163.5	162.9	160.1	158.5	156.5	154.4
and communication eqpt.	32	91.1	41.3	132.4	76.2	33.0	109.2	117.3	114.1	112.0	111.6	1092	106.7
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	94.2	39.0	133.2	94.9	35.7	130.6	133.1	132.3	132.0	131.5	130.6	130.4
Manufacture of transport		- IELH			1 2 2010 1				0000	007.5	007	0040	0000
equipment	DM 24	346.2	49.0 29.3	395.2 220.9	336.4 185.9	47.7 27.5	384.0 213.4	387.8 213.0	387.9 213.6	387.9 214.2	387.1 214.2	384.0 213.4	383.9 213.7
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	191.6 154.6	19.7	174.3	150.5	20.1	170.6	174.8	174.3	173.8	172.9	170.6	170.2
Manufacturingn.e.c.	DN	148.2	67.8	216.0	148.4	66.1	214.5	218.4	217.5	215.7	215.7	214.5	213.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	73.6	30.3	103.9	72.8	30.3	103.0	103.9	104.1	103.5	103.6	103.0	103.4

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

April 2002 Labour Market trends

168.0

160.4

6.8

65.3

39.8 26.9

25.5

135.6

114.9 73.5 16.2 57.3 41.4

12.6 5.2 7.4 55.7

277.9 66.4

26.6

39.8

211.5

126.7

84.7

251

1586

170.2

104.9

306.2 275.8

66.3

48.1 77.3 24.5

52.8

94.5 328.1 181.8 146.3 95.8

50.5 147.1 92.7

**70.3** 63.1

7.2

989.5

398.9

248.1

117.4

762.6 41.4 15.5

8,769.6 11,022.2

1,722.2 6,489.0 5,858.0 25,160.6 12,763.1 12,359.9 25,123.0

255.4

245.4

8.5

71.7

43.1 30.2

28.6

1722

8.8 13.8 79.0

449.6 95.7

41.3

54.4

353.9

192.4

161.5

292

2340

225.3

130.0

97.3

72.1 125.6 40.3

85.3

131.8 382.8 216.4 166.4 110.4

10.0

1,126.6

5399

326.6

160.1 53.3

1.161.3

65.0 23.0

4.404.7 2.085.9

25.3

23.9

1.0

1.6

0.7

0.9

5.9

228.5

432 5.3

2.3

37.9

19.4

18.5

0.6

99

110

4.5

4.2

2.8

0.6

75.2

1.386.6

55.3

292

16.3 9.7

5.522.0 19.797.9

September 2001 R

Female All

81.8

79.4

1.7

9.4

5.7 5.5

3.7

40.1

1,003.3

172.4 156.8 15.6

93.8 52.6 17.2 35.4 41.2

8.0 3.1 4.8 22.2

165.0 25.1

13.5

139.8

64.6

752

59

716

48.5

25.6

83.6 13.6

24.9

20.5 32.2 11.4

20.8

27.1 19.7 13.1

2.5

210.9

2.240.4

1347

81.3

35.4 18.0

23.8 9.2

249.8

239.8

8.5

74.7

45.5 32.3

29.3

175.7

208.6 126.1 33.4 92.7 82.5

20.6

122 77.9

442.8 91.6

38.3

532

351.3

191.4

1599

310

2302

218.7

130.5

912

68.6 109.5 35.9

73.6

131.0 374.8 208.9 165.9 108.9

**100.9** 91.3

1,200.3

19.791.8

4.326.3

533.5

329.4

152.8 51.3

1.158.0

652 24.7

9.7

December 2001

10,838.6

136.4

129.4

6.1

64.0

25.4

2,589.2

53.4 39.1

12.0 4.9 7.1 52.7

259.0 63.4

26.0

37.3

195.6

117.0

78.6

248

154.6

165.1

102.1

63.4

45.5 72.1 22.3

49.7

91.0 321.3 179.8 141.5 93.1

48.4 139.2 89.2

6.9

975.9

6.998.1

1.692.1

3724

230.6

110.9

Full-time Part-time Full-time Part-time

6,489.3

45.0

440

0.7

7.5

2.6

33.3

770.6

71.7 402 12.8 27.4 31.5

3.9 13.9

11.3

104.6

43.8

607

5.1

61.0

36.6

21.0

19.3

16.7 26.4 9.2

172

**25.8** 23.9

1.9

120.3

5.519.4

921.0

767

49.7

283.9 16.9 5.9

1,752.2

20.6

200

0.7

0.6

0.2

69.6

0.3 0.1 0.2 2.3

13.8 1.4

0.9

124

7.3

5.1

02

25

3.8

1.3

0.3

0.9

0.1

20.1

1.639.7

420.1

282

17.5

47.5 2.2 0.8

6,150.4

26.8

254

1.0

2.0

1.0

217.0

46.5 43.8 2.6

39.6 4.4

35.1

20.1

150

0.9

9.4

11.6

3.9

2.6

0.6

93.4

5.806.1

1.446.2

509

28.6

152 7.2

5.6 2.2

25,230,4

2289

2188

8.5

74.0

29.3

173.9

3,646.3

476.8 423.0 53.8

902

20.1 8.1

12.0 76.6

37.6

51.7

347.7

188.3

1595

31.0

227.4

217.1

128.5

432.9 45.5 153.4

86.9

66.5 104.7 34.3

70.4

129.3 371.0 208.7

162.3 107.0

55.3 210.3 128.2

9.4

1,209.6

19.963.2

4.479.5

5282

326.3

150.2 51.7

1.156.4

66.0 23.3

S27

NITED KINGDOM	Section	Decembe	r 2000 R				Septembe	er 2001 R		Decembe	r 2001			
NITED KINGDOM	sub- section	Male	. 200011	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female	resident	All
AND THE BUILD IN	group or	Full time	Parttime	Full time	Parttime					Full time	Parttime	Full time	Parttime	
IC 1992	class			1400000	1000000	25,809.2	13,081.1	12,686.5	25,767.6	11,102.5	1,808.7	6,659.1	6,312.5	25,882
LL SECTIONS	A-Q	11,356.4	1,778.1	6,658.2	6,016.5	25,009.2	13,001.1	12,000.5	20,101.0	11,1020	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
GRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	160.7	33.6	49.6	27.0	270.9	180.7	83.6	264.3	139.4	30.4	45.4	28.3	243.
griculture, hunting and related service activities	01	153.3	33.0	48.6	25.5	260.4	172.7	81.1	253.8	132.0	29.7	44.4	26.8	232
ISHING	В	6.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	8.7	6.9	1.8	8.7	6.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	8
IINING AND QUARRYING	С	63.8	0.8	7.3	1.6	73.6	67.0	9.6	76.6	65.6	0.6	7.7	2.0	75
lining and quarrying of energy	CA (10-12)	37.6	0.4	4.6	0.7	43.3	40.0	5.7	45.7	38.7	0.4	4.9	0.9	45
producing materials lining and quarrying except of	CB (13/14)	262	0.4	2.7	1.0	302	27.0	3.9	30.9	26.9	0.2	2.7	1.1	30
energy producing materials	CB(13/14)	202	0.1								MI			
NERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	136.4	1.8	33.3	6.0	177.4	140.1	40.6	180.7	137.5	1.5	33.8	6.2	178
ANUFACTURING	D	2,760.3	68.7	841.5	233.5	3,904.0	2,766.4	1,030.4	3,796.8	2,659.4	71.6	792.6	221.6	3,745
lanufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	305.7	13.7	134.2	47.7	501.4	316.0	179.0	495.1	302.5	15.0	130.0	48.3	495.
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	122.1	6.0	91.6	23.4	243.1 142.2	120.5 77.8	101.2 55.7	221.7 133.5	113.6 73.3	5.2 3.1	77.8 42.5	20.8 11.9	217, 130,
of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	17 18	80.1 42.1	3.2 2.8	462 45.3	12.7 10.7	100.9	42.7	45.5	882	40.3	2.0	35.3	8.9	
lanufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	13.8	0.5	7.0	1.7	23.0	12.8	8.1	20.9	121	0.3 2.4	6.5 142	1.4 7.8	
lanufacture of wood and wood products lanufacture of pulp, paper and paper	DD (20)	55.8	2.5	162	7.9	82.4	58.5	22.5	81.1	552			40.0	443
products: publishing and printing	DE 21	272.3 69.6	13.7 1.4	126.4 21.3	43.7 5.4	456.1 97.7	281.9 68.0	167.2 25.6	449.1 93.6	263.0 64.9	13.9 1.4	126.5 20.5	40.0	91
of pulp, paper and paper products ublishing, printing and reproduction of	22	202.7	123	105.1	38.3	358.5	214.0	141.6	355.6	198.1	125	106.0	35.6	352
recorded media  Manufacture of coke, refined			0.3	4.4	0.6	292	25.1	5.9	31.0	24.9	0.2	5.1	0.9	31
petroleum products and nuclear fuel Manufacture of chemicals, chemical	DF (23)	24.0					161.0	72.7	233.7	157.0	2.5	62.0	9.4	
products and man-made fibres Manufacture of rubber and	DG (24)	160.9	2.1	642	10.0	237.3		49.6	225.6	170.8	3.9	37.5	11.8	2.3
plastic products  Manufacture of other non-metallic	DH (25)	178.6	3.3	39.0	112	232.1	176.0					21.7	4.2	134
mineral products  Manufacture of basic metals and	DI (26)	107.3	1.3	22.3	4.7	135.6	109.8	26.3	136.1	106.7	1.4			
fabricated metal products	DJ 27	409.4 98.9	6.4 0.8	65.8 11.3	21.5 2.5	503.0 113.5	406.0 94.0	84.5 13.7	490.5 107.6	393.1 91.0	7.9 1.3	63.1 10.8	19.6 2.4	4.3
of basic metals of fabricated metal products,		310.5	5.6	54.4	19.0	389.5	312.0	70.9	382.9	302.1	6.6	523	17.1	3.8
except machinery lanufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	28 DK (29)	284.4	5.1	54.9	14.1	358.5	281.4	66.9	348.3	273.8	3.4	51.9	13.5	
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	339.7	5.7	124.8	20.9	491.1	326.9 34.8	131.3 142	458.3 48.9	311.2 33.4	6.2	106.9 12.2	19.4 1.5	
of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c.	30 31	36.7 121.1	0.4 2.0	13.9 41.9	1.7 7.8	52.8 172.7	117.1	45.8	162.9	111.5 74.6	1.1	36.5 28.3	7.4 4.7	198
of radio, TV and communication eqpt of medical, precision and optical	32	89.5	1.6	362	5.1	132.4	79.8	34.3	114.1		3.1	30.0	5.8	130
equipment and watches  Manufacture of transport equipment	33 DM	92.5 343.7	1.7 2.5	32.8 41.8	6.2 7.2	133.2 395.2	95.2 339.9	37.1 47.9	132.3 387.9	91.8 333.1	3.3	41.0	6.7	534 213
of motor vehicles, trailers	34 35	190.4 153.3	2.5 1.2 1.3	25.0 16.8	4.3 2.9	220.9 174.3	185.9 154.0	27.6 20.3	213.6 174.3	183.9 149.2	2.0	23.9 17.1	3.6	170
of other transport eqpt. Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	142.6	5.6	48.9	18.9	216.0	150.4	67.1	217.5	142.4	6.0	48.4	17.7	214
ELECTRICITY, GAS	-	726	1.0	25.9	4.3	103.9	73.1	31.0	104.1	71.9	0.9	26.1	4.2	100
AND WATER SUPPLY	E		23.6	95.2	76.4	1,161.3	1,020.5	214.3	1,234.8	1,006.0	21.4	122.6	94.6	1,23
CONSTRUCTION	F	966.2			5,672.6	20,286.8	8,966.5	11,315.8	20,282.3	7,154.1	1,683.2	5,664.0	5,960.9	20.
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	7,326.6	1,649.7	5,638.0	5,072.0	20,200.0	0,000.0	11,010.0	20,2320	*	,			
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES,														
MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONA AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G G	1,712.3	438.1	940.5	1,423.5	4,514.3	2,135.9	2,298.2	4,434.2	1,730.5	433.6	943.7	1,484.4	4,5%
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	379.6	39.4	78.4	57.6	555.1	409.4	139.3	548.7	381.3	29.7	78.9	53.3	
Wholesale and Commission Trade	51	739.7	43.6	291.1	109.8	1,184.3	7792	401.7	1,180.9	722.5	48.6	288.4	119.8	1,123
(except motor vehicles)	0,	700.7	10.0			-								-
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	592.9	355.1	570.9	1,256.0	2,774.9	947.3	1,757.2	2,704.5	626.6	355.3	576.3	1,311.3	2,86
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	Н	3727	295.8	324.1	651.5	1,644.1	685.0	983.2	1,668.1	361.2	309.8	311.1	670.0	1,60
TRANSPORT, STORAGE	468			-	404.0	4.550.0	14500	401.7	1,555.5	1,056.7	74.3	3192	96.7	1,59
AND COMMUNICATION  Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	<b>1,059.4</b> 404.6	<b>74.1</b> 35.5	<b>317.2</b> 50.1	101.3 29.2	<b>1,552.0</b> 519.5	1,153.8 438.4	82.3	520.7	401.1	32.9	61.9	27.0 1.5	5%
Water transport Air transport	61 62	102 48.7	1.0 1.7	3.4 35.5	1.0 8.7	15.6 94.6	11.9 59.7	4.5 462	16.4 105.9	8.5 54.6	1.7 3.5	31.5	124	10
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	215.1	18.1	119.7	35.6	388.5	234.9	155.8	390.6	213.7	19.8	116.9	31.5	. 36
Post and telecommunications	64	380.8	17.7	108.6	26.8	533.8	408.9	113.0	521.9	378.8	16.5	104.9	24.3	
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	462.4	30.2	441.1	146.8	1,080.6	458.2	625.5	1,083.7	429.2		454.6	168.9	1,0
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	237.4	20.4	249.0	104.1	610.9	229.4	390.7	620.1	219.0	21.0	254.2	124.9	61
nsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	107.5	3.9	100.0	19.3	230.8	107.6	118.9 115.9	226.5 237.1	98.4 111.8	4.5 4.9	99.8 100.6	23.5 20.5	22
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	117.5	5.9	922	23.4	238.9	121.1	115.9	231.1	111.0	4.3	.00.0		
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,771.4	307.1	1,117.9	740.9	3,937.3	2,080.0			1,732.3	314.7	1,099.1	761.4	3,90
Real estate activities Renting of machinery and equipment without	70	155.6		113.1	68.5	358.8	181.4	183.5	364.9	153.6	22.8	119.0	71.9	Ů.
operator and of personal and	74	00.4	11.3	37.4	21.6	156.7	96.4	58.1	154.5	85.9	10.4	332	262	15
operator and or personal and	71 72	86.4 271.1	21.9	140.9	62.0	495.9 95.8	282.3	202.8		259.0	13.5	136.1 34.2	69.7 9.6	3
household goods Computer and related activities	73	52.9 1,205.5	2.5 249.8	31.7 794.9	8.7 579.9	2,830.1					264.8			
household goods Computer and related activities Research and development	74								,			F04.4	198.3	1,4
household goods Computer and related activities Research and development Other business activities	74				The second second second		724.9	686.0	1,410.8	674.8	522	501.1	1903	1,70
household goods Computer and related activities Research and development Other business activities	74 NCE;	674.1	50.3	487.7	191.2	1,403.3							~~~	21
household goods Computer and related activities Research and development Other business activities PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFE	74 NCE;	674.1 466.2		487.7 669.5	191.2 837.1	1,403.3 2,136.1		1,500.5	2,124.2	426.9	160.2	685.3		
household goods Computer and related activities Research and development Other business activities PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFE COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY EDUCATION	74 NCE; L		163.3		837.1	2,136.1	623.7		2,124.2	426.9	160.2	685.3		
household goods Computer and related activities Research and development Other business activities PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFE COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY EDUCATION HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PE	74 NCE; L M N	466.2 338.2	163.3 127.5	669.5 1,027.8	837.1 1,237.2	2,136.1 2,730.7	623.7 471.7	1,500.5 2,300.0	2,124.2	426.9	160.2	685.3 1,015.1	1,311.6	1,2
household goods Computer and related activities Research and development Other business activities PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFE COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY EDUCATION HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	74 NCE; L M N	466.2	163.3 127.5 163.1 2.8	669.5 1,027.8 312.1	837.1 1,237.2 343.2	2,136.1 2,730.7 1,288.3	623.7 471.7 633.4 69.8	1,500.5 2,300.0 667.8 16.2	2,124.2 2,771.7 1,301.1 85.9	426.9 326.8 415.8 67.7	160.2 137.8 170.2	685.3 1,015.1 334.8 12.4	1,311.6 367.7 5.0	1,2

h	mornibers of Five Forces are exclud
U	Excludes private households with e
P	Drovies - Private House Holds Will 18

ale and Commission Trade xcept motor vehicles) 51 on fee or contract basis 51.1 of agricultural materials and animals 51.2

50.1/50.3/50.4 229.3

GREAT BRITAIN

SECTIONS

HING

GRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY

riculture, hunting and related service activities

HING AND QUARRYING

and quarrying of energy producing materials and natural gas extraction and and quarrying except of energy producing materials

everages and tobacco

of footwear
ifacture of wood and wood products
ifacture of pulp, paper and paper
roducts; publishing and printing
of pulp, paper and paper products
of corrugated paper and paperboard,

of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and

paper products n.e.c. shing, printing and reproduction of ecorded media

to printing lishing and reproduction of

astic products facture of other non-metallic

of fabricated metal products,

of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches ufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers

other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft

ctricity,gas,steam and hot water supply lection, purification and distribution of water

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

e, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel 50

other transport eqpt. aircraft and spacecraft

CONSTRUCTION

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

enance and repair

except machinery 28 acture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c. DK (29)

cated metal products

doptical equipment

roducts and man-mad

eral products facture of basic metals and

nting and service activities related

sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers 21.21

MUFACTURING

xtile products

Section December 2000 R

11,091.4

150.6

6.1

622

37.4 25.1

24.7

131.7

2,687.5

115.7 75.2 16.6 58.6 40.5

8.1 53.0

268.2 68.1

29.0

39.0

2002

121.4

78.8

23.9

1586

1729

102.6

68.8

49.5 85.7 26.5

592

146.0 96.8

139.3 88.1

**69.5** 62.2

7.3

936.2

1.674.4

3706

113.7 27.6

Female

482

0.7

7.2

4.6 4.4

2.6

329

817.3

84.0 43.6 13.8 29.8 40.4

6.8 2.4 4.5 15.9

124.5 20.9

9.4

11.5

103.7

45.3

58.3

44

63.3

381

21.7

18.0 33.4 11.1

223

32.3 40.8 24.6 16.2 10.9

2.0

929

918.4

762

47.7

286.5 16.4 5.8

Full-time Part-time Full-time Part-time

227

0.7

0.7

0.4

0.3

1.7

66.6

5.8 3.1 0.9 2.2 2.7

0.5 0.2 0.3 2.3

13.6 1.4

0.6

0.8

122

6.2

6.0

0.3

21

33

1.2

1.0

0.9 1.6 0.5

1.0

1.7 2.4 1.2 1.3 0.9

0.1

224

7,172.3 1,607.5 5,496.1

425.3

378

20.4

section Male

group or class

A-Q

01

В

C

C.E

D

CA (10-12)

CB (13/14)

DC 19.1/19.2

Rest of 21

Rest of 22

22

222

DF (23)

DG (24)

DH (25)

DI (26)

314-316

322-323

33 DM

35 35.3

DN 36.1

F

G-Q

50.2 50.5

Rest of 35

DJ 27

19.3 DD (20)

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

Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies

S26 Labour Market trends April 2002

employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies

### B.15 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 2001

GREAT BRITAIN	Section	Decembe	er 2000 R				Septemb	er 2001 R		Decembe	r 2001		- Alfalasi	housand
	sub- section	Male	- Charles	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	group or class		Part-time		Part-time					Full-time	Part-time		Part-time	
offood, beverages and tobacco of household goods of non-agricultural intermediate	51.3 51.4	121.0 154.0	9.9 12.1	44.5 79.2	21.9 29.2	197.4 274.5	128.3 161.8	642 111.7	192.5 273.5	120.7 142.6	10.4 9.3	42.8 84.2	20.5 35.5	194.3 271.7
products, waste and scrap of machinery, eqpt. and supplies her wholesale	51.5 51.6 51.7	161.1 168.6 67.0	6.8 6.0 4.2	52.7 60.1 27.8	18.1 17.7 11.3	238.7 252.4 110.4	168.1 174.3 73.1	69.0 77.3 40.2	237.2 251.6 113.4	160.3 162.3 65.2	8.5 9.7 6.6	49.4 57.4 27.3	20.1 21.0 13.2	238.3 250.4 112.3
ail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	579.7	344.9	555.7	1,223.2	2,703.5	924.5	1,710.2	2,634.7	612.9	344.4	560.5	1,277.2	2,795.0
n-specialised stores selling mainly food, drink and tobacco er non-specialised stores	52.11 52.12	163.7 43.1	138.9 36.1	144.6 69.7	429.1 150.6	876.3 299.6	316.5 66.2	571.5 200.4	887.9 266.6	177.0 51.2	127.8 31.8	152.0 81.7	465.4 151.0	9223 315.7
e of fruit and veg., meat and meat products, fish and bread, cakes, etc verages and tobacco products armaceutical goods and toiletries ttiles, furniture, lighting eqpt.,	52.21-52.24, 52.27 52.25-52.26 52.3	36.6 15.5 15.1	132 9.7 6.4	28.8 12.2 18.1	68.5 30.6 40.0	147.2 68.0 79.6	48.5 24.2 22.5	92.6 41.6 57.3	141.1 65.8 79.8	32.2 13.6 14.4	13.8 12.4 8.2	28.8 6.1 192	69.5 34.7 40.9	1443 669 828
electrical household appliances, radio and TV, paints, glass, hardware and household goods n.e.c. thing,footwear and leather goods	52.41,52.44- 52.46 52.42-52.43	94.3 51.1	39.6 34.8	58.6 91.9	96.8 198.1	289.4 376.0	1362 872	149.4 278.2	285.6 365.4	106.4 55.9	342 47.0	60.6 84.4	97.3 208.7	298.5 306.0
oks, newspapers and stationery; other specialised retail shops	52.47-52.48	107.3	53.1	93.3	158.7	412.4	156.9	235.3	392.2	114.0	51.8	91.6	157.5	414.8
cond hand stores and sales not in stores pair of personal and h'hold goods	52.5-52.6 52.7	42.1 10.9	11.3	33.4 4.9	43.2 7.5	130.1 25.1	54.9 11.5	732 10.7	128.2 22.2	39.7 8.5	14.7 2.5	33.6 2.6	428 9.2	130.8
TELS AND RESTAURANTS	Н	365.5	287.0	316.6	636.4	1,605.5	668.8	960.8	1,629.6	353.8	300.7	303.8	654.6	1,6)28
otels impsites, short-stay accom. istaurants is	55.1 55.2 55.3	9.3 114.6	50.7 5.5 96.4	75.4 8.2 85.7	108.7 15.6 188.4	317.0 38.6 485.1	138.3 20.6 219.3	177.8 38.6 269.7	316.1 59.2 489.0	77.7 12.9 121.5	58.4 6.3 98.3	66.0 9.6 82.4	105.5 21.1 182.4	307.5 49.9 434.6
nteens and catering	55.4 55.5	105.4 54.0	108.5 25.9	85.4 62.0	221.9 101.9	521.2 243.7	210.0 80.6	299.3 175.5	509.4 256.0	92.4 49.3	109.9 27.9	79.3 66.6	229.4 116.2	510.9 259.9
ANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION nd transport; transport via pipelines isport via railways ner land tranport, and via pipelines stort transport	I 60 60.1 60.2/60.3	1,042.2 396.1 38.3 357.9 9.9	71.7 34.6 0.7 33.9	3125 49.3 8.5 40.8	99.1 28.5 0.9 27.6	1,525.5 508.5 48.3 460.2	1,133.7 428.7 37.1 391.6	394.5 80.7 13.8 66.9	1,528.2 509.4 50.9 458.5	1,038.8 392.2 36.9 355.4	72.1 32.0 0.3 31.8	314.4 61.0 13.5 47.5	94.4 262 0.3 25.9	1,519.8 511.4 50.9 4:0.5
ater transport transport pporting and auxiliary transport activities activities of travel agencies	61 62 63	9.9 48.4 212.7	1.0 1.7 17.7	3.3 35.1	0.9 8.6	15.1 93.8 383.5	11.6 59.4 231.8	4:3 45.7	15.9 105.1	8.2 54.3	1.7 3.5 19.4	3.9 31.1	1.5	430.5 15.3 101.2
activities, activities of travel agencies avel agencies and tour operators Supporting and auxiliary transport act. standardelecommunications titional post activities surier activities lucommunications	63.3 Rest of 63 64 64.11 64.12 64.20	42.3 170.4 375.1 175.6 42.8 156.8	17.7 4.1 13.6 16.6 6.5 5.5 4.6	118.0 62.4 55.6 106.9 37.2 12.5 57.3	35.2 17.2 18.0 25.9 1.0 8.0 16.9	257.6 524.5 220.3 68.7 235.5	231.8 46.4 185.4 402.2 194.9 46.7 160.6	153.5 81.9 71.6 110.4 19.8 20.1 70.6	385.3 128.3 257.1 512.6 214.6 66.8 231.1	211.1 48.1 163.0 373.0 175.6 40.7 156.7	19.4 5.0 14.4 15.5 6.5 4.5	115.2 56.0 59.2 103.3 37.2 11.9 54.1	31.0 12.7 18.3 23.4 1.0 8.7 13.6	3 6.7 1 1.8 2 4.9 5 5.2 2 0.3 5.9 2 3.0
NANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	457.3	30.0	433.7	144.3	1,065.3	452.8	614.9	1,067.8	424.0	30.1	446.8	166.0	1,036.8
ancial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding ntral banking and other banks Iding societies	65 65.1 65.122	234.3 188.8 15.5	20.3 18.3 2.8	244.1 207.2 29.5	102.2 92.0 18.6	600.8 506.3 66.4	226.0 178.4 22.6	383.3 335.2 52.1	609.3 513.5 74.6	215.6 171.5 33.9	20.8 18.6 0.6	248.8 208.4 30.8	122.7 112.4 10.1	618.0 510.9
nerfinancial intermediation urance and pension funding, except compulsory social security kiliary to financial intermediation	65.2 66 67	45.5 106.5 116.6	2.0 3.8 5.9	36.9 98.9 90.7	102 19.1 23.0	94.5 228.3 236.1	47.7 106.7 120.2	48.1 117.5 114.1	95.8 224.2 234.2	97.4 110.9	2.2 4.5 4.8	40.4 98.8 99.1	10.3 23.2 20.0	224.0 224.9
cept insurance and pension funding x. to insurance and pension funding	67.1 67.2	55.3 61.2	1.7 4.1	37.5 53.3	7.1 15.9	101.6 134.5	55.4 64.8	45.7 68.3	101.1 133.1	50.7 60.2	1.2 3.6	43.1 56.1	6.2 13.8	1012
AL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES al estate activities ting of own property ivities on a fee contract basis ting of machinery and equipment without	K 70 70.1-70.2 70.3	1,751.0 154.2 92.6 61.6	303.2 21.3 13.2 8.2	1,103.3 111.9 66.0 45.9	<b>729.6</b> 67.9 41.1 26.8	<b>3,887.2</b> 355.4 212.9 142.5	<b>2,054.5</b> 179.7 106.5 73.3	1,826.5 181.7 111.8 70.0	3,881.0 361.5 2182 1432	1,710.7 152.2 93.8 58.4	310.7 22.5 11.3 11.2	1,084.0 117.8 76.1 41.6	<b>750.1</b> 71.3 41.6 29.6	3,8-5.5 3/3.7 2/2.8 1/0.9
operator and of personal and household goods nstruction icivil engineering eqpt other goods and equipment multiputer and related activities spearch and development	71 71.32 Restof 71 72 73 74	85.2 29.0 56.2 267.5 51.7	11.1 1.7 9.4 21.8 2.5	37.0 8.7 28.3 139.4 31.2	21.3 5.0 16.3 61.8 8.6	154.6 44.5 110.1 490.6 94.0	94.8 30.2 64.6 278.3 51.9	57.4 13.3 44.1 201.0 39.5	1522 43.5 108.7 479.2 91.4	84.6 24.8 59.8 255.1 43.1	102 2.3 7.9 13.4 3.1	32.9 7.0 25.9 134.5 33.7	25.9 8.5 17.4 69.4 9.5	153.6 42.6 111.0 472.4 89.4
ner business activities gal activities oounting, auditing; tax consultancy rket research, consultancy servs.	74.11 74.12 74.13-74.14	1,192.4 103.9 102.1 110.3	246.5 11.7 10.4 15.6	783.8 96.8 69.2 72.8	569.9 36.8 30.5 46.2	2,792.6 249.2 212.3 244.9	1,449.8 115.7 119.0 121.0	1,346.9 131.7 100.3 114.0	2,796.7 247.4 219.2 235.0	1,175.7 103.4 109.1 110.6	261.5 15.1 10.4 13.7	765.1 89.2 68.8 71.8	574.1 42.1 32.9 39.0	2,775.4 249.7 221.2 235.0
nagement services of holding companies	74.15	16.4	1.8	11.0	5.4	34.6	16.5	16.4	32.8	13.3	3.2	9.3	7.3	33.0
chitectural and engineering services related technical consultancy vertising	74.2-74.3 74.4	185.9 39.6	15.9 5.7	84.3 30.0	44.4 19.5	330.4 94.8	202.1 44.8	138.9 48.0	341.0 92.8	174.7 38.7	13.3 5.5	99.8 29.1	51.0 17.3	338.7 90.7
pour recruitment and provision of personnel estigation and security activities ustrial cleaning	74.5 74.6 74.7	267.3 84.4 99.3	86.9 14.3 61.2	225.8 21.5 61.5	106.7 12.3 209.2	686.7 132.5 431.3	358.4 101.4 161.8	326.3 32.7 266.1	684.7 134.1 427.8	286.4 81.6 94.9	78.1 22.0 66.4	220.9 16.7 65.4	91.6 12.7 196.3	676.9 133.0 423.0
cellaneous business activities n.e.c. BLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFEN	74.8 CE;	183.2	23.0	111.0	58.8	376.0	209.3	172.5	381.8	163.1	33.8	942	84.0	375.1
COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY		643.0	47.9	467.4	185.8	1,344.0	6923	659.4	1,351.7	644.8	49.8	480.0	192.7	1,367.3
ALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	M	452.7 326.0	159.3 124.2	647.6 991.2	810.6	2,070.2	606.7	1,453.5	2,060.2	413.6	156.1	663.1	874.9	2,107.7
man health and veterinary services cial work activities with accommodation without accommodation	85.1/85.2 85.3 85.31 85.32	230.9 95.1 42.9 52.3	78.9 45.3 22.3 23.0	665.5 325.7 156.3 169.4	1,194.1 739.6 454.5 222.7 231.8	<b>2,635.5</b> 1,714.9 920.6 444.2 476.5	456.1 328.0 128.1 61.0 67.1	2,219.3 1,435.4 783.9 380.8 403.1	<b>2,675.3</b> 1,763.4 911.9 441.8 470.2	314.6 228.0 86.5 43.4 43.2	134.5 100.4 34.1 18.9 15.3	978.3 669.1 309.3 147.0 162.3	1,267.4 786.1 481.3 231.2 250.2	1,783.5 911.3 440.4 470.9
HER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PER: SERVICE ACTIVITIES wage and refuse disposal vs. of membership organisations n.e.c. creational, cultural and sporting servs. tion picture and video production	SONAL O,P,Q 90 91 92 92.11	460.3 69.9 69.1 220.2 6.7	158.8 2.8 27.7 91.0 1.6	305.4 10.9 55.5 156.7 4.5	335.6 4.5 66.2 179.0 3.0	1,260.1 88.0 218.5 646.8 15.8	618.8 67.5 95.2 309.3 7.8	652.8 15.8 120.0 351.4 7.8	1,271.7 83.3 215.2 660.6 15.6	<b>405.8</b> 65.5 60.6 206.4 6.5	165.6 0.9 29.9 78.0 0.5	<b>327.9</b> 12.2 57.0 166.6 5.6	<b>359.7</b> 4.9 69.1 199.4 2.9	1,259.0 83.4 216.6 650.4 15.5
rary, museums and cultural services orting and recreational activities	92.12-92.13 92.2/92.4 92.3 92.5 92.6-92.7	5.3 36.5 34.4 25.2 112.0	5.1 3.6 122 8.2 602	3.6 28.3 26.1 17.9 76.4	5.3 8.5 22.2 23.1 116.9	19.3 76.9 94.9 74.5 365.5	10.5 39.5 44.0 29.5 178.0	9.0 38.0 50.2 49.9 196.6	19.5 77.4 94.2 79.4 374.5	6.6 34.2 20.0 16.2 122.9	4.2 3.9 14.3 6.5 48.5	5.1 29.7 18.4 28.1 79.7	5.0 8.5 35.6 25.1 122.4	20.9 76.2 88.4 75.9 373.5 308.6
ner service activities n.e.c. eaning of textile and fur products irdressing, other beauty treatment	93/95/99 93.01	101.2	37.3 4.8	82.3 14.1	85.9 12.0	306.7 47.1	146.9 21.4	165.6 26.9	312.5 48.2	73.3 13.3	56.9 4.0	92.1 17.3	86.4 11.2	45.9
and well-being activities	93.02/93.04	30.7	123	28.9	312	103.2	42.0	60.8	102.9	17.3	18.8	327	34.0	1029

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

## Workforce jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted B.18

	OR .							-	Dorbill 1	Other	Thousand
NITED KINGDOM	Alljobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and com- munications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
IC 92 sections	A-Q DYDC	A,B LOLI	C,E LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	G-H LOLU	LOLX	J-K LOMA	L-N LOMD	O-Q LOMG	LOMJ
Dec	27,501 27,461	565 558	253 243	4,470 4,464	1,766 1,764	6,275 6,247	1,569 1,556	4,702 4,675	6,424 6,454	1,478	20,432
96 Mar Jun Sep Dec	27,638 27,734 27,803	563 563 578	242 242 237	4,439 4,461 4,465	1,782 1,752 1,737	6,331 6,346 6,366	1,574 1,592 1,606	4,714 4,708 4,761	6,464 6,500 6,476	1,529 1,571 1,576	20,611 20,716 20,785 20,924
Mar Jun Sep Dec	27,940 28,194 28,210 28,382	552 579 581 580	241 242 233 234	4,465 4,495 4,475 4,494	1,759 1,756 1,774 1,821	6,436 6,501 6,546 6,586	1,634 1,632 1,609 1,600	4,874 4,963 4,991 5,040	6,415 6,434 6,408 6,400	1,592 1,592 1,626	21,123 21,147 21,253
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	6,490	1,609	21,628
Mar R	28,788	525	215	4,392	1,827	6,663	1,684	5,290	6,571	1,620	21,829
Jun R	28,914	517	211	4,351	1,823	6,678	1,699	5,339	6,607	1,690	22,012
Sep R	29,065	508	208	4,319	1,835	6,678	1,727	5,411	6,680	1,699	22,195
Dec R	29,094	498	205	4,307	1,807	6,703	1,752	5,416	6,683	1,722	22,277
Mar R	29,159	519	199	4,280	1,817	6,695	1,742	5,451	6,703	1,753	22,344
Jun R	29,241	512	194	4,236	1,867	6,677	1,743	5,502	6,772	1,737	22,432
Sep R	29,314	496	191	4,196	1,847	6,705	1,758	5,573	6,832	1,716	22,584
Dec R	29,388	494	186	4,154	1,850	6,719	1,777	5,638	6,822	1,748	22,704
Mar R	29,414	476	187	4,133	1,887	6,732	1,790	5,656	6,822	1,731	22,731
Jun R	29,457	467	188	4,086	1,909	6,740	1,797	5,680	6,874	1,717	22,807
Sep R	29,435	449	190	4,043	1,934	6,737	1,786	5,672	6,893	1,731	22,819
Dec	<b>29,441</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>4,009</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>6,743</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>5,634</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>22,806</b>
enge on quarter	6 0.0	16 3.6	-1 -0.4	-34 -0.9	<b>38</b> 2.0	6 0.1	-19 -1.1	- <b>37</b> -0.7	<b>31</b> 0.5	7 0.4	-13 -0.1
ange on year	53 0.2	<b>-29</b> -5.9	3 1.7	<b>-145</b> -3.5	<b>123</b> 6.7	<b>24</b> 0.4	-11 -0.6	-4 -0.1	<b>102</b> 1.5	-10 -0.6	101 0.4
lejobs 5 Dec	LOLA 14,772	<b>LOLJ</b> 451	LOLM 203	LOLP 3,173	LOLS 1,567	LOLV 2,941	LOLT 1,203	LOMB 2,401	LOME 2,126	<b>LOMH</b> 708	LOMK 9,378
Mar	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121 -	706	9,315
Jun	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378
Sep	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	2,149	731	9,414
Dec	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,356	2,142	731	9,490
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
Mar	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889
Jun	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,059	785	9,906
Sep	15,387	411	176	3,215	1,587	3,243	1,213	2,689	2,065	787	9,997
Dec	15,386	402	173	3,206	1,623	3,181	1,240	2,792	1,971	796	9,981
Mar R	15,467	400	168	3,176	1,626	3,208	1,243	2,828	2,011	807	10,097
Jun R	15,493	391	165	3,149	1,612	3,220	1,250	2,849	2,021	836	10,176
Sep R	15,570	388	162	3,130	1,631	3,211	1,266	2,905	2,039	838	10,259
Dec R	15,557	378	162	3,092	1,619	3,200	1,278	2,934	2,067	827	10,306
Mar R	15,580	384	159	3,076	1,621	3,196	1,286	2,937	2,084	838	10,341
Jun R	15,683	387	155	3,046	1,663	3,177	1,300	2,964	2,161	831	10,433
Sep R	15,704	372	153	3,022	1,651	3,184	1,315	2,999	2,193	815	10,507
Dec R	15,811	375	145	3,006	1,648	3,244	1,335	3,020	2,162	877	10,638
Mar R	15,821	359	146	3,002	1,675	3,242	1,344	3,030	2,156	868	10,639
Jun R	15,818	347	147	2,977	1,697	3,245	1,345	3,062	2,145	853	10,650
Sep R	15,775	342	147	2,957	1,699	3,235	1,359	3,044	2,143	849	10,631
Dec	<b>15,613</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>10,461</b>
lange on quarter	-162 -1.0	9 2.6	-1 -0.5	- <b>28</b> -0.9	<b>27</b> 1.6	<b>-29</b> -0.9	-30 -22	-68 -2.2	<b>-24</b> -1.1	<b>-19</b> -2.2	<b>-169</b> -1.6
ange on year	-198 -1.3	<b>-24</b> -6.5	2 1.3	-77 -2.6	<b>78</b> 4.7	-38 -1.2	-6 -0.4	-43 -1.4	<b>-43</b> -2.0	<b>-47</b> -5.4	-177 -1.7
malejobs 95 Dec	LOLB 12,729	LOLK 115	LOLN 49	LOLQ 1,297	LOLT 199	LOLW 3,334	<b>LOLZ</b> 366	LOMC 2,300	LOMF 4,298	<b>LOMI</b> 770	LOML 11,069
96 Mar	12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	4,332	795	11,117
Jun	12,883	114	46	1,281	209	3,375	370	2,336	4,335	817	11,233
Sep	12,933	119	47	1,284	181	3,379	376	2,358	4,351	840	11,303
Dec	12,932	117	46	1,288	185	3,333	378	2,406	4,333	845	11,295
97 Mar	12,928	119	48	1,289	186	3,348	396	2,420	4,293	830	11,286
Jun	13,024	116	49	1,297	178	3,373	403	2,454	4,310	842	11,383
Sep	13,068	138	48	1,298	201	3,379	401	2,459	4,311	833	11,383
Dec	13,155	146	49	1,300	216	3,406	403	2,471	4,316	848	11,444
98 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	13,270	126	49	1,243	205	3,468	434	2,415	4,518	812	11,648
99 Mar R	13,321	125	48	1,216	200	3,456	441	2,462	4,560	813	11,732
Jun R	13,421	125	46	1,202	211	3,458	449	2,490	4,585	854	11,836
Sep R	13,495	119	46	1,189	204	3,467	462	2,506	4,641	861	11,937
Dec R	13,537	120	43	1,215	188	3,503	474	2,483	4,616	895	11,971
Mar R	13,579	135	41	1,204	196	3,498	457	2,515	4,619	914	12,003
Jun R	13,558	125	39	1,190	204	3,501	444	2,538	4,611	907	11,999
Sep R	13,610	124	38	1,174	196	3,521	443	2,574	4,640	900	12,077
Dec R	13,576	119	41	1,148	202	3,475	442	2,618	4,660	871	12,066
Mar R	13,594	117	41	1,132	213	3,490	446	2,626	4,666	864	12,092
Jun R	13,639	120	41	1,109	212	3,494	452	2,618	4,729	864	12,157
Sep R	13,659	107	42	1,086	235	3,502	426	2,627	4,750	883	12,188
Dec	<b>13,828</b>	114	<b>42</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>12,344</b>
Change on quarter	169 1.2	7 6.6	0 0.2	-7 -0.6	12 5.0	35 1.0	11 2.5	30 1.2	<b>55</b> 1.2	<b>25</b> 2.9	<b>156</b> 1.3
Change on year Percent	252	-5	.1	-68 -59	45	62 18	-5	40	145 3.1	<b>37</b>	278 23

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

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

April 2002 Labour Market trends S29

urs.	seasonally	adjusted

UNITED		Ave	erage actual weekly hours	ofwork		
UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	Allworkersa	Full-time workers <sup>b</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>b</sup>	Secondjobs	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YВVВ	YBVE	
1993	838.8 853.4	33.0 33.3	38.1 38.5	14.7 15.0	9.9 9.2	
1994 1995	871.5	33.5 33.4	38.7 38.7 38.7	15.1	9:2 8:9	
1996 1997	878.8 892.0 901.6	33.4 33.2 33.2	38.6 38.6	15.1 15.1 15.1	9.4 9.1	
1998 1999 2000	915.5 912.6	33.3 32.8	38.6 38.0	15.4 15.4	9.1 9.0	
2000	925.0	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4	
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>923.8</b> 923.6	<b>33.0</b> 32.9	<b>38.2</b> 38.2	<b>15.7</b> 15.6	<b>9.4</b> 9.2	
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	921.9 920.6 925.0	32.9 32.8 32.9	38.1 38.0 38.1	15.7 15.7 15.7	9.3 9.2 9.4	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	924.6 924.7 926.0	32.9 32.9 32.9	38.0 38.1 38.0	15.7 15.7 15.7	9.3 9.5 9.5	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	923.0 <b>922.0</b> 920.9	32.8 <b>32.8</b> 32.7	37.9 <b>37.9</b> 37.8	15.6 <b>15.6</b> 15.5	9.6 <b>9.5</b> 9.4	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	918.7 <b>917.3</b>	32.6 32.6	37.7 <b>37.7</b>	15.6 <b>15.5</b>	9.4 9.4	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>-4.6</b> -0.5	<b>-0.2</b> -0.6	<b>-0.2</b> -0.5	-0.1 -0.8	-0.1 -0.6	
Overlast 12 months	-6.5 -0.7	-0.4 -1.2	-0.5 -1.2	-0.2 -1.3	0.0 0.2	
Percent  Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	540.4	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.8	
1994 1995	550.6 564.0	38.9 39.2	40.4 40.9	14.8 14.6	9.8 9.9	
1996 1997	566.7 574.4	39.1 38.8	40.8 40.6	14.8 14.8	9.6 10.7	
1998 1999	581.9 585.6	38.7 38.6	40.6 40.5	15.0 15.1	9.8 9.8	
2000	583.5 589.5	37.9 38.0	39.9 39.9	15.1 15.7	9.4 10.2	
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>590.1</b> 589.8	<b>38.2</b> 38.2	<b>40.1</b> 40.1	<b>15.8</b> 15.8	<b>10.3</b> 10.1	
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	588.5 587.0 589.5	38.0 37.9 38.0	39.9 39.7 39.9	15.8 15.8 15.7	10.1 10.0 10.2	
Apr-Jun May-Jul	588.8 589.2	38.0 38.1	39.9 40.0	15.7 15.6	10.2 10.3	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	590.8	38.1	39.9	15.4	10.4	
Jul-Sep <b>Aug-Oct</b> Sep-Nov (Aut)	587.9 <b>586.6</b> 585.0	37.9 <b>37.8</b> 37.7	39.8 <b>39.7</b> 39.6	15.2 <b>15.1</b> 15.0	10.4 <b>10.3</b> 10.4	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	583.0 <b>582.4</b>	37.5 37.6	39.5 <b>39.5</b>	14.8 14.9	10.4 <b>10.5</b>	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>-4.2</b> -0.7	<b>-0.2</b> -0.6	<b>-0.2</b> -0.6	<b>-0.3</b> -1.8	0.1 1.4	
Overlast 12 months Percent	-7.7 -1.3	-0.6 -1.6	-0.6 -1.4	<b>-0.9</b> -5.9	<b>0.2</b> 2.0	
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	298.4	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0	
1994 1995	302.9 307.6	26.3 26.5	34.5 34.5	15.1 15.2	8.6 8.6	
1996 1997	312.1 317.7	26.4 26.4	34.7 34.5	15.1 15.2	8.3 8.4	
1998 1999	319.7 329.8	26.3 26.8	34.4 34.8	15.1 15.4	8.5 8.5	
2000 2001	329.1 335.5	26.4 26.6	34.3 34.4	15.5 15.7	8.7 8.8	
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>333.7</b> 333.8	<b>26.5</b> 26.5	<b>34.4</b> 34.5	<b>15.6</b> 15.6	<b>8.6</b> 8.6	
Jan-Mar2001	333.4	26.5	34.4	15.5	8.7	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	333.6 335.5	26.5 26.6	34.3 34.4	15.6 15.7	8.7 8.8	
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	335.8 335.5 335.3	26.5 26.6 26.6	34.3 34.3 34.2	15.7 15.7 15.8	8.7 8.9 9.0	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	335.0 <b>335.4</b> 336.0	26.6 <b>26.5</b> 26.5	34.3 <b>34.3</b> 34.3	15.7 <b>15.7</b> 15.6	9.1 <b>8.9</b> 8.7	
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	335.7 <b>334.9</b>	26.5 <b>26.5</b>	34.3 <b>34.2</b>	15.7 <b>15.6</b>	8.7 <b>8.6</b>	
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	
Percent Over last 12 months	-0.1 1.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5 0.0	-3.1	
Percent	0.3	- <b>0.1</b> -0.3	<b>-0.2</b> -0.7	<b>0.0</b> -0.1	<b>0.0</b> -0.5	Source: Labour Ford

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

Usual weekly hours of work<sup>a</sup> B.22

ITED KINGDOM	Less	than 6 hours	6 up to	15 hours	16 up t	o 30 hours	31 up to	45 hours	Over 4	5 hours
(III D KINGS C.)	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
Spring quarters	YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
(Mar-May) 1993	525 506	2.1 2.0	2,039 2,107	8.0 8.2	3,553 3,647	13.9 14.1	13,157 12,977 13,031	51.5 50.3	6,294 6,544	24.6 25.4
1994 1995 1996	531 541	2.0 2.0	2,088 2,135 2,173	8.0 8.1	3,677 3,904 4,056	14.1 14.8 15.1	13,031 12,902 13,110	49.9 48.8 48.7	6,772 6,930 7,075	25.9 26.2 26.3
1997 1998	502 504 494	1.9 1.8 1.8	2,173 2,154 2,145	8.1 7.9 7.8	4,160 4,297	15.3 15.6	13,360 13,871	49.1 50.3	7,049 6,754	25.9 24.5
1999 2000 2001	474 429	1.7 1.5	2,142 2,051	7.7 7.3	4,414 4,552	15.8 16.2	14,045 14,313	50.3 50.8	6,837 6,835	24.5 24.3
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>452</b> 443	<b>1.6</b> 1.6	<b>2,098</b> 2,073	<b>7.5</b> 7.4	<b>4,519</b> 4,537	<b>16.1</b> 16.2	<b>14,169</b> 14,182	<b>50.5</b> 50.5	<b>6,836</b> 6,852	<b>24.4</b> 24.4
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	436 437 429	1.6 1.6 1.5	2,078 2,046 2,051	7.4 7.3 7.3	4,540 4,539 4,552	16.2 16.1 16.2	14,168 14,265 14,313	50.4 50.7 50.8	6,879 6,855 6,835	24.5 24.4 24.3
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	424 420 408	1.5 1.5 1.4	2,027 2,034 2,009	7.2 7.2 7.1	4,583 4,600 4,604	16.3 16.3 16.3	14,339 14,307 14,314	50.9 50.8 50.8	6,802 6,794 6,828	24.1 24.1 24.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	412 <b>413</b> 415	1.5 <b>1.5</b> 1.5	2,000 <b>2,024</b> 2,059	7.1 <b>7.2</b> 7.3	4,613 <b>4,614</b> 4,608	16.4 <b>16.4</b> 16.3	14,330 <b>14,347</b> 14,424	50.9 <b>50.9</b> 51.1	6,797 <b>6,781</b> 6,721	24.1 24.1 23.8
Oct-Dec Nov 2002-Jan 2002	418 <b>418</b>	1.5 1.5	2,074 <b>2,050</b>	7.3 <b>7.3</b>	4,602 <b>4,644</b>	16.3 <b>16.5</b>	14,428 <b>14,421</b>	51.1 <b>51.1</b>	6,710 <b>6,668</b>	23.8 23.6
Changes Over last 3 months	5		26		<b>30</b> 0.7		<b>74</b> 0.5		-112 -1.7	
Per cent Over last 12 months	1.3 -33		1.3 -48		125		252		-168 -2.5	
Percent	-7.4 YCDN	LWYV	-2.3 YCDQ	LWYY	2.8 YCDT	LWZB	1.8 YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)			352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1993 1994 1995	114 120 134	0.8 0.8 0.9	384 407	2.7 2.8	645 668	4.5 4.6	7,658 7,605	53.8 52.6 51.8	5,417 5,637 5,729	38.1 39.0
1996 1997 1998	131 129 117	0.9 0.9 0.8	426 462 466	2.9 3.1 3.1	738 800 818	5.1 5.4 5.4	7,538 7,657 7,864	51.5 52.2	5,808 5,802	39.3 39.1 38.5
1998 1999 2000 2001	129 117 93	0.9 0.8 0.6	464 490 462	3.1 3.2 3.0	900 888 922	5.9 5.8 5.9	8,236 8,320 8,508	54.1 54.0 54.8	5,481 5,595 5,545	36.0 36.3 35.7
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>103</b> 102	<b>0.7</b> 0.7	<b>473</b> 469	<b>3.1</b> 3.0	<b>912</b> 927	<b>5.9</b> 6.0	<b>8,413</b> 8,408	<b>54.4</b> 54.3	<b>5,576</b> 5,578	<b>36.0</b> 36.0
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	98 97 93	0.6 0.6 0.6	474 459 462	3.1 3.0 3.0		6.0	8,402 8,455 8,508	54.2 54.5 54.8	5,604 5,582 5,545	36.1 36.0 35.7
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	92	0.6	456	2.9 3.0	913	5.9	8,531 8,504	55.0 54.9	5,512 5,519	35.6 35.6
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	92 87	0.6 0.6	458 466	3.0	942	6.1	8,503 8,506	54.8 54.8	5,528 5,517	35.6 35.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	89 <b>94</b> 100	0.6 <b>0.6</b> 0.6	475 <b>485</b> 497	3.1 <b>3.1</b> 3.2		6.0	8,508 8,553	<b>54.8</b> 55.0	<b>5,511</b> 5,473	<b>35.5</b> 35.2
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	103 103		514 <b>498</b>	3.3 <b>3.2</b>			8,558 <b>8,587</b>	55.0 <b>55.3</b>	5,449 <b>5,400</b>	35.0 <b>34.8</b>
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	8 8.7		<b>12</b> 2.6		0.7		<b>79</b> 0.9		-111 -2.0	
Over last 12 months	0		<b>25</b> 5.4		<b>27</b> 3.0	,	<b>174</b> 2.1		- <b>176</b> -3.2	
Per cent emale	-0.2 YCDO		YCDR	LWYZ			YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	411		1,687 1,722	14.7	2,943	3 25.6	5,403		1,040	9.1 9.8
1994 1995 1996	386 396 410	3.4	1,722 1,681 1,710	14.9 14.4 14.4	3,010	25.8 26.7	5,319 5,426 5,364	46.6 45.3	1,136 1,200	9.7
1997 1998	373 387	3.1	1,710 1,688	14.2 13.9	3,256	27.0 2 27.5	5,453 5,496 5,635	45.2 45.2	1,267 1,248	10.3
1999 2000 2001	364 358 336	3 2.9	1,680 1,652 1,590	13.6 13.2 12.6	3,526	3 28.2	5,635 5,725 5,805	45.8	1,242	9.9
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>349</b> 342	2.8	<b>1,625</b> 1,604	<b>12.9</b> 12.7		7 <b>28.6</b> 28.6				
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr	338 340	3 2.7	1,604 1,587	12.7	7 3,61	0 28.7 4 28.6	5,766 5,810	46.0	1,273	10.
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	336	5 2.7	1,590	12.6	3,63	1 28.7	5,805	45.9 45.8	1,289	10.2
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	328 320	2.6	1,575 1,542	12.5 12.5	5 3,67 2 3,66	1 29.0 2 29.0	5,803 5,811	45.9 46.0	1,275	10.:
Jul-Sep <b>Aug-Oct</b> Sep-Nov (Aut)	323 <b>31</b> 9 319	9 2.5	1,525 <b>1,539</b> 1,562	12. <b>12.</b> 12.	2 3,68	1 29.1		46.2	1,270 1,248	9.1
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	315 310		1,560 <b>1,552</b>							9.
Changes Over last 3 months Percent		<b>3</b> 9	13 0.9		200	<b>14</b> .6	-5 -0.1		-0.	
Over last 12 months Per cent	-3: -9.	3	-73 -4.5			7 .7	7.		0.	9

a Main job only.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

### B.32

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Wh	ole economy			Production	on industries			Manufacturin	gindustries	
SIC 1992	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled joba	Output per hour worked
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998 1998 2000 2000	90.6 92.9 97.3 100.0 102.7 106.0 109.4 111.6	99.3 98.3 99.1 100.0 101.0 102.8 104.6 105.8 106.8	91.3 94.5 98.1 100.0 101.6 103.1 104.6 105.5 107.7	96.0 98.7 100.0 101.6 103.0 105.2 106.6 109.6	91.3 93.3 98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 106.0	103.1 99.0 98.7 100.0 101.2 101.5 101.4 98.0 94.5	88.5 94.2 99.6 100.0 100.1 100.9 101.9 106.3 112.2	96.9 101.4 100.0 99.7 100.9 102.7 107.9 113.9	92.8 94.1 98.6 100.0 100.7 102.1 102.8 103.2 105.1 102.8	101.2 97.8 98.0 100.0 101.3 101.8 101.6 98.4 94.9 90.9	91.7 96.2 100.5 100.0 99.4 100.3 101.1 104.8 110.8 112.9	99.1 102.2 100.0 98.9 100.4 102.0 106.4 112.7
1992 O2	90.3	99.9	90.4	92.1	90.6	104.2	87.0	91.0	92.7	102.1	90.7	94.9
O3	90.7	98.8	91.8	93.1	91.5	102.5	89.3	91.6	93.0	100.5	92.6	94.8
O4	91.2	98.1	92.9	94.4	92.0	100.4	91.6	94.0	92.8	98.7	94.0	96.5
1993 Q1	91.8	98.0	93.7	95.0	92.3	99.5	92.8	95.8	94.1	97.9	96.1	99.3
Q2	92.4	98.2	94.1	95.6	92.6	99.2	93.3	95.8	94.0	97.8	96.1	98.6
Q3	93.2	98.4	94.7	96.3	93.5	98.8	94.7	96.9	93.9	97.8	96.1	98.6
Q4	94.0	98.6	95.3	97.0	94.8	98.5	96.2	99.1	94.4	97.8	96.5	99.8
1994 Q1	95.4	98.7	96.7	97.6	96.5	98.4	98.1	100.1	96.7	97.5	99.1	101.1
Q2	96.8	98.8	98.0	98.8	98.0	98.5	99.5	101.7	98.0	97.9	100.1	102.4
Q3	98.0	99.4	98.6	99.2	98.8	98.7	100.1	101.8	99.1	98.3	100.8	102.5
Q4	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.9	98.9	101.0	101.9	100.4	98.5	101.9	102.6
1995 Q1	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.3	100.3	100.3	99.6	99.1	100.4	100.4
Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.2	100.2
Q3	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.3
Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	101.0	99.5	99.3	100.3	101.0	99.3	99.1
1996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.1	101.2	101.3	99.9	99.4	100.7	100.9	99.7	98.9
Q2	102.3	100.7	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.9	99.9	99.2	100.0	101.0	99.0	98.1
Q3	102.9	101.3	101.6	101.6	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.4	100.6	101.7	98.9	99.6
Q4	103.9	101.6	102.3	102.4	102.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	101.4	101.5	99.8	99.1
1997 Q1	104.8	101.9	102.8	102.5	102.3	101.4	100.9	100.6	102.2	101.6	100.6	100.3
Q2	105.5	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.3	101.6	100.7	100.8	101.8	102.0	99.8	100.1
Q3	106.3	103.0	103.2	102.9	102.6	101.5	101.0	100.8	102.1	101.7	100.3	100.1
Q4	107.3	103.6	103.6	104.2	102.4	101.5	100.9	101.5	102.2	101.8	100.3	101.2
1998 Q1	108.3	104.2	103.9	104.3	102.9	102.0	100.8	102.3	102.9	102.2	100.7	102.2
Q2	109.2	104.5	104.5	105.1	103.9	101.9	102.0	102.3	103.5	102.1	101.3	101.8
Q3	109.8	104.8	104.7	105.2	103.7	101.4	102.2	102.6	102.9	101.6	101.3	101.5
Q4	110.2	104.8	105.1	106.2	103.1	100.4	102.7	103.7	102.0	100.7	101.3	102.4
1999 Q1	110.3	105.1	104.9	105.6	102.7	99.3	103.4	104.8	101.9	99.7	102.1	103.6
Q2	110.9	105.6	105.1	106.0	103.6	98.4	105.3	107.0	102.5	98.5	104.0	105.4
Q3	112.2	106.2	105.7	106.9	105.2	97.6	107.8	109.0	104.0	97.9	106.2	107.4
Q4	113.1	106.5	106.2	107.8	105.2	96.8	108.7	110.9	104.2	97.3	107.0	109.3
2000 Q1	113.5	106.5	106.6	109.0	104.6	95.8	109.2	110.5	103.8	96.3	107.8	109.2
Q2	114.7	106.6	107.6	109.2	106.2	94.9	111.9	113.2	104.8	95.3	109.9	111.4
Q3	115.7	106.9	108.3	110.2	107.0	94.0	113.8	115.6	105.7	94.4	112.0	114.0
Q4	116.3	107.3	108.4	110.2	106.2	93.2	114.0	116.4	106.1	93.5	113.6	116.1
2001 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 P	117.1 117.5 117.9	107.5 107.6 107.5	108.9 109.2 109.7	110.5 110.6 111.1	105.5 104.4 103.6	92.4 91.5 90.4	114.2 114.0 114.6	115.7 115.1 115.1	105.3 103.3 101.9 <b>100.1</b>	92.6 91.7 90.4 <b>89.1</b>	113.8 112.7 112.8 <b>112.3</b>	115.5 114.1 113.7

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, C Customer Helpline: 01633812

 $\textit{Note:} \ \ \mathsf{The} \ \mathsf{full} \ \mathsf{productivity}, \text{and unit wage costs datasets with associated articles can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity.$ 

### EMPLOYMENT Total workforce hours worked per week

NITED	Employees				William I	Self-employ	/ed		HMF GST	Total	
INGDOM	Male		Female		All				UPFWa		
- 1272/1/3	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		Male	Female	All —			
otseasonally adjusted	d 436.5	15.0	291.5	77.6	728.0	106.5	23.7	130.2	24.0	882.2	
993 Dec	409.6	14.7	279.8	74.8	689.4	96.2	21.3	117.5	22.7	829.6	
993 Mar	428.7	15.0	290.2	76.5	718.9	104.3	23.8	128.1	21.8	868.8	
Jun	414.7	15.9	278.1	73.5	692.8	105.6	23.0	128.5	21.7	843.0	
Sep	433.6	15.7	294.0	79.3	727.6	108.0	23.4	131.4	21.4	880.4	
Dec	412.5	15.6	283.7	76.5	696.2	101.3	22.6	123.9	20.5	840.6	
934 Mar	431.9	16.3	295.0	78.7	726.9	109.5	24.4	133.9	20.4	881.2	
Jun	420.2	16.4	279.7	73.9	699.9	111.0	23.6	134.7	20.3	854.9	
Sep	441.7	17.0	299.4	80.5	741.2	114.6	24.3	138.9	20.0	900.1	
Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec	418.9 440.5 423.1 446.1	16.2 16.9 18.2 18.8	288.1 297.7 283.2 301.5	77.7 79.8 75.2 81.9	707.0 738.1 706.3 747.5	104.1 113.1 110.9 113.1	22.1 24.4 23.2 24.0	126.2 137.5 134.0 137.1	18.5 18.3 18.3 18.2	851.7 894.0 858.6 902.8	
Mar	418.7	17.8	287.4	79.0	706.1	100.7	22.4	123.0	16.9	846.0	
Jun	439.6	18.9	302.0	82.9	741.6	108.6	24.4	133.0	16.6	891.2	
Sep	427.8	20.2	290.8	79.5	718.6	111.1	24.3	135.4	16.4	870.4	
Dec	452.9	20.5	310.1	85.6	763.0	113.4	24.7	138.1	16.6	917.7	
977 Mar	426.7	19.6	292.9	80.4	719.6	101.0	22.4	123.4	15.8	858.8	
Jun	451.0	20.3	303.8	81.7	754.7	108.2	25.2	133.5	15.5	903.7	
Sep	443.0	21.9	297.6	80.6	740.6	106.8	25.2	132.1	16.2	888.9	
Dec	475.4	23.0	323.2	87.2	798.6	110.2	25.5	135.7	15.7	950.0	
Mar	440.7	21.2	302.7	81.6	743.3	98.0	23.6	121.6	14.5	879.4	
Jun	463.7	21.4	313.8	81.6	777.4	102.5	24.1	126.7	14.4	918.5	
Sep	462.6	21.4	310.8	79.9	773.4	100.3	23.0	123.3	15.0	911.6	
Dec	480.1	22.1	322.3	88.3	802.4	102.2	23.9	126.1	14.5	943.0	
Mar	444.5	22.1	303.4	87.1	748.0	92.8	21.3	114.2	13.7	875.8	
Jun	466.7	22.5	315.8	88.7	782.5	101.1	22.5	123.6	13.9	920.0	
Sep	460.3	24.2	304.9	85.5	765.2	99.7	22.2	122.0	14.0	901.1	
Dec	482.1	23.9	324.8	92.9	806.9	100.6	23.1	123.7	14.3	944.9	
Mar	447.1	22.5	304.7	88.2	751.7	89.9	22.2	112.0	13.7	877.5	
Jun	473.4	23.7	319.9	90.8	793.3	95.9	23.2	119.0	13.8	926.2	
Sep	462.6	25.0	311.1	86.6	773.7	97.5	22.8	120.3	14.1	908.0	
Dec	484.7	26.1	328.4	94.3	813.0	99.1	23.2	122.3	14.0	949.4	
Mar	458.1	25.1	311.9	89.3	770.0	91.9	21.1	113.0	13.3	896.2	
Jun	480.1	25.3	325.9	92.6	806.0	98.0	22.7	120.8	13.1	939.9	
Sep	467.2	25.8	312.7	89.2	779.9	98.4	23.0	121.4	13.2	914.5	
Dec	476.6	26.4	332.1	98.0	808.7	99.5	22.4	121.9	13.4	944.0	
asonally adjusted					-0	100.0	20.0	1000	22.6	857.5	
932 Dec 93 Mar Jun Sep	424.2 421.6 422.0 421.9	14.7 15.2 15.2 15.6	283.5 284.4 285.3 286.4	75.0 75.4 75.5 76.6	707.7 706.0 707.4 708.3	102.9 102.6 103.1 104.0 104.3	23.3 22.6 23.0 22.9 22.9	126.2 125.2 126.1 126.9 127.2	23.6 23.1 21.9 21.6 21.0	854.3 855.4 856.8 855.0	
Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec	420.9 424.8 425.2 427.5 428.4	15.3 16.0 16.5 16.1 16.6	285.8 288.4 290.3 288.1 290.7	76.6 77.1 77.7 77.0 77.6	706.7 713.2 715.5 715.6 719.1	107.8 108.3 109.5 110.7	23.9 23.6 23.6 23.9	131.6 131.9 133.1 134.6	20.8 20.6 20.2 19.6	865.6 868.1 868.9 873.3	
1995 Mar	431.6	16.8	293.4	78.4	725.0	110.6	23.3	134.0	18.9	877.8	
Jun	434.2	17.2	293.2	79.0	727.4	112.0	23.7	135.7	18.5	881.5	
Sep	430.3	17.8	291.4	78.3	721.6	109.4	23.2	132.6	18.1	872.3	
Dec	431.7	18.3	292.0	78.8	723.7	109.2	23.4	132.6	17.8	874.0	
Mar	432.3	18.4	293.3	79.8	725.6	107.2	23.6	130.8	17.2	873.6	
Jun	433.9	19.2	297.9	82.2	731.7	107.5	23.7	131.2	16.8	879.8	
Sep	434.6	19.9	298.5	82.6	733.1	109.7	24.3	134.1	16.3	883.4	
Dec	437.4	20.0	299.9	82.2	737.3	109.4	24.1	133.5	16.2	887.0	
1997 Mar	441.5	20.1	299.7	81.3	741.2	107.4	23.6	131.1	16.1	888.3	
Jun	445.6	20.7	299.9	81.1	745.5	107.1	24.7	131.8	15.7	892.9	
Sep	449.1	21.5	304.9	83.8	754.0	105.5	25.2	130.7	16.1	900.8	
Dec	459.3	22.4	312.5	83.6	771.8	106.3	24.8	131.1	15.3	918.2	
1998 Mar	456.5	21.8	310.2	82.6	766.7	104.3	24.8	129.1	14.8	910.6	
Jun	458.4	21.7	309.9	81.1	768.3	101.4	23.7	125.1	14.6	908.0	
Sep	467.8	21.1	317.8	83.1	785.5	99.1	22.9	122.0	14.8	922.3	
Dec	464.0	21.5	311.4	84.5	775.4	98.4	23.2	121.6	14.2	911.2	
1999 Mar Jun Sep Dec	461.1 461.2 464.6 466.8	22.7 22.8 23.9 23.3	311.5 311.7 311.7 314.0	88.1 88.8 89.1	772.6 772.9 776.3 780.8	98.9 100.0 98.5 97.1	22.5 22.1 22.1 22.4	121.3 122.2 120.5 119.5	14.0 14.1 13.8 13.9	907.9 909.2 910.7 914.2	
2000 Mar	464.0	23.1	312.9	89.3	776.9	95.7	23.3	119.0	14.0	910.0	
Jun	467.5	24.0	315.5	90.2	783.0	94.9	22.9	117.7	14.0	914.7	
Sep	466.3	24.7	318.0	90.0	784.3	96.3	22.5	118.8	13.9	917.0	
Dec	470.4	25.5	317.7	90.4	788.0	95.6	22.6	118.2	13.7	919.9	
2001 Mar Jun Sep Dec	475.1 473.6 470.6 463.1	25.7 25.5 25.5 25.8	320.2 321.2 319.8 321.6	91.9 92.7	795.3 794.8 790.3 784.7	97.5 97.1 97.1 96.1	22.3 22.4 22.7 21.8	119.8 119.6 119.8 117.8	13.6 13.3 13.1 13.1	928.6 927.6 923.2 915.6	
Changes Latest quarter Year	-7.4 -7.3	0.3 0.3	1.8 3.9	1.3 3.6	-5.6 -3.3	-1.0 0.5	-1.0 -0.8	-2.0 -0.4	0.0 -0.6	-7.6 -4.3	

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

 $\label{thm:hmf-HMF-HMF} {\sf HMF-HMForces; GST-government-supported trainees; UPFW-unpaid family workers.}$ 

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, Labour Market Trends, December 1995.

