

Labour Market Trends

Underemployment
and overemployment
in the UK

Labour market
experiences of people
with disabilities

Hours worked: a
comparison of
estimates from the
Labour Force and New
Earnings Surveys

9-AUG-2002 BSDS BOSTON SPA

LS23 7BQ

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

~~*ETOC~~



5142.264740

VOL 110 PART 8

SP

1/1

LOAN BAN EXPIRES - 9 FEB 2003

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. Not all of the statistics reported on in this publication are within the scope of National Statistics. In particular, information reported under the headings 'Special feature' and 'Research brief' falls wholly or largely outside the scope of National Statistics.

The inclusion of reports on studies by non-governmental bodies does not imply any endorsement by ONS or any other government department of the views or opinions expressed, nor of the methodology used.

Editorial office

For editorial queries please contact:

Room B2/08,
Office for National Statistics,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ

Telephone: 020 7533 6136

Fax: 020 7533 6186

e-mail: lmt@ons.gov.uk

Managing editor: Frances Sly
Editor: Neil Mackinnon
Assistant editor: Christine Lillistone
Labour Market Update: Funmi Mashigo
Labour Market Spotlight: Shahanaz Gani
Labour Market Trends Administrator: Sue Lower
Design: Zeta Image to Print Ltd
Geoff Francis

© Crown copyright 2002

Published with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO).

Applications for reproduction should be submitted to HMSO under HMSO's Class Licence:

www.clickanduse.hmso.gov.uk

Alternatively applications can be made in writing to:

HMSO Licensing Division,
St Clement's House,
2-16 Colegate,
Norwich NR3 1BQ.

Subscriptions

Single issue £9.50

Annual subscription (UK) £95.00

Annual subscription (overseas) £122.00

Statistical enquiries

For general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on:

0845 601 3034

Fax: 01633 652747

minicom 01633 812399

e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk,

or by post to:

National Statistics
Customer Enquiry Centre,
Room 1.015,
Government Buildings,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
South Wales, NP10 8XG

You can also find National Statistics at www.statistics.gov.uk

A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available on 020 7533 6176.

The ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline is on 020 7533 6094,
e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Fax: 020 7533 6183

A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS96.

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

To subscribe, contact The Stationery Office (see details on back cover).

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 25 July 2002

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

Headlines

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

2 Rise in the **ILO unemployment rate** as indicated by March-May 2002 LFS. **Claimant count** rate remained unchanged in June 2002.

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

The working-age employment rate for March-May 2002 was 74.7 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 91,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.2 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 52,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count rose by 1,300 in June 2002. Over the past three months there has been an average monthly rise of 1,600, however, over the past six months there has been an average monthly fall of 1,300.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from April.

New this month

March-May 2002: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

June 2002 data: Claimant count;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

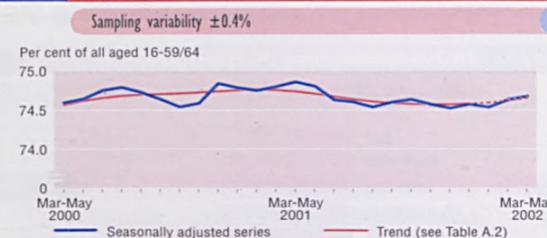


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

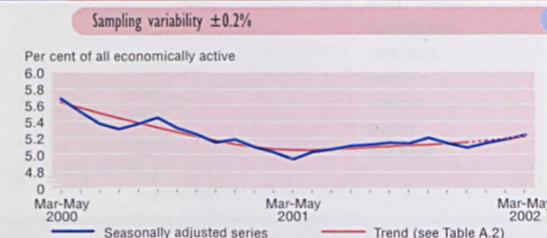


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.7 per cent among people of working-age in the March-May 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from December 2001-February 2002 but down 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.2 per cent in the March-May 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from December 2001-February 2002 and up 0.3 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 28.51 million in March-May 2002, up 179,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 0.1 per cent (32,000) between December 2001 and March 2002, and increased by 0.2 per cent (67,000) over the year to 29.52 million in March 2002 (Table A.3).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.57 million in March-May 2002. This is 100,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** up 1,300 on the month to June 2002 to 952,400. Claimant count rate in June 2002 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from the May 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 78.9 per cent among people of working age in March-May 2002, up 0.2 percentage points from December 2001-February 2002 but unchanged from March-May 2001 (Table A.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.1 per cent among people of working age in the March-May 2002 period, down 0.2 percentage points from December 2001-February 2002 but unchanged from March-May 2001 (Table A.1).
- 9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.8 per cent in May 2002, down 0.8 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.5 percentage points from the April 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 10 Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (see footnote e on Table A.3, pS14).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 18,000 since December 2001-February 2002 to 15.67 million in March-May 2002, and women up 73,000 in the same period to 12.84 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 39,000 since December 2001-February 2002 to 21.40 million in March-May 2002. People in part-time employment up 52,000 over the same period to 7.11 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 175,000 in the three months to May 2002 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.70 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 931.6 million during March-May 2002, up 0.9 million from March-May 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.6 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.6 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 12,000 over the year to stand at 232,000 in March-May 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 38,000 over the year to stand at 343,000 in March-May 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 rose 21,000 over the year to stand at 406,000 in March-May 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions up in most regions over the year except for East, East Midlands, North East, and Northern Ireland. The figures for Wales remained unchanged. The highest rate was in the North East, London and Scotland at 6.9 per cent and lowest was in the Eastern region at 3.6 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 39,300 over the year to stand at 154,200 in June 2002 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 230,000 in June 2002, a rise of 5,300 since June 2001 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,000 in June 2002, a rise of 700 since June 2001 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	June 2002	Change on year
18-24, over six months	42,981	+2,892
25 and over, 18 months to two years	31,192	-4,133
25 and over more, than two years	59,908	-32,800
Total	134,081	-39,825

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 30.08 million in March-May 2002. Of this total, 16.63 million were men and 13.45 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was down 66,000 over the quarter to 7.82 million in March-May 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 36,000. The number not wanting a job was down 31,000 over the year to 5.54 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 67,000 to 2.28 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that of the 275,000 increase in the population in the year to March-May 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 179,000, an increase in the ILO unemployed of 100,000 and a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 5,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.1 per cent in March-May 2002, unchanged from December 2001-February 2002, while the rate for women was 73.0 per cent for the same period, up 0.4 percentage points from the December 2001-February 2002 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment



Figure 5 Female employment

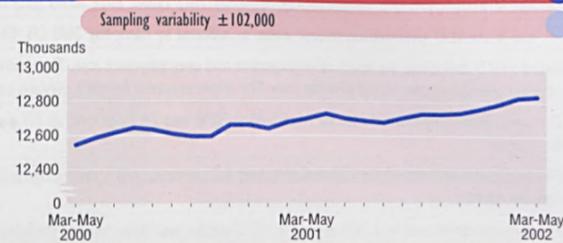


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

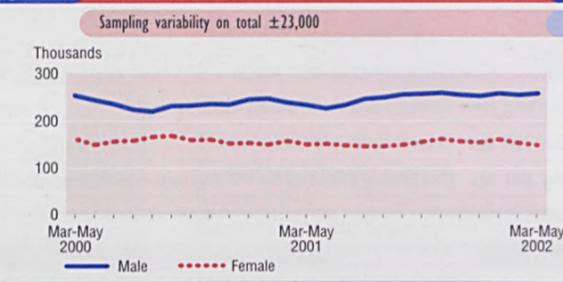


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

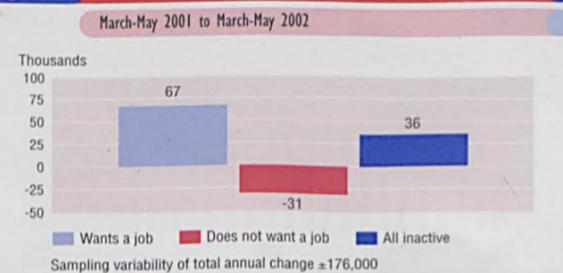


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

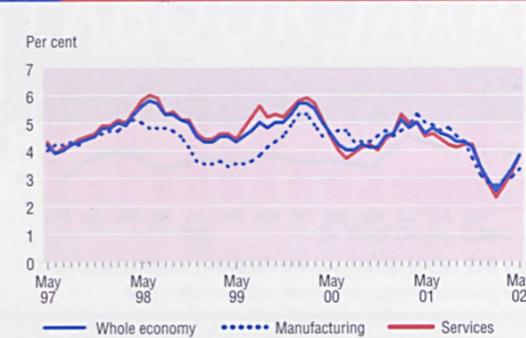


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

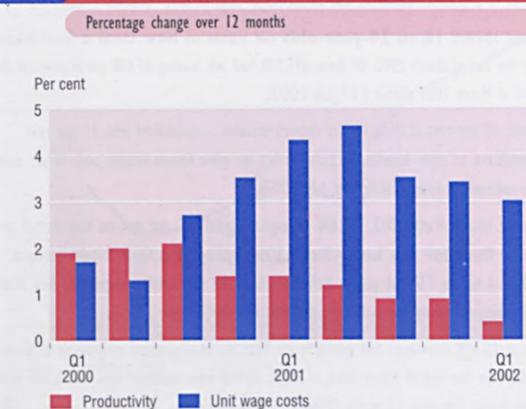
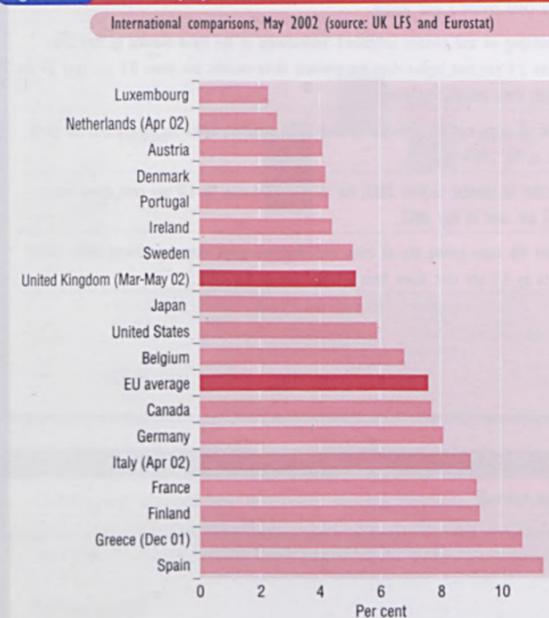


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

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

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to May 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 3.8 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the April 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the April 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for May 2002 was 3.3 per cent, up 0.3 percentage points from the April 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase for May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, up 0.9 percentage points from the April 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase for May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, up 0.6 percentage points from the April 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, down 0.3 percentage points from the April 2002 rate. This is down 1.4 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for May 2002 was 3.8 per cent, up 0.7 percentage points from the April 2002 rate. This is down 0.7 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 4.4 per cent lower in the three months ending May 2002 compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.1 per cent higher in the three months ending May 2002 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 3.2 per cent higher in the three months ending May 2002 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.4 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2002 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.0 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2002 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in March-May 2002 was 5.2 per cent, below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in May 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden. (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.2 per cent in March-May 2002 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.8 per cent over the 12 months to May 2002, compared with 0.8 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.0 per cent.

VACANCIES

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

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to May 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 599,000 from 141 stoppages. Some 51 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 20 per cent were lost in education.
- Number of working days lost in May 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 108,000 from six stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Although starts on **Work-based learning for young people** were six thousand lower in 2001-02 than in 2000-01, there were more people in learning at the end of the year than in any other year in the last decade. This at least partly reflects the shift to longer courses (Table F.2).
- Starts on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training** include transfers before April 2001. Even allowing for this, starts on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** are at least 13,000 (18 per cent) lower than in 2000-2001. Starts on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** are at least 8,000 (8 per cent) higher than in 2000-2001 (Table F.1).
- The proportion of young people in a job six months after leaving **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** is slowly rising and stands at 87 per cent for the year October 2000–September 2001. For **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**, this figure is 71 per cent and is rising more rapidly (Table F.6).
- The number of people in learning on **Life Skills** has continued to grow and stood at 8,700 on 24 March 2002 (Table F.1).
- Around 41 per cent of those who left **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** in July–September 2001 gained a full qualification at level two or above.
- Around 57 per cent of those who left **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** in July–September 2001 gained a full qualification at level three or above, compared with 49 per cent the previous quarter. However, **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** qualification rates for July–September leavers, when most courses come to a natural conclusion, are always larger than in other quarters (Table F.5).
- Some 784,800 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of March 2002. Of these 697,200 had left, leaving 87,600 participants at the end of March 2002 (Table F.11, July 2002).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14, July 2002).
- By the end of March 2002, 353,400 **people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed** in Great Britain (pre-April 2001). A further 117,900 people have started on the post-April re-engineered New Deal 25+ programme by the end of March 2002 (Table F.16, July 2002).
- In all 28,400 individuals had gained a job from the re-engineered programme in Great Britain by the end of March 2002, of which 23,000 were sustained jobs and 5,400 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table F.19, July 2002).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices grew by 0.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2002 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 2001, GDP has grown by 1.1 per cent.
- In June the seasonally adjusted estimate of **retail sales volume** was 133.1. This was 0.7 per cent below the May figure of 134.0 but 4.6 per cent higher than the June 2001 level.
- In the three months to May 2002, **manufacturing output** grew by 0.5 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 4.4 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- The provisional estimate of total **business investment** in the first quarter of 2002, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is £28,541 million, down by £328 million over the previous quarter. This represents a decrease of 1.1 per cent over the previous quarter.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to May 2002 was in deficit by £6.8 billion, down from a deficit of £8.4 billion in the previous three months and down from a deficit of £8.8 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to May 2002 were 4.2 per cent higher than the previous three months but 2.1 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to May 2002 were 2.1 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 0.8 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** stood at 176.2 for June 2002, the same as in May 2002.
- In the 12 months to June 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.0 per cent, down from 1.1 per cent in May 2002.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.5 per cent, down from 1.8 per cent in May 2002.

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

Next month

The next Labour Market Update will contain the usual labour market statistics.

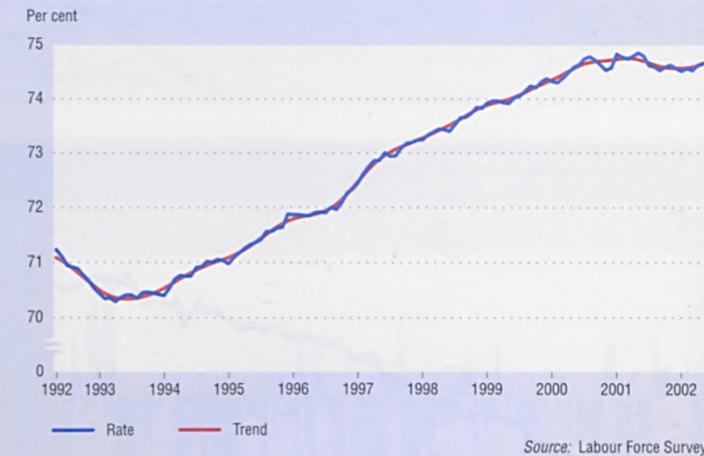
LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

17 July 2002

By Paul Doyle, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

This assessment provides an overview of the UK labour market, drawing together the latest official labour market data and information from non-government sources and taking the wider economic picture into account. For further information, e-mail paul.doyle@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6180.

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



Summary

The latest set of labour market data does little to change the picture of recent months. Employment continues to be flat although there are signs that unemployment has risen slightly over the past year. Nevertheless, the data remains consistent with the flat output growth shown in GDP data. Looking at the wider economic picture, there continue to be reports of a possible pick-up in output growth coming from some commentators outside ONS. The increase in unemployment in part appears to be due to women re-entering the labour market from inactivity and there are also tentative signs, for example in the monthly changes in employment, hours and inactivity, which could also be seen as suggesting economic activity in the labour market is starting to pick up marginally. However, the movements are small and, given the volatility of late, need to be treated with caution. Alongside this, there are signs of a continued recovery in the most recent headline earnings data, although growth remains relatively subdued, and underlying growth appears to be slowing slightly. On the whole, the labour market continues to look largely flat.

Employment

Despite the slow-down in gross domestic product growth through 2001 and into the first quarter of 2002, the number of people in employment has continued to grow steadily. However, the rate of increase has been slower since the middle of 2001, and has been no more than in line with population growth. As a result, employment rates have been flat since May-July 2001. The latest figures for March to May 2002 show the working-age employment rate up 0.1 percentage point on the quarter, while the level was up 81,000. However, the trend in employment continues to look broadly flat (see Figure 1). One interesting feature within this has been the different patterns for men and women: most of the increase of late has come in female employment (up 66,000 on the quarter and 92,000 on the

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



Overlapping change

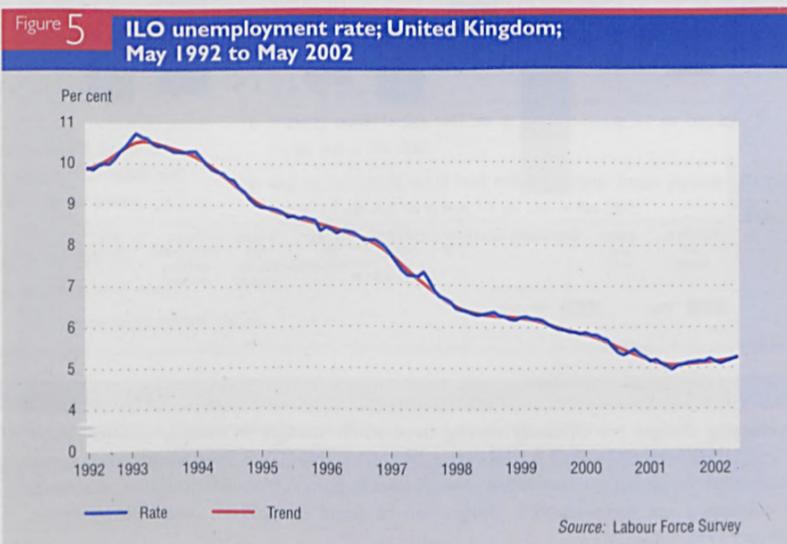
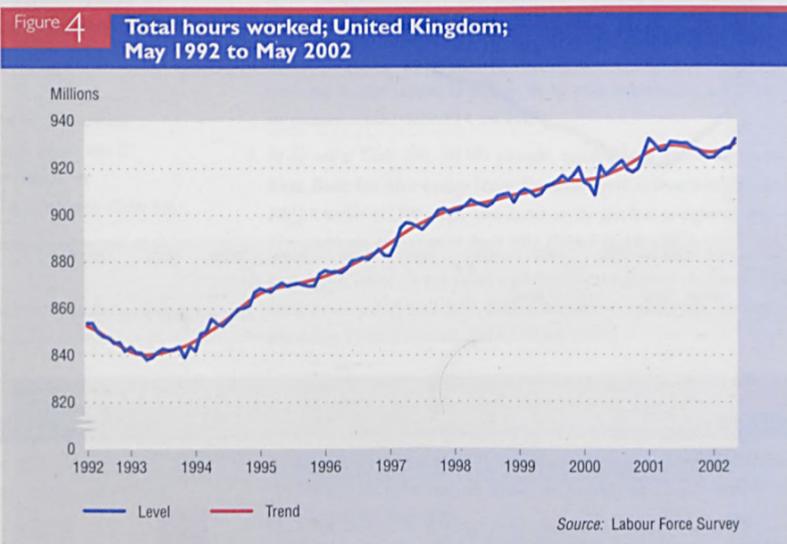
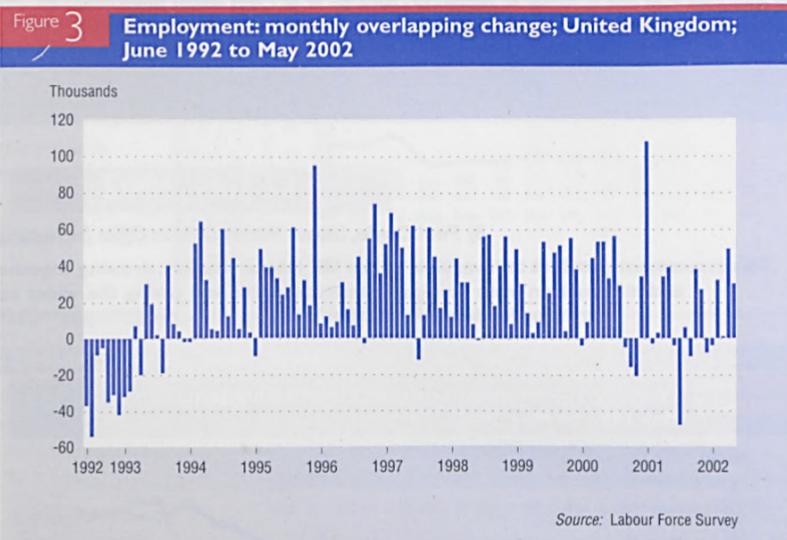
Overlapping changes are effectively moving three-month averages of monthly changes where $(M2+M3+M4)/3 - (M1+M2+M3)/3 = [(M2-M1) + (M3-M2) + (M4-M3)]/3$. They provide more timely estimates of change, but are more prone to short-term fluctuation. More information on the merits of overlapping and non-overlapping changes can be found on pp59-63, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998.

year); by comparison, male employment is up 18,000 on the year, of which 15,000 came in the latest quarter. This seems to be driven by the industrial differences, with male employment being more affected by the decline in manufacturing and female employment benefiting more from growth in public administration, education and health, and distribution, hotels and restaurants (see *Figure 2*).

Normally, data are presented in terms of changes between non-overlapping quarters: for example, the change between the average of May, June and July and the average of August, September and October. However, the recent overlapping changes (see red box on previous page) for employment reveal the more uncertain nature of recent movements, following the consistent growth of the 1990s (see *Figure 3*). The overlapping changes have been volatile with months of strong growth followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows an increase of 30,000 between February-April and March-May, the fourth consecutive month of positive growth. This is the first such period of sustained growth since the middle of 2000. However, it does need to be treated with caution given the recent pattern and the magnitude of the increases. There was also a slight pick-up in the latest workforce jobs data, with the number of jobs in the economy rising 32,000 between December 2001 and March 2002. Overall, the recent fluctuations are consistent with, and continue to support, the view that the employment rate picture is essentially flat, though the employment level is rising.

Early reports on output in the second quarter of 2002 look stronger than for the first quarter. Official data on manufacturing output show a continued pick-up into May, although the level is still subdued. Reports from outside ONS continue to appear more positive. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS) report on manufacturing in June recorded its fifth consecutive month of net output growth. This is in line with the latest CBI Industrial Trends Survey that also showed manufacturing orders edging up, in line with expectations, but at a slower rate than May. Similarly, CIPS reported that services output grew for the sixth consecutive month, but was down on May's figure, which was the highest for fifteen months. However, while CIPS is reporting output growth, they are also reporting continuing falls in employment in both manufacturing and services, although at a slower rate.

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



growth has slowed and the level declined from March-May 2001 until the end of last year when it reached 923.8 million, the lowest figure since September-November 2000. Since then, there have been five months of growth, and the level has risen to 931.6 million. The latest estimate of trend suggests that the series has returned to its growth path, but the level still remains below its peak in November-January 2000 (see *Figure 4*).

Unemployment

The latest ILO unemployment numbers for March-May suggest that unemployment may be starting to rise. The trend of the unemployment rate has been steadily downwards since 1993. However, it flattened out over the past year and the

latest trend estimate points to an increase. The unemployment rate at 5.2 per cent is up 0.1 percentage point on the quarter (see *Figure 5*). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is up 52,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.572 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 18,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the February-April and March-May quarters (see *Figure 6*). As with the employment changes, there is a degree of uncertainty, but on the whole the figures seem to support the view that the unemployment trend is rising slightly.

Alongside ILO unemployment, the claimant count rose by 1,300 in the latest month (June). The rate remained at 3.2 per

cent, and continues to look flat. Both inflows and outflows to the claimant count decreased on the month with inflows falling by 800, and outflows falling by 12,600. It seems that last month's high figure for outflows was, as suggested, erratic.

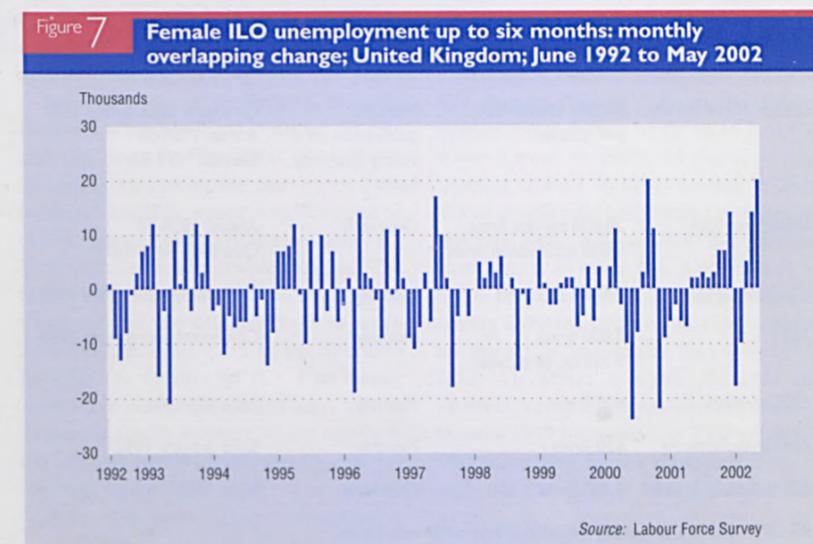
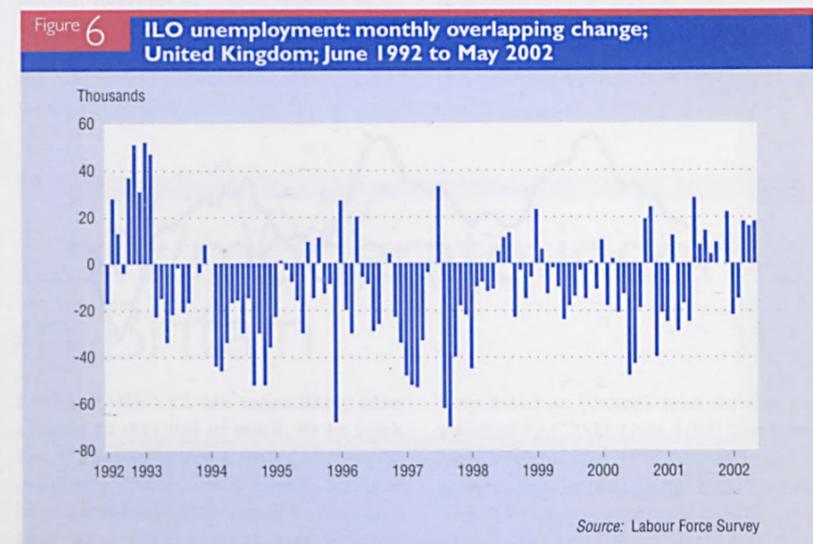
The latest rise in unemployment has been driven entirely by an increase in the number of short-term unemployed (under 12 months). Within this, the greatest increase has come from women who are unemployed up to six months (up 39,000 on the quarter). The latest figure of 443,000 for March-May 2002 takes the series to its highest level since August-October 2000. This reinforces the upward trend that started in mid-2001. The series has increased 11 times in the past 13 months. The two falls that came over the 2001/2 Christmas period could have been due to a larger seasonal change than the previous year or an erratic movement (see *Figure 7*).

Economic inactivity

Looking at working age inactivity, the rate picked up marginally in the last quarter of 2000, and continued to edge up through the first three quarters of 2001. Following a marginal decline in the three months to December, the rate rose back to 21.4 per cent, and total working-age inactivity rose from a low of 7.609 million in March-May 2000 to stand at 7.892 million in January-March 2002, the highest level since the quarterly series began in 1992. However, the latest figures have seen some fall-back: the rate has dropped back to 21.1 per cent for the first time since the beginning of 2001; the level is down 66,000 on the quarter and stands at 7.822m. Looking at the trend, it suggests that inactivity has peaked (see *Figure 8*).

Looking at the breakdown by sex, this fall is entirely driven by female inactivity. Male inactivity has been on an upward trend for some time and continues to increase although it has started to flatten off in recent months. The level is unchanged on the quarter, but up 49,000 since spring 2001. By comparison, female inactivity has generally been on a downward path over the past ten years, yet the trend is less clear in recent times: following a rise from spring 2000 to a peak in summer 2001 it has fallen steadily to its current level. The latest quarter is down 66,000, reinforcing the recent trend. However, the level is still 39,000 above the spring 2000 figure.

It is also worth noting that the big decrease in inactivity has come among women who were inactive because they did not want a job. Looking at the reasons for inactivity, the number of inactive working-age women



not wanting a job fell by 43,000, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the fall. Within this, there were falls in women who were looking after the family and home, who were temporarily sick or injured, and who did not need or want a job.

Redundancies

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

Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was 3.8 per cent in the three months to May, up from 3.3 per cent. The main story within the data centres on bonuses. There was a sharp slow-down in headline earnings growth during December 2001 to February 2002, largely driven by lower bonuses being paid in the financial sector compared with the same period 12 months earlier. However, as the bonus season draws to close, this effect is starting to ease. The headline rate has risen for the last two months, and is now coming back into line with the excluding bonus series (see *Figure 9*).

However, looking at underlying growth (as measured by the series excluding bonuses), since mid-2001 there has been a definite slow-down. The whole economy excluding bonuses series growth rate declined from 5.2 per cent in August 2001 to 3.9 per cent in May 2002, the lowest rate since January 2001. At 3.9 per cent, growth is still healthy, but the overall picture of lower bonuses and lower growth in basic pay fits with more general economic slowdown.

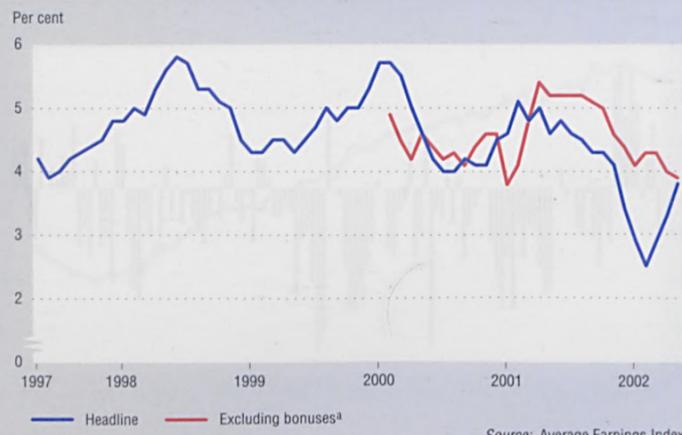
The other story in the earnings data is one of different trends in public and private sector earnings growth. Headline private sector earnings growth has picked up in recent months, rising from 2 per cent in February to 3.8 per cent in May, and is now exactly the same as public sector earnings growth, which has fallen steadily since autumn 2001 and is now at its lowest rate since March 2001.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

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



a Not seasonally adjusted

Source: Average Earnings Index

Technical details of sources

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

All ONS data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

Ethnicity data in the LFS

NEW WORK has been carried out by ONS to produce historic estimates for the labour market behaviour of ethnic groups using the new ethnicity classification. The new classification, which was introduced into the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in spring 2001, is not directly comparable with the previously used classification. For this reason, ONS has produced an estimated historical series of economic activity – a process referred to as backcasting.

New questions on ethnicity were introduced to the LFS to allow labour market analysis of ethnic groups to be undertaken on a basis consistent with the output categories from the 2001 Census. Previous items on the National Statistics website have described the issues involved

in applying the new output classification.

A recent addition to the website describes the two level classification for the new ethnicity data, the relationship between the new and old classifications and explains the quality issues. In particular, it describes the methodology adopted to impute missing ethnicity responses for the spring quarter's data. The update also provides, for the first time, revised economic activity estimates for spring 2001 and spring 2002 using the more detailed level 2 classification, and provides a further link to comparable estimates for summer and autumn 2001. It is anticipated that detailed data for winter 2001/2002 on the same basis will be available in late summer 2002, completing the implementation of the new classification.

Tables giving backcast estimates at both classification levels from spring 1997 onwards are on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk along with a note describing the methodology adopted in their production.

A Labour Market Spotlight item will be published in the September issue of *Labour Market Trends* providing economic activity estimates for levels one and two of the new classification. This will be followed by an article towards the end of the year providing a more detailed analysis of the new data. For further information, contact the ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 020 7533 6094, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Low/moderate-income families in Britain

LONE PARENTS are more likely than couples to stay out of work, or to work fewer than 16 hours a week; and where childcare facilities are available, levels of use remain low. Poor health and extra care reduce the opportunities to return to work for 16 hours or more a week, while receiving maintenance is strongly associated with movement into work of at least 16 hours.

These are some of the findings from the Department for Work and Pensions' Family and Children Survey 2000 (FAC2000) (formerly known as the Survey of Low Income Families), which was designed to explore changes in family circumstances for low/moderate-income couple families. The first of three reports focuses on work status, childcare and the effectiveness of work incentive measures such as the Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC). Two further reports (not described in detail here) look at changes in family incomes, living standards and rates of hardship; and family changes and child support.

These reports into family circumstances

were based on findings from the first two waves of FAC2000. Over 4,000 lone parent families and low to moderate income couples were interviewed in both 1999 and 2000. Over 1,000 additional families were interviewed in each year, but not both years.

Eight in ten lone parents had the same employment status in both 1999 and 2000, nearly one in eight had moved to a more economically active status and one in 13 had moved 'further' from the labour market. Of those not working 16 hours or more a week in 1999, 13 per cent were working at least 16 hours a week in 2000. Those people who had found a partner over this time were twice as likely as continuing lone parents to move into paid work of 16 hours or more. Receiving maintenance or having a driving licence and a car also had an impact on movement into work of at least 16 hours a week. Double the proportion of lone parents who had either of these in 1999 found work in 2000 compared with those who did not get maintenance, or who did not have a driving licence and a car.

Of those low/moderate-income couple families not in paid work of 16 hours or more a week in 1999, 70 per cent were still in the same situation in 2000.

Of those receiving Income Support (IS) in 1999 one in six was no longer receiving benefit in 2000, with couples leaving benefits at a slightly higher rate than lone parents (21 per cent and 17 per cent respectively). In total, 27 per cent of those receiving maintenance were able to leave IS compared with 16 per cent of those without maintenance. The length of time a respondent had received IS also appeared related to whether they remained on support: the longer they had received IS the lower the proportion that had left the benefit a year later.

Eight to ten months after WFTC had been introduced (replacing Family Credit), a third of lone parents and low/moderate-income couple families not receiving it were aware of the scheme. The take-up rate of WFTC was estimated to be around 62 per cent. Among those who were eligible non-claimants of Family Credit in 1999,

over half of the lone parents and 23 per cent of the couples were receiving WFTC in 2000. Among those receiving WFTC in 2000, 58 per cent had been receiving Family Credit the year before.

During school terms, between 50 and 60 per cent of lone parents and low/moderate-income couples working 16 hours a week or more were using someone to care for at least one of their children with between 12 and 15 per cent taking up the tax credit available for certain childcare arrangements under the WFTC. There was a greater uptake of eligible childcare arrangements

during school holidays. Employers of 6 per cent of lone parents and 4 per cent of low/moderate income couples provided childcare facilities. Where eligible childcare facilities were provided by employers, only 26 per cent of lone parents and 19 per cent of low/moderate-income couples made some use of it, although this rate increased to around 43 per cent if the childcare provided was free.

• These findings are from *Low/Moderate-income Families in Britain: Work, Working Families' Tax Credit and*

Childcare in 2000. DWP report no. 161 (£31.00). The two other reports in the *Low/moderate-income families in Britain* series are: *Changes in Living Standards*, DWP report no. 164 (£32.50), and *Family Change in 1999 and 2000*, DWP report no. 165 (£35.00). Reports are available from Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds, LS2 7LY, tel. 0113 399 4040, e-mail cds@corpdocs.co.uk. For further information about the research, contact Paul Noakes, e-mail paul.noakes@dwp.gsi.gov.uk.

New Deal for Young People

THE UPTAKE of employment as a result of New Deal for Young People (NDYP) varies across the UK and depends on local labour market conditions, according to new research. Job attainment under NDYP has been highest in rural and semi-rural local labour markets, especially in southern England, but significantly lower in inner areas of built-up conurbations and large industrial cities. Researchers at Edinburgh and Cambridge universities found that in those cities and regions with low labour demand and a lack of employment growth, it is more of a challenge getting young people into work and keeping them there.

The Economic and Social and Research Council-funded study was carried out to determine the significance of geography on workfare-style policies. It was based on an analysis of the core performance measures produced by the Employment Service, plus over 200 interviews with Employment Service officials, local programme delivery partners, option providers, employers and New Deal participants in Cambridge, Camden and North Islington, Birmingham, North Tyneside, Edinburgh, and East and Mid-Lothian.

The study found employment rates in 2000 for the 18 to 24-year-old age group were around twice as high in dynamic and expanding local areas as in structurally depressed regions. The proportions of jobs attained under NDYP and retained for six months were highest in the local labour

markets of southern and central England (over 58 per cent). They were lowest in much of northern England, Cornwall, Wales and central Scotland (below 46 per cent). The experience in London was variable. The rates of young people entering the programme and then going back into the benefits system were highest in northern industrial cities, such as Newcastle, Tayside, Sheffield and Barnsley, and in some coastal areas.

NDYP has encountered very different problems in different types of local labour markets. The researchers found that although it has operated best in tight labour markets, employers were disappointed by the lack of young people being referred to them. In such areas there was a widespread concern with skills shortages, but employers were reluctant to invest heavily in training young people because of high labour mobility. In rundown labour markets, where there were large numbers of young people on New Deal, personal advisors were overloaded, so unable to get to know their clients well and provide a better service in terms of referrals and support. The pressure to provide jobs meant that there was less selection and vetting of those jobs that were subsidised. Many of the employers who were involved in the subsidy scheme were the same employers who could not afford to provide proper supervision and training. Jobs being offered generally had low wages, were insecure and had few development or training opportunities, and ultimately young people

were forced to take them, which resulted in low retention rates. Some of the agencies suggested that the job expectations passed on by parents and local communities tended to deter young men from accepting service sector jobs, for example in hospitality, catering and retail.