S32 Labour Market trends April 2002

April 2002

Labour Market trends

S33

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

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

Government Office Regions	3011		A PANAL AND A STATE OF THE STAT	SIC 92				Millio
Not seasonally adjusted				Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admi defence, education health and
	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-Q	social work L - N
North East								
2001 Mar	18.6	13.0	31.6	0.2	7.0	2.2	14.0	8.2
Jun	19.4	13.3	32.7	0.3	7.0	2.4	14.5	8.6
Sep Dec	18.7 19.1	12.0	30.6 32.0	0.3 0.2	6.5 7.1	2.4 2.4	14.2 13.8	7.3
Dec	15.1	10.0	32.0	0.2	7.1	2.4	13.8	8.5
North West								
2001 Mar Jun	59.3 61.4	36.6 38.9	95.9 100.3	1.0	18.1	7.6	48.6	20.6
Sep	60.7	36.5	97.2	0.9 1.2	18.7 18.1	7.7 8.1	50.9 49.8	22.1 20.0
Dec	61.6	38.9	100.5	1.1	18.2	9.2	49.5	22.4
(aukahira and the Humber								
orkshire and the Humber Mar	43.4	25.4	68.8	1.8	13.9	5.1	34.5	12.6
Jun	45.0	26.3	71.3	0.9	15.2	6.1	34.8	13.6 14.3
Sep	44.0	25.1	69.1	1.0	14.7	6.4	33.6	13.4
Dec	45.8	27.3	73.1	1.2	15.1	6.5	35.0	15.3
East Midlands								
2001 Mar	37.4	20.8	58.3	1.0	14.4	5.0	26.9	11.0
Jun	40.3	21.7	62.0	1.3	15.6	5.3	28.1	11.7
Sep Dec	40.7 41.1	21.6 22.3	62.4 63.4	1.3	15.2 15.3	5.8	29.2	10.8
500	71.1	22.0	00.4	1.2	15.5	6.2	28.9	11.8
Vest Midlands								
2001 Mar	49.7	27.8	77.5	1.1	19.2	5.2	37.6	14.5
Jun Sep	52.0 50.8	29.1 28.0	81.0 78.8	1.4 1.6	19.9 18.7	5.5 5.5	38.5 38.5	15.7
Dec	52.7	29.6	82.3	1.4	19.2	5.9	40.1	14.5 15.8
ast 001 Mar	51.1	26.7	77.8	2.0	12.0	70	40.4	100
Jun	53.6	28.6	82.2	2.4	13.0 14.1	7.2 7.5	43.4 45.0	12.2 13.2
Sep	52.1	26.8	78.9	2.6	13.8	7.6	43.1	11.8
Dec	53.5	28.1	81.6	2.7	14.2	7.4	44.2	13.1
ondon								
2001 Mar	89.2	58.5	147.7	0.2	11.6	7.6	105.2	23.1
Jun	93.0	60.6	153.5	0.3	12.1	8.4	109.4	23.4
Sep Dec	90.2 90.0	59.1 62.1	149.3 152.1	0.3 0.3	12.0 12.0	8.4 7.7	106.5 106.9	22.2 25.2
	00.0	OL. I	102.1	0.0	12.0	1.1	100.9	25.2
outh East								
001 Mar Jun	77.3 81.2	46.5 48.0	123.8 129.2	2.4 3.0	16.9	9.5	73.6	21.4
Sep	80.2	47.2	127.4	2.3	18.1 17.4	10.8 11.0	75.0 75.8	22.2 20.9
Dec	81.1	47.7	128.8	2.1	17.7	11.6	75.4	21.9
outh West								
001 Mar	43.2	26.0	69 2	1.9	11.5	5.8	35.4	14.6
Jun	45.9	27.9	73.8	1.9	13.0	6.1	37.4	15.5
Sep	45.8	27.1	72.9	2.0	12.3	6.4	37.9	14.3
Dec	47.0	28.4	75.4	1.8	12.5	7.4	37.9	15.8
/ales								
001 Mar	23.0	14.3	37.3	1.5	7.2	3.2	16.3	9.1
Jun Sep	24.3 23.2	15.0 14.2	39.3	1.6	8.1	3.3	16.8	9.6
Dec	23.3	15.5	37.4 38.8	1.7 1.4	7.4 7.5	3.4 3.3	16.3 17.0	8.5 9.6
			4.50		7.0	0.0	17.0	0.0
cotland 001 Mar	40.0	00.0	70.7	27				
Jun	43.9 47.7	28.8 30.3	72.7 78.0	2.7 3.4	11.5 12.2	5.7 6.6	36.3 38.7	16.5 17.1
Sep	45.5	29.9	75.4	3.1	11.7	6.4	38.5	15.6
Dec	45.7	32.4	78.2	2.9	12.1	6.0	39.3	17.9
reat Britain								
001 Mar	536.0	324.6	860.6	15.8	144.2	63.9	471.8	164.8
Jun	563.8	339.7	903.6	17.2	153.9	69.9	489.1	173.5
Sep Dec	551.9 561.0	327.4	879.3	17.4	147.7	71.4	483.5	159.3
Dec	561.0	345.2	906.2	16.2	151.0	73.7	487.9	177.4
orthern Ireland								
001 Mar Jun	14.0	8.4	22.4	2.0	3.5	1.9	9.1	5.8
Sep	14.3 13.7	8.9 8.3	23.2 21.9	2.0 1.9	3.7 3.4	2.1 2.1	9.1 9.2	6.3 5.4
Dec	15.0	9.4	24.4	2.3	3.7	22	9.9	6.4

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, Labour Market Trends, December 1995. Data in this table have been revised. The workforce jobs data used to compile the hours figures have been revised to incorporate the 2000 ABI benchmark and revisions to the 1999 ABI benchmark.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section	December	2001				Septembe	er 2001		December	r2000			NEED BY
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
	group or class	1	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	A CONTRACT				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A-Q	528.5	30.7	243.4	100.0	902.6	567.6	342.5	910.1	535.2	30.8	243.8	96.5	906.3
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	14.0	0.9	2.4	0.7	18.0	14.7	3.2	17.9	16.1	0.8	3.3	0.6	20.8
Weign and quarrying, manufacturing,	C-E	114.6	1.6	29.1	4.3	149.6	118.1	34.4	152.5	117.6	1.4	31.0	4.5	154.6
electricity, gas and water supply	F	66.2	0.9	4.3	1.4	72.8	66.7	5.3	72.0	64.0	0.8	3.5	1.2	69.5
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades)														
totels and catering, transport	G-1	151.6	13.3	60.8	34.8	260.5	167.9	94.9	262.8	153.2	13.0	60.1	34.0	260.3
Financial intermediation, real estate	J/K	101.5	6.5	54.7	14.5	177.3	110.0	70.1	180.1	102.4	6.3	55.7	14.3	178.7
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	56.3	4.7	76.7	37.4	175.1	62.2	112.4	174.6	57.5	5.2	75.6	35.3	173.6
Other community, social and personal servic activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisation		24.2	2.8	15.5	6.9	49.3	28.2	22.2	50.3	24.4	3.1	14.6	6.6	48.8
Not seasonally adjusted														
Alisactions	A-Q	544.6	31.5	250.4	104.1	930.6	565.6	335.7	901.2	552.2	31.6	251.0	100.6	935.4
Accoulture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	14.4	0.9	2.5	0.7	18.5	15.8	3.5	19.3	16.5	0.8	3.3	0.6	21.3
Mining and quarrying	С	3.0	*	0.3	*	3.3	3.0	0.3	3.4	2.9		0.3		3.2
Manufacturing	D	112.8	1.5	28.7	4.3	147.4	110.9	33.1	144.0	116.1	1.5	30.8	4.6	152.9
Monufacture of: inod products, beverages and tobacco extiles and textile products eather and leather products wood and wood products	DA DB DC DD	12.2 5.0 0.5 2.7	0.2	4.7 3.2 0.2 0.4	1.0 0.5 *	18.1 8.8 0.7 3.2	12.5 4.9 0.5 2.6	5.5 3.5 0.3 0.6	18.0 8.5 0.8 3.2	12.0 5.1 0.5 2.9	0.2 0.2 *	4.6 3.6 0.3 0.6	0.9 0.5 *	17.8 9.3 0.8 3.7
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.2	0.3	4.6	0.9	16.9	11.1	5.5	16.6	11.4	0.2	4.9	0.9	17.4
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	1.0		0.2		1.2	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.9		0.2		1.1
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres unber and plastic products other non-metallic mineral products pasic metals machinery and equipment n.e.c. electrical and optical equipment transport equipment	DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM	6.1 7.4 4.6 17.1 11.3 13.0 13.7	* * 02 * *	2.2 1.4 0.9 2.2 1.9 3.8 1.4	0.2 0.2 * 0.4 0.3 0.3	8.5 9.1 5.6 19.9 13.5 17.3 15.4	11.4	2.1 4.2	8.5 8.7 5.6 19.8 13.4 16.8 14.2	6.4 7.7 4.7 17.9 11.9 14.3 13.8	* * * 0.2 * 0.2 *	2.3 1.4 0.8 2.4 2.1 4.2 1.5	0.2 0.2 * 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.2	9.0 9.3 5.7 20.8 14.3 19.2 15.5
Manufacturing n.e.c	DN	7.0		1.8	0.3	9.3	6.8	2.0	8.7	6.6	*	1.9	0.3	9.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	2.9	*	0.9		3.9	2.8	0.9	3.7	2.9		0.9		3.9
Construction	F	69.1	1.0	4.3	1.5	75.9	68.1	5.4	73.5	67.0	0.9	3.5	1.2	72.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	85.2	7.2	37.4	24.5	154.2	90.4	58.7	149.1	86.1	6.7	35.9	23.8	152.5
Hotels and restaurants	Н	18.3	4.6	12.8	9.7	45.4	24.3	22.9	47.1	19.0	4.6	12.9	9.4	46.0
Transport, storage and communication	- 1	51.0	1.8	11.5	1.8	66.1	53.1	12.9	65.9	51.2	1.9	12.1	1.9	67.1
Fnancial intermediation	J	17.8	0.6	15.0	3.1	36.5	18.3	17.6	35.9	19.6	0.5	15.3	2.4	37.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	86.4	6.1	40.8	12.0	145.2	91.2	52.3	143.5	85.7	5.9	41.6	12.4	145.6
Public administration and defence; compulso social security		24.9	0.6	16.7	3.3	45.5	24.2	19.0	43.2	24.7	0.6	16.0	3.2	44.5
Education	М	18.5	1.9	25.4	12.1	58.0	17.2	26.6	43.8	19.3	2.5	24.5	11.4	57.7
Health and social work	N	15.5	2.3	38.3	24.2	80.4	17.7	59.9	77.6	16.1	2.3	38.9	22.7	80.1
Other community, social and personal serving activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial	се													
organisations	0-0	24.8	2.9	15.8	7.0	50.5	28.5	22.6	51.1	25.0	3.2	15.0	6.8	50.0

Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published.

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

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, Labour Market Trends, December 1995.

_				A.I.		4					A.II	140 50#		sands, seas	onally adjusted	200					16-17							18-24	Thou	sands, seasc	onally adjusted
UNITE	D	-			aged 16 an	All	Percent	All	- Vision F			aged 16-59/6 ever 6 and		Percent	All	IIN	TED				ver 6 and		Percent	All	## ·	General Toy		er 6 and up to 12		ercent over12	All over 24
KINGE	MOO	All	Rate (%)a		up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over 24 months	All F	Rate (%)a		up to 12 months		over 12 months	over 24 months	KIN	GDOM	All F	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over 24 months	All F		nonths		months	nonths n	nonths
			2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12	13	14			1 YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	5 YBXJ	6 YBXM	7 YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	10 YBXS	11 YBXV	12 YBXY	13 YBYB	14 YBYE
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA	All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)			90	27	18	13.0	*	787	17.8	361	158	269	34.1	112
	1993 1994 1995	2,997 2,798 2,518	10.5 9.8 8.8	1,155 1,080 1,038	577 467 403	1,265 1,251 1,077	42.2 44.7 42.8	651 735 669 585	2,963 2,771 2,499	10.7 10.0 9.0	1,141 1,072 1,032	571 464 400	1,250 1,235 1,068	42.2 44.6 42.7	641 726 663		1993 1994 1995	137 145 146	19.2 19.9 19.4	110 111	19 23	16 12	11.1 8.0		682 619 570	16.4 15.4 14.6	310 320 311	132 115 94	240 185	35.1 29.9 28.9	120 94 77
	1996 1997 1998	2,394 2,087 1,822	8.3 7.2 6.3	1,060 992 987	404 310 254	930 785 581	38.9 37.6 31.9	496 363	2,373 2,063 1,802	8.5 7.3 6.4	1,051 982 978	400 309 252	922 773 572	38.9 37.5 31.7	578 485		1996 1997 1998	167 169 159	20.2 19.5 18.6	128 129 130	27 23 19	17 10	7.2 9.9 6.1		498 446	13.1 12.0 11.7	291 289 294	81 71 73	165 126 86 66	25.3 19.4 15.3	59 37 26
	1999 2000 2001	1,795 1,661 1,453	6.1 5.6 4.9	1,011 969 856	269 243 218	515 449 379	28.7 27.0 26.1	303 252 218	1,775 1,644 1,438	6.2 5.7 5.0	1,002 961 848	267 241 215	572 507 443 375	28.5 26.9 26.1	355 298 247 216		1999 2000 2001	168 174 145	19.9 20.5 17.9	135 141 120	23 23 15	10 10 10	6.0 5.6 7.1		433 410 380	10.9	286 271	56 54	67 55	16.4 14.5	28 18
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001	1,543	5.2	913	228	402	26.0	222	1,525	5.3	905	226	395	25.9	218		3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001	162	19.5	131	21	10	6.1	-	394	10.5	279	62	<b>53</b> 56	13.4	<b>20</b> 22
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Wir Jan-Mar 2001	n) 1,535 1,497	5.2	909	225 217	400	26.1 26.2	224	1,517	5.3	901	222	393	25.9 26.1	221		Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Williams) Jan-Mar 2001	153	19.6 18.8	129 126	21 17	10	6.5 7.0		400 395	10.7	283	61 59	58	14.1	22
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	1,478 1,453	5.0 4.9	866 856	222 218	390 379	26.4 26.1	222 222 218	1,460 1,438	5.1 5.0	858 848	218 215	384 375	26.3 26.1	219 216		Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	145 145	18.0 17.9	123 120	14 15	10	7.1		395 380	10.5 10.2	281 271	58 54	56 55	14.2 14.5	22 18
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,484 1,491 1,507	5.0 5.0 5.1	883 903 918	219 209 212	382 379 377	25.7 25.4 25.0	214 212 212	1,470 1,477 1,493	5.1 5.1 5.2	876 895 910	216 208 209	378 374 373	25.7 25.3 25.0	212 211 209		Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	150 155 156	18.5 19.1 19.4	125 126 129	15 17 16	10 11 10	6.7 7.4 6.7		377 379 389	10.0 10.1 10.3	272 275 281	51 49 52	54 55 57	14.4 14.4 14.6	17 17 15
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	1,511 1,520	5.1	920 <b>940</b>	218 <b>216</b>	374 <b>364</b>	24.8 <b>24.0</b>	213 <b>206</b>	1,498 <b>1,506</b>	5.2	911 <b>932</b>	216 214	371	24.8 23.9	210		Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	160 <b>163</b>	19.7 <b>19.6</b>	131 133	21 <b>22</b>	*	*	*	390 <b>401</b>	10.4 <b>10.6</b>	285 <b>295</b>	49 <b>53</b>	56 <b>52</b>	14.4 13.1	18 16
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	1,522	<b>5.1</b> 5.1 5.2	946 967	217 216	359 363	23.6	199 195	1,506	<b>5.2</b> 5.2 5.3	936 957	214	<b>361</b> 356 359	23.6	<b>203</b> 197		Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	161	19.3 19.3	129	22 19	10	6.1		409	10.7 10.9	306 306	49 54	54 58	13.2 13.8	20
	Nov2001-Jan2002 Changes	1,528	5.1	940	226	361	23.7	191	1,512	5.2	930	223	358	23.7	189		Nov2001-Jan2002 Changes	155	19.0	123	18	14	8.9	118	411	10.7	299	55	57	13.8	20
	Overlast3 months Percent	<b>8</b> 0.5	0.0	0.1	10 4.5	-3 -0.8	-0.3	<b>-15</b> -7.2	6 0.4	0.0	-1 -0.1	<b>10</b> 4.5	<b>-2</b> -0.6	-0.2	-13 -6.6		Over last 3 months Percent	<b>-8</b> -4.9	-0.6	-10 -7.6	-4 -18.5				10 2.5	0.2	1.0	<b>2</b> 4.6	<b>4</b> 8.5	0.8	22.4
	Overlast 12 months Percent	<b>-15</b> -1.0	-0.1	<b>28</b> 3.0	-3 -1.2	- <b>40</b> -10.0	-2.4	<b>-31</b> -13.9	<b>-13</b> -0.9	-0.1	<b>26</b> 2.9	-3 -1.2	<b>-36</b> -9.2	-2.2	<b>-28</b> -12.9		Overlast 12 months Percent	-7 -4.6	-0.6	- <b>8</b> -6.1	<b>-3</b> -15.6	38.4	2.8		17 4.3	0.2	<b>20</b> 7.0	-7 -11.0	8.1	0.5	-1.0
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBXB	Ma	Spring quarters	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
	1993 1994 1995	2,014 1,854	12.5 11.5 10.2	699 615	375 302 258	941 938	46.7 50.6	497 572	2,001 1,843	12.6 11.7	695 612	372 300	935 931	46.7 50.5	494 569		( <b>Mar-May)</b> 1993 1994	75 78	20.5 20.7 20.9	50 60 62	15	10 10	12.9 12.5	* *	517 447 397	21.3 19.4 18.0	219 179 187	104 87 75	194 181 134	37.5 40.4 33.9	85 93 70
	1996 1997	1,639 1,574 1,328	9.8 8.2	580 605 553	259 190	802 710 585	48.9 45.1 44.0	572 518 472 387	1,631 1,562 1,316	10.3 9.9 8.3	577 602 549	256 256 190	797 704 577 411	48.9 45.1 43.8	515 467 380		1995 1996 1997	99 91 86	22.7 21.0 19.9	74 69 70	17 14 10	:		*	374 316 272	17.4 15.2 13.5	186 171 163	65 51 51	123 94 58	32.9 29.7 21.5	62 47 28
	1998 1999 2000	1,114 1,108 1,002	6.9 6.8 6.1	532 568 531	167 169 144	416 372 328 274	37.3 33.6 32.7 31.3	387 277 231 193	1,105 1,099 995	6.9 6.9 6.2	528 563 528	166 167 143	369 325	37.2 33.5 32.6	274 228 191		1998 1999 2000	101	23.2 22.0	80 77	13 12 10	:	:	*	260 247 229	12.9 12.1 11.3	166 164 151	49 34 37	45 50 41	17.4 20.1 17.8	28 20 21 12
	2001 3-month averages	876	5.3	467	134			166	868	5.4	463	132	273	31.4	165		3-month averages	84	20.3	68	15				239	11.8	159	41	39	16.3	16
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win		<b>5.7</b> 5.8	<b>502</b> 507	140 137	<b>302</b> 305	<b>32.0</b> 32.2	<b>172</b> 174	<b>935</b> 940	<b>5.8</b> 5.8	<b>499</b> 504	139 135	<b>297</b> 301	<b>31.8</b> 32.0	<b>169</b> 172		Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (W	7in) 94	22.1 23.0	72 75	15	*	*	*	245 245	12.0	163	40	42	17.3 17.6	16
	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	920 895 876	5.6 5.5 5.3	494 479 467	131 132 134	295 284 274	32.0 31.7 31.3	171 168 166	911 887 868	5.6 5.5 5.4	491 476 463	128 129 132	292 282 273	32.0 31.8 31.4	169 167 165		Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	86 84	21.4 20.4 20.3	71 68	10	:	:	:	236 229	11.6 11.3	158 151	38 37	41 41	17.2 17.8	16 12
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	902 918	5.5 5.6	491 508	135 132	276 277	30.6 30.2	162 161	895 910	5.5 5.6	487 504	133 131	274 275	30.7 30.2	162 161		Apr-Jun May-Jul	89 91	21.3 22.0	72 71	11	:	:		225 230 244	11.0 11.2 11.8	153 157 166	33 32 35	38 40 43	17.0 17.6 17.6	11 10 10
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	927 925	5.6 5.6	522	132 135	273 270	29.5 29.2	159	920 919	5.7 5.7	519 517	131 134	271 268	29.4	157 155		Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	90	21.3	70 <u>68</u>	13		201		245	11.9	170	34 34	42 41	17.0 16.2	11 10
	Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	<b>937</b> 928	<b>5.7</b> 5.6	<b>533</b> 528	<b>139</b> 139	<b>265</b> 261	<b>28.3</b> 28.1	<b>154</b> 152	<b>930</b> 921	<b>5.7</b> 5.7	<b>531</b> 524	138 138	<b>262</b> 259	<b>28.2</b> 28.1	<b>151</b> 151		Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	<b>90</b> 87	<b>20.9</b> 20.3	71 67	12 13				253 254	12.3 12.2	178 183 182	29	42	16.4	15 15
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	938 <b>932</b>	5.7 <b>5.7</b>	538 <b>528</b>	139 147	261 <b>257</b>	27.8 <b>27.6</b>	150 <b>146</b>	931 <b>925</b>	5.8 <b>5.7</b>	534 <b>523</b>	138 147	260 <b>255</b>	27.9 <b>27.6</b>	149 <b>145</b>		Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	89 91	20.8 <b>21.6</b>	71 70	12	10	10.5		257 <b>253</b>	12.4 12.2	178	35	40	15.8	13
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-5 -0.5	0.0	-5 -1.0	9 6.2	-8 -3.1	-0.7	-8 -5.5	-5 -0.6	0.0	-7 -1.4	9 6.3	-7 -2.6	-0.6	-7 -4.5		Changes Over last 3 months Percent	2 1.8	0.7	-1 -1.0	-1 -5.2	:			0.0	-0.1	<b>0</b> 0.1	1 2.3	-1 -2.2	-0.4	3 31.7
	Overlast 12 months Percent	-11 -1.2	-0.1	<b>26</b> 5.2	8 5.4	<b>-45</b> -14.8	-4.4	<b>-26</b> -15.2	-10 -1.0	-0.1	<b>24</b> 4.8	8 5.6	-42 -14.1	-4.2	<b>-25</b> -14.5		Overlast 12 months Percent	-3 -2.9	-0.5	<b>-2</b> -2.9	-3 -22.4			*	14 6.1	0.4	19 11.9	-6 -13.6	2.7	-0.5	-2 -14.7
Female	Spring guarters	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YВТК	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YBXC	Fe	male Spring quarters	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	УВХО	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994	982 943	7.9 7.5	455 465	202 165	325 313	33.1 33.2	153 162	961 928	8.1 7.7	446 460	199 163	316 304	32.8 32.8	147 157		( <b>Mar-May)</b> 1993 1994	62 68	17.7 19.1	42 50	11 11	:		:	270 235	13.6 12.6	141 131	54 45	75 59	27.7 25.2	27 27
	1995 1996 1997	879 820 760	7.0 6.5 5.9	458 455 439	146 145 120	275 221 200	31.2 26.9 26.4	151 113 109	869 811 748	7.7 7.2 6.7 6.1	455 449 433	144 144 119	270 218 196	31.1 26.9 26.2	148 111 105		1995 1996 1997	64 68 78	17.7 17.3 17.9	49 54 60	11 10				223 196 182	12.4 11.1 10.6	133 126 120	39 29 30	51 42 32	22.7 21.3 17.6	24 15 12
2	1998 1999 2000	708 687 659	5.5 5.3 5.0	455 443 438	87 101 99	166 143 121	23.4 20.8 18.4	85 72 58	697 676 649	5.6 5.4 5.1	450 439 433	86 99 98	161 138 118	23.1 20.5 18.2	82 70 56		1998 1999 2000	73 67 79	17.4 16.3 19.0	61 55 64	10 11				174 173 162	10.3 10.2 9.5	127 128 122	19 23 22	28 21 18	16.1 12.1 10.8	
	2001 3-month averages	578	4.4	389	84	104	18.1	52	570	4.5	385	83	102	17.9	50		2001 3-month averages	61	15.5	52					151	8.8	119	17	14	9.6	
1	<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b> Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	600 ) 586	<b>4.5</b> 4.4	<b>411</b> 403	<b>89</b> 88	100 95	<b>16.7</b> 16.3	<b>50</b> 50	<b>590</b> 577	<b>4.7</b> 4.6	<b>405</b> 397	<b>87</b> 87	<b>98</b> 93	<b>16.5</b> 16.0	<b>48</b> 48		Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (W	/in) 68	<b>16.8</b> 15.9	<b>59</b> 54					<b>155</b> 156	<b>9.1</b> 9.2	<b>120</b> 120	<b>21</b> 22	<b>14</b> 14	<b>8.7</b> 9.1	
-	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	578 583 578	4.4 4.4 4.4	394 387 389	86 90 84	98 106 104	17.0 18.1 18.1	51 53 52	568 573 570	4.5 4.5 4.5	389 382 385	84 88 83	94 103 102	16.6 17.9 17.9	50 52 50		Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	62 60 61	15.9 15.3 15.5	53 52 52					151 159 151	8.9 9.3 8.8	116 123 119	20 21 17	15 16 14	9.7 9.9 9.6	* *
,	Apr-Jun May-Jul	582 573	4.4	392 394	85 77	105	18.1 17.7	52 52	574 567	4.5 4.5	388 391	83 77	103	18.0 17.5	50 50		Apr-Jun May-Jul	61 64	15.5 16.1	53 55	:	:	:	:	153 149	8.8 8.7	119 118	17 17	16 14	10.6 9.4	:
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	580 586	4.4	396	80	104	17.9 17.8	53	573 579	4.5	391 394	79 81	103	17.9 17.9	52 55		Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	66	17.3 18.5	60					145 145	8.5 8.5	115	16	14	9.5	
	Jul-Sep <b>Aug-Oct</b> Sep-Nov(Aut)	<b>582</b> 594	<b>4.4</b> <b>4.5</b>	<b>406</b> 418	77 77	99 98	17.0 16.5	52 47	<b>576</b> 585	<b>4.6</b> <b>4.5</b> 4.6	<b>401</b> 412	<b>76</b> 76	99 97	17.9 17.1 16.6	51 46		Aug-Oct Sep-Nov(Aut)	<b>73</b> 74	<b>18.3</b> 18.3	<b>62</b>	10				147 156	<b>8.5</b> 8.9	118 123	18 20	11 13	<b>7.7</b> 8.0	hit-pile.
1	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	608 <b>595</b>	4.6 <b>4.5</b>	429 <b>412</b>	77 78	102 104	16.7 <b>17.6</b>	45 <b>45</b>	599 <b>587</b>	4.7 <b>4.6</b>	423 <b>407</b>	76 77	100 103	16.7 <b>17.6</b>	43 <b>45</b>		Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	70 <b>63</b>	17.6 <b>16.2</b>	60 <b>53</b>				*	161 <b>157</b>	9.2 9.0	125 120	21 <b>20</b>	15 17	9.2 10.6	
(	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	13 22	0.1	6 1.5	1	<b>5</b> 5.5	0.6	-6 -12.5	<b>12</b> 2.0	0.1	6	1	5	0.5	-7 -12.8		Changes Overlast3 months Percent	-10 -13.3	-2.1	-9 -15.2	:				10 6.7	0.4	3 2.5	<b>2</b> 9.0	5 47.2	2.9	:
(	Overlast 12 months	-4 -0.7	-0.1	1.5 1 0.3	-10	5	0.9	-5	-3	0.0	1.5 2	1.4 -11	4.7 6	1.0	-4		Overlast 12 months Percent	-13.3 -5 -7.0	-0.7	-6 -9.9	2.00			10	2 1.6	-0.1	1 0.5	-1 -6.0	3 23.8	1.9	
-	Croent	-0./		0.3	-11.5	4.6		-9.4	-0.6		0.4	-12.1	5.7		-7.4	100	- Ora	-7.0		-9.9					1.0		0.0	0.0		Course: Lab	our Force Survey

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate. Note: Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12.

						Company Special		rei ceili, se	asonally adjuste
UNI	TED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
Ali	Spring quarters	MGSX	YВТІ	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994	10.5 9.8	10.7 10.0	19.2 19.9	17.8 16.4	10.6 10.0	7.5 7.1	9.5 8.9	4.3 3.3
	1995 1996 1997	8.8 8.3 7.2 6.3	9.0 8.5 7.3 6.4 6.2 5.7	19.4 20.2 19.5	15.4 14.6 13.1 12.0	9.0 8.5 6.9 6.3	6.5 6.0 5.3	7.4 6.8 5.8	4.3 3.3 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.4 2.0 1.9
	1998 1999 2000	6.1 5.6	6.4 6.2 5.7	18.6 19.9 20.5	11.7 10.9	5.8 5.1	5.3 4.3 4.5 4.0	4.7 4.6 4.3	2.6 2.4 2.0
	2001 3-month averages	4.9	5.0	17.9	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>5.2</b> 5.2	<b>5.3</b> 5.3	<b>19.5</b> 19.6	<b>10.5</b> 10.7	<b>4.7</b> 4.7	<b>3.7</b> 3.6	3.8 3.7	2.1 2.2
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.1 5.0 4.9	5.1 5.1 5.0	18.8 18.0 17.9	10.6 10.5 10.2	4.6 4.6 4.6	3.6 3.5 3.6	3.4 3.3 3.1	2.3 2.1 1.9
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.0 5.0 5.1	5.1 5.1 5.2	18.5 19.1 19.4	10.0 10.1 10.3	4.8 4.8 4.8	3.7 3.6 3.6	3.2 3.3 3.5	1.7 1.6 1.6
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.1 <b>5.1</b> 5.1	5.2 <b>5.2</b> 5.2	19.7 <b>19.6</b> 19.3	10.4 <b>10.6</b> 10.7	4.9 <b>4.8</b> 4.9	3.5 <b>3.5</b> 3.6	3.6 3.5 3.2	1.5 1.6 1.8
	Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan 2002	5.2 5.1	5.3 <b>5.2</b>	19.3 <b>19.0</b>	10.9 <b>10.7</b>	5.0 <b>5.1</b>	3.6 3.5	32 32	1.7 1.7
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.1
Marin	Overlast 12 months	-0.1 MGSY	-0.1 YBTJ	-0.6 YBVL	0.2 YBVR	0.4 YCGQ	-0.1 YCGW	-0.6 MGXF	-0.4 MGXI
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)			20.5	21.3	12.1		11.8	
	1993 1994 1995	12.5 11.5 10.2	12.6 11.7 10.3	20.7 20.9	19.4 18.0	11.6 10.2	9.2 8.3 7.4	10.9 9.1 8.3	4.9 4.0
	1996 1997 1998	9.8 8.2 6.9	9.9 8.3 6.9	22.7 21.0 19.9 23.2	17.4 15.2 13.5	9.5 7.7 6.7	7.2 6.1 4.6	6.8 5.6	4.3 4.3
	1999 2000 2001	6.8 6.1 5.3	6.9 6.2 5.4	23.2 22.0 20.3	12.9 12.1 11.3	6.0 5.3 4.8	5.0 4.2 3.7	5.4 5.1 3.8	:
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>5.7</b> 5.8	<b>5.8</b> 5.8	<b>22.1</b> 23.0	<b>11.8</b> 12.0	<b>5.1</b> 5.1	<b>3.8</b> 3.9	<b>4.5</b> 4.4	:
	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	5.6 5.5 5.3	5.6 5.5 5.4	21.4 20.4 20.3	12.0 11.6 11.3	4.9 4.9 4.8	3.8 3.7 3.7	4.1 4.0 3.8	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5 5.6 5.6	5.5 5.6 5.7	21.3 22.0 21.3	11.0 11.2 11.8	5.1 5.4 5.2	3.8 3.8 3.8	4.0 4.0 4.1	
	Jul-Sep Aug Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.6 <b>5.7</b> 5.6	5.7 <b>5.7</b> 5.7	20.7 <b>20.9</b> 20.3	11.9 <b>12.3</b> 12.2	5.2 <b>5.2</b> 5.3	3.7 3.8 3.9	4.2 <b>4.1</b> 3.7	:
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	5.7 <b>5.7</b>	5.8 <b>5.7</b>	20.8 21.6	12.4 12.2	5.4 5.5	3.8 3.8	3.7 3.7	:
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	
	Overlast 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.9	
Fem	Spring quarters	MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995	7.9 7.5 7.0	8.1 7.7 7.2 6.7	17.7 19.1 17.7	13.6 12.6 12.4	8.5 7.9 7.4	5.6 5.7 5.4	5.7 5.7 4.7	3.9 3.0 2.0
	1995 1996 1997	6.5 5.9	6.1	17.3 17.9	11.1 10.6	8.5 7.9 7.4 7.3 5.8 5.4 4.8	5.4 4.7 4.4	4.7 4.3 4.3 3.3 3.2	
	1998 1999 2000 2001	5.5 5.9 5.5 5.3 5.0 4.4	5.6 5.4 5.1 4.5	17.4 16.3 19.0 15.5	10.3 10.2 9.5 8.8	5.8 5.4 4.8 4.3	3.9 3.8 3.7 3.5	3.2 3.0 2.0	2.2 2.2 2.0 1.8
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>4.5</b> 4.4	<b>4.7</b> 4.6	<b>16.8</b> 15.9	<b>9.1</b> 9.2	<b>4.2</b> 4.1	<b>3.5</b> 3.3	<b>2.6</b> 2.6	:
	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr	4.4 4.4	4.5 4.5	15.9 15.3	8.9 9.3	4.1 4.3	3.4 3.4	2.3 2.1 2.0	1.8
	Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	4.4	4.5	15.5 15.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	4.3 4.4 4.4	4.5 4.5 4.6	16.1 17.3 18.5	8.7 8.5 8.5	4.1 4.2 4.6	3.4 3.4 3.2	2.3 2.6 2.6	*
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	<b>4.4</b> 4.5	<b>4.5</b> 4.6	<b>18.3</b> 18.3	8.5 <b>8.5</b> 8.9	<b>4.4</b> 4.4	3.2 3.2 3.2	2.6 <b>2.6</b> 2.4	
1	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Changes	4.6 <b>4.5</b>	4.7 <b>4.6</b>	17.6 <b>16.2</b>	9.2 9.0	4.5 <b>4.7</b>	3.3 3.3	2.5 <b>2.4</b>	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-2.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.2	*
Den	Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	

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

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

				25-49							50 and over			
JNITED KINGDOM		Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%)a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	1 MCVI	2 MCVP	3	4	5 YBYN	6 YBYQ	7 YBYT	8 YBVT	9 YBVW	10 YBYW	11 YBYZ	12 YBZC	13 YBZF	14
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVI	MGXB												YBZI
1993 1994 1995	1,557 1,483 1,350	8.9 8.4 7.6	551 532 491	296 242 212	709 709 647	45.6 47.8 47.9	373 427 417	517 487 403	8.8 8.2 6.7	151 128 117	96 73 54 57	270 286 233 202	52.2 58.7 57.8 53.4	162 187 158 147 139 112 99 73
1996 1997 1998	1,280 1,079 928	7.1 6.0 5.1	503 453 463	226 165 135	552 461 331	43.1 42.7 35.6	361 297 214 179	377 341 289	6.2 5.4 4.5	119 118 104	41 30	182 154 131	53.3 53.5	139 112
1999 2000 2001	908 804 723	5.0 4.4 4.0	461 425 377	139 122 116	308 257 229	33.9 32.0 31.7	151 145	287 274 205	4.3 4.0 2.9	121 117 88	34 42 33	115 84	45.7 42.0 40.9	73 55
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>739</b> 732	<b>4.1</b> 4.0	<b>399</b> 397	<b>109</b> 107	<b>231</b> 228	<b>31.3</b> 31.2	<b>131</b> 135	<b>248</b> 243	<b>3.6</b> 3.5	<b>104</b> 101	<b>36</b> 36	<b>108</b> 105	<b>43.5</b> 43.4	<b>69</b> 67
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	724 720 723	4.0 4.0 4.0	392 372 377	105 116 116	227 231 229	31.3 32.1 31.7	136 140 145	225 217 205	3.3 3.1 2.9	92 90 88	36 34 33	98 93 84	43.3 43.0 40.9	63 59 55
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	743 739 731	4.1 4.1 4.1	389 400 396	121 111 110	233 228 225	31.4 30.9 30.8	143 140 138	214 218 230	3.1 3.1 3.3	97 101 111	33 33 34	84 84 85	39.2 38.6 37.0	53 54 57
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov(Aut)	728 <b>728</b> 740	4.0 4.0 4.1	393 <b>402</b> 412	112 109 112	222 217 216	30.5 <b>29.8</b> 29.2	135 130 125	233 228 212	3.3 3.2 3.0	110 109 99	35 32 33	88 <b>87</b> 79	37.5 <b>38.3</b> 37.3	59 <b>58</b> 52
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	751 <b>750</b>	4.2 <b>4.2</b>	426 <b>419</b>	110 121	215 <b>210</b>	28.6 <b>27.9</b>	122 119	217 <b>212</b>	3.1 3.0	104 <b>100</b>	33 32	80 81	36.8 38.3	52 <b>52</b>
Changes Overlast3 months Percent	<b>22</b> 3.0	0.1	17 4.2	12 11.3	-7 -3.4	-1.8	-11 -8.4	-16 -6.9	-0.2	-9 -8.3	-1 -2.6	-6 -6.9	0.0	-7 -11.7
Overlast 12 months Percent	11 1.4	0.1	<b>20</b> 5.0	12 11.3	<b>-22</b> -9.5	-3.4	<b>-12</b> -9.2	-35 -14.3	-0.6	<b>-4</b> -4.0	-5 -13.4	-26 -24.5	-5.2	-18 -25.5
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
1993 1994 1995	1,035 970 862	10.5 9.8 8.6	322 289 251 270	183 152 133	530 530 479	51.2 54.6 55.5	284 332 323	388 359	11.3 10.4 8.6	108 87 81	72 55 38 43	207 217 181	53.5 60.5 60.4	127 147 124 119
1996 1997 1998	821 681 553	8.2 6.8 5.5 5.4	270 240 233	134 96 84	416 345 235	50.7 50.7 42.6	332 323 291 231 164	299 281 239 203	8.0 6.6	81 76 72 66	43 30 22 22	163 137 116	57.9 57.5 57.0	119 109
1999 2000 2001	545 469 415	5.4 4.7 4.2	242 216 188	84 69 66	219 184 161	40.2 39.3 38.7	134 115 109	202 191 147	5.5 5.3 4.9 3.7	80 74 59	22 29 22	100 88 66	49.7 46.3 45.1	109 87 78 58 45
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>435</b> 436	<b>4.3</b> 4.3	<b>205</b> 205	<b>62</b> 61	<b>168</b> 171	<b>38.6</b> 39.2	<b>98</b> 103	<b>175</b> 171	<b>4.4</b> 4.3	<b>65</b> 64	<b>22</b> 22	<b>88</b> 85	<b>50.2</b> 49.7	<b>57</b> 55
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	426 417 415	4.2 4.2 4.2	200 188 188	59 64 66	167 165 161	39.2 39.6 38.7	103 105 109	159 156 147	4.0 3.9 3.7	59 62 59	22 21 22	78 73 66	49.0 47.0 45.1	51 48 45
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	435 441 433	4.4 4.4 4.4	200 212 212	72 68 66	163 160 155	37.4 36.4 35.8	106 105 103	154 156 159	3.9 3.9 4.0	65 68 74	21 21 19	68 68 66	44.1 43.5 41.7	45 45 45
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	429 <b>437</b> 444	4.3 4.4 4.5	210 218 219	66 <b>70</b> 73	152 149 151	35.5 <b>34.1</b> 34.0	100 <b>95</b> 93	163 <b>157</b> 144	4.1 <b>3.9</b> 3.6	72 <b>66</b> 59	23 22 23	69 <b>69</b> 61	41.9 <b>43.7</b> 42.6	46 <b>48</b> 43
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	446 <b>444</b>	4.5 <b>4.5</b>	224 215	72 <b>82</b>	150 147	33.7 <b>33.1</b>	92 91	145 144	3.6 <b>3.6</b>	62 65	23 19	61 <b>60</b>	41.7 <b>42.0</b>	42 41
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	7 1.6	0.1	-3 -1.6	12 17.4	-2 -1.2	-0.9	- <b>4</b> -4.6	-14 -8.6	-0.3	-1 -2.0	-4 -16.9	-8 -12.3	-1.8	-7 -14.3
Overlast 12 months Percent	1.9	0.1	10 4.7	<b>20</b> 31.7	<b>-21</b> -12.6	-5.5	- <b>8</b> -7.8	-31 -17.7	-0.8	-0.4	-3 -14.9	<b>-27</b> -31.2	-8.3	-16 -28.1
emale Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
1993 1994 1995	522 513 488	6.8 6.6 6.2	229 243 240	114 91 80	180 179 168	34.4 35.0 34.4	89 94 94	129 128 104	5.3 5.1 4.1	43 41 36	24 18 16	62 68 52	48.3 53.3 50.3	35 40 33
1996 1997 1998	459 398 375	5.8 5.0 4.7	233 213 229 219 209	91 69 51	136 115	29.5 29.0 25.4	69 65 51	96 102 85	3.8	43 46 38 42 43	14 12	39 45 39	40.5 43.6 45.2	35 40 33 28 30 25 21
1999 2000 2001	363 335 308	4.5 4.1 3.8	219 209 190	91 69 51 56 53 50	95 89 72 69	24.4 21.6 22.3	45 36 36	84 83 58	3.1 3.0 2.8 1.9	42 43 29	12 13 11	68 52 39 45 39 30 27 17	36.0 32.1 30.2	21 15 10
3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>304</b> 296	<b>3.7</b> 3.6	<b>194</b> 192	<b>47</b> 46	<b>63</b> 57	<b>20.8</b> 19.4	<b>33</b> 31	<b>73</b> 72	<b>2.4</b> 2.4	<b>38</b> 37	<b>15</b> 15	<b>20</b> 20	<b>27.2</b> 28.3	<b>12</b> 12
Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	298 303 308	3.7 3.7 3.8	192 185 190	46 52 50	60 66 69	20.0 21.8 22.3	33 35 36	66 61 58	2.2 2.0 1.9	33 28 29	14 13 11	20 20 17	29.7 32.7 30.2	11 11 10
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	308 298 298	3.8 3.7 3.7	188 188 184	49 42 44	71 68 70	22.9 22.9 23.4	36 35 35	60 62 70	2.0 2.0 2.3	32 34 38	12 12 14	16 17 19	26.6 26.6 26.5	9 9 12
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	299 <b>292</b> 296	3.7 <b>3.6</b> 3.7	183 <b>184</b> 192	46 <b>39</b> 39	70 <b>68</b> 65	23.4 23.4 22.0	35 <b>35</b> 32	70 71 68	2.3 2.3 2.2	38 <b>42</b> 40	13 10 10	19 <b>18</b> 18	27.1 <b>26.1</b> 26.1	13 10 9
Oct-Dec Nov2001-Jan2002	305 <b>306</b>	3.8 3.8	203 <b>204</b>	38 39	64 <b>63</b>	21.1 <b>20.5</b>	30 28	71 <b>68</b>	2.3 2.2	42 <b>35</b>	10 13	19 21	27.0 <b>30.6</b>	10 10
Changes Overlast 3 months Percent	15 5.1	0.2	<b>20</b> 11.0	0 0.3	<b>-6</b> -8.1	-2.9	-7 -18.7	-2 -3.2	-0.1	-8 -18.1	3 28.8	2 13.3	4.5	0 -0.1
Overlast 12 months	2	0.1	10 5.4	-7 -15.8	-1 -1.0	-0.4	-4 -13.3	-4 -6.1	-0.2	-4 -10.1	-2 -11.2	1 5.3	3.3	-2 -13.0

a Denominator = economically active for that age group. Note: Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12.

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

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 $a\quad {\hbox{Denominator}} = \hbox{all\,economically\,active\,for\,that\,age\,group.}$ 

Male

DPAA

937.3 913.2

820.7 814.3 785.4

766.3 763.9 779.4

692.4 700.9 724.4

BCJI 1,701.4 1,545.3 1,175.2 992.8 924.2 807.6 716.8

789.0 766.5

738.7 721.4 693.5

693.5 696.0 675.7

663.8 672.8 696.1

748.7 **748.4** 

104.4 94.0 75.4 67.4 64.4 58.6 50.9

56.8 54.6

52.8 51.1 48.8

48.7 48.1 46.7

53.7 **52.3** 

210.7 194.5 152.0 129.8 121.8 108.4 97.9

107.2 104.6

102.2 99.8 95.4

CLAIMANT COUNT

All

2,325.6 2,122.2 1,602.4 1,362.3 1,263.0 1,102.3 983.0

1,227.0 1,194.3

1,142.1 1,108.2 1,077.2

1,088.8 1,089.1 1,042.8

1,009.2 1,000.6 1,011.4

1,077.8 1,073.4 1,041.1

961.8 973.2 940.4

918.4 926.2 948.5

1,021.5 1,024.0

BCJG 2,237.4 2,038.1 1,539.0 1,304.9 1,212.2 1,060.1 943.4

1,032.4 1,001.0

966.9 942.1 909.2

920.1 930.9 900.2

880.5 889.3 911.9

983.0 **985.8** 

DPCF 130.5 118.4 94.5 84.4 81.0 73.4 63.9

70.8 68.3

61.8 61.5 59.4

59.0 60.3 61.7

66.6 **65.4** 

271.7 250.7 194.4 166.2 156.0 139.0 125.4

136.7 133.2

130.3 127.1 121.8

123.4 124.7 119.7

115.6 115.8 119.8

1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)

2000 Feb 10 Mar 9

Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8

Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14

Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14

Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8

Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14

Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13

Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13

2002 Jan 10 R Feb 14 P

Great Britain
1995) Annual
1996) averages
1997)
1998)
1999
2000)
2001)

2001 Feb 8 Mar 8

Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14

Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13

Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13

2002 Jan 10 R Feb 14 P

North East 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)

2001 Feb 8 Mar 8

Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14

Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13

Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13

2002 Jan 10 R Feb 14 P

North West 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)

2001 Feb 8 Mar 8

Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13

Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13

2002 Jan 10 R Feb 14 P

										Tho	usands and per cent								2000						Thousand	s and per cen
17	NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJU	STED		01.4114	ANT COUR	_	SEASON	ALLY ADJU	ISTED <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMAN	NT COUNT	NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJU	USTED		CI AIMA	NT COUNT		SEASONA	ALLY ADJUS	RATE <sup>b</sup>		
)	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male Female	Government Office Regions	All		Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
	555.6 511.9 377.3 324.7 299.5	7.7 7.1 5.4 4.6 4.2	10.6 9.9 7.5 6.4 5.9 5.1	4.1 3.8 2.8 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.7	BCJD 2,289.7 2,087.5 1,584.5 1,347.8 1,248.1 1,088.5			1,752.2 1,593.1 1,214.9 1,029.5 955.1	537.5 494.4 369.6 318.4 293.1 256.9	7.6 7.0 5.3 4.5 4.2	DPAH DPAI 10.5 4.0 9.8 3.7 7.4 2.8 6.3 2.4 5.8 2.1 5.1 1.9	Yorkshire and the Humber 1995) Annual 1998) averages	BCKB 207.9 191.8 152.0 134.9	160.6 147.9 117.9 104.4	47.3 43.9 34.1 30.5	B.3 7.7 6.2 5.5	11.6 10.8 8.7 7.7	4.2 3.9 3.1 2.8	DPAX 204.5 188.3 150.1 133.2		::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	ZMPY 158.9 146.2 116.8 103.5	ZMQA 45.6 42.1 33.3 29.7	8.1 7.6 6.1 5.4	ZMPZ 11.4 10.7 8.7 7.6	ZMQB 4.1 3.8 3.0 2.7
	262.6 236.2 289.7 281.1	3.7 3.3 4.1 4.0	4.6 5.7 5.6	1.7 2.1 2.0	969.1 1,151.7 1,139.9	-10.7 -11.8	-11.9 -8.0	831.6 739.0 878.8 869.2	230.1 230.1 272.9 270.7	3.6 3.2 3.8 3.8	5.1 1.9 4.5 1.7 5.4 2.0 5.3 2.0	1999) 2000) 2001)	124.7 108.5 97.5	96.6 83.9 75.1	28.1 24.5 22.4	5.1 4.5 4.0	7.1 6.4 5.7	2.6 2.2 2.0	123.0 107.0 96.0			95.6 83.1 74.2	27.4 23.9 21.7	5.0 4.4 4.0	7.1 6.3 5.7	2.5 2.2 2.0
	268.0 258.3 252.6	3.8 3.7 3.6	5.3 5.2 5.0	1.9 1.9 1.8	1,115.0 1,106.2 1,094.4	-24.9 -8.8 -11.8	-15.8 -15.2 -15.2	850.4 843.5 835.0	264.6 262.7 259.4	3.7 3.7 3.6	5.2 1.9 5.1 1.9 5.1 1.9	2001 Feb 8 Mar 8 Apr 12	107.6 104.3 101.4	83.4 81.1 78.3	24.3 23.3 23.1	4.4 4.3 4.2	6.3 6.2 6.0	2.2 2.1 2.1	98.7 98.1 98.0	-0.8 -0.6	-1.1 -1.2 -0.5	76.4 75.9 75.9	22.3 22.2 22.1	4.1 4.0 4.0	5.8 5.8	2.0 2.0
	268.1 274.8 257.4	3.6 3.6 3.5	5.0 5.0 4.8	1.9 2.0 1.9	1,071.1 1,057.3 1,043.3	-23.3 -13.8 -14.0	-14.6 -16.3 -17.0	819.6 810.4 798.9	251.5 246.9 244.4	3.6 3.5 3.5	5.0 1.8 4.9 1.8 4.9 1.8	May 10 Jun 14	98.1 94.3 95.6	75.9 72.7 73.0	22.2 21.6 22.6	4.0 3.9 3.9	5.8 5.5 5.6	2.0 1.9 2.0	97.4 96.4 95.4	-0.6 -1.0	-0.4 -0.6 -0.9	75.1 74.4 73.9	22.3 22.0 21.5	4.0 4.0 3.9	5.7 5.7 5.6	2.0 2.0
	243.0 236.7 232.1	3.3 3.3 3.4	4.7 4.7 4.8	1.8 1.7 1.7	1,046.8 1,039.9 1,033.6	3.5 -6.9 -6.3	-8.1 -5.8 -3.2	801.3 795.4 790.4	245.5 244.5 243.2	3.5 3.4 3.4	4.9 4.9 4.8 1.8	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	96.6 92.7	73.2 70.6	23.4 22.1	4.0 3.8	5.6 5.4	2.1 2.0	94.4 93.9	-1.0 -0.5	-1.0 -0.8	73.3 72.8	21.1 21.1	3.9 3.9	5.6 5.5	1.9 1.9
	251.1 252.7 243.6 237.3	3.6 3.6 3.5	5.0 5.0 4.9	1.8 1.8 1.8	1,006.3 996.7 986.0 980.0	-27.3 -9.6 -10.7	-13.5 -14.4 -15.9	768.8 761.2 753.4 748.6	237.5 235.5 232.6	3.3 3.3 3.3	4.7 1.7 4.6 1.7 4.6 1.7	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	89.4 89.9 91.8	68.5 69.2 71.4	20.9 20.7 20.4	3.7 3.7 3.8	5.2 5.3 5.4	1.9 1.9 1.8	93.7 93.7 92.3	-0.2 0.0 -1.4	-0.6 -0.2 -0.5	72.5 72.4 71.2	21.2 21.3 21.1	3.9 3.9 3.8	5.5 5.5 5.4	1.9 1.9
	229.5 225.0	3.3 3.1	4.7 4.6 4.4	1.7 1.7 1.6	975.7 963.1 951.6	-6.0 -4.3 -12.6	-8.8 -7.0 -7.6	743.6 743.8 733.8	231.4 232.1 229.3 224.6	3.2 3.2 3.2	4.6 1.7 4.5 1.7 4.5 1.7 4.4 1.6	2002 Jan 10 R Feb 14 P	98.5 97.7 BCKC	76.5 <b>75.4</b>	22.1 22.3	4.1 4.0 DPAN	5.8 <b>5.7</b>	2.0	90.8 <b>89.5</b> DPAY	-1.5 -1.3	-1.0 -1.4	70.1 <b>69.1</b> <b>ZMPA</b>	20.7 20.4 ZMPC	3.7 3.7 DPBJ	5.3 5.3 ZMPB	1.9 1.8 ZMPD
	237.8 246.5 235.0 226.1 225.2 224.1 243.1	3.2 3.2 3.1 3.0 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.4	1.8 1.7 1.6 1.6 1.6	947.0 946.8 954.3 960.3 961.9	7.5 6.0 1.6	-9.6 -5.4 0.9 4.4 5.0	724.7 722.4 726.2 729.4 729.5	222.3 224.4 228.1 230.9 232.4	32 3.1 3.1 32 32 32 32	4.4 1.6 4.4 1.7 4.5 1.7 4.5 1.7	1985) Annual 1985) averages 1987) 1988) 1999) 2000)	148.3 133.6 97.4 81.1 77.0 70.2 64.4	112.5 101.0 74.2 61.3 58.3 52.7 47.9	35.7 32.5 23.2 19.8 18.7 17.5 16.5	7.2 6.6 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2	9.8 9.1 6.6 5.5 5.2 4.9 4.4	3.9 3.6 2.5 2.2 2.0 1.9 1.8	145.9 131.3 96.3 80.3 76.3 69.4 63.7			111.4 99.9 73.5 60.9 57.9 52.3 47.5	34.5 31.4 22.8 19.4 18.4 17.2 16.2	7.1 6.5 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.2	9.7 9.0 6.5 5.4 5.2 4.8 4.4	3.8 3.4 2.5 2.1 1.9 1.9
	246.0 BCJJ 536.1	3.4 3.4 BCJH 7.6	4.7	1.8 1.8	947.2 DPAG 2,201.8	-5.0	-4.4	722.9 <b>719.2</b> 1,683.6	229.3 <b>228.0</b> 518.2	3.2 3.1 DPAJ 7.5	4.4 1.7 4.4 1.7 10.4 4.0	2001 Feb 8 Mar 8	72.0 70.0	53.9 52.5	18.1 17.5	3.6 3.5	5.0 4.9	2.0	65.8 65.6	0.1 -0.2	-0.6 -0.6	49.1 49.0	16.7 16.6	3.3 3.3	4.5 4.5	1.8
	492.8 363.8 312.0 288.0	7.0 5.3 4.5 4.1	9.7 7.4 6.3 5.8	4.1 3.8 2.8 2.4 2.2 1.9 1.7	2,003.7 1,521.1 1,290.4 1,197.4	::	::	1,528.2 1,165.0 984.6 915.8	475.5 356.1 305.7 281.6	6.9 5.3 4.4 4.1 3.6 3.2	9.6 3.6 7.3 2.7 6.2 2.3 5.7 2.1 5.0 1.8 4.4 1.6	Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	67.5 65.8 63.0	50.5 49.4 47.0	17.1 16.5 16.0	3.4 3.3 3.1	4.7 4.6 4.4	1.8 1.8 1.7	65.3 65.0 64.1	-0.3 -0.3 -0.9	-0.1 -0.3 -0.5	48.8 48.5 47.8	16.5 16.5 16.3	3.3 3.2 3.2	4.5 4.5 4.4	1.8 1.8 1.8
	252.5 226.6 243.3 234.5	3.6 3.2 3.5 3.4	5.1 4.5 4.9 4.8	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.7	1,046.4 929.7 956.4 945.9	-9.1 -10.5	-13.9 -15.3	799.6 709.1 730.6 723.0	246.8 220.6 225.8 222.9	3.5 3.2 3.3 3.2	5.0 1.8 4.4 1.6 4.6 1.7 4.5 1.7	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	63.3 63.4 60.5	46.6 46.3 44.5	16.6 17.1 16.0	3.2 3.2 3.0	4.3 4.3 4.1	1.8 1.8 1.7	63.2 62.3 62.1	-0.9 -0.9 -0.2	-0.7 -0.9 -0.7	47.2 46.6 46.4	16.0 15.7 15.7	3.2 3.1 3.1	4.4 4.3 4.3	1.7 1.7 1.7
	228.2 220.7 215.7	3.3 3.2 3.1	4.6 4.5 4.3	1.7 1.6 1.6	940.0 935.7 923.3	-5.9 -4.3 -12.4	-8.5 -6.9 -7.5	718.2 713.2 703.7	221.8 222.5 219.6	3.2 3.2 3.1	4.5 1.7 4.5 1.7 4.4 1.6	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	58.3 58.1 59.2	43.0 43.1 44.3	15.3 15.0 14.9	2.9 2.9 3.0	4.0 4.0 4.1	1.7 1.6 1.6	62.2 62.1 61.1	0.1 -0.1 -1.0	-0.3 -0.1 -0.3	46.3 46.1 45.4	15.9 16.0 15.7	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.3 4.3 4.2	1.7 1.7 1.7
	226.6 234.9 224.5	3.1 3.2 3.1	4.3 4.4 4.2	1.7 1.7 1.7	912.3 908.2 908.0	-11.0 -4.1 -0.2	-9.2 -9.2 -5.1	697.1 695.1 693.0	215.2 213.1 215.0	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.4 1.6 4.4 1.6 4.3 1.6	2002 Jan 10 R Feb 14 P	65.0 <b>65.3</b>	48.5 <b>48.8</b>	16.5 <b>16.5</b>	3.2 3.3	4.5 <b>4.5</b>	1.8 1.8	60.0 <b>59.3</b>	-1.1 -0.7	-0.7 - <b>0.9</b>	44.6 <b>44.2</b>	15.4 <b>15.1</b>	3.0 3.0	4.1 4.1	1.7 1.6
	216.7 216.5 215.8	3.0 3.0 3.1	4.2 4.2 4.4	1.6 1.6 1.6	915.7 922.0 923.7	7.7 6.3 1.7	1.1 4.6 5.2	696.9 700.4 700.5	218.8 221.6 223.2	3.1 3.1 3.1	4.4 1.6 4.4 1.7 4.4 1.7	West Midlands 1995) Annual 1995) averages	210.3 188.6	158.6 142.0	51.7 46.6	7.8 7.0	10.4 9.4	4.5 4.0	207.5 186.0		::	2MPE 157.3 140.8 107.5	50.2 45.2	7.7 6.9 5.3	ZMPF 10.3 9.4 7.2	<b>ZMPH</b> 4.3 3.8 2.9
	234.3 237.4	3.3 3.4 DPDA	4.7 4.7	1.7 1.8	914.2 909.5 DPDG	-9.5 - <b>4.7</b>	-0.5 - <b>4.2</b>	694.1 690.5 ZMPI	220.1 219.0 ZMPK	3.1 3.1 DPDM	4.4 1.6 4.3 1.6 ZMPJ ZMPL	1998) 1998) 2000)	142.3 123.5 120.9 109.2	108.2 93.4 92.1 83.1	34.1 30.1 28.8 26.1	5.4 4.6 4.5 4.1	7.3 6.1 6.3 5.6	2.9 2.6 2.4 2.2	141.0 122.4 119.6 108.0		::	92.8 91.4 82.4	33.6 29.6 28.3 25.6	4.6 4.5 4.0	6.1 6.2 5.6	2.6 2.4 2.1
	26.1 24.4 19.0 17.0 16.6	10.9 10.2 8.2 7.3 7.1	15.9 14.9 11.9 10.8 10.4	4.9 4.5 3.7 3.2 3.2	128.5 116.4 93.2 83.3 79.9			103.3 92.9 74.7 66.7 63.8	25.2 23.5 18.6 16.6 16.1	10.8 10.0 8.1 7.2 7.0	15.7 4.7 14.8 4.4 11.8 3.6 10.7 3.1	2001) 2001 Feb 8 Mar 8	100.1 108.4 105.7	76.3 83.0 81.1	23.8 25.4 24.6	3.7 4.1 4.0	5.2 5.6 5.5	2.0 2.1 2.0	99.0 103.6 102.4	-0.9 -1.2	-1.0 -1.3	75.7 79.2 78.3	23.3 24.4 24.1	3.7 3.9 3.8	5.1 5.4 5.3	1.9 2.0 2.0
	14.7 12.9 14.0	6.4 5.6 6.2 5.9	10.4 9.5 8.3 9.2 8.9	2.8 2.4 2.6 2.6	79.9 72.2 62.7 65.2 63.8	-1.3 -1.4	-1.4 -1.5	63.8 57.9 50.3 52.2 51.1	14.3 12.4 13.0 12.7	6.3 5.5 5.7 5.6	10.3 3.1 9.4 2.7 8.1 2.3 8.5 2.4 8.3 2.4	Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	103.4 101.4 98.1	79.2 78.0 75.2	24.2 23.4 22.9	3.9 3.8 3.7	5.4 5.3 5.1	2.0 1.9 1.9	101.5 100.8 98.7	-0.9 -0.7 -2.1	-1.0 -0.9 -1.2	77.8 77.1 75.5	23.7 23.7 23.2	3.8 3.8 3.7	5.3 5.2 5.1	2.0 2.0 1.9
	13.7 13.3 12.8 12.4	5.9 5.8 5.6 5.3	8.9 8.6 8.3 7.9	2.6 2.5 2.4 2.3	63.8 63.2 62.8 61.8	-1.4 -0.6 -0.4 -1.0	-1.5 -1.1 -0.8 -0.7	51.1 50.6 50.2 49.4	12.7 12.6 12.6 12.4	5.6 5.5 5.5 5.4	8.3 24 8.2 24 8.1 24 8.0 23	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	98.8 100.4 97.2	74.8 75.4 73.2	24.0 25.0 24.0	3.7 3.8 3.6	5.1 5.1 5.0	2.0 2.1 2.0	96.9 96.1 95.3	-1.8 -0.8 -0.8	-1.5 -1.6 -1.1	74.3 73.6 73.0	22.6 22.5 22.3	3.6 3.6 3.6	5.1 5.0 5.0	1.9 1.9 1.9
	13.0 13.4 12.7	5.4 5.4 5.2	7.9 7.8 7.6	2.5 2.5 2.4	61.4 61.3 60.7	-0.4 -0.1 -0.6	-0.6 -0.5 -0.4	49.2 49.3 48.7	12.2 12.0 12.0	5.3 5.3 5.3	8.0 23 8.0 23 7.9 23	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	92.9 91.6 93.7	70.3 69.7 71.7	22.6 22.0 22.0	3.5 3.4 3.5	4.8 4.7 4.9	1.9 1.8 1.8	95.7 96.0 96.2	0.4 0.3 0.2	-0.4 0.0 0.3	73.0 73.1 73.2	22.7 22.9 23.0	3.6 3.6 3.6	5.0 5.0 5.0	1.9 1.9 1.9
	12.0 11.8 11.7	5.1 5.2 5.4	7.6 7.9 8.1	2.3 2.2 2.2	61.8 62.0 62.0	1.1 0.2 0.0	0.1 0.2 0.4	49.7 49.8 49.7	12.1 12.2 12.3	5.4 5.4 5.4	8.1 2.3 8.1 2.3 8.1 2.3	2002 Jan 10 R Feb 14 P	100.2	76.5 <b>76.3</b>	23.6 23.6	3.7 3.7	5.2 <b>5.2</b>	2.0 2.0	95.5 <b>95.0</b>	-0.7 - <b>0.5</b>	-0.1 -0.3	72.9 <b>72.5</b>	22.6 22.5	3.6 <b>3.6</b>	5.0 <b>4.9</b>	1.9 1.9
	12.8 <b>13.1</b>	5.8 5.7 DPDB	8.7 <b>8.5</b>	2.4 <b>2.5</b>	60.9 <b>60.0</b> IBWA	-1.1 -0.9	-0.3 - <b>0.7</b>	48.9 <b>48.1</b> <b>7MPU</b>	12.0 11.9 ZMPW	5.3 <b>5.2</b> IBWC	7.9 2.3 7.8 2.2	East 1995) Annual 1996) averages	167.5 148.7	124.8 110.6	42.7 38.1	6.3 5.8	8.5 7.8	3.6 3.3	DPDJ 164.8 146.2			ZMOK 123.5 109.4	<b>ZMOM</b> 41.3 36.8	DPDP 6.2 5.7	<b>ZMOL</b> 8.4 7.7	3.5 3.2
	61.0 56.2 42.3 36.4 34.2 30.5 27.5	8.2 7.6 5.9 5.2 4.7 4.2 3.8	11.6 10.9 8.5 7.5 6.7 6.1 5.5	4.1 3.7 2.8 2.5	267.3 246.4 191.9 164.2			208.4 192.2 150.6 128.7 120.5 107.2 96.8	58.9 54.2 41.3	8.1 7.5 5.9 5.1 4.6 4.1 3.7	11.4 4.0 10.8 3.6 8.4 2.8 7.4 2.4 6.6 2.2 6.0 1.9 5.4 1.7	1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)	105.5 85.0 77.3 64.9	79.0 63.1 57.6 47.9	26.5 22.0 19.8 17.0	4.0 3.3 2.9 2.5 2.1	5.5 4.4 4.0 3.3	2.3 1.9 1.7 1.4	104.4 84.2 76.5 64.1			78.4 62.6 57.1 47.5	26.0 21.6 19.4 16.6	4.0 3.2 2.9 2.5	5.4 4.4 4.0 3.3	2.2 1.8 1.6 1.4
				3.7 2.8 2.5 2.3 2.0 1.8	153.8 136.9 123.5	::	::		35.6 33.3 29.7 26.7			2001) 2001 Feb 8 Mar 8	55.7 62.6 60.5	41.0 46.3 44.9	14.7 16.3 15.6	2.1 2.4 2.3	3.3 2.9 3.2 3.1	1.3 1.4 1.3	54.9 56.3 55.7	-0.3 -0.6	-1.2 -1.1	40.6 41.6 41.1	14.3 14.7 14.6	2.5 2.1 2.2 2.1	2.8 2.9 2.9	1.2 1.3 1.2
	29.5 28.6 28.2 27.2 26.4	4.1 4.0 3.9 3.8	6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6	1.9 1.9	126.3 125.7 125.3	-0.9 -0.6 -0.4	-1.4 -1.7 -0.6	99.1 98.7 98.3	27.2 27.0 27.0	3.8 3.8	5.6 1.8 5.5 1.8 5.5 1.8 5.5 1.8 5.5 1.8 5.4 1.7	Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	57.2 55.4	42.4 41.2	14.8 14.2	2.2 2.1 2.0	3.0 2.9	1.3 1.2	55.2 55.2	-0.5 0.0	-0.5 -0.4	40.8 40.8	14.4 14.4	2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8	1.2 1.2
	27.2 26.4 27.9 29.0 27.3	3.9 3.8 3.7 3.7 3.8 3.6	5.7 5.6 5.3 5.4 5.4 5.2	1.8 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.8	125.3 124.9 122.8 121.2 120.9 120.9	-0.4 -0.4 -2.1 -1.6 -0.3 0.0	-0.6 -0.5 -1.0 -1.4 -1.3 -0.6	98.3 97.7 96.1 95.0 95.0 94.9	27.0 27.2 26.7 26.2 25.9 26.0	3.8 3.8 3.7 3.7 3.6 3.7	5.5 1.8 5.5 1.8 5.4 1.7 5.3 1.7 5.3 1.7 5.3 1.7	Jul 12 Aug 9	52.7 53.2 54.0	39.1 39.0 39.1	13.7 14.3 14.9	2.0 2.1	2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7	1.2 1.2 1.3	54.6 54.1 53.9	-0.6 -0.5 -0.2	-0.4 -0.4 -0.4	40.4 40.1 40.0	14.2 14.0 13.9	2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8 2.8	1.2 1.2 1.2
	25.8 25.5 25.4	3.6 3.5 3.5 3.6	5.0 5.1 5.3	1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7	120.9 121.8 122.4 122.9	0.0 0.9 0.6 0.5	-0.6 0.2 0.5 0.7	95.4 95.8 96.1	26.4 26.6 26.8	3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7	5.3 1.7 5.3 1.7 5.4 1.7 5.4 1.8	Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8	52.9 51.7 52.4	38.3 37.6 38.2	14.5 14.1 14.2	2.0	2.6	1.2 1.2 1.2	53.8 54.0 54.4	-0.1 0.2 0.4	-0.3 0.0 0.2	39.9 39.8 40.0	13.9 14.2 14.4	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8 2.8	1.2 1.2 1.2
	25.4 28.4 <b>28.5</b>	3.6 3.9 <b>3.9</b>	5.3 5.7 <b>5.7</b>	1.7 1.9 <b>1.9</b>	122.9 121.1 119.9	0.5 -1.8 -1.2	0.7 -0.2 <b>-0.8</b>	96.1 94.6 93.7	26.8 26.5 26.2	3.7 3.7 <b>3.6</b>	5.4 1.8 5.3 1.7 5.3 1.7	Dec 13 2002 Jan 10 R Feb 14 P	53.8 59.7 <b>61.0</b>	39.8 44.1	14.0 15.6 <b>16.1</b>	2.0 2.1 2.3 <b>2.3</b>	2.7 2.8 3.1 <b>3.1</b>	1.3 1.4	54.9 54.5	-0.4	0.4 0.2 <b>0.1</b>	40.4	14.5 14.5	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8	1.2
												160 149	61.0	44.9	16.1	2.3	3.1	1.4	54.6	0.1	0.1	40.1	14.5	2.1	2.8	1.2

102.1 101.7

100 No.													Tilousarius	and per cent
	01 41114		IOT SEASO		USTED		CL AIMAN	IT COUNT		SEASONA	LLYADJUST	RATE <sup>b</sup>		
o-vernment	All	NT COUNT Male	Female	RATE <sup>b</sup>	Male	Female	All	Change	Average	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Government Office Regions								sinče previous month	change over 3 months ended					
Wales 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1998) 2000)	BCKI 107.8 102.7 80.3 69.8 64.9 57.9 51.8	83.4 79.2 62.4 54.0 50.2 44.7 39.9	24.4 23.5 17.9 15.8 14.7 13.1 11.9	8.2 7.9 6.3 5.5 5.1 4.5 4.0	11.6 11.1 8.9 7.7 7.2 6.5 5.8	4.1 4.0 3.1 2.8 2.5 2.1 1.9	DPBE 106.1 100.9 79.3 69.0 64.1 57.2 51.3			<b>ZMQC</b> 82.5 78.3 61.9 53.5 49.8 44.4 39.6	23.6 22.6 17.5 15.5 14.4 12.9	8.1 7.7 6.2 5.4 5.0 4.4 3.9	ZMQD 11.5 11.0 8.8 7.6 7.1 6.5 5.8	<b>ZMQF</b> 4.0 3.8 3.1 2.7 2.5 2.1 1.9
2001 Feb 8 Mar 8	59.5 57.2	45.9 44.3	13.6 13.0	4.6 4.4	6.7 6.4	2.2 2.1	54.6 53.6	-0.3 -1.0		42.1 41.4	12.5 12.2	4.2 4.1	6.1 6.0	2.0
Apr 12	53.9	41.6	12.3	4.1	6.1	2.0	52.8	-0.8	-0.8	40.7	12.1	4.1	5.9	2.0
May 10	51.4	39.9	11.5	4.0	5.8	1.9	52.1	-0.7		40.1	12.0	4.0	5.8	2.0
Jun 14	48.8	37.6	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8	50.6	-1.5		38.9	11.7	3.9	5.7	1.9
Jul 12	49.6	37.7	11.9	3.8	5.5	1.9	50.1	-0.5	-0.8	38.8	11.3	3.9	5.6	1.8
Aug 9	50.4	38.0	12.3	3.9	5.5	2.0	49.7	-0.4		38.6	11.1	3.8	5.6	1.8
Sep 13	48.7	37.0	11.7	3.7	5.4	1.9	49.7	0.0		38.4	11.3	3.8	5.6	1.8
Oct 11	46.8	35.9	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	49.4	-0.3	-0.2	38.1	11.3	3.8	5.5	1.8
Nov 8	47.4	36.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	49.0	-0.4		37.8	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
Dec 13	48.4	37.8	10.6	3.7	5.5	1.7	48.5	-0.5		37.5	11.0	3.7	5.5	1.8
2002 Jan 10 R	52.7	41.0	11.7	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.8	-0.7		37.1	10.7	3.7	5.4	1.7
Feb 14 P	<b>52.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>	11.8	4.1	<b>6.0</b>	1.9	<b>47.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>		<b>37.0</b>	10.6	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	1.7
Scotland 1955) Annual 1966) averages 1997) 1988 1999) 2000)	203.5 195.1 159.6 141.5 133.8 119.4 108.0	156.3 149.3 123.5 108.5 103.1 92.1 83.6	47.2 45.7 36.0 32.9 30.7 27.3 24.4	7.7 7.6 6.3 5.7 5.3 4.8 4.3	11.0 10.8 9.1 8.2 7.6 6.7 6.1	3.9 3.8 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.4 2.1	DPBF 198.1 189.7 156.1 138.2 130.4 116.3 105.1			ZMQG 153.4 146.5 121.5 106.7 101.2 90.3 81.9	<b>ZMQI</b> 44.7 43.3 34.6 31.6 29.3 26.0 23.2	7.5 7.3 6.2 5.5 5.1 4.6 4.2	2MQH 10.8 10.6 9.0 8.0 7.4 6.6 6.0	37 36 30 27 25 23 20
2001 Feb 8	118.9	92.2	26.8	4.7	6.8	2.3	108.2	-0.9		84.1	24.1	4.3	6.2	2.1
Mar 8	115.8	90.0	25.9	4.6	6.6	2.3	106.7	-1.5		83.1	23.6	4.3	6.1	2.1
Apr 12	109.7	85.0	24.7	4.4	6.2	2.2	105.5	-1.2	-1.1	82.1	23.4	4.2	6.0	2.1
May 10	106.7	83.0	23.8	4.3	6.1	2.1	104.9	-0.6		81.4	23.5	4.2	6.0	2.1
Jun 14	104.7	80.9	23.9	4.2	5.9	2.1	103.8	-1.1		80.7	23.1	4.1	5.9	2.0
Jul 12	108.2	82.4	25.8	4.3	6.0	2.3	102.2	-1.6	-0.9	80.0	22.2	4.1	5.9	1.9
Aug 9	109.4	83.0	26.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	102.2	0.0		80.6	21.6	4.1	5.9	1.9
Sep 13	100.5	77.6	22.9	4.0	5.7	2.0	103.6	1.4		80.9	22.7	4.1	5.9	2.0
Oct 11	99.2	76.8	22.3	4.0	5.6	2.0	104.9	1.3	1.0	81.7	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
Nov 8	101.2	78.7	22.5	4.0	5.8	2.0	105.3	0.4		82.0	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
Dec 13	102.5	80.5	22.0	4.1	5.9	1.9	104.7	-0.6		81.2	23.5	4.2	5.9	2.1
2002 Jan 10 R Feb 14 P	113.6 113.1	88.7 <b>88.0</b>	24.9 <b>25.2</b>	4.5 <b>4.5</b>	6.5 <b>6.4</b>	2.2 2.2	103.1 102.1	-1.6 -1.0		80.4 <b>79.8</b>	22.7 22.3	4.1	5.9 <b>5.8</b>	2.0 2.0
Northern Ireland 1995) Annual 1996) averages 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)	88.2 84.2 63.5 57.5 50.8 42.1 39.6	68.7 65.0 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.1 30.0	19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6 11.5 10.1 9.6	11.3 10.8 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 2.8	87.8 83.8 63.4 57.4 50.8 42.1 39.4			2MQO 68.6 64.9 49.9 44.8 39.3 32.0 29.9	2MQQ 19.3 18.9 13.5 12.6 11.4 10.1 9.5	11.2 10.7 8.1 7.3 6.4 5.3 5.0	ZMQP . 15.1 14.5 11.2 10.0 8.9 7.3 6.8	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7 3.3 2.9 2.7
2001 Feb 8	41.0	31.6	9.4	5.2	7.2	2.7	40.4	-0.4		30.6	9.8	5.1	6.9	2.8
Mar 8	40.2	31.1	9.1	5.1	7.0	2.6	39.9	-0.5		30.3	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
Apr 12	39.5	30.5	9.1	5.0	6.9	2.6	40.0	0.1	-0.1	30.4	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
May 10	38.8	30.0	8.8	4.9	6.8	2.5	40.0	0.0		30.4	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
Jun 14	38.7	29.5	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7	39.7	-0.3		30.1	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.8
Jul 12	41.7	30.6	11.2	5.3	6.9	3.2	39.3	-0.4	-0.4	29.9	9.4	5.0	6.8	2.7
Aug 9	42.2	30.6	11.6	5.4	6.9	3.4	38.9	-0.4		29.6	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
Sep 13	40.1	29.6	10.5	5.1	6.7	3.0	38.7	-0.2		29.4	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
Oct 11	37.9	28.5	9.4	4.8	6.5	2.7	38.5	-0.2	-0.2	29.2	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Nov 8	36.9	28.1	8.7	4.7	6.4	2.5	38.3	-0.2		29.0	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Dec 13	36.6	28.3	8.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	38.2	-0.3		29.0	9.2	4.9	6.6	2.7
2002 Jan 10 R	38.4	29.7	8.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	38.0	-0.2		28.8	9.2	4.8	6.5	2.7
Feb 14 P	38.3	<b>29.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	37.7	-0.3		<b>28.7</b>	9.0	4.8	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>

The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p608 for the historical list of discontinuities taken into account, and pS16 of the April 1994 issue). It also takes into account the effect of the change in benefit eligibility rules introduced with Jobseeker's Allowance (see *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000 pp219-24). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

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

tle: The introduction of Joint Claims for Jobseeker's Allowance, on 19 March 2001, has had an upward effect on the claimant count. ONS estimates that the total impact on the count which accumulated between April and August, has been some 6,500 for the UK overall (approximately 2,200 men and 4,300 women).

The introduction of Joint Claims means that both members of certain couples are now required to claim JSA jointly and both are required to look for work. This applies to couples without dependent children where at least one member was born after 19 March 1976 and is aged over 18. The claimant count continues to include all individual claimants, so there are some extra claimants included as a result of this change.

			NO	OT SEASON	NALLY ADJU	STED					S	EASONALL	Y ADJUSTED	usands an	a per cent
Govern Office Region		All	ANT COUNT Male	Female	AII	Male	Female	CLAIMA	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	RATE <sup>b</sup> All	Male	Female
Londo 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)	n Annual averages	394.7 360.1 271.4 226.6 204.3 175.5 155.9	292.1 265.2 199.8 166.5 150.5 129.5 114.2	102.6 95.0 71.6 60.1 53.8 46.0 41.7	9.0 8.3 6.2 5.1 4.5 3.8 3.4	12.0 11.1 8.4 6.8 6.1 5.1 4.5	5.3 4.9 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2 2.0	390.0 355.8 269.7 225.4 203.1 174.4 154.7		ended	ZMOO 290.1 263.3 198.9 165.9 149.9 128.9 113.7	<b>ZMOQ</b> 99.9 92.5 70.8 59.5 53.2 45.5 41.0	8.9 8.2 6.2 5.0 4.5 3.8 3.3	ZMOP 11.9 11.0 8.4 6.8 6.0 5.1 4.5	ZMOR 5.1 4.8 3.6 2.9 2.6 2.2 1.9
2001	Feb 8 Mar 8	160.0 156.4	118.6 116.0	41.4 40.4	3.4 3.4	4.7 4.6	2.0 1.9	156.6 153.8	-2.1 -2.8	-2.5 -2.8	115.8 113.7	40.8 40.1	3.4	4.6 4.5	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
	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
	Jun 14	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
	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	152.0 154.7 155.3	111.1 112.0 112.3	40.9 42.6 43.0	3.3 3.3 3.3	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.9 2.0 2.0	150.5 150.8 152.2	-1.0 0.3 1.4	-0.6 -0.5 0.2	110.7 110.9 111.6	39.8 39.9 40.6	3.2 3.2 3.3	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.9
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	155.7 157.8 161.0	112.5 113.8 116.6	43.2 43.9 44.4	3.3 3.4	4.4 4.5	2.0 2.1	155.7 159.5	3.5 3.8	1.7 2.9	113.7 116.0	42.0 43.5	3.4	4.5 4.6	1.9 2.0 2.1
2002 South I	Jan 10 R Feb 14 P	165.0 166.7 DPCK	119.7 <b>120.8</b>	45.3 45.9	3.5 3.6 DPDF	4.6 4.7 <b>4.8</b>	2.1 2.2 <b>2.2</b>	162.4 162.3 162.6 DPDL	-0.1 <b>0.3</b>	3.4 2.2 1.0	117.7 117.6 117.7 ZMOS	44.7 44.7 44.9 ZMOU	3.5 3.5 3.5 DPDR	4.6 4.6 <b>ZMOT</b>	21 21 21 ZI&OV
1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000) 2001)	Annual averages	229.0 200.2 136.2 107.0 96.1 79.7 67.4	173.8 151.3 103.7 81.3 73.2 60.2 50.6	55.1 48.9 32.5 25.7 23.0 19.5 16.8	5.7 5.0 3.3 2.6 2.3 1.9 1.6	7.9 6.9 4.6 3.7 3.3 2.6 2.2	3.1 2.7 1.8 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.9	225.7 197.2 134.8 106.1 95.3 78.9 66.5			172.2 149.8 102.9 80.8 72.7 59.8 50.1	53.5 47.3 31.9 25.3 22.6 19.1 16.4	5.6 4.9 3.3 2.6 2.3 1.8 1.6	7.8 6.8 4.6 3.6 3.2 2.6 2.2	3.0 2.6 1.7 1.3 1.2 1.0 0.8
2001	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
	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
	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
	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
	Jun 14	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
	Jul 12	63.8	47.6	16.2	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.2	-0.8	-0.6	49.2	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8
	Aug 9	64.9	47.7	17.2	1.5	2.1	0.9	64.6	-0.6	-0.7	48.7	15.9	1.5	2.1	0.8
	Sep 13	63.3	46.5	16.8	1.5	2.0	0.9	64.5	-0.1	-0.5	48.5	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8
	Oct 11	63.2	46.6	16.6	1.5	2.0	0.8	65.3	0.8	0.0	48.8	16.5	1.5	2.1	0.8
	Nov 8	64.8	48.0	16.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	66.4	1.1	0.6	49.5	16.9	1.6	2.1	0.9
	Dec 13	68.4	51.3	17.1	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.7	1.3	1.1	50.5	17.2	1.6	2.2	0.9
2002	Jan 10 R	74.4	55.7	18.6	1.7	2.4	1.0	68.0	0.3	0.9	50.6	17.4	1.6	2.2	0.9
	Feb 14 P	<b>75.9</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	1.8	<b>2.5</b>	1.0	<b>68.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	0.9
South 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998) 1999) 2000)	West Annual averages	BCKF 166.3 148.2 105.4 84.8 76.2 62.6 53.4	124.1 110.3 79.0 63.0 56.5 46.3 39.4	42.3 38.0 26.4 21.8 19.7 16.3 14.0	6.6 6.0 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.2	9.0 8.1 5.8 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.9	3.7 3.4 2.4 1.9 1.8 1.4	DPBB 163.5 145.6 104.3 84.0 75.3 61.9 52.5			ZMOW 122.7 109.0 78.4 62.5 56.0 45.9 39.0	2MOY 40.8 36.7 25.9 21.5 19.3 16.0 13.6	DPBM 6.5 5.9 4.2 3.4 3.1 2.5 2.1	<b>ZMOX</b> 8.9 8.1 5.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.9	ZN OZ 3.6 3.3 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.4 1.2
2001	Feb 8 Mar 8	60.6 58.0	44.8 43.0	15.8 14.9	2.4 2.3	3.3 3.2	1.4 1.3	53.2 53.5	-0.8 0.3	-1.4 -0.9	39.6 39.8	13.6 13.7	2.1 2.2	2.9 2.9	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
	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
	Jun 14	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
	Jul 12	50.4	37.0	13.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	52.3	-0.9	-0.5	38.7	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2
	Aug 9	51.1	37.4	13.7	2.1	2.8	1.2	52.0	-0.3	-0.6	38.6	13.4	2.1	2.9	1.2
	Sep 13	50.0	36.5	13.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	51.3	-0.7	-0.6	38.0	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Oct 11	48.8	35.8	13.0	2.0	2.6	1.1	51.2	-0.1	-0.4	37.9	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Nov 8	50.1	36.9	13.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	51.3	0.1	-0.2	38.0	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Dec 13	51.6	38.3	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2	50.9	-0.4	-0.1	37.7	13.2	2.1	2.8	1.2
2002	Jan 10 R	56.8	42.1	14.8	2.3	3.1	1.3	50.6	-0.3	-0.2	37.5	13.1	2.0	2.8	1.2
	Feb 14 P	<b>57.7</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	1.3	<b>50.5</b>	-0.1	- <b>0.3</b>	<b>37.4</b>	13.1	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	1.2
995) 996) 997) 998) 999) 2000)	d Annual averages	VASR 1,926.2 1,740.4 1,299.1 1,093.6 1,013.5 882.8 783.6	1,461.6 1,316.7 989.2 830.3 770.9 670.7 593.3	464.5 423.6 309.9 263.3 242.7 212.1 190.2	VASS 7.6 6.9 5.2 4.3 4.0 3.5 3.1	10.4 9.6 7.2 6.0 5.5 4.8 4.3	4.1 3.8 2.7 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.6	BWK 1,897.7 1,713.1 1,285.7 1,083.1 1,002.8 872.8 773.4			<b>ZMQK</b> 1,447.7 1,303.5 981.6 824.4 764.8 665.0 587.7	2MQM 449.9 409.6 304.1 258.7 238.0 207.9 185.7	7.5 6.8 5.1 4.3 3.9 3.4 3.0	ZMQL 10.3 9.5 7.1 6.0 5.5 4.8 4.2	ZMQN 4.0 3.6 2.7 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.6
2001	Feb 8	853.9	651.0	202.9	3.3	4.7	1.7	793.6	-7.9	-12.3	604.4	189.2	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Mar 8	827.9	632.2	195.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	785.6	-8.0	-13.0	598.5	187.1	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Apr 12	803.4	612.1	191.2	3.1	4.4	1.6	781.7	-3.9	-6.6	595.4	186.3	3.1	4.3	1.6
	May 10	784.0	598.5	185.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	778.8	-2.9	-4.9	591.7	187.1	3.0	4.3	1.6
	Jun 14	755.7	575.0	180.7	3.0	4.1	1.5	769.0	-9.8	-5.5	584.1	184.9	3.0	4.2	1.6
	Jul 12	762.3	573.4	188.9	3.0	4.1	1.6	760.1	-8.9	-7.2	578.3	181.8	3.0	4.2	1.6
	Aug 9	771.1	575.0	196.2	3.0	4.1	1.7	756.2	-3.9	-7.5	575.9	180.3	3.0	4.1	1.5
	Sep 13	751.0	561.1	189.9	2.9	4.0	1.6	754.8	-1.4	-4.7	573.7	181.1	3.0	4.1	1.6
	Oct 11	734.6	551.1	183.5	2.9	4.0	1.6	761.6	6.8	0.5	577.2	184.4	3.0	42	1.6
	Nov 8	740.8	557.5	183.3	2.9	4.0	1.6	767.6	6.0	3.8	580.6	187.0	3.0	42	1.6
	Dec 13	761.0	577.8	183.2	3.0	4.2	1.6	770.4	2.8	5.2	581.8	188.6	3.0	42	1.6
	Jan 10 R	816.7	619,0	197.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	763.3	-7.1	0.6	576.6	186.7	3.0	4.1	1.6
	Feb 14 P	<b>819.8</b>	<b>619.4</b>	<b>200.4</b>	3.2	<b>4.5</b>	1.7	<b>759.9</b>	-3.4	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>573.8</b>	<b>186.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	4.1	1.6

### C. 12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED			Allag	ges						-	18	3-24			
KINGDOM -	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
AII 2000 Feb 10 Mar 9	GEYV 1,216.9 1,185.2	500.2 472.6	247.3 249.0	GEYX 200.3 200.2	137.3 133.8	22.1 22.2	<b>GEYZ</b> 131.8 129.6	(	291.5 282.5	167.4 158.0	72.2 72.7	<b>GEZC</b> 44.7 45.0	6.3 6.0	2.5 2.4	0.9 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	0.7
Jun 8	1,069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4		245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	0.6
Jul 13	1,081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1		267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6
Aug 10	1,082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2		273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5
Sep 14	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9		258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6
Oct 12	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9		241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5
Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2		235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
Dec 14	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0		238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5
2001 Jan 11	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	168.0	107.5	19.8	104.9		260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5
Feb 8	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8		265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
Mar 8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3		256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Apr 12	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2		241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
May 10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5		233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
Jun 14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2		224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
Jul 12	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5		240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
Aug 9	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6		248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
Sep 13	930.2	416.8	174.6	155.6	96.4	19.7	86.8		238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	0.5
Oct 11	908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5	94.7	19.5	82.4		226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	0.5
Nov 8	915.2	423.6	175.9	143.1	94.0	18.9	78.7		225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
Dec 13	937.4	440.4	185.1	143.4	94.0	18.0	74.5		231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	0.5
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14	1,009.8 1,012.0	474.5 <b>463.7</b>	207.6 <b>222.7</b>	157.7 159.8	96.8 <b>96.5</b>	16.8 <b>16.4</b>	73.2 <b>69.2</b> <b>GEZK</b>		253.8 261.1 GEZL	152.7 <b>154.6</b>	62.4 <b>66.2</b>	34.0 35.6 GEZN	4.1 <b>4.2</b>	1.8 1.8	0.5 0.5 GEZP
Male 2000 Feb 10 Mar 9	929.9 906.5	367.0 345.4	184.4 188.0	154.9 154.3	111.7 108.8	24.0 24.1	112.0 110.0		204.9 198.7	117.3 110.3	50.9 52.1	31.6 31.6	4.4 4.2	2.5 2.4	0.7 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
Aug 9	719.2	302.5	133.3	127.6	79.9	21.7	75.9		167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	0.3
Sep 13	698.2	295.4	129.3	121.9	78.1	21.7	73.4		161.6	101.1	34.8	22.6	2.8	1.9	0.3
Oct 11	685.0	294.6	127.1	116.8	76.8	21.4	69.7		154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	1.9	0.3
Nov 8	693.1	308.3	130.1	111.8	76.4	20.6	66.5		156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	1.8	0.3
Dec 13	716.3	328.3	137.0	111.5	76.5	19.5	63.1		163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	1.8	0.3
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14 Female	769.8 <b>769.1</b> <b>GEZR</b>	352.5 <b>341.4</b>	154.6 <b>167.3</b>	121.8 123.3 GEZT	78.9 <b>78.6</b>	18.3 <b>17.8</b>	61.9 <b>58.5</b> <b>GEZV</b>		178.6 183.1 GEZW	108.6 108.6	43.4 <b>46.7</b>	23.4 24.6 GEZY	2.8 <b>2.9</b>	1.7 1.7	0.3 0.3 GEYU
2000 Feb 10 Mar 9	287.0 278.7	133.3 127.3	62.9 60.9	45.4 45.9	25.6 25.0	15.8 16.0	19.8 19.6		86.7 83.8	50.1 47.7	21.3 20.7	13.1 13.4	1.8	2.4 2.4	0.3 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	38.5	18.5	14.5	14.4		68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9	0.2
Jun 14	222.2	104.9	47.7	37.0	18.6	14.7	14.2		67.6	39.1	16.8	10.4	1.1	1.9	0.2
Jul 12	235.0	118.5	48.3	35.4	18.7	13.9	14.0		76.6	48.4	17.0	9.8	1.2	1.9	02
Aug 9	243.5	129.5	45.8	35.8	18.7	13.3	13.7		80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	1.8	02
Sep 13	232.0	121.4	45.3	33.7	18.3	13.6	13.3		77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	02
Oct 11	223.1	115.0	44.8	32.7	17.9	13.7	12.7		71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	2.1	0.2
Nov 8	222.1	115.3	45.7	31.3	17.6	13.4	12.1		70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	2.0	0.2
Dec 13	221.0	112.1	48.2	31.9	17.5	13.1	11.5		68.3	40.4	17.7	8.9	1.2	2.0	0.2
2002 Jan 10	240.0	122.0	53.0	35.8	17.9	12.2	11.3	4	75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	2.0	0.2
Feb 14	<b>242.9</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	11.8	10.7		<b>78.0</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	1.4	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>

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

An occasional supplementary analysis by age and duration of the full claimant count including 6,000 clerical claims for April 2001 is available. For further details see pp365-9, Labour Market Trends, July 2001. This is also available on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk.

## Claimant count by age and duration C.12

UNITED KINGDOM -			25-49 Over13		Outon	Parcent				50 Over 13	and over	Over	Percent	
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	weeks and up to 6 months	6 and up to 12 months	12 and up to 24 months	claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
II 000 Feb 10	<b>GEZF</b> 703.5	254.6	135.1	1ACM 122.9	101.9	27.1	IACS 88.9	IACY 205.6	65.3	37.3	32.0	29.0	34.5	IADH 42.0
Mar 9 Apr 13	685.6 660.2	240.3 231.6	136.2 123.9	122.5 123.7	99.1 95.5	27.2 27.4	87.5 85.5	200.8 195.4	61.3 61.7	37.5 33.1	32.0 32.3	28.6 27.8	34.8 35.0	41.3
May 11 Jun 8	644.0 626.3	220.7 213.9	120.8 115.1	124.4 122.4	93.4 91.3	27.7 27.9	84.8 83.5	190.0 184.2	59.0 56.7	31.6 30.4	32.3 31.4	27.1 26.4	35.3 35.7	40.0 39.3
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	620.6 617.1 593.8	222.4 230.1 220.2	113.6 108.1 105.3	113.8 111.7 105.6	89.6 88.1 85.8	27.5 27.1 27.4	81.2 79.2 76.9	180.3 178.3 171.2	56.4 58.1 55.0	30.8 29.2 28.1	29.1 28.6 27.2	25.6 25.0 24.4	35.4 35.0 35.6	38.3 37.5 36.5
Oct 12	580.1 577.8	216.7 221.6	104.4	101.4	82.9 80.6	27.2 26.6	74.7 72.8	169.3 169.4	56.3 59.1	26.9 26.8	26.7 25.5	23.7	35.1 34.2	35.7 34.9
Dec 14	586.1 618.8	228.7 244.5	108.5 118.2	98.0	79.6 80.0	25.7 24.3	71.3 70.7	169.6 179.3	60.1 64.8	27.5 30.8	25.2 27.1	22.7	33.5 31.6	34.1
Feb 8 Mar 8	611.1 593.2	236.4 221.8	121.9 122.4	104.5 104.2	79.2 77.4	24.3 24.4	69.1 67.4	175.7 170.4	60.5 56.4	32.7 32.9	26.7 26.5	22.6 22.2	31.8 32.0	33.2 32.4
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	577.0 564.1 545.8	217.0 204.5 196.3	111.8 110.3 104.4	106.9 109.0 107.6	76.2 76.2 75.1	24.5 24.9 25.2	65.2 64.1 62.4	166.8 161.5 155.4	57.0 53.4 50.7	29.2 27.9 26.4	27.1 27.6 26.6	22.0 21.7 21.3	32.1 32.6 33.3	31.5 30.9 30.3
Jul 12 Aug 9	544.7 547.2	201.6 212.6	104.4 98.8	103.4 102.6	74.2 73.5	24.8 24.3	61.1 59.6	154.8 155.4	50.8 53.8	27.2 25.9 25.1	25.7 25.3 24.4	21.1 21.0 20.7	33.0 32.4 32.8	29.9 29.5 28.9
Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8	529.7 519.8 524.6	205.4 206.5 216.6	96.6 94.2 96.1	98.7 95.3 91.6	71.6 70.2 69.7	24.3 23.8 22.9	57.3 53.7 50.5	151.1 151.1 154.3	52.1 54.1 58.0	24.1 24.9	24.2 23.3	20.5 20.5	32.3 31.2	28.2 27.7
Dec 13	537.1 575.3	228.6 247.6	100.9	91.0 97.8	69.7 71.6	21.7 20.4	46.9 45.6	157.7 169.5	60.8 65.8	26.0 30.4	23.3 25.2	20.5	30.2 28.4	27.1
Feb 14	569.4 IACI	237.4	120.8	98.0 IACN	71.2	19.9	42.1 IACT	167.5 IACW	60.6	33.6	25.7 IADC	21.0	28.4	26.6 IADI
Feb 10 Mar 9	562.4 548.9	195.0 183.7	105.3 107.4	99.7 99.1	85.4 83.0	28.9 28.9	77.1 75.8	153.2 149.6	47.2 44.0	26.8 27.2	23.2 23.3	21.8 21.5	36.6 36.9	34.2 33.6
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	528.3 516.0 501.1	176.9 168.9 162.9	97.7 95.0 90.3	99.8 100.6 99.3	79.9 78.0 76.2	29.1 29.4 29.6	74.0 73.4 72.3	145.8 141.8 137.1	44.4 42.2 40.3	24.1 23.0 21.9	23.4 23.6 23.0	20.9 20.3 19.7	37.0 37.3 37.8	33.0 32.6 32.1
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	492.2 485.9 470.6	165.7 168.6 164.4	89.0 84.7 82.1	92.6 90.8 86.3	74.6 73.3 71.3	29.4 29.2 29.3	70.3 68.5 66.5	133.3 130.8 126.4	39.3 39.8 38.5	22.3 20.8 19.9	21.4 20.9 20.0	19.1 18.7 18.3	37.8 37.7 38.0	31.3 30.6 29.8
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	462.6 462.5 472.1	164.6 169.9 178.4	81.2 81.3 84.9	83.2 80.9 80.3	69.0 67.3 66.6	28.9 28.2 27.2	64.7 63.1 61.9	125.8 126.2 126.9	40.0 42.3 43.5	19.1 19.1 19.7	19.7 18.9 18.5	17.8 17.4 17.2	37.3 36.4 35.6	29.2 28.5 27.9
CC Jan 11 Feb 8	496.6 489.4	189.3 181.4	93.0 96.4	86.1 85.3	67.1 66.4	25.8 25.8	61.2 59.9	133.8 130.7	46.6 43.0	22.2 23.8	19.9 19.6	17.4 17.1	33.7 33.9	27.7 27.2 26.5
Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10	475.8 461.8 452.3	169.9 165.6 156.8	97.5 88.9 87.2	85.0 87.0 88.8	65.0 63.9 64.0	25.9 26.1 26.4	58.3 56.4 55.4	127.0 124.0 120.6	40.2 40.5 38.2	24.1 21.3 20.2	19.4 19.8 20.3	16.8 16.7 16.5	34.1 34.2 34.7	25.8 25.3
Jun 14 Jul 12 Aug 9	436.5 432.1 431.0	149.5 150.7 156.8	82.2 82.0 77.5	88.1 84.7 84.0	62.8 61.9 61.3	26.7 26.6 26.2	53.9 52.8 51.4	115.7 114.5 114.2	35.9 35.5 37.1	18.9 19.6 18.5	19.8 19.1 18.7	16.2 16.0 15.8	35.4 35.3 34.9	24.8 24.4 24.1
Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8	419.0 412.2 416.5	153.4 155.8 164.7	75.6 73.5 75.0	78.1 75.1	59.7 58.5 58.2	26.0 25.4 24.4	49.5 46.3 43.6	111.8 112.3 115.0	36.5 38.5 41.7	18.0 17.2 17.8	18.1 17.9 17.3	15.6 15.6 15.6	35.1 34.4 33.3	23.6 23.1 22.6
Dec 13	428.9 458.2	177.3 191.4	78.5 88.0	74.4 79.4	58.3 60.0	23.0 21.7	40.5 39.4	118.0 126.8	44.2 47.8	18.7 22.1	17.2 18.6	15.6	32.1 30.2	22.2
Feb 14 Female	452.9 IACJ	182.4	94.9	79.5 IACO	59.7	21.2	36.4 IACU	125.3 IACX	44.0	24.6	18.9 IADD	16.0	30.1	21.8 IADJ
2000 Feb 10 Mar 9	141.1 136.7	59.6 56.6		23.3 23.5	16.5 16.1	20.1 20.3	11.8 11.7	52.3 51.2	18.1 17.4	10.6 10.3	8.8 8.8	7.2 7.1	28.5 28.8	7.7 7.6
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	131.9 128.0 125.2	54.8 51.7 51.0	25.8	23.9 23.8 23.1	15.6 15.4 15.1	20.5 20.8 21.0	11.5 11.3 11.2	49.6 48.2 47.0	17.3 16.8 16.4	9.0 8.6 8.4	8.9 8.8 8.4	6.9 6.7 6.6	29.1 29.3 29.4	7.5 7.4 7.2
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	128.3 131.3 123.2	56.7 61.5 55.8	24.5	21.2 20.9 19.4	15.0 14.8 14.5	20.2 19.4 20.2	11.0 10.7 10.4	46.9 47.4 44.8	17.1 18.3 16.5	8.6 8.4 8.2	7.7 7.6 7.2	6.4 6.3 6.1	28.8 27.8 28.6	7.0 6.9 6.7
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	117.5 115.3 114.0	52.1 51.6 50.4	23.2 23.2	18.2 17.4 17.7	14.0 13.3 12.9	20.4 20.0 19.7	10.0 9.8 9.5	43.5 43.1 42.7	16.4 16.7 16.6	7.8 7.7 7.8	6.9 6.6 6.7	5.9 5.8 5.5	28.6 28.0 27.3	6.5 6.3 6.2
2001 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	122.2 121.7 117.4	55.3 55.0 51.8	25.2 25.5	19.3 19.2 19.2	12.9 12.8 12.5	18.3 18.1 18.3	9.4 9.3 9.1	45.6 45.0 43.3	18.2 17.4 16.2	8.6 8.9 8.8	7.2 7.1 7.1	5.5 5.5 5.4	25.6 25.5 25.9	6.1 6.0 5.9
Apr 12 May 10 Jun 14	115.3 111.8 109.2	51.4 47.7 46.8	22.9 23.1	19.9 20.2 19.5	12.3 12.2 12.2	18.3 18.6 19.0	8.8 8.6 8.5	42.7 40.9 39.7	16.5 15.1 14.8	7.9 7.7 7.4	7.3 7.2 6.8	5.3 5.2 5.2	25.8 26.4 26.9	5.8 5.6 5.5
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	112.7 116.2 110.6	50.9 55.8 52.0	22.5 21.3	18.7 18.7 17.9	12.2 12.2 11.9	18.3 17.5 17.9	8.3 8.2 7.8	40.3 41.1 39.3	15.4 16.7 15.6	7.7 7.3 7.1	6.6 6.6 6.3	5.2 5.2 5.1	26.4 25.6 26.3	5.4 5.4 5.3
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	107.6 108.0 108.2	50.7 51.9	20.7 21.1	17.3 16.5	11.7 11.5	17.7 17.0	7.4 6.9 6.4	38.8 39.3 39.7	15.6 16.3 16.6	6.8 7.1 7.3	6.2 6.0 6.0	4.9 4.8 4.8	26.0 25.1 24.6	5.2 5.0 4.9
2002 Jan 10 Feb 14	117.0 116.6	51.3 56.2 <b>55.0</b>	24.7	16.7 18.3 18.4	11.4 11.6 <b>11.5</b>	16.5 15.2 <b>14.8</b>	6.2 <b>5.7</b>	42.7 42.2	18.0 16.5	8.2 9.0	6.6 <b>6.8</b>	5.0 5.0	23.1 23.4	4.9 4.9 4.8

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

### C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

							9	
Gove	rnn	nent	Office	Regions	as at	February	14 2002	

Duration of	Male				Female				Male				Female			
claims in weeks	18-24	25-49	50 and	All	18-24	25-49	50 and	All	18-24	25-49	50 and	All	18-24	25-49	50 and	Al
	_		over	ages <sup>a</sup>			over	ages <sup>a</sup>			over	ages <sup>a</sup>			over	ages
NORTH EAST									SOUTH W	/EST						
13 or less	7,397	11,074	2,963	22,026	2,882	2,458	744	6,529	6,409	11,583	3,338	21,645	3,018	3,941	1,369	8,6
Over 13 and up to 26	3,842	6,165	1,948	12,049	1,294	1,243	421	3,048	2,170	5,207	1,754	9,210	949	1,579	744	3,3
26 and up to 52	1,894	4,950	1,298	8,157	692	893	293	1,897	985	3,767	1,166	5,934	433	876	405	1,7
52 and up to 104	183	3,858 2,838	1,039 1,827	5,087	54	607 327	235 262	896 592	108	2,289	851 915	3,251 2,059	42	496 216	266 245	8
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 v		2,838	31.6	4,676 18.8	1.2	16.9	25.4	11.5	1.2	1,132	22.0	12.6	1.1	10.0	16.9	4
All	13,327	28,885	9,075	51,995	4,925	5,528	1,955	12,962	9,684	23,978	8,024	42,099	4,451	7,108	3,029	14,95
NODTH WEST									ENGLAN							1
NORTH WEST 13 or less	15,986	22,963	5,266	45,213	6,107	5,953	1,825	14,599	84,752	146,465	35,677	271,521	36,665	45,199	13,732	99,2
Over 13 and up to 26	6,773	11,781	2,816	21,572	2,521	2,721	926	6,308	36,421	76,206	19,725	133,195	15,684	21,567	7,340	45,3
26 and up to 52	3,882	10,119	2,235	16,275	1,609	1,834	661	4,136	19,258	64,375	15,279	99,096	8,918	15,371	5,509	29,9
52 and up to 104	422	8,186	1,923	10,541	203	1,277	493	1,977	2,330	47,606	12,482	62,458	1,081	9,508	4,018	14,60
Over104	35	4,678	2,497	7,210	17	651	473	1,143	229	28,702	16,551	45,482	134	4,679	3,773	8,58
Percent claiming over 52 v	weeks 1.7	22.3	30.0	17.6	2.1	15.5	22.1	11.1	1.8	21.0	29.1	17.6	1.9	14.7	22.7	11
All	27,098	57,727	14,737	100,811	10,457	12,436	4,378	28,163	142,990	363,354	99,714	611,752	62,482	96,324	34,372	197,80
YORKSHIRE AND THE		17,000	4100	22 207	4.604	4.500	1.416	11 106	WALES	0.200	2.262	10,000	0.607	0.400	700	
13 or less Over 13 and up to 26	11,278 4,690	17,222 9,028	4,189 2,419	33,387	4,624 1,908	4,529 2,191	1,416 842	11,126 5,038	7,028 2,880	9,290	2,263 1,326	18,900 9,131	2,687 1,078	2,439 1,077	783 444	6,14
26 and up to 52	2,359	7,575	1,935	11,884	1,908	1,578	626	3,354	1,300	3,687	953	5,949	1,078	693	302	2,6
52 and up to 104	2,339	5,523	1,543	7,292	1,120	959	428	1,513	71	2,740	808	3,619	45	481	230	1,5
Over 104	36	3,106	2,101	5,243	11	445	429	885	13	1,957	1,111	3,081	5	276	253	53
Percent claiming over 52 v		20.3	29.9	16.9	1.7	14.5	22.9	10.9	0.7	20.8	29.7	16.5	1.1	15.2	24.0	11
All	18,585	42,454	12,187	74,032	7,790	9,702	3,741	21,916	11,292	22,551	6,461	40,680	4,388	4,966	2,012	11,66
				-		- 55								135		-
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAN	ND						
13 or less	7,300	11,827	3,181	22,684	3,204	3,776	1,242	8,536	13,121	21,659	5,167	41,233	5,004	5,917	1,665	13,57
Over 13 and up to 26	2,898	5,447	1,662	10,064	1,273	1,589	673	3,590	5,406	10,957	2,945	19,518	1,859	2,540	995	5,56
26 and up to 52	1,438	4,666	1,277	7,388	745	1,170	483	2,407	2,568	8,416	2,060	13,124	993	1,695	671	3,43
52 and up to 104	179	3,496	1,010	4,687	80	657	375	1,113	141	5,800	1,710	7,661	77	912	455	1,45
Over 104	11	2,041	1,350	3,402	8	335	320	663	15	3,323	2,452	5,790	5	447	476	92
Percent claiming over 52 v All	veeks 1.6 11,826	20.2 27,477	27.8 8,480	16.8 48,225	1.7 5,310	13.2 7,527	3,093	10.9 16,309	0.7 21,251	18.2 50,155	29.0 14,334	15.4 87,326	1.0 <b>7,938</b>	11.8	21.8 <b>4,262</b>	24.96
	11,020	21,411	0,400	70,223	5,510	1,021	0,000	10,000		30,133	17,004	01,020	7,500	110,111	4,202	27,30
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT B					- Jan		
13 or less	10,713	16,120	4,395	31,675	4,395	4,853	1,637	11,243	104,901	177,414	43,107	331,654	44,356	53,555	16,180	118,97
Over 13 and up to 26	4,609	8,514	2,282	15,495	2,034	2,237	862	5,202	44,707	92,040	23,996	161,844	18,621	25,184	8,779	53,57
26 and up to 52	2,596	7,996	2,000	12,625	1,239	1,751	695	3,706	23,126	76,478	18,292	118,169	10,484	17,759	6,482	34,98
52 and up to 104 Over 104	348 42	6,389	1,645 2,367	8,387	156	1,174	549 565	1,881	2,542	56,146 33,982	15,000 20,114	73,738 54,353	1,203	10,901	4,703	16,84
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 v		4,725 25.4	31.6	7,134 20.6	2.4	17.7	565 25.9	1,325	1.6	20.7	20,114	54,353	144	5,402 14.5	4,502 22.6	10,05
All	18,308	43,744	12,689	75,316	7,855	10,744	4,308	23,357	175,533	436,060	120,509	739,758	74,808	112,801	40,646	234,43
EAST				Tes :	Ti.	cių ·	16.31		NORTHE	DN IDEL 1	ND		100	1 150	- 5	
13 or less	6,337	12,113	3,458	22,249	2,936	4,043	1,456	8,755	NORTHER 3,746	4,990	928	9,713	1,572	1,415	365	3,38
Over 13 and up to 26	2,324	5,518	1,758	9,672	1,096	1,797	723	3,691	2,034	2,845	604	5,498	805	763	247	1,82
26 and up to 52	1,038	4,023	1,202	6,281	500	1,017	536	2,066	1,433	3,043	645	5,122	586	676	284	1,58
52 and up to 104	128	2,586	897	3,611	61	531	309	905	343	3,516	1,010	4,869	161	591	329	1,08
Over 104	18	1,432	1,048	2,498	13	239	278	530	58	2,413	1,648	4,119	24	307	332	66
Percent claiming over 52 w		15.7	23.3	13.8	1.6	10.1	17.8	9.0	5.3	35.3	. 55	30.7	5.9	23.9	42.5	20.
All	9,845	25,672	8,363	44,311	4,606	7,627	3,302	15,947	7,614	16,807	4,835	29,321	3,148	3,752	1,557	8,50
LONDON									UNITED K	CINGDOM						
13 or less	11,669	27,231	4,215	43,520	6,163	10,318	2,184	19,003	108,647	182,404	44,035	341,367	45,928	54,970	16,545	122,36
Over 13 and up to 26	6,364	17,121	2,742	26,333	3,482	6,014	1,279	10,883	46,741	94,885	24,600	167,342	19,426	25,947	9,026	55,40
26 and up to 52	4,007	16,314	2,688	23,040	2,048	4,984	1,283	8,342	24,559	79,521	18,937	123,291	11,070	18,435	6,766	36,54
52 and up to 104	638	12,391	2,521	15,555	311	3,181	1,042	4,535	2,885	59,662	16,010	78,607	1,364	11,492	5,032	17,92
Over 104  Baraant alaiming aver 52 w	50 20	7,148	3,153	10,351	35	1,440	879	2,354	315	36,395	21,762	58,472	168	5,709	4,834	10,71
Percent claiming over 52 w All	eeks 3.0 22,728	24.4 <b>80,205</b>	37.0 15,319	21.8 118,799	2.9 <b>12,039</b>	17.8 25,937	28.8 6,667	15.3 45,117	1.7	21.2 <b>452,867</b>	30.1 125,344	17.8 <b>769,079</b>	2.0 <b>77,956</b>	14.8 116,553	23.4 42,203	242,94
		1					12 34									
SOUTH EAST 13 or less	7,663	16,332	4,672	29,122	3,336	5,328	1,859	10,859								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,751	7,425	2,344	12,574	1,127	2,196	870	4,260								
26 and up to 52	1,059	4,965	1,478	7,512	526	1,268	527	2,338								
52 and up to 104	102	2,888	1,053	4,047	53	626	321	1,004								
Over 104	14	1,602	1,293	2,909	7	297	322	626								
Percent claiming over 52 w		13.5	21.6	12.4	1.2	9.5	16.5	8.5								
All	11,589	33,212	10,840	56,164	5,049	9,715	3,899	19,087								

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at February 14 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rateb		Irav	/el-to-Wo	Female	All	February Rateb	14 200
The second secon	iwaie	remaie	011	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	United the second of the secon	and the same of th			Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND Anwick and Amble Andover Appleby Asl ford Axminister	522 283 46 755 116	183 126 18 219 50	705 409 64 974 166	52 1.1 1.5 2.4 2.4	3.9 0.9 1.2 2.0 1.9	Holsworthy Homcastle Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon	79 121 3,029 9,190 695	44 69 953 2,621 286	123 190 3,982 11,811 981	3.8 2.6 4.2 7.1 1.6	2.8 2.1 3.6 6.2 1.4
Aylesbury and Wycombe Barbury Barnard Castle Barnsley Barnstaple	2,324	742	3,066	1.7	1.3	Ilfracombe	360	131	491	7.5	6.3
	420	155	575	1.0	0.8	Ipswich	2,733	799	3,532	3.0	2.6
	115	37	152	2.3	1.8	Isle of Wight	2,195	813	3,008	6.8	5.8
	3,419	1,015	4,434	5.6	4.9	Keighley and Skipton	1,323	412	1,735	3.2	2.8
	635	239	874	3.6	3.0	Kendal	226	102	328	1.4	1.1
Barrow-in-Furness Bacangstoke Bail Bedierd Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,411	379	1,790	62	5.4	Keswick	46	17	63	1.4	1.3
	785	289	1,074	12	1.0	Kettering and Corby	1,292	450	1,742	2.6	2.3
	1,073	409	1,482	1.8	1.5	Kidderminster	964	343	1,307	2.9	2.5
	2,005	653	2,658	32	2.6	King's Lynn	945	355	1,300	2.8	2.2
	361	144	505	4.8	4.4	Kingsbridge	107	62	169	2.6	2.0
Bidelord Birningham Bichop Auckland Bickbum Bickbool	611 32,979 2,833 3,634 4,404	9,807 844 1,098 1,232	833 42,786 3,677 4,732 5,636	5.6 5.2 6.6 3.7 4.4	4.2 4.6 5.8 3.3 3.8	Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek Leicester	2,018 181 10,507 370 7,969	574 74 2,907 172 2,773	2,592 255 13,414 542 10,742	4.7 3.1 3.4 3.0 3.8	4.1 2.4 3.1 2.4 3.5
Bolton Boston Bostonemouth Bradford Bridowater	4,262	1,185	5,447	4.3	3.9	Leominster	219	67	286	32	2.7
	472	202	674	2.7	2.4	Lincoln	1,878	577	2,455	3.3	3.0
	2,423	699	3,122	2.5	2.1	Liskeard	362	178	540	4.9	3.5
	10,166	2,727	12,893	5.4	4.8	Liverpool	23,571	6,291	29,862	7.6	6.8
	752	279	1,031	3.1	2.5	London	118,090	44,742	162,832	3.9	3.4
Bridgington and Driffield Bridgington Brigginton Bristol	1,188 138 4,828 6,959 221	467 47 1,753 2,149 110	1,655 185 6,581 9,108 331	8.7 2.0 3.7 2.3 6.3	6.9 1.6 3.1 2.0 5.0	Loughborough Louth Lowestoft and Beccles Ludlow Luton	1,214 462 1,770 238 3,232	473 160 561 94 1,136	1,687 622 2,331 332 4,368	3.4 5.7 5.9 3.3 3.4	2.9 4.5 5.1 2.6 2.9
Bornley	980	322	1,302	3.3	3.0	Maidstone and North Kent	6,295	2,148	8,443	3.1	2.7
Borton on Trent	1,554	653	2,207	2.9	2.6	Malton	147	67	214	1.8	1.4
Bory St Edmunds	423	182	605	1.6	1.4	Malvern	329	122	451	1.8	1.4
Burson	432	165	597	2.6	2.1	Manchester	29,041	7,766	36,807	3.7	3.3
Colderdale	2,728	808	3,536	4.5	3.9	Mansfield	3,874	1,343	5,217	4.8	4.3
Cambridge Camelford Canterbury Caulisle Chard	1,834	655	2,489	1.6	1.3	Matlock	404	133	537	1.7	1.4
	105	54	159	7.0	5.5	Melton Mowbray	248	99	347	2.1	1.7
	1,205	409	1,614	2.4	2.1	Middlesbrough and Stockton	12,560	2,837	15,397	7.6	6.9
	1,460	471	1,931	3.6	3.2	Mildenhall	236	90	326	2.3	2.0
	167	64	231	1.9	1.6	Milton Keynes	1,966	735	2,701	1.8	1.7
Cheltenham Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford	1,366	470	1,836	2.2	1.9	Minehead	326	137	463	6.0	4.6
	3,310	1,017	4,327	6.1	5.5	Morpeth and Ashington	2,625	728	3,353	6.6	5.8
	1,356	489	1,845	2.1	1.6	Nelson and Colne	931	323	1,254	4.3	3.7
	338	126	464	1.6	1.3	Newark	587	198	785	3.5	3.2
	630	257	887	4.4	3.8	Newbury	426	157	583	1.0	0.9
Cirencester Clacton Colchester Coventry Crawley	288	97	385	1.5	12	Newquay	611	297	908	9.3	72
	1,041	288	1,329	6.8	5.3	Newton Abbot	585	219	804	3.0	22
	2,190	826	3,016	2.4	2.0	Northallerton and Thirsk	336	132	468	1.6	1.3
	6,675	2,120	8,795	3.6	3.3	Northampton	2,861	976	3,837	2.5	22
	2,112	721	2,833	1.1	1.0	Norwich	3,377	1,112	4,489	2.7	2.4
Crewe	2,408	778	3,186	3.0	2.6	Nottingham	10,436	2,990	13,426	4.2	3.8
Cromer	509	180	689	3.9	3.0	Okehampton	178	71	249	2.8	2.0
Darlington	1,863	510	2,373	5.2	4.7	Oswestry	375	169	544	3.2	2.6
Darlmouth	72	31	103	3.2	2.4	Oxford	2,145	695	2,840	1.2	1.0
Derby	4,607	1,412	6,019	3.6	3.3	Paignton and Totnes	1,251	464	1,715	6.5	5.3
Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth Dover	196 286 4,865 800 1,100	72 129 1,411 307 286	268 415 6,276 1,107 1,386	1.8 2.5 5.7 2.4 4.6	1.4 2.0 5.1 1.9 4.1	Penrith Penwith and Isles of Scilly Peterborough Pickering Plymouth	161 1,051 2,004 134 3,851	71 475 644 63 1,222	232 1,526 2,648 197 5,073	1.5 7.7 2.7 2.5 3.8	1.2 6.2 2.4 2.0 3.0
Dudley and Sandwell	8,688	2,409	11,097	4.7	4.3	Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading Redruth and Camborne	1,202	370	1,572	1.7	1.4
Eastbourne	1,423	476	1,899	3.1	2.6		4,409	1,420	5,829	2.8	2.3
Evesharn	309	122	431	1.5	1.3		3,602	1,013	4,615	3.0	2.7
Exeter	2,211	747	2,958	2.4	2.1		3,137	1,158	4,295	1.5	1.3
Fakenharn	211	92	303	3.0	2.3		802	227	1,029	5.9	4.2
Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough Gloucester Goole and Selby	466	173	639	5.5	4.5	Retford	485	235	720	4.9	4.3
	1,178	317	1,495	4.2	3.5	Richmond	193	106	299	2.9	1.7
	645	220	865	7.2	6.1	Rochdale	2,473	695	3,168	5.0	4.4
	1,778	537	2,315	3.1	2.8	Rugby	677	252	929	2.4	2.1
	1,063	379	1,442	4.8	4.0	Salisbury	439	147	586	1.3	1.0
Grantham Great Yarmouth Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Haltwhistle	524 2,356 3,899 1,921	236 854 1,145 746 44	760 3,210 5,044 2,667 156	2.7 8.5 6.6 1.1 4.6	2.3 7.1 5.8 0.9 3.7	Scarborough Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield and Rotherham	1,526 2,063 78 258 13,814	465 711 37 95 3,508	1,991 2,774 115 353 17,322	5.7 4.2 1.9 1.6 5.4	4.8 3.9 1.5 1.1 4.7
Harlow Harrogate and Ripon Hartlepool Harwich Hastings	1,615 805 2,476 287 2,150	547 286 548 87 595	2,162 1,091 3,024 374 2,745	1.7 1.5 8.8 6.3 5.2	1.4 1.2 7.9 4.9	Shrewsbury Skegness and Mablethorpe Sleaford Slough and Woking South Molton	1,145 996 273 11,801 88	345 389 139 4,436 43	1,490 1,385 412 16,237 131	2.3 7.4 ·2.8 2.1 3.1	2.0 5.9 2.2 1.8 2.6
Haverhill and Sudbury	501	218	719	2.5	2.1	Southampton and Winchester	4,256	1,147	5,403	1.9	1.7
Hawes and Leyburn	42	23	65	1.8	1.0	Southend	7,045	2,494	9,539	4.0	3.4
Helston	320	205	525	8.1	5.7	Spalding and Holbeach	395	224	619	2.1	1.8
Hereford	1,120	345	1,465	2.6	2.2	St Austell	642	255	897	3.9	3.0
Hexham	261	89	350	2.6	2.2	Stafford	1,264	443	1,707	2.9	2.5

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

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

### C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areasa as at February 14 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Rateb	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
						SCOTLAND					
Stamford	323	157	480	1.7	1.3	Aberdeen	2,425	681	3,106	1.8	1.6
Stevenage	2,051	687	2,738	1.7	1.5	Annan	303	122	425	4.2	3.6
Stoke	6,232	1,967	8,199	4.4	4.0	Argyll Islands	109	92	201	6.9	5.2
Stroud	706	257	963	2.8	2.2	Ayr	2,043	554	2,597	5.9	5.2
Sunderland and Durham	8,834	2,169	11,003	6.0	5.5	Badenoch	171	76	247	5.0	4.2
Swindon	1,907	662	2,569	2.0	1.8	Banff	193	77	270	3.0	2.4
Taunton	632	212	844	1.7	1.4	Berwickshire	201	77	278	4.2	3.6
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,241	807	3,048	3.1	2.7	Brechin and Montrose	607	212	819	5.1	4.4
Thanet	2,283	655	2,938	7.9	7.1	Campbeltown	249	104	353	9.8	7.5
Thetford	386	154	540	2.3	1.8	Crieff	165	49	214	3.2	2.7
Tiverton	293	124	417	2.6	2.0	Dingwall Dufftown Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee	964	171	1,135	8.7	7.3
Torquay	1,231	396	1,627	5.9	5.0		91	51	142	5.2	3.7
Trowbridge and Warminster	564	238	802	1.8	1.4		1,794	555	2,349	8.6	7.4
Truro	640	273	913	3.3	2.8		1,338	429	1,767	5.0	4.4
Tunbridge Wells	966	371	1,337	1.3	1.1		4,855	1,339	6,194	7.3	6.8
Tyneside	21,364	4,771	26,135	6.2	5.6	Dunfermline	2,711	723	3,434	6.1	5.5
Wadebridge and Bodmin	301	138	439	3.2	2.5	Dunoon and Rothesay	472	131	603	8.1	6.2
Wakefield	4,338	1,360	5,698	4.5	4.0	East Ayrshire	3,040	1,023	4,063	9.8	8.9
Warrington	4,412	1,275	5,687	3.3	3.1	Edinburgh	9,923	2,703	12,626	3.2	2.9
Warwick	1,365	427	1,792	1.7	1.5	Elgin and Forres	637	265	902	4.9	3.6
Wellingborough	1,148	415	1,563	2.9	2.5	Falkirk	2,925	743	3,668	6.5	6.0
Wells	615	261	876	3.2	2.5	Forfar	505	230	735	4.1	3.5
Weston-super-Mare	809	251	1,060	3.1	2.6	Fraserburgh	182	51	233	2.7	2.1
Whitby	395	156	551	6.9	5.8	Galashiels and Peebles	596	147	743	3.2	2.8
Whitehaven	1,461	408	1,869	5.8	5.2	Girvan	249	68	317	10.2	9.0
Wigan and St. Helens	6,241	1,839	8,080	5.3	4.7	Glasgow	26,916	6,682	33,598	5.4	5.0
Windermere	60	31	91	0.9	0.7	Greenock	1,338	319	1,657	4.8	4.6
Wirral and Chester	7,910	2,117	10,027	4.7	4.2	Hawick	304	102	406	4.7	4.1
Wisbech	649	300	949	3.5	2.9	Huntly	81	33	114	4.0	3.2
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,940	3,084	13,024	5.6	5.0	Inverness	1,438	332	1,770	4.3	3.6
Woodbridge	399	132	531	2.9	2.3	Keith and Buckie	300	120	420	6.4	4.5
Worcester	1,254	463	1,717	2.4	2.1	Kelso and Jedburgh	149	51	200	2.7	2.4
Workington	1,465	454	1,919	7.3	6.4	Kirkcaldy	4,204	1,264	5,468	8.4	7.6
Worksop	1,119	436	1,555	6.1	5.4	Kirkcudbright	217	70	287	4.6	4.0
Worthing	857	243	1,100	1.5	1.3	Lewis and Harris	598	132	730	7.8	7.3
Yeovil York WALES	575 1,829	173 550	748 2,379	1.7 2.2	1.4 2.0	Lochaber Lochgilphead Motherwell and Lanark Newton Stewart North Ayrshire	204 89 6,192 150 3,658	129 33 1,810 60 1,141	333 122 8,002 210 4,799	3.9 3.5 6.5 5.8 10.8	3.3 2.7 5.8 5.0 9.8
Aberystwyth	364	127	491	3.7	2.5	Oban	230	107	337	5.0	3.8
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,636	433	2,069	6.7	5.5	Orkney Islands	192	81	273	3.2	2.5
Betws-y-Coed	112	49	161	6.0	4.8	Perth	852	259	1,111	2.8	2.3
Brecon	195	90	285	3.2	2.2	Peterhead	359	92	451	3.6	2.9
Bridgend	1,657	457	2,114	4.1	3.7	Pitlochry	57	31	88	2.5	2.1
Cardiff	6,996	1,705	8,701	3.8	3.4	Shetland Isles	149	48	197	1.6	1.4
Cardigan	236	85	321	4.8	3.4	Skye and Ullapool	364	210	574	7.8	6.6
Carmarthen	612	177	789	4.6	3.7	St Andrews	453	172	625	3.7	3.3
Colwyn and Conwy	1,086	306	1,392	5.3	4.2	Stirling	2,046	565	2,611	4.9	4.4
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,342	392	1,734	3.7	3.4	Stranraer	398	127	525	6.6	5.8
Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard and St David's Flint Haverfordwest Holyhead	231 172 1,488 947 533	63 53 456 259 173	294 225 1,944 1,206 706	7.0 6.0 3.2 6.5 12.7	5.8 4.9 2.8 5.2 9.7	Sutherland Thurso Uists and Barra Wick	335 216 120 318	149 43 36 66	484 259 156 384	10.5 4.0 6.3 8.5	8.9 3.4 5.9 7.3
Cnighton and Radnor Landeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli	90 232 127 265 1,109	32 116 48 118 319	122 348 175 383 1,428	4.7 5.9 6.0 5.3 6.6	3.1 4.1 4.8 3.6 5.4	NORTHERN IRELAND  Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Craigavon	970 14,515 1,698 2,112	424 3,870 601 704	1,394 18,385 2,299 2,816	4.4 4.9 7.1 4.6	3.6 4.3 6.0 3.9
Llangefni and Amlwch	674	201	875	9.0	6.9	Derry  Dungannon Enniskillen Mid-Ulster Newry	4,287	1,173	5,460	10.1	8.6
Machynlleth	181	67	248	7.6	5.8		514	207	721	4.0	3.3
Merthyr	1,140	310	1,450	6.9	6.6		1,375	461	1,836	8.3	6.6
Neath and Port Talbot	1,669	501	2,170	5.4	4.9		712	275	987	4.5	3.7
Newport	3,023	823	3,846	4.0	3.7		1,682	450	2,132	7.3	6.0
Newtown Pembroke and Tenby Pontypridd and Aberdare Portmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwllheli	132 758 3,090 326 218	46 258 872 131 93	178 1,016 3,962 457 311	1.6 8.7 5.2 8.1 5.9	1.1 7.0 4.7 6.7 4.9	Omagh Strabane	938 938	356 234	1,231	7.0	5.7 9.2
Rhyl and Denbigh Rhymney and Abergavenny Ruthin and Bala Swansea Velshpool	1,244 3,146 174 4,205 180	385 915 69 1,093 73	1,629 4,061 243 5,298 253	5.0 6.5 3.4 5.0 3.0	4.0 5.7 2.6 4.4 2.0						
Vrexham	1,430	395	1,825	3.3	2.9						

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

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

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

Note: Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1996 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the National Statistics Nomis® database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the National Statistics Nomis® database.