• These findings are published in the ESRC report *The Geography of Workfare: Local Labour Markets and the New Deal*. For further information contact Dr Peter Sunley, tel. 0131 650 2544, e-mail, pjs@geo.ed.ac.uk at the University of Edinburgh, or Professor Ron Martin, tel. 01223 338316, e-mail rlm1@hermes.cam.ac.uk, at the University of Cambridge.

• Separate research by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, and the Policy Studies Institute evaluating the NDYP has recently been brought together by the Department for Work and Pensions. These studies investigated the impact of NDYP on youth unemployment and employment, its indirect consequences for other age-groups and for the youth market, and its effects on public finances and the overall economy. The report *Findings from the Macro evaluation of the New Deal for Young People*, can be obtained from Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds LS2 7LY, tel. 0113 399 4040, e-mail cds@corpdocs.co.uk. For further information on the research contact Paul Noakes, e-mail paul.noakes@dwp.gsi.gov.uk.

Temporary jobs

ACCORDING TO new research temporary workers have lower levels of job satisfaction, receive less training and are less well paid than those in permanent employment. However, fixed-term contracts can be a route into permanent work and, furthermore, women who start in fixed-term employment and move to permanent jobs fully catch up to the wage level of those women who started in permanent positions.

The study, by the Institute for Social and Economic Research, was recently published in the *Economic Journal* as part of a symposium on temporary work. It examined whether temporary jobs were 'dead end' jobs with poor pay and prospects, or 'stepping stones' to permanent employment in good jobs. The researchers used longitudinal data from the 1991-1997 British Household Panel Survey of nearly 1,750 men and nearly 2,000 women.

The analysis showed that in the UK, on average over 1991-1997, around 7 per cent of male employees and 10 per cent of female employees were in temporary jobs. Of these, around 4 per cent of men and 6 per cent of women were in seasonal/casual jobs, with the remainder being on fixed-term contracts. Temporary employment was most common among workers who were less experienced, at the younger and the older ends of the age spectrum, who worked in the public sector and who worked part-time.

The researchers noted differences between the types of temporary work and

occupational groups in which people worked. Seasonal/casual workers were concentrated in personal and protective services (for example armed forces, health and childcare), sales, plant and machine operatives, and other low-skill occupations as well as agriculture, forestry and fishing, distribution and catering industries. In contrast, a large share of fixed-term contract workers were employed in professional and technical occupations across most industries.

The median duration of fixed-term contracts was around 12 months for both men and women, compared with a median duration of almost 3.5 years for men and 2.5 years for women with permanent jobs. After five years, almost all male and female temporary jobs had finished, compared with 64 per cent of permanent male jobs and 73 per cent of permanent female jobs. Women in highly skilled occupations (professional, technicians and teachers) and with higher qualifications were more likely to be on fixed-term contracts than their male counterparts.

There was some evidence that fixed-term contracts were a 'stepping stone' to permanent work. Men who started work with fixed-term contracts suffered a permanent earnings loss, compared with men who began their careers in permanent jobs. The researchers viewed this as being consistent with the idea that these men were less able than those who immediately acquired a permanent job on entering the workforce. In contrast, women who started

with fixed-term contracts fully caught up with those who began on permanent contracts, possibly because some women, on entering the labour force, took longer to decide on their career choices. If this is so, then women who began in temporary work might be as capable as those women who began in permanent jobs, and eventually made up for the lack of specific career development during the period of temporary work.

Temporary workers reported lower levels of job satisfaction (especially in terms of promotion prospects and security), were less well paid and received less work-related training than permanent employees. This was particularly the case for seasonal/casual employees, who had little possibility of moving into a permanent job.

The study concluded that expansion of temporary work, as a way of increasing labour market flexibility, comes at a cost. But the cost may be transitory and workers could effectively use fixed-term jobs (and, to a lesser extent, seasonal/casual jobs)-as 'stepping stones' to permanent work.

• "Temporary Jobs: Stepping Stones or Dead Ends?" by Alison Booth, Marco Francesconi and Jeff Frank was published in the June 2002 issue of the *Economic Journal*. For further information, contact Romesh Vaitilingam, tel. 0117 983 9770 or 07768 661095, e-mail iserpress@essex.ac.uk, or Marco Francesconi, tel. 01206 873534, e-mail mfranc@essex.ac.uk.

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094 Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

Fax: 020 7533 6183 E-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

TOPICS COVERED

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

Statistical enquiries

for general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on:

0845 601 3034 Fax: 01633 652747

minicom 01633 812399 e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk,

or by post to: Customer Enquiry Centre, Room 1.015, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, South Wales, NP10 8XG

You can also find National Statistics at www.statistics.gov.uk

YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET



THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS FIRST RELEASE

LFS results are a major part of the labour market statistics First Release. A wide range of analyses and tables are included each month. **Annual subscription £48.**
Contact: ONS (Tel 020 7533 5707)

Historical data are available in the labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/LMS_FR_HS.asp

LFS QUARTERLY SUPPLEMENT

Further LFS analyses are included in the LFS Quarterly Supplement. **Annual subscription £37.** **Contact: The Stationery Office (Tel 0870 6005522)** Historical data are available through the LFS Web page at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/lfs/default.asp

LFS USER GUIDE

The LFS User Guide consists of nine volumes - 1) Background & Methodology, 2) LFS Questionnaire, 2a) LFS Transitional Questionnaire, 3) Details of LFS Variables, 4) LFS Standard Derived Variables, 5) LFS Classifications, 6) LFS Local Area Data, 7) LFS Variables 1984-91, 8) Household and Family Data and 9) Eurostat and Eurostat Derived Variables. **Volumes 1, 2, 2a, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cost £5 each. Volumes 3 and 4 cost £10 each. Complete LFS User Guide is £50. Subscriptions or user guide Contact: Maya Kara e-mail maya.kara@ons.gov.uk (Tel 020 7533 5376)**

LFS DATA SERVICES

LFS data service offers you:

- Bespoke tabulations
- LFS data to use on your PC
- Dial-up facilities

For more information, contact: 020 7533 5614, email lfs.dataservice@ons.gov.uk

SUB-NATIONAL DATA SERVICE

For LFS data at a sub-regional level, contact: Sub-national Data Service (SNDS) Tel 020 7533 6135, e-mail SNDS@ons.gov.uk

HELPLINE

For further information about the LFS, **contact the LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE Tel 020 7533 6094**

LFS DATA via NOMIS*

Nomis® now offers you:

- LFS data for local government geographies and TECs/LECs
- Quarterly and annual LFS data for a range of geographies
- Access through the Web
- User support services

For more information and a free information pack, contact: NOMIS® (Tel 0191 374 2468) or visit the website www.nomisweb.co.uk

RESEARCH USE OF LFS

For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the Data Archive.

For information Tel 01206 872001

Parliamentary questions

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

Women (employment statistics)

JIM COUSINS (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how the total employment rate for women with dependent children aged (a) 0-4, (b) 5-10 and (c) 11-15 years has changed since 1989, broken down by (i) full- and part-time work and (ii) women with (A) higher, (B) other and (C) no qualifications; and how the employment rate varies in each region.

JOHN KIDGELL: I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. The attached tables provide estimates of employment rates for working-age women with dependent children, for the three month periods ending May 1989 and May 2001. These estimates are from the Labour Force Survey and are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1 Employment rates^a of women by age of youngest child^b by standard statistical region;^c spring (March to May) 1989 and 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59					Per cent Without dependent children
	All	With youngest dependent child aged				
		0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	
<i>Spring (March to May) 1989</i>						
United Kingdom	65.9	39.6	65.0	73.1	74.9	72.8
Great Britain	66.2	39.5	65.4	73.6	75.3	73.2
England	66.9	40.0	66.5	74.2	76.3	73.9
Northern region	62.8	38.0	64.4	75.6	72.8	67.8
North West	64.2	42.9	65.7	72.4	73.0	70.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	63.3	38.3	66.7	71.3	75.0	69.2
East Midlands	68.5	44.2	68.3	77.9	67.2	75.2
West Midlands	64.4	34.6	62.4	73.4	75.4	72.3
East Anglia	70.1	44.9	68.3	82.2	70.2	76.3
Greater London	66.4	37.5	60.1	64.8	77.4	75.4
Rest of South East	70.9	39.8	71.0	78.9	82.9	78.2
South West	69.1	43.3	70.0	75.2	78.5	74.8
Wales	60.8	38.6	62.7	69.1	64.3	65.5
Scotland	62.7	35.4	56.9	71.1	70.9	70.3
Northern Ireland	53.5	41.0	52.3	52.7	63.7	58.8
<i>Spring (March to May) 2001</i>						
United Kingdom	69.3	53.9	69.9	75.0	80.3	72.3
Great Britain	69.6	53.9	70.1	75.3	80.6	72.6
England	69.9	53.7	70.3	76.0	80.2	73.2
Northern region	64.6	47.6	69.2	71.8	79.8	66.4
North West	68.9	57.7	71.2	72.8	78.9	70.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	69.2	55.4	72.1	77.9	75.2	70.7
East Midlands	70.0	56.3	72.8	77.5	81.7	71.7
West Midlands	68.3	51.3	68.5	72.6	84.3	71.8
East Anglia	74.9	56.1	78.2	77.2	85.8	78.3
Greater London	64.2	43.0	58.9	67.1	67.9	71.2
Rest of South East	74.1	57.8	73.1	81.1	80.2	77.7
South West	74.3	57.7	75.5	83.3	91.1	76.4
Wales	63.3	47.7	68.6	68.4	80.4	64.7
Scotland	69.8	60.6	68.2	73.3	84.9	71.3
Northern Ireland	60.0	52.5	65.5	65.7	73.8	59.1
<i>Percentage point change, spring 1989 to spring 2001</i>						
United Kingdom	3.4	14.3	5.0	2.0	5.4	-0.6
Great Britain	3.4	14.4	4.7	1.7	5.3	-0.5
England	3.0	13.7	3.8	1.8	3.9	-0.7
Northern region	1.8	9.6	4.8	-3.9	7.1	-1.4
North West	4.7	14.8	5.5	0.4	5.9	0.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	5.9	17.1	5.4	6.6	0.2	1.5
East Midlands	1.5	12.2	4.5	-0.4	14.5	-3.5
West Midlands	3.9	16.6	6.1	-0.7	8.9	-0.5
East Anglia	4.8	11.2	9.9	-5.0	15.6	1.9
Greater London	-2.2	5.6	-1.2	2.3	-9.5	-4.2
Rest of South East	3.2	17.9	2.1	2.3	-2.8	-0.5
South West	5.3	14.3	5.5	8.1	12.6	1.6
Wales	2.6	9.1	5.9	-0.6	16.1	-0.8
Scotland	7.1	25.3	11.2	2.2	14.1	1.0
Northern Ireland	6.5	11.5	13.3	13.0	10.1	0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Women in employment as a percentage of all women.
b Children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 in full-time education.
c Estimates are given for standard statistical regions (SSRs) as government office regions (GORs) are not available prior to spring (March to May) 1992.

Table 2 Employment rates^a of women by full-time/part-time status^b and age of youngest dependent child;^c United Kingdom; spring (March to May) 1989 and 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59					Thousands and per cent
	With youngest dependent child aged					
	All	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	
<i>Spring (March to May) 1989</i>						
All persons (thousands) (=100%) ^d	16,666	3,029	2,098	1,466	474	9,598
In full-time employment (%)	38.2	12.6	19.7	30.3	37.1	51.6
In part-time employment (%)	27.6	27.0	45.2	42.6	37.8	21.1
<i>Spring (March to May) 2001</i>						
All persons (thousands) (=100%) ^d	17,479	2,997	2,366	1,569	567	9,979
In full-time employment (%)	39.4	17.9	25.5	36.9	43.7	49.4
In part-time employment (%)	29.8	35.9	44.4	38.1	36.6	22.9
<i>Percentage point change, spring 1989 to spring 2001</i>						
In full-time employment	1.2	5.4	5.8	6.6	6.7	-2.3
In part-time employment	2.3	8.9	-0.8	-4.6	-1.2	1.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Women in full-time/part-time employment as a percentage of all women.
 b The definition of full-time/part-time is based on respondents' self-assessment.
 c Children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 in full-time education.
 d Base for percentages includes women who did not state their full-time/part-time status.

Table 3 Employment rates^a of women by highest qualification level and age of youngest dependent child;^b United Kingdom; spring (March to May) 1989 and spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59					Thousands and per cent
	With youngest dependent child aged					
	All	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	
<i>Spring (March to May) 1989</i>						
All persons (thousands) ^f	16,666	3,029	2,098	1,466	474	9,598
Higher qualifications ^d (%)	80.9	63.8	82.7	87.2	88.6	85.4
Other qualifications ^e (%)	69.6	40.2	68.7	76.9	78.4	78.6
No qualifications (%)	55.3	26.6	54.7	66.0	65.8	60.2
<i>Spring (March to May) 2001</i>						
All persons (thousands) ^f	17,479	2,997	2,366	1,569	567	9,979
Higher qualifications ^d (%)	84.7	73.3	85.6	88.6	88.3	87.0
Other qualifications ^e (%)	70.8	54.3	71.9	78.5	84.5	74.2
No qualifications (%)	55.3	26.6	54.7	66.0	65.8	60.2
<i>Percentage point change, spring 1989 to spring 2001</i>						
Higher qualifications ^d	3.8	9.5	2.9	1.4	-0.2	1.6
Other qualifications ^e	1.2	14.1	3.2	1.6	6.1	-4.4
No qualifications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Women with each qualification level who are in employment as a percentage of all women with the relevant qualification level.
 b Children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 in full-time education.
 c Includes women who did not state their qualifications.
 d Higher qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent.
 e Other qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent or lower and includes miscellaneous qualification which cannot be classified.

(17 June)

Wages

BRIAN JENKINS (Tamworth) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what has been the (a) average wage and (b) median wage for (i) men and (ii) women in each year since 1997.

LEN COOK: I have been asked to reply to your recent question on the average and median earnings since 1997. Table 4 gives the information you require. The data relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by any absence.

Table 4 Average and median wages for full-time employees by sex; United Kingdom; April 1997 to April 2001

	£			
	Men		Women	
	Average	Median	Average	Median
1997	408.70	349.70	297.20	260.40
1998	428.80	363.70	310.30	270.40
1999	444.30	374.80	327.90	285.40
2000	464.10	389.70	343.70	296.70
2001	490.50	407.70	366.80	313.20

Source: New Earnings Survey

(24 June)

Research programme quarterly update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Working Age Evaluation Division and Social Research Division within the Department for Work and Pensions, the Employment Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, and the Department for Education and Skills.

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS - WORKING AGE EVALUATION DIVISION

Reports published since 1 May

- WAE 115 **Partners of non-JSA Benefit recipients**
Contact: Pauline Heather, tel. 0114 259 6266
- WAE 116 **New Deal for Lone Parents: First Synthesis report of the National Evaluation**
Contact: Anna Bee, tel. 0114 259 5326
- WAE 117 **Joint Claims for JSA - Quantitative evaluation of Labour Market effects**
Contact: Nicola Moss, tel. 0114 259 5328
- WAE 118 **Joint Claims for JSA - Quantitative Survey stage 2 - Technical report**
Contact: Nicola Moss, tel. 0114 259 5328
- WAE 119 **New Deal for Lone Parents: A Qualitative Evaluation of the in-work Training Grant Pilot (IWTG)**
Contact: David Betteley, tel. 0114 259 5321
- WAE 120 **Modernising the Employment Service: Summary Report**
Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6651
- WAE 121 **Qualitative Analysis of Employer Direct: Employer Survey and CSC case studies**
Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6651
- WAE 122 **Jobcentre Case Studies - Assessment of impact of MES on jobcentre processes**
Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6651
- WAE 123 **Remote Jobpoints Experience**
Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6651
- WAE 124 **Employment Zones: A study of Local Delivery Agents and Case Studies**
Contact: Bill Sheppard, tel. 0114 259 3663
- WAE 125 **Joint Claims for JSA - Qualitative Summary Report**
Contact: Nicola Moss, tel. 0114 259 5328

For details of specific projects, please contact the names listed after each project. For copies of DWP WAED reports, please telephone 0114 259 6278 or e-mail red.es.rh@gt.net.gov.uk.

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS - SOCIAL RESEARCH DIVISION

Projects started since 1 May

- The experiences and impact of outsourcing Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit
- Drug and alcohol misuse as a barrier to employment
- Low income families and household spending
- Provision of support and services to disabled people

Reports published since 1 May

- RR 168 **Findings from the Macro evaluation of the New Deal for Young People**
- RR 170 **From Jobseekers to jobkeepers: job retention, advancement and the role of in-work support programmes**
- RR 169 **Costs and benefits to service providers of making reasonable adjustments under Part III of the Disability Discrimination Act**
- RR 171 **Qualitative Research with clients: Longer term experiences of a work-focused service**
- WP 4 **The Use of Propensity Score Matching in the Evaluation of Active Labour Market Policies**

DWP research reports (RR) are available from Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds, LS2 7LY. A research summary presenting the key findings of each report is available free of charge from Paul Noakes, Research Support, Room 426, The Adelphi, London, WC2N 6HT, tel. 020 7962 8557, e-mail paul.noakes@dwp.gsi.gov.uk. Research working papers (WP) and in-house reports are available free of charge from the above address. Research publications can also be found on the DWP website at www.dwp.gov.uk/asdl.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY – EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS DIVISION

Reports published since 1 May

Awareness and attitudes towards work-life balance (joint project between DTI, DfEE and Cabinet Office Women's Unit. Published by the Cabinet Office).	URN 2/979	Working long hours: a review of the literature, secondary analysis and international case study research - executive summary (only available on the DTI website).
URN 01/1224 Collective bargaining structures and workplace performance	URN 2/573	Small firm's awareness and knowledge of individual employment rights

Ongoing projects

Employee voice and its influence over training provision	Part-time workers and fixed-term contracts survey
How employers manage absences	Survey of redundancy practices
Employers survey on support for working parents	Evaluation of the Partnership at Work Fund
Survey of how parents in employment balance work, family and home	Job separations: a survey of workers who have recently left an employer
Evaluation of the Work-Life Balance Challenge Fund	The effect of employment legislation on small firms' decisions and management practices
Effects of the working time regulations: a survey of workers	

Further details on all DTI research projects are available on the EMAR website www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar. The site also includes details of the commissioning process for future projects and the procedure for submitting expressions of interest. Copies of the published reports are available free of charge from the publications order line, tel. 0870 1502500.

DEPARTMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS

Projects started since 1 May

2001106	Evaluation of People Skills Scoreboard	2001092	Evaluation of adult guidance pilots
2002022	Review of research into the attitudes of parents and young people to their experiences of education, and how this is influencing them to follow different routes	2001069	Evaluation of the pilot project for schools facing extremely challenging circumstances
2002027	Evaluation of pilots of paid time-off for training – design stage	2001060	Evaluation of new post-16 learning arrangements – key stakeholder and partner views on the contribution to quality and standards
2002016	British Social Attitudes Survey 2002-2004 (pilot)	2152000	Longitudinal survey of 13-25-year-olds: development phase
2002001	Assessing the impact of fees on the childcare sector	2001113	Diversity pathfinders project
2002003	Developing a database of resources in thinking skills for use by primary school teachers in the classroom or as part of CPD activities	2001026	Scoping study of the mapping of the funding of adult learning
2001101	Tackling bullying: what works	2002069	'Adding It Up' website project
2002002	Scoping the availability of software in ethnic minority languages	2002065	Relative efficacy of educational interventions workstream
2002028	Evaluation of extended schools demonstration projects	2002046	Identifying the impact of resources on pupil attainment using instrumental variables
2002012	Parents', pupils' and teachers' experiences of, and attitudes to, educational provision: perspectives from research	2002044	The evaluation of the devolution of education welfare services to secondary schools
2001104	Evaluation of the transforming school workforce pathfinder project	2002006	Sabbaticals for experienced teachers working in challenging schools
2001100	Researching the relationship between resourcing and pupil attainment	2002032	Estimates of the return to schools, further education and higher education qualifications
2001102	Children's Fund Prevention Programme feasibility study	2002072	Development work for the longitudinal study of young people - methodological study
2001096	Secondary analysis of Employers Skill surveys	2002049	Work under the Treasury Evidence-based Policy Fund
2001095	Evaluation of the piloting of the Connexions customer information system	2002042	Emotional competence assessment framework review

2002029	Evaluating the usefulness of the DfES pack 'Bullying: don't suffer in silence'	2002036	Evaluation of the national E-learning Foundation
2002037	Investigating the application of data envelopment analysis to pupil level data	2002018	Developing the ALSPAC longitudinal survey of children as a resource for education
2002033	'What Works' extension project: exploring the impact of rurality in pathfinder areas	2002058	Development work for the longitudinal study of young people - methodological review
		2002034	Research into Teachers magazine

Projects completed since 1 May

2932000	Fifth survey of parents of three and four-year-old children and their use of early years services (summer 2000 to spring 2001)	2001068	Student loan repayment model
2001039	Evaluation of 'Campaign for Learning'	2001074	Literature review on rates of return to higher education.
2132000	Youth Cohort Study - interview and postal survey of 17 and 19-year-olds	3000	Individual Learning Accounts: a consultation exercise on a new ILA-style scheme
1012001	Evaluation of one-stop mentor pilots	2002013	Connexions in schools
3312000	Admission appeal panels: research study into the operation of appeal panels, use of the Code of Practice and training for panel members	107981	Early Excellence Centre Pilot Programme second evaluation report 2000-2001
2292000	Evaluation of Millennium Volunteers	11298	Evaluation of new approaches to work experience and the work related curriculum
233982	Education Maintenance Allowance: the first two years - a quantitative evaluation	2001109	Investigation into the use of the Connexions assessment, planning, implementation and review framework
240961	Managerial qualifications and organisational performance: an analysis of Employers Skill Survey 1999	2002005	Curriculum Online
		3102000	Researching effective pedagogy in the early years

Reports published since 1 May

RR335	Pupil Adult Ratio Differences and Educational Progress Over Reception at Key Stage 1	RR347	Literature Review of the Costs of Being 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' at Age 16
RR336	Establishing the Current State of School Leadership in England	RR348	Repeat Study of Parents' Demand for Childcare
RR337	Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the Third Year	RR350	Implementing the Foundation Stage in Reception Classes
RR338	Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of The Statutory Arrangements For The Induction of Newly Qualified Teachers	RR351	Fifth Survey of Parents Of Three and Four Year Old Children and Their Use of Early Years Services (Summer 2000 to Spring 2001)
RR340	Modelling Potential Implications of Graduation on 16 Year Olds in Three Geographical Areas	RR352	Education Maintenance Allowance: The First Two Years – A Qualitative Evaluation
RR341	Evaluation of Pilot Summer Activities for 16 Year Olds	RR353	Evaluation of Education Maintenance Allowance Pilots: Leeds and London First Year Evidence
RR342	Skills for Life: The National Strategy for Improving Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills. 'What Works' - Early Findings from the Pathfinder Projects	RR356	Researching Effective Pedagogy in the Early Years
RR343	Evaluating Outcomes for Learners in Pathfinder Areas	RR359	Evaluation of Adult Information Advice and Guidance Partnerships
RR344	Admission Appeal Panels: Research Study into the Operation of Appeal Panels, Use of the Code of Practice and Training for Panel Members	RR360	The Wider Role and Benefits of Investors in People
RR345	Student Apprenticeship Evaluation	RR361	Early Excellence Centre Pilot Programme: Second Annual Evaluation Report 2000-2001
RR346	Estimating the Cost of Being 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' at Age 16	RR363	SPEEL: Study of Pedagogical Effectiveness in Early Learning
		RBX04-02	Evaluation of Individual Learning Accounts – Community Projects
		RBX05-02	Managerial qualifications and Organisational Performance: An Analysis of ESS 1999

DfES research publications are available from DfES Publications Centre, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Full reports are priced at £4.95. A Research Brief presenting the key findings of each report is available free of charge by quoting RB and the relevant number. For details on projects in the DfES research programme please contact the Research Programme Team on 0114 2593232 or e-mail dfes.research@dfes.gsi.gov.uk. Research reports and briefs are also published on DfES' website at www.dfes.gov.uk/research.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline

For the latest headline labour market statistics
call the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on

020 7533 6176

24 HOURS • 7 DAYS A WEEK

HEADLINE STATISTICS ON

-  Economic activity and inactivity
-  Employment and unemployment
-  Vacancies
-  Earnings
-  Productivity and unit wage costs

For detailed enquiries on employment, ILO unemployment, claimant count, economic activity, earnings and other labour market topics call the Labour Market Division on 020 7533 6094 during office hours, fax 020 7533 6183, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Labour Market Statistics Helpline:

020 7533 6094



Fax: 020 7533 6183

e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for August 2002

- 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS)
- 2 Women in the labour market (LFS)
- 3 Sickness absence (LFS)
- 4 International migration
- 5 How employees obtained their current job (LFS)
- 6 Economic activity of older people

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

1 Economic activity of young people

Table 1 Young people by academic age;^a United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands						
	Academic age (in years)				All 16-19	Men 16-19	Women 16-19
	All persons	All	Men	Women			
	16	17	18	19			
In employment							
All	366	422	444	441	1,673	866	807
Not in FTE	130	201	333	335	999	550	449
In FTE	236	221	111	106	674	316	358
ILO unemployed							
All	74	68	65	52	260	158	102
Not in FTE	44	55	56	44	200	123	77
In FTE	30	14	9	8	60	36	25
Economically inactive							
All	315	238	219	228	999	477	523
Not in FTE	33	34	55	61	183	64	119
In FTE	281	204	164	167	816	412	404
Total							
All	755	728	728	721	2,933	1,501	1,432
Not in FTE	208	290	444	441	1,382	737	645
In FTE	547	438	285	281	1,551	764	787
Economic activity rate (%)							
All	58.4	67.3	69.9	68.4	65.9	68.2	63.5
Not in FTE	84.1	88.3	87.7	86.1	86.8	91.3	81.6
In FTE	48.6	53.5	42.2	40.6	47.4	46.0	48.7
ILO unemployment rate (%)							
All	16.9	14.0	12.7	10.6	13.5	15.5	11.2
Not in FTE	25.4	21.5	14.5	11.7	16.7	18.2	14.6
In FTE	11.3	5.8	7.2	7.2	8.2	10.1	6.4

a Age on previous 31 August.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE) although young people can be in both employment and education. It is worth noting that after leaving full-time education some may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government-supported training. **Table 1** shows the economic and educational status in spring 2002 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

- 1 Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.6 million (53 per cent) were in full-time education in spring 2002.
- 2 Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (55 per cent compared with 51 per cent).
- 3 Of young people not in FTE 87 per cent were economically active, of whom 17 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- 4 For those in FTE, 47 per cent were economically active, of whom 8 per cent were ILO unemployed.

2 Women in the labour market

The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour market status of women and the different occupations and industries in which they work. *Table 2* shows the labour market status of women with different family responsibilities.

- 1 There were 12.2 million women of working age in employment in spring 2002.
- 2 The employment rate for working-age women was 69.5 per cent (compared with 78.9 per cent for working-age men).
- 3 Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (5.8 per cent).

Figure 1 displays the percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry.

- 1 More than half the people who worked in the personal service occupations, administrative and secretarial and sales and customer service occupations were women.
- 2 There were also marked differences between industries. In the construction, transport and communication, energy and water, agriculture and manufacturing industries less than one third of all in employment were women.
- 3 More than two-thirds of those in public administration, education and health were women.

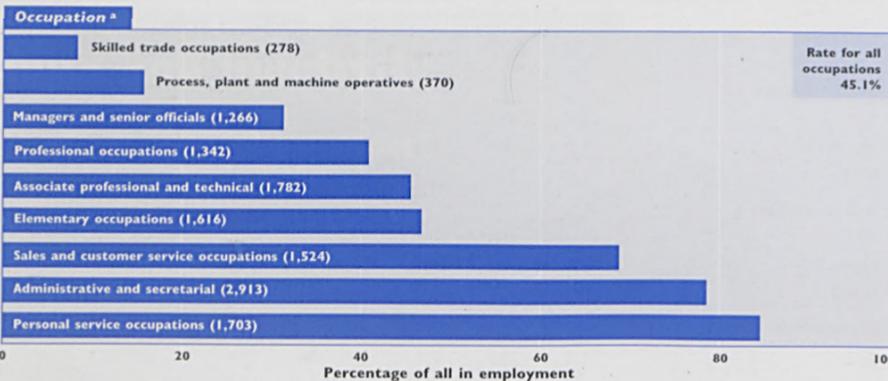
Table 2 Labour market and family status of women; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent							
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	All Men
		16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15			16-18
All in employment	12,218	4,883	1,520	1,661	1,249	452	7,335	15,314
Full-time	7,006	1,958	493	615	598	251	5,048	14,008
Part-time	5,207	2,924	1,027	1,047	650	200	2,283	1,301
Employees	11,375	4,470	1,380	1,518	1,155	418	6,905	12,944
Temporary employees	764	281	68	121	69	23	482	683
Self-employed	744	372	125	128	89	30	372	2,282
Unpaid family workers	52	29	12	11	*	*	23	23
Home workers	396	226	94	77	40	16	170	227
ILO unemployed	575	250	94	94	50	13	324	923
ILO unemployed 1 year or more	97	47	*	23	14	*	49	245
All economically active	12,793	5,133	1,615	1,755	1,298	464	7,660	16,236
Economically inactive	4,795	2,335	1,260	618	343	114	2,460	3,173
Total	17,588	7,468	2,875	2,373	1,642	578	10,120	19,410
Employment rate (%)	69.5	65.4	52.9	70.0	76.1	78.2	72.5	78.9
Economic activity rate (%)	72.7	68.7	56.2	74.0	79.1	80.3	75.7	83.7
ILO unemployment rate (%)	4.5	4.9	5.8	5.3	3.8	2.7	4.2	5.7

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

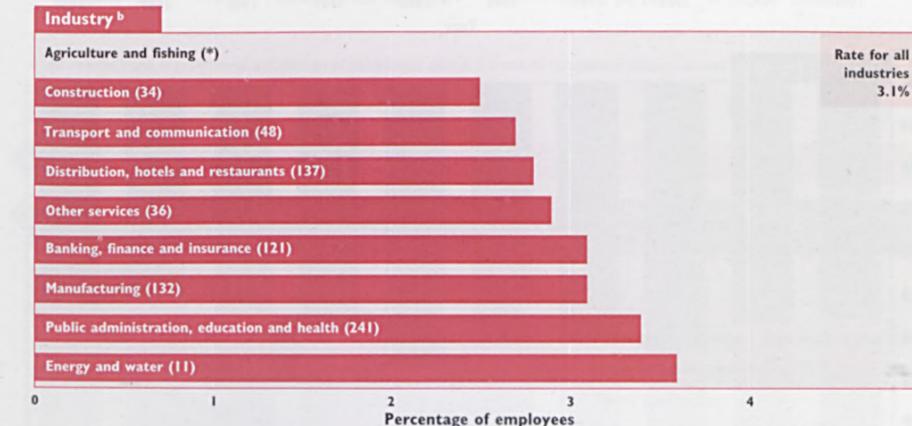


a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
 b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
 () The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of women in employment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Sickness absence

Figure 2 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
 b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
 () The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees absent for at least one day in the reference week.
 * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Table 3 Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury; United Kingdom; spring 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	767	339	428
percentage of whom unable to work ^c for:			
1 day	38	38	38
2 days	20	20	21
3 days	10	9	10
4 days	6	6	7
All week ^b	26	28	25
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	24,208	12,772	11,436
All employees^c (thousands)	24,975	13,111	11,864

a Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state how many days off they had in the reference week.
 b Respondents who reported that they were unable to work due to sickness or injury for five to seven days.
 c Includes a small number of people who did not state if they had taken a day of in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week.

- 1 There were 2.1 million working days lost to sickness or injury per week in the spring quarter. This accounts for 2.0 per cent of the total scheduled working days.

Figure 2 shows the percentages of employees in different occupation and industry groups in spring 2002 who were absent from work at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

- 1 For all employees, this rate was 3.1 per cent.
- 2 The sickness absence rate varied between occupations from 2.2 per cent for managers and senior officials to 3.8 per cent for personal service occupations.
- 3 The sickness absence rate also varied between industries from 2.5 per cent for construction to 3.6 per cent for energy and water.

Table 3 gives the number of days off these employees had in the reference week. It is worth noting that a day off by a part-time employee may not be equivalent in terms of lost output to a day's absence by a full-time employee.

- 1 767,000 employees had at least one day off in the reference week due to sickness.
- 2 In spring 2002, 3.6 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (428,000), compared with 2.6 per cent of men (339,000).
- 3 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 38 per cent were away for just one day.

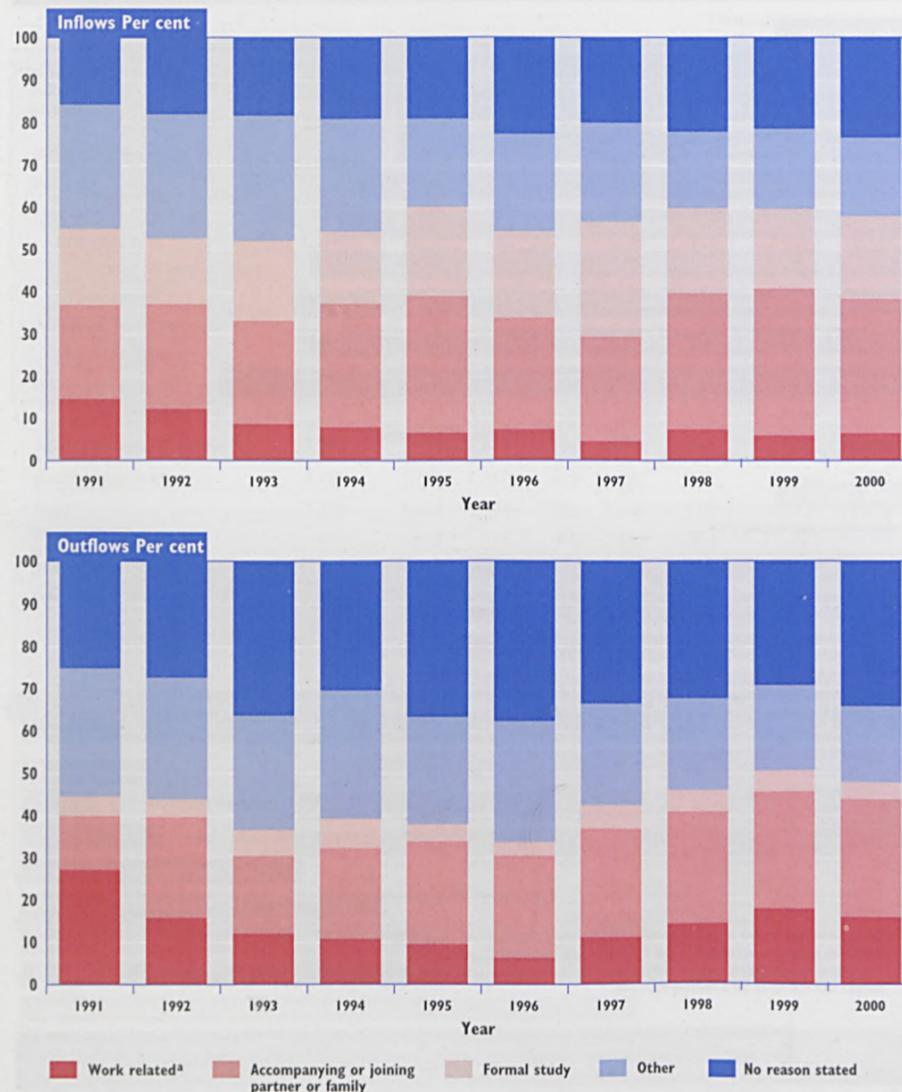
4 International migration

There is a growing interest in the impact of international migration on the UK labour market. The latest annual volume of *International Migration* published by ONS presents statistics for the past ten years with detailed figures for 2000 (see red box for details of data sources). In 2000 an estimated 482,000 people migrated into the UK, while 299,000 migrated out of the UK, giving an estimated net inflow of 183,000 people. There has been an annual net gain of international migrants into the UK throughout the past decade.

Figure 3 shows the main reasons given for migration into and out of the UK over the past decade.

- 1 The number of people migrating annually to the UK to take up jobs or for business increased by around 60,000 between 1991 and 2000. In 2000 nearly a quarter of all immigrants to the UK had a definite job to go to (23 per cent). In addition, many of those arriving for other reasons stated that they were seeking employment.
- 2 In 2000, 102,000 people left the UK for a definite job in another country, slightly over a third of all emigrants from the UK (34 per cent).
- 3 Net immigration for study purposes increased over the decade. Some of those entering the UK as students may stay on in the UK after completing their studies, while others will leave the UK for employment or other reasons.

Figure 3 Total international migration by reason for migration; United Kingdom; 1991-2002



a Work-related reasons refer to those with a definite job to go to, those 'on business' and au pairs.
b Those giving other reasons include people looking for work, working holidaymakers, asylum seekers, those visiting friends or family and those travelling for religious reasons.