Claimant count area statistics C.22

	Malo	Female	All	Counties	, unitary	authorities and local a					14 2002
	Male	гетае	All	Per cent	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	IV		· omus		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST	-	-		- ——		South Yorkshire (Met County)		5,703	27,174	5.5	4.9
Darlington UA	1,860 2,476	511 548	2,371 3,024	5.2 8.8	4.7 7.9	Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham	3,138 4,514 4,093	927 1,289 1,069 2,418	4,065 5,803 5,162 12,144	5.5 5.6 6.1 5.3	4.8 5.0 5.2 4.7
Middlesbrough UA Redcar and Cleveland UA Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,568 3,507 4,348	956 798 1,038	5,524 4,305 5,386	7.7 9.4 6.8	7.3 8.1 6.2	Sheffield  West Yorkshire (Met County) Bradford	9,726 <b>31,777</b> 9,349	<b>9,038</b> 2,498	<b>40,815</b> 11,847	<b>4.2</b> 5.7	<b>3.8</b> 5.2
County Durham Chaster-le-Street Derventside	<b>7,215</b> 694 1,295 1,075	<b>2,074</b> 165 319 340	9,289 859 1,614 1,415	5.8 8.0 7.1 3.4	<b>5.2</b> 7.2 6.2 3.2	Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	2,728 4,955 10,505 4,240	808 1,517 2,905 1,310	3,536 6,472 13,410 5,550	4.5 4.0 3.4 4.5	3.9 3.4 3.0 4.1
Durium Easington Sergefield Testicale	1,320 1,405 224	392 466 69	1,712 1,871 293	7.0 5.8 3.7	6.5 5.3 2.8	EAST MIDLANDS					
West Valley Northumberland	1,202 4,690 413	323 1,431 151	1,525 <b>6,121</b> 564	7.4 <b>5.5</b> 5.1	6.1 4.7 3.7	Derby UA Leicester UA Nottingham UA Rutland UA	3,815 5,858 5,963 91	1,122 1,970 1,552 37	4,937 7,828 7,515 128	4.0 4.9 4.4 1.0	3.7 4.6 4.2 0.7
Alnwick Ber vick-upon-Tweed	399	168 440	567 1,932	4.8 7.9	4.4 6.9	Derbyshire	8,431	2,808	11,239	4.0	3.4
Blyth Valley Cas le Morpeth	1,492 565	174	739	3.1 3.3	2.7 2.7	Amber Valley Bolsover	1,196 1,026	394 355	1,590 1,381	2.8 7.3	2.5 6.4
Tyn dale Wa sbeck	538 1,283	180 318	718 1,601	8.8	7.5	Chesterfield	2,004	605 137	2,609 568	5.3 1.7	4.8 1.4
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	25,081	5,489	30,570	6.3	5.7	Derbyshire Dales Erewash	1,165	412	1,577	4.0 2.8	3.5 2.3
Casishead Necastle upon Tyne Norm Tyneside Soch Tyneside	3,721 5,965 3,977 4,980	909 1,251 901 996	4,630 7,216 4,878 5,976	4.8 4.5 7.8 11.7	4.6 4.2 6.7 10.4	High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	696 1,343 570	261 408 236	957 1,751 806	6.2 3.6	5.2 2.9
Surderland	6,438	1,432	7,870	6.8	6.2	Leicestershire Blaby	<b>4,289</b> 529	<b>1,679</b> 195	<b>5,968</b> 724	<b>2.6</b> 2.3	<b>2.2</b> 1.9
NORTH WEST						Chamwood Harborough	1,440 350	535 148	1,975 498	3.6 1.8	3.1 1.5
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,232 2,993	619 823	2,851 3,816	4.6 6.0	4.2 5.4	Hinckley and Bosworth Melton	658 263	300 97	958 360	2.3	2.1
Blackpool UA Hadon UA Westington UA	2,993 2,388 1,872	611 629	2,999 2,501	5.7 2.2	5.3 2.1	North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	604 445	254 150	858 595	2.3 3.2	2.1 2.7
Chashire Chaster	5,610 956	<b>1,654</b> 261	<b>7,264</b> 1,217	<b>2.3</b> 1.7	<b>2.0</b> 1.5	Lincolnshire Boston	<b>6,198</b> 449	<b>2,426</b> 188	<b>8,624</b> 637	<b>3.5</b> 2.7	3.0 2.3
Congleton Comme and Nantwich	712 1,053	221 325	933 1,378	2.8	2.4	East Lindsey Lincoln	1,660 1,363	654 368	2,314 1,731	6.0 3.3	4.8 3.1
Ellesmere Port and Neston	840	210 244	1,050	3.0	2.8 1.1	North Kesteven South Holland	537 419	240 235	777 654	2.8 2.1	2.2
Macclesfield Vala Royal	859 1,190	393	1,103 1,583	1.4 3.3	2.9	South Kesteven	818 952	390 351	1,208 1,303	2.5 5.9	2.1 5.0
Cambria	6,372	1,963	8,335	4.1	3.6	West Lindsey  Northamptonshire			7,405	2.5	2.2
Allardale Barrow-in-Furness	1,579 1,216	496 300	2,075 1,516	6.1 7.2	5.4 6.6	Northamptonshire Corby	<b>5,482</b> 670	1,923 221	891	2.8	2.7
Carlisle Copeland	1,336 1,515	430 423	1,766 1,938	3.6 5.9	3.1 5.3	Daventry East Northamptonshire	389 493	190 199	579 692	2.1 3.0	1.6 2.3
Edan South Lakeland	236 490	100 214	336 704	1.6 1.6	1.3 1.3	Kettering Northampton	594 2,365	215 741	809 3,106	2.4 2.7	2.0
Greater Manchester (Met Cou		10,109	47,644	4.0	3.7	South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	275 696	121 236	396 932	1.6 2.6	1.2 2.5
Bollon Bury	3,821 1,655	1,075 535	4,896 2,190	4.2 3.5	3.8 3.0	Nottinghamshire	8,361	2,950	11,311	4.6	3.9
Manchester Oldham	11,111	2,688 945	13,799 4,333	4.7 5.0	4.4 4.4	Ashfield Bassetlaw	1,659 1,628	553 690	2,212 2,318	5.4 5.4	4.8 4.8
Rocadale Safford	3,156 3,124	890 770	4,046 3,894	5.3 3.5	4.7 3.2	Broxtowe Gedling	970 1,072	364 299	1,334 1,371	4.3 4.4	3.6 3.6
Stockport	2,465	666	3,894 3,131 3,428	2.6 4.5	2.2 4.0	Mansfield Newark and Sherwood	1,423 991	511 335	1,934 1,326	5.9 3.9	5.2 3.5
Tameside Trafford	2,633 2,285	795 627	2,912	2.3	2.1	Rushcliffe	618	198	816	2.4	1.9
Wigan	3,897	1,118	5,015	4.9	4.4	WEST MIDLANDS					
Lancashire Burnley	11,941 934	<b>3,652</b> 292	15,593 1,226	3.5 3.4	3.0 3.1	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,427	466	1,893	2.7	2.2
Chorley Fyide	834 460	288 141	1,122 601	3.5 1.5	2.9 1.3	Stoke-on-Trent UA Telford and Wrekin UA	4,207 1,875	1,241 655	5,448 2,530	4.6 3.1	4.3 2.9
Hyndburn Lancaster	783 1,964	266 562	1,049 2,526	3.6 5.0	3.2 4.4	Shropshire	2,119	753	2,872	2.6	2.1
Pendle Preston	963 2,017	344 490	1,307 2,507	4.3 3.2	3.8 3.0	Bridgnorth North Shropshire	330 458	139 136	469 594	2.6 3.0	1.9 2.4
Ribbie Valley Rossendale	186 582	75 193	261 775	1.2	1.1	Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	321 737	141 227	462 964	3.1 2.2	2.6 1.8
South Ribble West Lancashire	679 1,530	207 512	886 2,042	2.4 5.5	2.0	South Shropshire	273	110	383	3.1	2.5
Wyre	1,009	282	1,291	4.6	3.7	Staffordshire Cannock Chase	7,774 961	<b>2,899</b> 358	<b>10,673</b> 1,319	3.4 4.4	<b>3.0</b> 3.9
Merseyside (Met County) Knowsley	31,206	8,367	<b>39,573</b>	<b>7.5</b> 10.6	<b>6.7</b> 9.7	East Staffordshire Lichfield	961 700	411 270	1,372 970	2.8 2.7	2.6 2.3
Liverpool Saint Helens	3,988 13,228	1,099 3,357	5,087 16,585	7.6	7.1	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,308 996	423 336	1,731 1,332	4.1	3.6 3.6
Sefton Wirral	3,061 4,815	937 1,328	3,998 6,143	7.0 6.2	6.1 5.4	South Staffordshire Stafford	1,109	389	1,498	2.3	2.0 3.4
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUM	6,114 //BER	1,646	7,760	7.2	6.3	Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth	847 892	390 322	1,237 1,214	3.9	3.5
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3.801	1,339	5,140	5.6	4.4	Warwickshire North Warwickshire	<b>3,672</b> 445	<b>1,306</b> 183	<b>4,978</b> 628	<b>2.1</b> 2.1	<b>1.9</b> 1.9
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA North East Lincolnshire UA	7,332	1,997	9,329	8.0	7.4	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,034	369 260	1,403 955	3.8	3.5 1.9
North Lincolnshire UA York UA	3,658 2,169 1,641	1,055 748 480	4,713 2,917 2,121	7.0 4.1 2.2	6.2 3.8 2.0	Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	519 979	201 293	720 1,272	1.4 1.8	1.1
North Yorkshire Craven	4,607	1,710	6,317	2.8	22	West Midlands (Met County)	<b>51,264</b> 24,147	14,749 6,686	<b>66,013</b> 30,833	<b>5.4</b> 6.1	<b>4.9</b> 5.6
Hambleton Harrogate	279 522	110 210	389 732	1.7 1.9	1.3	Birmingham Coventry	4,732	1,340	6,072	4.1	3.8
Richmondshire	687 252	252 133	939 385	1.5 2.7	1.3 1.5	Dudley Sandwell	4,880 6,247	1,377	6,257 7,990	4.8 5.9	4.4 5.4
Ryedale Scarborough	311 1,901	140 613	451 2,514	2.0 6.0	1.6 5.1	Solihull Walsall	1,757 4,395	620 1,450	2,377 5,845	2.9 5.2	2.4 4.7
Selby	655	252	907	3.4	3.0	Wolverhampton	5,106	1,533	6,639	5.9	5.2

## C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at February 14 2002

	Male	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	ACTION OF SERVICES ON ASSET MINISTER OF SERVICES TOWNSELL				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire Bromsgrove Malvern Hills Redditch Worcester Wychawon Wyre Forest	4,209 724 351 783 835 628 888	1,565 246 116 332 286 267 318	5,774 970 467 1,115 1,121 895 1,206	2.5 2.7 1.9 2.8 2.5 1.8 3.1	2.1 2.4 1.3 2.5 2.3 1.5 2.8	SOUTH EAST  Bracknell Forest UA Brighton and Hove UA Isle of Wight UA Medway UA Milton Keynes UA	587 3,917 2,195 2,633 1,617	221 1,393 813 902 614	808 5,310 3,008 3,535 2,231	1.3 4.5 6.8 4.0 1.8	1.2 3.9 5.8 3.4 1.7
EAST						Portsmouth UA Reading UA	2,216 1,295	632 401	2,848 1,696	2.9	2.3 1.6
Luton UA Peterborough UA	2,367 1,767	775 542	3,142 2,309	4.0 2.7	3.6 2.5	Slough UA Southampton UA West Berkshire UA	1,388 2,646 542	454 590 205	1,842 3,236 747	2.3 2.9 1.0	2.1 2.7 0.9
Southend-on-Sea UA Thurrock UA	2,408 1,549	756 547	3,164 2,096	5.0 3.9	4.2 3.4	Windsor and Maidenhead UA Wokingham UA	761 538	301 242	1,062 780	1.4 1.3	1.3 1.1
Bedfordshire Bedford	<b>3,075</b> 1,706	1, <b>093</b> 496	<b>4,168</b> 2,202	<b>2.9</b> 3.4	<b>2.3</b> 2.9	Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale	<b>2,577</b> 743	<b>856</b> 216	<b>3,433</b> 959	<b>1.6</b> 1.5	1.3
Mid Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	605 764	268 329	873 1,093	2.3 2.5	1.7 2.0	Chiltern South Bucks	393 238	133 105	526 343	1.7	1,2 1,3 1,0
Cambridgeshire	3,152	1,244	4,396	1.8	1.5	Wycombe	1,203	402	1,605	1.9	1.6
Cambridge East Cambridgeshire	930	305 183	1,235 583	1.5 3.0	1.4 2.4	East Sussex Eastbourne	<b>4,295</b> 995	1,362 307	<b>5,657</b> 1,302	<b>3.4</b> 3.7	2.7 3.2
enland Huntingdonshire	601 747	287 299	888 1,046	3.0 1.7	2.6	Hastings Lewes	1,580 635	417 250	1,997 885	6.7 2.7	5.1
South Cambridgeshire	474	170	644	1.2	1.0	Rother Wealden	591 494	185 203	776 697	3.2 1.6	12
Essex Basildon Braintree	<b>9,612</b> 1,649 946	<b>3,560</b> 645 369	13,172 2,294 1,315	2.8 3.5	2.3 3.0 2.6	Hampshire	5,945	2,147	8,092	1.6	1.3
Braintree Brentwood Castle Point	301 640	369 117 219	1,315 418 859	3.1 1.5 4.4	2.6 1.3 3.4	Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire	672 435	255 183	927 618	1.3 1.7	1.1
Chelmsford Colchester	930 979	368 351	1,298 1,330	1.9	1.6 1.7	Eastleigh Fareham	459 470	170 189	629 659	1.2 1.6	1.0
pping Forest farlow	808 813	354 280	1,162 1,093	3.0	2.5	Gosport Hart	539 243	160 77	699 320	3.1 1.1	2.4 0.8
Maldon Rochford	355 487	129 211	484 698	2.7	2.1 2.6	Havant New Forest	1,042 899	363 290	1,405 1,189	3.7 2.1	1.7
Tendring Uttlesford	1,469 235	439 78	1,908 313	5.8	4.5 0.8	Rushmoor Test Valley	419 362	167 155	586 517	1.2 1.1	1.0 0.0
Hertfordshire	5,873	2,146	8,019	1.7	1.4	Winchester	405	138	543	0.9	0,8
Broxbourne Dacorum	589 819	236 341	825 1,160	2.7 1.8	2.2 1.5	Kent Ashford Canterbury	11,979 751	3,841 216	15,820 967	<b>2.9</b> 2.4	2.5
ast Hertfordshire lertsmere	479 543	170 202	649 745	1.2 1.7	1.0	Dartford	1,096 618	380 251	1,476 869	2.6 2.3	1.9
lorth Hertfordshire st. Albans	603 504	226 192	829 696	1.8 1.2	1.5 1.0	Dover Gravesham	1,230	331 395	1,561 1,453	3.9 4.7	3.5
tevenage Three Rivers	689 445	209 161	898 606	2.2 2.3	2.0	Maidstone Sevenoaks Shepway	887 498 1,173	265 210 307	1,152 708 1,480	1.5 1.7 4.1	1.3 1.4 3.4
/atford /elwyn Hatfield	639 563	242 167	881 730	1.6 1.3	1.5 1.1	Swale Thanet	1,387	465 655	1,852 2,938	4.3 7.9	3.6
orfolk reckland	<b>8,167</b> 741	<b>2,904</b> 316	<b>11,071</b> 1,057	<b>3.5</b> 2.7	<b>2.9</b> 2.2	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	526 472	194 172	720 644	1.4	1.2
roadland reat Yarmouth	599 2,288	254 830	853 3,118	2.6 8.7	2.2 7.3	Oxfordshire	2,694	* 881	3,575	1.2	1.0
ing's Lynn and West Norfolk orth Norfolk	1,034 789	370 296	1,404 1,085	2.8 3.6	2.2	Cherwell Oxford	476 1,147	173 339	649 1,486	1.0	0.9
orwich outh Norfolk	2,088 628	588 250	2,676 878	2.7 2.6	2.6 2.1	South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	444 384	146 135	590 519	1.1	0.9
uffolk	6,159	2,019	8,178	3.0	2.6	West Oxfordshire	243	88	331	0.9	0.7
Babergh Forest Heath	522 304	187 107	709 411	2.6 1.7	2.1 1.5	Surrey Elmbridge	<b>3,876</b> 462	<b>1,418</b> 183	<b>5,294</b> 645	<b>1.0</b> 1.2	0.9
oswich Mid Suffolk	1,814 450	501 181	2,315 631	3.7 2.2	3.5 1.7	Epsom and Ewell Guildford	273 502	102 172	375 674	1.3 1.0	0.8
t. Edmundsbury uffolk Coastal	556 783	253 244	809 1,027	1.7 2.4	1.5 1.9	Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead	265 386	65 148	330 534	0.7 0.9	0.6
/aveney	1,730	546	2,276	5.7	5.0	Runnymede Spelthome	291 418	105 164	396 582	1.0 0.9	0.8 0.8
reater London	119,705	45,281	164,986	4.0	3.5	Surrey Heath Tandridge	250 276	119 98	369 374	0.8 1.3	0.7 1.1 0.9
arking and Dagenham amet	2,204 3,589	802 1,469	3,006 5,058	5.1 4.2	4.6 3.3	Waverley Woking	378 375	153 109	531 484	1.0	1.0
exley	1,854 5,806	781 1,975	2,635 7,781	3.7 7.4	3.2 6.2	West Sussex Adur	<b>4,015</b> 326	1,373 109	<b>5,388</b> 435	1.6 2.3	1.3 2.0
romley camden	2,653 4,263	1,073 1,736	3,726 5,999	3.5 2.4	2.9	Arun Chichester	864 560	305 221	1,169 781	2.7 1.5	2.1
ity of London roydon	75 4,662	24 1,746	99 6,408	0.0 4.5	0.0 4.0	Crawley Horsham	674 567	246 173	920 740	1.3 1.4	1.2
aling nfield	4,426 3,984	1,639 1,511	6,065 5,495	5.0 5.5	4.5 4.6	Mid Sussex Worthing	485 539	185 134	670 673	1.1	0.9
Greenwich Hackney	4,346 5,777	1,822 2,102	6,168 7,879	8.9 8.4	7.7 7.4	SOUTH WEST	300	104	0/5	1.7	1,1
lammersmith and Fulham laringey	3,156 5,554	1,270 2,008	4,426 7,562	4.3 10.6	3.8 9.0	Bath and North East Somerse	t UA 913	331	1,244	1.6	1.3
Harrow Havering	1,936 1,739	805 702	2,741 2,441	3.8 3.2	3.2 2.6	Bournemouth UA Bristol, City of UA	1,698 5,220	470 1,548	2,168 6,768	3.0	2.6 2.5
fillingdon founslow	2,086 1,999	795 782	2,881 2,781	1.8	1.6 1.9	North Somerset UA Plymouth UA	1,151 3,248	372 973	1,523 4,221	2.3	1.9 3.3
slington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston upon Thames	4,671 1,944 994	1,974 951 398	6,645 2,895 1,392	4.4 2.3	3.9 1.9	Poole UA South Gloucestershire UA	867 1,230	233 420	1,100 1,650	1.7 1.5	1.5 1.3
(ingston upon Thames ambeth ewisham	7,902 6,065	2,986 2,159	1,392 10,888 8,224	1.8 9.0 12.3	1.6 7.7 10.1	Swindon UA Torbay UA	1,554 2,299	531 782	2,085 3,081	1.9 6.6	1.8 5.6
lerton ewham	1,978 5,749	741 1,893	2,719 7,642	3.8 10.1	3.2 8.8	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	5,989	2,558	8,547	5.2	4.0
Redbridge Lichmond upon Thames	2,835 1,246	1,164 487	3,999 1,733	5.5 2.6	4.3 1.9	Caradon Carrick	691 975	293 404	984 1,379	4.7 3.6	3.3
outhwark utton	6,802 1,284	2,562 480	9,364 1,764	5.7 2.8	5.3 2.4	Kerrier North Cornwall	1,269 772	489 365	1,758 1,137	6.7 4.0	4.8 3.2
ower Hamlets Valtham Forest	6,428 4,311	1,857 1,541	8,285 5,852	5.7 8.9	5.4 7.3	Penwith Restormel	1,043 1,231	464 532	1,507 1,763	8.0 5.5	6.3 4.2
Vandsworth	4,131	1,676	5,807	5.4	4.5						

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.22

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at February 14 2002

	Male	Female	All	Ratea		authorities and loca	Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Construct Construction Cons	, I			Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon East Davon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon South Hams Teignhridge Torridge West Devon	5,831 721 1,153 421 1,089 513 938 722 274	2,214 277 342 201 415 248 330 277 124	8,045 998 1,495 622 1,504 761 1,268 999 398	29 23 22 28 43 2.6 33 53 2.5	2.4 1.8 2.0 2.2 3.6 1.9 2.5 3.9 1.8	NORTHERN IRELAND  Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast	528 921 721 651 399 363 7,294	194 324 247 297 145 145	722 1,245 968 948 544 508 8,887	3.3 6.5 5.3 3.5 6.7 5.1 4.8	2.9 5.6 4.5 2.9 5.4 4.2 4.2
Dorset Christophurch East-Orset North Dorset Purback West-Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,952 259 296 225 195 365 612	722 71 137 81 74 127 232	2,674 330 433 306 269 492 844	1.9 1.9 1.6 1.4 1.6 1.2 4.9	1.5 1.7 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.0 3.8	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon	535 628 1,063 305 1,159 3,570 933 493	173 153 380 113 352 943 298 204	708 781 1,443 418 1,511 4,513 1,231 697	8.0 3.3 6.6 4.4 4.2 10.4 6.6 3.9	7.1 2.9 5.7 3.6 3.6 8.9 5.5 3.2
Glowestershire Chellenham Cotswold Forer of Dean Glowester Strond Tewkesbury	<b>4,899</b> 1,054 365 728 1,470 806 476	1,671 314 129 308 387 306 227	6,570 1,368 494 1,036 1,857 1,112 703	2.6 2.3 1.6 4.2 3.1 2.7 2.3	23 21 12 37 28 21 1.8	Fermanagh Lame Limavady Lisbum Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey	1,307 479 638 1,381 444 359 1,682 1,016	425 184 205 388 178 125 450 302	1,732 663 843 1,769 622 484 2,132 1,318	8.3 7.3 8.4 4.9 4.7 12.7 7.3 4.5	6.6 6.1 7.1 4.2 3.9 10.2 6.0 3.9
Somerset Mensip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taution Deane West Somerset	3,308 755 807 791 592 363	1,225 304 314 267 190 150	<b>4,533</b> 1,059 1,121 1,058 782 513	2.4 2.9 3.2 1.8 1.6 5.0	2.0 2.3 2.6 1.5 1.4 3.8	North Down Omagh Strabane	893 899 1,017	309 369 259	1,202 1,268 1,276	5.7 7.2 11.4	5.0 5.8 9.4
Willishire Kennat North Wiltshire Salkbury West Wiltshire	1,902 370 551 415 566	709 125 204 141 239	<b>2,611</b> 495 755 556 805	1.7 1.9 1.7 1.3 1.8	1.3 1.4 1.3 1.0 1.4						
WALES Blackau Gwent Bridspend Caerohilly Cardiff Carmarthenshire Ceredigion Convy Derbighshire Flinishire Gwynedd Isle of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfil Monmouthshire Neam Port Tallbot Newport Pernibrokeshire Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea Torlaen Vale of Glamorgan, The Wrexham	1,482 1,620 2,566 4,497 2,139 719 1,532 1,103 1,562 2,250 1,470 1,057 738 2,015 2,439 1,932 1,103 3,090 3,483 1,221 1,663 1,339	397 438 779 1,069 679 268 460 346 480 705 438 273 222 588 644 595 433 872 862 351 423 368	1,879 2,068 3,345 5,566 2,818 987 1,992 1,449 2,042 2,955 1,908 1,330 960 3,083 2,527 1,536 3,962 4,345 2,066 1,707	8.5 4.3 6.4 3.2 6.0 4.3 5.6 4.2 3.3 6.8 10.1 6.7 2.9 5.8 4.0 7.2 3.5 5.2 4.6 4.1 4.9 3.2	7.7 3.9 5.6 2.9 4.8 2.9 4.5 3.3 2.8 5.6 7.7 6.3 2.4 5.3 3.8 5.8 2.4 4.7 4.1 3.8 4.2 2.8						
SCOTLAND  Aberdeen City Aberdeenshire Angus Argyil and Bute Clackmannanshire Durrifries and Galloway Dundee City East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire Edilburgh, City of Eliean Star (Western Isles) Falkirk Fife Glasgow City Highland Inverciyde Midlothian Moray North Ayrshire North Ayrshire North Lanarkshire O'rkney Islands Perth and Kirnoss Renfrewshire Scottlish Borders Shetland Islands South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire Stirling West Dunbartonshire West Lothian	1,943 1,387 1,632 1,530 973 2,406 3,931 3,040 1,111 820 812 5,561 7,379 14,972 4,010 1,338 783 1,028 3,658 6,658 6,658 6,658 1,377 3,380 1,264 1,49 2,292 4,817 1,139 2,705	516 466 637 604 275 808 976 1,023 299 183 231 1,472 168 743 2,162 3,484 1,176 436 436 1,141 1,883 81 456 792 377 48 622 1,479 315	2,459 1,853 2,269 2,134 1,248 3,214 4,907 4,063 1,410 1,003 866 3,668 9,541 1,845 4,799 8,541 273 1,833 4,172 1,641 1,97 2,914 6,296 1,454 3,422	1.7 2.6 5.3 6.1 8.9 5.1 7.7 9.8 5.3 3.9 6.4 2.5 7.5 6.5 6.9 5.1 5.7 4.8 4.1 5.3 10.8 7.1 3.2 3.0 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	1.6 2.1 4.6 4.7 8.1 4.4 7.4 8.9 3.8 3.2 4.9 2.3 7.0 6.0 6.3 4.8 4.6 3.6 3.8 9.8 6.7 2.5 4.6 3.1 1.4 5.5 4.6 3.1						

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

#### C.23UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 14 2002 Female All Rate<sup>a</sup> P Female All Rate<sup>a</sup> P Male Per cent employee jobs and claimants

Per cent workforce jobs and claimants Percent Per cent workforce jobs and claimants Merseyside (Met County) NORTH EAST 2,950 2,904 1,185 2,570 3,054 2,328 4,264 3,592 3,014 3,407 1,457 1,703 2,234 2,385 993 1,224 2,399 2,312 933 1,954 2,402 1,838 2,858 2,382 2,692 1,132 1,285 1,735 1,856 768 933 551 592 252 616 652 490 886 734 632 715 325 418 499 529 225 291 8.0 8.5 5.4 8.2 11.3 8.9 3.7 13.8 9.1 21.8 4.6 8.0 6.2 9.0 4.0 6.2 Cleveland (former county) Bootle Crosby Knowsley North and Sefton East Hartlepool Middlesbrough Knowsley North and Se Knowsley South Liverpool Garston Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool Wavertree Liverpool West Derby Southport Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland Stockton North Stockton South Durham Bishop Auckland Darlington Durham, City of Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield 1,652 2,159 1,320 1,515 1,546 1,557 1,545 1,280 1,681 981 1,174 1,240 1,209 1,139 Southport St. Helens North St. Helens South 372 478 339 341 306 348 406 5.2 5.2 3.2 6.8 8.2 7.0 5.6 Wirral West YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER Northumberland Humberside (former county)
Beverley and Holdemess
Brigg and Goole
Cleethorpes
East Yorkshire
Great Grimsby
Haltemprise and Howden 371 461 211 396 1,363 1,910 806 1,867 5.2 7.8 2.8 5.8 4.2 6.8 2.3 5.0 992 1,449 595 1,471 Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley 1,124 995 1,400 1,310 2,378 644 2,276 2,592 2,460 1,306 1,498 1,373 1,878 1,816 3,033 875 2,988 3,359 3,115 1,752 374 378 478 506 655 231 712 767 655 446 5.7 5.4 6.3 6.6 6.3 3.8 10.7 11.5 4.9 3.9 Wansbeck Tyne and Wear (Met County)
Blaydon
Gateshead East and Washington West
Houghton and Washington East 1,174 1,411 1,556 2,124 1,783 2,124 1,285 1,848 2,852 1,979 2,296 2,739 1,493 314 371 436 449 416 492 279 432 611 419 476 655 367 1,488 1,782 1,992 2,573 2,199 2,616 1,564 2,280 3,463 2,398 2,772 3,394 1,860 Haltemprice and Howden 4.2 7.3 5.6 10.9 3.6 6.7 6.3 8.5 12.2 6.2 8.6 3.8 6.9 Kingston upon Hull East Kingston upon Hull North Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend Newcastle upon Tyne North 3.3 6.1 5.8 7.2 10.9 5.7 7.9 3.6 6.0 Harrogate and Knaresborough Richmond 603 801 778 2,300 997 604 559 1,689 440 578 556 1,763 721 442 386 1,320 163 223 222 537 276 162 173 369 1.5 2.1 2.4 5.9 2.6 1.6 1.7 2.5 North Tyneside South Shields Sunderland North Ryedale Scarborough and Whitby Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Selby Skipton and Ripon NORTH WEST York, City of Cheshire Chester, City of Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston South Yorkshire (Met County) South Yorkshire (Met County Barnsley Central Barnsley East and Mexborough Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham 1,618 1,624 1,459 1,410 2,142 1,738 1,540 2,042 1,837 2,581 3,398 711 2,092 1,429 1,716 849 704 1,018 710 885 1,535 490 524 1,119 807 1,336 1,086 923 1,331 928 1,122 1,911 623 693 1,460 1,086 1,712 1,249 1,248 1,064 1,098 1,665 1,316 1,189 1,629 1,470 2,063 2,723 551 1,695 1,099 1,368 4.3 7.4 6.1 7.9 3.7 9.3 8.2 4.7 4.9 10.5 3.2 3.1 12.7 6.9 7.8 237 219 313 218 237 376 133 169 341 279 376 1.7 2.8 3.4 2.9 3.1 5.9 1.5 1.5 2.8 1.8 3.9 369 376 395 312 477 422 351 413 367 518 675 160 397 330 348 Halton Macclesfield Rotherham
Sheffield Attercliffe
Sheffield Brightside
Sheffield Central
Sheffield Hallam Tatton Warrington North 2.6 1.7 3.5 Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle 1,340 1,231 1,506 548 312 1,413 1,709 1,576 1,934 785 457 1,883 369 345 428 237 145 470 6.3 3.7 5.9 2.5 1.2 6.2 5.5 3.3 5.3 2.1 1.0 5.5 Copeland Penrith and The Border West Yorkshire (Met County) 952 2,374 1,727 2,831 1,053 1,055 988 625 1,744 1,065 1,654 1,083 2,935 1,172 810 1,172 810 1,53 893 684 1,287 568 993 1,377 1,230 3,036 2,197 3,530 1,391 1,403 1,267 827 2,205 1,414 2,161 1,403 3,643 2,347 1,566 1,933 1,213 897 1,738 802 1,239 1,259 3.5 7.4 7.0 5.1 3.9 4.8 3.4 2.9 2.0 8.9 7.2 3.9 6.8 3.1 4.6 4.9 4.2 3.7 Westmorland and Lonsdale Batley and Spen Bradford North Workington Bradford South Greater Manchester (Met County) **Bradford West** Greater Manchester (Met Altrincham and Sale West Ashton under Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Denton and Reddish Frotes 212 377 405 238 257 254 158 309 284 163 3495 784 406 337 428 406 337 428 406 337 266 339 352 266 339 343 429 872 1,770 1,846 2,172 915 1,077 1,098 596 1,338 1,835 1,545 1,311 2,628 4,307 3,066 1,888 1,672 2,136 2,103 1,691 1,389 1,300 1,765 1,485 1,485 1,450 2,179 1.8 3.9 4.7 3.9 2.7 2.4 3.9 1.5 4.0 3.4 4.7 4.4 5.0 7.6 2.4 13.9 5.8 4.9 3.7 4.7 Calder Valley 660 1,393 677 820 844 437 1,029 575 1,430 1,024 2,133 3,523 1,445 1,301 1,470 1,708 1,304 1,107 1,074 1,074 1,170 1,074 1,170 Caider Valley
Coine Valley
Dewsbury
Elmet
Halifax
Hemsworth
Huddersfield
Keighley
Leeds Central
Leeds North East
Leeds North West
Leeds North West Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Rothwell Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield Leigh Makerfield Manchester Blackley
Manchester Central
Manchester Conton
Manchester Withington
Oldham East and Saddleworth
Oldham West and Royton
Rochdale EAST MIDLANDS Rochdale Salford 2.6 4.7 2.3 2.2 3.5 5.8 3.8 Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport 1,314 1,613 2,333 1,797 2,868 1,527 960 1,756 1,037 777 996 1,207 1,783 1,378 2,197 1,143 692 1,336 754 596 318 406 550 419 671 384 268 420 283 181 Stretford and Urmston Chesterfield
Derby North
Derby South
Erewash
High Peak
North East Derbyshire
South Derbyshire Worsley Wythenshawe and Sale East Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North and Fleetwood 1,763 1,508 2,196 903 811 690 839 1,400 904 1,798 363 954 664 1,428 485 388 628 278 291 212 287 251 382 331 441 116 318 183 479 2,248 1,896 2,824 1,181 1,102 902 1,177 1,090 1,782 1,235 2,239 479 1,272 847 1,907 4.4 5.6 6.4 3.3 3.4 2.0 3.5 2.7 7.6 4.1 3.1 1.3 4.0 3.1 5.6 Blackpool South West Derbyshire Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Leicestershire Blaby
Bosworth
Charmwood
Harborough
Leicester East
Leicester West 206 306 224 242 620 698 703 383 261 163 756 937 853 877 2,257 3,009 2,847 1,393 892 584 550 631 629 635 1,637 2,311 2,144 1,010 631 421 Lancaster and Wyre Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble Loughborough North West Leicestershire

Rutland and Melton

#### UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at February 14 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P	
E M. Maria	-			Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire Boston and Skegness	986	379	1,365	3.8	3.2	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	915	301	1,216	1.9	1.7
Gainsborough Grantnam and Stamford	937 661	392 279	1,329 940	5.8 2.2	4.8 1.9	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	541 707	197 314	738 1,021	1.4 3.0	1.2 2.5
Lincoln Louth and Horncastle Sleaford and North Hykeham	1,344 963 540	365 374 244	1,709 1,337 784	3.2 5.2 2.8	3.0 4.2 2.1	North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	672 1,210 401	233 352 155	905 1,562 556	3.1 2.4 1.2	2.8 2.3 1.0
South Holland and The Deepings	508	250	758	2.2	1.9	South East Cambridgeshire	549	211	760	1.9	1.5
Northamptonshire Corby Daventry	1,010 573	320 285	1,330 858	3.0 2.0	2.7 1.5	Essex Basildon Billericay	1,108 789	450 338	1,558 1,127	3.6 3.6	3.2 3.1
Kettsing Nord ampton North	712 1,312	264 414	976 1,726	2.4 4.6	2.0 4.2	Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	764 373	269 137	1,033 510	3.0 1.6	2.5 1.3
Nord ampton South Well goorough	1,198 979	349 354	1,547 1,333	1.9 2.9	1.7 2.6	Castle Point Colchester	646 802	254 283	900 1,085	4.6 1.9	3.6 1.6
Note ighamshire Ashield	1,385	484	1,869	4.8	4.2	Epping Forest Harlow Harwich	720 865 1,297	305 333 364	1,025 1,198 1,661	3.2 3.2 6.9	2.6 2.8 5.3
Bascolaw Brod we	1,371 818 889	536 294 250	1,907 1,112 1,139	5.6 4.3 4.4	5.0 3.7 3.6	Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex	530 424	216 189	746 613	3.1 3.2	2.5 2.6
Gedling Manafield Newark	1,228 961	422 377	1,650 1,338	5.3 4.0	4.7 3.6	Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden	498 1,656 412	234 532 155	732 2,188 567	3.1 4.8 1.5	2.5 4.0 1.2
Notice cham North	2,472 1,898 1,688	610 586 443	3,082 2,484	7.0 9.9 2.1	6.6 9.4 2.0	Southend West Thurrock	887 1,483	283 584	1,170 2,067	5.1 4.5	4.3
Nottingham South Rushofffe Sherwood	626	200	2,131 826 1,344	2.4 5.5	1.9 4.9	West Chelmsford	609	252	861	1.6	1.4
WEST MIDLANDS						Hertfordshire Broxbourne Hemel Hempstead	620 723	260 272	880 995	2.7	2.2
Here ordshire Here ord	922	266	1,188	2.5	2.1	Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere	374 586	135 211	509 797	1.1	0.9
Leorinster	503	215	718	2.8	2.3	Hitchin and Harpenden North East Hertfordshire	398 428	172 145	570 573	1.6	1.4
Shreashire Ludia Non Shropshire	516 738	203 279	719 1,017	2.8 2.9	2.1	South West Hertfordshire St. Albans Stevenage	483 435 738	209 168 241	692 603 979	2.1 1.3 2.2	1.6 1.1 2.0
Nord Shropshire Shreasbury and Atcham Tellock	694 1,160	221 402	915 1,562	2.0 3.6	2.4 1.8 3.3	Watford Welwyn Hatfield	814 551	285 159	1,099 710	1.9	1.7
Wret.h. The	734	270	1,004	2.4	2.1	Norfolk Great Yarmouth	2.227	990	2.050	0.5	74
State and shire Burdon Cannock Chase	956 961	374 356	1,330 1,317	2.8 4.3	2.6 3.8	Mid Norfolk North Norfolk	548 780	829 248 271	3,056 796 1,051	8.5 3.1 3.5	7.1 2.5 2.6
Lichard New astle-under-Lyme	592 972	226 280	818 1,252	2.7 4.0	2.3 3.5	North West Norfolk Norwich North	848 1,004	277 333	1,125 1,337	2.7 3.8	2.2 3.4
Sould Staffordshire Stafford Stafford Shire Moorlands	772 1,005 857	265 333 332	1,037 1,338 1,189	3.8 3.1 4.3	3.1 2.7	Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	1,387 615 642	411 244 293	1,798 859 935	2.2 2.8 2.5	2.0 2.3
Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	1,618 1,217	410 367	2,028	3.3 6.0	3.6 3.1 5.6	Suffolk	042	250	900	2.5	2.0
Stoke on-Trent South Stone Tames with	1,423 548	536 281	1,959 829	6.1 2.4	5.7 2.0	Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	565 636	204 211	769 847	1.6	1.3 2.6
Wannekshire	972	364	1,336	3.5	3.1	Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	1,572 522 737	451 214 243	2,023 736 980	3.7 2.6 2.4	3.5 2.2 1.9
North Varwickshire Nune and Kaniluse th	748 788	289 267	1,037 1,055	2.6 3.3	2.3 3.1	Waveney West Suffolk	1,651 539	555 238	2,206 777	6.4 1.9	5.6 1.7
Rughz and Kenilworth Stratic d-on-Avon Warws k and Leamington	778 537 853	269 179 292	1,047 716 1,145	2.2 1.4 1.8	2.0 1.2 1.6	LONDON					
West Midlands (Met County)			1,140	1.0	1.0	Greater London Barking	1,140	412	1,552	5.4	4.8
Aldridge - Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington	858 1,819 2,052	318 477 556	1,176 2,296 2,608	4.5 5.2 6.7	4.0 4.8	Battersea Beckenham	1,599 1,176	653 441	2,252 1,617	4.8 5.5	4.0 4.5
Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill	1,321 2,138	404 551	1,725 2,689	11.5 14.5	6.1 10.6 13.2	Bethnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East	3,621 624 2,354	1,079 277 792	4,700 901 3,146	5.3 3.5	5.0 3.0
Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfieldb Birmingham Perry Barr	5,150 1,444	1,308 408	6,458 1,852	3.4 5.6	3.1 5.1	Brent North Brent South	1,087 2,554	399 901	1,486 3,455	11.4 5.8 6.7	9.6 4.9 5.6
Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	2,487 1,665 3,952	692 509 1,056	3,179 2,174 5,008	10.8 6.3 10.5	9.8 5.8 9.6	Brentford and Isleworth Bromley and Chislehurst	1,007	404 310	1,411 1,087	1.9 2.2	1.7 1.9
Birmingham Yardley Coventry North East Coventry North West	1,370 1,978	431 559	1,801 2,537	5.4 5.8	5.0 5.4	Camberwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington Chingford and Woodford Green	2,912 795 795	1,011 278 345	3,923 1,073 1,140	14.8 3.9 5.3	13.7 3.3 4.3
Coventry South Dudley North	1,287 1,530 1,744	369 410 492	1,656 1,940 2,236	6.2 2.5 6.3	5.8 2.3 5.7	Chipping Barnet Cities of London and Westminster	873 1,725	373 768	1,246 2,493	3.5 0.3	2.7 0.3
Dudley South Halesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden	1,420 1,355	397 403	1,817 1,758	4.3 5.1	3.9 4.7	Croydon Central Croydon North Croydon South	1,628 2,343	613 792	2,241 3,135	3.1 8.2	2.8 7.2
Solihuii Stourbridge	1,180 571 1,147	383 223 320	1,563 794 1,467	4.3 1.7	3.6 1.4	Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood	715 1,038 2,356	297 406 993	1,012 1,444 3,349	3.2 4.8 16.4	2.8 4.3 14.7
Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	695 1,746	255 554	950 2,300	4.6 3.1 6.7	4.1 2.8 6.0	Ealing North Ealing Southall	1,408 2,061	511 775	1,919 2,836	6.9 5.5	6.1 4.8
Walsall South Warley West Bromwich East	1,809 1,764	579 506	2,388 2,270	4.6 7.4	4.2 6.8	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush East Ham Edmonton	2,298 2,436 1,581	791 753 585	3,089 3,189 2,166	4.4 12.5	3.9 10.9
Wolverhampton North Foot	1,677 2,055 1,718	474 596 500	2,151 2,651 2,218	5.8 5.0 7.5	5.4 4.6 6.6	Eltham Enfield North	1,133 1,253	486 472	1,619 1,725	7.6 10.5 3.7	6.4 9.1 3.1
Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	1,731 1,606	554 485	2,285 2,091	7.3 4.0	6.4 3.6	Enfield, Southgate Erith and Thamesmead	1,131 1,816	479 724	1,610 2,540	6.6 9.9	5.6 8.3
Worcestershire Bromsgrove	722	242	964	0.7		Feltham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich	1,100 1,257 2,231	420 556 923	1,520 1,813 3,154	2.7 4.8 7.2	2.4 3.8
Redditch Redditch	526 788	242 215 341	741 1,129	2.7 1.8 2.8	2.4 1.5 2.5	Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch	2,741 3,040	1,021 1,154	3,762 4,194	16.8 5.9	6.2 14.7 5.2
West Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	433 851	158 301	591 1,152	2.0 2.5	1.5 2.3	Hammersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate	1,916 1,717	825 748	2,741 2,465	3.7 6.3	3.3 5.8
EAST	852	327	1,179	3.1	2.8	Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington	1,171 791 1,023	441 341 367	1,612 1,132 1,390	3.4 4.6	2.8 3.8
Bedfordshire Bedford						Hendon Holborn and St Pancras	1,561 2,572	569 1,026	2,130 3,598	1.7 4.6 1.7	1.6 3.6 1.5
Luton North Luton South	1,512 1,028	412 382	1,924 1,410	3.7 7.5	3.1 6.7	Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	570 1,994	229 792	799 2,786	3.5 8.3	2.9 7.1
Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire	1,438 439 470	447 182 209	1,885 621 679	3.1 2.2 2.6	2.7 1.6 2.0	Ilford North Ilford South Islington North	854 1,699 2,594	377 692 1,067	1,231 2,391 3,661	5.4 6.1 9.9	4.3 4.8 8.8
South West Bedfordshire	723	272	995	2.7	2.2	Islington South and Finsbury	2,040	844	2,884	2.5	2.2

WestLancashire

## C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at February 14 2002

The state of the s	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	The set inpost  action devices  The set in t				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	944	529	1,473 1,111	1.3	1.1 1.7	Oxfordshire Banbury	435	167	602	1.1	1.0
Kingston and Surbiton Lewisham East	799 1,554	312 562	2,116	9.7	8.0	Henley	294	85	379	0.9	8.0
Lewisham West	2,017	731	2,748	13.6	11.1	Oxford East	996	278	1,274 535	2.4 0.7	22
Lewisham, Deptford	2,535	905	3,440	13.9	11.3 8.4	Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	410 339	125 148	487	1.1	0.6
Leyton and Wanstead	1,736 1,325	604 472	2,340 1,797	10.3 8.1	6.8	Witney	287	120	407	1.1	0.8
Mitcham and Morden North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,900	1,162	4,062	3.3	3.0						
Old Bexley and Sidcup	471	243	714	2.5	2.1	Surrey	347	153	500	1.3	1.1
Orpington	727	312	1,039 4,520	3.6 6.5	3.0 6.0	East Surrey Epsom and Ewell	378	141	519	1.5	1.3
Poplar and Canning Town Putney	3,492 950	1,028 408	1,358	4.2	3.5	Esher and Walton	381	155	536	1.4	12
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,688	1,107	3,795	7.5	6.9	Guildford	409 297	142 95	551 392	0.9 0.7	0.8
Richmond Park	773	326	1,099	2.3	1.8	Mole Valley Reigate	229	107	336	0.7	0.6
Romford	634 514	233 228	867 742	2.6 2.7	2.2	Runnymede and Weybridge	368	144	512	0.9	0.8
Ruislip - Northwood Streatham	3,216	1,189	4,405	16.8	14.4	South West Surrey	353 374	135 166	488 540	1.1	0.9
Sutton and Cheam	534	232	766	2.1	1.8	Surrey Heath Woking	406	131	537	1.2	1.0
Tooting	1,689	700	2,389	8.3 12.7	7.0 10.7	Violang					
Tottenham Twickenham	3,603 725	1,183 318	4,786 1,043	2.7	2.0	WestSussex	005	105	460	1.7	
Upminster	542	230	772	3.7	3.1	Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	335 656	125 229	885	3.1	1/4
Uxbridge	661	223	884	1.6	1.5	Chichester	535	204	739	1.5	1.1
Vauxhall	3,468	1,328	4,796	5.6	4.8 7.2	Crawley	720	272	992	1.4	
Walthamstow	2,111 2,466	716 872	2,827	8.7 8.7	7.6	East Worthing and Shoreham	519 476	140 153	659 629	2.0 1.4	1.7
West Ham Wimbledon	620	263	883	1.8	1.5	Horsham Mid Sussex	391	143	534	1.1	
						Worthing West	446	138	584	1.5	
SOUTH EAST						Wight, Isle of					
Berkshire (former county)	587	240	827	1.3	1.2	Isle of Wight	2,079	788	2,867	6.5	
Bracknell Maidenhead	531	212	743	1.7	1.5	SOUTH WEST					
Newbury	449	175	624	1.0	0.9						
Reading East	821	272	1,093	1.3	1.2 2.8	Avon (former county)	675	235	910	1.7	
Reading West	775 1,352	242 411	1,017	3.1 2.6	2.8	Bath Bristol East	1,488	482	1,970	4.1	
Slough Spelthome	469	187	656	0.9	0.8	Bristol North West	1,032	293	1,325	2.4	
Windsor	534	210	744	1.7	1.5	Bristol South	1,299	399	1,698	4.3	
Wokingham	359	184	543	1.3	1.1	Bristol West	1,360 693	455 202	1,815 895	1.6 3.1	1/1
Dueldnehomobire						Kingswood Northavon	449	171	620	1.1	1.0
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury	622	186	808	1.6	1.4	Wansdyke	337	126	463	1.6	
Beaconsfield	368	170	538	1.2	1.0	Weston-Super-Mare	786	254 125	1,040 468	3.0 1.4	
Buckingham	307	117	424	1.8	1.5	Woodspring	343	125	400	1.4	
Chesham and Amersham Milton Kovnos South Wost	417 996	151 380	568 1,376	1.9 2.2	1.6 2.0	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					
Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes	759	285	1,044	1.8	1.7	Falmouth and Camborne	1,318	444	1,762	5.9	
Wycombe	986	287	1,273	2.1	1.7	North Cornwall	1,306	644 373	1,950 1,225	5.3 4.8	
						South East Cornwall St Ives	1,297	630	1,927	7.2	
East Sussex Bexhill and Battle	520	163	683	2.9	2.2	Truro and St Austell	991	404	1,395	3.0	2.5
Brighton Kemptown	1,341	461	1,802	5.7	4.8						
Brighton Pavilion	1,400	473	1,873	3.5	3.0	Devon East Devon	527	196	723	2.9	
Eastbourne	1,038	330	1,368	3.7	3.1 4.9	Exeter	1,213	373	1,586	2.3	
Hastings and Rye Hove	1,723 1,279	477 493	2,200 1,772	6.5 5.2	4.9	North Devon	1,102	422	1,524	4.2	
Lewes	554	211	765	2.3	1.7	Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Sutton	1,330 1,798	390 508	1,720 2,306	4.0 4.6	
Wealden	364	139	503	1.4	1.1	South West Devon	458	196	654	2.6	20
						Teignbridge	950	340	1,290	3.7	
Hampshire	534	193	727	1.2	1.1	Tiverton and Honiton	629	258	887	2.2 6.5	5.5
Aldershot Basingstoke	513	207	720	1.2	1.0	Torbay Torridge and West Devon	1,825 966	602 398	2,427 1,364	4.0	
East Hampshire	509	179	688	2.0	. 1.6	Totnes	958	389	1,347	4.5	3.5
Eastleigh	449	181	630	1.3	1.1						
Fareham	427 552	162 198	589 750	1.6 3.0	1.2 2.3	Dorset	859	256	1,115	4.2	
Gosport Havant	894	279	1,173	4.0	3.4	Bournemouth East Bournemouth West	878	249	1,113	2.5	21
New Forest East	473	176	649	2.3	1.9	Christchurch	423	134	557	. 1.9	1.5
New Forest West	418	121	539	2.0	1.6	Mid Dorset and North Poole	422	151	573	2.1	1.8
North East Hampshire	324	126	450	1.3 1.4	1.0 1.2	North Dorset Poole	335 589	121 181	456 770	1.3 1.7	1.4
North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	372 730	178 225	550 955	2.0	1.6	South Dorset	755	280	1,035	3.6	2.9
Portsmouth South	1,479	403	1,882	3.6	3.0	West Dorset	361	157	518	1.4	1.1
Romsey	289	97	386	1.5	1.3						
Southampton Itchen	1,364	305	1,669	2.5	2.4	Gloucestershire Cheltenham	1,036	303	1,339	2.5	23
Southampton Test Winchester	1,228 435	280 133	1,508 568	3.4 0.9	3.2 0.8	Cotswold	396	141	537	1.5	1.2
WillChester	700	100	000	0.0	0.0	Forest of Dean	803	337	1,140	4.5	3.9
Kent						Gloucester	1,515	399		3.1 2.8	2.9
Ashford	744	210	954	2.3	2.0	Stroud Tewkesbury	779 572	288 259		2.8	1.9
Canterbury Chatham and Aylesford	807 891	278 333	1,085 1,224	2.2 3.8	1.9 3.3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0,2		ω,		
Dartford	668	280	948	2.3	2.0	Somerset	-				2.9
Dover	1,123	321	1,444	4.7	4.2	Bridgwater	907 474	305 181	1,212 655	3.6 2.3	1.8
Faversham and Mid Kent	547	188	735	2.8	2.4	Somerton and Frome Taunton	663			1.8	1.6
Folkestone and Hythe	1,150		1,475		3.4 3.6	Wells	683			2.9	2.3
Gillingham Gravesham	1,109	321 439	1,218 1,548		4.3	Yeovil	561	210	771	1.7	1.4
Maidstone and The Weald	615		781	1.2	1.1	Wiltehiro					
Medway	1,032	332	1,364	3.0	2.5	Wiltshire Devizes	561	211	772	2.1	1.6
North Thanet	1,466		1,943		6.9	North Swindon	653			2.3	2.2
Sevenoaks	391	168 386	559 1,506	1.7 4.4	1.4 3.7	North Wiltshire	473	179	652	1.7	1.3
Sittingbourne and Sheppey South Thanet	1,120 1,187		1,506		4.7	Salisbury	356	124 338		1.2 1.8	1.7
Tonbridge and Malling	432		575	1.5	1.3	South Swindon Westbury	951 580			2.1	1.7
Tunbridge Wells	436	139	575	1.3	1.1		200		010		

## UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

						Parliamentary c				ebruary	
	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P		Vid V	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
WALES					EL NIFE	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,573	457	2,030	4.3	3.9
Aberavon	947	250	1,197	4.8	4.3	Hamilton South Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,131 1,139	350 374	1,481 1,513	11.1 3.2	10.0 2.7
Alyn and Deeside Blaenau Gwent	878 1,518	275 415	1,153 1,933	3.0 8.7	2.6 7.9	Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kirkcaldy	1,964	624	2,588	8.4	7.7
Brecon and Radnorshire	691	276	967	4.2	3.0	Linlithgow	1,866 1,287	532 421	2,398 1,708	8.5 6.5	7.7 6.0
Bridgend Caemarfon	924 1,093	289 341	1,213 1,434	3.3 7.5	2.9 6.0	Livingston Midlothian	1,436 658	440 172	1,876 830	5.0 4.2	4.6
Caerphilly	1,375	387	1,762	6.3	5.6	Moray	869	376	1,245	5.0	3.8 4.2
Cardif Central Cardif North	1,262 533	320 159	1,582 692	2.2 1.9	2.1 1.7	Motherwell and Wishaw North East Fife	1,561 746	398 278	1,959 1,024	8.6 4.2	7.8 3.8
Card South and Penarth	1,563	369	1,932	4.3	3.8	North Tayside	813	304	1,117	4.1	3.6
Cardif West Carmerthen East and Dinefwr	1,373 706	327 247	1,700 953	6.8 6.7	6.1 5.2	Ochil Orkney and Shetland	1,293 348	382 138	1,675 486	6.8 2.4	6.0 2.0
Carner then West and South Pembrokes	hire 1,165	374	1,539	5.9	4.7	Paisley North	1,473	345	1,818	4.9	4.4
Ceresgion Clwys South	732 729	252 221	984 950	4.2 5.2	2.9 4.4	Paisley South Perth	1,525 869	361 257	1,886 1,126	7.1 2.6	6.5 2.3
Clwyd West	858	254	1,112	5.5	4.6	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,481	490	1,971	8.5	7.2
Cyno /alley	1,165 921	320 264	1,485 1,185	4.7 7.6	3.7 6.8	Roxburgh and Berwickshire Stirling	764 907	249 262	1,013	3.7	3.2
Delyn	640	224	864	3.6	3.1	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	888	236	1,169 1,124	3.4 5.4	3.0 4.9
Gower Islwyn	861 873	232 318	1,093 1,191	6.5 5.8	5.8 5.2	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	715	183	898	4.0	3.4
Llane	1,091	332	1,423	6.7	5.3	West Renfrewshire	386 1,023	149 275	535 1,298	2.4 4.7	2.0 4.2
Meincanydd Nant Conwy Mert a Tydfil and Rhymney	658 1,306	224 338	882 1,644	7.0 6.9	5.5 6.2	Western Isles	680	155	835	7.1	6.6
Monrouth	669	217	886	2.6	2.4	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Montcomeryshire Neath	379 1,062	163 345	542 1,407	2.6 7.2	1.8 6.5	Belfast East	4.000	000	4.500	0-	
NewportEast	1,289	336	1,625	6.0	5.4	Belfast North	1,222 2,227	302 498	1,524 2,725	3.7 4.3	3.2 3.7
Newport West Ogmore	1,454 861	392 229	1,846	3.5 5.9	3.2 5.3	Belfast South	1,504	469	1,973	2.8	2.5
Pontyoridd	936	284	1,220	3.3	2.9	Belfast West East Antrim	3,383 1,539	612 466	3,995 2,005	14.7 6.5	12.8 5.6
Presal Pembrokeshire Rhonola	1,124	328 294	1,452 1,307	6.6 7.1	5.2 6.4	EastLondonderry	1,626	519	2,145	6.7	5.7
Swar a East	1,323	277	1,600	5.2	4.7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle	1,639 3,566	512 943	2,151 4,509	6.0 10.4	4.8 8.9
Swansaa West Torfaan	1,340 1,215	373 318	1,713 1,533	3.7 4.5	3.3 4.0	Lagan Valley	850	299	1,149	3.1	2.7
Vale of Clwyd	938	265	1,203	4.5	3.9	Mid Ulster Newry and Armagh	907 1,769	358 502	1,265 2,271	4.9 6.1	4.1 5.0
Vale Glamorgan	1,369	329	1,698	5.0	4.5	North Antrim	1,427	560	1,987	5.1	4.2
Wrext am Ynys Ion	784 1,427	228 415	1,012 1,842	2.6 9.8	2.2 7.5	North Down South Antrim	1,080 1,084	369 364	1,449 1,448	6.2 3.8	5.5 3.3
SCOTLAND						South Down Strangford	1,465	466 343	1,931 1,425	7.0 5.0	5.8 4.3
Aberoven Central	873	202	1,075	1.8	1.7	UpperBann WestTyrone	1,362 1,906	433 607	1,795 2,513	4.2 8.7	3.6 7.1
Aberdeen North Aberdeen South	492 599	145 182	637 781	1.6 1.8	1.5 1.7	,	1,000	00,	2,010	0.7	7.1
Airdrie and Shotts	1,680	494	2,174	6.9	6.3						
Angus Argylland Bute	1,133 1,141	454 444	1,587 1,585	5.4 6.7	4.8 6.1						
Ayr	1,480	403	1,883	5.7	5.2						
Banffard Buchan Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	649	200	849	3.3	2.8						
Carrick Gumnock and Doon Valley	1,196 1,876	555	1,535 2,431	7.2 10.1	6.1 9.2						
Central Fife Clydebank and Milngavie	2,036	620	2,656	8.7	7.9						
Clydesdale	1,431 1,334	351 443	1,782 1,777	9.2	8.4 6.3						
Coatbridge and Chryston Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,335	376	1,711	8.8	7.9						
Cunninghame North	967 1,610	281 481	1,248 2,091	5.4 11.0	4.9 10.0						
Cunninghame South Dumbarton	1,950	613	2,563	10.0	9.1						
Dumfries	1,674 1,342	514 420	2,188 1,762	8.1 4.5	7.4 3.9						
Dundee East Dundee West	2,124	555	2,679	11.7	11.2						
Dunfermline East	1,789 1,397	442 372	2,231 1,769	5.5 7.5	5.3 6.8						
Dunfermline West East Kilbride	1,253	374	1,627	5.3	4.9						
EastLothian	1,129 641	421 180	1,550 821	3.8 4.2	3.4						
Eastwood Edinburgh Central	818	220	1,038	6.3	4.9						
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,108 952	334 211	1,442 1,163	1.8 4.8	1.7 4.3						
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,235	369	1,604	1.9	1.7						
Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh South	884 733	233 202	1,117 935	4.7	4.2 3.6						
Edinburgh West Falkirk East	789	196	985	1.9	1.7						
Falkirk West	1,319 1,418	403 362	1,722 1,780	6.8 5.7	6.3 5.3						
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,117	398	1,515	6.4	5.3						
Glasgow Anniesland Glasgow Baillieston	1,455 1,644	303 407	1,758	10.7	9.7						
Glasgow Cathcart	1,179	268	2,051 1,447	10.1 8.8	9.1 7.9						
Glasgow Govan Glasgow Kelvin	1,630	437	2,067	5.3	4.8						
Glasgow Maryhill	1,620 1,918	427 477	2,047 2,395	1.2 6.5	1.0 5.9						
Glasgow Pollok Glasgow Rutherglen	1,635	399	2,034	12.7	11.5						
GldSQOW Shettlecton	1,071 1,784	271 391	1,342 2,175	8.0 7.9	7.2 7.1						
Gordon Gordon	1,971	460	2,431	12.3	11.1						
Greenock and Inverciyde	462 705	173 161	635 866	2.7 3.0	2.3 2.7						
		101	300	0.0	2.1			Course			

Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators. The rates for Birmingham Northfield have been revised back to April 2001. The revised series is available from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 020 7533 6094. Please note, however, that the denominator for this constituency has not been updated for 1999 onwards due to concerns about the data. ONS is investigating this and will revise the figures at a later date.