Data Sources

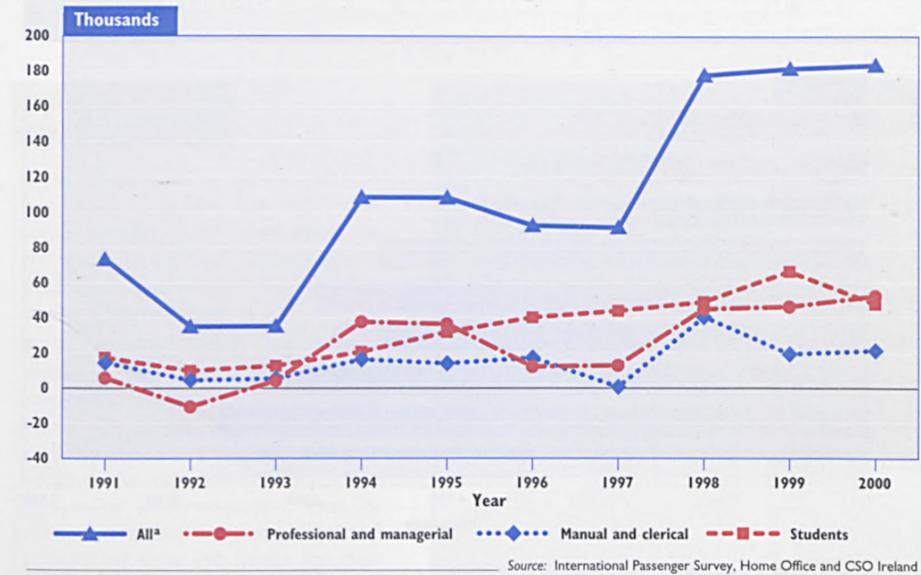
Figure 4 shows the total net flow of migrants by usual occupation prior to migration for the past ten years.

- 1 On average 52 per cent of those entering the UK over the decade were employed prior to migrating, compared with 59 per cent leaving the UK.

An international migrant is defined here as someone who is intending to change his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the country of usual residence. Data on international migration come from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), a sample survey of passengers arriving at and departing from the main UK airports and seaports. The IPS provides the richest source of information on international migrants, but excludes certain groups: those travelling between the UK and Republic of Ireland; most asylum seekers; and visitor switchers (those entering the UK as short-term visitors but subsequently granted an extension of stay for a year or longer). Data on asylum seekers, visitor switchers and Irish flows are provided by the Home Office and CSO Ireland, and are added to the IPS data to provide a complete picture of total international migration.

The latest report *International migration: Migrants entering or leaving the UK and England and Wales, 2000* is available free at www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p507.asp. For further information on these data sources e-mail migstatsunit@ons.gov.uk.

Figure 4 Net flows of migration by occupation prior to migration; United Kingdom; 1991-2002, not seasonally adjusted



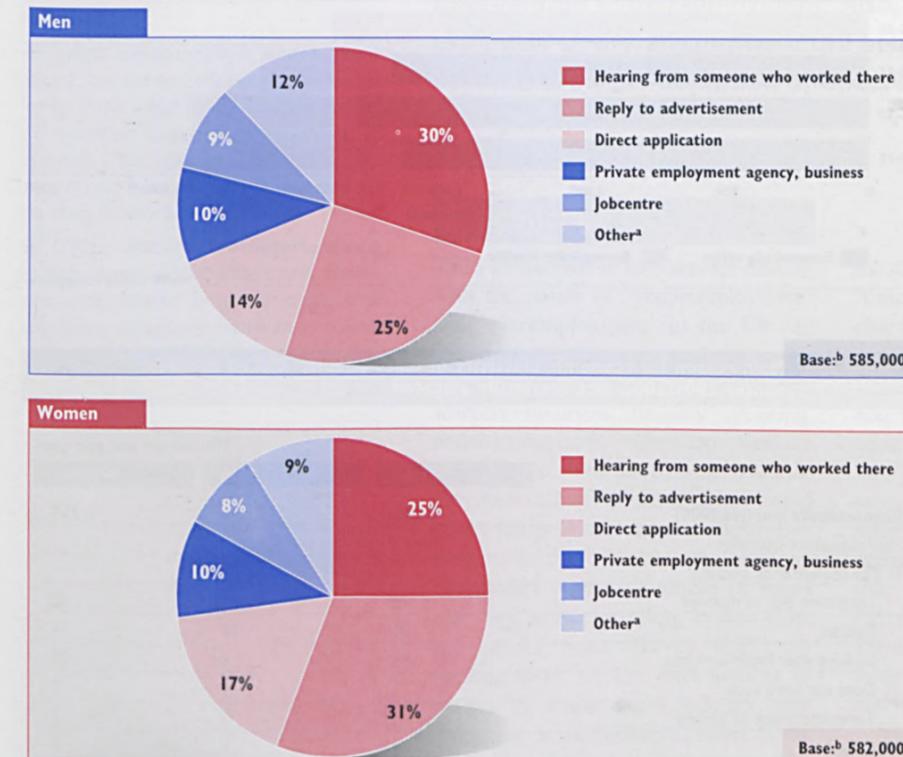
a All includes those in professional and managerial occupations, clerical and manual occupations, students as well as housewives, other adults and children.

- 1 Since 1991 there has been a net gain of professional and managerial workers every year except in 1992 when there was a net loss of 10,000 workers.
- 2 For manual and clerical workers there has been a net gain of migrants every year over the past ten years.
- 3 There has been a general upward trend in the net inflow of people recorded as students before coming to the UK. IPS data show that while the majority come to further their studies, others may arrive as working holidaymakers or for work-related reasons.

The Labour Market and Demography project (see pp157, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2002) is planning a series of articles on the impact of various demographic changes, including migration, to be published in the next 12 months.

5 How employees obtained their current job

Figure 5 How employees obtained their current job (within last three months); United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



a Includes careers office, jobclub, some other method.
b Base figures include those who did not state their main method of looking for work, but percentages exclude these.
Note: Jobs that respondents had started during the three months before interview but had left by the time of their survey interviews are not included.

The LFS can identify how employees who had been with their employer for three months or less at the time of interview obtained their current job (Figure 5).

- 1 In winter 2001/2002, more than half of employees obtained a job by hearing from someone who worked there or by replying to an advertisement.
- 2 Women were more likely than men to obtain a job through replying to an advertisement (31 per cent, compared with 25 per cent) whereas men were more likely to obtain a job by hearing about it from someone who worked there (30 per cent, compared with 25 per cent).

Earlier comparisons between surveys of individuals and other measures of different recruitment channels' shares of engagements suggest that people tend to understate the role of Jobcentres in helping them find employment.

6 Economic activity of older people

The labour market status of many people changes around the state pension age (60 for women and 65 for men). The Labour Force Survey (LFS) can be used to examine the economic activity and inactivity of the age groups surrounding this change. **Figure 6** shows the number of people aged between 30 and 74 years who were economically active and inactive in the UK in winter 2001/2002.

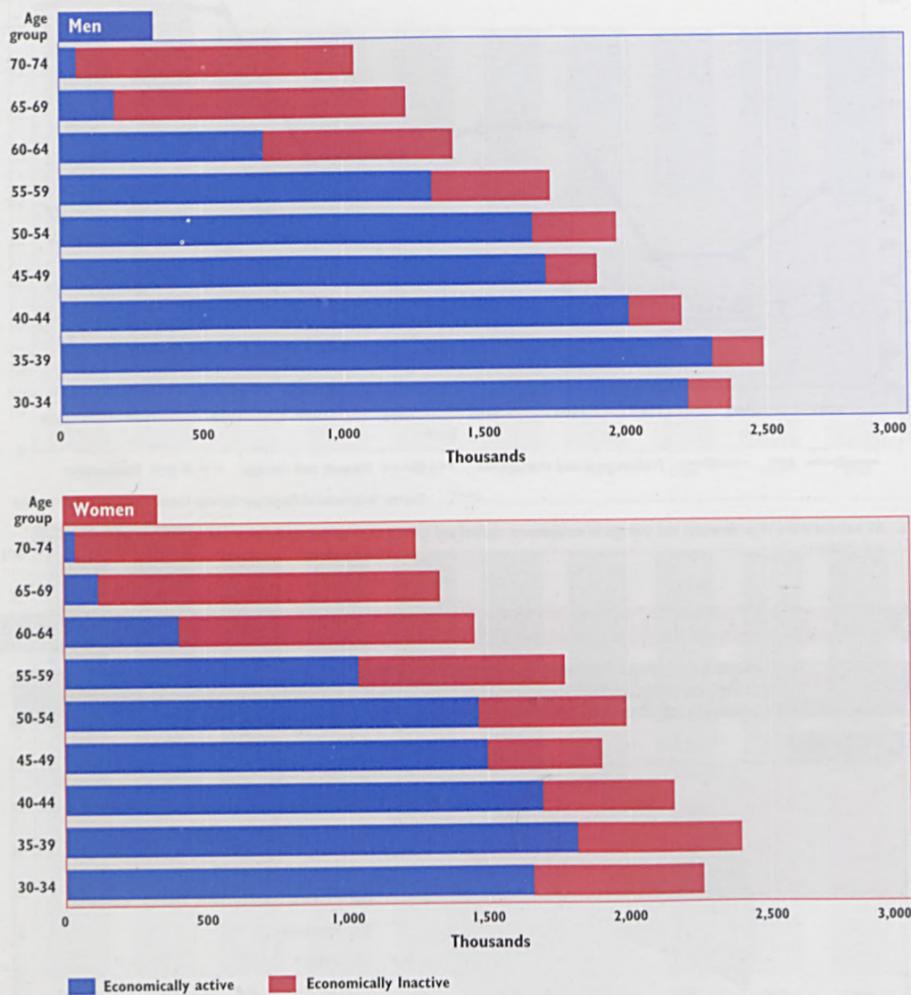
- 1 The proportion of people who are economically inactive is higher among those aged between 50 years and state pension age than the working-age population as a whole (30 per cent, compared with 22 per cent).
- 2 Economic inactivity rates increased progressively from about the age of 50 for both men and women. Over 90 per cent of people over state pension age were economically inactive.
- 3 Economic inactivity rates were lower for men than women in each age group.
- 4 Employment rates were very low among those aged 65 and over – 7 per cent of men, compared with 9 per cent of women.

Table 4 shows the main reason for economic inactivity among people aged 50 to state pension age in winter 2001/2002.

- 1 Long-term sickness or disability was the most common reason for inactivity in this age group, accounting for over half of men and two-fifths of women who were economically inactive.
- 2 Of economically inactive women in this age group, over a quarter said that they were looking after the family or home, compared with one in 20 men.
- 3 Early retirement accounted for more economically inactive men than women (28 per cent, compared with 14 per cent).

For further information about the inactivity of men aged between 50 and 64 see pp301-10, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2002. The Labour Market and Demography project (see pp397) will also consider the factors affecting the labour market decisions of the over-50s and an article is planned for early 2003.

Figure 6 Economic activity and inactivity of people aged between 30 and 74; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Main reason for economic inactivity of older people;^a United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

Economically inactive (000)	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Economically inactive (000)	2,645	1,390	1,255
Main reason for inactivity:			
As a percentage of all inactive			
Long-term sick or disabled	48	55	40
Retired	22	28	14
Looking after family or home	15	5	27
Does not need a job	5	3	7
Temporarily sick or injured	2	2	2
Other ^b	8	7	8

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Men aged 50-64 and women aged 50-59.

^b Includes students, those waiting for the results of job applications, those not yet looking for a job, those who believe no jobs are available, those who have not looked for a job, those who gave another reason or those who gave no reason.

National Statistics feature

Underemployment and overemployment in the UK

By Milena Simic, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- In autumn 2001 almost one in five workers in the UK (18.9 per cent) would have preferred to change their current working hours; a significant majority of them wanted to work fewer hours.
- In autumn 2001, 2.4 million workers (8.4 per cent of all employed) wanted to work longer hours. Of these, 2.1 million were available to start working longer hours within two weeks and 1.8 million were underemployed, that is, worked less than a threshold related to working time (46 hours for men and 41 hours for women).
- The number of underemployed workers has been decreasing slightly since 1997, but remained over 5 per cent of all in the labour force.
- Part-time workers, young workers, low-skilled and low-paid occupations were most likely to be underemployed.
- Since autumn 2000, there were more workers wanting to work fewer hours for less pay than workers wanting to work more hours: in autumn 2001, almost 3 million workers would have accepted less pay to be able to work fewer hours.
- Older workers, managers, those in top paying occupations and workers with greater length of time with the same employer were most likely to want to work fewer hours for less pay.



Photo: Ulfar Peruss/Forum

This article presents data from the Labour Force Survey on time-related underemployment. Also, for the first time, estimates of overemployment are being shown. ONS welcomes comments on the definition of underemployment used here and its implementation.

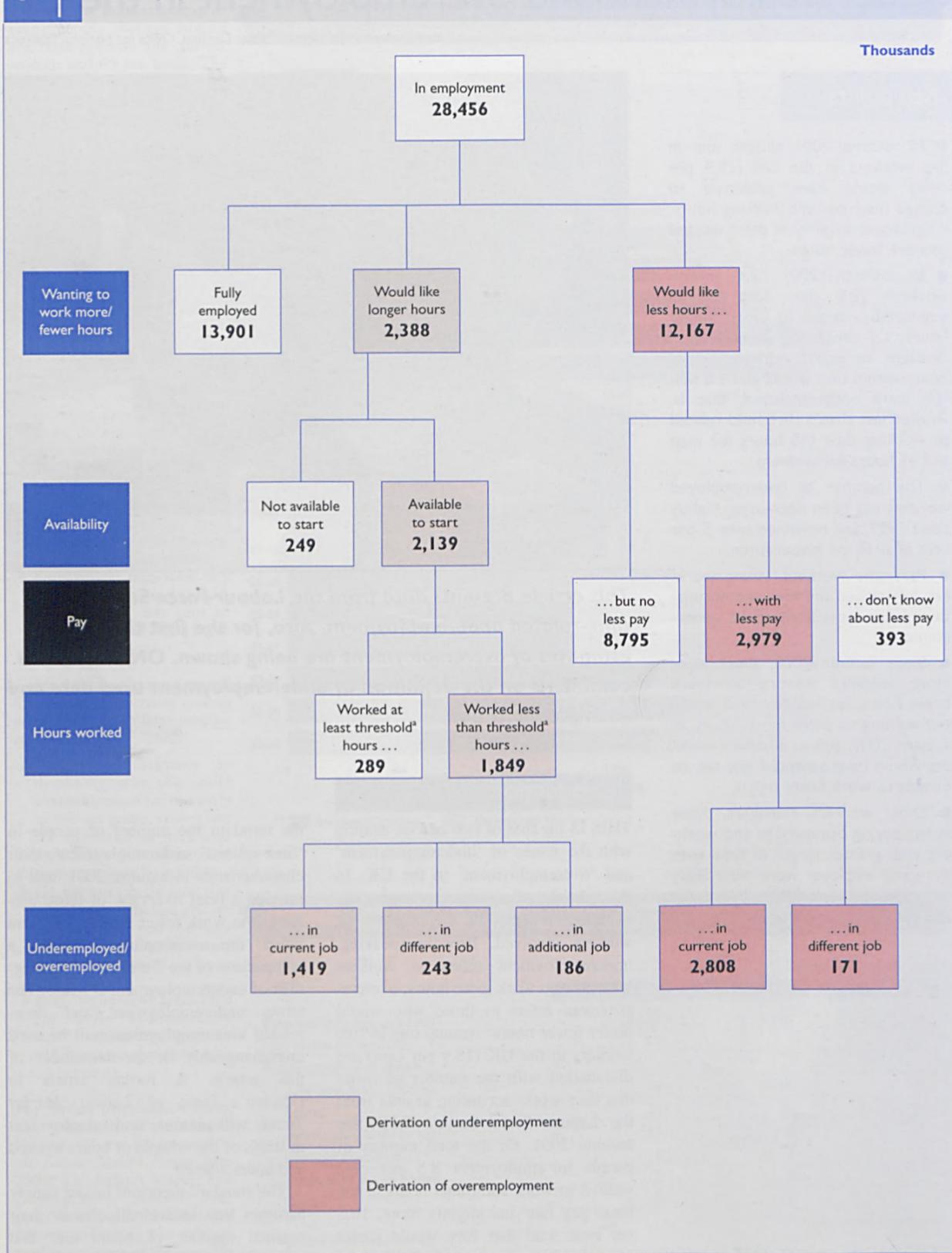
Introduction

THIS IS the first of two articles dealing with the issues of 'underemployment' and 'overemployment' in the UK. In this article the two concepts are explored in terms of the numbers of workers involved. Broadly speaking, underemployment refers to workers who want to work more hours; overemployment refers to those who would prefer fewer hours. Around one in five workers in the UK (18.9 per cent) are dissatisfied with the number of hours that they work, according to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for autumn 2001. Of the total number of people in employment 8.5 per cent wanted to work additional hours at the basic pay rate and slightly more, 10.5 per cent, said that they would prefer fewer hours for less pay. In this article, data from the LFS are used to describe

the trend in the number of people in 'time-related' underemployment, their characteristics in autumn 2001, and to provide a brief overview of those preferring to work fewer rather than extra hours: the overemployed. Finally, a comparison of the European Union figures of underemployment is made. The terms underemployment and time-related underemployment will be used interchangeably in the remainder of this article. A further article in October's issue of *Labour Market Trends* will measure underemployment in terms of the volume of hours worked and hours wanted.

The standard theory of labour supply assumes that individuals choose their optimal number of hours and that employment opportunities are likely to be evenly distributed across the hours

Figure 1 Underemployment and overemployment; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



^a Men and women who worked no more than 45 hours and 40 hours a week respectively (see technical note).

distribution. Consequently, it does not suggest that underemployment and overemployment can be persistent issues in the labour market. There are long-standing theoretical arguments and empirical evidence, however, suggesting that working hours cannot be freely varied within jobs and are instead strongly influenced by employer preferences, institutional factors and imperfect mobility of the labour force. As a result, the amount of labour supplied is likely to reflect both workers' and employers' preferences, and there are expected to be many workers out of equilibrium with respect to their labour supply at any point in time. Predicted mismatch between hours wanted and hours worked then needs to be measured and fitted into the current labour force framework.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of economic activity stipulates that if a person works for an hour or more during the reference week then they will be classified as employed. Within this framework, only the total lack of work is defined as unemployment and people who are employed can be divided further into those who are underemployed and those who are fully

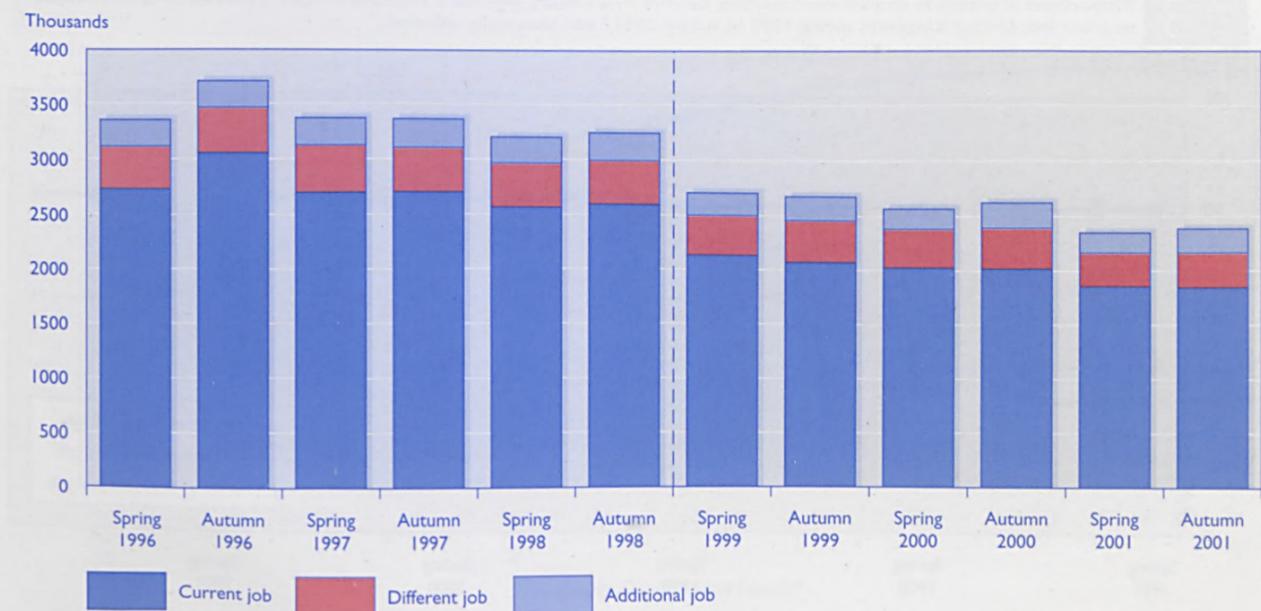
employed. That is, employment and unemployment as defined by the ILO do not capture the diversity of the labour market and the concept of time-related underemployment needs to be introduced to measure situations of partial lack of work, and to complement statistics of unemployment. The number of underemployed people as a percentage of all in the labour force and the amount of hours they are available to work provide an insight into the degree to which labour resources are available and utilised in the economy. Time-related overemployment is a related, opposite concept, and it measures the overutilisation of the current labour supply.

The latest Eurostat draft regulation concerning underemployment and a concept of 'labour reserve' was voted on by the Eurostat Employment Statistics Working Group this year. Although the Statistics Programme Committee (SPC) did not ratify it in March 2002, and a new regulation will have to be put to the Working Group in September, the definition of underemployment is not expected to undergo any changes (see *technical note*).

As noted in a previous article (see pp417-23, *Labour Market Trends*,

August 1999), Eurostat has been keen to collect data about time-related underemployment on its Community Labour Force Survey (see also *technical note*). It currently defines people in time-related underemployment as all those employed aged 15 (16 in the UK) and over who:

- during the reference week were willing to work additional hours, meaning that they wanted another job in addition to their current job(s), wanted another job with more hours instead of their current job(s) or wanted to increase the total number of hours worked in their current job(s);
- were available to work additional hours within a period corresponding with the usual term of notice (2 weeks in the UK), given opportunities for additional work; and
- during the reference week actually worked less than a threshold relating to working time.

Figure 2 Numbers of people wanting to work more hours;^a United Kingdom; spring and autumn quarters 1996 to 2001, not seasonally adjusted

^a Changes to the LFS question occurred in spring 1999.

Estimating time-related underemployment in the UK using the LFS

Adopting the current Eurostat definition, time-related underemployment can be directly estimated using LFS data since spring 1999 (see *technical note*). The derivation of the figures on underemployment for autumn 2001 LFS data is shown in *Figure 1*.

Willing to work additional hours

Between spring 1996 and autumn 1998 over three million people (over 11 per cent of all employed) wanted to work additional hours and over 2.5 million of them wanted to do so in their current job (see *Figure 2*). During this period there was a decline in the demand for more hours in current jobs, with 2.6 million workers wanting additional hours in autumn 1998, about 0.5 million less than in autumn 1996. The number of people wanting more hours in a different job was also in a consistent and slight decline, while the number of people wanting an additional job fluctuated, but was 10,000 higher in autumn 1998 than in autumn 1996.

A sharp drop in the number of people wanting longer hours in their current jobs occurred in 1999 when the LFS question was changed to include only those who wanted to work longer hours at their basic rate of pay; this excluded workers looking for overtime or enhanced pay rates. Within a year there was an additional decrease of 0.5 million workers wanting longer hours in their current jobs, and a more gradual decline has continued since.

In the past six years there has been a slight decline in the number of people wanting to work additional hours in their current jobs, and to a lesser extent among those in different jobs. Nevertheless, the vast majority of employees wanting to work more hours preferred to do so in their current jobs.

Summer quarters consistently had the highest number of workers wanting to work additional hours owing to a high influx of such workers (about 80 per cent of them full-time students) in the distribution and hotel industries. Autumn quarters had the second highest rates.

Availability

Not everybody who wants to change their current working hours can actually do so, since many would need addi-

tional training or a change of circumstances. The proportion available to start working additional hours within two weeks has been relatively stable since 1999 at between 85 and 90 per cent of those wanting to work longer hours (see *Figure 3*). As noted in *Table 3* (see *technical note*) the question on availability was introduced in March 1997 for employees wanting extra hours in an additional or different job and extended in March 1999 to include those wanting extra hours in their current job. Since availability to start working extra hours in current jobs was very stable in the period from spring 1999 to winter 2000, a 90 per cent estimate can be used for previous quarters. In this way Eurostat time-related underemployment can be back-estimated to March 1997.

Availability among those wanting more hours in different jobs shows a clear seasonal trend, with highest availability during summer and autumn quarters. Neither this seasonality nor the noticeable rise in the availability in additional jobs after autumn 1998 has much effect on the number of people who want more hours in different and additional jobs.

In autumn 2001, 10.4 per cent of all those wishing to work longer hours

were not available to start in two weeks. The most commonly cited reason for not being available was family obligations (almost a third), offered overwhelmingly by women wanting more hours in their current jobs. About a quarter replied that they could not leave their current job within two weeks, and most of these wanted to work longer hours in a different job (suggesting that two weeks' notice assumed by the LFS question might not be suitable for all jobs). A further 12.6 and 7.9 per cent respectively replied that they must complete education or training or that they had health problems. The remaining quarter of unavailable workers were classified under 'other reason' for not being available.

Actual and usual hours worked threshold

The purpose of a threshold is to ensure that people are not counted as time-related underemployed if they are working above a certain number of hours (for further explanation, see *technical note*). There are two issues concerning the implementation of this

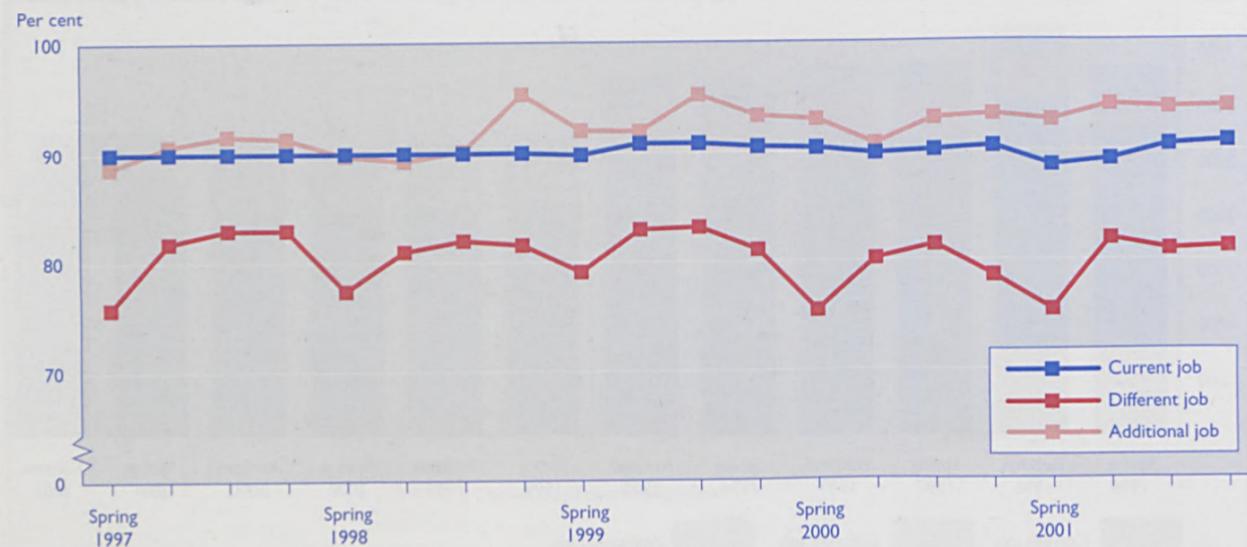
criterion of underemployment: the choice of type of hours worked (actual, usual, a combination of actual and usual hours worked, including or excluding overtime) and the choice of cut-off point to apply to these hours.

The 1992 ILO manual on concepts and measurement suggests using the combination of actual and usual hours rather than actual hours alone, which is implemented here and called 'constructed hours' (see *technical note*). The same manual provides some guidelines concerning the choice of a cut-off point, and recommends either the full-/part-time divide covered by legislation, collective agreement or arbitration awards, or deriving a cut-off point empirically by examining the distribution of hours worked. *Figure 4* shows the effect of using different thresholds on male and female workers based on constructed hours worked that include any paid or unpaid overtime worked in the reference week. While over 90 per cent of women who wanted and were available to take longer hours worked 40 hours a week or less (41-hour threshold), only 70 per cent of male workers would be captured with the same threshold. A 51-hour thresh-

old is needed in the definition of underemployment to capture 90 per cent of men willing and available to take up the extra hours. This difference in the rate of exclusion was due to the working hours of men and women in full-time employment being different: the mean for men was about 46 hours, and, for women, about 41 hours (both, usual and constructed hours). In this article an empirical threshold is applied and, in any given quarter, it is defined as the sex-specific average constructed hours worked during the reference week by men and women in full-time employment. In autumn 2001 that amounted to 46 hours for men and 41 hours for women. That is, all men that worked more than 45 hours and all women that worked over 40 hours a week (constructed hours) were excluded from the underemployed. The average for women has been 41 constructed hours since 1997, but for men the figure has been changing: during most of 1997 and 1998 they worked 47 constructed hours on average, but in winter 2000 and 2001 they worked 45 constructed hours.

In autumn 2001, 2.4 million workers wanted to work longer hours, repre-

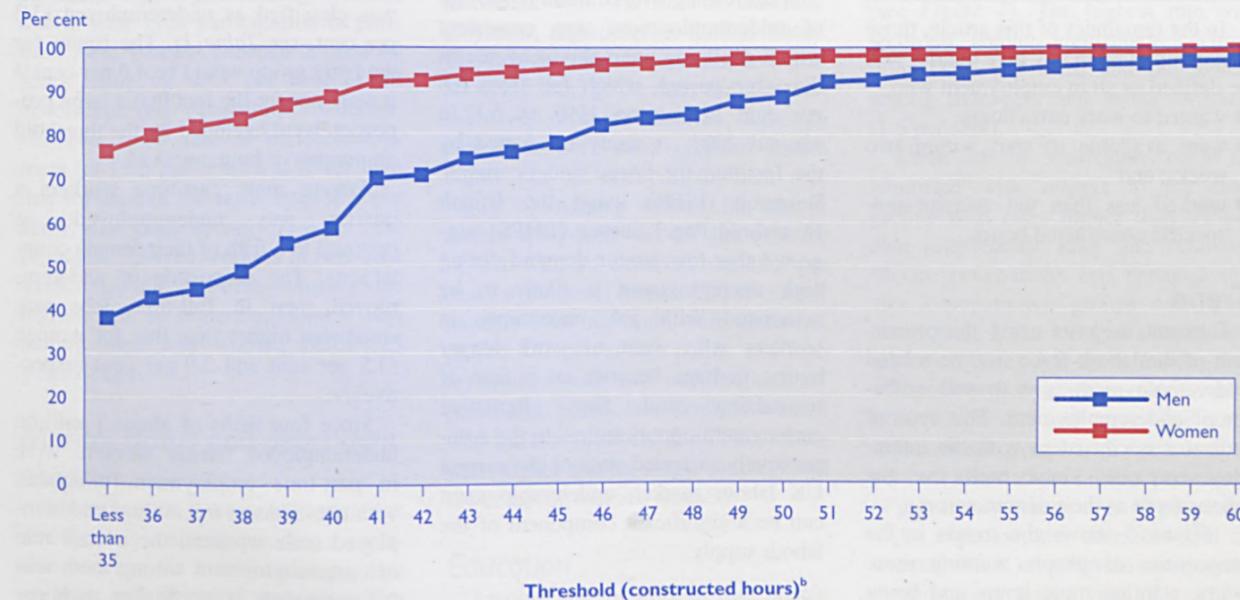
Figure 3 Proportions of people in employment wanting to work more hours who were available to start^a by whether in current job or other job; United Kingdom; spring 1997 to winter 2001, ^b not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey; ONS estimate

^a Workers who are available to start within two weeks.
^b Values for 'current job' have been estimated prior to spring 1999.

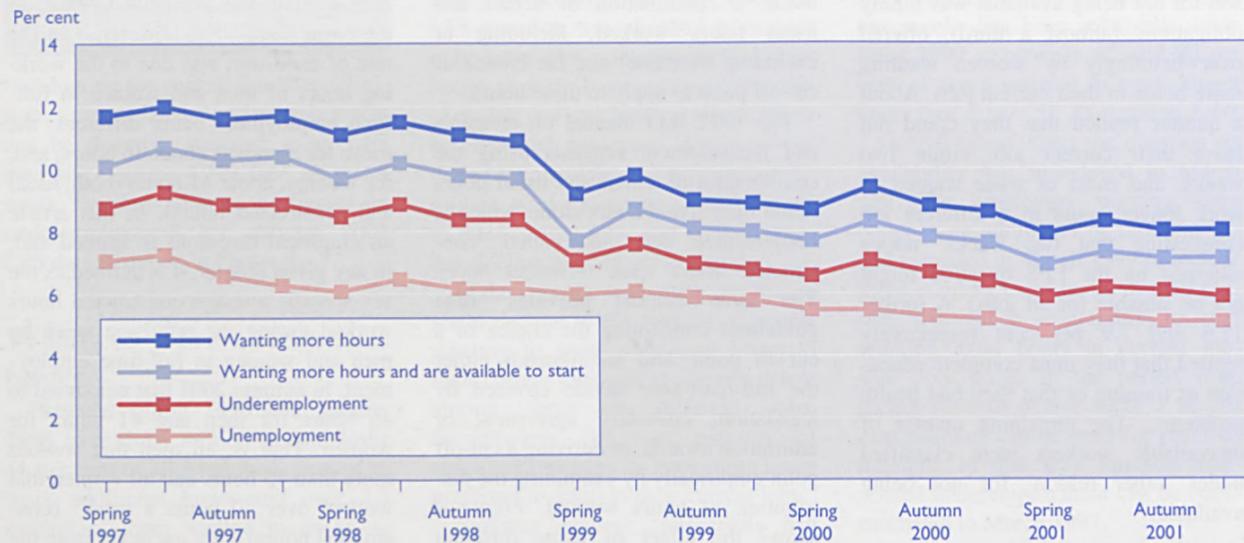
Figure 4 Effect of different hours worked on the proportions of men and women classified as underemployed; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Proportions of all wanting hours and available to start work within two weeks.
^b Actual and usual hours worked (see *technical note*).

Figure 5 Proportions of economically active people wanting to work more hours, availability to start, unemployment and underemployment in the United Kingdom; spring 1997 to winter 2001, not seasonally adjusted



a Values for underemployed workers wanting more hours in their current job are estimated prior to spring 1999.

Source: Labour Force Survey

senting 8.4 per cent of all in employment (see Figure 1). About 2.1 million of them were available to start, and over 1.8 million (6.5 per cent of all employed) also worked less than the average sex-specific constructed hours, that is, they were underemployed.

Underemployment

In the remainder of this article, those underemployed in any give quarter will be defined as all in employment who:

- wanted to work extra hours;
- were available to start within two weeks; and
- worked less than the average sex-specific constructed hours.

Trend

Eurostat suggests using the proportion of the labour force in time-related underemployment as an overall indicator of underemployment. This type of indicator is consistent with the unemployment rate, since both use the labour force as their denominators.

Figure 5 shows the trends in the proportions of people wanting more hours, wanting more hours and being available to start working in two weeks, and the rates of underemploy-

ment and unemployment. The proportion of underemployed was consistently higher than the proportion of unemployed (typically by over 2 percentage points before spring 1999 and over 1 percentage point since 1999 when the wording in the question on wanting more hours in the current job was changed).

A decreasing overall trend in the rate of underemployment was consistent with a declining unemployment rate in the same period, which fell from 6.6 per cent in autumn 1997 to 5.1 in autumn 2001. A study conducted by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) using the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) suggested that low labour demand during high unemployment is likely to be associated with job uncertainty in workers who want to work longer hours, perhaps because of a fear of redundancy and few alternative employment opportunities. In the comparatively saturated state of the current UK labour market, underemployment can be a significant component of the labour supply.

Characteristics of underemployed people: autumn 2001

Work pattern and sex

One in six part-time workers was underemployed (16.6 per cent), while only one in thirty full-time workers was classified as underemployed (3.3 per cent, see Table 1). The figure for the latter group would be 4.6 per cent if it were not for the fact that a large proportion were excluded by the threshold on number of hours worked.

Among male part-time workers a quarter was underemployed, as opposed to a fifth of their female counterparts. The proportion of underemployed men in full-time jobs was somewhat higher than that for women (3.5 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively).

Since four-fifths of about 1 million underemployed female workers were in part-time employment, compared with two-fifths of 0.8 million underemployed male workers, the overall rate of underemployment among them was 2.7 percentage points higher, at 8 per cent, than the rate of underemployment among men. As a result, underemploy-

Table 1 Numbers and proportions of all in employment who are underemployed by age, sex and work pattern; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 and over		16 to 17		18 to 24		25 to 34		35 to 49		50 to 59/64		60/65 and over	
	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
Part-time														
Men	332	24.4	45	23.1	97	30.7	48	36.0	69	37.5	65	18.5	*	*
Women	799	14.6	54	20.6	123	24.8	141	14.3	353	16.2	112	9.9	16	3.8
All in underemployment	1,131	16.6	99	21.7	220	27.1	189	16.9	422	17.8	176	12.0	24	4.1
Full-time														
Men	497	3.5	*	*	110	7.4	150	4.1	161	2.9	66	2.1	*	*
Women	209	2.9	*	*	64	5.9	53	2.7	60	2.3	25	2.0	*	*
All in underemployment	706	3.3	13	6.3	174	6.8	203	3.6	221	2.7	91	2.0	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

ment was higher than unemployment among women and unemployment higher than underemployment among men. This will be further investigated in the section on regions below.

Age

Young people were the most likely to be underemployed: 12.5 per cent of 16 to 24-year-old workers were underemployed, compared with 5.8 per cent in the next age group (25-49) and only 4.3 per cent of workers over 49 years old.

Although the rate of underemployment was higher for men within each age group, the overall rate of underemployment was higher among women, due to their high participation in part-time jobs. Women between 25 and 49 years made up 43.7 per cent of all underemployed part-time workers. However, their rate of underemployment (at 15.6 per cent) was lower than that for men of the same age (36.9 per cent), who made up only 11.8 per cent of underemployed workers in part-time work. Among full-time workers the highest rate of underemployment was among men and women below 25 years of age.

Marital status and dependent children

Marital status is associated with age and there is a strong positive association between the number of dependent children and the work pattern among women. Single (never married, not cohabiting) men and women made up a

third of all underemployed people and had the highest overall rate, 11.1 per cent. The rate among separated and divorced workers was second highest, 10.2 per cent, and mainly consisted of women, among whom about one in nine was underemployed. These rates were over twice the rate for workers that were married or living together, who had the lowest rate of underemployment at just over 5 per cent. Single (never married) men and separated and divorced women had the highest rate of underemployment among men and women respectively.

The number of dependent children under 16 years of age was positively associated with the rate of underemployment, regardless of marital status. The rate for men with no children was about the same as the rates for men with one, two or three children, although men with over three children had a higher rate of underemployment (see Figure 6). Among women, the rate of underemployment was 6.7 per cent for women with no children, and 10.1 per cent for mothers. Almost 10 per cent of mothers with one child were underemployed, 0.7 percentage points less than for women with two children and 1.7 percentage points less than for women with three or more children. These rates were higher among single mothers and lower among married mothers.

Education

Among those of working age, people with degrees had lower rates of underemployment than those with lower lev-

els of education (4.4 and 7.2 per cent respectively). Among almost a fifth of the workforce with a degree, the lowest rates were recorded among workers with doctorates or masterates, 3.8 per cent. Among people without degrees, the rate decreased from 5.0 per cent for people with higher education to 8.2 per cent for those with GCSEs and 8.9 for those with other (mostly lower) levels of education. Those with no formal qualifications had a rate closer to the average, 7.6 per cent.

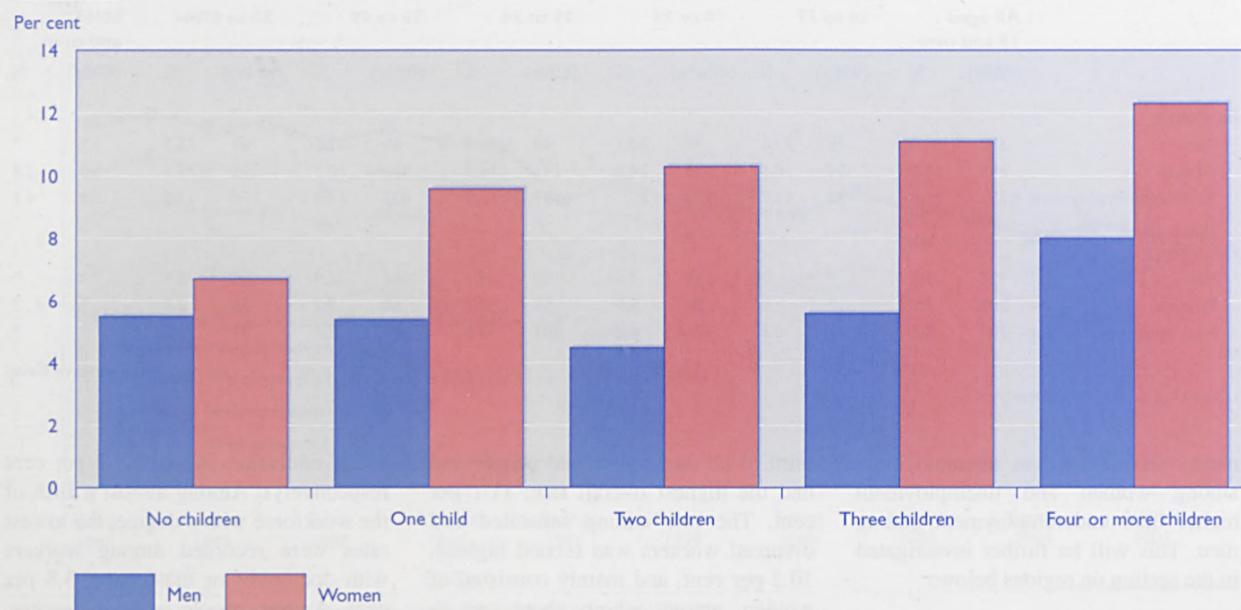
Occupation and industry

Traditionally low-paid occupations had a high rate of underemployment (see Figure 7). The highest rate was recorded among elementary occupations (13.5 per cent) and the lowest among managers and senior officials (1.5 per cent).

Three sets of occupations could be identified with respect to the rate: groups with rates higher than 11 per cent (elementary, sales and customer service occupations and personal service occupations); groups with rates lower than 2 per cent (managers and senior officials); and the remaining five occupation groups where rates varied from 4.1 to 5.8 per cent. The three occupational groups with rates over 11 per cent also had the highest percentage of part-time workers: over 45 per cent.

As expected, the threshold had an unequal effect on different occupations – while more than a third of available managers and senior officials worked over the threshold and were conse-

Figure 6 Proportions of men and women in underemployment by number of dependent children aged less than 16; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

quently excluded, only 6 per cent of those in elementary occupations were excluded on the same grounds. Over one fifth of workers in skilled trades and in process, plant and machine operatives also worked over the specified threshold. However, the threshold had the effect of reducing the rate among those occupations that already had low rates of underemployment. A division of occupations into three sets similar to the one described above was observed even in the absence of any thresholds.

Three industrial sectors had markedly greater participation in part-time jobs (over 30 per cent): the distribution and hotels industry, other services and public administration and health. They also had the highest rates of underemployment: 11 per cent for the first two and 8 per cent in public administration and health. The lowest rate was recorded in construction (4.5 per cent). The remaining industrial sectors had rates of underemployment between 5 and 6 per cent.

Other job-related characteristics

Almost 9 per cent of workers without management responsibilities were

underemployed (8.7 per cent), about four times the rate for managers and twice that of supervisors.

Overall, one in fifteen workers had a job that was not permanent in some way and 15.1 per cent of them were underemployed, 2.5 times the rate for workers with permanent jobs.

The rate of underemployment decreased with the number of employees at the work place: it was 8.8 per cent in workplaces with less than 25 employees and 4.2 per cent in those with over 500 employees.

The length of time with the employer (tenure) is associated with the rate of underemployment. Those who had been with their current employer for less than one year had the highest rate (11.3 per cent), and those with 20 or more years with the same employer the lowest (1.9 per cent). The rate was 12.8 per cent among workers with tenure below three months, 3 percentage points higher than the rate among workers with tenure between six and 12 months, with the decline in the rate of underemployment progressively moderating with increasing tenure. These results support findings published by the study conducted by ISER.

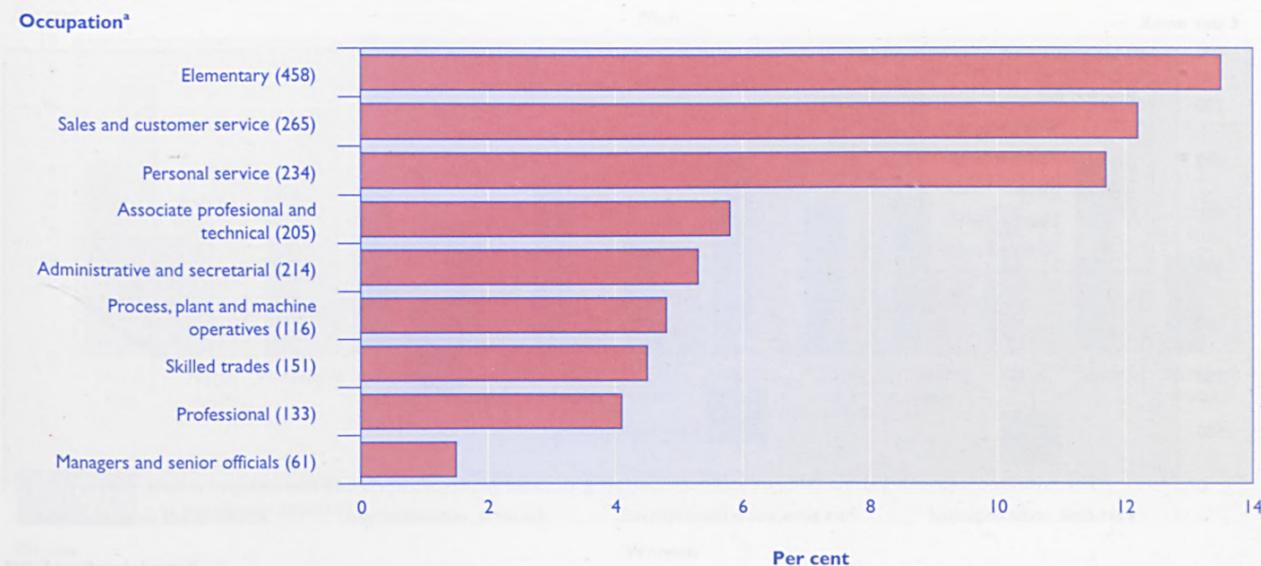
Tenure is associated with the age of workers, but both factors, length of time with the same employer and age group, proved relevant. So, the rate of underemployment among those who worked less than three months with the current employer was highest among young workers 16 to 17-years-old (20.5 per cent), compared with 11.1 per cent for those over 25. But the rates for both age groups decrease with tenure, with a ratio of approximately 2:1 being preserved throughout. For example, underemployment rates were 17 and 8.7 per cent respectively for these two age groups among workers with between 6 and 12 months with the same employer, and 14.7 and 7.4 per cent among workers with tenure between one and two years.

Earnings

As noted above, those who were underemployed tended to be younger, to have lower levels of qualifications, to be employed in lower paid occupations and to work less hours on average. All these factors affected earnings.

The difference in averages among the full-time employed is over £100 a week, as underemployed workers

Figure 7 Proportions of people underemployed in main job by occupation group; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000).
() Number of people in underemployment in thousands.

earned about £290 per week, and others £417 per week. This difference was smaller among part-time workers, with earnings of £104 and £133 per week respectively. Such averages were not as a result of a minority of high earners in the not-underemployed category, as Figure 8 shows. People who were underemployed earned less at all key percentage points in the distribution. A similar distribution of earnings was observed among both men and women.

Region

Since 1997 the underemployment rate has been higher than the unemployment rate. However, the same trend was not uniformly observed across regions and by sex in autumn 2001. Among men, the pattern was observed only in the three government regions with the lowest unemployment rates, all below 4 per cent (see Figure 9a). Among women, on the other hand, underemployment in all regions was higher than unemployment except those where unemployment was over 6 per cent (see Figure 9b). The rates of unemployment and underemployment for all people across government regions (see Figure 9c) are somewhat

more difficult to interpret than those for men and women separately.

EU underemployment figures

The Eurostat Working Group report of 17-18 January 2002 compared rates of time-related underemployment of the EU member states for summer 1999 to spring 2000 (see Table 2). One limitation of this comparison is that the data were a proxy because full-time employed people who worked 40 hours or more were excluded from the data collection and everyone who wanted to work for longer hours in their current job was assumed to be available.

The average EU rate was 4.3 per cent of the labour force. The highest underemployment was reported in Finland (8 per cent). Finland also had a high percentage of involuntary part-time employment in 2000 (34.7 per cent), more than double the EU average of 15.8 per cent. Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK followed, with a rate of underemployment of 6 per cent, the same countries being among the top EU countries for the percentage of part-time jobs in the labour force.

The lowest rates were recorded in Ireland and Portugal (1 per cent).

The youngest workers had a higher rate of underemployment in all EU countries, except Ireland and Portugal where the rates for workers below and above 25 years of age were about the same. In general, female underemployment exceeded male time-related underemployment.

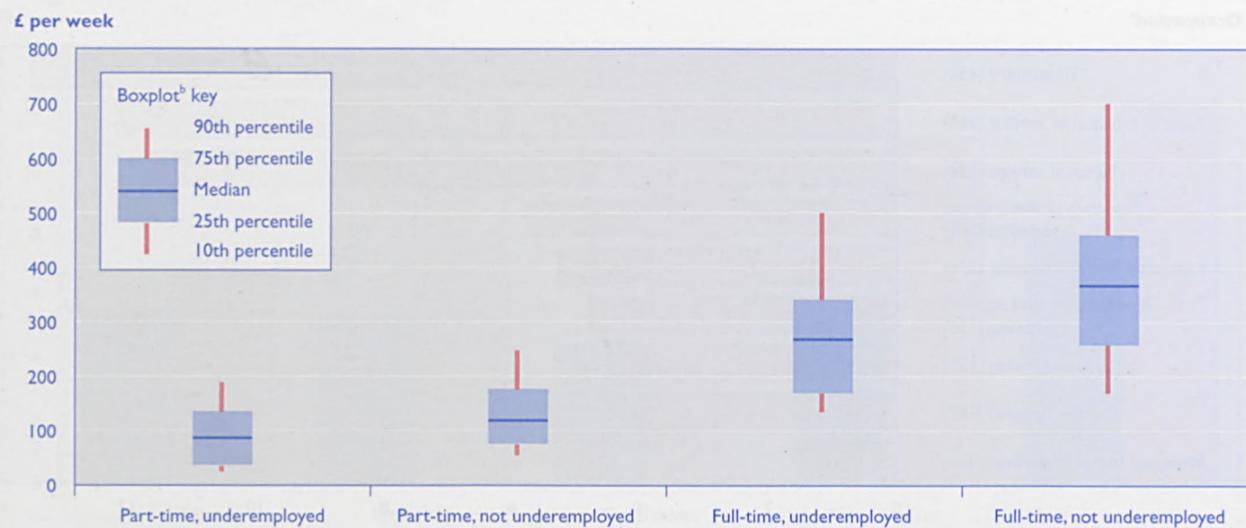
On the broader international level, extensive literature suggests that in countries in which unemployment insurance does not exist or is inadequate, and in which self-employed or unpaid family workers constitute a large proportion of the employed (especially farmers and people in the informal sector), the concept of underemployment is as important as unemployment. Philippines, Turkey and the Caribbean are examples.

Overemployment

Background

Employment that involves working excessive hours (overemployment) is only one of various types of 'inadequate' employment situations.¹ It is generally recognised that there are some workers who would accept a pay

Figure 8 Distribution of gross weekly earnings^a in main job by whether underemployed and work pattern; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Gross weekly earnings data are known to be underestimated in the LFS. This is principally because of proxy responses. For more information, see pp223-31, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998.
^b A boxplot describes the distribution of a single variable. It consists of a lower whisker, showing the range from 10th to 25th percentile; the box, showing the inter-quartile range i.e. from 25th to 75th percentile; and upper whisker describing the range from 75th to 90th percentile. Whiskers of approximately equal length portray symmetric distribution. When the upper whisker is longer, the distribution contains a string of very high values (it tails off in the positive direction, earnings are a typical example) and vice versa. When the box is long and whiskers are very short, there is great variability in the data.

Table 2 Proportions of the labour force in underemployment^a by EU country,^b age and sex; summer 1999 to spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Men			Women			All aged 15 to 64
	All aged 15 to 64	15 to 24	25 to 64	All aged 15 to 64	15 to 24	25 to 64	
Finland	7	12	6	10	18	8	8
Denmark	4	16	3	10	19	8	6
Netherlands	4	8	3	8	18	8	6
United Kingdom	4	9	3	9	13	9	6
Belgium	4	7	3	7	12	6	5
France	2	4	2	8	13	8	5
Austria	3	4	2	7	7	7	5
Sweden	3	8	2	8	14	7	5
Greece	2	4	2	3	5	3	3
Spain	1	2	1	5	7	4	3
Luxembourg	1	-	-	4	-	4	2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	-	1	2	-	3	1

Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey

^a People who work 40 hours a week or more are not included.

^b No question is included in the labour force surveys in Italy or Germany on whether people want to work more hours.
 - Nil or negligible.

cut in exchange for a reduction in the hours they work, either in their current job or in a different one. An internationally agreed definition of overemployment, however, does not exist.

Overemployment here will be defined as all employed people who

want to work fewer hours and would accept an equivalent pay cut – note this is less stringent than the EU/ILO definition of time-related underemployment (see *technical note*). In the remainder of this article the profiles of such workers will be compared with those for all

people who want to work longer hours.

Since 1992 the LFS included a question on whether fewer hours were preferred in a different job being sought and, for those who gave a positive response, a question on whether they would accept an associated pay cut for

Figure 9a Underemployment and unemployment rates by government office region;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

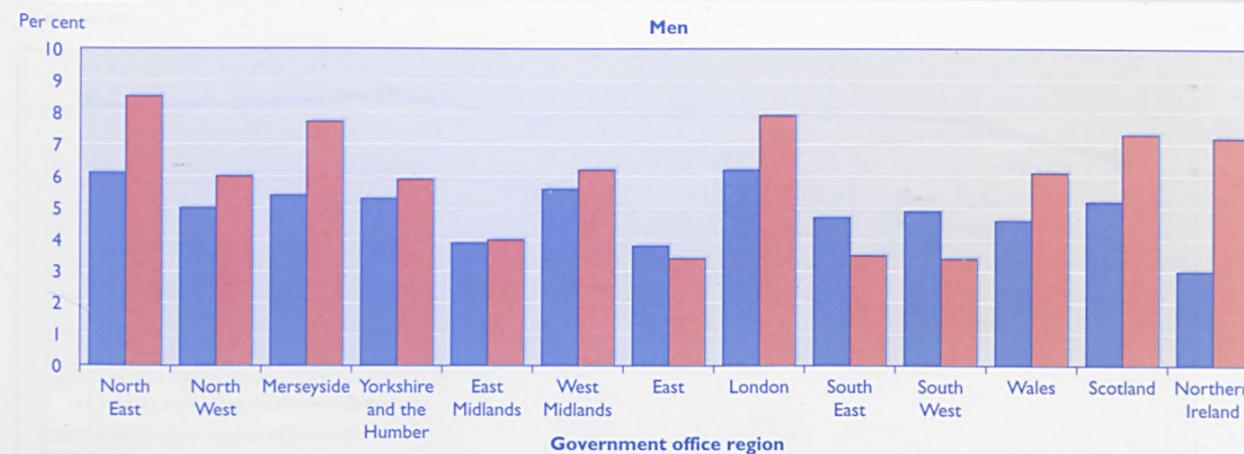


Figure 9b Underemployment and unemployment rates by government office region;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

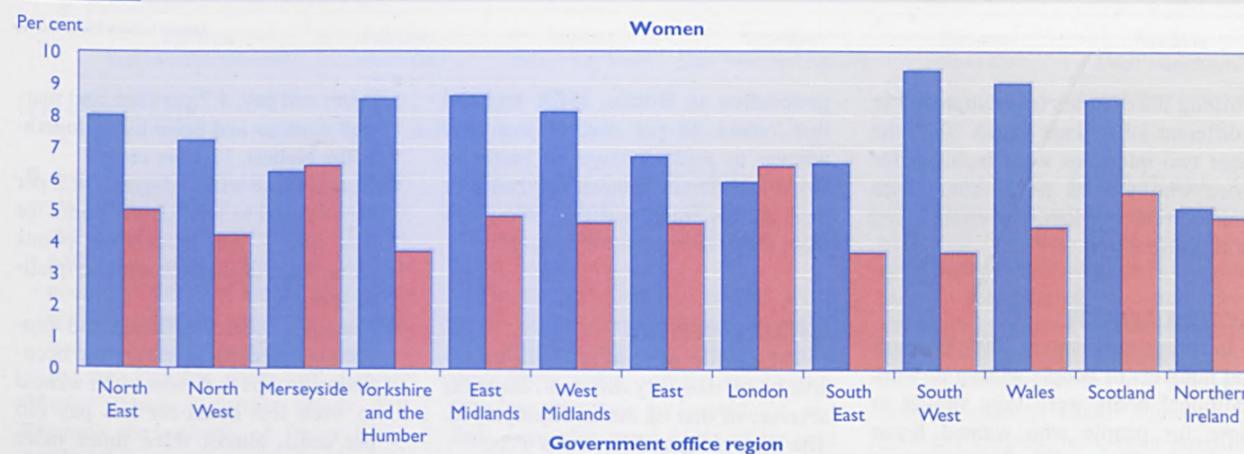
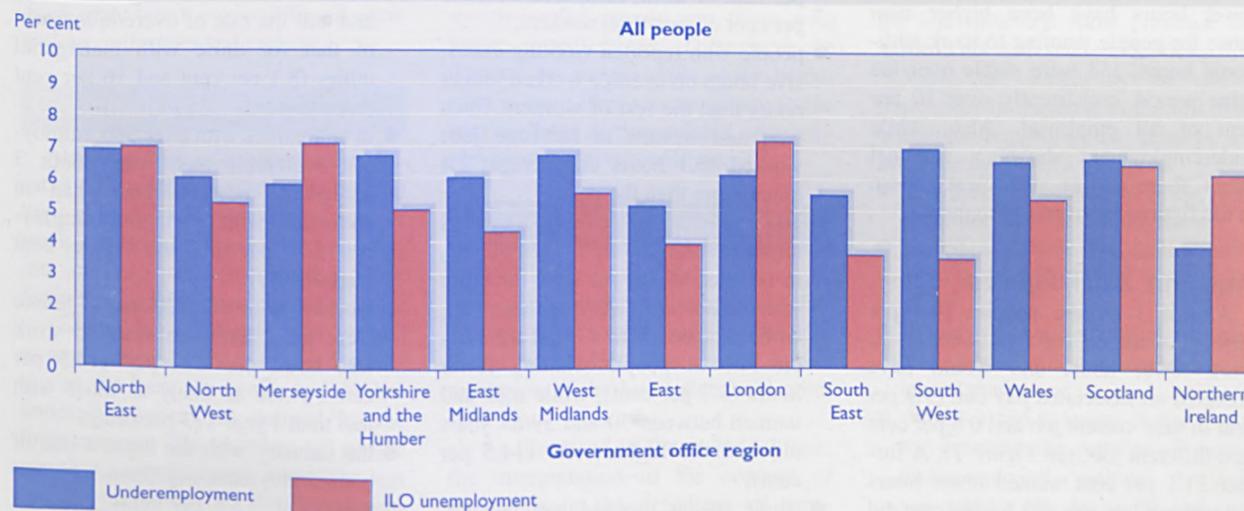
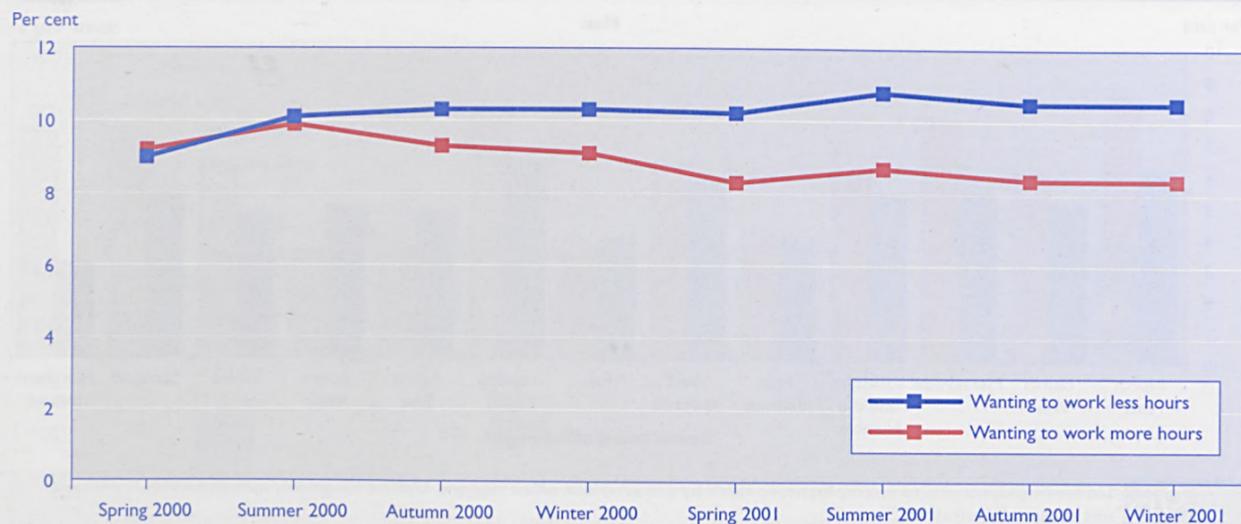


Figure 9c Underemployment and unemployment rates by government office region;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



^a Underemployment rates as a proportion of all in employment; unemployment rates as a proportion of all in employment or unemployed. Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 10 Proportions of people in employment wanting to work either more or less hours; United Kingdom; spring 2000 to winter 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

working fewer hours (overemployed in a different job). Since March 2000, the same two questions were included for those who wanted fewer hours with their current employer (overemployed in the current job).

Recent trends

In spring and summer 2000, the rates and numbers of people willing to work additional hours were very similar to those for people who wanted fewer hours (see Figure 10). Since summer 2000 the situation has changed and the rate and number of people wanting fewer hours have been higher than those for people wanting to work additional hours, and were stable over the same period, consistently over 10 per cent of all employed. Also, while underemployment shows a seasonal effect, there was no such clear pattern in the figures for overemployment.

Autumn 2001 figures

Almost 3 million people, 10.5 per cent of workers, reported wanting to work fewer hours and would have accepted an associated pay cut, (9.9 per cent in their current job and 0.6 per cent in a different job, see Figure 1). A further 31.1 per cent wanted fewer hours but without less pay and 1.4 per cent did not know whether they would accept the pay cut. In their study on labour supply

preferences in Britain, ISER reported that "about 40 per cent of men and women in paid employment prefer to work a different number of hours at their current wage, and the majority of these prefer to work fewer hours."

Characteristics

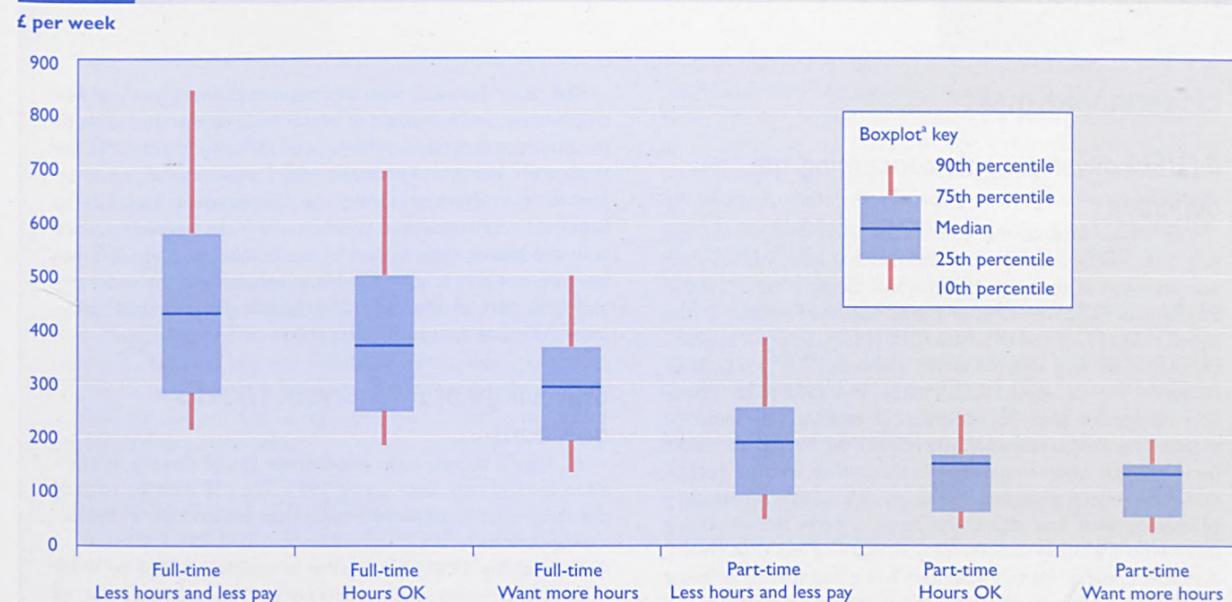
The profile of workers with excessive hours was very different, often the reverse, of that of the underemployed. The most obvious differences were:

- full-time workers were more likely to want to work fewer hours, 12.3 per cent of them, compared with 5.1 per cent of part-time workers;
- people who reported working excessive hours on average worked longer hours than the rest of workers. Such men and women in full-time jobs worked 46.1 hours on average, 2.4 hours more than the rest;
- 16.4 per cent of those who worked unpaid overtime were overemployed, in contrast to 8.6 per cent for those who did not work any overtime;
- workers aged 16 to 17 had the lowest rate of people wanting fewer hours (3.7 per cent), while men and women between 50 and 59/64 years old had the highest rate (14.5 per cent);
- single (never married, not cohabiting) workers had the lowest rate of employed people willing to forfeit

hours and pay, 4.7 per cent, and married workers and those living together the highest, 12.1 per cent;

- among those with a degree, 14.2 per cent wanted to work fewer hours for less pay – 5.8 percentage points more than for workers with no qualifications;
- managers, senior officials and professional occupations were the occupation groups that most often wanted to work less hours for less pay (15 per cent), almost three times more frequently than workers in elementary occupations (5.6 per cent);
- workers without managerial duties had half the rate of overemployment of that for those with managerial duties (8.1 per cent and 16 per cent respectively);
- in companies with over 500 employees overemployment was about 3 percentage points higher than in companies with less than 25 employees (13.1 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively);
- workers with over 20 years' tenure were most likely to want to work less hours for less pay (14.5 per cent), twice as likely as those with less than a year's (7 per cent);
- the industry with the highest rate of overemployment was financial intermediation (12.8 per cent), and that with the lowest was hotels and restaurants; and

Figure 11 Distribution of gross weekly earnings^a in main job according to preferred hours worked;^b United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a See footnote a in Figure 8.

^b Not taking account of what the working hour threshold is, or whether they can start working the extra hours within two weeks.

- earnings were highest among workers with reported excessive hours and lowest for those willing to work additional hours (see Figure 11); about two-fifths of employed people not classified in these two groups had earnings that were in between.²

In the October issue of *Labour Market Trends* a further article will examine the volume of fewer hours wanted by overemployed people, and will compare these to the volume of extra hours wanted by those wishing to work more hours across different occupations, industries and regions.

Conclusion

Almost a fifth of workers were dissatisfied with the number of hours that they worked: 8.5 per cent wanted to work additional hours at the basic pay rate and 10.5 per cent wanted to work fewer hours, taking an associated pay cut.

The number of people who wanted to work longer hours has been decreasing in the past six years, and so has underemployment, as defined by the three criteria. The number of people wanting to work fewer hours for less pay approximated the number of people wanting to work more hours in spring and summer 2000, but has been

higher since autumn 2000. In the past year and a half over 10 per cent of workers in the UK wanted to work fewer hours for less pay.

The characteristics of people wanting to work more and fewer hours are very different. Workers with high skills were likely to be working more rather than less than their preferred hours and they were also more likely to be paid higher wages. Wanting fewer hours affected managers and professionals, whereas wanting more hours affected mostly young people and those with lower qualifications. Differences in demand for certain skills in the labour market were likely to contribute to the varying rates of time-related underemployment and overemployment.

Users' views sought

ONS is keen to publish statistics on time-related underemployment regularly, but first would like to consider views from LFS users on the implementation of the hours threshold criterion.

As discussed in the *technical note*, the interpretation of the concept of thresholds in the definition of time-related underemployment and its implementation concerning the UK

data proved to be a difficult task. The international labour statistics community will continue to decide on the appropriate threshold aimed at facilitating international comparisons, although a common threshold may not be useful when considering the state of the UK labour market (or any other national market) alone. Although the ILO and Eurostat have been providing some guidelines on the possible ways of implementing a national threshold, initial consultations with a few users in the UK indicated some potential disagreements with such guidelines.

Views are sought by the end of September in response to the following questions regarding the concept and implementation of a threshold:

- is threshold a valuable concept in the definition of underemployment?;
- should a statistic on underemployment in the UK use any thresholds at all; or
- should it use an empirical threshold that would track changes in the labour market; or
- should it use a series of thresholds, for example the number of people underemployed without threshold and with a 40, 48 or 50 and over hour threshold?

Technical note

Underemployment

ILO/EU developments concerning the definition

The importance of the concept of underemployment has long been recognised. At the international level, the concept was accepted at the sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 1948 and was discussed further at the eighth ICLS (1954) and the ninth ICLS (1957), before a substantial resolution was adopted at the eleventh ICLS (1966), later revised at the thirteenth ICLS (1982). The 1982 ICLS resolution recognised that "for operational reasons the statistical measurement of underemployment may be limited to visible (time-related) underemployment". According to that resolution, time-related underemployment is defined as a subcategory of employment, and there are three criteria for identifying those who are visibly underemployed: working less than normal duration; doing so on an involuntary basis; and seeking or being available for additional work during the reference period.

In the most recent, sixteenth resolution (1998), ICLS stipulated that people in time-related underemployment should comprise all people in employment who were: willing to work additional hours; available to work additional hours; and worked less than a threshold related to working time. Also, it has been suggested that countries should try to identify all people willing and available to work additional hours regardless of the hours they actually work.

The Eurostat Working Party on Employment Statistics of February 1998 concluded that the first condition above should not be verified for full-time employed people who usually work 40 hours a week or more. In 1999 Eurostat initiated discussion on implementation of the 1998 International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of time-related underemployment with selected states in the EU to ensure harmonisation. The latest, March 2002 Eurostat resolution states that the threshold of hours worked criterion should be applied at the analytical stage rather than at the data collection stage, but offers no guidance on how the threshold should be interpreted or calculated. Prior to this resolution, the implementation of the ILO definition was left up to each member's discretion, but the UK LFS has been in line with the new recommendation since the introduction of questions on underemployment in 1996.

The latest Eurostat draft regulation concerning both underemployment and a concept of labour reserve was due to go to the Statistics Programme Committee (SPC) in March 2002 for ratification, but was withdrawn, and a new regulation will be put to the Working Group on Employment Statistics in September. However, the problems with the regulation were with the labour reserve part of the resolution, and ONS has been advised that it is reasonable to assume that the underemployment part of the regulation, including the underemployment definition discussed in this article, will not change.

Chronology of the relevant UK LFS questions

As Table 3 shows, underemployment can be directly estimated in the UK only since spring 1999. The LFS data for each of the three criteria for underemployment are available in the following periods:

- since spring 1996, the number of people wanting to work additional hours (first criterion) can be estimated for all three categories (additional job, replacement job and in current job);
- since spring 1999, available to start in all three categories (second criterion); and
- since spring 1992, hours worked (third criterion), also available for annual data since 1984.

Threshold related to actual hours worked: why include a threshold?

Although there is only a physiological limit to how many hours people might want to work a week in any given country, a threshold is useful in making meaningful international comparisons. Consider two hypothetical countries with similar economic circumstances: in each, 10 per cent of workers want to work more hours and are available to start, but in one they are currently working under 25 hours a week and in another they working over 45 hours a week. Given all other circumstances being roughly equal (the relative rate of pay, most importantly), the problem of underemployment in the first country is likely to be of greater socio-economic significance because of the more general lack of employment opportunities and the greater underutilisation of resources. Introducing a threshold

Technical note

which, for example, states that an individual cannot be underemployed if he/she is working 45 hours per week or more would help draw out a distinction between such cases.

Although imposing a threshold allows for more meaningful international comparisons, there is no clear economic rationale for using it within any given country, except perhaps to address some socio-economic issue, such as to do with working only the 'socially acceptable maximum' of hours in a given country, or implementing the Working Time Directive. However, this article describes the UK LFS figures on underemployment as defined by Eurostat and ILO and they stipulate that a threshold related to actual working hours be applied in any given country. Figure 5 includes the UK underemployment rates since 1997 if threshold is to be ignored.

Implementing a threshold

Why are actual hours specified in the definition and why in the UK would a combination of actual and usual hours be preferred? First, underemployment, like unemployment and employment figures, should provide a snapshot picture of the employment situation at a given point in time. For this reason, actual hours are specified in the definition in order to capture full-time employed people who worked less than usual hours due to economic forces, such as variable work hours, labour disputes and those on short time or interrupted seasonal work.

The reason against the exclusive use of hours actually worked during the reference period is that it sets certain limits on the interpretation of the resulting statistics, as many full-time workers are randomly included in the category of people working less than usual hours. In autumn 2001 more than a third of all employed people worked less than their usual hours, and less than a half of them did so due to some economic reason and most were on some type of voluntary leave. That is why the 1992 ILO manual on concepts and measurement suggests using the combination of actual and usual hours to identify subgroups of people who, during a reference period, had worked fewer hours by chance. A reasonable way to construct a threshold then would be to use total actual hours except in cases where actual hours were lower than usual hours for other than economic reasons. In the LFS, it would mean replacing actual hours by usual hours whenever the reasons stated for lower actual hours were: bank holidays; maternity/paternity leave; other leave/holiday; sick or injured; training course started/changed jobs; personal/family; other reasons; no reason given; and no answer. Actual hours would be retained if they were lower than usual hours if: hours of work varied; job ended; bad weather; labour dispute; and economic/other causes.

Even when actually worked hours are used in conjunction with usual hours of work in constructing a threshold, special provisions should be made for certain categories of workers who reported working less or more than usual hours. Certain activities are considered full-time even if they involve relatively short hours, as in the case of professions with strict

health and safety regulations. But this is a concern only if more hours are sought in current jobs – the same people can work in an additional or different job. Other activities regularly assume longer hours than the average usual hours. In the UK, for example, those who are classed as full-time employed in agriculture and fishing work over 52 hours a week on average, more than ten hours longer than full-time employees in public administration, education and health.

Specifying one fixed threshold is likely to have an unequal effect on certain occupations, industries and on sex. At this stage, the implementation of the definition of underemployment accounts only for the differences in the hours worked among sexes – a separate average constructed hours threshold is used for men and women.

Overemployment: considering a more rigorous definition

The 1992 ILO manual on labour force concepts and methods says that overemployment should be the exact opposite of time-related underemployment. The implied definition is: all persons employed who want to reduce the hours worked; are available to start working less hours within two weeks; and have worked threshold hours or more.

However, a few conceptual and practical problems can be identified with the last two criteria. If the same threshold is to be used for both underemployment and overemployment, great care should be exercised in choosing one. Lower thresholds (say, below 40) are biased towards overemployment and higher (over 40) are biased towards underemployment. In autumn 2001, for example, a 40-hour threshold classified 5.4 per cent of all workers as underemployed and 6.3 per cent as overemployed; the 46/41-hour threshold used in this article for underemployment figures classified 4.4 per cent of all employed people as overemployed – less than half of all who wanted fewer hours for less pay.