## C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at February 14 2002

NUIS 2 and NUIS 3 area	Male	Female		Rate <sup>a</sup>			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Percent	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						SOUTH EAST					
Fees Valley and Durham Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees South Teeside Darlington Durham CC Vorthumberland and Tyne and Wear Northumberland Tyneside Sunderland	23,160 6,666 7,790 1,788 6,916 29,171 4,507 18,372 6,292	5,926 1,566 1,770 517 2,073 7,156 1,439 4,248 1,469	29,086 8,232 9,560 2,305 8,989 36,327 5,946 22,620 7,761	7.2 8.1 5.0 5.6 <b>6.1</b> 5.3	6.0 6.5 7.4 4.5 5.0 5.5 4.5 5.6 6.1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Berkshire Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire CC Oxfordshire Surrey, East and West Sussex Brighton and Hove East Sussex CC Surrey	12,646 5,444 1,755 2,686 2,761 16,286 3,860 4,359 3,989	4,449 1,955 665 906 923 5,703 1,374 1,373 1,552	17,095 7,399 2,420 3,592 3,684 21,989 5,234 5,732 5,541	1.6 2.0 1.7 1.2 1.9 4.5	1.4 1.5 1.9 1.4 1.0 1.6 3.9 2.7 0.9
NORTH WEST						West Sussex	4,078	1,404	5,482	1.6	1.3
Eumbria West Cumbria East Cumbria East Cumbria Heshire Halton and Warrington Cheshire CC irreater Manchester Greater Manchester South Greater Manchester North ancashire	<b>6,350</b> 4,209 2,141 <b>9,977</b> 4,310 5,667 <b>37,422</b> 21,573 15,849 <b>17,111</b>	1,994 1,225 769 2,898 1,223 1,675 10,130 5,577 4,553 5,070	8,344 5,434 2,910 12,875 5,533 7,342 47,552 27,150 20,402 22,181	6.2 2.6 <b>2.7</b> 3.4 2.3 <b>4.0</b> 3.7 4.6 <b>3.9</b>	3.6 5.6 2.1 2.4 3.1 2.0 3.7 3.4 4.1	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Portsmouth Southampton Hampshire CC Isle of Wight Kent Medway Towns Kent CC SOUTH WEST	13,069 2,209 2,686 6,095 2,079 14,615 2,668 11,947	4,231 628 609 2,206 788 4,855 922 3,933	17,300 2,837 3,295 8,301 2,867 19,470 3,590 15,880	2.9 2.9 1.6 6.5 3.1 4.1	1.9 2.3 2.8 1.4 5.5 2.7 3.5 2.5
Blackburn with Darwen Blackpool	2,230 3,010	625 839	2,855 3,849		4.2 5.4	Gloucester, Wiltshire					
Lancashire CC Merseyside	11,871 <b>30,857</b>	3,606 <b>8,407</b>	15,477 <b>39,264</b>		3.0 <b>6.7</b>	and North Somerset Bristol, City of	<b>17,137</b> 5,130	<b>5,794</b> 1,612	<b>22,931</b> 6,742		1.9 2.5
East Merseyside Liverpool Sefton Wirral  YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	6,974 13,148 4,779 5,956	2,047 3,457 1,307 1,596	9,021 16,605 6,086 7,552	6.2	7.6 7.1 5.3 6.2	North and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire Gloucestershire Swindon Wiltshire CC	3,332 5,101 1,589 1,985	1,130 1,727 565 760	4,462 6,828 2,154 2,745	2.8 2.0 1.7	1.5 2.3 1.9 1.3
East Riding and North Lincolnshire Kingston upon Hull, City of East Riding of Yorkshire North and North East Lincolnshire Vorth Yorkshire York North Yorkshire CC South Yorkshire	16,485 7,172 3,723 5,590 6,206 1,602 4,604 21,427	5,202 2,075 1,343 1,784 2,125 475 1,650 5,910	21,687 9,247 5,066 7,374 8,331 2,077 6,254 27,337	7.9 5.5 5.3 <b>2.6</b> 2.2 2.7 <b>5.6</b>	5.5 7.3 4.4 4.8 2.1 2.0 2.2 4.9	Dorset and Somerset Bournemouth and Poole Dorset CC Somerset Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Devon Plymouth Torbay	7,910 2,610 2,012 3,288 5,764 5,764 11,756 3,433 2,304	2,759 776 753 1,230 2,495 2,495 4,072 1,010 775	10,669 3,386 2,765 4,518 8,259 8,259 15,828 4,443 3,079	2.5 2.0 2.4 5.0 5.0 3.7 4.2	1.9 2.1 1.5 1.9 3.9 3.0 3.5 5.6
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Sheffield	11,826 9,601	3,463 2,447	15,289 12,048	5.2	5.1 4.7	Devon CC	6,019	2,287	8,306		2.5
West Yorkshire Bradford	<b>31,273</b> 9,008	9,062 2,451	<b>40,335</b> 11,459	5.5	<b>3.7</b> 5.0	WALES					
Leeds Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	10,406 11,859	3,005 3,606	13,411 15,465	3.4 4.2	3.0 3.7	West Wales and The Valleys Isle of Anglesey	<b>27,561</b> 1,427	<b>7,994</b> 415	<b>35,555</b> 1,842		4.8 7.5
EAST MIDLANDS						Gwynedd Conwy and Denbighshire	2,186 2,640	644 789	2,830 3,429	6.5	5.4 3.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Derby East Derbyshire South and West Derbyshire Nottingham North Nottinghamshire South Nottinghamshire Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire Leicester City Leicestershire CC and Rutland Northamptonshire Licinconshire	26,454 3,783 4,326 3,973 6,058 5,603 2,711 16,383 6,092 4,507 5,784 5,939	8,410 1,152 1,376 1,372 1,639 2,011 860 5,792 2,021 1,785 1,986 2,283	34,864 4,935 5,702 5,345 7,697 7,614 3,571 22,175 8,113 6,292 7,770 8,222	4.0 5.9 2.9 4.5 5.0 3.7 <b>3.2</b> 5.1 2.6 2.7	3.8 3.7 5.2 2.4 4.3 4.5 3.0 2.8 4.8 2.2 2.3 2.9	South West Wales Central Valleys Gwent Valleys Bridgend and Neath Port Taibot Swansea East Wales Monmouthshire and Newport Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Fiintshire and Wrexham Powys SCOTLAND	4,818 3,981 5,360 3,625 3,524 13,484 3,329 6,168 2,902 1,085	1,533 1,149 1,538 1,044 882 3,807 914 1,535 913 445	6,351 5,130 6,898 4,669 4,406 17,291 4,243 7,703 3,815 1,530	6.0 5.3 6.1 5.0 6.4.7 3.6 8 3.9 8 3.6 6 3.3	47 49 55 45 42 31 35 32 29 24
Lincolnshire	5,939	2,283	8,222		2.9	North East Scotland	4,052	1,307	5,359	23	2.0
WEST MIDLANDS  Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire Herefordshire, County of Worcestershire Warwickshire Shropshire and Staffordshire Telford and Wrekin Shropshire CC Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire CC West Midlands Birmingham	9,301 1,382 4,215 3,704 15,735 1,816 2,026 4,223 7,670 51,269 24,093	3,361 461 1,604 1,296 5,499 637 738 1,290 2,834 14,769 6,647	12,662 1,843 5,819 5,000 21,234 2,453 2,764 5,513 10,504 66,038 30,740	2.6 2.5 2.2 3.4 3.1 2.5 4.7 3.4 5.4	2.0 2.2 2.1 1.9 3.0 2.8 2.0 4.4 2.9 4.9 5.6	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray Eastern Scotland Angus and Dundee City Clackmannanshire and Fife East Lothian and Midlothian Scottish Borders, The Edinburgh, City of Falkirk Perth and Kinross and Strling West Lothian South Western Scotland East and West Dumbartonshire.	4,052 <b>30,165</b> 5,465 8,254 1,544 1,345 5,590 2,737 2,507 2,723 <b>47,434</b>	1,307 8,787 1,620 2,456 419 392 1,518 765 756 861 12,983	5,359 38,952 7,085 10,710 1,963 1,737 7,108 3,502 3,263 3,584 <b>60,417</b>	2.3 2. 4.5 6. 6.7 7.1 3.9 7. 3.8 8. 2.6 8. 2.6 9. 6.2 3.3 1. 5.6	2.0 4.1 6.2 6.4 3.3 3.3 2.3 5.7 2.7 5.1 5.5
Solihuli Coventry Dudley and Sandwell Walsali and Wolverhampton	1,751 4,795 11,162 9,468	606 1,338 3,188 2,990	2,357 6,133 14,350 12,458	2.8 4.1 5.4	2.4 3.9 4.9 5.0	Helensburgh and Lomond Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland Glasgow City Inverciyde, East Renfrewshire	4,039 2,459 6,553 15,091	1,112 818 2,021 3,633	5,151 3,277 8,574 18,724	5.2	6.1 4.5 9.2 4.9
EAST						and Renfrewshire  North Lanarkshire	5,544 6,704	1,362 1,880	6,906 8,584		4.6 6.7
East Anglia Peterborough Cambridgeshire CC Norfolk	19,268 1,719 3,276 8,051	6,785 516 1,247 2,906	26,053 2,235 4,523 10,957 8,338	2.6 1.8 3.4	2.4 2.4 1.6 2.9	North Lanarkshire South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire Highlands and the Islands Caithness and Sutherland	2,268 4,776 <b>6,322</b>	1,680 621 1,536 <b>2,094</b>	2,889 6,312 <b>8,41</b> 6	6.2 5.4	5.4 4.7 4.5
Suffolk  Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire  Luton	6,222 <b>11,760</b> 2,431	2,116 <b>4,161</b> 818	15,921 3,249	2.3	2.6 1.9 3.7	and Ross and Cromarty Inverness and Nairn and Moray,	1,924	537	2,461		6.3
Bedfordshire CC Hertfordshire	3,179 6,150	1,086 2,257	4,265 8,407	2.9 1.8	2.4	Badenoch and Strathspey Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh	1,701	514	2,215		3.7
Essex Southend-on-Sea Thurrock Essex CC	13,863 2,418 1,684 9,761	5,178 774 695 3,709	19,041 3,192 2,379 13,470	<b>3.2</b> 5.1 4.4	1.5 <b>2.7</b> 4.3 3.9 2.4	and Argyll and the Islands Eilean Siar (Western Isles) Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	1,669 680 193 155	750 155 82 56	2,419 835 275 211	7.1	4.9 6.6 2.5 1.5
LONDON						NORTHERN IRELAND					
Inner London Inner London - West Inner London - East Outer London Outer London - East and North East Outer London - South Outer London - West and North West	66,103 17,118 48,985 54,698 21,359 11,687 21,652	24,892 7,218 17,674 21,036 8,433 4,424 8,179	90,995 24,336 66,659 75,734 29,792 16,111 29,831	1.6 7.5 <b>4.3</b>	3.5 1.5 6.7 3.7 4.9 3.0 3.3	Northern Ireland Belfast Outer Belfast East of Northern Ireland North of Northern Ireland West and South of Northern Ireland	29,638 7,340 4,503 5,027 6,990 5,778	8,622 1,639 1,340 1,748 1,992 1,903	38,260 8,979 5,843 6,775 8,982 7,681	4.8 4.9 5 4.8 9.1	4.9 4.2 4.2 4.1 7.7 5.0

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, HIM armed forces and government supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.

Note: This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, and NUTS 3 areas are indented and in lighter type. For more information, see

### UNEMPLOYMENT C.31

UNITED KINGDO	M INFLOW									
Olv.	NOT SEASONALLY A	DJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	D				
	All	Male	Female	ALL PERSONS	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female		
Month ending										
2001 Feb 8 Mar 8	261.5 229.4	187.5 166.9	74.0 62.5		232.8 229.3	-1.4 -3.5	166.9 164.7	65.9 64.6		
Apr 12 May10 Jun 14	226.3 201.0 208.3	163.5 146.3 149.1	62.8 54.7 59.2		228.5 224.1 222.4	-0.8 -4.4 -1.7	163.7 160.1 159.6	64.8 64.0 62.8		
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	247.3 240.0 224.7	169.7 165.6 157.5	77.6 74.4 67.2		217.6 220.4 222.3	-4.8 2.8 1.9	157.7 160.0 160.0	59.9 60.4 62.3		
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	239.2 239.8 226.3	170.5 173.5 168.5	68.7 66.3 57.7		226.8 229.1 228.3	4.5 2.3 -0.8	162.7 164.2 163.7	64.1 64.9 64.6		
2002 Jan 10 Seb 14 P	236.0 <b>249.5</b>	170.4 180.5	65.6 <b>69.1</b>		224.4 221.9	-3.9 -2.5	161.9 160.4	62.5		

UNIT	KINGDOM	OUTFLOW											
		NOT SEASONALI	LY ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female					
Mont	ending												
2001	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					
	May10	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	232.3	168.4	63.8	228.8	-4.6	165.2	63.6					
	Aug 9	227.7	162.8	64.9	224.2	-4.6	162.7	61.5					
	Sep 13	253.2	175.9	77.2	223.8	-0.4	162.7	61.1					
	Oct 11	263.0	184.6	78.4	223.2	-0.6	161.5	61.7					
	Nov 8	231.4	164.2	67.2	223.8	0.6	161.5	62.3					
	Dec 13	206.9	148.2	58.7	226.2	2.4	163.2	63.0					
2002	Jan 10	156.9	111.9	45.0	222.1	-4.1	159.4	62.7					
	Feb14P	<b>247.3</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>66.5</b>	223.0	0.9	<b>161.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>					

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

 $F_{SW} figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/3-week month.\\$ 

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

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT
Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim
Leavers between 10 January and 13 February 2002

Not seasonally adjusted

WILLIAM WILLIAM STATE OF THE ST	Duration of claim					
UNITED KINGDOMx	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
Thousands					1.4	135.1
Found work	94.5	23.0	11.7	4.4	0.0	4.0
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.0
Goneabroad	4.6	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	6.3
Claimed Income Support	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.9	13.3
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	5.1	2.8	2.8	1.6	0.9	3.3
Claimed another benefit	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.6
Full-time education	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Approved training	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	20.6
Government-supported training	7.2	2.5	5.1	3.5	0.1	0.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Gone to prison	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Attendingcourt	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7 4.8
Ceased claiming	2.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9
Notknown	9.1	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.4	64.1
Failed to sign	42.6	11.6	7.1	2.1	0.7	
New claim review	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3
Total	177.3	49.2	34.3	14.7	6.8	282.3
As a percentage of those with a known of	destination			07.0	24.5	
Found work	75.3	65.1	47.4	37.8	0.5	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.6	1.3	0.9	0.8 3.4	2.0	
Gone abroad	3.7	5.0	4.4	6.2	8.7	
Claimed Income Support	1.7	4.6	5.4	14.1	16.1	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.1	8.0	11.2	3.3	3.3	
Claimed another benefit	0.9	2.3	2.9		0.2	
Full-time education	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.3 0.1	0.1	
Approved training	0.6	0.6	0.2		40.2	
Government-supported training	5.7	7.2	20.6	29.7	1.3	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	
Gone to prison	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6 0.0	0.3	
Attendingcourt	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.0	
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0 2.3	1.4	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.8	4.0	2.3	0.2	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	
New claim review	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7535 6094

# CLAIMANT COUNT Average duration C.35 Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending January 2002

	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration	(weeks)	Median duration (weeks)			
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All '	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 40-44 45-49 50-64 55-59 60 and over All ages	5.7 24.9 39.8 21.3 15.6 13.2 12.9 13.0 13.1 9.9 n/a 169.3	7.0 42.2 93.9 63.6 53.2 43.3 34.3 28.4 26.5 20.5 8.4 421.4	12.7 67.1 133.7 84.9 68.8 56.5 47.1 41.4 39.7 30.4 84 590.7	8 12 12 15 19 20 20 22 27 r/a 16	7 12 12 19 27 30 31 33 29 34 31	7 12 12 18 25 28 28 29 30 26 31 31	5 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 10 n/a 8	5 7 7 9 10 11 10 10 9 9 9	5 7 7 8 10 10 9 9 8 9
North East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-20 30-39 40-44 45-49 50-5° 55-59 60 and over All agys	0.4 1.8 2.3 0.9 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.4 n/a 9.1	0.5 3.3 6.7 3.9 3.2 2.8 2.5 2.2 2.0 1.5 0.5 29.0	1.0 5.0 8.9 4.8 3.8 3.4 3.2 2.9 2.6 1.9 0.5 38.2	8 13 12 15 19 19 21 25 20 28 r/a 16	7 12 12 21 28 28 27 31 27 34 28 27 27 24 28	8 13 12 20 27 27 26 30 30 25 33 28 28	6 8 7 7 7 7 8 11 n/a 8	5 7 8 9 8 7 6 7 8 7	6 7 7 8 9 8 7 7 7 7
North West 16-17 18-19 20-2- 25-20 30-34 35-30 40-44 45-49 50-5- 55-50 60 and over Allag hs	0.8 3.4 4.9 2.2 1.6 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.1 n/a 19.9	1.0 6.3 13.0 8.3 6.8 5.4 4.2 3.4 3.3 2.5 1.0	1.8 9.7 17.9 10.5 8.4 6.8 5.7 4.8 3.6 1.0 74.9	8 12 12 15 20 20 19 21 19 23 r/a 16	7 12 13 19 26 29 30 30 30 30 30 30 36	7 12 18 25 27 27 27 28 32 36 20	5 7 7 8 8 7 7 8 9 9	5 7 7 8 10 10 10 9 8 8 9	5 7 7 7 8 9 10 9 8 8 8
Yorkshire and the I 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-20 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 60 and over Allages	-lumber 0.7 2.5 3.9 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 0.9 n/a 15.5	0.9 4.7 10.0 6.6 5.3 4.2 3.3 2.9 2.7 2.1 0.9 43.6	1.5 7.2 13.9 8.3 6.5 5.3 4.4 4.2 3.9 2.9 0.9 59.1	7 12 12 17 20 24 21 23 23 21 29 r/a 17	6 11 12 19 28 29 30 29 28 28 28 31 21	7 11 12 19 26 28 27 27 27 28 31	5 7 7 8 10 9 9 8 8 12 n/a	5 7 7 9 10 10 10 9 9 9 8 8	5 7 7 9 10 10 10 9 9 9 10 8
East Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over Allages	0.4 1.7 2.8 1.4 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.8 n/a 12.1	0.5 2.7 6.2 4.1 3.4 2.8 2.2 2.0 1.9 1.5 0.6 27.9	0.8 4.4 9.0 5.5 4.5 3.8 3.2 3.0 2.9 2.3 0.7 40.1	6 12 12 15 17 17 19 19 18 24 1/4	7 12 13 19 25 28 28 28 24 30 23 23	6 12 12 18 23 25 25 22 28 29 23	5 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 7 10 n/a 7	5 8 7 9 10 11 10 9 9 9	5 7 7 9 10 9 9 8 9
West Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 55-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-50 60 and over Allages	0.5 2.6 3.9 1.8 1.4 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 1/4	0.5 4.3 9.5 5.9 4.9 3.1 2.7 2.5 2.0 0.9	1.0 6.9 13.3 7.8 6.3 5.1 4.3 3.9 3.0 0.9 56.5	9 13 13 18 22 21 20 23 23 23 90 r/a 18	8 12 13 22 32 34 36 36 33 37 27 24	8 12 13 21 28 31 31 31 30 36 27 27	6 8 8 8 8 9 7 9 11 n/a 8	5 7 8 10 12 12 12 12 10 10 10	6 8 8 9 11 11 10 11 9 10
East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-59 60 and over All ages	0.3 1.6 2.6 1.4 1.1 1.0 0.9 1.0 1.1 0.9 n/a 11.9	0.3 2.5 5.3 3.9 3.3 2.7 2.2 1.9 1.8 1.6 0.6 26.2	0.7 4.1 7.9 5.3 4.4 3.6 3.1 2.9 3.0 2.4 0.6 38.2	7 10 11 15 16 17 21 20 17 23 n/a 15	8 10 11 16 23 24 25 26 25 30 17 19	8 10 11 16 21 22 23 24 22 28 17 18	6 7 6 7 7 8 8 8 7 7 9 Na 7	5 6 8 10 9 9 9 8 9	5 6 8 9 9 9 8 8 9 8 7
London 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over Allages	0.4 2.7 5.8 4.3 3.1 2.3 1.7 1.5 1.2 0.0 24.9	0.4 3.8 10.2 9.0 8.2 6.5 4.6 3.2 2.4 1.9 0.8 50.8	0.8 64 16.0 13.3 11.3 8.8 6.5 4.9 3.9 3.1 0.8 75.7	9 14 14 17 21 25 26 31 28 35 110 <b>20</b>	7 13 15 23 32 39 40 48 41 48 47 29	8 14 15 21 29 36 36 42 36 43 47 26	7 9 9 8 10 11 12 13 12 15 52 10	5 9 10 12 15 17 18 19 15 18	6 9 10 11 13 15 16 16 14 16 16

## C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending January 2002

	Off-flows (the	ousands)		Mean duration	n (weeks)		Median duration	on (weeks)	
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
South East 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 and over All ages	0.4 1.7 3.0 1.9 1.4 1.3 1.2 1.3 1.1 1.3 1.1 1.4	0.4 2.7 6.6 5.2 4.4 3.7 2.9 2.5 2.6 2.0 0.9 33.9	0.8 4.4 9.6 7.1 5.9 5.0 4.1 3.9 3.1 0.9 48.7	6 10 10 12 15 15 17 17 23 1/4	6 9 10 15 20 20 23 26 24 28 22 18	6 9 10 14 19 19 21 22 22 26 22 17	4 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 6 8 n/a 6	4 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 8	4 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
South West 6-17 8-19 8-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 55-39 40-44 15-49 30-54 50-59 60 and over	0.3 1.6 2.5 1.5 1.1 0.9 1.0 1.0 1.1 0.8 Na	0.4 2.5 5.8 4.2 3.3 2.9 2.2 1.9 1.6 0.7 27.4	0.7 4.1 8.3 5.7 4.5 3.7 3.2 2.9 3.0 2.4 0.7 39.3	7 9 10 12 14 15 17 16 15 23 1/4 13	7 10 10 15 20 22 21 25 23 26 16	7 9 10 14 18 20 20 22 22 22 25 17	6 6 6 7 7 7 7 6 9 n/a	5 6 6 7 8 8 7 8 7 7	5 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 7 7 7 8 6 7
England 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 30-54 35-59 60 and over All lages	4.2 19.6 31.6 17.3 12.9 10.7 10.5 10.6 10.8 8.2 10.4 136.3	4.9 32.7 73.3 51.0 42.8 34.8 27.3 22.8 21.2 16.6 6.9 334.3	9.1 52.3 104.9 68.3 55.7 45.6 37.8 33.4 32.0 24.8 6.9 470.6	8 12 12 15 19 20 20 22 20 27 16	7 12 12 19 27 29 30 32 29 33 28	7 12 12 18 25 27 27 29 26 31 28 20	5 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 10 n/a 8	5 7 7 9 10 11 10 10 9 9 9	57 77 8 - 10 10 10 5 9 9 8
Vales 6-17 8-19 0-24 5-29 0-34 5-39 0-44 5-59 0-54 9-054 5-59 0 and over	0.3 1.6 2.2 1.0 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.8 8.8	0.4 3.0 5.9 3.3 2.8 2.2 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.2 0.3 23.9	0.8 4.6 8.1 4.4 3.5 2.8 2.3 2.2 2.2 2.2 1.7 0.3 32.8	6 11 11 14 17 19 19 20 17 27 r/a <b>15</b>	6 10 12 19 23 27 26 30 30 30 31 28	6 10 11 18 22 26 24 27 26 30 28 18	4 6 7 7 9 8 8 7 10 n/a 7	4 6 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9	46768888877
Scotland 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 10-44 15-49 30-54 35-59 30 and over	1.1 2.7 4.2 2.1 1.6 1.5 1.4 1.4 0.9 r/a 18.4	1.7 5.2 11.6 7.5 6.3 5.2 4.3 3.4 3.2 2.4 0.9 51.6	2.8 7.8 15.7 9.6 7.9 6.7 5.7 4.8 4.7 3.3 0.9 69.9	8 11 11 13 17 17 18 20 18 23 r/a	8 11 11 18 22 27 28 28 26 31 34 20	8 11 11 17 21 25 26 26 24 29 35	6 7 6 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 n/a	6 7 7 8 8 9 8 9 7 8 9 8	6777.2886.687.88
Northern Ireland 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-59 60 and over All ages	0.0 1.0 1.8 0.8 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.1 1.4 3.2 1.8 1.3 1.0 0.9 0.7 0.5 0.4 0.2	0.1 2.4 5.0 2.7 1.8 1.4 1.3 1.1 0.8 0.7	7 15 15 16 28 33 33 44 32 49 n/a 22	4 16 18 28 54 70 84 101 56 73 130	5 16 17 24 47 61 69 83 47 63 129 37	3 9 8 8 10 11 11 10 10 15 n/a	3 9 11 12 17 21 23 27 15 19 27	3 9 10 11 14 18 17 19 13 17 27

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

n/a Notapplicable

 $\textit{Note:} \ \ \text{Claims in this table terminated in the November 2001 to January 2002 accounting months.} \ \ \text{Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.}$ 

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)		Australiad	Austriad	Belgiumf	Canadad	Denmark	Finlandd	Francee	Germany <sup>d,f</sup> (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO R	ATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJU	STEDa					Callannia Y	Hamis we	aranha:	
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 2000 2001	9.1 10.7 11.1 10.7 10.8 10.6 9.9 9.1 8.2 7.7	7.0 7.2 7.0 6.7 6.8 6.6 6.4 6.1 5.7 6.0	10.2 10.3 9.4 8.6 8.0 6.8 6.3 5.9 5.4 5.1	10.5 10.6 9.5 8.2 8.3 7.7 7.0 6.3 6.7	3.9 3.8 3.9 4.4 4.4 4.5 3.9 3.7 3.8	7.2 8.8 10.0 9.9 9.7 9.4 9.5 8.8 7.0 6.9	11.2 11.4 10.4 9.6 9.1 8.3 7.6 6.8 7.2	9.2 10.2 8.2 7.2 6.8 5.6 5.2 5.2 4.7 4.5	11.7 16.4 16.6 15.4 14.6 12.7 11.4 10.2 9.8 9.1	10.4 11.8 12.3 11.8 12.4 12.3 11.8 11.2 9.6 9.0	6.6 7.9 8.4 8.2 8.9 9.9 9.3 8.6 7.9
2001 Jan Feb Mar	7.7 7.6 7.6	5.6 5.6 5.6	5.2 5.1 5.0	6.3 6.6 6.5	3.4 3.4 3.4	6.5 6.6 6.6	6.9 6.9 7.0	4.4 4.4 4.4	9.3 9.2 9.1	8.6 8.6 8.6	7.7 7.7 7.8
Apr May Jun	7.6 7.6 7.6	5.7 5.7 5.8	4.9 5.0 5.0	6.8 6.9 6.9	3.4 3.5 3.5	6.6 6.6 6.6	7.0 7.0 7.1	4.4 4.4 4.3	9.1 9.0 9.0	8.5 8.6 8.6	7.8 7.8 7.9
Jul Aug Sep	7.6 7.6 7.6	5.9 6.0 6.1	5.1 5.1 5.1	6.9 6.8 6.7	3.6 3.6 3.7	6.5 6.5 6.6	7.1 7.3 7.2	4.3 4.3 4.3	9.0 9.1 9.1	8.6 8.6 8.6	7.9 7.9 7.9
Oct Nov Dec	7.6 7.6 7.7	6.3 6.4 6.5	5.1 5.2 5.1	7.1 6.7 6.7	3.7 3.8 3.9	6.7 6.7 6.7	7.4 7.6 8.0	4.2 4.2 4.2	9.2 9.2 9.3	8.7 8.8 8.9	8.0 8.0 8.0
2002 Jan	7.7	6.4	T. Jr.	7.0	3.9	6.7	7.9	:	9.3	9.0	8.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTA	ARY MEASUR	RES OF UNEM	PLOYMENT:	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTE	Oc The state of th					
200 Feb Mar			997 986	646 633	192 193	463 463	1,121 1,142	151 151	239 237	2,103 2,085	
Apr May Jun	::		980 976 963	671 676 681	190 197 200	464 469 466	1,143 1,138 1,149	149 145 144	236 235 235	2,063 2,069 2,077	
Jul Aug Sep	::		952 947 947	674 669 658	204 207 212	469 466 484	1,152 1,185 1,173	142 142 140	235 237 238	2,117 2,128 2,141	
Oct Nov Dec			954 960 962	697 661 660	215 218 231	487 472 471	1,201 1,239 1,319	140 140 140	240 241 242	2,168 2,201 2,212	
2002 Jan Feb			952 947	694	223	471	1,305	140	242	2,209	
Rate (%): latest month			3.1	7.0	6.8	10.8	7.9	5.0	9.3	9.0	9.6
OTHER COMPLEMENTA	RY MEASUR	ES OF UNEM	PLOYMENT:	NOT SEASO	NALLY ADJU	STED					
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001			2,779 2,919 2,639 2,326 2,122 1,602 1,362 1,263 1,102 983	897 914 829 739 751 760 721 659 611 661	193 222 215 216 231 233 238 222 194 204	473 550 589 597 588 570 541 508 474 470	1,602 1,647 1,515 1,393 1,437 1,277 1,190 1,090 1,170	315 345 340 285 242 217 180 155 147	293 405 409 382 363 315 285 261 253 238	2,776 2,999 3,094 2,985 3,063 3,102 2,977 2,772 2,338 2,125	2,994 3,443 3,693 3,622 3,980 4,400 4,266 4,093 3,879 3,858
2001 Feb Mar			1,073 1,041	722 676	248 211	460 448	1,183 1,212	162 157	248 247	2,178 2,084	4,113 4,000
Apr May Jun			1,006 981 948	669 672 654	191 175 163	443 436 431	1,194 1,159 1,106	150 134 130	267 304 256	2,019 1,964 1,943	3,868 3,721 3,694
Jul Aug Sep	::	::	962 973 940	618 644 673	164 171 176	484 510 513	1,205 1,242 1,069	140 144 130	204 206 223	2,022 2,136 2,178	3,799 3,789 3,743
Oct Nov Dec		::	918 926 949	660 630 662	196 225 268	503 471 471	1,090 1,157 1,229	129 127 129	214 226 208	2,224 2,259 2,264	3,725 3,789 3,964
2002 Jan Feb			1,022 1,024	727	298	476	1,401	160	252	2,322	4,290
Rate (%): latest month	- 4.1.		3.4	7.4	8.9	10.8	8.6	5.7	9.9		10.4

ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment. The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month. Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.

The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany, and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self-employed for Austria.

The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.

The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to December for Netherlands and January for Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to December.

### UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

					River County							Thousands and per cent				
	CHICAGO AND	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>d,e</sup>	Italy <sup>d</sup>	Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands <sup>f</sup>	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United Statesd			
STAN	IDARDISED ILO	RATE: SE	ASONALLY A	DJUSTED <sup>a</sup>												
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		7.9 8.6 8.9 9.2 9.6 9.8 10.9 11.6	15.4 15.6 14.3 12.3 11.7 9.9 7.5 5.6 4.2 3.9	8.8 10.2 11.1 11.6 11.7 11.7 11.8 11.3 10.5 9.5	2.2 2.5 2.9 3.1 3.4 4.1 4.7 4.7 5.0	2.1 2.6 3.2 2.9 3.0 2.7 2.7 2.4 2.4 2.4	5.6 6.6 7.1 6.9 6.3 5.2 4.0 3.4 2.8 2.3	6.0 6.1 5.5 5.0 4.9 4.1 3.3 3.2 3.5	4.3 5.7 6.9 7.3 7.3 6.8 5.2 4.5 4.1	18.4 22.7 24.1 22.9 22.2 20.8 18.8 15.9 14.1	5.6 9.1 9.4 8.8 9.6 9.9 8.3 7.2 5.9 5.1	3.1 4.0 3.8 3.5 3.9 4.2 3.5 3.0 2.6	7.4 6.8 6.1 5.6 5.4 4.9 4.5 4.2 4.0			
2001	Jan Feb Mar	::	3.8 3.7 3.7	9.8 9.7 9.6	4.8 4.7 4.7	2.3 2.3 2.3	2.7 2.6 2.3	3.5	4.0 4.0 4.0	13.3 13.2 13.2	5.4 5.2 5.2	2.5	4.2 4.2 4.3			
	Apr May Jun		3.7 3.7 3.7	9.5 9.5 9.5	4.8 4.9 4.9	2.4 2.4 2.4	2.3 2.4 2.4	3.5	4.0 4.0 4.1	13.1 13.1 13.0	5.1 5.1 4.9	2.6	4.5 4.4 4.6			
	Jul Aug Sep		3.8 3.8 3.8	9.5 9.4 9.4	5.0 5.0 5.3	2.5 2.5 2.5	2.3 2.3 2.4	3.6	4.1 4.1 4.1	12.9 12.9 12.9	4.9 4.9 5.1	::	4.6 4.9 5.0			
	Oct Nov Dec	::	3.9 4.1 4.1	9.3	5.4 5.4 5.5	2.5 2.5 2.5	2.4 2.4 2.4		4.2 4.2 4.2	12.8 12.8 12.8	5.2 5.0 5.1		5.4 5.6 5.7			
	Jan		4.2		5.3	2.6	25 :		4.3	12.8	5.2		5.6			
ОТНЕ	ER COMPLEMEN	NTARY ME		NEMPLOYM			JUSTED®			1.500	4.47	60	E 900			
2001	Feb Mar		138 138	::-	3,190 3,200	4.7 4.7	::	61 62		1,526 1,524	147 146	63 62	5,888 6,061			
	Apr May Jun		139 140 140	2,270	3,230 3,310 3,320	4.8 4.8 5.0		61 59 60		1,521 1,504 1,512	145 146 145	63 64 64	6,310 6,210 6,465			
	Jul Aug Sep	::	140 141 142	2,250	3,380 3,390 3,550	5.0 5.0 4.8		60 61 65		1,521 1,526 1,533	141 145 148	65 66 68	6,545 6,972 7,064			
	Oct Nov Dec		147 154 153	2,198	3,600 3,680 3,710	5.2 5.2 5.1		65 69 69		1,545 1,547 1,547	149 143 141	72 77 79	7,665 8,026 8,259			
2002	Jan Feb		156 161		3,550	5.4		68		1,582	138	83	7,922			
Rate	(%): latest month		4.2	9.2	5.3		1.9				4.1	2.3	5.6			
ОТНЕ	ER COMPLEME	NTARY ME	ASURES OF U	INEMPLOYM	ENT: NOT	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTE	D¢								
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001		185 176 180 184 185 214 290	283 294 282 278 279 254 227 193 155 142	2,535 2,299 2,508 2,638 2,654 2,688 2,744 2,670 2,495 2,267	1,421 1,656 1,920 2,098 2,250 2,303 2,787 3,171 3,198 3,395	2.7 3.5 4.6 5.1 5.7 6.4 5.5 5.4 5.0 4.9	337 417 485 462 441 375 286 222 187 146	114 118 110 102 91 74 56 60 63 63	317 347 396 430 468 443 401 357 327 325	2,260 2,538 2,647 2,449 2,275 2,119 1,890 1,652 1,558 1,530	215 325 332 329 344 344 222 208 178 145	92 163 171 153 169 188 140 99 72 67	9,613 8,940 7,997 7,404 7,236 6,738 6,210 5,880 5,655 6,738			
2001	Feb Mar		140 136		3,180 3,430	5.1 4.9	176 155	65 62	342 339	1,599 1,578	143 134	70 66	6,464 6,453			
	Apr May Jun	::	137 134 141	2,271	3,480 3,480 3,380	4.8 4.6 4.5	134 132 132	59 55 58	328 319 315	1,535 1,478 1,461	128 130 174	63 61 59	5,951 5,846 6,762			
	Jul Aug Sep		147 149 141	2,193	3,300 3,360 3,570	4.6 4.7 4.8	135 141 140	65 67 61	313 310 318	1,451 1,459 1,489	189 159 136	60 61 62	6,797 6,956 6,708			
	Oct Nov Dec		142 147 152	2,225	3,520 3,500 3,370	5.2 5.4 5.3	141 135 146	60 64 65	323 327 324	1,540 1,573 1,575	127 122 146	68 78 86	7,106 7,551 7,678			
2002	Jan Feb		160 162		3,440	5.9		77	338	1,652	142	94	8,935			
Rate	(%): latest month			9.3	5.2		2.0				4.4	2.6	6.3			

Enquiries: 02075336119

ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment. The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month. Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.

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### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age

	Language and Section								Thousands, seasonally adjus
UNIT	ED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	34. Z	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU 6	YBZX	YCAD
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	28,565 28,578 28,618 28,806 29,004 29,049 29,356 29,574	27,762 27,773 27,807 28,018 28,182 28,258 28,525 28,736	713 729 752 826 868 853 846 848	4,425 4,173 4,009 3,915 3,793 3,710 3,706 3,750	7,614 7,702 7,743 7,752 7,783 7,708 7,593 7,414	9,952 10,025 10,119 10,264 10,267 10,318 10,525 10,724	5,059 5,144 5,184 5,261 5,471 5,668 5,856 6,000	803 805 811 788 822 791 830
	2000 2001	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,414 7,204	10,910	6,145	839 822
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>29,617</b> 29,623	<b>28,787</b> 28,795	<b>829</b> 819	<b>3,734</b> 3,731	<b>7,280</b> 7,261	<b>10,857</b> 10,876	<b>6,087</b> 6,108	<b>830</b> 828
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	29,598 29,619 29,634	28,780 28,798 28,812	815 810 810	3,732 3,747 3,743	7,230 7,215 7,204	10,894 10,894 10,910	6,110 6,132 6,145	818 821 822
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,659 29,646 29,668	28,826 28,788 28,809	811 810 805	3,777 3,761 3,781	7,189 7,155 7,120	10,900 10,908 10,915	6,150 6,154 6,189	833 858 859
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	29,663 <b>29,699</b>	28,798 <b>28,840</b>	815 <b>828</b>	3,763 <b>3,792</b>	7,107 <b>7,098</b>	10,930 <b>10,934</b>	6,184 <b>6,187</b>	865 <b>859</b>
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	29,748 29,777 <b>29,730</b>	28,885 28,845	831 829 <b>814</b>	3,821 3,833 <b>3,828</b>	7,084 7,054 <b>7,040</b>	10,941 10,958 <b>10,969</b>	6,195 6,211 <b>6,194</b>	877 893 <b>884</b>
	Changes Over last 3 months	31	6	-15	36	-58	36	6	<b>25</b>
	Over last 12 months	0.1 112	0.0 <b>58</b> 0.2	-1.8 -15	1.0 94	-0.8 - <b>240</b>	0.3	0.1 106	54
	Spring quarters	0.4 MGSG	YBSL	-1.8 YBZM	2.5 YBZP	-3.3 YBZS	1.0 YBZV	1.7 YBZY	6.5 YCAE
	(Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 1999 2000 2001	16,099 16,078 16,090 16,136 16,184 16,181 16,318 16,411 16,406	15,831 15,803 15,793 15,859 15,905 15,900 16,025 16,121 16,136	365 376 387 434 434 431 436 430 415	2,431 2,301 2,207 2,145 2,082 2,020 2,012 2,038 2,031	4,395 4,446 4,455 4,432 4,428 4,385 4,282 4,185 4,064	5,471 5,493 5,559 5,609 5,608 5,624 5,747 5,862 5,937	3,170 3,187 3,186 3,238 3,352 3,439 3,548 3,605 3,688	268 275 297 277 280 282 294 290 269
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>16,420</b> 16,433	<b>16,143</b> 16,155	<b>425</b> 422	<b>2,031</b> 2,035	<b>4,107</b> 4,096	<b>5,920</b> 5,932	<b>3,661</b> 3,671	<b>276</b> 278
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	16,428 16,413 16,406	16,160 16,143 16,136	422 420 415	2,035 2,030	4,088 4,073	5,941 5,937	3,674 3,683	267 269
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	16,406 16,421	16,129 16,135	416 414	2,031 2,048 2,049	4,064 4,056 4,046	5,937 5,924 5,940	3,688 3,686 3,685	269 277 286
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	16,453 16,458 <b>16,469</b>	16,171 16,172 <b>16,183</b>	421 422 <b>429</b>	2,069 2,056 <b>2,065</b>	4,024 4,016 <b>4,012</b>	5,939 5,962 <b>5,963</b>	3,717 3,716 <b>3,714</b>	282 286 <b>285</b>
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	16,482 16,493 <b>16,459</b>	16,191 16,192 <b>16,160</b>	429 430 <b>422</b>	2,077 2,082 <b>2,076</b>	4,001 3,990 <b>3,985</b>	5,965 5,976 <b>5,970</b>	3,719 3,714 <b>3,706</b>	291 300 299
	Changes Over last 3 months	-10	-24	-7	11	-26	7	-9	14
	Over last 12 months Percent	-0.1 <b>39</b> 0.2	-0.1 17 0.1	-1.5 -2 -0.6	0.6 <b>45</b> 2.2	-0.7 -121	0.1 <b>50</b>	-0.2 <b>45</b>	4.8
a	le	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	-3.0 YBZT	VBZW	1.2 YBZZ	YCAF
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	12,466 12,500 12,528 12,670 12,819 12,868 13,037 13,163 13,228	11,931 11,970 12,013 12,159 12,277 12,359 12,501 12,615 12,675	348 353 365 392 434 422 410 417 395	1,994 1,872 1,802 1,770 1,771 1,689 1,694 1,771	3,219 3,256 3,288 3,320 3,356 3,323 3,311 3,229 3,140	4,481 4,532 4,561 4,655 4,658 4,695 4,778 4,861 4,973	1,889 1,957 1,998 2,023 2,119 2,229 2,308 2,395 2,457	535 530 514 511 542 509 537 548 553
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>13,198</b> 13,190	<b>12,644</b> 12,640	<b>404</b> 398	<b>1,703</b> 1,696	<b>3,174</b> 3,165	<b>4,937</b> 4,944	2,426	554
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	13,170 13,207	12,620 12,655	392 390	1,697 1,716	3,142 3,142	4,952 4,957	2,438 2,436 2,449	550 550 552
	Apr-Jun May-Jul	13,228 13,253 13,225	12,675 12,697 12,652	395 395 396	1,711 1,729 1,712 1,712	3,140 3,133 3,108	4,973 4,977 4,968	2,457 2,464 2,469	553 556 572
	Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	13,215 13,205 13,230	12,638 12,626 <b>12,656</b>	384 392 <b>399</b>	1,712 1,707 <b>1,727</b>	3,095 3,091 <b>3,086</b>	4,976 4,969	2,471	577 579
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	13,267 13,284	12,680 12,692	402 399	1,744	3,082	<b>4,970</b> 4,976 4,982	<b>2,473</b> 2,476 2,496	<b>574</b> 586 592
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002 Changes Over last 3 months	13,271	12,686	391	1,752	3,055	4,999	2,496 <b>2,488</b>	592 <b>585</b>
	Over last 12 months	0.3 73	0.2 41	-8 -2.0	25 1.4 49	-31 -1.0	29 0.6 62	15 0.6 62	11 2.0 32
	Percent	0.6	0.3	-3.2	2.9	-3.7	1.3	2.5	5.7

Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

	,		
		Thousand	ds. seasonally adjust

	Tatal	are-Vises						Aged 16-59 (F	F) / 64 (M)	"		B Z			
UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job		Wants job b	ut not seek	ing in last 4 w	veeks			W	ants job an ot available	d seeking w to start	ork but
				893Y	Total	Available to in next 2 we	start work eks		Reasons fo	or not seekin	g				
All	1 MGSI	2 YBSN	3 	4 YBWC	5 YCFF	Available 6	Not available 7 YCFL	Dis- couraged workers 8 YCFO	Long- term sick 9 YCFR	Looking after family /home	Students 11 YCFX	Other 12 YCGA	All 13 YCGD	Students 14 YCGG	Other 15 YCGJ
Spring quarters (Ma - May) 1994	16,909 17,023	7,564 7,676	5,299 5,396	2,264 2,280	2,036 2,041	924 925	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128
1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 2000 2001	17,030 17,032 17,204 17,075 17,007 17,198	7,645 7,663 7,768 7,652 7,577 7,743	5,328 5,268 5,367 5,331 5,268 5,549	2,317 2,395 2,400 2,321 2,309 2,194	2,132 2,188 2,181 2,107 2,120 1,997	896 783 735 688 670 621	1,116 1,236 1,405 1,446 1,419 1,450 1,375	109 104 89 72 68 62 34	524 579 692 750 749 765 727	772 776 746 743 678 651 630	240 262 268 248 242 241 253	396 411 393 367 371 400 354	239 184 207 220 213 189 197	120 86 92 94 90 77 72	118 99 115 126 123 113 125
3-menth averages Nov 300-Jan2001 Dec 300-Feb2001 (Win)	<b>17,131</b> 17,146	<b>7,686</b> 7,698	<b>5,434</b> 5,455	<b>2,251</b> 2,243	<b>2,032</b> 2,018	<b>634</b> 627	<b>1,398</b> 1,390	<b>42</b> 40	<b>742</b> 732	<b>617</b> 617	<b>243</b> 248	<b>388</b> 381	<b>220</b> 225	94 98	<b>126</b> 127
Jan Mar 2001 Feb Apr Mar May (Spr)	17,192 17,191 17,198	7,733 7,736 7,743	5,493 5,504 5,549	2,240 2,231 2,194	2,019 2,015 1,997	633 629 621	1,385 1,386 1,375	39 34 34	737 727 727	629 634 630	253 255 253	361 365 354	221 217 197	92 81 72	129 136 125
Apralun Mayadul Jun Aug (Sum)	17,194 17,227 17,226	7,749 7,807 7,806	5,563 5,602 5,557	2,186 2,205 2,249	1,982 2,000 2,026	606 607 613	1,376 1,392 1,414	32 34 30	721 737 740	639 638 646	243 244 242	346 347 370	204 205 223	79 85 96	125 121 127
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,251 17,234 17,205	7,832 <b>7,806</b> 7,790	5,595 <b>5,549</b> 5,528	2,237 <b>2,257</b> 2,263	2,026 <b>2,049</b> 2,057	599 <b>588</b> 578	1,427 1,461 1,479	34 36 36	737 <b>747</b> 746	639 <b>642</b> 652	244 <b>253</b> 251	371 <b>372</b> 371	212 208 205	94 <b>92</b>	118 115
Oct Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,195 <b>17,262</b>	7,792 <b>7,847</b>	5,501 <b>5,567</b>	2,291 <b>2,280</b>	2,089 <b>2,086</b>	600 <b>612</b>	1,489 <b>1,475</b>	36 34	760 <b>759</b>	658 <b>645</b>	253 249	383 <b>399</b>	202 194	96 92 90	110 110 103
Charges Overest3months Percent	<b>28</b> 0.2	<b>41</b> 0.5	18 0.3	<b>23</b> 1.0	<b>37</b> 1.8	<b>24</b> 4.0	13 0.9	<b>-2</b> -5.9	<b>12</b> 1.6	<b>4</b> 0.6	-4 -1.7	<b>28</b> 7.5	-14 -6.8	-2 -2.4	-12 -10.4
Overfast 12 months Perpent	131 0.8	161 2.1	133 2.4	<b>28</b> 1.3	<b>55</b> 2.7	-22 -3.5	77 5.5	-9 -20.4	17 2.3	<b>28</b> 4.6	6 2.5	<b>12</b> 3.0	<b>-26</b> -12.0	-3 -3.7	-23 -18.1
Male Spring quarters (Man-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK
1995 1996 1996 1996 1996 1997 2000 2001	5,971 6,065 6,147 6,228 6,366 6,339 6,343 6,512	2,657 2,747 2,782 2,839 2,952 2,918 2,899 3,019	1,809 1,901 1,882 1,898 1,964 1,972 1,957 2,089	847 847 900 941 988 946 942 931	736 737 815 845 880 854 862 836	325 321 340 272 279 274 264 257	411 416 475 573 601 580 598 579	83 64 60 51 44 41 35 22	324 327 362 419 472 460 465 445	49 51 69 70 75 72 64	121 129 141 137 130 123 117	158 166 183 168 159 158 181	112 110 86 96 108 92 81	57 58 41 53 55 44 40	54 52 45 43 53 48 49
3-month averages Nov 200-Jan 2001 Dec 200-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>6,444</b> 6,444	<b>2,968</b> 2,967	<b>2,025</b> 2,024	943 943	<b>848</b> 842	<b>260</b> 251	<b>588</b> 590	24 22	<b>460</b> 455	67 68 67	129 123 128	173 173 169	96	49	53
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,463 6,491 6,512	2,973 3,001 3,019	2,028 2,058 2,089	945 943 931	845 841 836	256 253 257	588 588 579	23 20 22	455 444 445	69 69	129 130	169 177	101 100 103	52 48 45	49 52 58 53
Apr-Jan May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,525 6,523 6,504	3,038 3,042 3,017	2,115 2,118 2,085	923 924 932	825 827 834	248 247 251	578 580 583	20 20 18	445 454	70 72	129 120 118	173 170 163	94 98 97	41 45 47	53 49
Jul-Sap Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,511 <b>6,512</b> 6,511	3,025 <b>3,022</b> 3,023	2,101 <b>2,082</b> 2,075	924 <b>940</b> 948	828 <b>846</b> 852	249 248 249	579 <b>598</b>	21 <b>22</b>	450 446 <b>452</b>	75 71 72	116 119 <b>127</b>	175 171 <b>173</b>	98 95 94	51 50 <b>49</b>	47 45 <b>45</b>
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,512 <b>6,558</b>	3,029 <b>3,071</b>	2,067 <b>2,105</b>	962 966	867 <b>876</b>	254 260	603 613 <b>616</b>	22 22 23	446 456 <b>452</b>	73 72 <b>72</b>	128 129 <b>129</b>	182 188 <b>200</b>	96 95 <b>90</b>	50 47 <b>46</b>	46 49 <b>44</b>
Changes Overlant3months Percent	<b>46</b> 0.7	<b>49</b> 1.6	23	<b>26</b> 2.8	30 3.5	<b>12</b> 4.9	18 2.9	1 2.5	1 0.2	0-0.2	<b>2</b> 1.5	<b>27</b> 15.4	-4 -3.9	-3 -5.5	-1 -2.2
Overlast 12 months Percent	113 1.8	103 3.5	<b>80</b> 4.0	<b>22</b> 2.4	<b>28</b> 3.3	0 0.1	<b>27</b> 4.7	<b>-2</b> -6.6	-8 -1.7	4 5.9	7 5.3	27 15.6	<b>-6</b> -5.9	-3.5 -6.0	-3 -5.7
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFT	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL
1994 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	10,938 10,958 10,883 10,805 10,838 10,736 10,663 10,687	4,907 4,929 4,863 4,824 4,815 4,734 4,677 4,724	3,490 3,496 3,446 3,370 3,403 3,358 3,311 3,460	1,417 1,433 1,417 1,454 1,412 1,375 1,367 1,264	1,300 1,305 1,318 1,343 1,301 1,254 1,258 1,160	599 604 556 510 456 414 406 364	701 700 761 832 845 840 852 796	55 45 44 38 27 27 27 11	179 197 218 272 278 289 300 281	742 721 707 676 668 606 587 563	109 111 121 131 118 119 125 124	216 230 228 225 209 213 219 181	117 129 99 111 112 121 109 103	43 62 45 39 39 46 36 31	74 67 54 72 73 75 72 72
3-month averages Nov2000-Jan 2001 Dec2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>10,687</b> 10,702	<b>4,717</b> 4,731	<b>3,410</b> 3,431	<b>1,308</b> 1,300	<b>1,184</b> 1,176	<b>374</b> 376	<b>810</b> 800	<b>18</b> 18	<b>282</b> 277	<b>549</b> 550	<b>120</b> 120	215 211	124	45	79
Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	10,729 10,700 10,687	4,760 4,735 4,724	3,465 3,446 3,460	1,295 1,288 1,264	1,174 1,174 1,160	377 376 364	797 798 796	16 14 11	282 283 281	560 565 563	124 125 124	192 188 181	124 121 114	46 44 36 31	78 78 78
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,669 10,705 10,721	4,711 4,765 4,789	3,448 3,484 3,472	1,263 1,281 1,317	1,157 1,173 1,192	358 360 362	799 813 830	12 14 12	276 283 289	569 566 571	123 126 125	176 184	103 107 109	34 37	72 72 71
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,740 <b>10,722</b> 10,693	4,808 <b>4,784</b> 4,768	3,494 <b>3,467</b> 3,453	1,314 1,317 1,315	1,197 1,203 1,205	350 340 329	848 <b>863</b> 876	13 14 14	292 <b>296</b>	568 <b>570</b>	125 125	195 200 <b>199</b>	124 116 <b>114</b>	45 43 44 46	79 73 <b>70</b>
Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,683 <b>10,704</b>	4,763 <b>4,776</b>	3,434 <b>3,462</b>	1,329 1,314	1,222 1,210	346 351	876 <b>859</b>	14 14 11	300 304 <b>307</b>	579 586 <b>574</b>	123 123 119	189 195 <b>200</b>	109 107 <b>104</b>	46 45 44	64 62 <b>59</b>
Changes Overlast3months Percent	-18 -0.2	-8 -0.2	-5 -0.1	-3 -0.2	7 0.6	11 3.4	<b>-4</b> -0.5	-3 -19.5	11 3.8	4 0.7	-6 -4.9	1 0.5	-11 -9.2	0 1.0	-11 -15.6
Overlast 12 months Per cent	<b>18</b> 0.2	<b>59</b> 1.2	<b>53</b> 1.5	<b>6</b> 0.5	<b>27</b> 2.3	<b>-22</b> -6.0	<b>49</b> <i>6.1</i>	-7 -39.1	<b>25</b> 8.9	24 4.4	-1 -0.4	-15 -7.0	-9.2 -21 -16.6	-1.2	-15.6 -20 -25.3

Per cent, seasonally	adjusted
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE PERSON NAME	OF THE PARTY OF TH

LINIT	ED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
UNITE	ED KINGDOW	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
All		MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)		70.0	50.0	77.0	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9	
	1993 1994	62.9 62.8	78.8 78.6	53.8 56.2	77.9 76.2 75.9	83.0 83.1	85.1 84.9	68.5 68.1	7.9 8.0	
	1995 1996	62.7 62.8	78.4 78.6	55.9 58.1 59.5	75.9 77.1 76.7	83.0 83.7	84.8 84.5	68.1 68.5	7.7 8.1	
	1997 1998	63.0 62.8 63.2	78.6 78.4 78.8	58.7 58.6	75.6 75.5	83.9 84.5	84.3 84.9	68.7 69.4	7.7 8.1	
	1999 2000 2001	63.5 63.3	79.1 78.8	58.9 55.5	76.0 75.0	84.8 84.4	85.2 85.1	69.7 70.2	8.2 8.0	
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>63.4</b> 63.3	<b>78.9</b> 78.9	<b>57.1</b> 56.4	<b>75.2</b> 75.0	<b>84.6</b> 84.6	<b>85.2</b> 85.2	<b>69.9</b> 70.1	<b>8.1</b> 8.1	
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	63.3 63.3 63.3	78.8 78.8 78.8	56.0 55.6 55.5	75.0 75.2 75.0	84.4 84.4 84.4	85.2 85.1 85.1	70.0 70.1 70.2	8.0 8.0 8.0	
	Apr-Jun	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.6	84.4	84.9	70.1	8.1	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.2 63.3	78.7 78.7	55.3 54.9	75.3 75.6	84.2 84.0	84.8 84.8	70.1 70.4	8.3 8.4 8.4	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.2 <b>63.3</b> 63.4	78.6 <b>78.7</b> .78.8	55.4 <b>56.3</b> 56.3	75.1 <b>75.6</b> 76.1	84.0 <b>84.1</b> 84.2	84.8 <b>84.7</b> 84.6	70.3 <b>70.2</b> 70.2	8.4 8.5	
	Oct-De c Nov 2001-Jan 2002	63.4 <b>63.3</b>	78.8 <b>78.6</b>	56.1 <b>55.0</b>	76.2 <b>76.0</b>	84.0 <b>84.1</b>	84.6 <b>84.6</b>	70.3 <b>70.1</b>	8.7 <b>8.6</b>	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-1.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.3	-2.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.6	0.2	0.5	
Male	Spring quarters	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT	
	(Mar-May) 1993	73.2	86.0 85.6	53.6 56.4	83.8 82.2	94.5 94.6	93.9 93.3	72.8 72.3	7.5 7.7	
	1994 1995 1996	72.9 72.6 72.4	85.2 85.1	56.2 59.5	81.8 82.6	94.2 93.4	93.1 92.5	71.5 71.8	8.2 7.6	
	1997 1998	72.2 71.8	84.9 84.3	58.2 57.9	82.4 80.7	93.6 93.7	92.0 91.5	72.2 72.0	7.6 7.6	
	1999 2000 2001	72.0 72.1 71.6	84.6 84.8 84.2	58.9 58.4 55.6	80.4 81.0 79.9	93.5 93.9 93.3	92.2 92.5 91.9	72.6 72.5 73.1	7.9 7.8 7.2	
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>71.8</b> 71.8	<b>84.5</b> 84.5	<b>57.2</b> 56.7	<b>80.2</b> 80.2	<b>93.6</b> 93.5	<b>92.2</b> 92.2	<b>72.9</b> 73.0	7.4 7.4	
	Jan-Mar 2001	71.8 71.7	84.5 84.3	56.7 56.2	80.2 79.9	93.5 93.4	92.2 92.0	73.0 73.1	7.1 7.2	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	71.6 71.5	84.2 84.2	55.6 55.5	79.9 80.4	93.3	91.9 91.5	73.1 73.0	7.2 7.4	
	May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.6 71.7	84.1 84.3	55.2 56.1	80.4 81.1	93.3 93.0	91.6 91.4	72.9 73.4	7.6 7.5	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	71.7 <b>71.7</b> 71.7	84.2 84.3 84.3	56.2 <b>56.9</b> 56.8	80.5 <b>80.7</b> 81.1	93.0 93.2 93.2	91.7 <b>91.5</b> 91.4	73.3 <b>73.2</b> 73.3	7.6 <b>7.6</b> 7.7	
	Oct-Dec <b>Nov 2001-Jan 2002</b>	71.7 <b>71.5</b>	84.2 84.0	56.9 <b>55.7</b>	81.2 <b>80.8</b>	93.1 93.2	91.5 <b>91.2</b>	73.1 <b>72.8</b>	7.9 <b>7.9</b>	
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-1.2	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.3	
	Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.4	-1.4	0.7	-0.3	-0.9	0.0	0.5	
Fema	le Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU	
	1993	53.2	70.9	53.9	71.7 69.9	71.0 71.2	76.9 76.9	62.2 63.1	8.1 8.1	
	1994 1995	53.3	70.9 70.9	55.9 55.7 56.5	69.8 71.2	71.6 72.3	76.6 77.1	63.2 62.9	7.9 7.8	
	1996 1997 1998	54.3 54.3	71.4 71.8 72.0	60.9 59.4	70.7 70.4	73.5	76.9 77.1	63.3 64.3	8.3 7.8	
	1999 2000 2001	53.3 53.3 53.8 54.3 54.3 54.8 55.2 55.3	72.5 73.0 72.9	58.2 59.4 55.4	70.4 70.7 70.0	73.8 75.2 75.3 75.1	77.6 77.8 78.3	64.9 66.0 66.2	8.2 8.4 8.5	
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>55.3</b> 55.2	<b>72.8</b> 72.8	<b>57.1</b> 56.1	<b>69.9</b> 69.6	<b>75.3</b> 75.2	<b>78.1</b> 78.1	<b>65.9</b> 66.1	<b>8.5</b> 8.4	
	Jan-Mar2001		72.6	55.3 54.9	69.6 70.3	74.9	78.1 78.1	65.9	8.4	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	55.1 55.2 55.3	72.8 72.9	55.4	70.0	75.0 75.1	78.3	66.1 66.2	8.5 8.5	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.4 55.3 55.2	72.9 72.6 72.5	55.4 55.4 53.7	70.7 69.9 69.9	75.1 74.7 74.6	78.2 78.0 78.0	66.3 66.3 66.3	8.5 8.8 8.9	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.1 55.2 55.4	72.4 <b>72.6</b> 72.7	54.7 <b>55.6</b> 55.9	69.6 <b>70.3</b> 70.9	74.6 <b>74.7</b> 74.8	77.8 77.7 77.7	66.1 <b>66.2</b> 66.2	8.9 <b>8.8</b> 9.0	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	55.4 <b>55.4</b>	72.7 <b>72.</b> 6	55.3 <b>54.2</b>	71.0 <b>71.0</b>	74.6 <b>74.5</b>	77.7 77.8	66.6 <b>66.3</b>	9.1 <b>9.0</b>	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-1.4	0.7	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
	Overlast 12 months	0.1	-0.2	-2.9	1.0	-0.7	-0.3	0.5	0.5	

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

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

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

										, seasonally adju
UNIT		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)	
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD	
	1993 1994	16,836 16,909	7,481 7,564	613 569	1,258 1,304	1,573 1,572	1,701 1,756	2,336 2,363	9,355 9,345	
	1995 1996	17,023 17,030	7,676 7.645	592 597 590	1,271 1,166	1.576	1,805 1,836	2,432 2,463 2,519	9,347 9,384	
	1997 1998	17,032 17,204	7,663 7,768	601	1,155 1,194	1,584 1,512 1,476	1,887 1,917	2,579	9,370 9,436	
	1999 2000 2001	17,075 17,007 17,198	7,652 7,577 7,743	599 592 650	1,204 1,185 1,245	1,392 1,327 1,329	1,869 1,868 1,909	2,588 2,604 2,611	9,423 9,430 9,456	
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>17,131</b> 17,146	<b>7,686</b> 7,698	<b>622</b> 634	<b>1,234</b> 1,242	<b>1,324</b> 1,326	<b>1,886</b> 1,886	<b>2,619</b> 2,610	<b>9,445</b> 9,448	
	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	17,192 17,191 17,198	7,733 7,736 7,743	641 648 650	1,246 1,236 1,245	1,338 1,336 1,329	1,887 1,905 1,909	2,621 2,611 2,611	9,459 9,456 9,456	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,194 17,227 17,226	7,749 7,807 7,806	651 654 661	1,216 1,236 1,222	1,326 1,342 1,359	1,937 1,948 1,961	2,619 2,627 2,604	9,445 9,420 9,420	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	17,251 <b>17,234</b>	7,832 <b>7,806</b>	654 <b>644</b>	1,246 <b>1,224</b>	1,350 <b>1,338</b>	1,963 <b>1,977</b>	2,618 <b>2,623</b>	9,418 <b>9,428</b>	
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	17,205 17,195	7,790 7,792	644 648	1,202 1,197	1,331 1,340	1,989	2,624 2,618	9,414	
	Nov 2002-Jan 2002 Changes	17,262	7,847	666	1,209	1,332	1,996	2,643	9,415	
	Over last 3 months Percent	<b>28</b> 0.2	<b>41</b> 0.5	<b>23</b> 3.6	-15 -1.2	-6 -0.4	<b>18</b> 0.9	<b>20</b> 0.8	-13 -0.1	
	Over last 12 months Percent	131 0.8	<b>161</b> 2.1	<b>44</b> 7.1	<b>-25</b> -2.0	<b>8</b> 0.6	110 5.8	<b>24</b> 0.9	- <b>30</b> -0.3	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE	
	1993 1994	5,886 5,971	2,583 2,657	315 290	470 498	257 253	355 396	1,187 1,220	3,303 3,315	
	1995 1996 1997	6,065 6,147 6,228	2,747 2,782	302 295 312	491 451 446	275 313 302	410 454 488	1,270 1,270 1,291	3,318 3,364	
	1997 1998 1999	6,366 6,339	2,839 2,952 2,918	313 304	484 492	294 298	521 486	1,340 1,338	3,389 3,414 3,420	
	2000 2001	6,343 6,512	2,899 3,019	307 332	477 513	270 290	479 527	1,367 1,358	3,444 3,493	
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>6,444</b> 6,444	<b>2,968</b> 2,967	318 322	<b>502</b> 501	<b>282</b> 284	<b>504</b> 502	<b>1,362</b> 1,358	<b>3,476</b> 3,477	
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	6,463 6,491 6,512	2,973 3,001 3,019	323 327 332	504 511 513	284 290 290	502 517 527	1,361 1,357 1,358	3,490 3,490 3,493	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,525 6,523 6,504	3,038 3,042 3,017	333 336 329	499 500 483	289 290 303	551 544 555	1,366 1,373 1,346	3,487 3,481 3,487	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,511 <b>6,512</b> 6,511	3,025 <b>3,022</b> 3,023	330 <b>325</b> 327	499 <b>494</b> 485	301 <b>294</b> 294	542 <b>551</b> 559	1,352 <b>1,359</b> 1,358	3,486 <b>3,491</b> 3,489	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,512 <b>6,558</b>	3,029 <b>3,071</b>	326 <b>336</b>	483 <b>492</b>	295 <b>289</b>	558 <b>573</b>	1,368 1,381	3,482 <b>3,487</b>	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>46</b> 0.7	<b>49</b> 1.6	11 3.3	-2 -0.4	<b>-6</b> -1.9	<b>23</b> 4.1	<b>23</b> 1.7	-4 -0.1	
	Overlast 12 months Percent	113 1.8	103 3.5	17 5.5	-10 -2.1	6 2.2	<b>70</b> 13.9	19 1.4	11 0.3	
Femal	e	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAX	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993	10.949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052	
	1994 1995	10,949 10,938 10,958	4,907 4,929	278 290	807 780	1.319	1,360	1.143	6,031 6,029	
	1996 1997	10,883 10.805	4,863 4,824	302 278 288	714 709 710	1,302 1,271 1,210	1,396 1,382 1,399	1,162 1,193 1,228	6,020 5,981	
	1998 1999	10,838 10,736	4,815 4,734	295	712	1,182 1,095	1,396 1,382	1,228 1,239 1,249	6,023 6,003	
	2000 2001	10,663 10,687	4,677 4,724	285 318	709 732	1,057 1,039	1,389 1,382	1,237 1,253	5,986 5,963	
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>10,687</b> 10,702	<b>4,717</b> 4,731	<b>304</b> 311	<b>732</b> 741	<b>1,042</b> 1,042	<b>1,383</b> 1,385	<b>1,257</b> 1,252	<b>5,969</b> 5,971	
	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	10,729 10,700 10,687	4,760 4,735 4,724	318 321 318	742 725 732	1,054 1,046 1,039	1,385 1,389 1,382	1,260 1,254 1,253	5,969 5,966 5,963	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,669 10,705 10,721	4,711 4,765 4,789	318 318 332	717 737 739	1,037 1,052 1,055	1,386 1,404 1,405	1,253 1,254 1,258	5,958 5,939 5,933	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,740 <b>10,722</b> 10,693	4,808 <b>4,784</b> 4,768	325 319 317	747 <b>731</b> 717	1,050 1,044 1,037	1,420 <b>1,427</b> 1,430	1,266 <b>1,265</b> 1,266	5,932 <b>5,937</b> 5,926	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,683 <b>10,704</b>	4,763 <b>4,776</b>	322 331	714 <b>717</b>	1,045 <b>1,043</b>	1,431 1,423	1,250 <b>1,262</b>	5,920 <b>5,928</b>	
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-18 -0.2	-8 -0.2	12 3.8	-13 -1.8	0 0.0	-4 -0.3	-3 -0.2	-9	
	Overlast 12 months	18	59	27	-15	2			-0.2 -41	
17.61	Percent	0.2	1.2	8.9	-2.0	0.2	<b>40</b> 2.9	5 0.4	-0.7	

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 by age Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITE	D	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)	, seasonally a
KING	OM	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
All		YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM	
,	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.0	21.2 21.4 21.6 21.4 21.4	46.2 43.8 44.1 41.9 40.5	22.1 23.8 24.1 22.9 23.3	17.1 17.0 16.9 17.0 16.3	14.6 14.9 15.1 15.2 15.5	31.6 31.5 31.9 31.9 31.5 31.3 30.6	92.1 92.1 92.0 92.3 91.9	
	1998 1999 2000 2001	37.2 36.8 36.5 36.7	21.6 21.2 20.9 21.2	41.3 41.4 41.1 44.5	24.4 24.5 24.0 25.0	16.1 15.5 15.2 15.6	15.7 15.1 14.8 14.9	31.3 30.6 30.3 29.8	92.3 91.9 91.8 92.0	
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>36.6</b> 36.7	<b>21.1</b> 21.1	<b>42.9</b> 43.6	<b>24.8</b> 25.0	<b>15.4</b> 15.4	<b>14.8</b> 14.8	<b>30.1</b> 29.9	<b>91.9</b> 91.9	
	Jan-Mar 2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	36.7 36.7 36.7	21.2 21.2 21.2	44.0 44.4 44.5	25.0 24.8 25.0	15.6 15.6 15.6	14.8 14.9 14.9	30.0 29.9 29.8 29.9	92.0 92.0 92.0 91.9	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7 36.8 36.7	21.2 21.3 21.3	44.5 44.7 45.1	24.4 24.7 24.4	15.6 15.8 16.0	15.1 15.2 15.2 15.2	29.9 29.9 29.6 29.7	91.7 91.6 91.6	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.8 <b>36.7</b> 36.6	21.4 21.3 21.2	44.6 <b>43.7</b> 43.7	24.9 24.4 23.9	16.0 <b>15.9</b> 15.8	15.2 15.3 15.4	<b>29.8</b> 29.8 29.7	91.6 91.5 91.3	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36.6 <b>36.7</b>	21.2 21.4	43.9 <b>45.0</b>	23.8 <b>24.0</b>	16.0 <b>15.9</b>	15.4	29.9	91.4	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.1	1.3	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	
	Overlast 12 months	0.1	0.3	2.2	-0.8	0.5	0.6 LWFH	-0.2 LWFK	-0.5 LWFN	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE			92.5	
	1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	26.8 27.1 27.4 27.6 27.8 28.2 28.0 27.9	14.0 14.4 14.8 14.9 15.1 15.7 15.4 15.2 15.8	46.4 43.6 43.8 40.5 41.8 42.1 41.1 41.6 44.4	16.2 17.8 18.2 17.4 17.6 19.3 19.6 19.0 20.1	5.5 5.4 5.8 6.6 6.4 6.3 6.5 6.1 6.7	6.1 6.7 6.9 7.5 8.0 8.5 7.8 7.5 8.1	27.2 27.7 28.5 28.2 27.8 28.0 27.4 27.5 26.9	92.3 92.3 91.8 92.4 92.4 92.4 92.1 92.2 92.8	
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28.4 28.2	15.5	42.8	19.8	<b>6.4</b> 6.5	7.8	27.1	92.6	
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win) Jan-Mar 2001	28.2 28.2	15.5 15.5	43.3	19.8 19.8	6.5	7.8 7.8 8.0	27.0 27.0 26.9	92.6 92.9 92.8	
	Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	28.3 28.4	15.7 15.8 15.8	43.8 44.4 44.5	20.1 20.1 19.6	6.6 6.7 6.7	8.1 8.5	26.9 27.0	92.8	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.5 28.4 28.3	15.9 15.7	44.8 43.9	19.6 18.9	6.7 7.0	8.4 8.6	27.1 26.6	92.4 92.5	
	Jul-Sep A <b>ug-Oct</b> Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.3 <b>28.3</b> 28.3	15.8 <b>15.7</b> 15.7	43.8 <b>43.1</b> 43.2	19.5 <b>19.3</b> 18.9	7.0 <b>6.8</b> 6.8	8.3 <b>8.5</b> 8.6	26.7 <b>26.8</b> 26.7	92.4 <b>92.4</b> 92.3	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28.3 <b>28.5</b>	15.8 <b>16.0</b>	43.1 <b>44.3</b>	18.8 19.2	6.9 <b>6.8</b>	8.5 <b>8.8</b>	26.9 <b>27.2</b>	92.1 <b>92.1</b>	
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.3	
Fema	Over last 12 months	0.3 YBTE	0.4 YBTM	1.4 LWEZ	-0.7 LWFC	0.3 LWFF	0.9 LWFI	0.0 LWFL	-0.5 LWFO	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1998 1998 1999 2000 2001	46.8 46.7 46.7 46.2 45.7 45.7 45.2 44.8	29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.2 28.0 27.5 27.0 27.1	46.1 44.1 44.3 43.5 39.1 40.6 41.8 40.6 44.6	28.3 30.1 30.2 28.8 29.3 29.6 29.6 29.3 30.0	29.0 28.8 28.4 27.7 26.5 26.2 24.8 24.7 24.9	23.1 23.4 22.9 23.1 22.9 22.4 22.2 21.7	37.8 36.9 36.8 37.1 36.7 35.7 35.1 34.0 33.8	91.9 91.9 92.1 92.2 91.7 92.2 91.8 91.6 91.5	
	3-month averages Nov 2000-Jan 2001 Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	<b>44.7</b> 44.8	<b>27.2</b> 27.2	<b>42.9</b> 43.9	<b>30.1</b> 30.4	<b>24.7</b> 24.8	<b>21.9</b> 21.9	<b>34.1</b> 33.9	<b>91.5</b> 91.6	
	Jan-Mar2001 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	44.9 44.8 44.7	27.4 27.2 27.1	44.7 45.1 44.6	30.4 29.7 30.0	25.1 25.0 24.9	21.9 21.9 21.7	34.1 33.9 33.8	91.6 91.5 91.5	
	Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	44.6 44.7 44.8	27.1 27.4 27.5	44.6 44.6 46.3	29.3 30.1 30.1	24.9 25.3 25.4	21.8 22.0 22.0	33.7 33.7 33.7	91.5 91.2 91.1	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.9 <b>44.8</b> 44.6	27.6 <b>27.4</b> 27.3	45.3 <b>44.4</b> 44.1	30.4 <b>29.7</b> 29.1	25.4 <b>25.3</b> 25.2	22.2 22.3 22.3	33.9 <b>33.8</b> 33.8	91.1 <b>91.2</b> 91.0	
	Oct-Dec Nov 2001-Jan 2002	44.6 <b>44.6</b>	27.3 27.4	44.7 <b>45.8</b>	29.0 <b>29.0</b>	25.4 <b>25.5</b>	22.3 22.2	33.4 <b>33.7</b>	90.9 <b>91.0</b>	
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	1.4	-0.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.2	2.9	-1.0	0.7	0.3	-0.5	-0.5	

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

## EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

REAT	BRITAIN	Whole economy	y (Divisions 01-93)			Public sector			
SIC 199	12	Actual	Seasonally adjust	sted		Actual	Seasonally adjust		
		Actual	- Carlotte Communication	Per cent change over previous 12 months	22,000			Per cent change over previous 12 months	
	••			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headlin rate
995=1	00	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNN
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	) ) Annual ) averages )	100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5 119.0 124.4 129.8				100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6 113.0 117.3 123.3			
	lan	123.2	122.9	6.1	5.7	115.1	116.2	4.4	4
2000	Jan Feb Mar	125.3 129.3	122.8 123.4	5.3 5.2	5.7 5.5	116.3 115.1	116.6 116.4	4.4 3.7	4 4
	A	122.5	122.8	4.5	5.0	116.7	116.8	4.2	4
	Apr May Jun	122.4 123.4	123.2 123.5	4.1 3.8	4.6 4.2	117.0 118.0	116.7 117.6	3.2 3.5	3
	Jul	123.6	124.2	4.0	4.0	117.4	117.4	3.4 3.4	3
	Aug Sep	122.5 122.3	125.0 125.4	4.3 4.2	4.0 4.2	118.0 117.7	117.7 118.0	3.3	
	Oct	122.8	125.7	3.9	4.1	117.6	118.6	3.5	
	Nov Dec	124.0 131.3	126.5 128.4	4.3 5.3	4.1 4.5	118.5 120.2	119.4 119.8	4.0 4.3	Shei-ide
			400.0	4.3	4.6	119.0	120.3	3.5	
2001	Jan	128.7 133.9	128.2 131.0	6.7	5.4	119.5	120.2	3.0	
	Feb Mar	134.8	128.5	4.1	5.0	120.2	121.6	4.5	and the last of
		128.4	128.7	4.8	5.2	123.4	123.2	5.5	
	Apr May	127.7	128.8	4.6	4.5	123.6	123.5	5.8	
	Jun	129.3	129.5	4.8	4.7	124.5	123.9	5.3	
	Jul	128.9	129.7	4.4	4.6	125.1	124.3	5.8	
	Aug	127.8	130.4	4.3	4.5	125.4	124.6 124.6	5.9 5.5	
	Sep	127.6	130.8	4.3	4.3	124.5			
	Oct	128.1	131.1	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6 5.0	
	Nov	128.6	131.2	3.8	4.1	124.2	125.3 125.8	5.0	
	Dec R	134.1	131.0	2.1	3.4	126.4			
2002	JanP	131.8	131.3	2.4	2.7	124.6	125.9	4.6	

SIC 199	92	Private sector			0.00		te sector services <sup>b</sup>		
		Actual	Seasonally adju	sted		Actual	Seasonally adjust		
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=1	00			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>		*	Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
1000-1		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJG
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	) )Annual )averages )	100.0 103.7 108.7 114.7 120.4 126.1 131.5				100.0 103.5 108.8 115.2 121.4 127.2 132.4			
			124.5	6.5	6.0	126.9	125.4	7.0	6.
2000	Jan Feb	125.2 127.6	124.3	5.5	6.1	130.3	125.4	5.7	6.
	Mar	132.9	125.2	5.5	5.8	136.0	126.5	5.8	6.
	Apr	123.9	124.3	4.6	5.2	124.6	125.4	4.8	5
	May	123.7 124.7	124.8 125.0	4.3 3.9	4.8 4.3	124.2 125.5	125.8 125.9	3.9 3.5	4 4
	Jun				4.1	125.8	127.0	4.0	3
	Jul	125.2	125.9 126.9	4.1 4.5	4.1	124.6	128.3	4.8	4
	Aug Sep	123.6 123.4	126.9	4.5	4.4	123.6	128.4	4.4	4
		1010	127.5	4.0	4.3	124.0	128.7	4.1	4
	Oct	124.0 125.3	127.5	4.0	4.3	125.0	128.7	3.8	4
	Nov Dec	134.1	130.3	5.4	4.6	136.2	131.6	5.5	4
2004	law	131.1	130.0	4.4	4.7	133.4	131.4	4.8	4
2001	Jan Feb	137.5	133.6	7.5	5.8	142.0	136.3	8.6	6
	Mar	138.4	130.2	4.0	5.3	141.2	131.1	3.6	5
	Anr	129.7	130.2	4.7	5.4	130.0	130.9	4.4	
	Apr May	128.7	130.2	4.3	4.3	128.7	130.7	3.9	4
	Jun	130.5	131.0	4.7	4.6	131.0	131.5	4.5	
	Jul	129.8	131.0	4.1	4.4	129.9	131.6	3.6	
	Aug	128.4	131.8	3.9	4.2	128.6	132.5	3.3	
	Sep	128.4	132.4	4.1	4.0	128.3	133.3	3.8	
	Oct	129.1	132.6	4.0	4.0	129.0	133.7	3.9	
	Nov	129.7	132.7	3.5	3.8	129.6	133.4	3.7	
	Dec R	136.0	132.2	1.4	3.0	137.3	132.7	0.9	
2002	Jan P	133.6	132.4	1.9	2.3	135.3	133.1	1.3	

### 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*, p.227.

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### Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

REAT BRITAIN C1992	Production (Div	isions 10-41)			of which: Manufac	cturing (Divisions	15-37)	
0 1832	Actual	Seasonally adju	sted		Actual	Seasonally adj	usted	
		Esperantig	Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
95= 00			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
150-100	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
95 ) 96 ) 97 )Annual 98 )averages 99 )	100.0 104.4 108.5 113.4 117.8 122.9 128.0				100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 118.3 123.8 129.1			
Jan	121.2	121.7	5.4	5.0	121.8	122.2	5.6	5.3
Feb	121.6	120.7	4.4	5.0	122.1	121.3	4.6	5.3
Mar	125.4	120.9	4.1	4.6	126.1	121.7	4.4	4.9
Apr	122.0	121.2	3.9	4.1	122.8	122.2	4.4	4.5
May	121.9	122.3	4.7	4.2	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.6
Jun	121.8	122.2	4.2	4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.7
Jul	123.0	122.8	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.3
Aug	120.9	123.1	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.3
Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.9	4.5	4.3
Oct	122.8	124.3	3.9	4.0	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.5
Nov	124.7	125.4	4.7	4.3	125.8	126.4	4.9	4.5
Dec	128.4	126.0	4.6	4.4	129.6	127.2	5.0	4.5
Jan	125.4	125.8	3.4	4.2	126.3	126.8	3.8	4.1
Feb	127.9	126.8	5.1	4.4	128.3	127.6	5.2	4.1
Mar	131.8	127.2	5.2	4.5	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.1
Apr	128.1	127.5	5.2	5.2	129.0	128.6	5.2	5.1
May	127.3	127.8	4.5	5.0	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.
Jun	127.5	128.3	4.9	4.9	128.2	129.3	5.0	5.0
Jul	128.1	128.3	4.5	4.6	129.3	129.4	4.6	4.1
Aug	126.3	128.8	4.6	4.7	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.1
Sep	126.8	129.0	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.1
Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3
Nov	128.1	128.8	2.7	3.6	129.4	130.0	2.8	3.3
Dec R	131.6	129.1	2.5	3.0	132.9	130.3	2.5	3.
2 Jan P	129.1	129.6	3.0	2.7	130.2	130.8	3.1	2.8

		Actual	Seasonally adjus	sted	
			118742 (45	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995	00			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b>	Annual averages	100.0 103.3 107.9 113.4 119.2 124.5 130.0			
2000	Jan	123.7	123.1	6.3	5.8
	Feb	126.5	123.0	5.4	5.9
	Mar	130.2	123.7	5.3	5.7
	Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	5.1
	May	122.3	123.3	3.7	4.5
	Jun	123.5	123.6	3.5	4.0
	July	123.6	124.4	3.9	3.7
	Aug	122.9	125.5	4.4	3.9
	Sep	122.0	125.6	4.1	4.1
	Oct	122.3	126.0	3.9	4.2
	Nov	123.3	126.3	3.9	4.0
	Dec	131.9	128.5	5.3	4.4
2001	Jan	129.5	128.5	4.4	4.5
	Feb	135.9	132.0	7.3	5.7
	Mar	135.5	128.6	3.9	5.2
	Apr	128.2	128.7	4.6	5.3
	May	127.3	128.7	4.4	4.3
	Jun	129.2	129.4	4.6	4.5
	Jul	128.6	129.6	42	4.4
	Aug	127.7	130.4	39	4.2
	Sep -	127.2	131.0	43	4.1
	Oct	127.8	131.4	4.3	4.2
	Nov	128.1	131.3	4.0	4.2
	Dec R	134.4	130.9	1.9	3.4
2002	JanP	132.4	131.2	2.1	2.6

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

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.

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

GREA SIC 19	AT BRITAIN 1992	Agricul- ture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
March	1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	ing (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1998) 1999) 2000) <b>2001</b> )	Annual averages	LOTJ	108.8 109.8 112.7 116.0	108.1 110.0 114.6 119.3	107.3 111.2 114.5 119.2	109.2 111.8 109.3 114.0	111.6 114.7 121.6 130.9	108.5 112.8 116.1 121.2	111.5 119.0 124.2 129.8	110.5 113.7 117.6 122.3	109.4 113.1 119.1 121.4	113.0 115.8 124.1 127.8	108.3 109.3 111.5 116.6	109.4 111.8 117.0 120.8
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup> Feb <sup>a</sup>		110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6		115.3 115.6 115.5	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9
	Mar Apr May		109.1	109.1	107.4 107.9 109.2	110.5	111.3	110.7 110.7 111.2	115.5 116.6 117.4	111.4 111.4 111.8	110.5 111.4 112.2	111.4 112.0 114.0	107.7 108.1 108.7	109.6
	Jun Jul		109.1 109.4 109.4	109.3 109.5	110.6	110.9 111.0 111.4	112.6 113.4 114.3	111.8	118.5 118.7	112.5 113.3	112.6 113.0 113.6	115.2	109.5 110.0 109.8	110.7 111.3
	Aug Sep		109.7 109.8	110.0 110.3	112.3 112.3	111.1 111.5	115.0 116.0	112.7 113.4 114.2	119.1 119.8 120.2	113.3 114.2 115.6	114.1	117.2 117.4	110.0	112.0 112.0
	Oct Nov Dec		110.3 110.9 111.0	110.5 110.8 111.2	113.0 113.7 114.4	112.1 113.6 114.1	116.8 117.7 118.3	114.6 115.2	121.1 122.2	116.8 117.1	114.4 114.6 115.2	118.4 119.1	110.0 110.7 110.1	113.4 114.3
2000	Jan Feb Mar		111.3 111.4 112.1	111.8 112.4 113.1	113.4 112.4 111.8	112.0 110.9 108.6	118.1 118.3 118.6	114.8 114.5 114.1	122.9 123.0 122.9	116.9 115.5 115.0	116.3 117.8 118.5	120.5 120.5 120.6	110.0 110.0 110.6	114.4 114.6 115.1
	Apr May Jun		112.1 112.0 111.9	114.6 115.8 116.1	112.0 112.6 113.5	108.7 107.2 107.6	119.3 119.2 119.6	114.4 115.0 115.2	123.3 123.6 123.7	114.7 115.7 117.0	119.3 120.2 120.6	120.6 121.4 122.8	110.4 110.8 111.0	116.0 116.3 117.1
	Jul Aug Sep		112.3 112.5 112.7	114.8 113.9 113.7	114.7 115.2 115.6	108.0 108.2 109.0	120.3 121.4 122.3	115.6 115.7 116.9	123.8 124.0 124.2	118.3 118.6 118.9	120.1 119.0 118.5	125.8 126.7 127.1	111.9 111.4 111.2	117.8 118.0 117.5
	Oct Nov Dec	::	113.0 114.0 114.1	113.9 114.7 115.5	116.2 117.4 117.1	109.7 111.3 112.0	123.4 124.7 125.9	117.7 118.5 118.3	124.3 124.8 126.0	118.7 119.4 119.3	118.3 118.3 118.9	125.4 126.2 125.9	111.6 112.7 113.2	117.4 117.9 118.4
2001	Jan Feb Mar		113.9 113.7 114.5	116.2 116.4 116.7	117.2 116.7 117.6	112.5 113.3 113.4	126.7 126.8 127.1	118.4 118.2 118.3	127.1 127.8 128.7	119.7 119.6 119.9	119.4 120.5 120.7	125.8 124.9 125.9	113.1 113.1 113.7	118.7 112.1 118.7
	Apr May Jun		115.1 115.5 115.8	118.0 119.3 120.1	117.5 118.1 118.6	113.9 113.8 113.6	128.4 129.9 131.5	119.1 120.0 120.7	128.8 129.0 129.3	120.1 121.2 122.1	121.1 120.9 121.3	126.3 127.2 127.3	115.0 116.5 118.2	120.3 120.6 121.1
	Jul Aug		116.4 116.1	120.0 119.8 119.5	119.2 118.9	114.0 114.1	131.9 131.9 131.8	120.8 121.1 122.1	130.1 130.5 130.4	122.8 122.5 122.8	121.1 121.1 121.1	127.9 128.5 128.7	118.7 118.3 117.6	12.5 12.2 12.9
	Sep Oct Nov	::	116.0 116.4 117.0	119.7 120.0	119.3 120.5 121.3	114.4 114.5 115.0	132.2 133.2	122.7 123.4	130.1 130.6	123.4 124.8	121.8 122.2	129.4 129.5	117.4 117.4	120.8 121.2
2002	Dec R Jan P		117.8 117.4	120.9 121.6	121.4 120.9	114.6 114.2	133.4 132.9	123.9 124.2	130.9 131.3	124.6 124.7	122.4 122.6	129.5 128.8	116.9 116.5	121.3
Perce	ent change on	the year LNLM	ENLN	LNLO	LNLP	LNLQ	LNLR	LNLS	LNLT	LNLU	LNLV	LNLW	LNLX	LNLY
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup> Feb <sup>a</sup>		4.1 2.8 2.1	3.5 3.0	2.0	4.1 3.3 2.6	0.8 0.5 0.0	5.3 5.3 4.8	6.5 6.1 5.9	3.8 3.4 2.5	2.5 2.0 2.4	2.0 0.9 1.0	1.5 1.0 0.5	2.7 2.1 1.9
	Mar Apr May	**	0.7 0.4	2.2 1.4 1.1	2.3 1.9 2.7	1.6 1.6	0.0	4.0 3.6 3.5	6.3 6.7	1.6 1.2	3.0 3.3 3.2	-0.1 0.8	0.1 0.1	
	Jul Aug	3.3	0.5 0.7 1.2 1.0	1.1 1.0 1.7	2.9 3.6 3.8	1.5 1.5 1.3	1.1 1.8 3.2 4.2	3.5 3.7 3.7	6.9 6.6 6.6	1.6 1.9 2.6 2.7	2.9	1.5 2.3 2.3 2.3	0.6 1.0 0.9	14 14
	Sep Oct Nov	6.1 9.6 9.3	1.0 1.0 0.9	1.9 2.3	4.2 4.7 4.6	1.6 2.5 3.5	5.3	3.7	7.3 7.3 7.3	3.7	3.6 4.0	2.3 2.7 4.2	1.1 1.7 2.2	1.4 2.1 3.1
2000	Dec Jan	6.8	0.3	1.6 1.2	5.2 4.4	3.9	5.3 5.7 5.8	3.5 3.7 3.0 3.0	7.3 6.7	4.5 4.8 4.6	3.9 4.3 5.4 7.0	5.0 7.9	1.5 1.3 1.8 2.7	3.9 4.1
	Feb Mar Apr May	4.6 3.5 5.2 6.0	1.4 2.7 3.1	1.5 2.5 3.7 5.3 6.0	4.6 4.0 3.8 3.1	0.8 -1.8 -1.6	6.5 6.6 6.7	3.1 3.4 3.4 3.4	6.4 6.4 5.8 5.3	3.4 3.3 3.0 3.5	72	8.6 8.2 7.7		4.4 5.0 5.3 5.0 5.2
	May Jun Jul	6.0 8.2 9.7	3.1 2.6 2.3	6.0	3.1 2.6 2.8	-1.6 -3.3 -3.0	6.7 5.9 5.5	3.4 3.0 3.1	5.3 4.4 4.3	3.5 4.3 5.1	7.0 7.1 7.1 6.3	6.5 6.6 7.5	2.1 1.9 1.4 1.7	
	Aug Sep	7.6 3.5 2.7	2.6 2.6 2.7	4.5 3.5 3.1	2.6 2.9	-3.1 -2.6 -2.2	5.2 5.6 5.4	2.6 3.0	4.1 3.7	4.6 4.1	4.8 3.8	8.1 8.2	1.4 1.2	5.4 5.4 4.9
	Oct Nov Dec	2.7 5.2 4.8	2.4 2.7 2.8	3.0 3.5 3.9	2.8 3.2 2.4	-2.1 -2.1 -1.8	5.6 5.9 6.4	3.1 3.4 2.7	3.4 3.1 3.1	2.7 2.2 1.9	3.4 3.2 3.2	7.0 6.5 5.8	1.4 1.8 2.8	4.4 3.9 3.6
2001	Jan Feb Mar	6.0 5.3 4.1	2.3 2.1 2.1	3.9 3.6 3.2	3.4 3.8 5.2	0.4 2.2 4.4	7.3 7.2 7.1	3.1 3.2 3.7	3.4 3.9 4.7	2.4 3.6 4.2	2.7 2.4 1.9	4.4 3.6 4.4	2.8 2.8 2.8	3.7 4.0 4.0
	Apr May Jun	3.6 4.7 4.0	2.7 3.1 3.4	2.9 3.0 3.5	4.9 4.9 4.5	4.8 6.1 5.6	7.7 9.0 10.0	4.2 4.4 4.8	4.5 4.4 4.5	4.7 4.8 4.3	1.5 0.6 0.6	4.8 4.8 3.7	42 52 6.5	3.7 3.8 3.4
	Jul Aug Sep	4.6 6.4 8.3	3.7 3.2 2.9	4.5 5.2 5.1	3.9 3.2 3.1	5.5 5.4 4.9	9.7 8.7 7.8	4.5 4.7 4.4	5.1 5.2 5.0	3.8 3.3 3.3	0.9 1.7 2.2	1.7 1.4 1.3	6.1 6.3 5.7	3.2 2.7 2.9
	Oct Nov Dec R	8.4 6.8 7.7	3.1 2.6 3.2	5.1 4.6 4.7	3.7 3.3 3.7	4.4 3.4 2.3	7.2 6.8 6.0	4.2 4.1 4.7	4.7 4.6 3.9	4.0 4.6 4.4	2.9 3.3 3.0	32 26 29	5.3 4.2 3.2	2.9 2.8 2.4
2002	Jan P	8.0	3.1	4.6	3.1	1.5	4.9	4.9	3.3	4.2	2.7	24	3.0	2.6

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

The average of the latest three months. As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the other series. Excludings sea transport.

The index for this sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in Excluding private domestic and personal services.

Note: The data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.3. Excluding bonuses and averaging the data over a three-month period render the data fundamentally different to the previous indices which included bonuses and related to single months only.

Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,<sup>b</sup> unadjusted): excluding bonuses

				STREET, SQUARE, SQUARE		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN					bonus	
Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation <sup>d</sup>	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work <sup>e</sup>	Other services <sup>f</sup>	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
LOTW 110.1 116.5 124.2 131.9	106.3 110.7 116.4 122.1	103.9 102.1 100.3 102.8	110.4 115.0 121.7 129.3	110.8 113.8 118.6 122.3	101.8 103.0 105.9 109.0	110.8 117.4 124.4 130.0	107.9 109.5 113.3 118.7	113.3 118.0 124.4 131.3	110.3 115.2 121.3 128.5	103.5 106.0 109.8 115.0	107.6 112.9 117.6 124.2	114.8 121.9 130.4 133.4	1998) Annual 1999) averages 2000) 2001)
112.9	107.3	103.7	113.6 113.0	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	113.1	104.8	109.8	117.2	1999 Jana Feba
113.2 113.5 114.0 114.6	107.7 108.9 109.7	101.4 102.2 103.8	113.0 113.0 113.3	112.4 113.1 113.6	102.1 101.6 102.1	112.9 113.4 115.2 117.1	109.8 109.8 108.6	115.9 116.5 117.6 118.2	114.2 114.6 115.2	105.0 105.0 105.1 105.6	109.9 110.4 111.2 112.7	117.3 117.7 118.3 119.5	Mar Apr May
115.1	110.3 110.5 111.1	104.9 103.7 102.2	113.4 113.9 114.3	113.8 113.8 114.0	103.2 103.2 103.7	117.1 118.0 119.0	107.8 108.1 108.6	118.2 118.6 118.6	115.8 116.0 115.4	105.9	112.7 113.4 114.4	121.2 122.6	Jun Jul Aug
116.9 118.0 118.7	111.5	101.0 100.8 100.9	115.5 116.5	114.3 114.4 114.3	104.0 103.9 103.3	118.7 118.7 118.2	109.9 109.8 110.0	118.6 118.2 118.5	115.0 114.6 115.1	106.1 105.9 106.4 107.2	114.7 114.8	123.8 124.5 125.8	Sep Oct Nov
119.3 119.4	112.8 113.3 113.7	101.2	117.8 118.0	114.6	102.8	120.8 121.8	110.5	119.3	115.6 117.2	107.6	114.5 114.3 114.6	126.9 128.7	Dec 2000 Jan
119.8 129.3 121.3	113.4 114.3	101.3 100.3 99.4	118.5 119.6	116.4 117.1 117.6	104.7 105.2 104.7	122.8 121.2 122.8	112.1 111.9 111.0	122.0 122.6 122.1	118.5 119.5	109.0 109.3	114.8 114.8 115.4	130.3 130.1 129.5	Feb Mar
122.0 122.7 123.5	115.0 115.7 115.9	99.5 100.2	120.0 120.3 120.7	118.0 118.4	105.6 106.3	123.2 124.3	111.6 112.5	122.9 123.4	120.0 120.4	108.3 108.6	116.1 117.3	128.7 129.8	Apr May Jun
124.2 124.9 125.5	116.0 115.9 115.9	100.1 100.1 99.8	121.7 121.9 121.8	118.6 118.5 118.8	106.8 106.5 106.8	124.0 125.5 125.8	113.0 113.5 113.6	124.1 124.3 124.6	121.2 121.3 121.6	108.7 109.0 109.3	117.8 118.7 119.1	130.5 131.4 131.0	Jul Aug Sep
125.8 120.2 126.6	116.5 118.2 119.6	99.7 99.9 100.8	122.0 123.5 124.6	119.3 119.8 120.1	106.5 106.0 105.3	126.0 125.1 126.2	114.3 114.7 115.3	125.1 126.0 127.0	121.9 122.7 123.9	109.8 111.1 111.8	119.2 118.9 119.0	130.6 129.8 130.5	Oct Nov Dec
127.2 128.2 128.2	120.4 120.2 120.3	101.6 101.9 101.3	125.5 125.8 126.7	120.1 120.2 120.6	105.9 106.4 106.7	125.7 125.9 125.3	115.7 116.2 117.1	127.9 128.7 129.7	125.2 126.3 126.9	112.4 112.5 112.7	119.4 119.6 119.7	131.1 132.1 131.7	2001 Jan Feb Mar
130.4 130.8 131.4	121.2 122.2 122.8	101.3 101.5 102.2	127.2 128.1 129.1	121.2 121.7 122.1	107.2 108.5 109.7	127.0 128.2 129.5	117.9 118.9 118.9	130.7 131.6 131.8	127.2 127.6 128.3	113.2 113.5 114.2	121.1 122.7 124.4	131.1 131.0 131.7	Apr May Jun
131.6 132.2 132.8	123.0 122.6 122.4	102.6 103.8 103.8	130.2 129.9 129.8	122.2 122.6 122.8	109.9 110.2 110.4	130.3 131.5 132.3	119.0 118.6 118.5	131.9 132.0 131.8	128.4 128.5 128.4	114.6 115.0 115.7	125.3 126.3 126.8	133.1 134.5 134.9	Jul Aug Sep
133.0 133.3 134.2	122.0 122.4 123.1	. 103.6 102.9 104.0	130.0 131.4 131.7	123.1 123.3 123.6	110.5 109.9 109.3	132.3 132.0 133.0	118.7 119.5 120.2	131.6 131.4 132.0	129.1 129.7 130.4	116.3 116.9 117.3	126.6 126.1 126.0	135.2 134.8 135.2	Oct Nov Dec R
1346	123.5	103.8	131.5	123.7	109.6	133.0	120.5	132.7	131.2	117.5	126.1	135.6	2002 Jan P
LNLZ 54	LNMA 2.6	LNMB	LNMC 6.7	LNMD 4.7	LNME 5.0	LNMF 3.5	LNMG 2.1	LNMH 5.9	LNMI 5.7	LNMJ 2.1	LNMK 4.8	LNML 5.9	1999 Jana
5.3 5.4	2.5 2.6	0.2 -0.8	5.8 5.5	42 42	4.2 3.0	3.1 3.1	2.1 2.4	5.2 4.7	5.1 4.9	2.3 2.1	5.0 5.1	5.6 5.1	Feb <sup>a</sup> Mar
	3.0 3.5 3.5	-1.0 0.0 0.7	4.9 4.7 4.1	4.0 3.4 2.6	1.8 1.0 1.1	3.8 4.9 6.0	1.1 -0.5 0.3	4.7 4.7 4.5	5.0 5.0 5.2	2.0 2.2 2.5	5.2 5.3 5.6	4.3 4.0 5.2	Apr May Jun
5.5 5.8 6.6	3.3 3.8 4.7	-0.6 -2.0 -3.4	3.5 3.0 3.1	2.0 1.9 2.0	0.4 0.6 0.8	6.4 7.4 7.2	1.9 2.6 1.7	4.2 4.2 4.0	5.1 4.8 4.1	2.4 2.2 2.1	5.2 5.0 4.4	6.2 6.1 6.1	Jul Aug Sep
7.0 6.9 6.1	5.6 6.0 5.9	-3.5 -3.4 -3.1	3.6 4.0 4.0	2.0 1.8 1.9	1.1 0.8 0.3	7.2 6.5 7.2	1.4 0.7 1.5	3.4 3.2 3.4	3.7 3.3 3.2	2.2 2.7 2.8	4.5 4.6 4.3	6.4 7.5 8.2	Oct Nov Dec
6.1 6.3 6.9	6.0 5.6 6.1	-1.8 -1.1 -1.1	4.1 4.9 5.8	2.5 3.6 4.1	0.6 1.5 3.0	7.1 7.9 7.4	2.3 2.4 1.8	4.8 5.4 5.7	3.6 4.2 4.6	3.1 4.0 4.1	4.3 4.2 4.5	9.8 11.3 10.9	2000 Jan Feb Mar
7.0 7.0 7.0 7.2	5.6 5.5 5.1	-2.7 -4.1 -4.5	6.2 6.2 6.5	4.0 3.9 4.0	3.0 3.4 3.1	82 6.9 6.2	1.2 2.7 4.3	4.8 4.5 4.4	4.3 4.1 4.0	4.1 3.0 2.9	4.5 4.5 4.1	10.1 8.8 8.6	Apr May Jun
7.1 6.9 6.3	5.0 4.3 3.9	-3.5 -2.0 -1.2	6.9 6.6 5.5	4.2 3.9 4.0	3.4 2.7 2.7	5.1 5.5 6.0	4.6 4.5 3.4	4.7 4.8 5.1	4.5 5.1 5.8	2.6 2.8 3.1	3.9 3.8 3.9	7.6 7.2 5.8	Jul Aug Sep
6.0 5.8 6.1	3.9 4.7 5.6	-1.1 -1.0 -0.4	4.7 4.8 5.5	4.3 4.9 4.8	2.5 2.6 2.4	6.2 5.8 4.5	4.0 4.2 4.4	5.8 6.3 6.4	6.4 6.6 7.1	3.2 3.7 4.0	3.8 3.9 4.2	4.9 3.1 2.8	Oct Nov
6.1 6.5 6.5	5.9 5.9 5.3	-0.1 0.5 1.0	6.2 6.2 6.0	4.2 3.2 3.0	1.8 1.6 1.5	3.2 2.5 3.4	3.5 3.7 4.7	5.4 5.5	6.9 6.5 6.2	4.1	4.2 4.2	1.9 1.3	Dec 2001 Jan Feb
6.9 6.6 6.4	5.4 5.6 5.9	1.9 1.9	6.0 6.5	3.1 3.1 3.1	2.5 2.7	3.4 4.0	6.2 6.6	5.8 7.0 7.1	6.5 6.4	3.1 3.5 4.8	4.2 5.0 5.6	1.2 1.2 1.7	Mar Apr May
5.9 5.8 5.8	6.0 5.7	2.0 2.5 3.7	6.9 7.0 6.6	3.1 3.5	3.2 2.9 3.5 3.3	4.2 5.1 4.7	5.8 5.3 4.5	6.8 6.3 6.2	6.5 6.0 5.9	5.1 5.3 5.5	6.0 6.3 6.4	1.5 2.0 2.3 3.0	Jun Jul Aug
5.7 5.6 6.0	5.6 4.8 3.6 2.9	4.1 4.0 3.0	6.6 6.5 6.4	3.4 3.2 2.9 2.9	3.7 3.6	5.2 5.0 5.5 5.3	4.3 3.9 4.2	5.8 5.1 4.3	5.6 5.9 5.7	5.9 6.0 5.2	6.5 6.2 6.1	3.5 3.9	Sep Oct Nov
5.9	2.9	3.1	5.7 4.8	2.9 3.0	3.8	5.3 5.8	4.2 4.2	3.9 3.8	5.3 4.8	4.9 4.5	5.9 <b>5.6</b>	3.6 3.4	Dec R 2002 Jan P

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

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

GREAT SIC 199	BRITAIN	Whole economy	(Division 01-93)			Public sector			
			Cha	nge on year (%)		Index	C	change on year (%)	
1995=1	00	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effecta
1999	Jana	LNMM 115.7	LOUJ 4.5	LOJH 4.4	LOUP 0.1	LNNI 110.3	LOUO 3.7	LOJM 3.7	LOUR 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	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	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	123.4	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	42	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	43	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.3	4.0	42	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.8	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.3	5.2	4.6	0.6	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	0.7	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar	134.8	4.3	4.8	-0.5	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr	128.4	4.8	5.4	-0.6	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May	127.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2
	Jun	129.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2
	Jul	128.9	4.2	5.2	-1.0	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1
	Aug	127.8	4.3	5.2	-0.9	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1
	Sep	127.6	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Oct	128.1	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.7	0.0
	Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Dec R	134.1	2.1	4.4	-2.3	126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0
2002	Jan P	131.8	2.4	4.2	-1.8	124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0

		Private sector				of which: Private	sector services <sup>b</sup>		
		Index	Cha	ange on year (%)		Index ——		Change on year (%)	
		including	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effecta	including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1999	Jana	LNKX 117.0	LOUN 4.7	LOJL 4.6	LOUQ 0.1	<b>JJGF</b> 118.0	JJGG 4.9	JJGK	JJGN
	Feb <sup>a</sup> Mar	120.6 125.4	5.3 5.3	3.7 3.5	1.6 1.8	122.7 127.9	6.0 5.7		:
	Apr May Jun	118.8 118.9 120.1	3.6 4.0 5.4	3.2 3.1 3.9	0.4 0.9 1.5	119.3 120.1 121.6	3.3 4.2 6.4		::
	Jul Aug Sep	120.7 118.4 118.4	4.4 5.2 4.6	3.3 3.7 3.6	1.1 1.5 1.0	121.7 119.0 118.6	4.9 5.9 4.8		::
	Oct Nov Dec	119.2 120.3 127.3	5.4 5.1 6.8	3.6 3.3 3.6	1.8 1.8 3.2	119.0 120.1 129.0	5.7 5.3 7.2		::
000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6		
	Feb Mar	127.6 132.9	5.8 6.0	4.9 4.6	0.9 1.4	130.3 136.0	6.2 6.4	5.0 4.6	1.2 1.8
	Apr May Jun	123.9 123.7 124.7	4.3 4.0 3.8	4.2 4.9 4.7	0.1 -0.9 -0.9	124.6 124.2 125.5	4.4 3.4 3.2	4.1 5.1 4.8	0.3 -1.7 -1.6
	Jul Aug Sep	125.2 123.6 123.4	3.7 4.4 4.3	4.4 4.5 4.4	-0.7 -0.1 -0.1	125.8 124.6 123.6	3.3 4.7 4.2	4.3 4.9 4.7	-1.0 -0.2 -0.5
	Oct Nov Dec	124.0 125.3 134.1	4.1 4.2 5.3	4.7 4.8 4.8	-0.6 -0.6 0.5	124.0 125.0 136.2	4.2 4.1 5.6	52 52 5.1	-1.0 -1.1 0.5
001	Jan Feb Mar	131.1 137.5 138.4	4.7 7.7 4.2	3.9 4.4 4.9	0.8 3.3 -0.7	133.4 142.0 141.2	5.1 9.0 3.9	3.5 4.4 5.0	1.6 4.6 -1.1
	Apr May Jun	129.7 128.7 130.5	4.6 4.1 4.7	5.2 5.0 5.1	-0.6 -0.9 -0.4	130.0 128.7 131.0	4.3 3.6 4.4	5.2 4.8 5.0	-0.9 -1.2 -0.6
	Jul Aug Sep	129.8 128.4 128.4	3.7 3.8 4.1	4.8 5.0 4.9	-1.1 -1.2 -0.8	129.9 128.6 128.3	3.2 3.2 3.8	4.7 4.9 4.8	-1.5 -1.7 -1.0
	Oct Nov Dec R	129.1 129.7 136.0	4.1 3.5 1.5	4.8 4.6 4.3	-0.7 -1.1 -2.8	129.0 129.6 137.3	4.0 3.7 0.8	4.8 4.7 4.3	-0.8 -1.0 -3.5
002	Jan P	133.6	1.9	4.1	-22	135.3	14	42	-2.8

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

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

Not seasonally adjuste

GREAT SIC 1992	BRITAIN	Production (D	ivisions 10-41)			of which: Man	ufacturing (Divisions	s 15-37)	
310			Cha	nge on year (%)	Sheed 1		<i>"</i> C	hange on year (%)	
1995=10	0	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	Jana	LNMO 114.7	LOUL 4.0	LOJJ 3.5	LOUS 0.5	LNMN 115.1	LOUK 4.1	<b>LOJI</b> 3.6	LOUT 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	4.3	0.1
	Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Apr	122.0	4.0	42	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1
	May	121.9	4.8	42	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5
	Jun	121.8	4.4	43	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	42	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8
	Feb	127.9	5.2	43	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6
	Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1
	May	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Jun	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5
	Aug	126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Sep	126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Oct	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4
	Nov	128.1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9	-1.1
	Dec R	131.6	2.5	4.0	-1.5	132.9	2.5	4.0	-1.5
2002	Jan P	129.1	3.0	3.7	-0.7	130.2	3.1	3.8	-0.7

		Services (Divis	sions 50-93)		
		la des	Cha	ange on year (%)	
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1999	Jana	LNMP 115.9	LOUM 4.6	LOJK 4.5	LOUU 0.1
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	119.5	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	123.1	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.3	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	118.2	4.3	3.4	0.9
	Jun	119.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6	1.1
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul	123.6	3.4	4.1	-0.7
	Aug	122.9	4.4	4.6	-0.2
	Sep	122.0	4.0	4.3	-0.3
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Nov	123.3	3.9	4.8	-0.9
	Dec	131.9	5.4	4.7	0.7
2001	Jan	129.5	4.7	3.5	1.2
	Feb	135.9	7.5	4.0	3.5
	Mar	135.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8
	Apr	128.2	4.7	5.4	-0.7
	May	127.3	4.1	5.1	-1.0
	Jun	129.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul	128.6	4.1	5.2	-1.1
	Aug	127.7	3.9	5.2	-1.3
	Sep	127.2	4.3	5.1	-0.8
	Oct	127.8	4.4	5.1	-0.7
	Nov	128.1	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Dec R	134.4	1.9	4.5	-2.6
2002	Jan P	132.4	22	4.3	-2.1

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ON

Customer Helpline: 0163381900

These tables present the results of projecting the April 2001 New Earnings Survey (NES) to October 2001 and compares the actual NES figures to the projected April figures published in September. In the December 2001 issue of LMT the April 2000 NES was used to create projections for July 2001 since the April 2001 NES was unavailable. Now that NES 2001 has been published, this article updates the July 2001 projections using the April 2001 results.

#### Estimated average earnings in July 2001

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in July 2001 were £445.2. 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 July 2001 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from Box 1 to the NES estimates for April 2001.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 2000 and 2001 New Earnings Survey so that the overall increase (which was 5.9 per cent) equals the 0.2 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 2001 and July 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; July 2001

Occupation	All employ	ees on adult r	ates	
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	744.5	519.8	674.0
Professional occupations Associate professional and	2	650.0	540.3	605.7
technical occupations	3	571.1	434.1	508.9
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	317.1	288.4	298.3
Craft and related occupations Personal and protective service	5	396.1	264.3	387.0
occupations	6	376.3	252.6	318.3
Sales occupations	7	373.2	259.4	320.9
Plant and machine operatives	8	361.6	257.9	345.6
Otheroccupations	9	311.3	222.0	293.0
All non-manual occupations		583.5	389.7	493.8
All manual occupations		360.4	242.3	339.4
Alloccupations	1-9	491.4	367.6	445.2

	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0014	1.0018	1.0015
Non-manual	1.0019	1.0022	1.0020
All	1.0019	1.0022	1.0019

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

Industry	SIC	Male			Female		Male and female			
	code	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	А	285.2	418.2	313.1	227.7	275.5	256.0	279.8	366.5	303.5
Mining and quarrying	C	416.7	792.2	592.7				416.2	696.2	567.8
Manufacturing	D	379.1	593.5	464.8	251.8	390.3	334.2	358.9	534.0	436.3
Manufacture of food products	DA	347.1	607.4	433.2	258.7	397.1	318.8	325.5	537.0	401.5
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	296.9	*	382.9	203.7		247.6	252.8	447.7	320.8
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper										
products; publishing and printing	DE	419.2	623.9	524.3	300.8	420.7	398.3	402.6	542.1	486.7
Manufacture of electircal and optical equipment	DL	359.5	620.3	500.1	248.4	416.7	334.6	328.9	568.4	456.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	434.1	613.8	496.7	291.7	402.6	364.8	426.1	576.6	483.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	464.7	627.6	548.3		397.9	397.9	463.7	536.3	509.7
Construction	F	394.4	580.0	455.9	*	348.7	345.5	393.6	525.4	445.3
Wholesale and retail trade	G	319.3	480.2	426.7	230.8	307.4	299.6	307.3	410.0	383.9
Hotels and restaurants	Н	249.7	445.8	324.2	196.8	311.0	248.6	227.2	378.3	289.7
Transport, storage and communication	- 1	387.3	575.4	459.9	337.5	389.4	378.4	382.8	507.2	441.9
Financial intermediation	J	417.7	765.5	755.6		434.1	433.8	410.4	603.6	600.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	341.3	674.2	590.0	251.2	423.7	409.2	326.4	568.9	522.8
Public administration and defence	L	330.3	494.6	475.8	247.4	362.3	359.0	317.8	436.7	427.3
Education	M	305.5	529.7	478.7	235.9	423.4	409.2	283.5	463.5	438.3
Health and social work	N	295.8	602.0	514.5	221.9	389.1	362.3	252.6	443.1	405.7
Other community, social and personal										
service activities	0	316.3	554.3	471.3	215.9	381.0	346.8	286.2	473.2	419.0
All industries and services	A-Q	360.4	583.5	491.4	242.3	389.7	367.6	339.4	493.8	445.2

Notavailable

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; July 2001

Region	Male			Female			Male and fen	nale	1.5
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
North East	356.6	482.2	419.4	225.5	336.0	319.1	336.0	408.1	381.5
North West	352.0	534.8	451.9	232.9	356.6	338.0	332.1	448.7	409.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	346.3	502.4	427.9	223.3	351.6	330.9	326.6	430.5	392.8
East Midlands	346.9	507.2	431.7	229.4	347.5	323.0	325.4	438.2	395.1
West Midlands	353.7	557.1	463.0	236.9	363.7	341.6	333.6	468.4	419.9
South Western	343.9	535.8	452.6	235.5	352.9	334.3	325.0	451.4	409.3
East	371.5	562.9	483.8	242.6	379.2	358.3	349.8	482.0	439.5
London	407.5	761.1	669.0	282.4	504.1	484.2	384.0	645.1	594.9
South East	380.4	608.1	527.6	265.7	402.7	382.4	357.8	518.6	473.9
England	362.5	592.9	499.2	243.8	394.6	372.4	341.7	502.3	452.4
Wales	343.1	479.8	413.1	225.7	347.7	328.1	324.8	416.5	382.6
Scotland	349.6	529.9	449.4	233.5	364.4	343.0	325.7	444.4	405.3
Great Britain	360.4	583.5	491.4	242.3	389.7	367.6	339.4	493.8	445.2

Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings In

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

#### Estimated average earnings in October 2001

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in October 2001 were £443.5. The tables show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and ual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Regions.

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

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the and 2001 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall ase (which was 5.9 per cent) equals the 0.2 per cent aase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April and October 2001. The AEI used is an unpublished s that excludes arrears of pay.

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

Occupation	All employ	ees on adult r	ates	
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	741.7	517.5	671.3
Professional occupations	2	647.5	537.9	603.3
Associate professional and		500.0	432.2	506.9
technical occupations	3	569.0		
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	315.9	287.1	297.1
Craft and related occupations	5	394.9	263.3	385.9
Personal and protective service				
occupations	6	374.9	251.5	317.1
Sales occupations	7	371.8	258.2	319.6
Plant and machine operatives	. 8	360.6	257.0	344.6
Otheroccupations	9	310.4	221.2	292.2
All non-manual occupations		581.4	388.0	491.8
All manual occupations		359.3	241.4	338.4
Alloccupations	1-9	489.5	366.0	443.5

	Men	Women	All
Manual	0.9986	0.9982	0.9985
Non-manual	0.9981	0.9978	0.9980
All	0.9981	0.9978	0.9981

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

Industry		Male			Female			Male and fe	emale	
	code -	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	А	284.4	416.6	311.9	226.8	274.3	254.9	279.0	365.0	302.4
Mining and quarrying	C	415.5	789.2	590.5		*		415.0	693.5	565.6
Manufacturing	D	378.0	591.2	463.1	250.9	388.6	332.7	357.9	531.9	434.7
Manufacture of food products	DA	346.1	605.1	431.6	257.8	395.4	317.4	324.5	534.9	399.9
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	296.0		381.5	202.9	*	246.5	252.1	445.9	319.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper										
products; publishing and printing	DE	418.0	621.6	522.4	299.7	418.8	396.5	401.5	540.0	484.8
Manufacture of electircal and optical equipment	DL	358.5	618.0	498.2	247.5	414.8	333.2	327.9	566.1	454.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	432.8	611.5	494.8	290.6	400.8	363.2	424.9	574.3	481.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	463.4	625.3	546.2	*	396.2	396.2	462.3	534.2	507.7
Construction	F	393.3	577.8	454.2	-*	347.2	344.0	392.5	523.4	443.5
Wholesale and retail trade	G	318.4	478.4	425.2	229.9	306.1	298.3	306.4	408.4	382.4
Hote's and restaurants	Н	249.0	444.1	323.0	196.1	309.7	247.5	226.5	376.8	288.5
Transport, storage and communication	1	386.2	573.2	458.2	336.3	387.7	376.7	381.7	505.2	440.2
Financial intermediation	J	416.5	762.6	752.7		432.2	.431.8	409.2	601.2	597.8
Real astate, renting and business activities	K	340.3	671.7	587.8	250.3	421.9	407.4	325.5	566.7	520.8
Public administration and defence	L	329.3	492.8	474.0	246.5	360.7	357.4	316.9	435.0	425.6
Education	M	304.6	527.7	476.9	235.1	421.6	407.4	282.6	461.7	436.6
Health and social work	N	294.9	599.8	512.6	221.1	387.4	360.7	251.9	441.4	404.2
Other community, social and personal										
service activities	0	315.4	552.3	469.5	215.1	379.3	345.2	285.3	471.3	417.4
All industries and services	A-Q	359.3	581.4	489.5	241.4	388.0	366.0	338.4	491.8	443.5

Votavailable

Table C: Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, October 2001

Region	Male			Female			Male and female			
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	
North East	355.6	480.4	417.8	224.7	334.5	317.7	335.1	406.5	380.1	
North West (including Merseyside)	351.0	532.8	450.2	232.0	355.1	336.5	331.1	446.9	407.5	
Yorkshire and the Humber	345.3	500.5	426.3	222.5	350.0	329.5	325.6	428.9	391.3	
EastMidlands	345.9	505.3	430.1	228.6	346.0	321.5	324.5	436.5	393.6	
West Midlands	352.7	555.0	461.3	236.0	362.1	340.1	332.7	466.6	418.3	
South Western	342.9	533.8	451.0	234.7	351.3	332.8	324.0	449.6	407.8	
East	370.4	560.8	482.0	241.7	377.5	356.7	348.8	480.1	437.8	
London	406.3	758.3	666.5	281.4	501.9	482.0	382.9	642.5	592.6	
South East	379.3	605.9	525.6	264.7	400.9	380.7	356.8	516.6	472.1	
England	361.4	590.7	497.4	242.9	392.9	370.7	340.7	500.4	450.7	
Wales	342.1	478.0	411.6	224.8	346.2	326.6	323.9	414.9	381.1	
Scotland	348.6	527.9	447.7	232.7	362.8	341.5	324.8	442.6	403.8	
Great Britain	359.3	581.4	489.5	241.4	388.0	366.0	338.4	491.8	443.5	

## E.11 EARNINGS Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Surveya July and October 2001

#### Accuracy of quarterly projections for July 2000 to April 2001

The April 2001 results provide a means to check the accuracy of the quarterly projections of the 2000 NES (see *Table D*).

Table D shows that the projections were not very accurate, especially for the non-manual workers. The differences result largely from the fact that the NES data for April 2000, on which the projections were based, were revised in December 2001.