Even more importantly, it is questionable that part-time workers can not be overemployed, that is, that implementing any type of threshold is reasonable. A person could accept a job and work three days a week only because a job with two working days a week was unavailable, making such a person overemployed. In underemployment, certain upper limits to the length of the working week need to exist in the case of some occupations (to observe health and safety regulations, for example), but a lower limit does not need to exist in the case of overemployment.

The availability criterion raises two additional problems. The first concerns the LFS data, since only people who sought fewer hours in different jobs were asked whether they were available to start in two weeks. One possibility is to assume that everyone wishing to work fewer hours in their current job is available since that would involve freeing up current working time rather than infringing on other commitments (as is sometimes the case in underemployment). This, however, ignores the fact that some workers might have to rely on their current level of pay for longer than two weeks.

Table 3 Chronology of the LFS questions capturing ILO time-related underemployment; United Kingdom

	Wanting to work more hours	Available to start in the next two weeks	Actual hours worked less than a threshold
In an additional job	Included since March 1992	Included since March 1997	Included since March 1992
In a replacement job	Included since March 1992 ^a	Included since March 1997	Included since March 1992
In a current job	Included since March 1996	Included since March 1999	Included since March 1992

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Except spring and autumn 1993 to 1995.

Technical note

The second concern was mentioned above in the section on availability, when it was noted that the two weeks reference period does not accommodate all workers looking to change hours in a different job. In the case of overemployment this problem is acute, as almost all of the 50 per cent of unavailable workers said that they could not leave their cur-

rent job in two weeks. Given that the highest proportions of workers with reported excessive hours had greater seniority (in terms of tenure) and were employed as managers and administrators, a longer than two-week termination period was likely to be in effect.

References

- Jenkins, J. and Laux, R., 'Using the Labour Force Survey to estimate time-related underemployment', pp417-23, *Labour Market Trends*, August 1999.
- Resolution concerning the measurement of underemployment and inadequate employment situations, The Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1998).
- Labour reserve and time-related underemployment, document for item 4 of the agenda, European Commission working group: employment statistics, 17-18 January 2002.
- Hussmanns R., Mehran F. and Verma V., *Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment: an ILO manual on concepts and methods*, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1992.
- Böheim, R. and Taylor, M. P., *Option or obligation? The determinants of labour supply preferences in Britain*, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex.
- 'Future of Work' programme, Economic and Social Research Council.
- O'Mahony, M. and de Boer, W., *Britain's relative productivity performance: Update to 1999*, final report to DTI/Treasury/ONS, National Institute of Economic and Social Research, also available at www.niesr.ac.uk/index.htm.

Notes

- 1 Time-related underemployment is only one visible part of the definition of underemployment. The other, 'invisible underemployment', is characterised by low income, underutilisation of skill, low productivity, and other factors generally harder to quantify. The underemployment measure, in turn, is one of many possible ways to quantify mismatches between workers and jobs, which should also include: inadequate employment related to excessive hours; variable, arbitrary or inconvenient work schedules; precarious job(s); inadequate tools, equipment and training for the assigned tasks; prolonged non-payment of wages; and long overdue payment from customers.
- 2 Those who did not want to change their hours include workers who wanted to work fewer hours but would not accept or did not know whether they would accept a pay cut.

Further information

For further information, please contact:
Milena Simic,
Room B3/04,
Office for National Statistics,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ,
e-mail milena.simic@ons.gov.uk,
tel. 020 7533 6138.

Labour market experiences of people with disabilities

By Allan Smith and Breda Twomey, Labour Market Division, Office of National Statistics

Key points

- According to autumn 2001 LFS data, nearly one in five people of working age in private households had a current long-term disability (3.7 million men and 3.4 million women).
- Fewer than 10 per cent of adults aged 16-19 years reported a disability in autumn 2001, but this proportion increased to around one third for adults in the 50 to retirement age category.
- Some 3.4 million disabled people were in employment in autumn 2001, an employment rate of 48 per cent, compared with an employment rate of 81 per cent for those not disabled. However, employment rates for disabled men and women have increased over the three-year period to autumn 2001 by 2.7 percentage points.
- The overall ILO unemployment rate for disabled people was 8.3 per cent compared with 4.8 per cent for non-disabled people in autumn 2001.
- Approximately half of the disabled population in the UK are economically inactive (44 per cent men and 52 per cent women), compared with only 15 per cent of the non-disabled population (9 per cent of men and 21 per cent of women).
- Disability has a great impact on the combined economic activity status of households, with households containing a disabled adult having a workless rate of 31.1 per cent compared with a rate of 9.7 per cent for those households where no disabled adult was present.

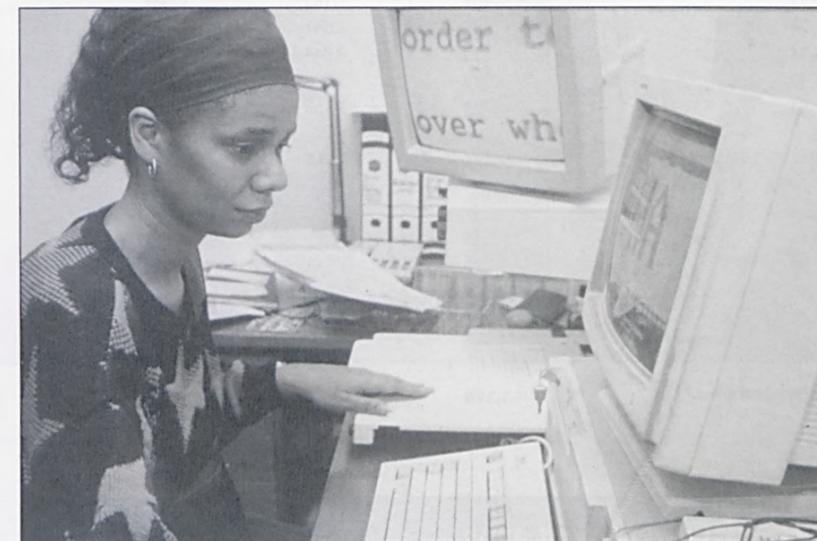


Photo: Sally Lancaster/Forum

An examination of the characteristics of people with disabilities and how they fare in the labour market using up-to-date analysis from the Labour Force Survey.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE focuses on the labour market experiences of disabled people. Building on previous *Labour Market Trends* articles, most recently in May 2001, the article aims to:

- provide an up-to-date picture of the social and demographic characteristics of disabled people in the UK;
- give an overview of the relative participation of disabled people in the labour market and the impact of disability on household labour market behaviour; and
- give more detailed consideration to some of the labour market experiences of the disabled in the main economic activity states relative to those with no disability.

Most people spend a large proportion of their lives in the labour force and their interactions with the labour market have a large part to play in their broader social experience. Earnings, for example, are a primary source of income for individuals and households. Income, in

turn, clearly influences relative experiences of affluence or poverty. More broadly, however, work provides networks of friends and colleagues, a sense of participation or social inclusion, and opportunities for both personal and professional development.

Within the labour market as a whole it is possible to identify groups whose characteristics, be they social, demographic, based on geographic location or whatever, influence the extent to which they are able or willing to participate in the labour market. Consequently, their economic and social experiences will be relatively different.

Current government policies are concerned with addressing disparities between the labour market experiences of relatively worse-off groups. The Green Paper *Towards Full Employment* sets out the Government's plans for full employment across the UK, and its intention of 'closing the gap in

Table 1 People of working age with disabilities by age group and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands			Per cent		
	Disabled	Not disabled	Total	Disabled	Not disabled	Total
Men						
16-19	139	1,365	1,504	9.2	90.8	100
20-24	189	1,641	1,831	10.3	89.7	100
25-34	530	3,844	4,375	12.1	87.9	100
35-49	1,148	5,406	6,554	17.5	82.5	100
50-64	1,724	3,358	5,083	33.9	66.1	100
All	3,731	15,615	19,346	19.3	80.7	100
Women						
16-19	121	1,311	1,432	8.4	91.6	100
20-24	186	1,569	1,755	10.6	89.4	100
25-34	569	3,602	4,171	13.6	86.4	100
35-49	1,256	5,173	6,429	19.5	80.5	100
50-59	1,259	2,491	3,750	33.6	66.4	100
All	3,390	14,146	17,536	19.3	80.7	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

Box 1 Government aims

The Green Paper *Towards full-employment* sets out the Government's goal with regard to employment: 'to create and sustain employment opportunities for all over the next decade – in every part of the country'. A recognition that certain groups traditionally fare worse than others in the labour market informs the Department for Work and Pensions' Public Service Agreement target for Great Britain' which states: 'over the three years to 2004 increase the employment rates of disadvantaged areas and groups, taking account of the economic cycle, people with disabilities, lone parents, ethnic minorities, the over-50s and the 30 local authority districts with the poorest initial labour market position – and reduce the difference between their employment rates and the overall rate'.

For the disabled, this translates into three interconnected strands of labour market policy:

- improving incentives to work via the tax and benefit system, for example through the Disabled Person's Tax Credit;
- helping people back into work, for example via the New Deal for Disabled People; and
- tackling discrimination in the workplace via anti-discrimination policy. Underpinning this are the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995 and the Disability Rights Commission.

employment rates for ethnic minorities, disabled people and other disadvantaged groups and areas' (see Box 1).

Whatever the analysis being undertaken, 'disability' as a concept is complex and can be defined in a number of ways. Since 1997, in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), respondents have been asked questions to identify whether

they had a current disability covered by the 1995 Disability Discrimination Act (DDA), or a work-limiting disability, or both (see *Labour Market Trends*, June 1998). It is this broad description, covering any of these three definitions of disability (defined as a current long-term disability), that is used throughout this article. In interpreting these results

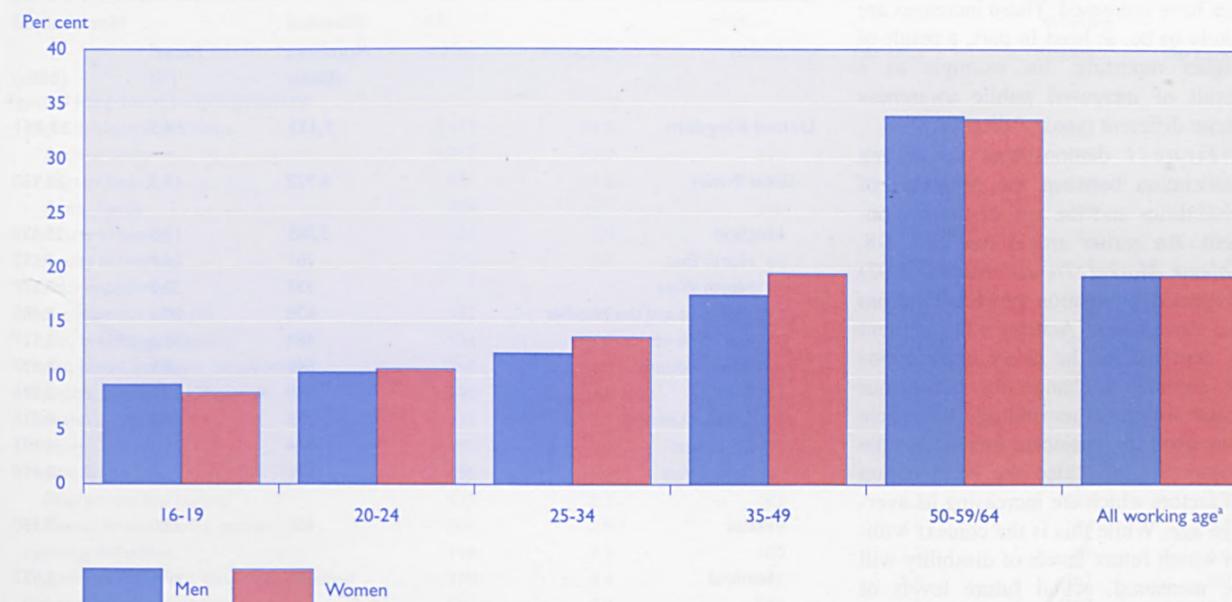
it is important to bear in mind that this definition covers a wide range of impairments which themselves can differ greatly in severity.

Due to the change in LFS questions in 1997 it is not possible in the current article to put any post-DDA changes in the context of long-term trends. Comparisons over time where they appear are therefore only shown from 1997 onwards and, as the data are not seasonally adjusted, the results are presented only for autumn quarters to allow comparability over time. All analyses in the article apply only to people of working age: women aged 16-59 and men aged 16-64.

Characteristics of disabled people

Disabled people form a significant part of the working-age population in the UK. Nearly one in five people of working age in private households had a current long-term disability in autumn 2001, according to LFS data. This translates to over 7.1 million people (3.7 million men and 3.4 million women, see Table 1). The disability rates for men and women of working age were both 19 per cent, but for most age groups women had slightly higher disability rates than men. The likelihood of having a long-term disability

Figure 1 Disability rates by sex and age; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

or health problem increases with age. As Figure 1 demonstrates, fewer than 10 per cent of men and women in the 16-19 age group had a disability. However, this proportion increased for each age group shown to around a third for both men and women in the 50 to retirement age category.

Over the the period for which data are available on a consistent basis there has been a significant increase in the proportion of working-age people reporting a disability. This has risen from 17.8 per cent of the population in autumn 1998 to 19.3 per cent in autumn 2001. Table 2 shows that this is

not associated just with older age groups. In fact, the proportion of people reporting a disability has grown faster than the general population for both sexes and all age groups with the exception of women aged 16-19. Table 2 also shows that while the number of people in the 25 to 34-year-old age

Table 2 Change in working-age population by age group and whether or not disabled; United Kingdom; autumn 1998 to autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands			Per cent		
	Disabled	Not disabled	Total	Disabled	Not disabled	Total
Men						
16-19	18	*	18	14.9	0	1.2
20-24	13	58	71	7.3	3.7	4.0
25-34	25	-295	-271	4.9	-7.1	-5.8
35-49	129	237	366	12.6	4.6	5.9
50-64	143	104	246	9.0	3.2	5.1
All	327	103	430	9.6	0.7	2.3
Women						
16-19	-3	17	14	-2.6	1.3	1.0
20-24	16	48	65	9.7	3.2	3.8
25-34	49	-344	-295	9.4	-8.7	-6.6
35-49	156	149	305	14.2	3.0	5.0
50-59	133	99	232	11.8	4.1	6.6
All	352	-31	321	11.6	-0.2	1.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

group has decreased over the four-year period, the numbers reporting disabilities have increased. These increases are likely to be, at least in part, a result of higher reporting, for example as a result of increased public awareness about different types of disability.

Figure 1 demonstrates the strong association between the reporting of disabilities and the age of the respondent. An earlier article (see pp151-8, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2002) presented population projections from the Government Actuary's Department to demonstrate the likely implications of population change for the labour force. Among other findings, the article described the projected increase in the population, and also the combination of factors which are increasing its average age. While this is the context within which future levels of disability will be measured, actual future levels of disability are very difficult to predict, and will be a result of complex interactions between, among other factors, population structure, labour market and health policy, medical advances and reporting patterns.

Disability rates vary markedly across regions from 16 per cent in the South East to 24 per cent in the North East and Merseyside (see Table 3). The reasons for regional variations in disabilities are not explored any further in this article but are likely to be associated with regional variation in: the distribution of industries; the availability of, and access to health care and adequate housing; lifestyle and dietary behaviour; levels of education; and the age distribution of the population.

Table 4 shows the main disabilities reported. Some 35 per cent of respondents with disabilities reported problems with their arms, legs, neck, back, hands and feet, as the main difficulty. A further 13 per cent of respondents reported chest or breathing problems. Some 14 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women cited heart, blood pressure and circulatory conditions. Mental illness in the form of depression, phobias etc. was reported by 9 per cent of disabled people as their main problem (8 per cent of men and 10 per cent of women).

Table 3 Disabled people of working age by region and country; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Disabled		Not disabled (000s)
	Numbers (000s)	Rates ^a (%)	
United Kingdom	7,121	19.3	29,761
Great Britain	6,922	19.3	28,930
England	5,885	19.0	25,033
North East	381	24.2	1,192
North West	937	22.2	3,277
Yorkshire and the Humber	638	20.6	2,465
East Midlands	484	18.6	2,117
West Midlands	646	19.9	2,597
East	580	17.2	2,783
Greater London	835	17.2	4,015
South East	814	16.3	4,173
South West	571	19.1	2,414
Wales	406	23.0	1,360
Scotland	631	19.9	2,537
Northern Ireland	200	19.4	831

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Disabled people as a proportion of the total working-age population.

Participation

There are two key areas of enquiry when looking at the position of people with disabilities in the labour market: why people with disabilities are disadvantaged and the extent to which they are disadvantaged. While much of the remainder of the article considers the latter question by analysing the relative labour market position of the disabled, there is some scope for considering the reasons why disadvantage occurs for this group.

Reasons for disadvantage

The labour market, like any other, can be considered in terms of demand for and supply of labour. It is also reasonable to expect that factors affecting these will differ for subgroups of the population. In the case of people with disabilities, factors affecting an individual's ability or willingness to supply their labour are likely to include:

- the severity of the disability;
- access to and within a potential workplace;
- beliefs about the likelihood of facing

discrimination or the availability of suitable jobs; and

- the trade off between employment income and benefit receipt.

Factors affecting demand could include whether the requirements of the job could actually be fulfilled by a person with disabilities, for example blindness and occupations involving driving, or discrimination. Discrimination can be direct, in terms of wrongly conceived ideas about someone's ability to do a job, or indirect, due to limited workplace facilities and access for disabled people.

A statistical exploration of labour demand and supply issues for this group is limited by a lack of appropriate data sources. In particular, very little data exists on attitudes to employing disabled people, and especially on disabled people's attitudes to working. Using existing data sources it is possible, however, to consider the way in which the severity of a disability is likely to affect the ability of individuals to supply their labour. Before considering this issue, some scene-setting about the labour market position of people with disabilities generally is required.

Table 4 Disabled people by health problem and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Type of long-term health problem	All		Men		Women	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
Type of long-term health problem						
Musculo-skeletal problems	2,472	34.8	1,291	34.7	1,182	35.0
Back or neck	1,277	18.0	639	17.2	638	18.9
Legs or feet	791	11.2	455	12.2	336	10.0
Arms, hands	404	5.7	196	5.3	208	6.2
Difficulty in seeing	136	1.9	84	2.3	53	1.6
Difficulty in hearing	119	1.7	65	1.7	54	1.6
Speech impediment	*	*	*	*	*	*
Skin conditions, allergies	131	1.9	73	2.0	59	1.7
Chest, breathing problems	924	13.0	459	12.3	465	13.8
Heart, blood, pressure, circulation	798	11.2	526	14.1	272	8.1
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	340	4.8	165	4.4	174	5.2
Diabetes	333	4.7	205	5.5	127	3.8
Epilepsy	159	2.2	79	2.1	80	2.4
Mental illness	636	9.0	302	8.1	334	9.9
Depression, bad nerves	432	6.1	193	5.2	240	7.1
Mental illness, phobia, panics	204	2.9	110	2.9	94	2.8
Learning difficulties	149	2.1	100	2.7	49	1.4
Progressive illness not elsewhere classified	310	4.4	143	3.8	167	5.0
Other problems, disabilities	582	8.2	224	6.0	357	10.6
All disabled people^a	7,121	100.0	3,731	100.0	3,390	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes those who did not state the nature of their health problem or disability. However, percentages exclude these people. Percentages are the proportions of disabled people with each type of disability.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Table 5 Disabled people of working age by economic status and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands			Per cent ^a		
	Disabled	Not disabled	All	Disabled	Not disabled	All
All						
Economically active, of which	3,720	25,398	29,118	52.2	85.3	78.9
In employment	3,410	24,180	27,590	47.9	81.2	74.8
ILO unemployed	310	1,217	1,528	8.3	4.8	5.2
Economically inactive	3,401	4,363	7,764	47.8	14.7	21.1
All of working age	7,121	29,761	36,882	100	100	100
Men						
Economically active, of which	2,078	14,246	16,324	55.7	91.2	84.4
In employment	1,876	13,530	15,407	50.3	86.6	79.6
ILO unemployed	202	715	917	9.7	5.0	5.6
Economically inactive	1,653	1,369	3,023	44.3	8.8	15.6
All of working age	3,731	15,615	19,346	100	100	100
Women						
Economically active, of which	1,642	11,152	12,794	48.4	78.8	73.0
In employment	1,533	10,650	12,183	45.2	75.3	69.5
ILO unemployed	109	502	611	6.6	4.5	4.8
Economically inactive	1,748	2,994	4,742	51.6	21.2	27.0
All of working age	3,390	14,446	17,536	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

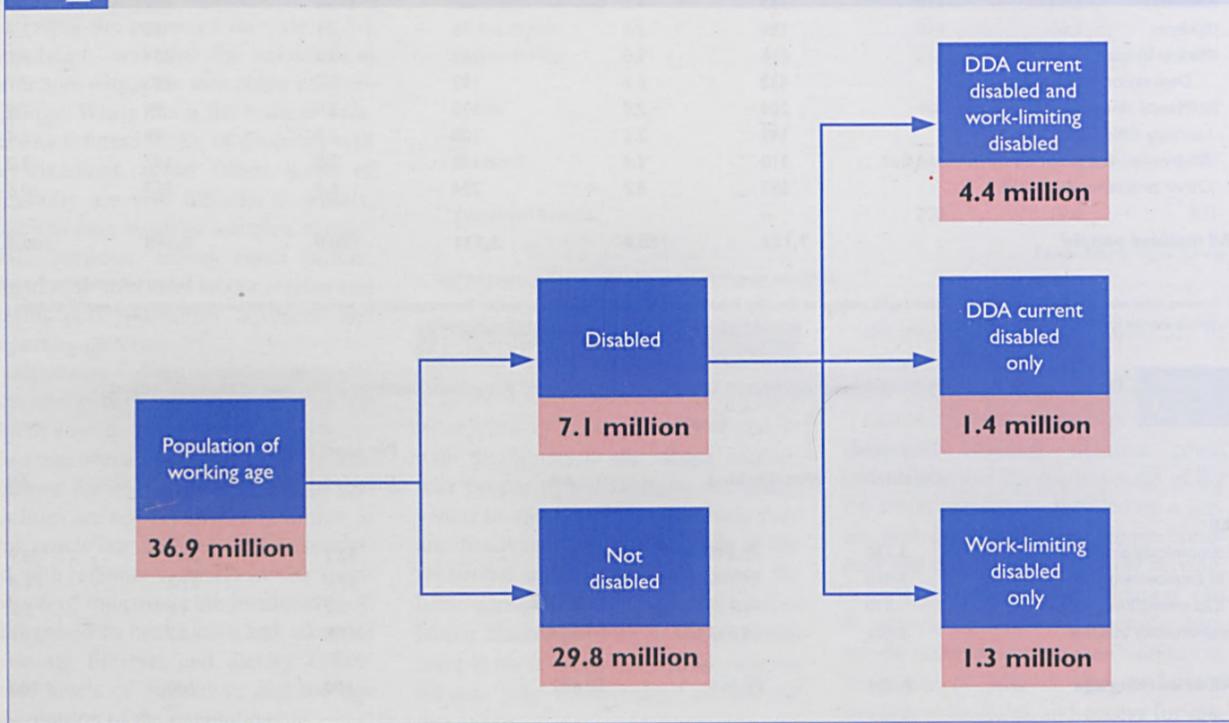
^a As a proportion of working-age people.

Table 6 Employment, ILO unemployment and inactivity rates of working-age disabled people by different definitions of disability: United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Inactivity rate (%)	All people (000s)
All disabled	47.9	8.3	47.8	7,121
of which:				
DDA current disabled only	81.5	3.2	15.9	1,427
Work-limiting disabled only	67.0	9.0	26.4	1,287
DDA disabled and work-limiting disabled	31.4	11.9	64.3	4,408
Not disabled	81.2	4.8	14.7	29,761

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 People of working age by different definitions of disability; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Participation rates

Of the 7.1 million working-age people in the UK having a disability, just over half are in the labour force (an economic activity rate of 52.2 per cent in autumn 2001). This compares with an economic activity rate of 85.3 per cent for those without a disability, and 78.9 per cent in the working-age population as a whole (see *Table 5*). Conversely, approximately half of the disabled population in the UK are economically inactive (44 per cent men and 52 per cent women), compared

with only 15 per cent for people who are not disabled (9 per cent for men and 21 per cent for women).

In total, 3.4 million disabled people were in employment in autumn 2001, an employment rate of 48 per cent, compared with 81 per cent for people with no disabilities. Some 50 per cent of disabled men were in employment, compared with 87 per cent of non-disabled men. For women, the rates were 45 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. This demonstrates the employment gap between disabled people and the rest of the population, with men having

higher employment rates than women.

The ILO unemployment rate for disabled people in autumn 2001 was 8.3 per cent (compared with 4.8 per cent for the rest of the working-age population). For men, the unemployment rate was almost twice as high as for non-disabled men (9.7 per cent compared with 5.0 per cent); for women, the gap was narrower (6.6 per cent compared with 4.5 per cent). These disparities in participation rates are one of the targets of the government's labour market policy (see *Box 1*).

Effects of severity of disability

The severity of an individual's disability and its effects on the ability to supply labour can be considered in two ways from the Labour Force Survey: degrees of severity within the broad definition described at the beginning of the article and in terms of the severity of the main type of health problem reported.

Figure 2 shows the three definitions of disability used by the LFS: DDA current disabled, work-limiting disabled or both. As well as asking about the types of health problem or disability, the LFS also asks respondents whether the problem affects either the kind or the amount of paid work they might do. Within the LFS a respondent is classified as currently DDA disabled if they have a progressive illness not included elsewhere (for example, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease) which in their opinion does not affect either the kind or amount of paid work they can undertake; or they have a health problem or disability, which when taken singly or together, substantially limits their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. People with work-limiting disabilities are those with health problems that are not DDA disabilities, which limit either the kind or amount of paid work they undertake. Those with a DDA disability which also limits the type or amount of paid work are classified as having both.

Table 6 and *Figure 2* show that of the 7.1 million people with a disability, 1.4 million (20 per cent) were DDA current disabled only. This group in their own estimation were not currently limited in the type or amount of work undertaken. This is reflected in the participation rates illustrated in *Table 6*. In fact this group had a higher employment rate and lower unemployment rate than those with no disabilities in autumn 2001. In contrast, the pattern of participation is very different between those with a work-limiting disability only and those with a DDA disability that limits the kind or amount of work they do. Most notable here perhaps is the inactivity rate of 64.3 per cent for those in the latter group. This, however, does not implicitly mean that this



Photo: Janet Gurnall/Foxart

group does not want to work. An analysis of the reasons for inactivity among the DDA and work-limiting disabled showed that 32 per cent wanted to work, compared with 26 per cent for those economically inactive without a disability. This is explored more generally in *Table 12*.

Table 7 demonstrates the other dimension of severity by illustrating the way in which the main type of disability reported affects the employment rate for men and women. It shows, for example, that people with mental illness, learning difficulties or psychological impairments are less likely to be found in employment than people with physical impairments, having an employment rate of 18.4 per cent overall. In contrast, disabled people with skin conditions and allergies had the highest employment rate at 69.3 per cent, followed by people with hearing difficulties at 68.1 per cent.

Households with a disabled person

The presence of a disability clearly has an influence on the economic activity status of individuals; it also has a great impact on the combined economic activity status of the household. The data contained in *Table 8* shows the combined economic activity status of a household by whether or not the household contained a disabled adult.

In autumn 2001 around 5.7 million, or a third of working-age households, contained at least one disabled adult of working age. In the population as a whole the total workless household rate was 16.4 per cent. However, households with a disabled adult had a workless rate of 31.1 per cent, compared with a rate of 9.7 per cent for those households where no disabled adult was present. The biggest contribution to this result is the difference between the proportion of households where all people in the household were inactive (as opposed to both unemployed or a combination of unemployment and inactivity): 27.0 per cent for households with a disabled adult and 6.7 per cent for those without. The reasons for this disparity are not explored further here, but are likely to be associated with household composition, age structure, and the need for care to be provided by other household members for any people with disabilities. The interaction between the presence of a disabled adult and the economic activity status of the household has been earmarked as a valuable topic for future analysis.

Trends

Employment rates for disabled men and women have increased over the three-year period to autumn 2001. The total rate for disabled people rose by

Table 7 People in employment by sex, whether disabled and type of health problem; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Men		Women	
	In employment (000s)	Employment rate (%)	In employment (000s)	Employment rate (%)	In employment (000s)	Employment rate (%)
All people of working age ^a	27,590	74.8	15,407	79.6	12,183	69.5
Not disabled	24,180	81.2	13,530	86.6	10,650	75.3
Disabled by type of long-term health problem						
Musculo-skeletal problems	1,128	45.6	629	48.7	499	42.2
Back or neck	588	46.1	315	49.3	273	42.8
Legs or feet	345	43.5	210	46.1	135	40.1
Arms, hands	195	48.4	104	53.1	91	44.0
Difficulty in seeing	60	44.3	41	49.3	19	36.3
Difficulty in hearing	81	68.1	48	74.1	33	61.0
Speech impediment	*	*	*	*	*	*
Skin conditions, allergies	91	69.3	52	71.6	39	66.4
Chest, breathing problems	592	64.0	309	67.2	283	60.8
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	402	50.3	264	50.2	137	50.5
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	177	52.0	98	59.2	79	45.2
Diabetes	217	65.1	145	70.8	71	56.0
Epilepsy	70	44.0	38	47.5	32	40.5
Mental illness	117	18.4	56	18.5	61	18.3
Depression, bad nerves	96	22.2	43	22.2	53	22.2
Mental illness, phobia, panics	21	10.4	13	11.9	*	*
Learning difficulties	32	21.4	23	23.2	*	*
Progressive illness n.e.c.	121	39.0	54	37.8	67	40.0
Other problems, disabilities	308	52.9	109	48.6	199	55.7
All disabled^b	3,410	47.9	1,876	50.3	1,533	45.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

^b Includes those who did not state the nature of their health problem or disability.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

2.7 percentage points to 47.9 per cent (see Table 9). While the table demonstrates the difference in rates between disabled and not disabled people already identified, it also shows that between autumn 1998 and autumn 2001 this difference had narrowed, with the employment rate for people with disabilities increasing by 2.7 percentage points compared with an increase of 0.9 percentage points for the not disabled population and an increase of 0.8 percentage points in the rate for the total working-age population. A similar pattern exists for both ILO unemployment and economic inactivity, and for both men and women. The rates for the disabled showed significant differences compared with those with no disabilities, with the relative position of the disabled having improved over the three-year period shown in the table.

Labour market experiences

This final section seeks to explore some of the other dimensions of disabled peoples' experiences in the labour market. It considers each of the three main labour market states and looks at some of the factors which may combine with the presence of disability to reduce further the likelihood of labour market attachment for those with disabilities. It also looks at the implications of the presence of disability for the income of the household.

Employment experiences

It has already been shown how the type of disability or health problem reported influences the employment rates for disabled adults (see Table 7). Employment rates for the disabled also

differ with age as demonstrated in Table 10. Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the relationship between age and disability, the employment rates for men and women in the 50-plus age group are particularly low, 41.4 per cent and 38.0 per cent respectively. More specifically, the differences in employment rates between disabled and non-disabled people in this age group are larger than for other groups. For example, there was an employment rate differential of 42 percentage points for the 50-59/64 age groups. For disabled men, employment rates were highest for 25 to 34-year-olds at 60.8 per cent, and for disabled women the rate peaked at a lower age: 20-24 (54.6 per cent). For non-disabled men and women, the rate peaked at the 35-49 age group (94.1 per cent and 81.4 per cent respectively).

The working patterns of people with disabilities appear to be broadly similar

Table 8 Economic activity status of working-age households by whether or not a disabled adult present;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands			Per cent		
	Households containing at least one disabled adult	Households containing no disabled adult	All households	Households containing at least one disabled adult	Households containing no disabled adult	All households
All in household are employed	2,096	8,440	10,536	36.8	68.0	58.2
Household includes employed and unemployed	174	382	556	3.1	3.1	3.1
Household includes employed and inactive	1,549	2,320	3,869	27.2	18.7	21.4
Household includes employed, unemployed and inactive	103	65	168	1.8	0.5	0.9
All in household are unemployed	91	251	341	1.6	2.0	1.9
Household includes unemployed and inactive	141	115	256	2.5	0.9	1.4
All in household are inactive	1,538	836	2,373	27.0	6.7	13.1
All households^b	5,691	12,409	18,100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Working-age households contain at least one person of working age. Disabled adult refers to presence of at least one disabled person of working age.

^b Excludes households with missing combined economic activity status.

Table 9 Economic status of working-age people by sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; autumn 1998 to autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Employment rates						ILO unemployment rates			Inactivity rates					
	All			Men			All			Men			Women		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women			
All															
Autumn 1998	74.0	78.9	68.7	6.3	6.9	5.6	21.0	15.3	27.3						
Autumn 1999	74.5	79.5	69.1	6.0	6.4	5.5	20.8	15.1	27.0						
Autumn 2000	74.7	79.6	69.4	5.4	5.7	5.0	21.0	15.6	27.0						
Autumn 2001	74.8	79.6	69.5	5.2	5.6	4.8	21.1	15.6	27.0						
Disabled people															
Autumn 1998	45.2	46.5	43.8	10.8	12.4	8.9	49.3	46.9	51.9						
Autumn 1999	46.8	48.8	44.6	10.7	12.1	8.8	47.6	44.5	51.1						
Autumn 2000	46.9	49.1	44.3	9.0	10.2	7.4	48.5	45.3	52.1						
Autumn 2001	47.9	50.3	45.2	8.3	9.7	6.6	47.8	44.3	51.6						
Non-disabled people															
Autumn 1998	80.3	86.0	74.0	5.7	6.2	5.1	14.8	8.3	22.0						
Autumn 1999	80.8	86.4	74.7	5.3	5.6	5.0	14.6	8.5	21.4						
Autumn 2000	81.1	86.7	75.1	4.9	5.1	4.7	14.7	8.7	21.3						
Autumn 2001	81.2	86.6	75.3	4.8	5.0	4.5	14.7	8.8	21.2						

Source: Labour Force Survey

to those without them. While disabled people are less likely to work full-time than their non-disabled counterparts (72.1 per cent and 77.6 per cent respectively in autumn 2001), the distribution of working hours for the disabled and non-disabled is very similar, with 50.0 per cent of all disabled people working 31-45 hours per week, compared with 52.2 per cent of non-disabled people. Some 8 per cent of disabled people (not looking for a different job) expressed a desire to work longer hours, compared with 7 per cent of non-disabled people. For disabled women, this proportion rose to 9.5 per cent, compared with 6.6 per cent for disabled men. Just over

one-fifth (21.2 per cent) of disabled people in employment had some form of flexible working arrangement, compared with 19.7 per cent of non-disabled people.

An analysis of the occupational classification of disabled people demonstrates that there are fewer than average disabled people among managers and senior officials, professional, associate professional and technical occupations, and sales and customer services occupations. There are higher than average proportions of disabled people in administrative and secretarial, skilled trades, personal services, and elementary occupations. For example,

out of the total employed population in the UK, 14 per cent were managers and senior officials and 12 per cent were in elementary occupations. In comparison, 12 per cent of the working disabled population were managers and senior officials and 15 per cent were in elementary occupations.

Unemployment experiences

For all male age groups, ILO unemployment rates for those with disabilities were more than double those of non-disabled men, with the exception of men aged 16-19 where the rate for disabled men was around two-thirds higher than that for non-disabled men.

Table 10 Economic status of working-age people by sex, whether disabled and age group; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent								
	Employment rates			ILO unemployment rates			Economic inactivity rates		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
All	74.8	79.6	69.5	5.2	5.6	4.8	21.1	15.6	27.0
16-19	53.4	54.8	51.9	17.2	17.7	16.7	35.5	33.4	37.7
20-24	71.3	74.6	67.8	9.1	10.7	7.3	21.6	16.5	26.8
25-34	80.1	88.3	71.6	5.0	5.4	4.6	15.6	6.7	25.0
35-49	81.7	88.0	75.3	3.5	3.7	3.3	15.3	8.6	22.2
50-59/64	68.1	70.6	64.7	3.2	3.6	2.5	29.7	26.8	33.7
All disabled people	47.9	50.3	45.2	8.3	9.7	6.6	47.8	44.3	51.6
16-19	40.2	40.9	39.5	25.6	28.3	22.2	45.9	42.9	49.3
20-24	54.6	54.5	54.6	15.9	20.8	10.1	35.1	31.1	39.2
25-34	54.4	60.8	48.6	11.1	13.4	8.2	38.8	29.8	47.1
35-49	54.5	59.3	50.1	6.6	7.3	5.8	41.7	36.1	46.8
50-59/64	40.0	41.4	38.0	5.5	6.4	4.2	57.7	55.8	60.3
All non-disabled people	81.2	86.6	75.3	4.8	5.0	4.5	14.7	8.8	21.2
16-19	54.7	56.2	53.1	16.6	16.8	16.3	34.5	32.4	36.6
20-24	73.2	76.9	69.4	8.5	9.7	7.0	20.0	14.8	25.4
25-34	83.9	92.1	75.2	4.4	4.6	4.2	12.2	3.5	21.5
35-49	87.9	94.1	81.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	9.4	2.8	16.2
50-59/64	82.4	85.6	78.1	2.6	2.9	2.1	15.4	11.9	20.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

The pattern was broadly similar among women, although the differentials tended to be somewhat smaller. Half of all unemployed disabled people were aged 35 or more compared with almost one third for non-disabled people. ILO unemployment rates varied according to type of disability or health problem reported, with the highest unemployment rate (26 per cent) having been recorded for people with learning difficulties, followed by people with some kind of mental illness (18 per cent).

In autumn 2001, some 35 per cent of unemployed people with disabilities had been unemployed for at least a year, compared with 21 per cent for those

without disabilities (see Table 11). Some 19 per cent of unemployed people with disabilities and aged under 25 were long-term unemployed, compared with 10 per cent of non-disabled unemployed in the same age group. For the 35-49 age group the differential was much higher at 16 percentage points.

Inactivity experiences

In autumn 2001, of the 7.8 million people who were economically inactive, 3.4 million (44 per cent) were disabled. Table 12 gives an analysis of the economically inactive by their degree of attachment to the labour market.

Some 32 per cent of all economically inactive working-age disabled people said they would like to be in paid employment. In comparison, 26 per cent of corresponding non-disabled people said they would like to work. The proportion of disabled men wanting to work was higher than for disabled women (34 per cent compared with 30 per cent), but there was only a 1 percentage point differential between non-disabled men and women (27 per cent and 26 per cent respectively). Some 25 per cent of economically inactive disabled people stated a desire to work but were not available to start in the next two weeks, mainly due to their disability or health problems, whereas some 68 per cent of disabled people stated they were not seeking or not wanting work.

Income

According to the autumn 2001 LFS, some 48 per cent of the working-age disabled population were in work, and of this total 14 per cent were receiving state benefits, of which 3 per cent were receiving sickness/disability benefits and 0.7 per cent were receiving inca-

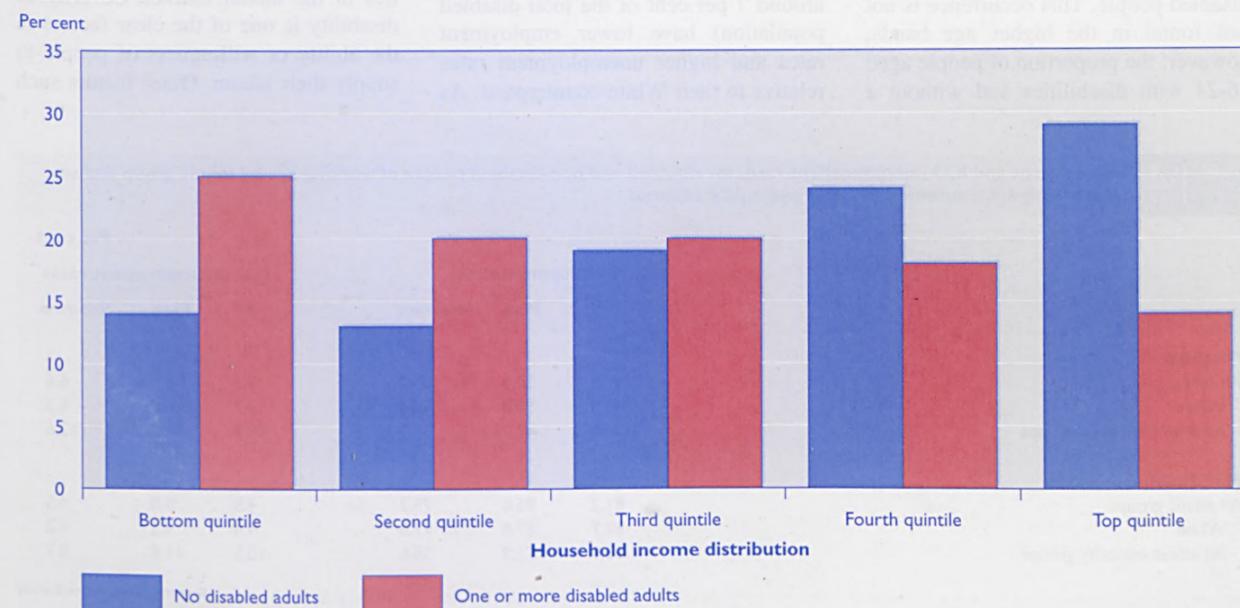
Table 12 Economically inactive people of working age by sex, reason for inactivity, and whether disabled; United Kingdom; autumn 2001; not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled
All			
Total inactive who say they would like to work ^a	28.7	32.1	26.1
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.4	1.3	3.3
Not seeking but would like work	26.3	30.8	22.8
Of which			
Available to start	7.5	5.9	8.8
Not available to start	18.8	24.9	14.0
Not seeking work, does not want work	71.3	67.9	73.9
All inactive (000s=100%)	7,764	3,401	4,363
Men			
Total inactive who say they would like to work ^a	30.9	34.3	26.8
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.9	1.3	4.9
Not seeking but would like work	28.0	33.0	21.9
Of which			
Available to start	8.2	6.2	10.7
Not available to start	19.8	26.8	11.2
Not seeking work, does not want work	69.1	65.7	73.2
All inactive (000s=100%)	3,023	1,653	1,369
Women			
Total inactive who say they would like to work ^a	27.3	29.9	25.8
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.1	1.3	2.5
Not seeking but would like work	25.2	28.6	23.2
Of which			
Available to start	7.1	5.6	7.9
Not available to start	18.2	23.1	15.3
Not seeking work, does not want work	72.7	70.1	74.2
All inactive (000s=100%)	4,742	1,748	2,994

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes those who did not state whether they were available or not.

Figure 3 Working age adults by household income distribution^a and presence of disabled adults in the household;^b United Kingdom; 2000/01



^a Net equivalised disposable household income has been used to rank individuals who are then divided into quintile groups.

^b Excludes self-employed individuals.

Source: Family Resources Survey 2000/01

Table 11 People ILO unemployed over one year as a proportion of all unemployed by age and whether disabled; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled
All	23.4	34.8	20.5
16-24 ^a	10.8	19.1	9.6
25-34	23.9	28.2	22.9
35-49	33.7	45.5	30.0
50-59/64	39.7	44.8	36.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Age bands 16-19 and 20-24 are combined here due to small sample sizes of individual age bands.

Table 13 Proportions of working-age people with no qualifications by age and whether disabled; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Disabled		Not disabled	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
16-19	361	12	61	24	300	11
20-24	289	8	62	17	227	7
25-34	835	10	225	21	610	8
35-49	1,956	15	645	27	1,310	12
50-59/64	2,322	26	1,099	37	1,223	21
All	5,762	16	2,092	30	3,670	12

Source: Labour Force Survey

living in households where no disabled person was present the opposite was true.

Additional risk factors

Education

As has been demonstrated elsewhere,² there are strong links between educational attainment and economic activity status. In general, those with higher qualifications are more likely to be in employment than those with lower qualifications or none at all. Disabled people tend to have lower educational qualifications than those without disabilities. For example 37 per cent of disabled adults aged 50 and over did not have a qualification, compared with only 21 per cent for non-disabled people. This occurrence is not just found in the higher age bands, however: the proportion of people aged 16-24 with disabilities and without a

qualification was 19 per cent, compared with 9 per cent for the non-disabled population (see Table 13).

Ethnicity

Recent articles and reports highlight the labour market 'disadvantage' of ethnic minority groups, as well as the diversity of labour market experiences which exists within this broad classification (see, for example, pp29-42, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2001 and 'Ethnic employment penalties in Britain', pp389-46, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, July 2000). In the context of disabled people's participation in the labour market, ethnicity may be considered an additional risk factor, since those from an ethnic minority background (constituting around 7 per cent of the total disabled population) have lower employment rates and higher unemployment rates relative to their White counterparts. As

Table 14 demonstrates, while the overall employment rate for disabled people of working age in autumn 2001 was 47.9 per cent, the rate for the White disabled population was high at 48.8 per cent in comparison with the rate for disabled people from an ethnic minority background at 36 per cent. Correspondingly, while the overall unemployment rate for disabled people was 8.3 per cent, it dropped to 7.7 per cent for disabled White people, but rose to 18.9 per cent for disabled people from an ethnic minority.

Conclusion

There are both demand and supply side factors to explain the relatively poor position of people with disabilities in the labour market. Severity of disability is one of the clear factors in the ability or willingness of people to supply their labour. Other factors such

as age, socio-demographic characteristics, level of qualification, and type of disability are interlinked, which may further explain why people with disabilities, in general, have lower employment rates and higher unemployment and economic inactivity rates than their counterparts without disabilities.

In addition, those with disabilities are more reliant on state benefits than others and are also more likely to live in households with relatively lower income than those without disabilities. Disabled people more often work part-time, but the relationship between disability and the number of hours is not very strong.

Further work is planned to consider the way in which multiple factors such as ethnicity, disability and educational status relate to various labour market outcomes.

Further information

For further information, please contact:

Breda Twomey,
Room B2/06,

Office for National Statistics,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ,

e-mail breda.twomey@ons.gov.uk,
tel. 020 7533 6150.

Notes

- 1 The Department for Work and Pensions' Public Service Agreement targets are for Great Britain, whereas all analyses in this article are based on UK data. Readers should note therefore that it is not possible to make a direct comparison between them.
- 2 *Enduring Economic Exclusion: Disabled people, income and work*, Tania Burchardt, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2000.

Table 14 Employment and ILO unemployment rates for disabled and non-disabled people of working age by ethnic group and sex; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent					
	Employment rates			ILO unemployment rates		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Disabled						
All ethnic groups	47.9	50.3	45.2	8.3	9.7	6.6
White	48.8	50.8	46.6	7.7	8.8	6.3
All ethnic minority groups	36.0	42.7	29.7	18.9	23.0	12.6
Not disabled						
All ethnic groups	81.2	86.6	75.3	4.8	5.0	4.5
White	82.7	87.8	77.0	4.4	4.5	4.2
All ethnic minority groups	63.9	71.9	55.6	10.5	11.9	8.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

YOUR FREE ONLINE SOURCE FOR YOUR LOCAL LABOUR MARKET DATA NEEDS

National Statistics' ONLINE labour market database that contains information on:

- Employment
- Unemployment
- Jobcentre vacancies
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population
- ... and much more

Facilities available include:

All major geographies

Immediate access to the latest national statistics on the labour market

Access 24 hours a day, 365 days a year

Online guidance and information

Comprehensive analytical facilities

Outputs readily imported into other packages

Run under contract by the University of Durham

Register online for this free service at:
www.nomisweb.co.uk

For further information contact:

info@nomisweb.co.uk or 0191 374 2468

Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Survey

By Richard D. Williams, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- For full-time employees in their main jobs, the estimate of basic usual hours worked from the spring 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) was 3.7 per cent higher than the April 2000 New Earnings Survey estimate (NES). The LFS results showed that full-time employees worked on average 39 hours 21 minutes a week while the NES results showed hours of 37 hours 56 minutes a week.
- The NES is an employer-based survey whereas the LFS is a survey of individuals. As such the two surveys measure hours worked in different ways.
- The largest difference in the estimates of hours worked between the LFS and NES was in professional occupations. For this group LFS reported hours were 11 per cent greater than NES hours. About half of this difference came from teachers and academics, who made up approximately 40 per cent of this occupation group.
- The difference between the two estimates of hours worked was greater for men than for women.
- The difference between the LFS and NES was almost totally attributable to the 16 per cent of the LFS respondents that reported working over 40 hours a week basic hours.
- The LFS estimated that fewer full-time employees worked paid overtime than the NES did – 18 per cent compared with 27 per cent – but they worked longer hours of overtime, 8 hours 54 minutes on average compared with 7 hours 4 minutes.
- The LFS estimated that 24 per cent of full-time employees in their main jobs worked unpaid overtime. The average amount of unpaid overtime worked by those employees was 7 hours 45 minutes each week. The NES does not provide estimates of unpaid overtime.



This article compares the estimates of hours worked from the April 2000 New Earnings Survey and the spring 2000 Labour Force Survey, looking at basic hours and overtime hours.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE compares estimates of hours worked from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and New Earnings Survey (NES) (see *Box 1*) and attempts to explain some of the differences. Understanding variations between survey estimates can be valuable, as it not only enables a greater general understanding of the two estimates themselves, but also aids an appreciation of their fitness for purpose.

Why measure hours worked?

A measure of hours worked is an important economic and social indica-

tor in its own right. It is also an important component of other measures. The amount of hours worked by the labour force of the UK can be used as an indication of how well the economy is performing. For example, a shift in the amount of paid overtime can be an early indicator of a turn in the economy. Companies may reduce hours worked, particularly paid overtime, rather than cut the workforce in an economic downturn. Conversely, the first sign of an upturn in the economy may be an increase in the hours worked.

An accurate measurement of hours worked is also fundamental to studying the productivity of the UK population.

Box 1 Data sources used and quality issues

Data for this study are taken from the spring (March to May) 2000 LFS and the April 2000 NES. The NES is an annual sample survey that has been conducted in April since 1970. It is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees who are members of the Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) income tax scheme. The employees are selected by reference to the last two digits of their National Insurance numbers, producing a random sample of those in the system. The employers of the individuals selected are then contacted. They are legally obliged to fill out and return the questionnaire.

The main strength of the NES is its large sample size (approximately 230,000 individuals with around 160,000 suitable for this analysis). The coverage of part-time employees is not comprehensive as some part-time workers will have earnings below the income tax threshold. The coverage of full-time adult employees is virtually complete, and consequently the survey is representative of hours worked for full-time employees on adult rates of pay (although the survey is currently not weighted, see below).

The LFS is a household panel survey, continuous since 1992, with results produced each quarter. It is a survey with a sample of approximately 60,000 households. The LFS is the government's largest continuous household survey although the sample size is small by comparison with the NES. Participation in the survey is voluntary. The sample from Great Britain is selected from the Postcode Address File and the sample from Northern Ireland is taken from the rating and valuation list. The LFS sample includes only some of the population living in communal establishments, that is, NHS/Health Trust staff accommodation, while students living in halls of residence are enumerated at their parents address.

LFS data are weighted to enable population estimates to be produced. The weighting also attempts to compensate for differential non-response among different subgroups in the population.

The LFS allows interviewers to take answers to questions by proxy if a respondent is unavailable. About 30 per cent of responses are collected this way. The accuracy of proxy responses can vary depending on the question asked. Proxy responses to hours worked questions do tend to slightly exaggerate the estimates of hours worked (a comparison of proxy responses to hours worked questions was provided in an article on pp223-31, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998). Analysis in preparation for this article also produced evidence that proxy responses were overstated. For usual basic hours worked, proxy responses were on average 3.1 per cent (1 hour 16 minutes) greater than personal responses. Proxy responses to hours of paid overtime worked questions were on average 7.0 per cent greater (39 minutes) and proxy responses to unpaid overtime were on average 9.4 per cent greater (48 minutes). This comparison focuses entirely on the personal responses from the LFS in order to overcome this potential bias.

With current changes in the labour market, a switch to increasing home-working, part-time work and increasing job-share availability, there has been a move from measuring productivity as a 'per head' measure to an 'hours-based' measure. An example of where an output per head measure of productivity may prove misleading is where a job has changed from being full-time for one individual to a job-share situation. Calculating productivity on a per-head measure would show a fall in productivity, as two people would essentially be carrying out the same work as one person did previously. An hours-based measure is therefore more appropriate.

An hours-based measure of productivity is also more meaningful for international comparisons. Output per worker shows relatively higher labour productivity for countries with long working hours. Output per hour, on the other hand, takes into account the varied and changing working patterns in different countries, giving a more consistent basis for international comparisons.

Socially, hours worked has been closely related to the quality of life an individual has, especially when looking at trends over time. The number of hours worked can also play a large part in the quality of family life, both for workers and for their families. A study by Spurgeon *et al.* (1997) suggested that there was a direct relationship between the number of hours worked and various individual health problems, with people working longer hours being more susceptible to health problems such as cardiovascular disorders, mental health problems and stress-related disorders.

Measuring hours worked is important for monitoring and evaluating the impact of recently introduced employment legislation, for example the national minimum wage and the EC Working Time Regulations. An accurate measure of the number of hours worked is required when calculating hourly wage rates to ascertain the number of workers earning beneath the minimum wage and also the number of

workers working on average more than 48 hours a week.

The measurement of hours worked, therefore, serves many useful purposes in relation to both economic and social issues. In recent years, the concept of working time has been changing rapidly. With the increase of non-standard working arrangements, such as flexible working hours, home-working and part-time working, it has become harder to account for hours worked. It is against this background that there is a need for good quality hours-based measures.

Definition of full-time employees and hours worked

The estimates of hours worked are broken down by major occupation groups (for more details see *Box 2*) and sex. The comparison looks at full-time employees in their main jobs only.¹ The NES classifies those employees who

are working 30 hours a week or more as being full-time employees. For teachers and academics it classes those working 25 hours a week or more as being full-time. In the LFS the classification as to whether someone is a full- or part-time worker is self-assessed in line with international guidance. This can lead to inconsistencies, especially

at the lower end of the hours-worked spectrum. Because the LFS also collects hours worked information, it is possible to compare the number of hours worked and the employment status of the respondents. Although self-assessed responses to being a full-time worker and the corresponding amount of hours worked are similar to the

NES, for the purpose of this comparison a consistent definition to that of the NES has been applied to the LFS dataset.

Basic hours worked

The NES asks the employer to report the normal basic hours worked, that is, the number of guaranteed hours worked

Box 2 Standard Occupational Classification 1990

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification 1990, as this is the latest year for which the LFS and NES use a common occupational classification. The LFS now classifies occupations according to the Standard Occupational Classification 2000. A comparison of the two surveys broken down by occupation was favoured over other possible breakdowns as it enabled broad analysis to be carried out by skill level and the type of work performed. A breakdown by industry, for example, would encompass various types of jobs within one industry grouping, possibly inhibiting meaningful interpretation. A further breakdown of the occupation groups is described in *Table 1*.

Table 1 Breakdown of occupation groups used in the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification

Managers and administrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical occupations
General managers – government, large orgs	Natural scientists	Scientific technicians
Production managers – manufacturing etc.	Engineers and technologists	Draughts persons, surveyors etc.
Specialist managers	Health professionals	Computer analysts, programmers
Financial and office managers etc.	Teaching professionals	Ship, aircraft officers and controllers
Managers in transport and storing	Legal professionals	Health associate professionals
Protective service officers	Business and financial professionals	Legal associate professionals
Managers in farming, horticulture etc.	Architects, town planners, surveyors	Business, finance associate prof.
Managers etc. service industry	Librarians etc. professionals	Welfare etc. associate professionals
Managers, administrators n.e.s	Professional occupations n.e.s	Artistic, sports etc. professionals
		Professional, technical occupations n.e.s
Clerical, secretarial occupations	Craft and related occupations	Personal, protective occupations
Administrative staff in government	Construction trades	NCOs etc. armed forces
Numerical clerks and cashiers	Metal machining, fitting etc. trades	Security etc. service occupations
Filing and record clerks	Electrical, electronic trades	Catering occupations
Clerks n.e.s	Metal forming, welding etc. trades	Travel attendants etc. occupations
Stores, despatch clerks and keepers	Vehicle trades	Health and related occupations
Secretarial etc. personnel	Textiles, garments etc. trades	Childcare and related occupations
Receptionist, telephonists etc.	Printing and related trades	Hairdressers, beauticians etc.
Clerical, secretarial occupations n.e.s	Woodworking trades	Domestic staff etc.
	Food preparation trades	Personal service occupations n.e.s
	Other craft, related trades n.e.s	
Sales occupations	Plant and machine operatives	Other occupations
Buyers, brokers agents etc.	Food, drink, tobacco operatives	Other farming related occupations
Sales representatives	Textiles, tannery operatives	Other manufacturing etc. occupations
Sales, check-out assistants	Chemicals, paper etc. operatives	Other construction occupations
Mobile salespersons and agents	Metal making, treating operatives	Other transport occupations
Sales occupations n.e.s	Metal working operatives	Other communication occupations
	Assemblers, lineworkers	Other sales, service occupations
	Other routine operatives	Other occupations n.e.s
	Road transport operatives	
	Other transport, machine operatives	
	Plant and machine operatives n.e.s	

Note: n.e.s = not elsewhere specified.

Source: Standard Occupational Classification 1990: Volume 1

at the basic rate of pay in the survey reference pay period. This is regardless of whether or not the hours were actually worked, for example during sickness or holidays. It also asks the employer to include any extra hours worked during the reference pay period if they were paid at that basic rate.

The LFS measures basic hours worked in two ways. It asks respondents to report their usual basic hours worked each week, and also their actual basic hours worked during the survey reference week. Actual hours will be lower than usual hours where the employee had time off in the reference week due to sickness or holiday, but may be higher than usual hours especially if the employee works variable hours. For basic hours worked the most comparable LFS measure to that of the NES is the estimate for usual basic hours worked. This article does not attempt to compare the estimates of actual hours worked, as they would include those people who worked a short or long week for any reason and thus distort the comparison.

Paid overtime

The NES question on paid overtime asks the employer to report the number of hours the employee worked at overtime rates of pay during the survey reference period. The LFS requests information about both usual paid overtime

worked and actual paid overtime worked. On the same basis as the basic hours worked question, the usual paid overtime worked refers to the amount of paid overtime that they would usually work a week, while actual paid overtime refers to the amount of paid overtime worked during the reference week. Actual paid overtime worked in the reference week in the LFS was used in this analysis as it was more comparable with the NES. No attempt was made to compare usual paid overtime worked in this article.

Unpaid overtime

The LFS also asks respondents about unpaid overtime worked. The NES does not cover this. In practice it is unlikely that employers would recognise this as a concept. The LFS results do provide an interesting insight into the level of unpaid overtime worked in the UK. The LFS asks respondents about the usual unpaid overtime hours worked each week and their actual unpaid overtime hours worked was used in this analysis.

Results of the comparison

Basic hours worked

Table 2 shows the LFS and NES estimates for the average basic weekly hours worked and the sampling vari-

ability.² The LFS estimate for all full-time employees was on average 3.7 per cent higher (1 hour 24 minutes) than the NES estimate. The LFS showed a consistently higher measure of hours worked for all occupation groups, although the extent to which the LFS measurements were higher across the occupation groupings did vary. The differences in hours worked between the surveys were statistically significant for all of the occupation groups except clerical and secretarial occupations.

The largest difference in average basic hours worked was seen for professionals. The LFS estimate for this group was 11 per cent higher (3 hours 44 minutes) than the NES estimate. The next largest difference was for managers and administrators, where the LFS estimate was 6.4 per cent (2 hours 28 minutes) higher than the NES.

Further analysis of the professional group highlighted that teachers and academics were responsible for much of the difference. Teachers and academics (excluding educational officers and school inspectors)³ constituted approximately 40 per cent of the main occupation group and showed a difference in hours of 20 per cent. Filtering out this group of workers from the two surveys greatly reduced the variations. The total difference, excluding teachers and academics, for the professional

Table 2 Comparison of LFS and NES average basic weekly hours worked for full-time employees by occupation group; United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted

	LFS	NES	Percentage difference between the LFS and NES	Sampling variability (minutes + or -)	
				LFS	NES
Managers and administrators	40hrs 47 mins	38hrs 19 mins	6.4	13	3
Professional	38hrs 55 mins	35hrs 11 mins	10.6	17	5
Associate professional and technical	38hrs 22 mins	37hrs 12 mins	3.2	12	3
Clerical and secretarial	37hrs 17 mins	37hrs 11 mins	0.3	6	2
Craft and related occupations	39hrs 43 mins	39hrs 13 mins	1.3	11	4
Personal and protective	40hrs 00 mins	38hrs 37 mins	3.6	20	7
Sales	39hrs 44 mins	38hrs 05 mins	4.3	23	5
Plant and machine operatives	40hrs 15 mins	39hrs 39 mins	1.5	14	5
Other	40hrs 02 mins	39hrs 02 mins	2.6	23	5
All occupation groups*	39hrs 21 mins	37hrs 57 mins	3.7	5	1

Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey

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

Table 3 Occupation subgroups showing the largest differences in basic hours worked between the LFS and NES; United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted

Occupation subgroups ^a	Difference between the LFS and NES ^b	Per cent	
		Proportion of all employees	
		LFS (%)	NES (%)
Teaching professionals ^c	20	5.6	4.7
Ship, aircraft officers and controllers	17	0.2	0.1
Protective service officers	16	0.3	0.2
Business and financial professionals	11	0.3	0.4
Health professionals	11	0.7	0.6
Professional occupations n.e.s. ^d	11	0.9	0.6
Other farming related occupations	10	0.4	0.5

Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey

a The percentage difference between the estimates of basic hours worked from the LFS and NES.
 b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.
 c Including educational officers and school inspectors.
 d n.e.s = not elsewhere specified.

Table 4 Proportion of full-time employees from each occupation group^a that are paid a fixed hourly rate; United Kingdom; March to May 2000, not seasonally adjusted

Occupation group	Per cent
Managers and administrators	24
Professional	20
Associate professional and technical	43
Clerical and secretarial	52
Craft and related occupations	78
Personal and protective	67
Sales	48
Plant and machine operatives	84
Other	86

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

group became 5.1 per cent (1 hour 55 minutes). The removal of this subgroup also impacted upon the overall differences between the two estimates. When excluding teachers and academics from both surveys, the LFS estimate was 3.1 per cent (1 hour 12 minutes) greater than the NES estimate. Other subgroups also showed significant variations in estimates of basic hours worked. Table 3 presents those subgroups that showed a difference of over 10 per cent. Four of the seven subgroups can be found in the professional group, although their contribution to the differences displayed in this group was considerably smaller than that of teachers and academics.

The clerical and secretarial group

showed the smallest difference in average basic hours worked between the two surveys, with the LFS estimate being only 0.3 per cent higher (6 minutes) than the NES estimate.

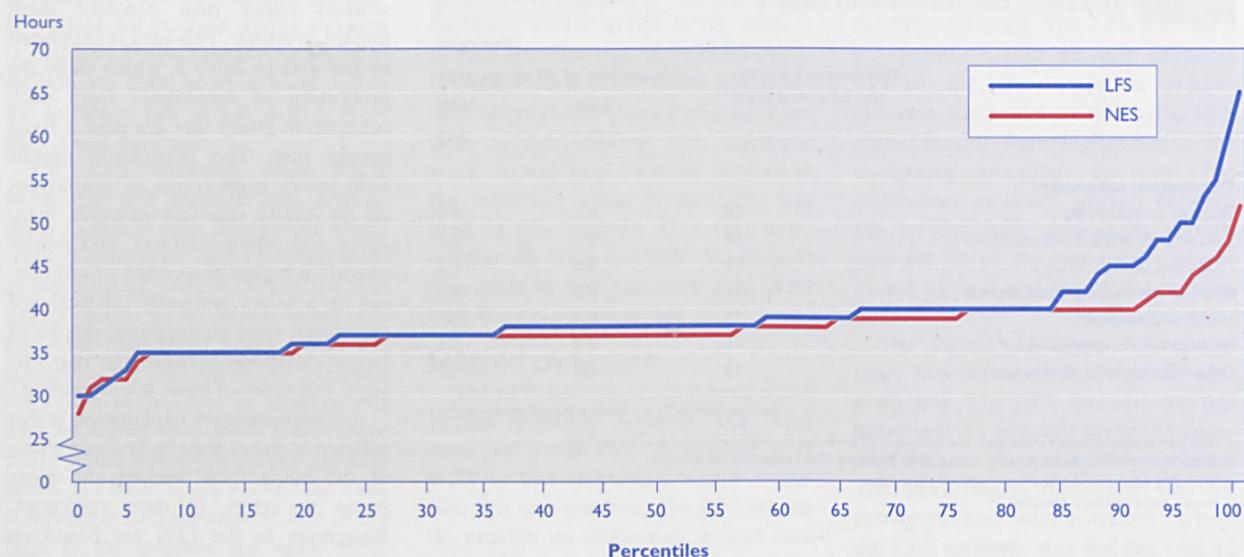
One possible reason why the LFS estimates were higher than those produced by the NES is the way in which the hours worked were reported. In the NES, which surveys the employers of individuals, the reported value was most likely to be the contracted basic hours worked for that chosen individual. The LFS surveys individuals, which includes salaried workers who get the same pay regardless of how many hours they worked in a given period. Employees who regularly worked longer hours than their con-

tracted hours may deem those hours to be part of their usual basic hours worked rather than consider them unpaid overtime. This idea is supported by the data in Table 4, which show the proportion of employees from each occupation group that are paid a fixed hourly rate. The occupation groups with lower proportions of employees on an hourly rate (for example managers and administrators), and consequently a higher proportion of employees on a salary generally (clerical and secretarial were an exception) displayed larger variations between the two surveys' estimates of basic hours worked.

A complementary explanation is that salaried workers may be less conscious of the hours they worked and more prone to errors in their responses. Responses in the LFS are based on recall of the previous week. Those on salaries may well have estimated their hours worked by taking a 'typical' day and multiplying that by five. Such an estimate method could have led to respondents overestimating if they had forgotten a long lunch break that they had taken, or an early finish. Research by Robinson *et al.* (1994), which looked at responses given by household surveys and time-diaries in recording hours worked, suggested that it was predominant at the top end of the hours worked distribution that respondents tended to be the least accurate in reporting their hours worked. The researchers found that in a UK survey respondents who worked between 60 and 69 hours a week had overstated their hours worked by an average of 11 hours a week.

The data in Table 2 and Table 4 also support these views. The two occupation groups that showed the greatest differences between the estimates were professionals, and managers and administrators. These employees were generally salaried workers who worked for a set wage, regardless of the number of hours, and who were also more prone to working long hours. Within the occupation groupings showing the smallest variations (clerical and secretarial, craft and related occupations and plant and machine operatives) there were a higher proportion of employees who were paid on an hourly basis, or

Figure 1 Comparison of the LFS and NES distributions of basic weekly hours worked in main job; United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

who worked more strictly to their contracted hours. These employees were therefore likely to be far clearer on how many hours a week they worked at the basic rate of pay.

Figure 1 shows the actual distributions of the LFS and NES estimates by placing the basic weekly hours worked from all respondents in order, then plotting each percentile of their respective distributions. At the tenth percentile of both the LFS and NES distributions, there was a basic hours worked estimate of 35 hours a week, whereas at the 50th percentile (median) the LFS distribution showed 38 hours worked a week, compared with the NES estimate of 37 hours a week. The two estimates displayed similar distributions up to about the 80th percentile where they then started to diverge rapidly, with the LFS showing higher estimates than the NES. This suggests that the variations between the two surveys were mainly due to a minority of respondents reporting longer hours in the LFS. The vast majority of respondents in both surveys reported working between 34 and 40 hours a week. In the LFS, 33 per cent reported working 40 hours a week or more and 6 per cent 50 hours or more. In the NES employers reported 24 per cent of employees working 40 hours or more and only 1

per cent 50 hours or more.

Table 5 breaks down the estimate of basic weekly hours worked by occupation group and demonstrates the proportions from each group that worked longer than a set number of hours a week. This has been produced at five hourly intervals, from working 35 hours or more a week through to 65 hours or more. Certain occupation groups were more likely than others to produce higher estimates at the top end of the distribution, while other groups demonstrated similar breakdowns, most notably clerical and secretarial employees, and, to a lesser degree, plant and machine operatives and craft and related occupations. So although the LFS recorded higher estimates at the top end of the distribution, the extent of this difference appeared to depend on the occupation group in question.

A more detailed comparison of the surveys is made in Figure 2 which separates out basic weekly hours worked by both occupation and sex. The findings indicated that on average for both surveys, men worked longer basic hours in their main jobs than women. The results also highlighted that the estimates for women were closer on the two surveys than the estimates for men. This broad trend of differences can be seen across all occupation

groupings with the exception of professionals, where the difference between the estimates from the two surveys was greater for women.

Further analysis of professional women highlighted that two occupation subgroups in particular were heavily influencing the estimate for this group. Primary and nursery teachers and secondary school teachers were up approximately 30 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, of the female workforce, and it is these two occupations that demonstrated some of the largest variations observed between the two surveys. The percentage difference between the means of the LFS and the NES estimates for primary and nursery teachers was 20 per cent (37 hours 6 minutes, compared with 30 hours 24 minutes) and for secondary school teachers the difference was 18 per cent (36 hours 9 minutes, compared with 30 hours 40 minutes). Although the differences between the estimates for their male counterparts were of a similar magnitude, the proportion of the workforce of the professional group that they constituted was considerably less (4 per cent and 12 per cent respectively). The large differences displayed in the estimates for primary and nursery teachers and secondary school teachers explain why the estimates for the pro-

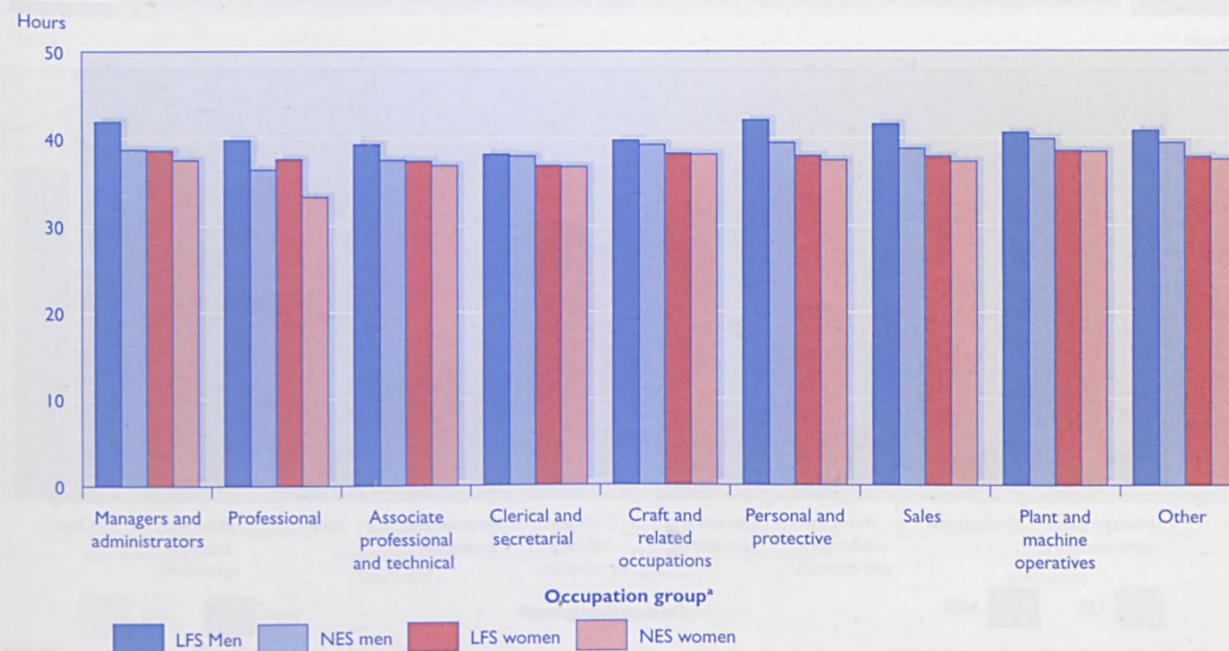
Table 5 Proportion of full-time employees that work 35 hours or more a week in their main job by occupation group;^a United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted

Occupation group ^a		Weekly hours							Per cent
		At least 35	At least 40	At least 44	At least 50	At least 55	At least 60	At least 65	
All	LFS	94	33	12	6	3	2	1	
	NES	93	24	4	1	-	-	-	
Managers and administrators	LFS	98	41	20	12	6	4	1	
	NES	98	28	6	2	-	-	-	
Professional	LFS	86	29	15	9	6	4	1	
	NES	69	12	1	-	-	-	-	
Associate professional and technical	LFS	96	20	7	4	1	-	-	
	NES	97	11	1	-	-	-	-	
Clerical and secretarial	LFS	95	15	2	-	-	-	-	
	NES	95	16	1	-	-	-	-	
Craft and related occupations	LFS	98	39	9	4	1	1	-	
	NES	98	36	5	2	-	-	-	
Personal and protective	LFS	86	45	15	8	5	3	1	
	NES	90	28	8	4	2	1	-	
Sales	LFS	92	37	14	7	4	3	1	
	NES	92	26	4	-	-	-	-	
Plant and machine operatives	LFS	96	42	13	6	3	2	-	
	NES	97	40	8	3	1	-	-	
Other	LFS	92	47	11	5	2	1	-	
	NES	94	30	6	1	-	-	-	

Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey

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

Figure 2 Average basic weekly hours worked in main job by occupation group^a and sex; United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted



Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey

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

professional group were greater for women. It is unclear, however, why estimates for men in the LFS and NES generally tended to show a larger difference in the average basic hours worked than for women.

Paid overtime worked

For the paid overtime hours worked comparison, when the whole sample was included (that is, including those who did not work any paid overtime) the NES estimate of hours worked was higher. The NES reported an average of 1 hour 53 minutes of paid overtime worked, compared with the LFS estimate of 1 hour 32 minutes, with confidence intervals of 2 minutes and 4 minutes respectively (Figure 3). Four occupation groups (managers and administrators; professionals; associate professional and technical; and clerical and secretarial), showed LFS estimates for paid overtime that were higher than reported in the NES, although only marginally so. For craft and related occupations, personal and protective, and sales, NES estimates were greater than the LFS estimates, although once again only by a relatively small amount. Plant and machine operators

and other occupations did, however, show NES estimates which were markedly higher than the LFS estimates.

The NES figures showed more employees working paid overtime than the LFS (27 per cent, compared with 18 per cent). Figure 4 shows the proportion of each occupation group that reported working paid overtime. The two surveys produced a similar pattern across the occupation groupings, although the NES produced consistently higher estimates for all groups.

When considering only those who worked paid overtime, the LFS produced an estimate of average hours of paid overtime of 8 hours and minutes, compared with the NES estimate of 7 hours 4 minutes, with confidence intervals of 13 minutes and 5 minutes respectively (see Figure 5). The LFS produced estimates that were statistically significantly higher for managers and administrators, professionals, associate professional and technical, clerical and secretarial, personal and protective, and sales.