Using the projected April 2001 average earnings published in the September 2001 *Labour Market Trends*, similar percentage differences can be calculated from the categories of *Tables A,B* and *C* 

#### Table D: Projected April 2000 results compared with actual results

	Male			Female			All			
	Projected	Actual	Percentage	Projected	Actual	Percentage	Projected	Actual	Percentage	
Manuals	365.2	359.9	1.5	243.0	241.8	0.5	344.3	338.9	1.6	
Non-manuals	547.1	582.4	-6.1	377.4	388.8	-2.9	468.3	492.8	-5.0	
All	473.0	490.5	-3.6	358.5	366.8	-2.3	430.1	444.3	-3.2	

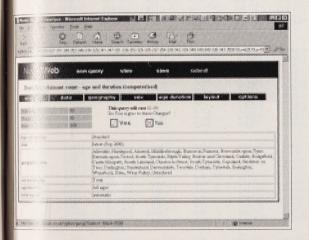
Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings and New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 016338

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC	All indust-ries	All index of production industries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry-ing	Manu- facture of food products;	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manu- facture	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture	Manu- facture of basic metals	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment
MALE	A-Q	C-E	<u>D</u>	G-Q	A&B	С	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
	rnings (£s) 253.1 268.4 274.4 279.9 291.0 301.3 314.3 328.5 335.0 344.8 359.9	269.4 287.6 293.9 301.9 315.8 327.4 340.9 355.9 358.3 368.9 382.4	263.2 280.8 288.8 297.9 312.4 323.6 337.5 352.6 365.4 378.5	236.8 250.6 257.6 262.3 269.3 277.3 289.3 302.6 313.0 322.2 337.5	192.5 203.0 213.7 217.7 235.7 241.9 252.1 260.9 272.8 274.0 287.2	357.4 375.5 355.4 334.8 350.8 367.8 400.5 408.3 396.0 398.4 416.1	269.3 280.3 288.2 294.0 304.7 315.3 319.2 330.7 338.4 337.9 346.6	213.9 233.1 245.1 248.4 258.7 270.6 276.9 275.5 276.3 296.9 297.7	293.6 308.4 318.9 335.6 348.8 361.8 377.9 394.3 397.2 406.0 418.6	287.7 310.6 322.8 332.3 344.1 346.8 381.8 392.8 397.4 395.2 417.1	247.8 264.0 275.3 285.7 295.6 298.9 318.9 324.0 329.2 336.7 348.2	258.4 265.7 272.3 286.3 300.4 309.8 325.2 340.7 343.7 353.1 360.8	258.0 276.2 283.1 295.7 315.8 326.4 342.5 358.7 368.6 380.7	252.6 275.7 285.1 296.0 319.4 326.1 344.4 366.5 358.3 381.1 395.4
ours wor 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 900	rked 44.4 44.5 44.5 44.7 45.2 44.8 45.1 45.0 44.4 44.3 44.3	43.7 44.0 43.7 44.0 44.8 44.2 44.6 43.6 43.6 43.5	43.6 43.9 43.7 44.1 44.8 44.2 44.5 44.3 43.5 43.6	44.9 44.8 44.7 45.1 45.3 45.1 45.2 45.2 44.7 44.4	47.8 46.9 46.8 46.9 47.9 47.5 47.8 46.9 47.4 45.8 45.6	48.0 48.7 48.3 49.4 51.9 50.8 52.0 50.1 51.7 49.5 49.4	46.2 45.9 45.5 45.6 46.2 45.0 45.6 45.4 45.0 44.8 44.5	43.2 43.8 44.3 44.3 43.9 44.1 44.3 43.5 42.6 43.1 42.7	42.7 42.7 43.0 43.1 43.6 43.7 43.9 43.7 43.5 43.1 42.8	42.9 42.8 43.0 43.1 43.2 42.6 42.3 41.8 41.3 41.9	43.8 44.3 44.8 45.7 44.5 45.1 45.2 44.0 43.6 43.5	45.3 44.9 44.6 45.0 45.3 44.6 44.8 44.6 44.3 44.4	43.9 44.7 44.8 45.9 45.4 45.6 45.5 44.4 44.7	43.1 43.6 43.8 45.4 44.3 44.9 44.0 43.1 43.6 43.8
992 993 994 995 996 999 998 999 000	rnings (£s) 5.70 6.05 6.21 6.30 6.44 6.70 6.97 7.30 7.54 7.78 8.14	6.14 6.53 6.71 6.85 7.05 7.37 7.64 8.02 8.23 8.45 8.79	6.02 6.39 6.60 6.75 6.97 7.29 7.58 7.96 8.15 8.38 8.71	5.29 5.62 5.80 5.87 5.94 6.13 6.40 6.70 7.01 7.26 7.61	4.02 4.37 4.56 4.70 4.92 5.08 5.27 5.56 5.76 5.99 6.30	7.26 7.68 7.21 6.62 6.75 7.15 7.70 8.14 7.66 8.05 8.43	5.84 6.08 6.37 6.42 6.58 7.00 7.00 7.28 7.52 7.54 7.78	4.96 5.33 5.53 5.60 5.90 6.15 6.25 6.34 6.49 6.89 6.97	6.81 7.24 7.39 7.82 8.01 8.30 8.59 9.02 9.12 9.42 9.78	6.69 7.23 7.43 7.69 7.97 8.09 8.96 9.29 9.51 9.58 9.97	5.64 6.03 6.19 6.36 6.47 6.70 7.04 7.13 7.46 7.71 8.00	5.67 5.88 6.00 6.22 6.62 6.92 7.27 7.64 7.76 7.96 8.23	5.87 6.17 6.37 6.61 6.88 7.18 7.50 7.88 8.03 8.24 8.56	5.87 6.32 6.54 6.74 7.04 7.35 7.67 8.11 8.31 8.73 9.01
EMALE Veekly ea 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000	rnings (£s) 159.2 170.1 177.1 182.0 188.3 195.2 201.1 210.8 221.9 229.1 241.8	162.4 174.8 182.2 187.0 199.0 205.0 214.2 224.2 232.0 241.3 251.9	162.2 174.6 181.8 186.7 198.8 205.0 214.1 224.2 231.7 241.0 251.4	156.3 166.4 173.2 177.8 179.8 187.9 191.7 201.6 215.7 222.1 236.8	142.1 150.4 156.2 171.9 179.4 177.9 186.9 187.8 200.1 225.6 227.8	190.0 200.4	176.8 191.3 199.5 200.6 214.3 218.5 229.4 239.9 243.4 254.4 258.2	137.2 147.4 152.8 156.5 169.5 174.7 180.3 188.2 194.8 203.3 205.0	185.0 196.7 210.4 214.5 234.2 228.2 238.2 250.1 262.8 262.6 300.3	181.9 194.0 203.4 213.2 220.0 234.2 263.2 262.2 277.8 281.4 296.6	156.1 168.9 176.0 183.1 178.1 190.0 206.0 219.6 224.2 234.5 240.9	168.2 176.5 183.2 188.9 209.9 214.2 228.4 213.9 225.0 246.6 259.1	153.2 169.2 176.8 178.3 199.7 195.7 206.2 216.3 205.3 225.3 230.7	166.5 182.4 191.0 202.9 217.1 216.0 225.9 237.7 236.1 254.6 260.5
lours wor 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000 001	ked 39.8 39.8 39.8 40.1 40.3 40.2 40.2 40.2 39.9 39.9	40.0 40.2 40.3 40.6 40.9 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.4 40.5 40.4	40.0 40.2 40.3 40.6 40.9 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.4 40.5 40.4	39.4 39.5 39.3 39.6 39.7 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.5 39.5	42.3 40.7 41.9 42.2 42.0 41.3 40.9 42.3 41.9 42.0 41.1	38.5 40.2	41.5 41.6 41.5 41.7 42.0 41.8 41.8 41.5 41.5 41.5	39.1 39.2 39.3 39.5 39.5 39.6 39.4 39.3 39.3 38.9	39.8 39.7 40.6 40.3 41.5 40.5 40.8 40.8 40.4 40.3 41.1	40.0 39.9 40.1 40.5 40.7 41.7 41.6 40.5 40.7 39.8 40.2	40.8 41.3 41.0 41.6 40.8 42.2 42.0 42.4 41.6 42.0	40.8 40.6 40.4 40.3 40.7 41.0 40.1 40.0 40.2 41.0 40.4	40.1 40.5 40.8 41.1 41.8 40.9 41.4 41.0 40.6 41.6 41.1	39.2 40.2 40.2 41.0 41.3 40.8 41.0 40.9 39.9 40.3 39.9
lourly ear 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000 001	nings (£s) 4.01 4.28 4.43 4.53 4.64 4.81 4.99 5.23 5.56 5.74 6.06	4.06 4.35 4.53 4.61 4.87 5.04 5.26 5.52 5.75 5.97 6.23	4.06 4.34 4.52 4.60 4.87 5.04 5.26 5.52 5.74 5.96 6.21	3.97 4.23 4.34 4.46 4.45 4.63 4.79 5.04 5.45 5.62 5.98	3.39 3.74 3.76 4.15 4.27 4.33 4.50 4.44 4.76 5.38 5.54		4.27 4.60 4.81 4.82 5.11 5.24 5.49 5.78 6.87 6.14 6.24	3.51 3.75 3.91 3.97 4.27 4.42 4.56 4.78 4.96 5.17 5.28	4.65 4.94 5.19 5.30 5.65 5.62 5.86 6.15 6.50 6.53 7.24	4.56 4.86 5.08 5.29 5.40 5.62 6.32 6.47 6.71 7.08 7.39	3.84 4.10 4.30 4.41 4.39 4.53 4.93 5.18 5.41 5.59 5.81	4.13 4.32 4.54 4.69 5.16 5.24 5.70 5.35 5.60 6.02 6.42	3.79 4.18 4.35 4.33 4.78 4.79 4.98 5.26 5.05 5.42 5.61	4.25 4.55 4.75 4.95 5.26 5.29 5.52 5.81 5.92 6.31 6.53
LL Veekly ear 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 998 999 000 001	rnings (£s) 236.2 250.8 256.6 261.7 271.5 281.1 292.9 307.3 315.0 324.5 338.9	249.7 266.8 273.5 280.1 293.6 304.9 318.4 333.6 337.7 348.8 362.6	243.0 259.6 267.9 275.7 289.8 300.8 314.6 329.9 333.7 345.0 358.4	219.7 233.3 239.8 244.4 249.7 257.2 267.4 280.7 292.0 300.3 315.0	187.6 198.1 208.3 213.3 230.1 235.5 245.5 252.4 264.5 268.7 281.7	354.8 372.8 355.2 333.7 350.3 366.5 398.9 403.8 392.5 397.2 415.6	244.2 257.2 265.3 269.8 281.5 291.3 296.8 307.4 315.4 318.7 325.0	171.4 185.9 195.4 199.1 211.1 220.8 227.6 231.5 235.5 251.9 254.9	272.0 287.1 299.6 314.4 329.1 338.7 354.6 372.4 375.6 381.6 402.0	265.4 288.8 299.4 307.7 314.3 320.8 355.3 367.8 370.8 373.1 391.0	232.0 247.1 258.1 265.6 274.4 280.0 300.3 307.6 313.5 321.8 331.3	247.1 253.9 259.4 271.9 287.0 295.5 311.2 323.0 330.0 340.6 351.3	249.1 267.6 274.8 286.9 306.8 317.7 333.4 349.6 347.4 359.8 371.1	244.2 266.8 276.6 287.3 310.3 316.6 334.0 347.1 350.2 372.8 386.7
ours work 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 900 000	43.6 43.7 43.5 43.8 44.3 44.0 44.2 44.1 43.6 43.5 43.5	43.0 43.3 43.1 43.4 44.1 43.6 43.9 43.7 43.0 43.1 43.1	42.9 43.2 43.0 43.4 44.0 43.5 43.8 43.7 43.0 43.1	43.8 43.6 44.0 44.0 44.0 44.0 43.6 43.3 43.4	47.3 46.3 46.4 47.3 46.9 47.1 46.4 46.8 45.4	47.8 48.5 48.2 49.1 51.9 50.8 51.9 49.9 49.9 49.4 49.4	44.9 44.7 44.4 44.5 45.1 44.2 44.7 44.4 44.2 44.0 43.8	41.0 41.3 41.6 41.7 41.6 41.7 41.9 41.4 40.9 41.3 40.9	42.1 42.6 42.6 43.2 43.1 43.4 43.3 43.0 42.6 42.6	42.3 42.3 42.4 42.5 42.6 42.4 41.9 41.6 41.0 41.5	43.2 43.3 43.7 44.2 44.8 44.1 44.6 44.8 43.6 43.3 43.2	44.7 44.3 44.0 44.3 44.6 44.1 44.1 44.0 43.8 44.0 43.5	43.6 44.4 44.1 44.5 45.6 45.1 45.3 45.2 44.2 44.5 44.3	42.7 43.3 43.6 45.0 44.0 44.6 43.7 42.9 43.4 43.6
ourly earn 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000	nings (Es) 5.43 5.76 5.92 6.01 6.13 6.37 6.63 6.96 7.23 7.46 7.80	5.78 6.15 6.33 6.44 6.67 6.97 7.25 7.63 7.85 8.09 8.42	5.65 6.00 6.21 6.34 6.58 6.88 7.18 7.56 7.77 8.00 8.33	5.05 5.37 5.53 5.62 5.65 5.83 6.07 6.37 6.70 6.93 7.28	3.97 4.32 4.49 4.65 4.86 5.01 5.20 5.44 5.66 5.93 6.23	7.23 7.64 7.23 6.63 6.74 7.15 7.69 8.07 7.61 8.03 8.42	5.43 5.70 5.98 6.02 6.23 6.58 6.65 6.92 7.14 7.24 7.42	4.20 4.51 4.71 4.77 5.07 5.30 5.43 5.59 5.75 6.10 6.23	6.39 6.82 7.00 7.40 7.62 7.86 8.17 8.61 8.73 8.95 9.44	626 6.80 6.98 7.20 7.38 7.53 8.38 8.77 8.92 9.11 9.43	5.34 5.70 5.88 5.99 6.13 6.34 6.72 6.84 7.17 7.41	5.49 5.68 5.79 6.01 6.42 6.69 7.06 7.35 7.53 7.75 8.07	5.70 6.02 6.22 6.45 6.73 7.04 7.35 7.73 7.87 8.08 8.39	5.72 6.16 6.39 6.58 6.89 7.18 7.50 7.93 8.16 8.59 8.86

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

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

Other community, social & personal service activities Real estate, renting & busi-ness activities GREAT Wholesale Hotels & retail and trade; restaur-repair of ants motor vehicles Other manu-facturing SIC 1992 DD,DF,DN MALE ngs (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 Weel 230.0 239.5 246.1 250.2 259.4 264.4 280.2 289.0 300.8 301.9 315.9 217.3 233.1 241.7 249.1 255.9 264.1 275.1 292.2 299.4 305.7 318.8 174.4 189.2 190.7 188.2 199.2 203.3 213.9 227.0 230.5 242.2 249.3 267.0 282.6 292.7 299.6 305.3 314.9 328.4 344.0 359.6 368.8 386.7 316.6 322.7 321.4 321.5 347.2 373.8 381.6 394.8 377.9 394.3 417.1 241.6 257.5 258.6 260.1 270.7 277.5 292.4 302.7 312.3 322.0 340.8 219.6 234.0 256.4 259.6 257.6 275.4 281.2 289.0 307.5 310.7 329.8 199.4 218.4 227.9 232.2 231.5 243.5 268.7 277.9 285.2 293.5 305.1 203.9 217.4 225.3 228.1 230.6 242.2 250.7 264.4 267.7 284.9 295.3 283.8 308.5 314.8 330.6 349.6 362.9 378.7 406.0 401.8 417.6 433.4 245.6 264.2 262.9 265.2 274.7 286.1 290.5 304.2 308.2 322.9 333.9 298.4 334.7 352.5 369.0 373.9 399.7 401.2 418.6 440.5 453.8 464.1 257.1 274.7 275.0 279.4 295.1 308.2 324.8 342.3 351.3 371.5 393.9 vorked 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 47.3 46.3 46.4 46.9 46.8 46.4 46.7 46.4 45.5 45.1 45.6 42.2 42.1 41.7 42.0 41.4 42.4 42.3 41.9 42.2 41.3 41.2 43.1 42.6 42.5 41.9 41.7 40.8 40.2 40.3 42.6 42.4 42.2 42.0 42.0 41.7 42.4 42.1 41.8 42.0 42.4 43.9 43.2 44.2 44.2 44.0 44.3 44.8 43.5 43.4 41.1 42.6 41.8 42.9 42.2 42.5 42.1 42.5 39.9 39.5 41.2 42.5 43.0 42.2 42.9 44.0 43.0 43.4 44.3 42.8 43.0 42.8 43.6 44.1 43.4 44.5 44.6 44.4 44.7 44.5 44.2 44.4 44.2 42.1 42.0 42.0 41.9 42.5 42.6 42.1 42.5 42.8 41.4 42.3 45.4 45.0 44.7 45.3 46.1 45.8 46.9 46.4 46.6 46.6 43.9 43.7 43.9 44.1 44.4 44.0 44.3 43.9 43.8 43.7 41.9 42.0 41.9 42.2 42.1 41.9 42.5 42.1 41.8 42.0 46.6 47.1 46.8 47.3 47.8 47.6 48.5 48.0 47.5 47.4 46.9 Hourl 5.25 5.61 5.73 5.74 5.89 6.03 6.33 6.47 6.72 6.94 7.29 gs (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 5.17 5.61 5.64 5.64 5.79 5.99 6.27 6.53 6.86 7.15 7.50 5.20 5.58 6.15 6.19 6.23 6.50 6.66 6.90 7.30 7.54 8.01 4.57 5.04 5.35 5.47 5.52 5.83 6.48 6.67 7.00 7.30 7.59 5.72 6.01 6.28 6.35 6.38 6.60 6.77 7.17 7.56 7.78 8.25 7.77 7.51 7.71 7.55 8.25 8.76 9.07 9.28 9.46 9.98 10.13 4.81 5.15 5.38 5.45 5.50 5.81 5.92 6.26 6.41 6.80 6.96 7.10 7.98 8.42 8.90 8.81 9.38 9.45 9.85 10.30 10.96 10.96 4.97 5.36 5.52 5.65 5.76 5.91 6.26 6.59 6.84 6.98 7.29 4.13 4.52 4.56 4.67 4.71 4.83 5.10 5.34 5.48 5.78 5.97 6.68 7.18 7.47 7.71 7.95 8.28 8.73 9.17 9.39 9.71 10.12 5.65 5.97 6.07 5.94 6.16 6.44 6.50 6.83 6.97 7.28 7.55 5.63 6.08 6.15 6.16 6.39 6.71 6.92 7.29 7.56 7.97 8.46 FEMALE rnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 Weekly 139.5 141.7 153.8 159.5 161.2 166.6 176.0 178.1 197.4 207.8 215.5 179.2 174.0 187.6 217.8 215.7 197.1 135.0 138.1 139.5 145.6 148.8 156.7 160.5 170.8 180.5 187.5 196.5 139.0 153.5 157.3 158.0 167.7 167.3 197.1 203.7 223.0 228.4 235.5 151.6 164.3 168.1 173.4 172.7 177.1 178.5 187.2 199.5 204.5 221.5 190.6 207.7 223.0 235.8 251.4 257.5 276.8 284.1 283.8 281.4 291.1 148.3 156.8 169.0 170.6 169.8 185.4 194.1 203.6 215.3 216.2 230.3 170.5 192.3 195.9 195.7 204.4 214.6 218.5 232.2 232.3 240.1 246.9 165.0 174.1 182.4 183.5 195.2 209.2 207.7 218.6 224.8 234.3 250.1 223.8 246.3 274.6 278.0 284.8 286.7 278.3 292.7 311.5 323.9 336.9 168.0 169.6 175.4 178.6 185.5 199.8 205.3 211.9 221.5 234.5 250.7 worked 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 40.0 40.3 40.3 41.1 41.0 40.9 40.8 40.5 40.5 37.2 38.0 37.0 38.7 39.7 40.6 40.4 40.7 40.6 41.5 41.8 41.4 40.4 40.6 40.9 38.8 40.3 39.1 38.9 39.5 39.6 39.4 39.6 38.6 38.5 38.6 38.1 37.9 37.5 38.8 38.6 38.3 38.0 38.0 37.6 38.9 38.8 38.5 39.0 39.5 39.2 39.1 39.3 39.1 39.3 39.6 39.4 40.6 40.1 41.8 42.0 41.4 42.1 41.4 40.1 40.4 40.3 40.2 40.7 40.0 40.5 41.5 41.7 43.8 40.0 39.7 40.3 40.1 39.5 40.0 40.3 40.3 39.9 39.2 39.5 39.1 39.1 38.8 39.1 39.4 39.4 39.2 39.4 39.3 39.4 39.4 41.4 42.5 42.0 42.3 42.0 42.4 42.2 42.0 41.5 41.8 41.5 37.0 38.0 39.2 38.2 37.8 37.9 37.5 39.8 38.9 39.5 39.6 40.0 39.7 39.6 39.8 39.4 39.3 Hourly 3.53 3.69 3.89 4.04 4.07 4.17 4.45 4.50 4.94 5.29 5.48 gs (£s)
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Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index Customer Helpline: 01633 819 024

S78

GREAT BRITAIN	All indust-ries	All index of production industries	All manu- facturing	All	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry-ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	products;	paper & products; publishing	products & man-	& plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	& fabric- ated meta	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	9100
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	С	DA	DB DC	& printing DE	made fibro	DH	DI	products DJ	DK	
1992 1993 1994 1995	nings (£s) 375.7 400.8 418.9 430.1 445.4 464.0 483.5 506.1 525.5 550.9 582.4	388.3 412.8 431.7 443.6 461.2 487.3 497.0 532.2 547.6 569.3 598.1	382.4 404.5 424.9 436.2 453.5 479.6 489.2 525.9 541.6 562.1 592.4	371.7 398.0 416.4 427.7 442.4 458.9 482.7 500.6 518.5 547.0 579.3	302.9 298.5 306.5 323.9 347.9 363.8 387.8 388.2 404.1 402.3 415.5	512.9 562.1 565.1 606.7 591.3 621.0 684.4 646.2 735.6 790.7	380.9 424.5 450.6 456.5 474.4 536.8 522.1 575.9 603.2 600.7 606.2	332.0 353.3 364.5 375.6 379.5 397.6 417.4 420.2 429.7 481.1	404.0 426.6 450.3 462.3 474.7 515.0 506.6 550.0 546.7 596.3 622.8	416.2 455.5 475.2 497.8 525.5 537.2 564.3 601.4 635.1 642.3 690.0	353.2 363.7 383.6 400.4 411.6 439.3 449.5 470.8 513.9 521.3 544.0	355.2 362.9 373.6 365.4 402.6 417.0 440.5 473.0 	356.9 364.1 378.9 396.2 427.3 446.5 443.5 497.0 491.4 510.5 524.4	355.1 375.0 391.0 410.2 438.5 456.5 483.8 508.4 505.4 523.5 541.9	
Hours work 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 9000 0001	38.7 38.7 38.6 38.8 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.0 38.9 39.0	39.4 39.4 39.3 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.7 39.8 39.5 39.5 39.6	39.4 39.5 39.4 39.7 40.0 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.7	38.3 38.3 38.5 38.5 38.7 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.6	42.0 41.8 40.5 41.4 43.1 42.6 43.0 42.8 42.0 43.5	40.3 41.5 40.2 39.2 40.3 40.3 40.3 41.3 39.9	39.7 39.5 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.6 39.5 39.5 39.7 39.6 40.3	39.8 40.1 40.0  40.6 40.3 40.5 39.9 39.8 40.0	38.3 38.5 38.2 38.6 38.8 38.9 39.1 38.9 38.8 38.5	38.8 38.8 38.8 38.7 38.8 38.6 38.1 38.2 38.4 38.3	39.7 40.1 40.2 40.9 40.6 40.9 40.3 40.2 40.4	39.6 39.1 39.4 40.0 40.4 39.8 39.8 39.6 	39.8 39.7 39.9 39.8 40.6 40.6 40.3 39.9 40.5 40.8	39.4 39.8 39.6 40.1 40.3 40.1 40.2 40.1 39.9 39.7 40.0	
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lours work 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000		37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9	37.6 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.9	36.7 36.6 36.8 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9	38.7 37.6 37.5 37.9 38.5 37.9 39.0 39.4 38.7 38.9	37.2 37.3 37.3 36.9 37.6 37.1 37.9	37.6 37.7 37.5 37.6 37.5 38.2 37.9 38.1 38.2 37.8 38.0	38.1 38.2 38.1 38.6 38.0 38.1 38.1 38.1 37.9	36.7 36.8 36.9 36.8 36.9 36.9 37.0 37.2 36.9 37.1	37.5 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.5 37.6 37.5 37.6	37.9 37.8 38.0 38.1 38.7 38.8 38.2 38.4 38.4 38.6	38.0 37.7 38.0 37.8 37.8 37.4 38.3 38.3 38.5 38.5	37.4 37.4 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.4 37.7 37.5 37.8 37.8	37.7 37.5 37.6 37.9 38.5 38.6 38.4 38.2 38.2	
lourly earn 991 992 993 995 995 996 997 998 999 000	sings (£s) 6.38 6.90 7.23 7.45 7.79 8.16 8.56 8.90 9.37 9.83 10.48	6.00 6.42 6.83 7.09 7.46 7.79 8.08 8.49 9.09 9.56	5.90 6.29 6.71 6.96 7.32 7.64 7.94 8.38 9.02 9.49	6.47 6.99 7.32 7.53 7.86 8.22 8.69 9.42 9.89 10.53	5.09 5.72 5.85 6.15  6.42 6.78 6.70 7.10	7.72 8.03 	5.73 6.06 6.81 6.95 7.41 7.81 8.02 8.45 8.98 9.82 10.43	5.01 5.52 5.64 5.66 6.17 6.39 6.84 7.17 7.45 7.90	6.69 7.00 7.64 8.09 8.46 8.81 9.36 9.61 10.04 10.33 11.24	6.82 7.41 7.94 8.25 8.40 8.79 8.68 9.15 10.83 11.79 12.24	5.23 5.68 5.76 6.11 6.67 6.78  7.24 7.50 7.60 8.33	5.01 5.21 5.57 5.65 6.01 5.97 6.25 6.62 7.30 7.38 7.94	4.98 5.38 5.54 5.77 6.12 6.46 6.94 7.15 7.38 7.98 8.59	5.30 5.58 5.80 5.89 6.57 6.85 7.19 7.75 8.25 8.61 9.09	
993 994 995 996 997 998	nings (£s) 312.5 334.8 350.0 360.5 373.3 389.3 406.8 425.2 4443.3 445.1 492.8	341.0 363.3 380.2 390.9 408.9 438.4 468.2 486.9 508.4 535.9	336.3 356.9 375.2 385.5 402.8 424.4 432.1 463.2 482.7 502.9 532.9	304.2 327.7 343.1 354.0 366.0 380.8 402.4 416.9 433.4 456.9 484.7	277.8 275.0 279.0 294.3 324.6 332.9 350.5 348.2 362.5 354.7 367.8	458.5 500.6 496.7 533.5 526.6 548.4 607.9 574.8 650.4 694.8	324.6 355.5 382.5 388.2 411.0 464.8 442.4 478.1 509.3 525.1 535.9	272.8 295.9 303.4 313.8 322.1 332.2 356.9 361.4 370.0 409.6 441.0	341.6 363.6 382.8 397.9 408.4 435.0 438.4 469.5 475.2 509.0 541.0	365.3 403.6 422.8 439.4 462.3 474.8 477.5 507.7 562.0 577.9 612.6	311.2 322.0 333.7 349.8 368.2 388.7 384.9 410.2 445.4 452.7 479.6	305.7 319.5 326.5 321.1 351.5 358.4 373.9 398.3	316.2 323.6 338.0 353.9 380.4 397.9 399.3 443.2 441.1 462.5 480.2	319.2 339.1 354.1 367.7 397.7 414.0 437.8 463.3 466.0 485.2 502.3	
ours work 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 900 000		38.9 38.9 38.8 39.0 39.3 39.3 39.1 39.2 39.0 39.0 39.1	38.9 38.9 39.1 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.1 39.0 39.2	37.4 37.4 37.5 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8	41.0 40.3 39.4 40.0 41.8 41.2 41.5 41.6 41.1 40.8 41.8	39.5 40.4 39.4 38.6 39.5 39.5 39.5 40.5	38.9 38.8 39.1 39.0 39.2 38.9 39.1 39.0 39.5	39.1 39.3 39.2 41.0 39.6 39.4 39.5 39.2 39.1 39.1 39.0	37.6 37.8 37.7 37.9 38.0 37.9 38.1 38.2 38.2 38.2	38.4 38.4 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.2 37.9 38.0 38.1 38.1	39.2 39.4 39.5 39.5 40.2 40.1 40.0 40.2 39.8 39.6 39.9	39.1 38.7 39.0 39.3 39.7 39.1 39.0 39.2	39.2 39.1 39.3 39.3 39.9 39.9 39.6 39.7 39.4 39.9 40.1	39.0 39.3 39.1 39.6 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.8 39.6 39.4 39.7	
997 998 999	ings (£s) 8.10 8.68 9.09 9.34 9.76 10.17 10.63 11.11 11.64 12.21 12.94	8.60 9.14 9.61 9.86 10.38 10.92 11.19 11.91 12.47 13.02 13.69	8.47 8.97 9.46 9.71 10.20 10.74 11.01 11.78 12.35 12.87 13.60	7.96 8.58 8.98 9.24 9.65 10.03 10.59 10.98 11.46 12.08	6.44 6.35 6.88 7.26 7.74 8.16 8.30 8.23 8.87 8.50 8.64	11.57 12.11 12.15 13.30 13.23 13.84 14.94 14.58 17.24	8.10 9.04 9.62 9.93 10.52 11.86 11.35 12.23 13.00 13.44 13.54	6.73 7.20 7.42 7.28 8.05 8.38 8.79 9.10 9.42 10.41 11.27	8.66 9.07 9.75 10.25 10.64 11.33 11.53 12.26 12.45 13.40 14.19	9.45 10.37 10.90 11.20 12.03 12.26 12.45 13.23 14.79 15.19 16.05	7.68 7.88 8.16 8.61 9.10 9.54 9.72 10.25 11.25 11.47 12.03	7.55 7.96 8.07 7.87 8.90 9.12 9.58 10.18	7.87 8.01 8.17 8.61 9.52 9.93 10.03 11.12 11.13 11.49	8.02 8.40 8.93 9.19 9.93 10.37 10.94 11.64 11.75 12.29 12.69	

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

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

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

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

E. 13

Manu- facture of elec- trical &	Manu- facture of trans- port	Other manu- facturing		y, Construction				Financial intermedi- ation	Real	Public admin & defence;	Education		Other commun- ity, social & personal	GREAT BRITAIN
optical equip- ment	equipmen	t DD,DF,DN	E	F	motor vehicles G	н	1	J	ness activities K	compul- sory social security	al M	N	service activities	SIC 1992
397.7 418.7 438.3 448.3 446.4 468.0 476.1 575.7 552.4 556.5 619.2	380.9 400.3 428.3 436.3 460.3 492.9 526.7 558.3 575.7 597.2 612.7	407.8 427.4 448.4 449.3 462.5 478.4 438.7 463.7 463.7 472.9 514.6 518.5	402.6 441.5 464.9 490.8 522.0 538.5 571.9 567.1 603.5 620.0 626.5	368.2 389.9 401.7 409.8 424.3 445.8 460.0 474.1 508.5 549.4 578.9	302.7 324.8 342.0 356.7 368.4 383.2 404.1 424.8 444.7 461.1 479.3	274.6 302.0 308.8 307.1 328.8 357.8 369.4 395.5 404.5 436.7 445.0	377.4 408.1 427.8 448.0 451.9 461.1 483.7 501.9 530.0 559.8 574.3	454.4 485.5 506.6 535.3 562.7 592.5 644.2 664.9 686.1 732.3 764.0	423.6 449.3 464.1 478.4 501.4 515.4 540.9 570.6 577.7 615.6 673.0	345.9 370.8 394.9 395.6 404.3 420.3 441.9 444.8 460.8 470.5 493.7	376.6 418.5 432.5 438.3 444.4 457.3 458.4 465.8 485.3 500.5 528.7	365.5 397.4 412.2 420.2 424.5 453.5 480.8 509.6 5354.4 561.7 600.9		MALE Weekly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
93 92 94 98 96 96 96 93 92	40.1 40.1 39.8 39.9 40.7 41.0 40.3 40.9 40.4 40.0 40.1	39.9 39.7 39.6 39.8 40.5 40.4 40.4 40.3 40.5 41.1	38.7 38.5 38.4 38.7 38.8 39.2 38.8 38.9 38.6 38.6 38.6	40.0 40.4 40.1 40.3 40.9 40.7 41.3 41.6 41.4 41.7 41.8	40.5 40.1 40.4 40.6 40.8 40.7 40.7 40.6 40.4	42.4 42.5 41.6 41.3 42.7 41.5 40.5 41.3 40.9 41.2 41.4	40.5 40.3 40.3 41.1 41.4 41.8 42.3 41.4 41.2 41.0	36.3 36.2 36.3 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.4 36.2 36.3	38.4 38.3 38.5 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 38.8 38.7	38.6 38.7 38.3 38.1 38.3 38.5 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.2 38.4	32.0 31.9 32.7 33.4 33.6 35.0 35.0 35.1 35.1 35.2	38.5 38.6 38.5 38.9 39.1 38.9 39.1 38.8 38.7 38.9	39.3 39.3 39.1 39.6 40.0 39.9 39.6 40.0 39.8 39.5 39.6	Hours worked 1997 1998 1998 1999 1999 1999 1997 1998 2000 2001
03 1 54 09 26 18 74 04 03 57 19	9.43 9.93 10.70 10.94 11.22 11.98 13.06 13.58 14.27 14.93 15.30	9.95 10.81 11.30 11.15 11.46 11.82 10.83 11.47 11.75 12.59 12.63	10.34 11.39 12.05 12.51 13.47 13.76 14.76 14.54 15.61 16.05 16.27	9.12 9.61 9.82 10.05 10.27 10.84 11.13 11.40 12.28 13.14 13.83	7.13 7.86 8.22 8.55 9.07 9.37 9.91 10.44 11.03 11.40 11.85	6.70 7.07 7.40 7.52 7.70 8.70 9.09 9.59 9.91 10.55 10.74	9.03 9.86 10.29 10.61 10.66 10.76 11.12 11.65 12.50 13.20 13.85	12.56 13.29 13.99 14.60 15.51 16.34 17.74 18.34 18.95 20.26 21.05	10.92 11.51 11.96 12.35 12.81 13.21 13.78 14.58 14.79 15.81 17.38	8.94 9.58 10.29 10.36 10.54 11.01 11.58 11.61 12.03 12.30 12.92	11.31 12.70 12.73 12.59 13.10 13.36 13.01 13.26 13.81 14.25 14.98	9.37 10.17 10.54 10.78 10.86 11.52 12.31 12.39 13.76 14.39 15.32	9.69	Hourly earnings (£s) 1998 1998 1998 1999 1999 1999 1999 2000 2001
284 284 25.1 20.7 238 29 4.8 3.6 4.4 25.7	224.1 239.3 248.4 265.0 259.9 293.5 302.4 346.3 361.3 385.4 401.7	221.5 245.0 244.3 244.8 281.2 296.5 262.8 292.3 311.8 324.3 330.5	243.7 266.0 288.8 298.2 321.8 344.7 357.2 361.4 366.4 388.6 397.1	196.3 209.5 217.4 228.5 236.9 253.1 273.2 281.1 306.5 323.4 348.0	182.7 197.9 211.1 221.5 227.3 241.2 255.8 266.1 276.5 290.5 306.7	184.6 205.3 216.3 228.0 235.6 241.4 269.3 272.8 278.6 299.0 310.3	231.6 249.9 263.5 282.8 288.9 302.9 313.5 327.0 352.0 364.3 388.6	243.6 257.8 274.6 284.2 303.0 320.9 351.1 361.9 378.0 401.1 433.2	248.6 264.8 276.6 284.5 293.6 308.4 326.4 350.7 369.0 389.4 422.8	226.3 251.5 265.0 275.2 281.7 295.8 324.8 321.9 332.7 346.1	300.0 329.8 338.9 347.9 351.8 361.1 362.4 371.5 386.3 400.8	248.1 269.0 277.8 287.2 294.4 307.6 319.0 327.1 344.1 365.8 388.2	231.5 252.2 268.2 276.7 297.7 304.5 315.1 336.2 359.7 365.1 380.1	FEMALE Weekly earnings (2s) 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 2000
98.1 98.1 8.2 92 93.4 83.4 84.4 82.2 82.2 82.2	38.3 38.5 38.2 38.0 38.6 38.7 38.7 38.8 38.4 38.3 38.6	37.7 37.8 37.7 38.1 38.2 38.0 38.6 37.9 38.3 38.6 38.2	37.9 37.9 37.8 37.7 38.3 38.1 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.4 38.1	37.5 37.5 37.4 37.7 38.0 38.3 37.6 37.4 37.8 37.7 38.1	38.5 38.3 38.4 38.6 38.5 38.5 38.7 38.6 38.5 38.4	39.2 39.4 39.2 39.5 40.1 39.9 39.0 39.1 39.4	38.2 38.3 39.2 39.3 39.7 40.3 39.1 39.4 39.2 39.0	36.2 36.1 36.2 36.3 36.3 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.2 36.3	36.9 37.0 37.2 37.3 37.4 37.5 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.5	37.2 37.4 37.3 37.2 37.1 37.2 36.8 37.0 37.0 37.0	31.2 31.9 32.6 32.5 33.7 33.7 33.8 33.8 34.1	37.5 37.5 37.4 37.4 37.6 37.7 37.5 37.4 37.7 37.5 37.7	37.6 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.9 37.8 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.5 37.8	Hours worket 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 200 200
6.18 6.54 6.93 7.22 7.29 7.46 7.95 6.28 9.28 9.28 9.39 10.38	5.84 6.21 6.53 6.95 6.76 7.59 7.82 8.92 9.40 10.08 10.41	5.81 6.36 6.43 6.43 7.37 7.83 6.80 7.69 8.14 8.41 8.66	6.44 7.01 7.63 7.97 8.49 9.07 9.42 9.54 9.68 10.38 10.42	5.20 5.57 5.81 6.08 6.25 6.60 7.24 7.48 8.11 8.58 9.16	4.70 5.12 5.47 5.72 5.88 6.26 6.60 6.90 7.24 7.56 7.99	4.89 5.24 5.54 5.77 5.86 6.03 6.80 6.90 7.08 7.58 7.91	6.08 6.48 6.79 7.12 7.29 7.63 7.74 8.37 8.86 9.29 9.91	6.72 7.10 7.57 7.84 8.35 8.84 9.61 10.40 11.07	6.72 7.15 7.46 7.69 7.85 8.25 8.72 9.32 9.82 10.36 11.29	6.08 6.73 7.10 7.41 7.57 7.96 8.81 8.66 8.96 9.30 9.76	9.43 10.36 10.41 10.35 10.82 11.03 10.74 10.96 11.41 11.79 12.36	6.62 7.18 7.40 7.67 7.82 8.18 8.51 8.74 9.13 9.66	6.83 7.19 7.52 7.88 8.09 8.43 8.94 9.55	Hourly earnings (£s 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 200 200
355.7 373.7 384.0 401.0 403.9 419.4 433.2 467.8 487.1 505.2 567.2	351.3 369.6 395.0 405.3 426.3 460.0 491.4 525.0 539.0 556.7 575.4	356.5 375.4 387.7 386.2 409.8 421.2 384.0 405.3 416.5 451.9 454.9	347.1 377.4 396.8 415.9 450.2 471.1 491.6 490.0 518.2 544.2 535.3	329.7 348.8 356.8 366.8 382.2 402.8 412.4 425.8 461.7 496.8 524.4	250.0 269.7 286.2 298.4 307.7 322.1 342.5 359.4 374.2 391.0 409.2	229.3 252.8 260.5 266.2 283.9 298.9 319.4 333.7 340.3 367.8 377.5	324.4 352.1 370.2 389.7 395.1 404.4 423.3 437.6 465.1 487.6 506.2	347.0 371.0 391.5 409.9 431.8 455.2 496.8 512.6 531.7 569.1 602.4	345.0 367.2 381.0 392.1 412.2 425.4 448.4 477.1 489.1 521.2 567.8	293.5 317.0 335.3 341.3 347.2 363.5 391.0 390.0 405.1 416.1 435.8	332.2 365.6 375.4 383.5 387.9 399.9 407.9 424.6 439.1 462.6	275.8 300.7 311.2 320.7 343.6 359.0 372.6 392.0 415.7 442.3	306.9 315.3 327.8 336.5 350.9 361.5 385.9 410.8 432.6 458.3 472.2	ALI Weekly earnings (2s 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 200 200
39.0 38.9 39.0 39.1 39.4 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.0 38.9 38.9	39.7 39.8 39.5 39.5 40.4 40.6 40.1 40.6 40.0 39.7 39.8	39.3 39.1 39.0 39.3 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.9 40.1	38.4 38.3 38.2 38.3 38.7 38.8 38.5 38.5 38.3 38.2 38.4	39.4 39.6 39.4 39.7 40.2 40.2 40.4 40.6 40.8 40.9	39.6 39.3 39.5 39.7 39.7 39.8 39.9 39.8 39.6	40.5 40.7 40.2 40.3 41.4 40.6 39.7 40.2 40.2 40.3 40.4	39.6 39.5 39.6 40.4 40.7 41.0 41.6 40.5 40.3 40.3	36.2 36.1 36.2 36.3 36.4 36.5 36.5 36.4 36.2 36.3	37.7 37.8 37.9 38.3 38.3 38.4 38.4 38.3 38.3 38.3	38.0 38.1 37.8 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7	31.5 31.5 32.2 32.9 32.9 33.1 34.2 34.3 34.3 34.4 34.5	37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.9 38.0 37.9 37.8 38.0 37.8	38.4 38.3 38.2 38.4 39.0 38.9 38.7 38.9 38.8 38.5 38.5	Hours worket 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 200 200
9.03 9.47 10.04 10.23 10.22 10.65 11.04 11.92 12.50 13.00 14.56	8.77 9.23 9.95 10.23 10.50 11.28 12.26 12.87 13.47 14.04 14.46	8.81 9.50 9.83 9.71 10.29 10.60 9.61 10.23 10.52 11.25 11.35	8.99 9.79 10.36 10.80 11.73 12.16 12.79 12.70 13.50 14.23 13.96	8.23 8.65 8.81 9.11 9.41 9.93 10.20 10.49 11.37 12.16 12.80	6.03 6.63 7.02 7.31 7.73 8.07 8.57 9.02 9.50 9.87 10.32	5.70 6.05 6.37 6.54 6.82 7.33 7.97 8.27 8.49 9.08 9.34	7.95 8.66 9.06 9.37 9.51 9.66 9.94 10.47 11.28 12.44	9.43 10.02 10.64 11.14 11.85 12.48 13.60 14.06 14.62 15.72 16.60	9.04 9.54 9.96 10.28 10.73 11.10 11.63 12.38 12.72 13.58 14.86	7.72 8.32 8.85 9.05 9.18 9.65 10.42 10.33 10.73 11.02 11.58	10.18 11.25 11.27 11.21 11.72 11.93 11.64 11.86 12.75 13.36	7.28 7.92 8.19 8.46 8.59 9.02 9.47 9.83 10.31 10.90	8.18 8.43 8.71 9.06 9.33 7 10.02 8 10.53 11.25	Hourly earnings (£s 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 200 200

Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index Customer Helpline: 01633 819 024

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC	All indust- ries	All index of production industries	All manu- facturing	All	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry-ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man-	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric- ated meta products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	
MALE	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	С	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	
Weekly earl 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	rnings (£s) 318.9 340.3 353.9 363.0 376.3 391.3 408.7 427.1 442.4 464.1 490.5	316.7 337.0 348.3 357.1 370.7 386.4 398.8 422.7 430.8 448.5 469.9	310.4 329.0 341.8 350.8 364.7 380.0 392.7 416.8 424.6 441.7 463.9	325.7 347.6 363.2 372.3 384.8 399.3 419.4 436.0 452.2 476.7 504.7	214.2 223.7 233.9 240.5 258.4 266.5 281.7 289.2 300.2 301.1 314.7	410.5 443.1 439.1 459.4 461.8 496.4 495.1 530.5 511.5 557.8 591.6	308.3 328.8 341.6 346.3 358.6 378.7 402.7 415.8 419.2 432.4	252.8 271.1 282.9 288.2 296.0 308.4 320.9 322.8 362.9 377.2	344.2 363.5 380.5 396.0 407.0 431.7 436.7 466.5 467.9 501.5 523.3	354.1 385.7 405.1 419.9 440.1 445.6 482.8 508.8 532.7 539.6 582.1	283.3 296.1 308.6 320.5 332.8 342.4 355.2 368.3 386.5 394.8 413.2	284.8 292.9 300.0 308.0 326.8 337.8 355.1 374.7 400.5 396.5 412.0	287.2 300.9 310.1 323.0 346.3 358.8 369.8 397.8 395.4 410.8 421.9	294.2 315.5 328.7 342.3 364.4 374.3 397.9 416.2 417.7 440.9 458.7	
Hours worl 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	41.5 41.5 41.5 41.9 41.7 41.8 41.7 41.4 41.2	42.0 42.3 42.0 42.4 43.0 42.6 42.8 42.6 42.0 42.0	42.0 42.3 42.1 42.4 43.0 42.7 42.8 42.6 42.0 42.0 42.0	40.7 40.6 40.8 40.9 40.9 41.0 40.9 40.4 40.4	47.0 46.0 45.7 45.9 47.0 46.6 46.8 46.0 46.3 45.0 45.2	45.5 46.2 45.1 44.8 46.6 46.1 46.9 46.2 46.3 45.1 45.7	44.1 43.9 43.7 43.9 44.2 43.3 43.8 43.8 43.5 43.2 43.1	42.2 42.8 43.0 43.9 42.9 43.0 43.2 42.3 41.6 42.0 41.7	40.8 40.9 40.9 41.1 41.4 41.6 41.6 41.3 40.9 40.6	40.8 40.7 40.8 40.9 40.6 40.4 40.0 39.8 39.6 39.7	42.5 42.7 43.1 43.5 44.1 43.3 44.0 43.9 42.9 42.5 42.5	43.8 43.4 43.2 43.7 44.1 43.4 43.5 43.3 43.2 43.2 43.2	42.8 43.5 43.2 43.5 44.5 44.1 44.2 44.0 43.1 43.5 43.4	41.7 42.2 42.0 42.4 43.5 42.8 43.1 42.5 41.8 42.0 42.2	
Hourly earn 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1900 1000	nings (£s) 7.55 8.07 8.44 8.63 8.95 9.34 9.74 10.20 10.68 11.23 11.90	7.41 7.85 8.16 8.33 8.61 9.01 9.31 9.89 10.25 10.67 11.19	7.27 7.66 8.00 8.16 8.45 8.86 9.16 9.75 10.10 10.49 11.04	7.86 8.41 8.82 9.02 9.36 9.72 10.19 10.61 11.11 11.75 12.47	4.74 4.99 5.19 5.48 5.67 5.95 6.23 6.48 6.62 6.92	9.46 9.51 9.88 9.88 10.56 11.43 11.06 12.35 12.95	7.41 7.72 7.81 8.09 8.63 9.20 9.56 9.69	6.15 6.39 6.37 6.85 7.15 7.32 7.55 7.90 8.62 9.03	8.54 8.99 9.50 9.75 10.31 10.49 11.21 11.33 12.26 12.86	9.39 9.87 10.10 10.78 10.88 11.91 12.61 13.40 13.65 14.62	6.81 7.04 7.30 7.52 7.81 8.07 8.35 8.99 9.26	6.62 6.75 6.87 7.41 7.75 8.16 8.65 9.28 9.18 9.63	6.81 7.01 7.27 7.78 8.11 8.34 9.01 9.15 9.40	7.35 7.75 7.99 8.37 8.72 9.19 9.79 9.97 10.49	
FEMALE Veekly eard 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000 001	nings (£s) 222.4 241.0 253.0 261.7 270.7 283.0 297.2 309.6 326.5 343.7 366.8	197.8 211.8 224.3 231.0 241.7 251.8 264.0 279.3 296.5 312.1 337.9	193.9 207.1 219.3 226.1 236.8 246.7 258.8 274.5 292.1 307.9 333.4	229.4 248.4 269.3 269.1 277.2 289.8 305.4 316.6 332.2 349.5 372.0	164.3 189.7 189.0 204.1 216.8 212.5 219.2 217.2 232.5 244.9 258.8	273.8 289.9 292.7 330.8	193.4 207.7 225.3 226.0 238.5 248.5 260.3 275.2 285.2 303.7 318.1	149.6 160.3 167.2 169.9 182.5 190.1 197.9 208.6 218.9 231.0 246.9	229.3 242.1 263.0 278.5 290.2 299.5 318.6 332.8 348.2 354.6 397.4	228.6 250.2 268.0 276.4 279.8 294.7 308.0 323.8 366.2 399.3 416.9	178.1 192.3 199.7 209.8 214.8 223.5 231.7 246.9 254.8 262.0 281.4	184.6 192.6 195.1 202.1 218.0 221.0 231.9 235.5 257.0 269.1 290.7	173.5 188.5 197.6 201.3 217.9 225.3 240.2 250.4 252.4 275.4 289.5	189.4 202.7 211.2 217.7 240.2 246.7 258.1 278.5 291.8 307.8 325.4	
lours work 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 998 900 000	37.4 37.3 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.5	38.7 38.9 38.9 39.1 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.1 39.0 38.9	38.8 38.9 39.0 39.2 39.4 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.0 38.9 38.9	37.0 37.0 37.0 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.2	40.9 39.1 39.5 39.8 40.4 39.8 39.5 40.7 40.7 40.3 39.8	37.3 37.5 37.3 37.0 38.1 37.1 38.1	39.9 39.8 40.1 40.2 40.4 40.0 40.1 39.9 39.9	38.9 39.0 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.1 39.0 38.9	37.6 37.7 37.9 37.7 38.1 37.8 37.9 37.9 38.0 37.7 37.9	38.4 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.8 39.2 38.7 38.3 38.5 38.1	39.4 39.7 39.6 40.0 39.9 40.6 40.1 40.4 40.0 40.0	39.3 39.2 39.3 39.1 39.4 39.5 38.8 39.1 39.1 39.5 39.1	38.6 38.7 39.0 39.2 39.4 39.0 38.9 38.6 39.1 39.0	38.2 38.5 38.5 39.0 39.5 39.4 39.3 39.3 38.7 38.8	
lourly earn 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 000	ings (£s) 5.91 6.40 6.71 6.90 7.18 7.51 7.88 8.23 8.71 9.15 9.77	5.08 5.42 5.75 5.88 6.15 6.42 6.74 7.14 7.62 8.03 8.69	5.28 5.60 5.74 6.01 6.27 6.60 7.01 7.49 7.91 8.56	6.16 6.67 6.97 7.16 7.42 7.76 8.17 8.49 8.93 9.37 9.97	4.77 4.81 5.21 5.27 5.40 5.50 5.33 5.67 6.05 6.44	7.74	5.19 5.60 5.62 5.93 6.16 6.49 6.88 7.12 7.61 7.97	4.09 4.27 4.31 4.64 4.85 5.04 5.34 5.62 5.93 6.42	6.32 6.91 7.30 7.64 7.92 8.43 8.78 9.16 9.40 10.43	6.51 6.95 7.17 7.17 7.48 7.95 8.45 9.51 10.48 10.90	4.79 4.98 5.15 5.41 5.51 5.81 6.15 6.43 6.58 7.05	4.72 5.00 5.13 5.52 5.57 5.96 6.00 6.56 6.81 7.43	4.86 5.02 5.11 5.53 5.79 6.15 6.44 6.55 7.05 7.42	5.19 5.42 5.54 6.07 6.26 6.58 7.08 7.55 7.93	
LL /eekly earn 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 1000 1001	nings (£s) 284.7 304.8 317.3 326.1 337.6 351.5 367.6 384.5 400.1 419.7 444.3	289.2 308.1 319.5 327.3 340.9 355.7 367.8 390.2 401.2 419.0 441.1	282.7 300.3 313.0 321.1 334.7 349.2 361.7 384.5 395.3 412.5 435.5	283.6 304.7 318.3 327.6 338.0 351.4 370.1 384.6 400.4 421.5 446.7	207.9 218.6 227.2 234.9 252.6 258.8 272.5 277.5 289.2 291.5 305.5	396.3 426.7 421.2 438.7 443.9 474.9 474.1 506.5 489.1 532.9 566.7	274.1 293.2 307.6 311.3 325.2 349.1 344.6 364.5 379.1 388.7 400.7	199.4 214.3 224.3 229.0 239.5 249.9 262.2 268.6 277.4 303.0 318.9	309.0 327.9 345.2 360.8 372.2 391.1 400.6 426.5 431.6 456.1 485.8	320.5 352.3 370.2 381.9 395.9 404.6 428.9 453.8 486.4 501.2 533.5	261.1 273.6 284.4 294.2 307.3 317.2 327.9 343.0 360.0 368.5 386.1	266.1 274.9 280.3 287.3 306.1 314.6 330.5 346.5 373.6 371.9 388.9	271.6 285.8 295.3 307.7 329.8 342.7 354.0 378.6 394.8 406.6	277.6 298.4 311.3 323.1 346.5 356.3 377.8 397.2 401.5 424.2 441.3	
ours worke 191 1992 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 100	40.0 40.0 40.0 39.9 40.1 40.3 40.2 40.3 40.2 40.0 39.8 39.8	41.3 41.5 41.6 42.1 41.9 41.8 41.3 41.3	41.3 41.5 41.3 41.6 42.2 41.9 42.0 41.8 41.4 41.4	39.0 39.0 39.0 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.4 39.3 39.2 39.0 39.1	46.2 44.9 44.7 45.0 46.1 45.6 45.7 45.2 45.4 44.2 44.3	44.5 45.1 44.0 43.6 45.4 44.9 45.7 45.2 45.2 44.3 44.7	42.8 42.7 42.5 42.7 43.1 42.5 42.8 42.6 42.5 42.3 42.3	40.5 40.8 41.0 41.5 41.1 41.1 41.3 40.8 40.4 40.6 40.3	39.8 39.9 39.9 40.0 40.4 40.3 40.5 40.5 40.3 39.9 39.8	40.2 40.2 40.1 40.2 40.3 40.2 38.9 39.5 39.4 39.2 39.3	41.8 42.0 42.3 42.6 43.2 42.8 43.1 43.2 42.3 42.0 42.0	43.0 42.7 42.5 42.7 43.2 42.6 42.6 42.5 42.4 42.5 42.1	42.2 42.8 42.6 43.0 43.8 43.5 43.5 43.4 42.6 43.0 42.9	41.1 41.6 41.5 41.9 42.9 42.3 42.6 42.0 41.4 41.6 41.7	
00	ings (£s) 7.00 7.50 7.84 8.03 8.35 8.71 9.10 9.53 10.01 10.52 11.15	6.90 7.31 7.63 7.78 8.08 8.46 8.75 9.31 9.70 10.13 10.68	6.75 7.12 7.46 7.61 7.92 8.29 8.60 9.17 9.55 9.96 10.53	7.15 7.68 8.04 8.25 8.56 8.90 9.36 9.74 10.21 10.77 11.43	4.74 4.97 5.19 5.46 5.64 5.89 6.10 6.36 6.53 6.85	9.29 9.32 9.70 9.74 10.52 10.37 11.16 10.82 12.02 12.71	6.77 7.11 7.19 7.52 8.19 8.05 8.55 8.91 9.17 9.48	5.13 5.36 5.38 5.80 6.07 6.28 6.54 6.86 7.45 7.91	7.91 8.38 8.87 9.16 9.63 9.90 10.53 10.71 11.43 12.17	8.68 9.14 9.34 9.83 9.97 10.73 11.40 12.34 12.80 13.55	6.39 6.60 6.80 7.09 7.35 7.61 7.92 8.51 8.76 9.19	6.30 6.43 6.54 7.08 7.35 7.76 8.15 8.82 8.75 9.24	6.57 6.77 7.03 7.52 7.86 8.10 8.74 8.87 9.15 9.45	7.05 7.43 7.64 8.06 8.40 8.84 9.44 9.68 10.19	

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

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

Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical equipme	Manu- facture of transport equipmen	Other manu- facturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	-	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	_	Transport, storage & comm- unication		Real estate, renting & business activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory social security	Education		Other community, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
337.4 354.5 369.1 369.2 369.0 385.7 393.9 421.6 428.5 451.5	318.9 342.3 354.9 368.0 387.2 406.2 426.5 455.7 460.8 479.8 495.8	305.6 320.6 325.5 326.8 335.3 346.4 335.6 350.3 354.6 379.4 388.3	345.0 384.9 405.3 427.5 444.6 467.1 495.8 526.6 546.8 547.2	294.9 314.9 320.7 327.0 341.3 358.3 373.2 383.1 400.6 428.4 455.1	271.4 290.4 304.6 316.8 327.4 340.5 358.1 378.9 395.1 408.7 426.0	212.5 231.0 233.2 230.3 245.0 257.1 272.0 287.6 297.1 312.2 323.6	303.3 324.9 340.4 352.3 356.9 367.9 386.2 399.9 423.3 442.3 459.0	448.3 478.5 498.8 525.5 554.5 634.4 634.8 655.9 678.1 717.5 754.1	376.4 395.6 405.8 414.0 434.6 447.1 469.8 493.7 504.3 539.6 588.9	328.3 349.5 375.5 375.4 383.7 399.2 416.5 422.9 438.5 449.6 474.9	354.0 390.8 403.2 409.2 415.3 428.1 416.8 424.4 440.8 453.9 477.8	313.2 341.1 354.0 360.1 364.4 387.7 409.4 430.2 448.7 482.9 513.6	304.5 309.4 319.9 328.1 336.5 347.7 389.3 406.1 422.2 453.7 470.4	MALE Weekly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
41.0 40.9 40.9 41.0 41.6 41.6 41.1 40.5 40.6	41.6 41.9 41.4 41.8 42.9 42.3 42.4 43.2 42.0 42.0 41.9	42.3 42.7 42.2 43.0 43.3 43.2 43.4 43.3 43.1 43.2 43.3	40.6 40.4 40.3 40.3 40.8 41.0 40.4 40.6 40.6 39.9 40.4	43.7 43.5 43.2 43.6 44.3 44.0 45.3 44.8 45.0	41.8 41.6 41.8 41.9 42.0 42.1 41.9 42.0 41.7 41.5	42.1 42.1 41.9 41.7 42.4 41.9 41.4 42.1 41.7 41.6 41.8	44.7 44.9 44.6 45.2 45.6 45.5 46.2 45.7 45.2 44.9	36.5 36.5 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.5 36.4	40.7 40.6 40.6 41.0 41.3 41.1 41.2 41.1 40.8 40.4	39.1 39.2 38.8 38.7 38.8 39.1 38.9 38.8 38.8 38.6 38.6	33.8 33.9 34.5 35.1 34.8 35.0 36.5 36.5 36.4	39.9 39.8 39.7 39.6 39.8 39.9 40.0 40.1 39.8 39.7 39.9	41.7 41.3 41.9 42.0 41.8 41.2 41.9 41.8 41.0	Hours worked 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 2000 2001
8.56 8.96 8.97 8.95 9.26 9.48 10.25 10.25 11.40 12.32	8.13 8.55 8.78 9.00 9.48 10.06 10.52 10.98 11.43 11.84	7.41 7.61 7.47 7.73 7.99 7.71 8.07 8.22 8.73 8.97	9.50 10.04 10.57 10.92 11.41 12.09 12.18 12.97 13.72 13.56	7.09 7.26 7.35 7.65 8.07 8.28 8.44 8.92 9.50 10.09	6.81 7.11 7.37 7.79 8.06 8.52 9.02 9.52 9.83 10.25	5.27 5.39 5.55 5.72 6.06 6.52 6.83 7.14 7.75	7.15 7.51 7.66 7.72 7.97 8.23 8.58 9.23 9.66 10.21	12.97 13.66 14.21 15.18 16.01 17.38 17.98 18.68 19.77 20.70	9.58 9.89 10.08 10.50 10.86 11.34 11.97 12.33 13.31 14.58	8.91 9.67 9.69 9.89 10.29 10.72 10.88 11.28 11.63	10.97 11.09 10.98 11.77 12.05 11.33 11.57 12.09 12.49 13.09	8.44 8.81 8.97 9.11 9.64 10.19 10.69 11.26 12.04 12.71	7.40 7.61 7.72 8.03 8.31 9.46 9.63 10.16 11.09	Hourly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 2000 2001 FEMALE
204.7 216.7 225.3 234.9 249.7 249.7 284.3 285.4 294.2 333.9	213.4 228.8 239.8 254.6 256.6 278.9 291.6 321.7 331.6 350.2 364.0	198.8 213.8 217.9 216.6 241.3 258.5 240.4 262.8 277.6 289.9 301.6	241.5 263.8 286.6 296.9 320.2 343.2 355.3 368.9 366.1 388.9 397.0	195.6 207.4 215.4 227.1 234.2 250.0 270.6 277.3 304.9 321.5 344.7	179.1 193.6 206.6 215.8 221.4 235.4 249.2 259.5 270.2 282.9 298.9	155.0 165.9 172.2 181.6 183.1 190.7 207.6 216.0 228.3 236.2 248.1	229.8 249.1 265.9 281.8 288.1 299.2 306.9 319.9 343.7 356.6 377.6	243.4 257.5 274.0 283.6 302.3 320.2 350.2 361.0 377.2 399.7 432.8	244.0 259.3 270.5 276.8 284.6 299.5 315.1 338.6 356.2 376.2 408.3	223.8 248.8 262.5 272.3 278.4 292.4 320.2 318.9 329.2 343.0 358.2	292.3 320.9 330.3 338.8 343.3 353.0 348.3 359.0 374.1 387.9 408.3	231.6 251.1 258.7 266.7 270.1 281.7 294.3 301.1 317.5 339.7 361.5	209.8 226.5 241.9 250.0 268.8 275.7 286.4 303.4 327.7 333.0 346.0	FEMALE Weekly earnings (2s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
39.1 38.2 38.3 38.4 88.8 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.2 39.1	38.6 39.2 38.8 39.4 39.9 39.8 40.1 39.8 39.1 39.0 39.2	38.6 38.9 38.9 39.5 39.5 39.3 39.1 39.2 39.3 39.1	37.9 37.8 37.8 38.3 38.1 37.9 37.9 37.8 37.4 38.1	37.6 37.7 37.6 38.0 38.2 38.6 38.0 37.7 37.9 37.7 38.2	38.6 38.4 38.6 38.6 38.7 38.8 38.8 38.6 38.5 38.5	39.1 39.2 38.9 39.3 39.6 39.6 39.1 39.3 39.4 39.4	38.9 39.0 38.9 39.8 39.8 40.2 40.7 39.7 39.8 39.7 39.6	36.2 36.1 36.2 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.2	37.1 37.2 37.4 37.5 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.8	37.3 37.5 37.3 37.2 37.2 37.3 36.9 37.1 37.0 37.1	31.6 31.6 32.3 32.9 32.8 32.9 34.1 34.2 34.1 34.2 34.4	37.7 37.6 37.7 38.0 38.0 37.8 37.8 38.0 37.8	38.1 37.7 37.9 37.8 38.2 38.2 38.0 38.1 38.2 37.9 38.1	Hours worked 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 2000 2001
5.51 5.74 5.91 5.86 6.08 6.31 6.67 7.29 7.50 8.52	5.84 6.20 6.43 6.44 7.00 7.27 8.08 8.49 8.98 9.29	5.42 5.56 5.47 6.13 6.60 6.09 6.71 7.09 7.37 7.72	6.96 7.58 7.93 8.46 9.03 9.36 9.48 9.68 10.39 10.42	5.48 5.73 6.00 6.14 6.49 7.10 7.32 8.04 8.52 9.04	5.00 5.32 5.55 5.71 6.09 6.40 6.70 7.05 7.35 7.76	4.25 4.40 4.66 4.60 4.78 5.22 5.44 5.78 5.99 6.31	6.28 6.60 6.89 7.09 7.36 7.51 8.08 8.58 8.99 9.51	7.09 7.55 7.82 8.33 8.82 9.59 9.91 10.37 11.03 11.92	6.99 7.26 7.47 7.57 7.95 8.33 8.91 9.42 9.94	6.63 7.02 7.31 7.47 7.85 8.66 8.56 8.85 9.21	9.90 10.02 9.93 10.44 10.68 10.18 10.48 10.95 11.31	6.71 6.91 7.12 7.11 7.43 7.79 7.97 8.36 8.86 9.37	7.03 7.22 7.57 7.97 8.59	Hourly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
301.4 315.3 330.5 331.6 331.3 343.5 354.1 379.5 389.9 408.9 455.4	307.3 329.2 342.5 355.6 373.8 392.8 413.8 443.5 447.6 465.5 482.4	285.2 299.5 304.1 302.9 316.7 328.6 317.7 332.9 339.2 362.4 371.8	324.3 358.4 377.6 396.4 418.0 441.3 455.2 462.8 489.4 512.5 508.7	285.7 304.3 309.1 316.1 330.6 347.4 361.2 372.5 392.1 418.7 444.4	238.5 256.7 271.0 281.5 290.5 303.7 321.2 338.5 366.0 383.1	184.4 199.7 203.9 207.7 216.9 225.9 242.2 255.3 266.2 277.9 289.1	289.0 310.4 325.7 338.2 343.7 353.6 370.2 383.4 406.3 423.6 441.0	345.9 369.3 389.1 407.2 429.3 452.8 493.7 509.6 528.8 563.8 598.9	324.7 343.8 354.7 362.0 379.4 392.0 412.0 436.9 449.6 479.6 521.8	285.1 307.1 326.8 332.0 337.5 353.5 377.6 379.5 394.2 405.9 426.5	319.6 350.8 360.6 368.3 373.1 383.6 377.7 387.0 402.8 416.1 437.5	254.0 276.6 285.8 293.5 296.2 310.9 326.7 338.0 355.2 380.7 405.0	268.2 278.3 289.8 297.6 310.7 320.3 348.4 364.6 383.8 404.0 418.2	Weekly earnings (£s) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000
40.5 40.4 40.4 40.6 41.1 41.0 41.1 40.7 40.2 40.2	41.3 41.6 41.1 41.6 42.6 42.0 42.2 42.9 41.7 41.7	41.6 41.9 41.5 42.3 42.5 42.4 42.6 42.5 42.3 42.5 42.5	40.0 39.8 39.7 39.7 40.2 40.4 39.8 40.0 39.9 39.3 39.8	43.2 42.9 42.6 43.0 43.7 43.5 44.1 44.6 44.2 44.3	40.6 40.4 40.6 40.8 40.9 40.9 40.9 40.6 40.5	40.5 40.6 40.4 40.5 41.1 40.8 40.3 40.8 40.6 40.6	43.5 43.8 43.5 44.2 44.5 45.1 44.5 44.0 43.8 43.5	36.3 36.3 36.4 36.5 36.6 36.6 36.5 36.4 36.3	39.3 39.4 39.7 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.5 39.5	38.4 38.5 38.2 38.1 38.3 38.1 38.1 38.0 38.1	32.5 32.5 33.2 33.8 33.6 35.1 35.1 35.1 35.1	38.3 38.3 38.2 38.5 38.5 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.4	40.3 39.9 39.8 40.2 40.5 40.4 39.9 40.3 39.7 39.7	Hours worked 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 2000 2001
7.70 8.10 8.14 8.05 8.36 8.63 9.32 9.70 10.16 11.34	7.88 8.31 8.54 8.76 9.25 9.81 10.31 10.74 11.18	7.04 7.23 7.06 7.44 7.73 7.43 7.82 8.01 8.49 8.75	8.97 9.49 9.98 10.43 10.95 11.47 11.57 12.25 13.03 12.78	6.95 7.11 7.22 7.52 7.93 8.16 8.35 8.86 9.42 10.01	6.19 6.51 6.74 7.10 7.40 7.84 8.28 8.71 9.03 9.45	4.77 4.91 5.13 5.23 5.47 5.93 6.23 6.55 6.81 7.11	6.54 7.00 7.35 7.53 7.62 7.86 8.10 8.49 9.11 9.53	9.93 10.54 11.02 11.74 12.37 13.47 13.94 14.52 15.54 16.46	8.62 8.93 9.13 9.48 9.83 10.27 10.90 11.31 12.13	7.42 7.98 8.55 8.71 8.85 9.28 9.93 9.95 10.33 10.67 11.25	10.38 11.01 11.25 10.69 10.97 11.45 11.83		7 7.34 7.66 7.91 8.73 8.98 2 9.53 0 10.14 6 10.42	Hourly earnings (£s) 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001

Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index Customer Helpline: 01633 819 024

#### UNIT WAGE COSTS<sup>a</sup> Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM			Manufacturing		Whole econon	ıy			
SIC 1992 1995=100				Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier			
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b>		LNNQ 94.9 94.8 95.3 100.0 105.0 108.5 112.4 112.8 111.7 114.4	LOUW 02 -0.2 0.5 4.9 5.0 3.3 3.6 0.4 -1.0 2.4	UNNK 99.1 99.4 98.5 100.0 101.4 104.6 107.5 111.6	LOJE 23 03 -0.9 1.6 1.4 3.1 2.8 3.8 2.0			
	1998	Q2 Q3 Q4	111.8 112.9 113.4	3.3 3.7 2.7	107.0 107.9 109.0	2.9 2.6 2.7			
	1999	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	113.7 112.8 112.1 112.6	2.1 0.9 -0.7 -0.7	110.6 111.4 111.7 112.7	4.2 4.1 3.6 3.4			
	2000	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.9 111.7 110.9 111.2	-0.7 -1.0 -1.1 -1.3	113.2 112.8 114.2 115.2	2.4 1.3 2.2 2.2			
	2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 P	112.1 114.4 115.1 115.9	-0.8 2.4 3.8 <b>4.2</b>	116.7 117.1 117.8	3.0 3.8 3.1			
	1999	Sep Oct Nov Dec	112.1 112.6 112.0 113.2	-1.4 -0.7 -1.5 0.0					
	2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1142 1129 111.7 112.1 111.7 111.2 111.3 110.5 111.0 111.0 111.4	0.6 -1.0 -1.5 -0.5 -0.6 -2.0 -0.7 -1.5 -1.0 -1.5 -0.6 -1.8					
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct P Nov P Dec P	111.7 112.1 112.4 113.8 115.1 114.1 115.7 114.0 115.6 115.5 115.7	-2.2 -0.7 0.7 1.6 3.0 2.6 4.0 3.2 4.1 4.1 3.8 4.8					
	2002	Jan P	117.1	4.8					
hree months ending	1999	Sep Oct Nov Dec	112.1 112.3 112.2 112.6	-0.7 -0.9 -1.2 -0.7					
	2000	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	113.2 113.4 112.9 112.2 111.8 111.7 111.4 111.0 110.9 110.8 111.1	-0.3 -0.1 -0.7 -1.0 -0.9 -1.0 -1.1 -1.4 -1.1 -1.3 -1.0 -1.3					
	2001	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct P Nov P Dec P	111.4 111.7 112.1 112.8 113.8 114.4 115.0 114.6 115.1 115.0 115.6 115.9	-1.5 -1.6 -0.8 0.5 1.7 2.4 3.2 3.3 3.8 4.0 4.2					
		Jan P	116.4	4.5					

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

Wages and salaries per unit of output.