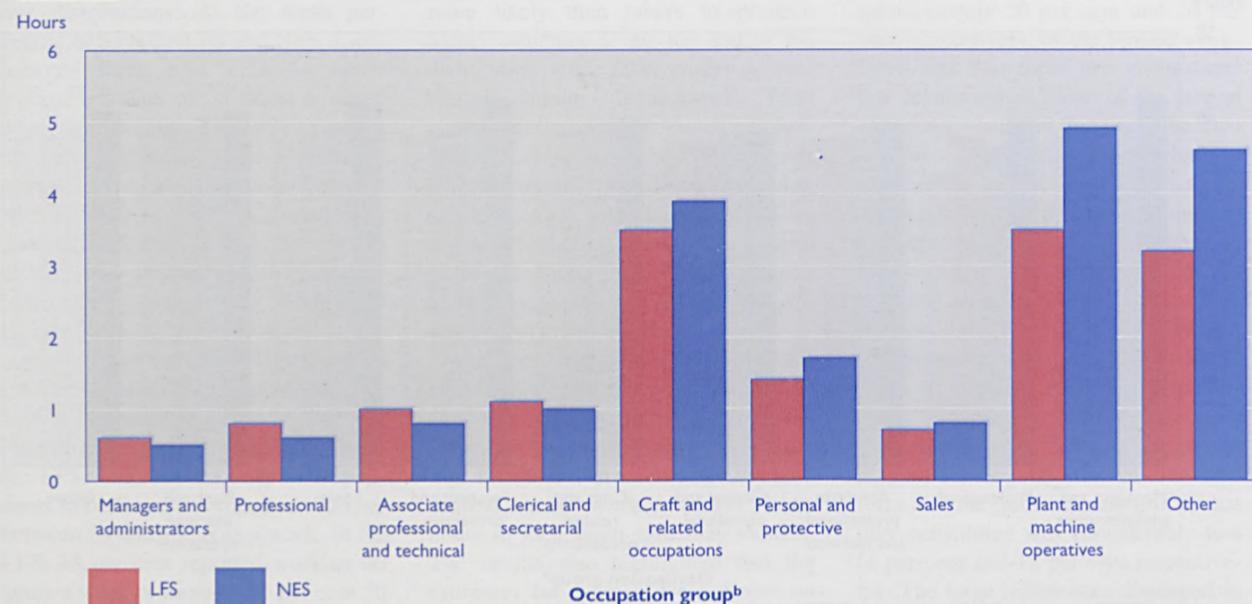
The amount of paid overtime worked by the whole sample can essentially be seen to equal the inci-

dence of overtime worked (that is, the proportion of the population that worked paid overtime) multiplied by the intensity of the overtime worked. Table 6 helps to clarify this point and also breaks it down by sex.

The NES indicated a higher proportion of employees working paid overtime than the LFS, but a lower average number of hours. This difference is most likely to be because of the way the information is collected. The NES asks for information about paid overtime worked during the pay period, while the LFS asks about paid overtime worked during the reference week. For those whose pay period is longer than a week, the proportion working overtime is likely to be higher because the period observed is longer, but the intensity is likely to be lower because it is averaged over a longer period.

A breakdown of paid overtime by sex and occupation for those people who actually worked paid overtime (see Figure 6) produced LFS estimates that were consistently higher than the NES estimates for both men and women. However, for each sex there was a similar pattern for both surveys

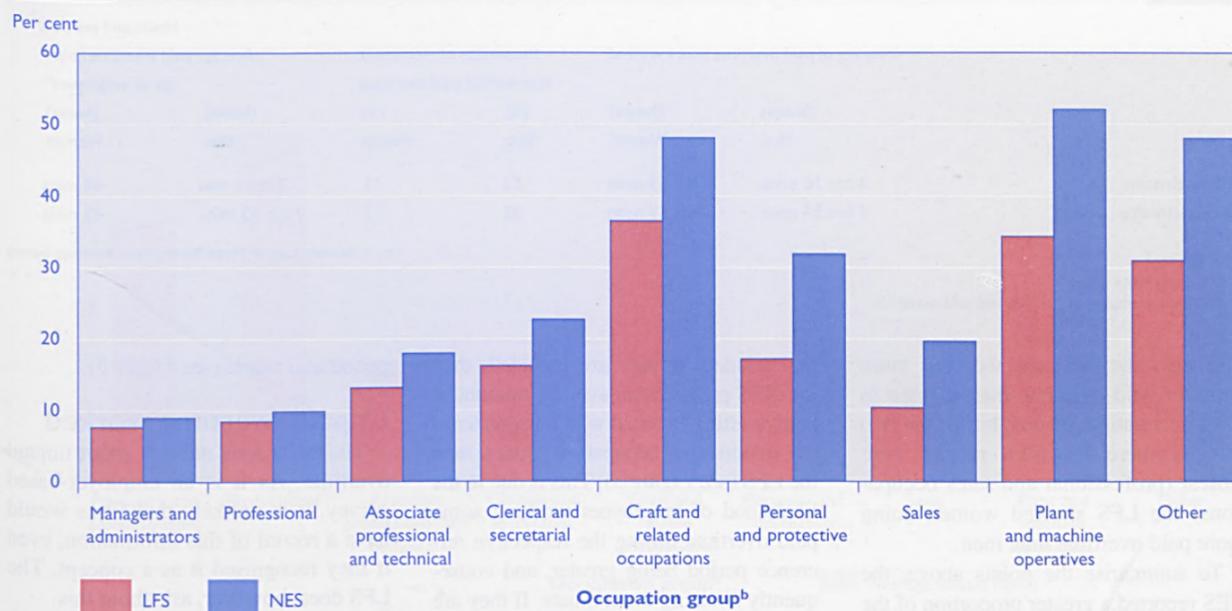
Figure 3 Average weekly hours of paid overtime worked^a in main job by occupation group^b for full-time employees; United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted



^a In the reference week.
^b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey

Figure 4 Proportions of full-time employees that worked paid overtime^a in main job by occupation group^b; United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted



^a In the reference week.
^b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey

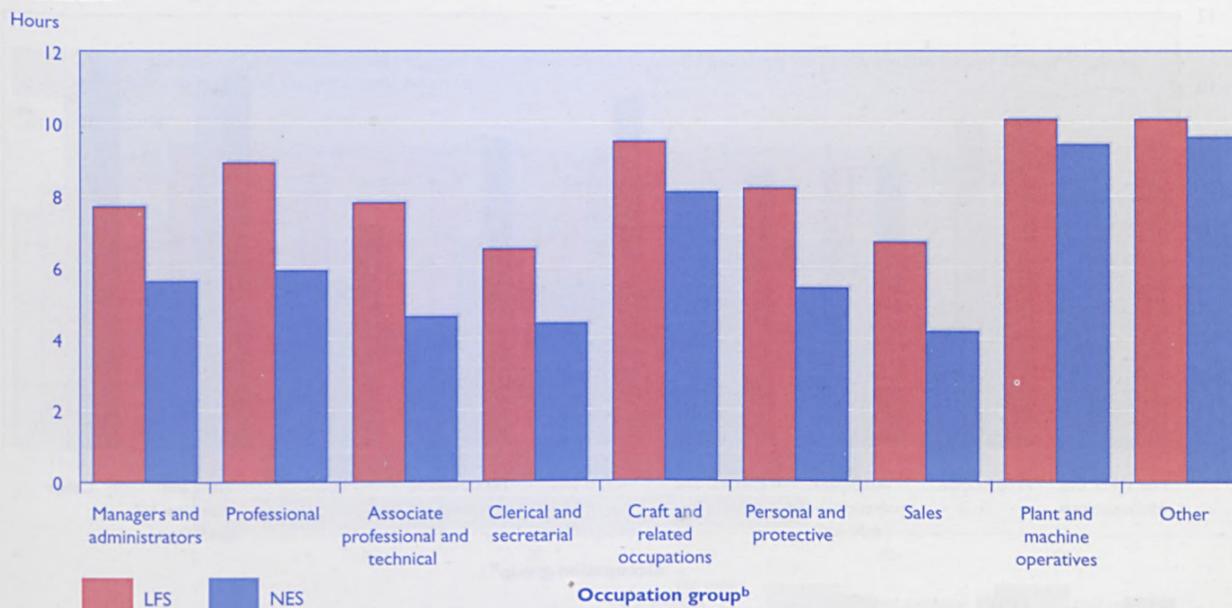
across the occupation groups.

The breakdown in Figure 6 also indicates that of those employees who worked paid overtime, men on average

worked more paid overtime than women. The NES estimates showed that for full-time employees who worked paid overtime, men did more

overtime on average, although the estimates were fairly similar for professional and sales occupations. The LFS gave a slightly different picture. The

Figure 5 Average weekly hours of paid overtime worked^a in main job by occupation group^b for full-time employees that worked paid overtime; United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted



^a In the reference week.
^b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey

Table 6 Proportions of full-time employees that worked paid overtime, and average hours worked;^a United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted

	Intensity of paid overtime hours worked		Proportion of employees that worked paid overtime		Hours and per cent Average paid overtime hours for all employees ^b	
	(hours)	(hours)	(%)	(%)	(hours)	(hours)
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
LFS estimate	9 hrs 16 mins	6 hrs 59 mins	22	12	2 hrs 1 min	48 mins
NES estimate	7 hrs 54 mins	4 hrs 17 mins	32	17	2 hrs 33 mins	43 mins

Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey

a In the reference week.
b Average for employees that worked paid overtime.

LFS also showed men working more hours of paid overtime than women in most occupation groups, but in the two groups where the NES results were closest (professional and sales occupations) the LFS showed women doing more paid overtime than men.

To summarise the points above, the NES reported a greater proportion of the sample working paid overtime, due to the potentially longer survey reference period for certain members of the sample. The effect of this depends on whether employees who do not work paid overtime are included in the sample

or excluded. If they are included, then the NES produces an average amount of paid overtime worked which is greater in the majority of occupation groups than the LFS (see Figure 3). This is due to the likelihood of employees working some paid overtime during the respective reference period being greater, and consequently boosting the estimate. If they are excluded, then the NES produces an average amount of paid overtime worked which is less in all occupation groups because the average weekly amount of paid overtime worked in the NES is based on the survey reference

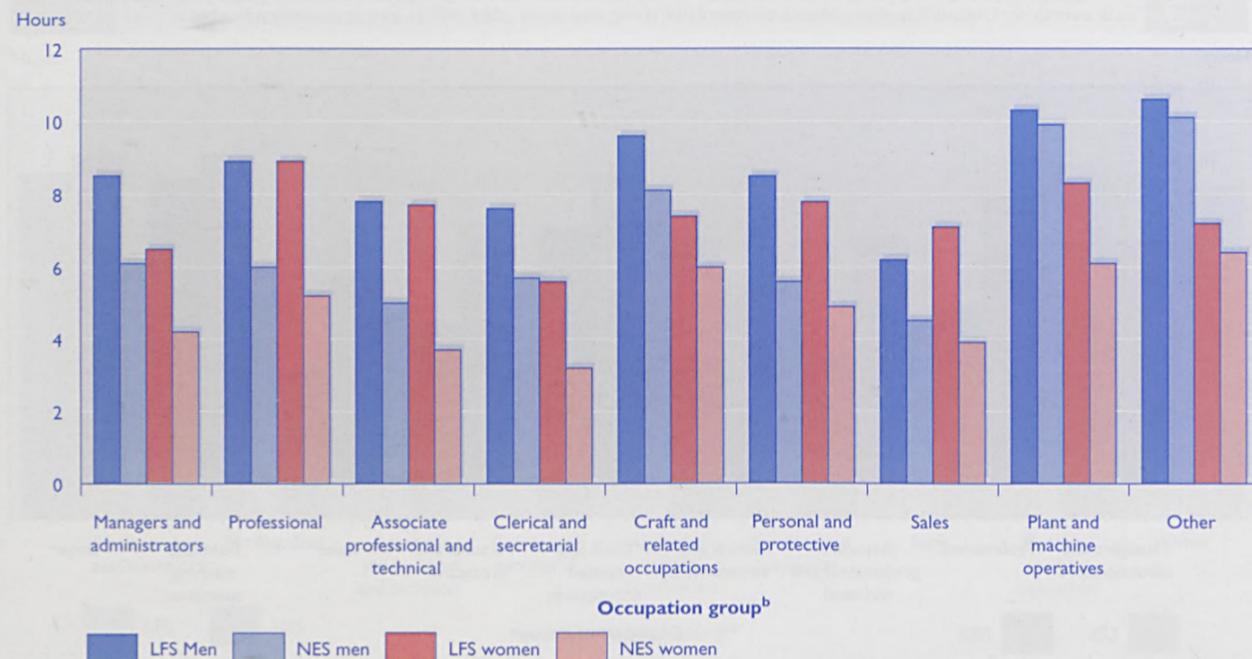
period as a whole (see Figure 5).

Unpaid overtime worked

The NES does not ask about unpaid overtime. As it is an employer-based survey, it is unlikely that firms would have a record of this information, even if they recognised it as a concept. The LFS does, however, ask about this.

Figure 7 shows the average unpaid overtime worked by occupation group for the whole sample (that is, including those that did not work any unpaid overtime). Professionals worked the highest amount of unpaid overtime (an

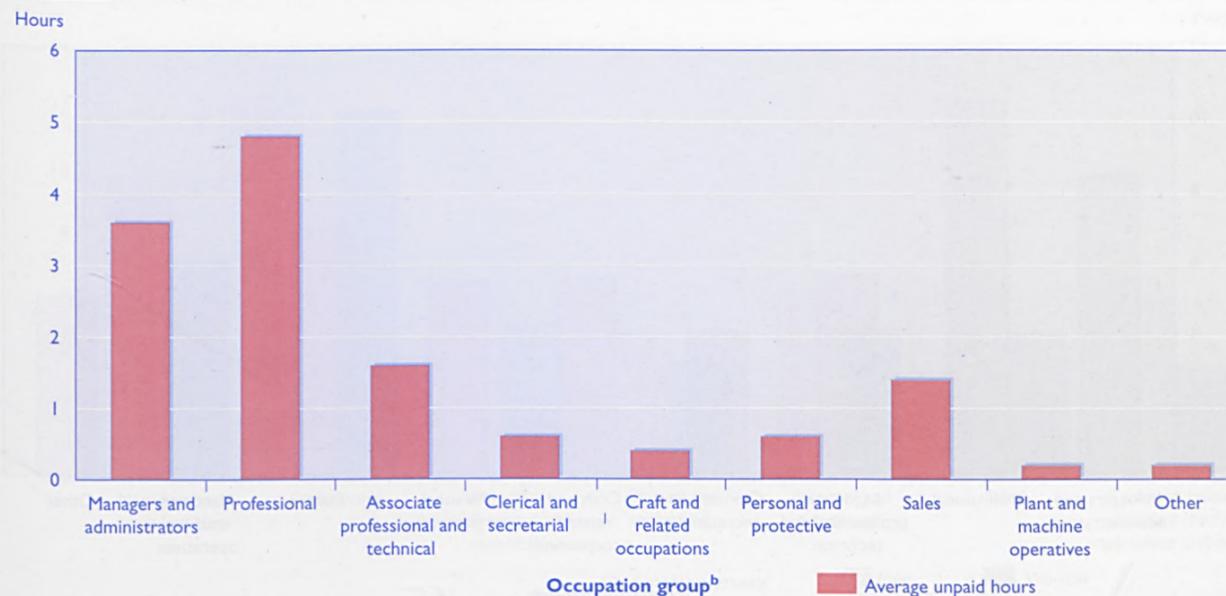
Figure 6 Average weekly hours of paid overtime worked^a in main job by occupational group^b and sex, for full-time employees that worked paid overtime; United Kingdom; March to May 2000 (LFS) and April 2000 (NES), not seasonally adjusted



Sources: Labour Force Survey; New Earnings Survey

a In the reference week.
b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

Figure 7 Average weekly unpaid hours worked^a in main job by occupation group,^b for full-time employees; United Kingdom; March to May 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

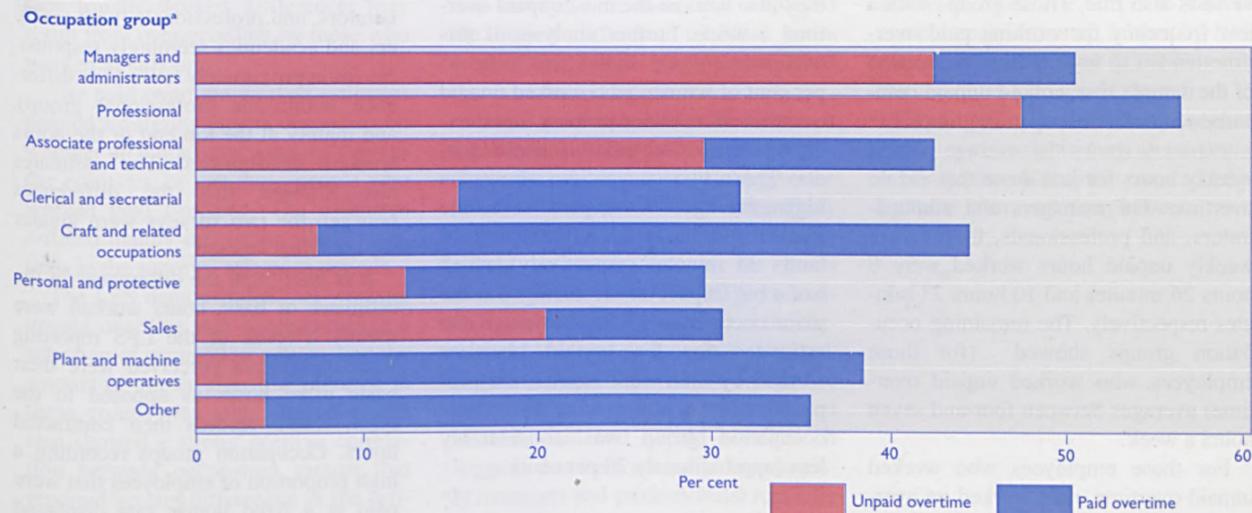
a In the reference week.
b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

average 4 hours 51 minutes) and managers and administrators worked the second highest amount at 3 hours 33 minutes a week. Three of the occupation groupings produced estimates of unpaid overtime below half an hour a week: craft and related occupations;

plant and machine operatives; and other occupations. These groups tended to include large numbers of workers who were paid on an hourly basis. They were more likely to work paid overtime and therefore be less prepared to work unpaid.

Figure 8 helps to clarify this point. It shows the proportions of employees from each occupation group that worked unpaid overtime and paid overtime. Professional occupations had the highest proportion of employees who worked unpaid overtime and the sec-

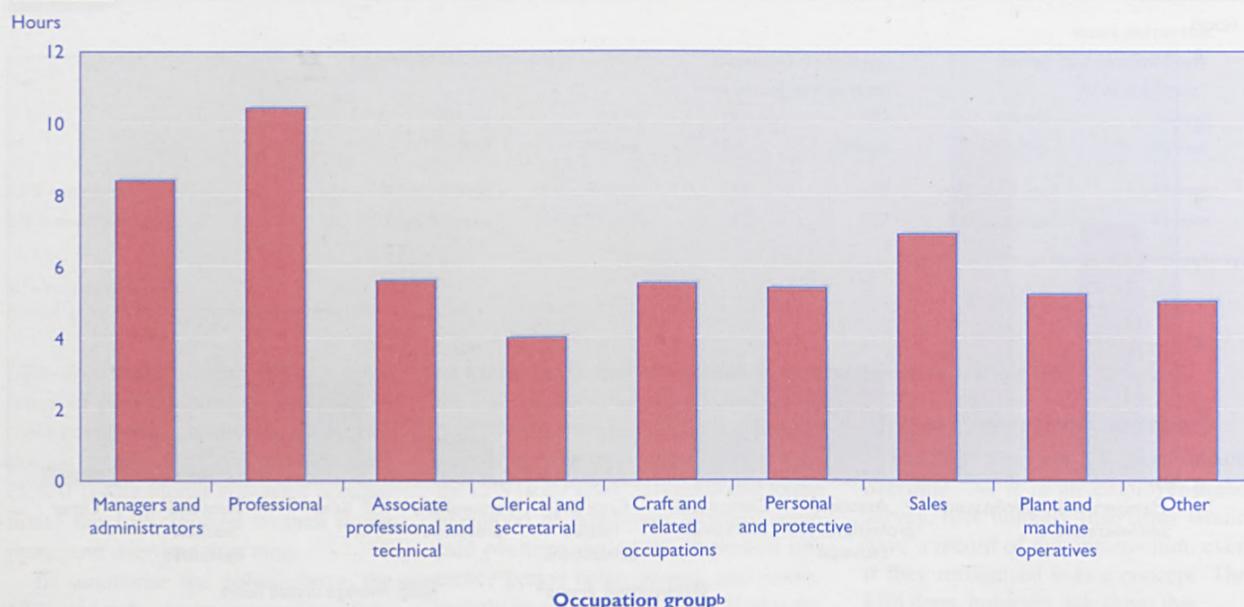
Figure 8 Proportions of full-time employees that worked paid and unpaid overtime in main job by occupation group;^a United Kingdom; March to May 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Figure 9 Average weekly unpaid hours worked^a for full-time employees that worked overtime in main job, by occupation group,^b United Kingdom; March to May 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Sources: Labour Force Survey

^a In the reference week.
^b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

ond lowest proportion of employees that worked paid overtime. Managers and administrators showed a similar pattern. In all the occupation groups where there was a greater tendency for working paid overtime, the frequency of working unpaid was comparatively small, as employees would be less keen to work unpaid if they had the opportunity to work at a paid rate. The converse is also true. Those groups with a low frequency for working paid overtime tended to have a high proportion of the sample that worked unpaid compared with other occupation groups.

Figure 9 shows the average unpaid weekly hours for just those that did do overtime. For managers and administrators, and professionals, the average weekly unpaid hours worked were 8 hours 26 minutes and 10 hours 25 minutes respectively. The remaining occupation groups showed (for those employees who worked unpaid overtime) averages between four and seven hours a week.

For those employees who worked unpaid overtime, men worked on average longer unpaid overtime than

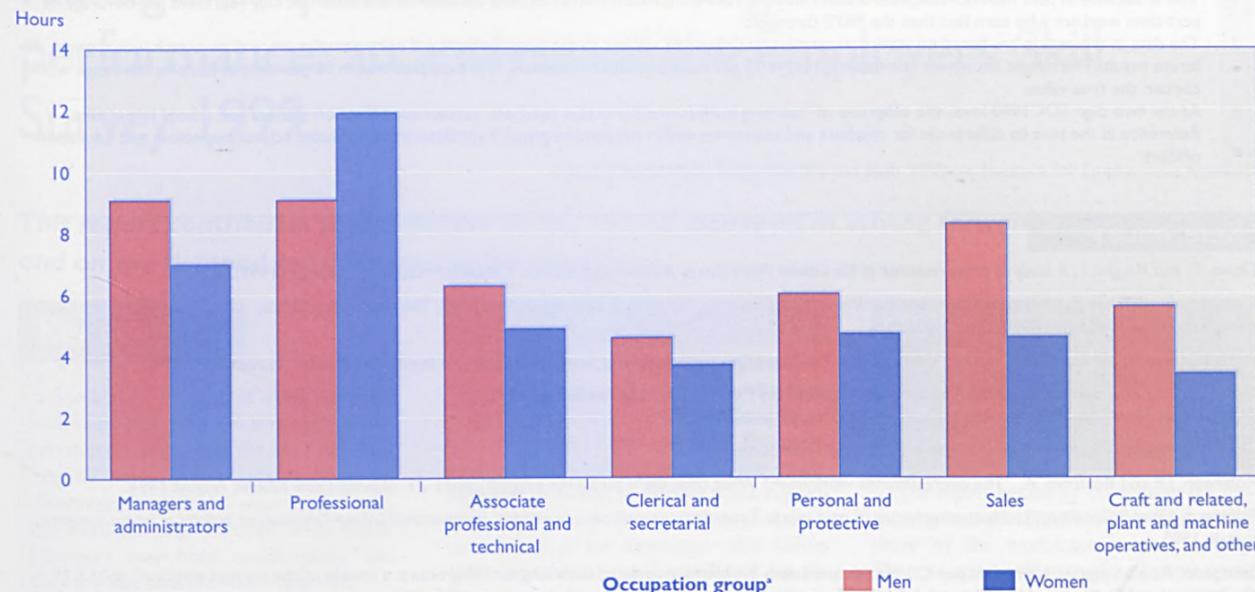
women – 8 hours 5 minutes, compared with 7 hours 17 minutes. Figure 10 demonstrates that this is true for all occupation groups except professionals. (The estimates for craft and related, plant and machine operatives, and others were combined because of the small sample sizes.) Female professionals not only worked more unpaid overtime than their male counterparts, they also worked the most unpaid overtime a week. Further analysis of this occupation group shows that over 55 per cent of women who worked unpaid overtime were either primary and nursery teachers or secondary school teachers. These two occupations showed a high average of unpaid overtime worked (14 hours 24 minutes and 14 hours 34 minutes respectively) which had a big impact on the average for the main occupation group. Although the estimates for the unpaid overtime worked by men were similar, the proportion they represented of the whole occupation group was considerably less (approximately 20 per cent).

Conclusion and further work

The comparison of hours worked data taken from the NES and the LFS highlighted some differences, with the basic hours worked estimate in the LFS being on average 3.7 per cent higher than the NES. The variations were largely found for managers and administrators, and professionals (with teachers and academics seemingly responsible for approximately half of the difference within the professional group), and mainly at the top end of the hours worked distributions. The estimates also showed that the differences between the two surveys were greater for men than women.

It is likely that the differences in the estimates of basic hours worked were mainly a result of the LFS reporting what individuals perceived were their basic usual hours as opposed to the NES, which records their contracted hours. Occupation groups recording a high proportion of employees that were paid at a fixed hourly rate displayed

Figure 10 Average weekly unpaid hours worked^a for full-time employees that worked overtime in main job, by occupation group^b and sex; United Kingdom; March to May 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a In the reference week.
^b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

smaller variations between the two estimates in basic hours worked, as respondents would generally have been more aware of the hours that they had worked. Salaried workers who were paid a fixed wage, regardless of the hours they worked, may have perceived their basic hours worked to be greater than their contracted hours as that may reflect more accurately the basic hours they usually worked. Differences may result from overrecording by those who worked long hours.

The paid overtime worked estimates painted a differing picture depending on whether all employees were included in the estimates, or just those people who worked paid overtime. The estimates differed mainly due to the slight variations in the surveys' reference periods.

The LFS demonstrated that working unpaid overtime was concentrated in a selection of occupation groups, and the amount of unpaid overtime reported in these groups was high. The estimates also showed a strong positive correlation between occupation groups that reported greater differences in the estimates of basic hours worked and those

who reported working unpaid overtime.

The obvious distinction between the two estimates would have also affected a comparison of total hours worked (not actually analysed in this article). The LFS estimate included unpaid overtime whereas the NES estimate did not. Occupation groups that would show the biggest variation between the two surveys were those that displayed the largest difference in basic hours worked, and where employees worked the most unpaid overtime.

Users need to consider the nature of the information they require in order to determine which survey would give the more suitable estimates. It is unlikely that either survey would give a completely accurate view of the hours worked in the UK. The NES concentrates on collecting information on contracted hours and paid overtime worked. It ignores unpaid overtime worked. The LFS requests information on basic hours worked, paid and unpaid overtime. It suggests that there are individuals (mainly managers and professionals) regularly working hours above their contracted

hours. It would depend on the perception of the respondent whether hours worked above their contracted hours would be included in the basic hours worked estimates or as unpaid overtime worked. The LFS also contains some estimates of extremely long hours worked that may be overstated.

A further study of hours worked is planned for a *Labour Market Trends* article in 2003. The aim is to take the current analysis a step further by looking at the results of the 2000 Time Use Survey (TUS) alongside those from the LFS and NES. The TUS is a time-diary survey and analysis may allow further investigation of possible overrecording by those who work long hours.

Notes

- 1 This is because in part the NES sample is drawn from the Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) income tax scheme and does not fully represent the coverage of part-time workers who earn less than the PAYE threshold.
- 2 The data in this article are based on statistical samples, and thus are subject to sampling variability. If many samples were drawn, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the data represent 95 per cent confidence intervals. It is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value.
- 3 At the two digit SOC1990 level, the subgroup of 'teaching professionals' includes teachers, academics, education officers and school inspectors. Reference in the text to differences for teachers and academics within occupation group 2 (professionals) excludes school inspectors and education officers.

References

Dawe, F. and Knight, I., *A study of proxy response in the Labour Force Survey Methodology Bulletin*, Office for National Statistics (1997).

Department of Trade and Industry, *Terms and conditions of employment: The working time regulations 1998*, The Stationery Office, www.hmso.gov.uk/silsil1998/19981833.htm#1.

Economic and Social Research Council, 'Work now – Pay later? The impact of long hours on health and family life', *Insights*, November 1998.

Office for National Statistics, (2000), *The New Earnings Survey Part A 2000*, The Stationery Office, www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/themes_labour/NES2000_PartA_revised.pdf.

Office for National Statistics, *What exactly is the Labour Force Survey?*

Robinson, J.P. and Boström, A., 'The overestimates workweek? What time diary measures suggest', pp11-23, *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1994.

Robinson, J.P. and Gershuny, J., 'Measuring hours of paid work: Time-diary vs. estimate questions', *International Labour Organisation bulletin of labour statistics*, xi-xvii, 1995.

Spurgeon, A., Harrington, J. and Cooper, C., 'Health and safety problems associated with long working hours: a review of the current position', pp367-75, *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 54, 1997.

Trade Union Congress, (2002), *About time: a new agenda for shaping working hours*, Chandlers Printers Limited.

Wilkinson, D., 'Towards reconciliation of the NES and LFS earnings data', pp223-31, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998.

Further information

For further information, contact:
 Richard D. Williams,
 B3/02,
 Office for National Statistics,
 1 Drummond Gate,
 London SW1V 2QQ,
 e-mail richard.d.williams@ons.gov.uk,
 tel. 020 7533 5740.

Managerial qualifications and organisational performance: an analysis of the Employers Skill Survey 1999

Derek Bosworth, Rhys Davies and Rob Wilson, Institute for Employment Research

This report contributes to the debate on the role of managers in driving forward company goals, and on the demand for skills among the workforce.

Key points

- 1 Some 46 per cent of establishments have managers who did not require any particular qualifications for their job. This may be because managers acquire and demonstrate skills in ways other than qualifications, e.g. through experience. Managers may hold qualifications, but they are not often formally required.
- 1 Better qualified managers are associated with a better qualified workforce. This finding is exaggerated for single-manager establishments.
- 1 Workforce proficiency is highest in establishments with either very high or no qualification requirements among managers.
- 1 Highly qualified managers appear more likely to adopt strategies of introducing new, higher quality products and improving the quality of existing products, while less qualified managers are more likely to be engaged in increasing the efficiency of the production of existing products/services.
- 1 Proficiency and performance appear to be positively linked, but this is also probably a two-way relationship.

Introduction

THIS REPORT explores the proficiency and qualifications of managers, the links with the proficiency and qualifications of the whole workforce and with the goals, strategies and performance of the establishment. It builds on earlier work reported in *Skills and performance: an econometric analysis of the Employers Skill Survey 1999* (Bosworth et al.) published by the Department for Education and Skills in 2001.

The report is a modest contribution to the debate on the role of managers in driving forward establishment goals and performance and on the demand for skills among the workforce.

According to the Labour Force Survey, around 35 per cent of managers have no qualifications or are qualified below NVQ Level 3, around 25 per cent are qualified to Level 3 or equivalent and fewer than 40 per cent are qualified to Level 4 or higher.

Background

This document presents some new analysis of the links between the qualifications and proficiency of managers, the strategies adopted by establishments and their performance. This is based on data from the Employers Skill Survey (ESS) 1999. It extends earlier work which looked at links between proficiency and qualifications of the workforce more generally and the goals and performance of the establishment in which they work.

It has been recognised for some time that managers play a particularly important role in such processes. The Government recently set up the Council for Excellence in Management and Leadership to explore such issues in greater depth. The report represents a relatively modest contribution to that debate, exploiting the results from the ESS 1999, which probed more deeply on such matters than any previous UK survey.

These questions are explored using a combination of descriptive statistics and multivariate regression analysis.

Proficiency and qualifications of managers and those of the whole workforce

The report begins by comparing the proficiency and qualifications of managers with those of the workforce more generally. There is some evidence of a positive correlation here, both between formal qualification requirements of managers and those of the workforce as a whole, and between proficiency of managers and proficiency more generally.

Establishments with better qualified managers tend to have a better qualified workforce. There is a less strong link with proficiency of the workforce as a whole. Workforce proficiency is highest in establishments with either very high required qualifications for managers or with no required qualifications for managers. This probably reflects the fact that the establishments with higher qualified managers have more proficient workforces even though they set more demanding goals. The higher proficiency among establishments with managers with no required qualifications may reflect the fact that they set less demanding goals.

There are no strong links between the proficiency of managers and the qualification requirements of the workforce. However, there seems to be a stronger positive correlation between management proficiency and proficiency of the workforce as a whole.

There are some interesting differences between single- and multiple-manager establishments. The single-manager establishments are often small businesses, with a single owner manager, who may have rather different business objectives to larger enterprises. Generally the single-manager establishments appear to be more likely to think that their staff (and managers in particular) are proficient.

As far as qualifications are concerned there appears to be some polarisation, with

qualified single-manager establishments more likely than multi-manager establishments to be associated with a well qualified workforce. Equally in single manager establishments those with no qualifications tend to be more likely to be associated with an unqualified workforce than in multi-manager establishments.

Proficiency and qualifications of managers, goals and strategies

This analysis suggests some links between qualifications of managers and high level goals. There are clear distinctions between the qualification levels of the managers and the adoption of, for example, profit versus sales goals (a profit goal is much more likely than a sales one for those holding higher level BTEC or equivalent) or quality of service versus sales goals (a quality goal is much more likely than a sales goal among those holding a higher degree). While it is quite possible that causality runs in both directions (such as goals determine the required qualifications and qualifications drive goals), these differences would be expected to have implications for establishment behaviour and performance.

Further important differences are found in the product market strategies adopted by managers with different qualifications. In particular, more qualified managers were more likely to adopt product quality orientated strategies, while the less qualified were more likely to focus on production costs and efficiency or to have no strategy at all.

Regarding proficiency and product market strategies, there appears to be an inverse relationship between the aspiration level of the establishment and the perceived proficiency of managers. This is particularly strong for those following an efficiency strategy.

Multivariate analysis

The report also presents multivariate analysis linking, on the one hand, managers' qualifications and proficiency and on the other hand, goals, strategies and the performance of the establishment. In each case this is done controlling for a host of other factors as in the original analysis by Bosworth *et al.* (2001). These other factors include, sector, size of establishment and external labour market differences and more.

The multivariate analysis confirms that there is evidence of a link between the minimum qualification of managers and the setting of various high level goals or targets, including cost reduction, profits and productivity. However, the results do not suggest a

significant role for management proficiency in setting such goals.

The multivariate results, with regard to the influence of management qualifications and proficiency on the adoption of product market strategies were largely in line with the cross-tabular results. In particular, higher levels of qualification and a high proportion of managers holding the qualification appear to increase the probability of adopting product quality orientated strategies while having a negative relationship with 'increasing the efficiency with which existing products are produced'.

However, there is also evidence that the reverse relationship emerges with regard to management proficiency, with the product goals associated with lower proficiency and the efficiency goal associated with higher proficiency. One reason for this result might be that causality runs the other way in the case of proficiency. In other words, it is less easy to be successful for managers intent on product innovation than for those focusing upon cost savings and process innovation.

Proficiency, the goals of managers and establishment performance

The report notes how difficult it is to derive simple and meaningful results from the cross-tabular analysis, because of the difficulties in measuring performance. It can be argued that the self-reported performance measure is most useful.

The multivariate analysis provides evidence for a link between management proficiency and performance. However, there is little evidence for a direct link with qualifications. This may be because managers acquire skills in other ways such as through experience.

It appears that the main effects of more able managers on performance may show up through superior human resource management (and other work practices) as identified in the earlier research reported in Bosworth *et al.* (2001). The present multivariate results suggest that there are only modest additional effects (at least on goals) not captured by those variables.

While it is possible to show that perceived management proficiency is positively related to performance, the results suggest that this is at least a two-way relationship. In other words, management proficiency may, in part, be judged on the performance of the establishment. More worrying is that, the link between management qualifications and establishment performance often appears perverse in the present results.

One possible explanation for this is that more qualified managers disproportionately set higher aspirations for the performance of the establishment which are significantly harder to achieve. This raises issues to do with latent skill gaps which lie beyond the scope of this report but which were partially addressed by Bosworth *et al.* (2001).

Conclusion

In summary, the findings of this report suggest that there are significant links between management qualifications and establishment aspirations, which leads to a demand for a better skilled workforce. However, for many of the findings concerning proficiency of managers, causality could run either direction (such as, 'better' managers raise the performance level but 'higher performance levels' also result in a perception that management is 'better'). This is further complicated by the fact that better managers may set higher aspirations and may be more demanding and self-critical.