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

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

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

	Great Britain	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy (a.b.)	Japan (b.i)	Nether- lands	Spain (b.d.i)	Sweden	United States
1995=100 Annual averages	(a,b)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(e,f)	(g)	(d)	(d)	(c,h)	(b,i)	(c)	(b,d,j)	(d,k)	(d)
1995 1996	100.0 104.3	100.0 102.0	100.0 103.2	100.0 103.8	100.0 102.6	100.0 103.5	100.0 108.6	100.0 103.7	100.0 103.1	100.0 102.5	100.0 101.9	100.0 105.3	100.0 106.6	100.0 103.0
1997 1998	108.8 113.7	104.0 106.0	103.8 105.7	107.7 112.5	105.4 107.6	105.1 107.0	117.1 121.3	107.4 112.8	106.8 109.8	105.4 104.3	104.8 108.2	109.6 112.6	111.4 115.3	106.0 109.0
1999 2000	118.3 123.8	108.0 111.0	106.9 109.4	117.2 121.3	110.3 116.0	109.8 112.8		119.0 125.5	112.3 114.6	103.2 105.1	111.5 115.0	115.5 118.3	117.4 121.3	112.0 120.0
2001	129.1		••											
Quarterly average		100.0	107 F	1107	111.0	111.2		122.6	113.0	104.0	1107	116.5	118.7	117.0
1999 Q4	120.6 121.8	109.0	107.5	118.7	111.9	111.2		121.1	113.6	106.4	112.7	117.3	120.3	119.0
2000 Q1 Q2	122.8 124.2	110.0 110.0 112.0	109.2 110.0	120.5 121.8	115.4 116.7	112.4 113.7		125.0 126.7	114.7 115.1	105.9 105.1	114.6 116.0	117.6 118.6	122.4 120.7	120.0 121.0
Q3 Q4	126.3	112.0	109.6	122.9	117.5	113.9		129.3	115.2	105.1	115.9	119.4	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1 Q2	127.5 128.9	113.0 115.0	109.5 110.4	124.4 126.2	119.4 120.3	113.4 114.6		130.7 136.3	115.8 116.1	106.9 106.6	117.7 119.6	111.6 120.4	123.2 126.2	123.0 125.0
Q3 Q4	129.8 130.2	117.0	111.7	127.2	121.5			138.6	117.1	104.7	121.1	125.7	124.4	126.0
2000 Jan	122.2		109.6			111.2				106.8	113.3		120.9	118.0
Feb Mar	121.3 121.7	110.0	110.4 109.9	120.1					113.6 113.6	107.1 107.3	113.5 113.8		120.2 119.9	118.0 119.0
Apr · May	122.2 123.2		110.0 110.8	120.5		112.4			114.3 114.9	106.9 106.4	114.6 114.6		122.7 121.7	119.0 120.0
Jun Jul	123.1 123.7	110.0	110.1 109.9			113.7			115.0 115.1	104.3 102.2	114.7 115.7		122.8 121.5	120.0 120.0
Aug Sep	124.1 124.9	112.0	110.1 110.3	121.8					115.1 115.1	106.2 106.9	115.8 116.6		119.4 121.3	121.0 121.0
Oct Nov	125.3 126.4		109.8 109.8	122.9	* **	113.9			115.2 115.2	106.6 105.3	115.9 115.9		121.6 121.2	122.0 122.0
Dec	127.2	112.0	109.0	122.5					115.2	103.2	116.0		122.9	123.0
2001 Jan Feb	126.8 127.6		108.9 109.7	124.4		113.4			115.7 115.9	106.1 107.3	117.6 117.6	- 4.	122.2 123.5	123.0 123.0
Mar	128.2 128.6	113.0	110.0 110.5	124.4		114.6			116.0 116.1	107.3 106.9	117.9 119.2		123.9 126.4	124.0
Apr May	129.0		110.3	126.2		114.0	- :-		116.1	106.2	119.5		126.0	124.0 125.0
Jun Jul	129.3 129.4	115.0	110.3 110.9	**		::			116.3 117.1	106.5 102.8	120.0 121.1		126.2 124.3	125.0 125.0
Aug Sep	129.9 130.2	117.0	111.7 112.4	127.2					117.2 117.1	104.9 106.3	121.1 121.1		123.5 125.4	126.0 126.0
Oct Nov	130.2 130.0		112.4						117.2 117.3	106.1 104.3	121.4 121.4		124.7	127.0 127.0
Dec	130.3								×	*				
2002 Jan P	130.8													
Annual averages	ir earner													
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	2
1997 1998	4 5	2 2	1 2	4 4	3 2	2 2	8	4 5	4	3	3	4	5	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	4	5	3 2	-1 -1	3	3	4 2	3
2000 2001	5 4	3	2	3	5	3			2	2		2	3	7
Quarterly average	s													
1999 Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3		7	2	0	3	3 -	2	4
2000 Q1 Q2	5	3 2	3	4	5	3		4	2	2	3	3	3	4
Q3 Q4	4	3	4 2 2	3 4 4	5	2 3		6	2	2 2	4 3	3	4	4
2001 Q1	5	3	0	4	5	2			2	1	3	2	3	4
Q2 Q3	5 5	5 4	1	5 4	4	2		8	1	0	4	-5 2	2	3 4
Q4	3		2		4			9	2		4	6	3	4
Monthly														
2000 Jan Feb	6		2	- :-						1	3		3	7
Mar	5 4	3	4	-1					2 2	1 2	4		3	7 7
Apr May	4 5		5 5	-3		3			2 3	2 2	4		4 2	6 7
Jun Jul	4 4	2	2 2			3			3	4	4		5 5	7 7
Aug Sep	5	3	5	4					2 2	2	3		3 4	7 6
Oct Nov	4 5		3	4		2			2 2	0 -1	3 3		3 2	8 4
Dec 2001 Jan	5													
Feb	4 5		-1 -1	4		2			2	-1 0	4 4		1 3	4 4
Mar Apr	5 5	3	0			2			2 2	0	4 4		3 3	4 4
May Jun	5	5	0	5					1	0 2	4 5		4 3	4
Jul Aug	5		1						2 2	1 -1	5 5		2 3	4
Sep	4	4	2 2						2	-1	4		3	4
Nov Dec	3 2								2 2	0 -1	5		3	4 4
2002 Jan P	3			***************************************					••	**	**	•••		
	3													

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

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

e Hourly rates: wage earners.
f All activities excluding agriculture and non-market services.
g Average gross hourly earnings paid to manual workers.

h Industry.
i Monthly earnings.
j Industry and services.
k Including mining.

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#### **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES** New Deal 18-24 summary figures

	Number or quarter/mo	n New Deal at onth enda		Number of s	starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/ <i>m</i>	nonth	Number of	leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarte	r/month
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld
UNITED KINGDOM®									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	13.1	38.4	16.1	53.9
GREAT BRITAIN									
1998	101.1	33.5	134.6	157.2	57.3	214.5	56.1	23.8	79.9
1999	98.8	34.1	133.0	136.2	55.0	191.3	138.5	54.4	192.9
2000	80.1	28.1	108.5	124.1	51.5	175.9	142.7	57.5	200.4
Jan-Mar2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.1	13.7	46.8	34.8	13.7	48.6
Apr-Jun 2001	72.5	25.5	98.2	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.6	5.0	18.7
Jul-Sep 2001	65.5	24.1	89.8	8.0	3.7	11.7	13.7	5.2	18.9
Oct2001	66.5	23.9	90.7	7.2	3.1	10.3	10.6	4.3	15.0
Nov.2001	616	22.1	830	80	36	125	130	5.4	103

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investigation

Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.
Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for January 2000 to December 2001.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gatewayb	Options					Follow-Throug
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
Alld	80.5	45.4	20.16	3.37	8.04	4.60	4.16	14.91
Male	58.8	32.5	14.73	2.48	5.72	2.69	3.85	11.53
Female	21.4	12.7	5.41	0.89	2.30	1.91	0.31	3.37
People with disabilitie <sup>e</sup>	10.1	4.9	2.91	0.42	1.18	0.78	0.53	2.28
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>f</sup>	13.4	8.5	2.92	0.30	1.62	0.76	0.25	2.05
White	62.8	34.0	16.48	2.97	6.08	3.65	3.78	12.26
Prefer not to say	3.8	2.4	0.76	0.10	0.34	0.20	0.12	0.59

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-December 2001<sup>a</sup>

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Irel Enquiries: 01142596

Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for December 2001.
Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

#### **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES** New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options				•	Other		
γear/quarter/ <i>month</i> of leaving	(Energy and		Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force of	Transfer to ther benefits	Other	Not known <sup>c</sup>
All										
1998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89
1999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66
Jan-Mar 2001	44.8	12.03	15.19	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.45	4.37	8.73
Apr-Jun 2001	42.7	12.67	12.85	2.51	3.80	3.50	3.05	4.05	3.99	9.19
Jul-Sep 2001	44.6	11.95	14.18	2.22	5.66	3.29	3.01	3.94	5.02	9.54
Oct 2001	13.2	3.88	<i>3.88</i>	0.64	1.40	0.99	0.86	1.20	1.38	2.88
Nov 2:001	16.7	4.93	<i>4.73</i>	0.62	1.66	1.28	1.16	1.56	1.67	3.81
Dec 2:001	9.5	2.36	<i>2.00</i>	0.25	0.64	0.58	0.55	0.75	1.18	3.21
Male										
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14
Jan-Mar 2001	32.0	8.68	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.41	3.11	6.51
Apr-Jun 2001	30.7	9.20	9.55	1.86	2.86	2.03	2.81	2.18	2.86	6.91
Jul-Sep 2001	31.9	8.69	10.40	1.65	4.08	1.89	2.79	2.13	3.52	7.21
Oct 2001	9.3	2.72	2.80	0.45	0.99	0.57	0.79	0.65	0.96	2.18
Nov 2001	11.9	3.54	3.46	0.47	1.18	0.73	1.08	0.85	1.22	2.86
Dec 2001	6.9	1.75	1.50	0.19	0.47	0.32	0.51	0.41	0.84	2.42
Female										
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00
1999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44
Jan-Mar 2001	12.7	3.35	3.88	0.77	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.03	1.26	2.21
Apr-Jun 2001	12.0	3.46	3.30	0.65	0.94	1.47	0.24	1.87	1.13	2.25
Jul-Sep 2001	12.6	3.26	3.76	0.57	1.58	1.40	0.22	1.82	1.50	2.32
Oct 2001	3.9	1.16	1.07	0.19	0.40	0.42	0.06	0.55	0.42	0.70
Nov 2001	4.7	1.38	1.26	0.15	0.48	0.55	0.08	0.70	0.45	0.95
Dec 2001	2.6	0.61	0.50	0.06	0.16	0.25	0.04	0.35	0.33	0.78

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

Enquiries: 0114259636
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)
laim 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 remination 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.

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

ADE A DELETAN					Thousands
GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers 1998 1900 2000	80.01 193.43 215.55	36.40 74.42 81.23	10.51 21.80 23.01	11.34 39.33 46.06	21.77 57.88 65.25
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct 2001 Nov 2001 Dec 2001	47.36 45.87 47.59 14.95 19.31 12.51	17.83 17.95 17.66 5.89 7.35 3.41	5.92 5.37 5.32 1.62 2.16 1.14	9.80 8.48 9.53 2.92 3.73 2.62	13.81 14.07 15.09 4.51 6.07 5.34
Those leaving before having a first interview 1998 1999 2000	13.14 20.51 22.15	4.98 - 7.08 - 7.09	1.20 1.77 1.87	2.48 3.56 3.66	4.48 8.11 9.54
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct 2001 Nov 2001 Dec 2001	4.89 4.81 4.99 1.46 1.79 1.19	1.60 1.64 1.59 0.46 0.54 0.23	0.46 0.41 0.41 0.13 0.15 0.08	0.77 0.57 0.71 0.20 0.24 0.20	2.06 2.20 2.28 0.68 0.86 0.68
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had a 1998 1998 2000			8.47 14.57 14.38	7.79 14.58 15.46	14.13 25.66 25.84
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct 2001 Nov 2001 Dec 2001	24.68 25.09 25.46 7.88 10.18 6.31	10.43 11.03 10.35 3.42 4.39 2.13	3.99 3.65 3.54 1.08 1.41 0.68	3.59 3.38 4.29 1.18 1.43 0.97	6.68 7.03 7.28 2.21 2.95 2.53
Those leaving having started an option <sup>a</sup> 1998 1999 2000	7.64 73.25 81.88	2.58 22.61 25.13	0.84 5.45 6.09	1.07 21.15 25.15	3.15 24.04 25.52
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct 2001 Nov 2001 Dec 2001	17.82 16.05 17.41 6.00 8.08 5.02	5.81 5.30 5.79 2.19 2.47 1.06	1.47 1.31 1.39 0.44 0.65 0.38	5.45 4.57 4.59 1.61 2.35 1.44	5.09 4.88 5.64 1.76 2.61 2.13

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114259 6365

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. The numbers of leavers in individual months January to June are too small to show separately. For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

#### **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES** Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN Number	er into sustained empl	oymentb	Number	r into other employm	entc	
Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
Allf 1998 1999 2000	44.40 87.10 96.89	36.27 76.06 86.62	8.14 11.04 10.27	16.96 32.78 22.37	16.22 31.57 20.99	0.74 1.21 1.39
Jan-Mar2001 Apr-Jun2001 Jul-Sep2001 Oct2001 Nov2001 Dec2001	18.34 19.26 18.64 5.69 6.98 3.29	16.37 17.36 17.01 5.18 6.48 3.02	1.96 1.90 1.64 0.51 0.50 0.27	4.85 4.93 4.96 1.75 1.49 0.37	4.40 4.43 4.50 1.64 1.40 0.36	0.45 0.50 0.46 0.11 0.10 0.01
Male 1998 1999 2000	32.49 64.34 68.45	26.49 56.17 61.04	6.00 8.16 7.41	13.40 25.48 17.52	12.85 22.89 13.33	0.55 0.84 0.99
Jan-Mar2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct 2001 Nov 2001 Dec 2001	12.55 12.44 12.36 3.95 4.95 2.45	11.62 11.54 11.20 3.61 4.60 2.24	0.93 0.90 1.16 0.35 0.35	3.40 3.77 4.13 1.31 1.13 0.27	3.10 3.45 3.81 1.23 1.05	0.29 0.32 0.32 0.07 0.08 0.01
Female 1998 1999 2000	11.91 22.75 24.93	9.78 19.88 22.22	2.13 2.87 2.71	3.56 7.23 5.46	3.37 6.92 5.05	0.19 0.31 0.42
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct 2001 Nov 2001 Dec 2001	4.91 4.71 4.79 1.73 2.02 0.83	4.53 4.38 4.37 1.57 1.87 0.77	0.38 0.33 0.42 0.16 0.15 0.06	1.11 1.18 1.30 0.44 0.37 0.10	1.00 1.07 1.17 0.41 0.35 0.10	0.11 0.11 0.3 0.3 0.02 0.00
People from ethnic minority groups 1998 1999 2000	4.90 9.77 10.68	4.22 8.77 9.90	0.69 1.00 0.78	1.91 3.62 2.68	1.86 2.35 2.02	005 008 0.10
Jan-Mar 2001 Apr-Jun 2001 Jul-Sep 2001 Oct 2001 Nov 2001 Dec 2001	2.14 1.95 2.02 0.67 0.94 0.50	2.00 1.83 1.88 0.62 0.90 0.47	0.14 0.12 0.13 0.05 0.04 0.03	0.57 0.53 0.58 0.19 0.18 0.07	0.54 0.51 0.54 0.18 0.17 0.07	04 903 04 901 901

- Enquiries: 0114 25
  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 part has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.

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

  Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.

  Excluding those who have been or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.

  Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.

  Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.

  Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

#### **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES** New Deal 25+ summary figures (Pre-April 2001 starts)

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New D year/quarter/mont			Number of starts	in year/quarter/n	month	Number of leaver	sc in year/quarter	/month
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	Allq	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Al
1999	272.0	48.8	321.5	118.6	22.2	141.5	98.7	18.8	117.
2000	245.5	45.2	293.4	69.6	13.5	84.0	79.6	14.8	95.
Jan-Mar 2001	49.6	9.1	59.2	6.0	1.2	7.2	9.5	1.8	11.
Apr-Jun 2001	28.3	5.2	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.2	8.
Jul-Sep 2001	14.5	2.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	3.
Oct 2001	12.4	2.4	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	2
Nov 2001	10.5	2.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	2
Dec 2001	9.4	1.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.

Thousands

Figures refer to the last Friday of each year/quarter/month

Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.

Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than starting on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTATTM and current ES provision are monitored.

Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

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

#### **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES** Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-December 2001(Pre-April 2001 starts)

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-based learning for adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Througho
Alld	11.5	6.7	0.28	0.17	1.18	2.34
Male	9.4	5.4	0.24	0.15	0.95	1.97
Female	1.9	1.1	0.04	0.02	0.22	0.36
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	1.5	0.9	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.28
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	2.8	1.6	0.12	0.05	0.26	0.53

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

- 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. In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.

  Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TfW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.

  Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

  Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

  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.

Note: 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 destinational (Pre-Ápril 2001 starts)

GREAT BRITAIN	All .	Left New Deal					Still on New	Deal	
GREA		Left JSA			The second second	On JSAe	Left JSA		On JSA
year/quarter/month of l	eaving	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Otherc	Not knownd		Employer subsidy	Work-based learning for adults/TfW	Education and training opportunities
III									
999 000	125.5 133.5	15.92 17.76	13.05 13.84	5.21 5.87	11.08 10.25	59.51 67.85	6.67 5.46	10.27 10.14	3.80 2.30
an-Nier 2001 pr-Jun 2001 ul-Sep 2001 ct 2001 lov 2001	28.2 23.5 13.8 2.1 1.7 0.8	3.90 2.74 1.22 0.22 0.21 0.05	3.71 2.04 0.79 0.13 0.14 0.06	1.56 0.95 0.48 0.07 0.05 0.05	1.99 1.29 0.73 0.14 0.13 0.08	13.45 14.76 9.54 1.31 0.90 0.45	1.24 0.68 0.22 0.04 0.04 0.00	2.17 0.14 0.02 0.01 0.01 0.00	0.18 0.02 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00
ale									
99 00	105.2 111.5	13.25 14.64	10.57 11.18	4.14 4.68	9.02 8.43	50.76 57.46	5.67 4.66	8.56 8.48	3.27 1.98
n-Ner 2001 or Jun 2001 I-Sen 2001 ct 2001 ov 2001 ec 2001	23.6 19.8 11.7 1.8 1.4 0.7	3.23 2.29 1.03 0.19 0.17 0.05	3.03 1.65 0.66 0.11 0.11 0.05	1.26 0.80 0.39 0.06 0.05 0.04	1.65 1.07 0.64 0.12 0.11 0.07	11.37 12.55 8.04 1.12 0.77 0.37	1.07 0.57 0.19 0.03 0.03 0.00	1.85 0.12 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.15 0.02 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00
emase									
99 00	20.0 20.8	2.62 2.87	2.45 2.56	1.05 1.11	2.03 1.67	8.65 9.99	0.94 0.74	1.69 1.57	0.51 0.31
an-Mar 2001 pr-J n 2001 ul-Sep 2001 lot 2 21 lov 2 01 loc 2 101	4.3 3.6 2.1 0.3 0.3	0.61 0.41 0.18 0.03 0.04 0.01	0.65 0.38 0.13 0.02 0.03 0.01	0.29 0.14 0.08 0.01 0.01	0.30 0.21 0.08 0.02 0.02	2.00 2.15 1.46 0.18 0.13 0.07	0.15 0.10 0.03 0.01 0.01 0.00	0.30 0.02 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.02 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

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

- cludes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.

  here 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, e numbers in this category may be revised downwards.

  the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

  nose 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.

  nis 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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into su	ustained employmentb		Number into other	er employment <sup>c</sup>	
Year quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisedd	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
Allf						
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-Mar 2001	5.42	4.41	1.01	1.01	0.88	0.13
Apr-Jun 2001	3.85	3.23	0.62	0.66	0.59	0.08
Jul-Sen 2001	1.98	1.77	0.21	0.29	0.25	0.04
Oct 2001	0.39	0.34	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.01
Nov 2001	0.39	0.34	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.00
Dec 2001	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Male						
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-Mar2001	4.55	3.67	0.87	0.84	0.73	0.11
Apr-Jun 2001	3.17	2.68	0.49	0.56	0.49	0.07
Jul-Sep 2001	1.62	1.45	0.18	0.28	0.25	0.04
OutSep 2001	0.33	0.29	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.01
On 2001	0.33	0.29	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.00
Dec 2001	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Female						
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-Mar2001 Apr-Jun2001 Jul-Sep2001 Oct2001 Nov2001 Dec2001	0.80 0.59 0.29 0.06 0.06 0.02	0.68 0.49 0.26 0.05 0.05	0.12 0.10 0.03 0.01 0.01 0.00	0.14 0.09 0.05 0.01 0.00 0.00	0.13 0.09 0.04 0.01 0.00 0.00	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00
People from ethnic minority	groups <sup>g</sup>					
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-Mar 2001	0.53	0.48	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.00
Apr-Jun 2001	0.34	0.31	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00
Oct 2001	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Nov 2001	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Dec 2001	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00

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

- 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.

  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.

  Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.

  Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment.

  Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.

  Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.

  Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

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

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

Thousands

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

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

Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nation—years 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 Sures in this table are converted to a standard 41/3 week month.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been a 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 nable 6.3.

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

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber		West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB
999	Apr May Jun	12.0 14.8 15.6	35.8 35.7 35.7	21.3 22.2 22.6	19.5 20.9 21.0	35.0 35.3 34.5	23.7 23.6 23.4	31.5 32.1 32.1	35.5 36.6 36.7	25.3 26.0 26.3	239.6 247.2 247.9	16.2 16.3 16.2	31.0 32.2 32.6	286.8 295.7 296.7	::	295.7 304.6 305.6
	Jul Aug Sep	16.7 18.8 19.1	35.2 35.7 35.8	23.1 23.9 24.0	21.1 21.8 21.2	33.8 33.6 33.2	22.9 24.0 23.4	31.9 32.6 32.3	37.0 38.2 38.1	27.6 28.5 28.9	249.3 257.1 256.0	16.5 16.6 16.2	33.1 33.2 33.6	298.9 306.9 305.8		307.8 315.8 314.7
	Oct Nov Dec	20.5 20.7 21.0	37.1 38.1 40.4	25.6 26.2 27.0	22.7 23.0 23.1	37.3 35.9 36.7	24.9 24.7 24.6	35.0 35.0 37.1	40.8 40.8 41.4	30.4 30.5 31.1	274.3 274.9 282.4	18.0 18.9 19.2	35.3 35.8 36.9	327.6 329.6 338.5		336.5 338.5 347.4
2000	Jan Feb Mar	20.6 20.3 19.9	38.8 39.4 39.5	27.3 28.3 29.4	22.6 22.1 22.2	34.6 33.3 35.2	24.6 24.4 24.0	34.9 36.1 36.2	40.9 41.0 40.5	31.0 31.6 32.3	275.3 276.5 279.2	19.2 19.0 19.0	36.9 37.3 37.5	331.4 332.8 335.7	::	340.3 341.7 344.6
	Apr May Jun	19.5 19.0 18.5	41.2 41.3 41.0	31.0 31.7 32.7	22.5 22.6 22.9	35.9 35.8 36.1	25.2 25.3 25.0	36.7 36.0 36.5	41.9 42.5 43.7	34.7 34.1 34.5	288.6 288.3 290.9	19.8 18.9 18.9	38.4 38.2 38.5	346.8 345.4 348.3	::	355.7 354.3 357.2
	Jul Aug Sep	18.7 18.7 19.3	41.4 40.8 42.1	33.3 33.6 34.6	22.9 22.5 22.7	36.0 36.6 36.6	25.3 24.7 24.3	37.6 37.3 35.3	45.1 44.5 45.3	35.1 35.4 35.5	295.4 294.1 295.7	19.1 19.3 19.1	39.5 39.3 41.9	354.0 352.7 356.7	::	362.9 361.6 365.6
	Oct Nov Dec	19.6 20.7 21.2	42.4 43.0 42.0	35.3 37.1 37.5	20.9 22.0 22.5	36.2 36.5 37.2	23.4 23.6 23.8	35.8 36.9 36.9	45.0 45.7 46.0	35.8 36.9 37.1	294.4 302.4 304.2	18.4 18.7 18.9	42.8 44.3 44.5	355.6 365.4 367.6	::	364.5 374.3 376.5
001	Jan Feb Mar	22.4 23.8 25.6	44.0 44.9 46.3	39.5 38.8 39.3	23.5 24.7 25.3	39.7 39.0 39.8	24.5 24.9 25.4	39.0 36.4 35.7	47.1 48.0 47.0	39.6 37.3 36.3	319.3 317.9 320.6	19.8 19.6 20.2	47.7 45.3 45.1	386.8 382.7 386.0		395.7 391.6 394.9
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9		387.8

Source: Employment Service administrative syste Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 609

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

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

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

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

#### OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres<sup>a</sup> and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

						-	-	CCIO			01 000			,,		Inousa	anic
		North East	North West	Yorkshir and the Humber		West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
Vaca	ncies at Jobcentresb	DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	ВСОМ	
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	
		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	
1998 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																	
2000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5			
2000	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1			
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8			
		407	40.4	00.5	00.0	040	05.7	07.5	40.0	00.0	205.0	40.0	07.0	050.0			
	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	4.5		
	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			
		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			
	Nov 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			
	Dec	20.0	41.5	30.4	20.4	37.3	20.0	30.5	40.4	04.0	301.2	10.0	70.7	004.5			
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			
200	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			
Vacas	cies at career officesb	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD		BCSJ	BCSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN	
1998		0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7	
199		0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8	
2000		0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4			
2001		0.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.6	1.4	18.0	0.4	1.4	19.8		200	
000	Fals	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.6	1.7	5.3	3.2	1.2	17.2	0.4	1.0	18.6			
200	Feb Mar	0.3	1.8	2.3	0.7	1.7	1.6	4.9	3.4	1.1	17.2	0.4	1.3	19.8		**	
	iviai	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.7	1.7	1.0	7.0	0.4	1.1	17.5	0.0	1.0	10.0			
	Apr	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.3	3.5	1.4	16.6	0.6	1.3	18.4			
	May	0.3	2.1	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.9	3.5	3.7	1.4	17.1	0.2	1.7	19.1			
	Jun	0.4	2.5	2.9	1.0	2.1	2.0	3.7	4.1	1.5	20.3	0.3	1.9	22.5			
	tol	0.4	2.8	3.1	1.2	2.3	2.3	3.3	4.4	1.6	21.3	0.3	2.1	23.7			
	Jul	0.4	2.6	3.3	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.9	4.4	1.6	20.7	0.3	1.7	22.8			
	Aug	0.4	2.4	3.3	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.9	1.6	19.4	0.4	1.6	21.4			
	Sep	0.4	2.4	3.3	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.9	1.0	19.4	0.4	1.0	21.4			
	Oct	0.4	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	18.2	0.5	1.3	20.0			
	Nov	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.5	16.2	0.5	1.0	17.8			
	Dec	0.2	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	14.1	0.3	0.8	15.3			
000	la-	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.5	4.4	10	0.7	4.4	10.4	0.1	0.0	110			
200	Jan	0.2	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.1	13.4	0.1	0.8	14.3			
	Feb	0.2	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.7	1.0	13.9	0.2	0.8	14.9			

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

Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Entrephalos).

About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

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

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

The introduction of Employer Direct, which is a major change which involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional Customer Service Centres, has affected the data since May 2001.

Employer Direct has been gradually introduced across Great Britain as part of Modernising the Employment Service (ES) and has had the following effects:

A temporary reduction in the recorded level of outflows and placings owing to some delays in following up vacancies with employers associated with the introduction of the new arrangements. Both the above effects have led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies

Investigations by ES show these effects are substantial for all the vacancy series. While they cannot be quantified precisely, the effects are large enough to prevent meaningful comparisons overtime. Some of the distortions will also persist for a while after the implementation of Employer Direct, which was completed in all regions at the end of January 2002. Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has therefore been deferred. ONS and ES will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of reinstating the series as soon as possible.

The publication of the vacancy figures for Northern Ireland has been suspended since March 1999 as a result of a discontinuity identified during the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to local offices of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). In the course of correcting for this difficulty, further problems of a procedural nature have also come to light as contributory factors. These further issues have delayed the reinstatement of published vacancy figures for Northern Ireland. DEL have now introduced a new Internet-based operational system for vacancies and are investigating how the statistics might be resumed using this. The series will be reinstated as soon as possible. For the purposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February 1999 as follows: 8,900 for the stock of unfilled vacancies, 3,400 for inflows of vacancies notified, 3,400 for outflows, and 2,200 for placings. These are not estimates for Northern Ireland but assumptions for the purpose of continuity of the United Kingdom series up to April 2001.

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 8 October 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effect of some 10,300 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain between September and October 1998 and there was a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for October, but not to the placings. There was a similar upward correction to the vacancy stocks (and a downward effect on the outflow) of 9,100 between March and April 1999.

There was minor discontinuity due to a change in the treatment of vacancies by the Employment Service between April and May 2000. As from 7 April both vacancies notified and placings are only counted in the statistics if the vacancy concerned is for eight hours or more in a seven-day period. Previously vacancies of between three and eight hours were included. The change is estimated to have reduced the recorded inflow of notified vacancies by some 4,000 to 5,000 per month since April.

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## OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes<sup>a</sup> Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KING	GDOM	Number of stoppages	references to the second	Number of workers (thou	sands)	Working days lost in a period (thousands)	II stoppages in progess i
		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
1999 Jan		9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
Feb		19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
Mar		18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
Apr		12	23 15	2.6	2.7	4.3	22
May		20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
Jun		16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
Jul		16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
Aug		12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
Sep		13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
Oct		15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
Nov		35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
Dec		15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000 Jan		15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
Feb		10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
Mar		20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
Apr		13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
May		19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6 7.0	3.2 0.7
Jun		8	11	2.1	2.9 17.9	36.2	10.7
Jul		24	28	16.4 101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
Aug		16	26 19	3.2	88.9	93.1	4.2
Sep		12 24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
Oct		27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
Nov Dec		19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001 Jan		16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	22
Feb		23	23 30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
Mar		18 R	26 R	13.9R	26.5 R	47.8R	8.9 R
Apr		21	27 R	3.5	4.4 R	16.1 R	1.7R
May		17	23 R	62.4	63.8 R	92.6R	4.5 R
Jun		18 R	22 R	7.3	7.7R	12.5R	4.1 R
Jul		18 R	27 R	6.3 R	8.0 R	23.6 R	3.4 R
Aug		8	13 R	5.4	8.1 R	16.4R	1.2R
Sep		11 R	15 R	3.4 R	5.9 R	22.4R	1.4
Oct		10 R	16 R	3.7 R	6.8 R	38.9 R	2.5 R
Nov		14R	19 R	6.5 R	11.4R	62.1 R	4.8 R
Dec		11 R	15 R	29.2 R	33.5 R	97.7R	
2002 Jan		11	16	8.9	32.9	90.4	4.0

Working days	1 4 ! !!		!	a mania al lassi	mal atus
Working days	inet in all	STODDADES	In propress if	n nerion nv	nansirv

JNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, e; storage and commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other communi- social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	М	N	O,P,Q
1995		1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23 3 5
996		2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
997	-	2	86	17	1	. 36	23	29	28	7	5
998			34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
999			57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	30 7
2000		3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	36
	and the same	3	32	40	40	31		30			
999 Jan		-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2		0.7	0.5		3.0
Feb		-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	ELECTRIC STATE	1.8	1.6
Mar	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7		8.5	-	2.5	2.4
Apr		-	2.2	Table - Illand	0.1	0.8		0.2	0.9	0.1	Ballane.
May	THE REAL PROPERTY.		1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6		1.2	20.8	od frame to an	0.1
Jun			11.1		0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	WELVERN THE SALE	-
Jul			1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5		1.3	0.5		0.2
Aug			1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	and a market	5.4		0.4	0.1
Sep			1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2		0.9		-	
Oct			4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6		3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
				1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Nov			2.6		2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.0		
Dec			0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9		
1000 Jan		1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7		22	0.4	3.2	-
Feb			0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6			0.8	1.4	
Mar	SCHOOL STREET		1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0		STORY IN THE	6.3	-	0.2
Apr		0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7		ON THE PERSON OF	STREET, STREET	THE THE REL	1
May			3.2	1.0		8.2	distributed to	The section is	0.6	0.5	0.1
Jun			0.7	0.2	0.1	5.4	STATE OF THE PARTY	STATE OF THE STATE OF	-	0.1	0.4
Jul			10.7	0.1	0.1	24.2		0.2	0.4	-	0.6
	San San Live		14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2		14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1
Aug	Alexander of the second					5.8		12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0
Sep			4.2	9.7	10.4			12.9		6.7	0.2
Oct			1.6	44.0	405	5.8			0.1		11.7
Nov		2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5		15.3	13.4	37.0	4.4
Dec			7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
1001 Jan			2.2	3.7	3.0	12.6		5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6
Feb			5.6	4.5	-	11.3		4.7	0.1	9.4	
Mar			8.9 R	0.4	0.5	16.9		6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6
				0.4	0.5	1.3		1.6	0.4	11.1	0.0
Apr			1.7R				0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	
May			4.5 R	0.2		46.4					0.8
Jun			4.1 R	0.4		3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.0
Jul			3.4R	0.4	5 .	3.5	0.1	16.2		0.1	
Aug	-	3.3	1.2R			3.1	-	6.5	Contract Contract	22	
Sep	-	5.6	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.7R	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	
Oct		6.1	2.5 R			1.5		25.6		3.2	-
Nov	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	0.6	4.8R	-	0.1 R	2.1		52.4		2.1	0.1
Dec		9.6R				3.7R		82.9	1.3		0.1
		0.011									
002 Jan			4.0			22.5		62.8	0.4		0.7

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

## OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes G.12

NITED KINGDOM 1	2 months	to January	2001	12 months	to January	uary 2002		
S	top- ages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost		
griculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		-		-	-			
ning and quarrying	2	900	2,300	1	300	15,100		
anufacturing of:								
food, beverages and								
tobacco;	2		100	3	600	5,500		
textiles and textile								
products;	3	300	500	-	-			
leather and leather								
products;	-	-		-	-			
woodandwood			4 000		~~	800		
products;	1		1,800	1	200	800		
p. p. paper and paper								
products; printing	0	200	500	4	2,400	3,400		
and publishing;	2	300	500	4	2,400	3,400		
e, refined petroleum								
products, nuclear	1	1,500	800	2	300	500		
fuels;		1,500	800	2	300	300		
chemicals, chemical products and man-								
made fibres;	14 3 2 3	929				F		
	3	200	500					
rubber and plastics; cernon-metallic	0	200	300					
mineral products;	2	1,200	1,700	2	100	4,700		
b sic metals and	-	1,200	1,700					
fabricated metal								
products;	3	600	2.400	3	200	6,000		
chinery and								
equipment n.e.c;	4	2,100	2,500	2	1,600	1,600		
electrical and								
optical equipment;	3	1,200	2,800	5	1,700	2,700		
asport equipment;	14	21,300	40,300	9	11,500	13,300		
nufacturing n.e.c.	1	200	300	1	200	3,600		
ecocity, gas and								
tersupply	-	-	-	2	2,200	10,200		
onsauction	16	16,800	53,000	8	2,300	6,200		
ho sale and retail								
tode; repairs	1	100	100	3	100	300		
ote a and restaurants	3	12,200	42,100	4	100	600		
an port, storage and						440.000		
communication	119	43,900	107,000	86	67,400	116,900		
na dalintermediation	-	-		1	100	200		
eal state, renting and			400		~~	~~		
iness activities	1	144	100	1	200	200		
ub administration and	_	07.700	F0 100	22	44,500	273,100		
chence	6	27,700	53,100	14	32,200	34,400		
duration .	16	16,800	53,800	10	4.800	54,200		
eal and social work	9	27,100	136,500	10	4,000	34,200		
the, community, social ar	IU							
rosonal service	10	12 200	38 300	11	900	2,500		
activities	13	13,200	38,300		900	2,300		
lindustries								

Stoppages: January 2002			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	16	32,900	90,400
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	11 5	8,300 <sup>a</sup> 24,600 <sup>b</sup>	26,200 64,200

a All directly involved.
b Includes 600 involved for the first time in the month.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2001 and 2002 are provisional.

#### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to Ja	anuary 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers	Working	
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels extra wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions Trade union matters	67 6 9 22 4	52,400 3,400 6,800 19,500 700	144,100 4,600 12,100 61,500 5,900	
Working conditions and supervision Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	12 42 25	39,400 41,300 10,500	235,900 78,800 13,100	
Allcauses	187	174,100	556,000	

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

Less than 50 workers involved.

Less than 50 working days lost.

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people November 2001 to January 2002

UNITED		Economically a	ctive	-	Total in employ	ment	ILC	O unemployed		Ec	onomically i	nactive	
KINGDO	M	Total No	t in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total Not	in FTEb	In FTEb	Total No	ot in FTEb	In FTEb
NA STATE	THE STATE OF	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS		NEW TOTAL											
All	16-17	825	335	490	681	260	421	144	75	69	655	75	580
	18-24	3,801	3,231	570	3,401	2,888	513	400	343	57	1,237	480	757
	All under 25	4,626	3,566	1,060	4,081	3,148	934	544	418	126	1,892	555	1,337
Male	16-17	431	204	227	343	155	188	88	49	39	327	34	293
	18-24	2,054	1,781	273	1,805	1,561	244	249	220	29	514	123	391
	All under 25	2,485	1,984	501	2,148	1,716	432	337	268	69	841	157	684
Female	16-17	394	131	262	338	105	233	56	26	30	328	41	288
	18-24	1,747	1,450	297	1,596	1,327	269	151	123	28	722	357	366
	All under 25	2,141	1,581	559	1,934	1,432	502	207	149	58	1,051	398	653
RATES(	(%)c												
All	16-17	55.7	81.7	45.8	46.0	63.4	39.3	17.5	22.5	14.1	44.3	18.3	54.2
	18-24	75.5	87.1	43.0	67.5	77.8	38.6	10.5	10.6	10.1	24.5	12.9	57.0
	All under 25	71.0	86.5	44.2	62.6	76.4	39.0	11.8	11.7	11.9	29.0	13.5	55.8
Male	16-17	56.9	85.7	43.7	45.2	65.2	36.1	20.4	24.0	17.3	43.1	14.3	56.3
	18-24	80.0	93.5	41.2	70.3	82.0	36.7	12.1	12.3	10.8	20.0	6.5	58.8
	All under 25	74.7	92.7	42.3	64.6	80.1	36.5	13.6	13.5	13.7	25.3	7.3	57.7
Female	16-17	54.5	76.2	47.7	46.8	60.9	42.4	14.2	20.2	11.2	45.5	23.8	52.3
	18-24	70.7	80.3	44.8	64.6	73.5	40.6	8.6	8.5	9.4	29.3	19.7	55.2
	All under 25	67.1	79.9	46.1	60.6	72.4	41.4	9.7	9.4	10.3	32.9	20.1	53.9
CHANG	ES ON YEAR												
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-17	13	-31	-12	12	-23	-6	2	-8	47	24	23
	18-24	97	104	-7	74	72	2	23	32	-9	-28	-14	-14
	All under 25	80	118	-38	62	84	-21	17	34	-17	19	10	9
Male	16-17 18-24 All under 25	-1 47 46	8 28 36	-9 19 10	-1 29 28	4 5 9	-5 23 19	19 18	4 23 27	-4 -4 -9	16 -13 3	6 6 12	10 -19 -8
Female	16-17	-17	5	-22	-11	8	-19	-5	-2	-3	31	18	12
	18-24	50	76	-26	45	67	-21	4	9	-5	-15	-20	5
	All under 25	33	81	-48	34	74	-40	-1	7	-8	15	-2	17
RATES(	(%)c										*		
All	16-17	-2.3	-4.6	-2.5	-1.7	-3.2	-1.9	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	2.3	4.6	2.5
	18-24	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	-1.5	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1
	All under 25	0.2	0.2	-1.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.6	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2	1.0
Male	16-17	-1.3	-1.6	-1.8	-1.0	-2.2	-1.0	0.0	1.1	-1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8
	18-24	0.8	-0.2	2.8	0.2	-1.2	3.5	0.6	1.1	-2.5	-0.8	0.2	-2.8
	All under 25	0.3	-0.4	0.8	-0.1	-1.4	1.5	0.5	1.1	-2.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.8
Female	16-17	-3.4	-8.5	-3.1	-2.5	-4.6	-2.6	-0.7	-2.6	-0.3	3.4	8.5	3.1
	18-24	1.0	1.8	-2.4	0.9	1.5	-1.9	0.0	0.2	-0.7	-1.0	-1.8	2.4
	All under 25	0.0	0.9	-2.7	0.2	0.9	-2.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.9	2.7

Source: Labour Force Survey Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 8194

This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.

Full-time education.

Denominator=All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

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

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

Great Britain

 $Data from \ 8 \ December \ 2001 \ to \ 5 \ April \ 2002 \ are \ unavailable \ due \ to \ new \ reporting \ procedures \ in \ line \ with \ Jobcentre \ Plus \ reporting. \ They \ will \ be \ available \ from \ end \ of \ April \ new \ and \ some \ for \ for$ 

### OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: October - December 2001a G.31

	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Manchester	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
lumber of offers	0	11	2	13	17	3	8	3	11	13	81	23	48	152
alue of offers (£,000)	0	2,149	85	6,211	47,813	170	571	365	4,373	1,478	63,215	11,739	16,469	91,423

a Date of first payment.

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: October - December 2001a

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category <sup>b</sup>	SIC 1992 description
AND AND	Color a sitter (stupt)			
EAST MIDLANDS Fusion Group Manuf Ltd	Chesterfield	240,000	В	Manufacture elec motors/generators/transfm
	Chesterfield	425,000	A	Casting of iron
GKN Sheepbridge Stokes Ltd	Chesterfield	130,000	A	Other service activities n.e.s.
magosound Ltd	Chesterfield	135,000	A	Manufacture of hollow glass
Jtopia Tableware Ltd Thermotic Developments	Mansfield	900,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Standall Tools Ltd	Sheffield	75,000	A	Manufacture elec equip for motor vehicles n.e.s.
Total	Shemela	1,905,000		Wallatata e diecegalp for motor vernoleeme.s.
NOSTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)				
Delco Electronics Overseas Corp	Liverpool	3,940,000	В	Manufacture elec equip for motor vehicles n.e.s.
and Co Ltd Speke Operations	Liverpool	500,000	В	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical prods
risces Petcare (UK) Ltd	Liverpool	130,000	В	Manufacture of prepared pet foods
Northern Illustrated Print and Design	Liverpool	85,000	Α	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
EnviropakLtd	Widnes and Runcorn	100,000	Α	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
/anrunkLtd	Widnes and Runcorn	130,000	В	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
ilkuigton Automotive UK Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	240,000	В	Manufacture of flat glass
Canty Domestic Appliances Ltd	Wirral and Chester	168,000	В	Wholesale furniture/other household goods n.e.s.
evo Faberge Ltd	Wirral and Chester	700,000	A	Manufacture soap, detergents, cleaning preps
otal	Time and System	5,993,000		The state of the s
IONATH EAST				
NORTH EAST Bede Scientific Instruments Ltd	Durham	200,000	Α	Manufacture of medical and surgical equip
RALabone and Co Ltd	Durham Newcastle upon Type	200,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equip  Manufacture of other plastic products
	Newcastle upon Tyne			
lob/Cleats Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	100,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder metal
ack International Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	150,000	В	Manufacture of hats, other apparel, access
CangLtd	Newcastle upon Tyne	80,000	A	Manufacture bearings/gears/driving elements
lornern Clubs Federation Brewery Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	400,000	В	Manufacture of beer
learspace Technology Ltd	SouthTyneside	200,000	A	Data base activities
Direct Solutions International Ltd	SouthTyneside	200,000	A	Other service activities n.e.s.
uniab Kitchen Ltd	South Tyneside	110,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit and veg n.e.s.
Æl Cables Ltd	Sunderland	975,000	В	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
Vissan Motor Manuf (UK) Ltd	Sunderland	45,000,000 <b>47,615,000</b>	В	Manufacture of motor vehicles
NORTH WEST (MANIGUESTER)				
NOR)"H WEST (MANCHESTER)	Rochdale	90,000	Α	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
GNG Foam Converters (Lancs) Ltd Total	nocidale	90,000		ivialitiracture plastic plates, sileets, tubes
SOUTH EAST Deutsch Ltd	Ligations	05.000	^	Manufacture of other classes single
	Hastings	95,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Scala Collections Ltd	Isle of Wight	99,000	A	Retail sale via mail order houses
Packwell Cartons Ltd	Sittingbourne and Sheemess	78,000	A	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Swale Housing Association	Sittingbourne and Sheemess	96,000	A	Development and selling of real estate
Robert Montgomery Ltd	Thanet	79,000	Α	Wholesale of fruit and vegetables
Otal		447,000		
SOUTH WEST				
ine Tubes Ltd	Plymouth	100,000	A	Manufacture of steel tubes
Precision Audio Products Ltd	Redruth and Camborne	215,000 <b>315,000</b>	Α	Manufacture television, radio, video, assoc
		010,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Astra Eng Products Ltd	Birmingham	90,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
dydraforce Hydraulics Ltd	Birmingham	220,000	A	Manufacture bearings/gears/driving elements
JYTLtd	Coventry and Hinckley	1,900,000	A	Manufacture of motor vehicles
G Plating Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	98,000	В	Treatment and coating of metals
Caparo Eng Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	120,000	В	Manufacture of steel tubes
land R Johnson Tiles Ltd	Stoke	1,600,000	В	Manufacture of other ceramic products
Goodwin International Ltd	Stoke	130,000	Α	General mechanical engineering
actone Products Ltd	Wolverhampton	150,000 <b>4,308,000</b>	Α	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
(Oncome)		,,000,000		
ORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Jennings Dar Ltd	Barnsley	85,000	A	Composition and plate-making
Sash UK Ltd	Barnsley	320,000	A	Manufacture plastic floorcovering/builders' ware
aminated Products Ltd	Castleford and Pontefract	110,000	В	Manufacture of veneer, plywood, boards
Shipham Valves Ltd	Hull	90,000	В	Manufacture of taps and valves
Caradon Stelrad	Rotherham and Mexborough	100,000	В	Manufacture c/heating radiators and boilers
Optare Group Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	400,000	A	Manufacture chreating radiators and boilers  Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
J Lowe and Co Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough		A	
- WING OU LIU	nothernamandiviexporough	96,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Charisma Colourprint	Sheffield	85,000	A	Manufacture of office machinery

### OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: October - December 2001

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category <sup>b</sup>	SIC 1992 description
SCOTLAND				
Micrel UK Ltd	Bathgate	340,000	A	Otherwholesale
E and M Manuf Ltd	Cumnock and Sanguhar	100,000	A	Manufacture of hats, other apparel, access
	Dunfermline		A	
Cemtron Ltd		250,000		Manufacture computers and other inf proc equip
Signum Circuits Ltd	Galashiels	900,000	A	Manufacture elec valves, tubes, others
Artex Rawplug	Glasgow	108,000	В	Manufacture fasteners, chain, springs
BAAPIc	Glasgow	650,000	A	Other supporting air transpt acts
Harper Collins Publishers Ltd	Glasgow	250,000	В	Publishing of books
Henry Technologies Ltd	Glasgow	200,000	В	Manufacture of taps and valves
response Centres Ltd	Glasgow	130,000	A	Storage and warehousing
PropharmaLtd	Glasgow	100,000	A	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical prods
SKV Kincaid Ltd	Glasgow	180,000	В	Manufacture of engines and turbines
One 2 One	Greenock	3,100,000	A	Telecommunications
Buccleuch Printers Ltd	Hawick	169,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Cullen Building Products Ltd	Kirkcaldy	450,000	A	Manufacture builders metal carpentry/joinery
TV Hi-Tec Ltd	Kirkcaldy	800,000	A	Manufacture of engines and turbines
Smith Anderson and Co Ltd	Kirkcaldy	900,000	В	Manufacture of paper and paperboard
			В	
ullis Russell Papermakers Ltd	Kirkcaldy	2,300,000		Manufacture of paper and paperboard
Alcontrol Ltd	Lanarkshire	150,000	A	Technical testing and analysis
BHC Ltd Hewitt Construction	Lanarkshire	225,000	Α	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
rucktec Ltd	Lanarkshire	325,000	В	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
otal		11,627,000		
ALES				
verwhite Plastics Ltd	Aberdare	100,000	A	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Caerneagle Furniture Ltd	Bangor and Caernarfon	400,000	A	Manufacture of other furniture
loberts of Port Dinorwic Ltd	Bangor and Caernarfon	300,000	В	Bacon and ham production
Global Fibres Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	600,000	A	Manufacture misc stationers and other mfg n.e.s.
'ajima (UK) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	450,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
rem Media Ltd	Bridgend	200,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
GE Carpentry Services Ltd	Bridgend	145,000	A	Joinery installation
Cyrus Eng Ltd	Cardiff	85,000	A	Architectural and engineering acts
	Cardiff		A	
QE Silicon EPI Ltd		1,700,000		Manufacture computers and oth inf proc equip
latsushita Electric (UK) Ltd	Cardiff	845,000	A	Manufacture of electric domestic appls
riplex Components Ltd	Cardiff	400,000	В	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
lagstim Co Ltd	Carmarthen	120,000	A	Manufacture instruments: measuring etc
esign 2 Print (Llandudno) Ltd	Conwy and Colwyn	140,000	В	Printing n.e.s.
uthin Precast Concrete Ltd	Dolgellau and Barmouth	150,000	В	Manufacture other arts of concrete/plaster
riday-AD Ltd	Haverfordwest	250,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
lanelli Radiators Ltd	Llanelli	240,000	В	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
estfoods UKLtd	Merthyr and Rhymney	250,000	В	Manufacture mch for food, beverage, tobacco
Senior Flexonics Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	240,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
exturing Technology Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	750,000	A	Manufacture basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys
olor Steels Ltd	Newport	250.000	A	Oth first proc of iron and steel n.e.s.
SBC Select (UK) Ltd	Newport	350,000	A	Acts aux to insurance/pension funding
ollertech Ltd				
	Newport	1,500,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
igital Travel Services Ltd	Pontypool and Cwmbran	200,000	A	Acts of travel agencies/organisers
n Line Finance Holdings Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	935,000	Α.	Credit granting, mortgage finance
onwen Services Ltd	Pwllheli	200,000	A	Washing and dry cleaning: textile/fur
and S Electronic Services Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	450,000	Α	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
enrob Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	450,000	Α -	Manufacture fasteners, chain, springs
achem UK Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	1,250,000	Α	Manufacture of other plastic products
aven Colourprint Ltd	South Pembrokeshire	150,000	В	Printing n.e.s.
anpowerPlc	South Pembrokeshire	800,000	Α	Telecommunications
wcoLtd	Swansea	200,000	В	Aluminium production
ure Wafer Ltd	Swansea	2,000,000	A	Manufacture computers and oth inf proc equip
rother Industries (UK) Ltd	Wrexham	250,000	В	Manufacture of office machinery
outor mudotifico (OTV) Etu	VVICALIGITI	200,000	D	manufacture of office machinery

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

### Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted H.1

		Output									Ella				
UNIT	ED DOM	GDP 1995 prices	6	GDP market pri	ces	Index of or		Manufactu	rina	Service	,	Constructi	on	Index of production OECD	
KING	DOM	1995=100		£ billion	Change on	industriesa		industries		industries	hange on	output	Change on	Countries	hange on
		YBEZ		ABMI	year (%)	CKYW	year (%)	СКҮҮ	year (%)	GDQS	year (%)	GDQB	year (%)		year (%)
1994 1995 1997 1997 1998 2004		97.2 100.0 102.6 106.2 109.3 111.7 115.1		698.9 719.2 738.0 763.5 786.3 803.0 827.5 847.3 F	4.7 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.0 2.1 3.0 <b>2.4</b>	98.3 100.0 101.3 102.4 103.4 104.2 105.9 R 103.6	5.4 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.0 0.8 1.6 R	98.5 100.0 100.7 102.0 102.8 103.1 105.1 102.7	4.7 1.5 0.7 1.3 0.8 0.3 1.9	96.9 100.0 103.6 108.0 112.9 116.3 120.7	4.8 R 3.2 R 3.6 4.2 4.5 3.0 3.8 <b>4.0</b>	100.0 100.0 102.7 105.7 107.0 107.8 109.7	3.8 0.0 2.7 2.9 1.2 0.7 1.8 <b>3.1</b>	100.0 103.0 108.5 110.9 114.4 120.8 117.7	3.0 R 5.3 R 2.2 3.2 5.6 -2.6
1000	Q4	116.3		209.0	2.7	106.1 R	0.9 R	106.1	1.8	122.6	3.9	109.2	-0.1	121.7 R	2.7 R
2001	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	117.1 117.7 118.2 118.3 R		210.6 F 211.6 F 212.5 F <b>212.6 F</b>	2.7 2.2	105.5 R 104.5 103.4 R <b>101.1</b>	0.9 R -1.5 R -3.2 R <b>-4.7 R</b>	105.3 103.4 R 102.0 R 100.0 R	1.4 -1.3 R -3.5 R - <b>5.7</b>	124.1 125.1 126.1 <b>127.0</b>	4.5 4.0 3.9 R <b>3.6</b>	111.2 113.0 114.2 <b>114.1</b>	-0.8 3.0 5.8 <b>4.5</b>	120.4 118.4 117.1 R <b>115.3</b>	1.6 -1.9 R -3.9 R - <b>5.3</b>
		Income				Prices			Producer Pri	ce Index <sup>a,b,c</sup>				Inventories	S
		Real household Gross trading disposable income profits of companies° £ billion		RPI RPIX			All manufacturing Exclindustries		cluding FBTPf		Changes on year 1995 prices <sup>9</sup>				
		314							Input prices	Output prices	Inp	out cesf	Output prices <sup>f</sup>		
		1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Chang	ge on Chang (%) year		Change on year (%)	Change of year (%		ange on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£billion	
914 914 917 917 917		97.5 100.0 102.4 106.8 106.4 110.1 114.7	1.7 2.6 2.4 4.3 -0.4 3.5 4.2	CAED 117.5 125.2 133.5 145.7 151.0 154.1 156.2	17.3 6.6 6.7 9.1 3.6 2.1 1.4	CZB 2. 3. 2. 3. 3. 1. 3.	4 2 5 2 4 3 1 2 4 2		RNNK 0.0 0.0 0.0 8.3 -8.9 1.5 11.5 -0.3	PLLU 2.5 4.1 2.6 0.9 0.6 1.2 2.6 <b>0.2</b>	F	RNNQ 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	PLLV 2.3 4.1 1.9 0.2 -0.1 -0.4 0.8 <b>0.2</b>	4.8 4.5 1.8 3.8 4.2 5.0 2.5 1.9	
1030	Q4	117.2	3.7	39.4	0.6	3.			9.9	2.6		3.8	0.8	0.3 R	
00	Q1 Q2 Q3 <b>Q4</b>	119.8 119.7 119.8	6.9 4.5 4.4	38.0 38.3 38.3	-1.7 -0.2 -3.8	2. 1. 1. 1.	9 2 8 2	9 3 4 <b>0</b>	4.9 5.2 -2.6 <b>-8.2</b>	1.4 0.6 0.0 -1.0		4.2 3.8 -0.2 <b>-2.2</b>	0.5 0.2 0.1 <b>0.0</b>	1.3 0.2 R 0.0 R <b>0.3</b>	
		Expenditu	ire					Fixed inve	estments						
		Househole consumpt expenditu 1995 price	tion re	Retail sal	es volume	Retail sale	s value <sup>d</sup>	All industries	Sh	Manufacturi industries <sup>i</sup>	ng	Service in	ndustries	General go final consu	
				4005 400	01	4005 400	01	1995 price		1995 prices		0.1.111	01	1995 prices	
			year (%)		Change on year (%)		year (%)		Change on year (%)		year (%)		Change on year (%)	£ billion C	year (%)
999 999 999 999 999 999 900		435.4 443.4 460.8 478.7 496.5 517.8 539.0 <b>561.6</b>	3.1 1.8 3.9 3.9 3.7 4.3 4.1	98.8 100.0 103.1 108.6 111.7 115.6 120.8 128.0 F	3.7 1.2 3.1 5.3 2.9 3.5 4.5 <b>6.0</b> R	96.3 100.0 105.4 112.0 116.4 120.3 124.7 132.6	4.7 3.8 5.4 6.3 3.9 3.4 3.7 <b>6.3</b>	NPEL 71.8 77.4 84.5 93.4 111.0 112.9 118.7 119.1	4.8 7.8 9.1 10.5 18.9 1.7 5.1	APIN 15.0 17.6 17.8 19.8 20.7 17.8 17.8	17.3 1.1 11.3 4.4 -14.1 0.1	<b>APIT</b> 56.8 59.8 66.7 73.5 90.3 95.1 100.9 <b>102.3</b>	5.3 11.5 10.3 22.8 5.3 6.1	138.6 141.0 142.7 142.8 145.0 149.1 151.9 155.5	1.0 1.7 1.2 0.1 1.5 2.8 1.9
1000	Q4	136.5	3.7	122.7	4.4	145.4	4.5	31.4	9.5	4.5	-1.2	26.9	11.5	38.0	1.1
001	Q1 Q2 Q3 <b>Q4</b>	138.0 R 139.7 R 141.1 R <b>142.8</b>	4.2 R	124.9 F 126.8 128.7 <b>130.3</b>	4.9 R 6.1 6.2 <b>6.2</b> R	119.8 127.4 128.2 155.1 R	4.8 7.1 6.7 <b>6.6</b>	30.0 R 30.2 R 30.0 <b>29.0</b>	7.6 R 2.8 R -0.4 R	4.4 R 4.4 3.9 R <b>4.0</b>	-2.8R 3.0R -12.1R	25.6 25.7 26.0 <b>25.0</b>	R 9.6 R 2.8 1.6	R 38.7 R R 38.8 R 38.9 R 39.9	
		Financialin	ndicators						Trade in goo	ods			_	Balance of p	payments
		Effective ex	cchange	Base lending rate <sup>d,k</sup>	FTSE All-share		Money sup growth M0	ply M4	Export volu	me	Import vo	olume		Trade in goods balance	Current balance
		1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)	C	hange on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=10	0 Change o year (%)		£billion	£billion
994 995 996 997 998 999 000 <b>001</b>		AJHX 89.2 84.8 86.3 100.6 103.9 103.8 107.5	0.3 -4.9 1.8 16.6 3.3 -0.1 3.6 -1.6	AMII 5.46 6.70 5.96 6.56 7.24 5.34 5.97 5.13	1,521 1,803 2,014 2,411 2,674 3,242 2,984 <b>2,524</b>	-9.6 18.5 11.7 19.7 10.9 21.2 -8.0 -15.4	EUAC 6.4 5.9 6.7 6.2 6.1 7.3 8.0 7.1	5.1 7.3 9.9 11.2 9.8 5.6 6.6 7.9	BQKU 91.3 100.0 107.6 116.7 118.2 123.3 137.6 140.5	9.9 9.5 7.6 8.5 1.3 4.3 11.6	94.5 100.0 109.5 120.3 131.1 141.3 158.3 163.1	4.4 5.8 9.5 9.9 9.0 7.8 12.0		BOKI -11.1 -12.0 -13.7 -12.3 -21.8 -27.5 -30.0 -32.5	HBOP -6.8 -9.0 -8.7 -1.7 -4.8 -19.1 -17.0
2000	Q4 Q1	107.6 104.5	1.6 -3.6	6.00 5.86	2,984	-8.0 -12.8	6.4 R 6.7	8.4 9.0	143.1 R 146.5 R	12.0 11.6 R	165.0 R 167.9 R	11.9 R 12.6 R		-8.0 R -7.7 R	-5.3 -2.1
	02 03 04	106.4 106.1 106.1	-1.2 -0.3 -1.4	5.36 5.05 <b>4.23</b>	2,711 2,728 2,340 <b>2,524</b>	-12.0 -10.0 -22.7 <b>-15.4</b>	7.2 R 7.0 <b>7.5</b>	7.5 7.6 <b>7.5</b> I	142.2 R 137.9 R	3.4 -0.7 R	165.1 R 159.8 R 159.8	4.7 R -1.2 R -3.2		-7.7 H -8.8 R -7.9 R - <b>8.2</b>	-4.6 -2.0

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A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3103, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (020 7215 2598).
Scottish cases - Scottish Executive, SEIA 2, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).
Welsh cases - National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (029 2082 3626).

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

Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains.
Not seasonally adjusted.
Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.
FBTP stands for food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum.

Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.
Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.
Average of daily rates.
Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

Note: Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

#### **RETAIL PRICES** Summary of recent movements

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding						
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	group retu	Mortgage interest pand indirect taxes	payments RPIY)			
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months			
		CHAW	CZBH	СНМК	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX			
2000	Feb	167.5	2.3	165.8	2.2	158.6	1.8			
	Mar	168.4	2.6	166.4	2.0	159.2	2.1			
	Apr	170.1	3.0	167.5	1.9	159.4	1.6			
	May	170.7	3.1	168.0	2.0	160.0	1.7			
	Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	22	160.4	2.0			
	Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	22	159.7	1.9			
	Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5			
	Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0			
	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6			
	Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8			
	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7 -			
2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5			
	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6			
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8			
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	22			
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8			
	Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8			
	Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6			
	Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1			
	Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8			
	Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8			
	Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	22			
	Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3			
2002	Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0			
	Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2 R	165.4	2.7			

### RETAIL PRICES European Union - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup>

		United Kingdom		European Unionb		Monetary Union Area Average <sup>b</sup>		
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS	
2000	Feb	104.9	1.0	105.4	1.9	105.2	2.0	
	Mar	105.1	0.7	105.8	1.9	105.6	2.1	
	Apr	105.5	0.6	106.0	1.7	105.7	1.9	
	May	105.7	0.5	106.1	1.7	105.8	1.9	
	Jun	105.9	0.8	106.5	2.1	106.3	2.4	
	Jul	105.4	1.0	106.5	2.1	106.4	2.3	
	Aug	105.4	0.6	106.5	2.0	106.5	2.3	
	Sep	106.2	1.0	107.1	2.5	107.0	2.8	
	Oct	106.1	1.0	107.2	2.4	107.0	2.7	
	Nov	106.4	1.0	107.5	2.6	107.3	2.9	
	Dec	106.4	0.9	107.5	2.3	107.4	2.6	
2001	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2R	2.1 R	107.2R	2.3R	
	Feb	105.7	0.8	107.6R	2.1 R	107.6R	2.3R	
	Mar	106.1	1.0	108.2	2.2 R	108.2R	2.5 R	
	Apr	106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9	
	May	107.5	1.7	109.4	3.1	109.4	3.4	
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0	
	Jul	106.9	1.4	109.1 R	2.5 R	109.2R	2.6R	
	Aug	107.3	1.8	109.1 R	2.4R	109.1 R	2.4R	
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.5R	2.2R	109.5R	2.3R	
	Oct	107.4	1.2	109.6	22	109.6	2.4	
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8	109.5	2.1	
	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.6	1.9	109.6	2.0	
2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7	
	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.4	

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.

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

April 2002

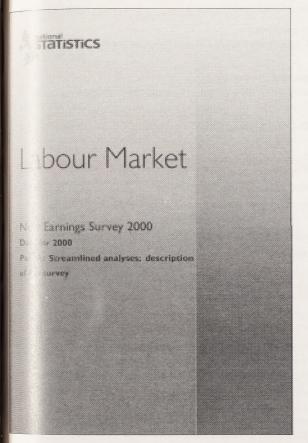
Note: From April 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in Labour Market Trends. The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, Labour Market Trends, February 2002.

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