Copies of the full report Managerial qualifications and organisational performance: an analysis of ESS 1999 (MQ0P1) and the research brief (RBXOS-02) are available free of charge from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ (tel. 0845 6022260). Both can also be accessed at www.dfes.gov.uk/research/ and also at www.skillsbase.dfes.gov.uk. Further information about this research, can be obtained from Carol Stanfield, Room W626, DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail carol.stanfield@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

Labour Market Data

SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
DEFINITIONS	S3	D.1 Economic activity by age	S68
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S4	D.2 Economic inactivity	S70
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY		D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S72
A.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S5	EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
A.2 Trends	S12	E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S74
A.3 Other headline indicators	S14	E.2 Average Earnings Index: industries	S76
A.4 Working-age households	S15	E.4 Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S80
A.11 Regional summary	S16	E.21 Unit wage costs	S82
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S83
B.1 Employment by category	S18	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES	
B.2 Employment by age	S20	F.1 Number of people participating in the Work-based learning programme	S84
B.3 Employment by occupation	S22	F.2 Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	S84
B.11 Workforce jobs	S23	F.3 Work-based learning for adults	S85
B.12 Employee jobs by industry	S24	F.5 Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	S86
B.13 Employee jobs: production industries	S26	F.6 Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	S86
B.16 Employee jobs by region industry	S28	F.7 Other training: outcomes for completers	S87
B.17 Employee in tourism-related industries	S30	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
B.18 Workforce jobs by industry	S31	G.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S88
B.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S30	G.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S88
B.22 Usual weekly hours of work	S33	G.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S89
B.32 Output, employment and productivity	S34	G.11 Labour disputes: summary	S90
B.41 Job-related training	S36	G.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S91
B.51 selected countries: national definitions	S38	G.21 Labour market and educational status of young people	S92
UNEMPLOYMENT		G.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S92
C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration	S40	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age	S43	H.1 Background economic indicators	S93
C.4 ILO rates by previous occupation	S44	H.11 Retail prices: summary	S94
C.11 Claimant count by region	S45	H.12 Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	S94
C.12 Claimant count by age and duration	S49	STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S96
C.13 Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S51		
C.21 Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S52		
C.22 Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S54		
C.23 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S57		
C.24 Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S61		
C.31 Claimant count flows	S62		
C.32 Claimant history: number of previous claims	S63		
C.34 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S64		
C.41 Redundancies in UK	S65		
C.42 Redundancies by Region	S65		
C.43 Redundancies by industry	S65		
C.51 International comparisons	S66		

Publication dates of main economic indicators July - September

Labour market statistics

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

August	14 Wednesday
September	11 Wednesday
October	16 Wednesday

Productivity Q2

September	30 Monday
-----------	-----------

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
UK summary	M	Aug 2002	A.1	Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme	Q	Aug 2002	F.1
Trends	M	Aug 2002	A.2	Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	Q	Aug 2002	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	Aug 2002	A.3	Work-based learning for adults	Q	Aug 2002	F.3
Working-age households	Q	Aug 2002	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.4†
Regional labour market summary	M	Aug 2002	A.11	Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 2002	F.5
LFS annual local area data	A	Jan 2002	A.12	Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q	Aug 2002	F.6
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Employment by category	M	Aug 2002	B.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Aug 2002	G.1
Employment by age	M	Aug 2002	B.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Aug 2002	G.2
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 2002	B.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Aug 2002	G.3
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Aug 2002	B.11	Labour disputes: summary	M	Aug 2002	G.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	Aug 2002	B.12	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Aug 2002	G.12
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Aug 2002	B.13	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2001	301
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 2002	B.14	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2001	195
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 2002	B.15	Trade union membership	A	Sep 2001	433
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Aug 2002	B.16	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Aug 2002	G.21
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 2002	B.17	Economic activity of young people	Q	Aug 2002	393
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Aug 2002	B.18	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q	Jun 2002	298
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Aug 2002	B.21	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Aug 2002	G.22
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Aug 2002	B.22	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Jun 2002	297
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Aug 2002	B.32	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Jan 2001	29
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jul 2002	B.33	Women in the labour market	Q	Aug 2002	394
Job-related training	Q	Aug 2002	B.41	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 2002	109
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Aug 2002	B.51	Job-related training	Q	Jun 2002	296
UNEMPLOYMENT				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Aug 2002	C.1	Background economic indicators	M	Aug 2002	H.1
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Aug 2002	C.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Aug 2002	H.11
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Aug 2002	C.4	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Mar 2002	H.12†
Claimant count by region	M	Aug 2002	C.11	Retail prices: selected items	M	Mar 2002	H.13†
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Aug 2002	C.12	Retail prices: general index	M	Mar 2002	H.14†
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Aug 2002	C.13	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Mar 2002	H.15†
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	C.14	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Aug 2002	H.12
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Aug 2002	C.21				
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Aug 2002	C.22				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Aug 2002	C.23				
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Aug 2002	C.24				
Claimant count flows	M	Aug 2002	C.31				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 2002	C.32				
Interval between claims	Q	Jun 2002	C.33				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Aug 2002	C.34				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jul 2002	C.35				
Redundancies	Q	Aug 2002	C.41				
Redundancies by region	Q	Aug 2002	C.42				
Redundancies by industry	Q	Aug 2002	C.43				
Redundancies in the UK	A	Jul 2002	339				
International comparisons	M	Aug 2002	C.51				
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS			
Economic activity by age	M	Aug 2002	D.1	Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Aug 2002	E.1
Economic inactivity	M	Aug 2002	D.2	Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Aug 2002	E.2
Economic inactivity by age	M	Aug 2002	D.3	Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Aug 2002	E.4
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS				Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Aug 2002	E.1	* Currently suspended.			
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Aug 2002	E.2	† Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more information on where to access these data.			
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Aug 2002	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Jul 2002	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2002	129				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Aug 2002	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Aug 2002	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MGSL	MGSLF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.2
1994	45,498	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.3
1995	45,641	28,618	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.2
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.0
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.2
1998	46,253	29,049	27,227	1,822	17,204	62.8	58.9	6.3	36.7
1999	46,506	29,419	27,611	1,808	17,086	63.3	59.4	6.1	36.4
2000	46,782	29,737	28,053	1,684	17,045	63.6	60.0	5.7	36.4
2001	47,071	29,804	28,332	1,472	17,267	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	46,782	29,737	28,053	1,684	17,045	63.6	60.0	5.7	36.4
Apr-Jun	46,805	29,721	28,084	1,636	17,084	63.5	60.0	5.5	36.5
May-Jul	46,828	29,730	28,137	1,593	17,098	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,851	29,739	28,165	1,574	17,112	63.5	60.1	5.3	36.5
Jul-Sep	46,876	29,748	28,155	1,593	17,128	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Aug-Oct	46,900	29,758	28,141	1,617	17,142	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,925	29,699	28,122	1,577	17,225	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Oct-Dec	46,949	29,704	28,148	1,556	17,245	63.3	60.0	5.2	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,973	29,787	28,256	1,531	17,186	63.4	60.2	5.1	36.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,998	29,793	28,250	1,543	17,205	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Jan-Mar 2001	47,022	29,762	28,248	1,514	17,260	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,785	28,268	1,497	17,261	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	47,071	29,804	28,332	1,472	17,267	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Apr-Jun	47,095	29,836	28,336	1,500	17,260	63.4	60.2	5.0	36.6
May-Jul	47,120	29,820	28,312	1,508	17,300	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,144	29,841	28,319	1,522	17,303	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jul-Sep	47,166	29,843	28,317	1,526	17,323	63.3	60.0	5.1	36.7
Aug-Oct	47,189	29,883	28,349	1,535	17,305	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,211	29,924	28,390	1,535	17,287	63.4	60.1	5.1	36.6
Oct-Dec	47,233	29,952	28,396	1,557	17,281	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	47,256	29,918	28,384	1,535	17,338	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,277	29,940	28,419	1,520	17,337	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jan-Mar 2002	47,300	29,958	28,420	1,538	17,342	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	47,322	30,025	28,472	1,554	17,297	63.4	60.2	5.2	36.6
Mar-May (Spr)	47,346	30,083	28,511	1,572	17,263	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5
Changes Over last 3 months	68	143	91	52	-75	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>-0.4</i>				
Over last 12 months	275	279	179	100	-5	0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.4
1997	35,944	28,182	26,119	2,063	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4
1998	36,026	28,258	26,457	1,802	7,768	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
1999	36,249	28,584	26,796	1,788	7,665	78.9	73.9	6.3	21.1
2000	36,500	28,891	27,224	1,667	7,609	79.2	74.6	5.8	20.8
2001	36,759	28,972	27,515	1,457	7,787	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
3 month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	36,500	28,891	27,224	1,667	7,609	79.2	74.6	5.8	20.8
Apr-Jun	36,521	28,876	27,257	1,619	7,645	79.1	74.6	5.6	20.9
May-Jul	36,542	28,887	27,313	1,574	7,655	79.1	74.7	5.4	20.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,563	28,900	27,342	1,558	7,663	79.0	74.8	5.4	21.0
Jul-Sep	36,585	28,916	27,337	1,579	7,669	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,606	28,921	27,321	1,600	7,685	79.0	74.6	5.5	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,628	28,960	27,300	1,560	7,768	78.8	74.5		

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.8
1998	22,547	16,181	15,067	1,114	6,366	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
1999	22,708	16,366	15,247	1,119	6,342	72.1	67.1	6.8	27.9
2000	22,881	16,525	15,504	1,021	6,356	72.2	67.8	6.2	27.8
2001	23,060	16,519	15,630	889	6,541	71.6	67.8	5.4	28.4
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	22,881	16,525	15,504	1,021	6,356	72.2	67.8	6.2	27.8
Apr-Jun	22,896	16,493	15,495	998	6,402	72.0	67.7	6.1	28.0
May-Jul	22,910	16,476	15,518	958	6,435	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,925	16,465	15,517	948	6,460	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Jul-Sep	22,940	16,470	15,518	952	6,470	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Aug-Oct	22,954	16,493	15,528	965	6,461	71.9	67.6	5.8	28.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,970	16,477	15,524	953	6,493	71.7	67.6	5.8	28.3
Oct-Dec	22,985	16,495	15,550	946	6,489	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,999	16,525	15,592	933	6,474	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,014	16,540	15,587	953	6,474	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jan-Mar 2001	23,030	16,533	15,605	929	6,497	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Feb-Apr	23,044	16,517	15,607	910	6,527	71.7	67.7	5.5	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	23,060	16,519	15,630	889	6,541	71.6	67.8	5.4	28.4
Apr-Jun	23,075	16,521	15,606	915	6,554	71.6	67.6	5.5	28.4
May-Jul	23,090	16,538	15,609	929	6,552	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,105	16,566	15,629	937	6,539	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Jul-Sep	23,118	16,572	15,637	936	6,546	71.7	67.6	5.6	28.3
Aug-Oct	23,132	16,540	15,637	946	6,547	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,146	16,596	15,657	939	6,551	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Oct-Dec	23,160	16,607	15,662	945	6,552	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	23,174	16,581	15,644	937	6,532	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,187	16,591	15,656	935	6,596	71.6	67.5	5.6	28.4
Jan-Mar 2002	23,201	16,581	15,627	954	6,620	71.5	67.4	5.8	28.5
Feb-Apr	23,215	16,601	15,643	958	6,614	71.5	67.4	5.8	28.5
Mar-May (Spr)	23,229	16,629	15,674	955	6,600	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months Percent	0.7	1.0	0.3	7.5	0.9	0.0	-0.3	0.4	0.0
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
1991	18,350	16,172	14,660	1,512	2,178	88.1	79.9	9.3	11.9
1992	18,382	15,949	14,072	1,877	2,433	86.8	76.6	11.8	13.2
1993	18,414	15,831	13,830	2,001	2,583	86.0	75.1	12.6	14.0
1994	18,460	15,803	13,960	1,843	2,657	85.6	75.6	11.7	14.4
1995	18,541	15,793	14,163	1,631	2,747	85.2	76.4	10.3	14.8
1996	18,641	15,859	14,296	1,562	2,782	85.1	76.7	9.9	14.9
1997	18,744	15,905	14,589	1,316	2,839	84.9	77.8	8.3	15.1
1998	18,852	15,900	14,795	1,105	2,952	84.3	78.5	6.9	15.7
1999	18,991	16,070	14,960	1,110	2,920	84.5	78.8	6.9	15.4
2000	19,139	16,232	15,218	1,014	2,907	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.2
2001	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	19,139	16,232	15,218	1,014	2,907	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.2
Apr-Jun	19,151	16,207	15,215	991	2,944	84.6	79.4	6.1	15.4
May-Jul	19,163	16,189	15,240	949	2,974	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,175	16,183	15,243	941	2,992	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Jul-Sep	19,187	16,191	15,244	947	2,996	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Aug-Oct	19,198	16,208	15,250	958	2,990	84.4	79.4	5.9	15.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,210	16,192	15,247	945	3,018	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,222	16,216	15,280	937	3,005	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,233	16,251	15,326	925	2,982	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,245	16,263	15,319	945	2,981	84.5	79.6	5.8	15.5
Jan-Mar 2001	19,256	16,263	15,343	920	2,993	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5
Feb-Apr	19,268	16,245	15,342	903	3,023	84.3	79.6	5.6	15.7
Mar-May (Spr)	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,291	16,242	15,334	908	3,050	84.2	79.5	5.6	15.8
May-Jul	19,303	16,250	15,329	921	3,053	84.2	79.4	5.6	15.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,314	16,282	15,352	930	3,033	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Jul-Sep	19,324	16,284	15,355	929	3,040	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Aug-Oct	19,335	16,297	15,359	938	3,038	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,346	16,303	15,371	932	3,044	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,356	16,306	15,367	938	3,051	84.2	79.4	5.8	15.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	19,367	16,292	15,352	930	3,085	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,377	16,295	15,367	927	3,082	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Jan-Mar 2002	19,388	16,289	15,343	946	3,100	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Feb-Apr	19,399	16,305	15,356	949	3,095	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	19,410	16,327	15,382	945	3,082	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months Percent	0.7	0.5	0.1	7.2	1.6	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.1

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: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	45.7
1998	23,707	12,868	12,160	708	10,838	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
1999	23,798	12,964	12,364	689	10,744	54.9	52.0	5.3	45.1
2000	23,901	13,212	12,549	663	10,688	55.3	52.5	5.0	44.7
2001	24,011	13,285	12,702	583	10,726	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	23,901	13,212	12,549	663	10,688	55.3	52.5	5.0	44.7
Apr-Jun	23,909	13,228	12,589	638	10,682	55.3	52.7	4.8	44.7
May-Jul	23,918	13,254	12,619	636	10,664	55.4	52.8	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,926	13,274	12,647	627	10,652	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Jul-Sep	23,937	13,279	12,637	641	10,658	55.5	52.8	4.8	44.5
Aug-Oct	23,946	13,265	12,613	652	10,681	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,955	13,222	12,598	624	10,733	55.2			

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	9.6	37.4
1995	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17,172	62.5	57.4	8.2	37.5
1997	46,036	28,852	26,814	2,037	17,184	62.7	58.2	7.1	37.3
1998	46,253	28,892	27,116	1,776	17,361	62.5	58.6	6.1	37.5
1999	46,506	29,255	27,500	1,755	17,251	62.9	59.1	6.0	37.1
2000	46,782	29,571	27,943	1,628	17,211	63.2	59.7	5.5	36.8
2001	47,071	29,638	28,225	1,413	17,432	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	46,782	29,571	27,943	1,628	17,211	63.2	59.7	5.5	36.8
Apr-Jun	46,805	29,601	28,004	1,597	17,204	63.2	59.8	5.4	36.8
May-Jul	46,828	29,743	28,146	1,596	17,085	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,851	29,936	28,295	1,641	16,915	63.9	60.4	5.5	36.1
Jul-Sep	46,876	29,966	28,301	1,666	16,910	63.9	60.4	5.6	36.1
Aug-Oct	46,900	29,879	28,231	1,648	17,021	63.9	60.2	5.5	36.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,925	29,776	28,191	1,584	17,149	63.5	60.1	5.3	36.5
Oct-Dec	46,949	29,735	28,226	1,509	17,214	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,973	29,753	28,246	1,507	17,220	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,998	29,684	28,155	1,529	17,314	63.2	59.9	5.2	36.8
Jan-Mar 2001	47,022	29,649	28,121	1,528	17,374	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.9
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,676	28,187	1,489	17,370	63.1	59.9	5.0	36.9
Mar-May (Spr)	47,071	29,638	28,225	1,413	17,432	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
Apr-Jun	47,095	29,713	28,257	1,456	17,382	63.1	60.0	4.9	36.9
May-Jul	47,120	29,827	28,320	1,507	17,294	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,144	30,036	28,450	1,585	17,108	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
Jul-Sep	47,166	30,060	28,463	1,597	17,106	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
Aug-Oct	47,189	30,005	28,436	1,570	17,183	63.6	60.3	5.2	36.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,211	30,001	28,456	1,545	17,210	63.5	60.3	5.1	36.5
Oct-Dec	47,233	29,987	28,474	1,513	17,246	63.5	60.3	5.0	36.5
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	47,256	29,887	28,373	1,514	17,369	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,277	29,832	28,323	1,509	17,445	63.1	59.9	5.1	36.9
Jan-Mar 2002	47,300	29,847	28,295	1,552	17,454	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.9
Feb-Apr	47,322	29,924	28,376	1,548	17,398	63.2	60.0	5.2	36.8
Mar-May (Spr)	47,346	29,934	28,415	1,519	17,412	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	275 0.6	296 1.0	189 0.7	107 7.5	-21 -0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.3
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
1991	35,103	27,995	25,662	2,373	7,108	79.8	73.0	8.5	20.2
1992	35,174	27,734	24,997	2,738	7,440	78.8	71.1	9.9	21.2
1993	35,242	27,640	24,738	2,902	7,602	78.4	70.2	10.5	21.6
1994	35,337	27,648	24,936	2,712	7,690	78.2	70.6	9.8	21.8
1995	35,483	27,673	25,230	2,443	7,810	78.0	71.1	8.8	22.0
1996	35,663	27,873	25,552	2,321	7,790	78.2	71.6	8.3	21.8
1997	35,844	28,026	26,012	2,015	7,818	78.2	72.6	7.2	21.8
1998	36,026	28,097	26,341	1,757	7,929	78.0	73.1	6.3	22.0
1999	36,249	28,419	26,684	1,736	7,830	78.4	73.6	6.1	21.6
2000	36,500	28,726	27,115	1,611	7,774	78.7	74.3	5.6	21.3
2001	36,759	28,809	27,411	1,398	7,950	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	36,500	28,726	27,115	1,611	7,774	78.7	74.3	5.6	21.3
Apr-Jun	36,521	28,753	27,173	1,580	7,768	78.7	74.4	5.5	21.3
May-Jul	36,542	28,893	27,315	1,579	7,648	79.1	74.7	5.5	20.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,563	29,092	27,466	1,626	7,471	79.6	75.1	5.6	20.4
Jul-Sep	36,585	29,137	27,485	1,652	7,448	79.6	75.1	5.7	20.4
Aug-Oct	36,606	29,046	27,414	1,632	7,561	79.3	74.9	5.6	20.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,628	28,935	27,369	1,566	7,693	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,650	28,899	27,408	1,491	7,751	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,671	28,925	27,436	1,489	7,746	78.9	74.8	5.1	21.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,694	28,860	27,349	1,511	7,833	78.7	74.5	5.2	21.3
Jan-Mar 2001	36,716	28,827	27,318	1,508	7,889	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Feb-Apr	36,737	28,850	27,377	1,473	7,887	78.5	74.5	5.1	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,759	28,809	27,411	1,398	7,950	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
Apr-Jun	36,781	28,872	27,429	1,443	7,910	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
May-Jul	36,803	28,957	27,463	1,494	7,846	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,824	29,167	27,594	1,572	7,658	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Jul-Sep	36,843	29,192	27,608	1,584	7,651	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Aug-Oct	36,863	29,144	27,588	1,556	7,719	79.1	74.8	5.3	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,882	29,118	27,590	1,528	7,764	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
Oct-Dec	36,901	29,086	27,588	1,498	7,815	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,921	29,002	27,505	1,497	7,919	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,939	28,947	27,452	1,495	7,992	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jan-Mar 2002	36,959	28,958	27,424	1,534	8,001	78.4	74.2	5.3	21.6
Feb-Apr	36,978	29,032	27,502	1,530	7,945	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,997	29,029	27,531	1,498	7,968	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	239 0.6	220 0.8	120 0.4	99 7.1	19 0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.1

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,009	14,397	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,052	14,503	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,099	14,792	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,999	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
1999	22,708	16,276	15,178	1,098	6,432	71.7	66.8	6.7	28.3
2000	22,881	16,433	15,435	998	6,448	71.8	67.5	6.1	28.2
2001	23,060	16,427	15,562	864	6,633	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	22,881	16,433	15,435	998	6,448	71.8	67.5	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,896	16,431	15,451	981	6,464	71.8	67.5	6.0	28.2
May-Jul	22,910	16,482	15,525	957	6,428	71.9	67.8	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,925	16,590	15,606	984	6,335	72.4	68.1	5.9	27.6
Jul-Sep	22,940	16,608	15,625	983	6,332	72.4	68.1	5.9	27.6
Aug-Oct	22,954	16,565	15,598	967	6,390	72.2	68.0	5.8	27.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,970	16,499	15,561	937	6,471	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Oct-Dec	22,985	16,499	15,581	918					

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,798	12,979	12,322	657	10,819	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
2000	23,901	13,138	12,508	630	10,763	55.0	52.3	4.8	45.0
2001	24,011	13,212	12,663	549	10,799	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	23,901	13,138	12,508	630	10,763	55.0	52.3	4.8	45.0
Apr-Jun	23,909	13,170	12,553	617	10,740	55.1	52.5	4.7	44.9
May-Jul	23,918	13,261	12,622	639	10,657	55.4	52.8	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,926	13,346	12,688	658	10,580	55.8	53.0	4.9	44.2
Jul-Sep	23,937	13,358	12,676	683	10,578	55.8	53.0	5.1	44.2
Aug-Oct	23,946	13,315	12,633	681	10,631	55.6	52.8	5.1	44.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,955	13,277	12,630	647	10,678	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Oct-Dec	23,964	13,236	12,646	591	10,728	55.2	52.8	4.5	44.8
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,973	13,241	12,670	571	10,732	55.2	52.8	4.3	44.8
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,984	13,204	12,633	571	10,780	55.1	52.7	4.3	44.9
Jan-Mar 2001	23,992	13,183	12,597	586	10,810	54.9	52.5	4.4	45.1
Feb-Apr	24,002	13,224	12,644	580	10,778	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Mar-May (Spr)	24,011	13,212	12,663	549	10,799	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
Apr-Jun	24,021	13,257	12,696	561	10,764	55.2	52.9	4.2	44.8
May-Jul	24,030	13,288	12,708	580	10,742	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,039	13,347	12,732	615	10,692	55.5	53.0	4.6	44.5
Jul-Sep	24,048	13,351	12,719	632	10,697	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Aug-Oct	24,056	13,347	12,727	620	10,709	55.5	52.9	4.6	44.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,065	13,383	12,762	621	10,681	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Oct-Dec	24,074	13,373	12,770	593	10,700	55.6	53.1	4.4	44.4
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	24,083	13,316	12,744	572	10,767	55.3	52.9	4.3	44.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,090	13,300	12,734	566	10,790	55.2	52.9	4.3	44.8
Jan-Mar 2002	24,099	13,333	12,751	582	10,766	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Feb-Apr	24,107	13,389	12,799	590	10,718	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Mar-May (Spr)	24,117	13,396	12,810	586	10,721	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	106 0.4	184 1.4	147 1.2	37 6.8	-79 -0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.5
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUI		
1991	16,754	11,897	11,020	877	4,857	71.0	65.8	7.4	29.0
1992	16,792	11,863	10,975	888	4,929	70.6	65.4	7.5	29.4
1993	16,828	11,887	10,958	928	4,941	70.6	65.1	7.8	29.4
1994	16,877	11,923	11,026	896	4,955	70.6	65.3	7.5	29.4
1995	16,942	11,960	11,121	839	4,982	70.6	65.6	7.0	29.4
1996	17,022	12,098	11,315	783	4,924	71.1	66.5	6.5	28.9
1997	17,101	12,208	11,488	720	4,892	71.4	67.2	5.9	28.6
1998	17,174	12,284	11,616	668	4,890	71.5	67.6	5.4	28.5
1999	17,259	12,440	11,793	647	4,818	72.1	68.3	5.2	27.9
2000	17,361	12,587	11,966	620	4,774	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
2001	17,479	12,656	12,114	542	4,824	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
3-month averages Mar-May 2000 (Spr)	17,361	12,587	11,966	620	4,774	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,370	12,610	12,003	607	4,759	72.6	69.1	4.8	27.4
May-Jul	17,378	12,702	12,072	630	4,677	73.1	69.5	5.0	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,387	12,786	12,136	650	4,601	73.5	69.8	5.1	26.5
Jul-Sep	17,398	12,808	12,134	674	4,590	73.6	69.7	5.3	26.4
Aug-Oct	17,408	12,764	12,093	671	4,644	73.3	69.5	5.3	26.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,418	12,722	12,084	638	4,696	73.0	69.4	5.0	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,428	12,680	12,099	581	4,748	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,438	12,686	12,124	562	4,752	72.7	69.5	4.4	27.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,449	12,654	12,093	561	4,796	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Jan-Mar 2001	17,459	12,629	12,053	576	4,830	72.3	69.0	4.6	27.7
Feb-Apr	17,469	12,668	12,098	571	4,801	72.5	69.3	4.5	27.5
Mar-May (Spr)	17,479	12,656	12,114	542	4,824	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
Apr-Jun	17,490	12,697	12,142	555	4,793	72.6	69.4	4.4	27.4
May-Jul	17,500	12,710	12,135	576	4,790	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,510	12,764	12,155	609	4,746	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Jul-Sep	17,519	12,771	12,146	628	4,748	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1
Aug-Oct	17,527	12,772	12,160	612	4,755	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,536	12,794	12,183	611	4,742	73.0	69.5	4.8	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,545	12,776	12,191	585	4,769	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	17,554	12,728	12,166	563	4,825	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,562	12,708	12,148	560	4,854	72.4	69.2	4.4	27.6
Jan-Mar 2002	17,570	12,734	12,160	574	4,837	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Feb-Apr	17,579	12,792	12,211	581	4,786	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,588	12,793	12,218	575	4,795	72.7	69.5	4.5	27.3
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	108 0.6	137 1.1	104 0.9	33 6.1	-28 -0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.3

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Mar-May 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)	28,511	+163	91	+118	179	+209
Employment rate	74.7%	+0.4%	0.1%	+0.3%	-0.2%	+0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,572	+52	52	+53	100	+70
ILO unemployment rate	5.2%	+0.2%	0.1%	+0.2%	0.3%	+0.2%
Economically active (000s)	30,083	+160	143	+116	279	+206
Economic activity rate	78.9%	+0.3%	0.2%	+0.2%	0.0%	+0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,822	+137	-66	+98	36	+176
Economic inactivity rate	21.1%	+0.3%	-0.2%	+0.2%	0.0%	+0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,543	+62	-44	+44	-31	+80
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,279	+62	-22	+44	67	+80

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

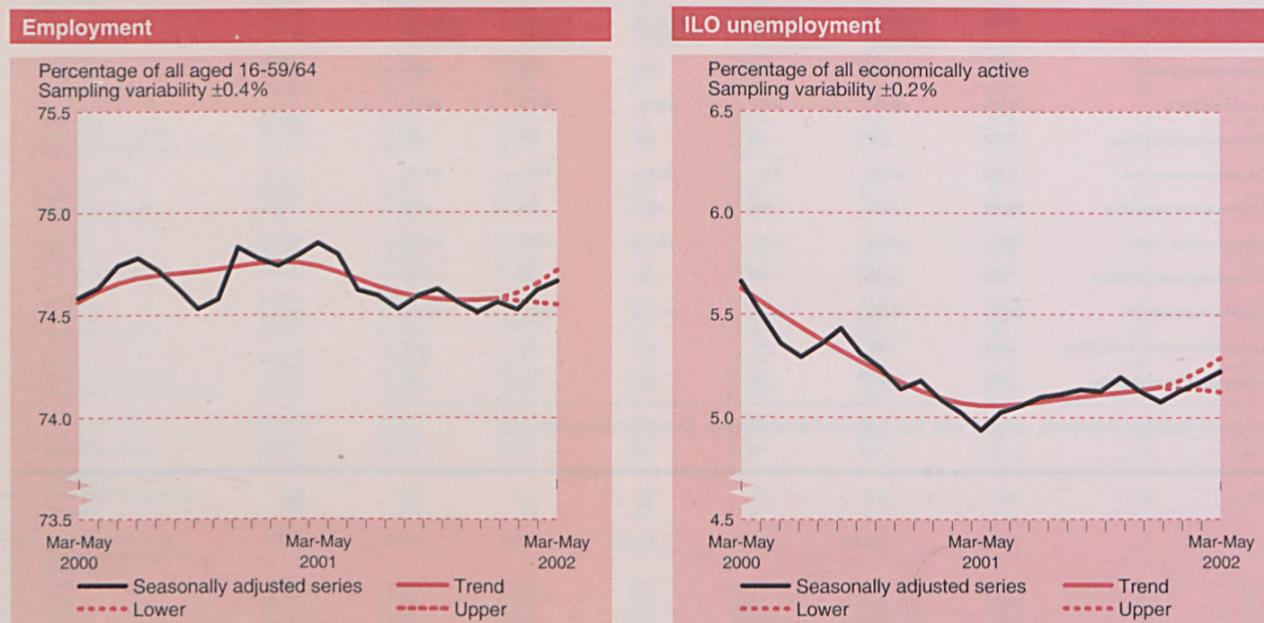
Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

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

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

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



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

A.2

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Mar-May 1994	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,832	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,683	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,905	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,617	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov94-Jan95	25,976	71.1	2,566	9.0
Dec94-Feb95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,535	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,525	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,515	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,127	71.4	2,506	8.7
May-Jul	26,162	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,196	71.5	2,488	8.6
Jul-Sep	26,230	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,261	71.6	2,468	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,458	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,446	8.5
Nov95-Jan96	26,336	71.8	2,435	8.5
Dec95-Feb96	26,354	71.8	2,423	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,369	71.8	2,411	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,419	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,443	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,473	72.0	2,343	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.1	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,602	72.2	2,286	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,259	7.8
Nov96-Jan97	26,711	72.5	2,230	7.7
Dec96-Feb97	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,822	72.7	2,166	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,135	7.4
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,104	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,963	73.0	2,074	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,045	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,031	73.1	2,015	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,058	73.1	1,985	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,956	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,103	73.2	1,927	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,122	73.2	1,901	6.5
Nov97-Jan98	27,142	73.3	1,879	6.5
Dec97-Feb98	27,163	73.3	1,862	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,186	73.4	1,849	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,212	73.4	1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,239	73.5	1,833	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,269	73.5	1,829	6.3
May-Jul	27,302	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,338	73.6	1,826	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,376	73.7	1,825	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,414	73.8	1,825	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,452	73.8	1,824	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,488	73.9	1,823	6.2
Nov98-Jan99	27,520	73.9	1,822	6.2
Dec98-Feb99	27,549	73.9	1,820	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,575	73.9	1,816	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,600	74.0	1,808	6.2
Mar-May	27,627	74.0	1,799	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,655	74.0	1,787	6.1
May-Jul	27,687	74.1	1,774	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,722	74.1	1,762	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,759	74.2	1,751	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,796	74.2	1,742	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,833	74.3	1,735	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,869	74.3	1,728	5.8
Nov99-Jan2000	27,904	74.4	1,722	5.8
Dec99-Feb2000	27,939	74.4	1,713	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,975	74.5	1,703	5.7
Feb-Apr	28,011	74.5	1,689	5.7
Mar-May	28,046	74.6	1,672	5.6
Apr-Jun	28,079	74.6	1,654	5.6
May-Jul	28,108	74.7	1,635	5.5
Jun-Aug	28,132	74.7	1,617	5.4
Jul-Sep	28,153	74.7	1,600	5.4
Aug-Oct	28,171	74.7	1,583	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,189	74.7	1,567	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,207	74.7	1,552	5.2
Nov2000-Jan2001	28,226	74.7	1,538	5.2
Dec2000-Feb2001	28,246	74.8	1,525	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,265	74.8	1,516	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,282	74.8	1,510	5.1
Mar-May	28,295	74.7	1,507	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,307	74.7	1,508	5.1
May-Jul	28,317	74.7	1,512	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,327	74.6	1,517	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,339	74.6	1,522	5.1
Aug-Oct	28,354	74.6	1,526	5.1
Sep-Nov	28,370	74.6	1,529	5.1
Oct-Dec	28,387	74.6	1,533	5.1
Nov2001-Jan2002	28,406	74.6	1,537	5.1
Dec2001-Feb2002	28,426	74.6	1,543	5.1
Jan-Mar 2002	28,448	74.6	1,551	5.2
Feb-Apr	28,473	74.6	1,559	5.2
Mar-May	28,501	74.7	1,568	5.2

^a Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-5, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

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

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

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

All figures are revised.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
2000	March	29,190	15,601	13,589
	June	29,281	15,725	13,556
	September	29,327	15,699	13,628
	December	29,412	15,827	13,585
2001	March	29,449	15,846	13,603
	June	29,484	15,844	13,640
	September	29,459	15,833	13,626
	December	29,484	15,694	13,790
2002	March	29,516	15,697	13,819
Change on quarter		32	3	29
Percent		0.1	0.0	0.2
Change on year		67	-148	216
Percent		0.2	-0.9	1.6

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2001	June ^c	967.3	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July	955.8	729.7	226.1	3.2	4.5	1.6
	August	953.4	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
	September ^c	951.8	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6
	October	955.4	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7
2002	January	958.6	728.0	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	February ^c	960.3	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
	March	950.4	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
	April	945.6	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7
	May R	947.6	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7
2002	June ^c P	951.6	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
	June ^c P	951.1	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
Change on month		1.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		0.1	0.2	0.0			
Change on year		-14.9	-16.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-1.5	-2.2	0.5			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^e	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC				
2001	May	129.0 R	4.6				
	June	129.5	4.8				
	July	129.7	4.6				
	August	130.4	4.5				
	September	130.8	4.3				
2002	October	131.1	4.3				
	November	131.2	4.1				
	December	131.0	3.4				
	January	132.0	2.9				
	February	133.0	2.5				
2002	March	133.2	2.9				
	April R	133.9	3.3				
	May P	134.2	3.8				
Change on month		0.3	0.5				
Change on year		5.2	-0.8				

Sources: Employer surveys; DIES Training Data System; Jobcentre Plus administrative system; Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

R Revised
 P Provisional

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Working-age households^a

A.4

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Households with all persons in employment ^b	Workless households ^{b,c}	Workless lone parent households with dependent children ^{c,d}	Working-age people in workless households ^{c,e}	Children in workless households ^{c,f,g}
Thousands						
Spring 1990	Spring 1990	9,059	2,409	523	3,408	1,613
	Spring 1992	8,877	3,043	608	4,445	2,219
	Spring 1993	9,121	3,283	656	4,786	2,288
	Spring 1994	9,441	3,391	710	4,890	2,398
Spring 1995	Spring 1995	9,780	3,446	763	4,913	2,339
	Autumn 1995	9,977	3,400	741	4,792	2,300
Spring 1996	Spring 1996	9,686	3,444	780	4,916	2,344
	Autumn 1996	9,942	3,350	754	4,766	2,281
Spring 1997	Spring 1997	9,986	3,271	732	4,719	2,163
	Autumn 1997	10,217	3,210	742	4,537	2,160
Spring 1998	Spring 1998	10,227	3,237	762	4,634	2,156
	Autumn 1998	10,445	3,119	766	4,367	2,062
Spring 1999	Spring 1999	10,403	3,158	751	4,491	2,086
	Autumn 1999	10,701	3,064	722	4,284	1,997
Spring 2000	Spring 2000	10,773	3,070	689	4,323	1,896
	Autumn 2000	10,856	3,050	680	4,298	1,842
Spring 2001	Spring 2001	10,887	3,063	684	4,333	1,830
	Autumn 2001	10,974	3,088	714	4,313	1,862
Spring 2002		10,987	3,133	703	4,412	1,889
Percent						
Spring 1990	Spring 1990	53.2	14.1	49.1	9.7	13.9
	Spring 1992	50.4	17.3	53.6	12.6	18.8
	Spring 1993	51.0	18.4	54.5	13.6	19.2
	Spring 1994	51.9	18.7	54.0	13.9	20.0
Spring 1995	Spring 1995	53.1	18.7	53.0	13.9	19.4
	Autumn 1995	54.0	18.4	52.7	13.5	19.1
Spring 1996	Spring 1996	53.2	18.9	51.6	13.8	19.4
	Autumn 1996	54.4	18.3	51.1	13.3	18.9
Spring 1997	Spring 1997	54.5	17.9	49.9	13.2	17.9
	Autumn 1997	55.5	17.4	49.0	12.6	17.9
Spring 1998	Spring 1998	55.3	17.5	48.5	12.9	17.9
	Autumn 1998	56.3	16.8	48.6	12.1	17.1
Spring 1999	Spring 1999	56.0	17.0	47.8	12.4	17.3
	Autumn 1999	57.2	16.4	47.3	11.8	16.6
Spring 2000	Spring 2000	57.4	16.4	44.7	11.8	15.7
	Autumn 2000	57.7	16.2	44.4	11.7	15.3
Spring 2001	Spring 2001	57.6	16.2	44.0	11.8	15.3
	Autumn 2001	57.7	16.2	44.7	11.7	15.6
Spring 2002		57.5	16.4	43.5	11.9	15.9

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

- a A household is defined as a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both). A working-age household is a household that includes at least one person of working age, that is, a woman aged between 16 and 59 or a man aged between 16 and 64.
 b Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age households.
 c A workless household is a household with at least one person of working age where no one is in employment.
 d Percentages refer to proportion of total lone parent working-age households with dependent children.
 e Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age people living in working-age households.
 f Children refers to all children under 16.
 g Percentages refer to proportion of total children living in working-age households.

Note: All figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. An investigation was made into the effect that the treatment of households with unknown economic activity has on the estimates, particularly of workless households. This showed that the characteristics of 'unknown' households were similar to those of 'known' households within each household type category. The adjustment method involves taking each main household type in turn and distributing 'unknown' households across all the economic activity categories. This methodology has also been applied to other household economic activity states. See the January 2000 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for more details.

As a result of regrossing using new population estimates all figures are revised from Jul-Sep 1998.

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (March to May 2002)																			
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment									
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female			
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b		
North East	2,031	74.1	1,187	74.1	641	74.1	546	74.1	1,105	69.0	587	70.9	518	66.9	82	6.9	54	8.4	28	5.0
North West	5,408	76.4	3,314	76.4	1,818	76.4	1,496	76.4	3,129	72.1	1,700	75.4	1,429	68.4	186	5.6	118	6.5	67	4.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,990	77.7	2,483	77.7	1,395	77.7	1,088	77.7	2,349	73.4	1,311	78.3	1,038	67.9	134	5.4	84	6.0	50	4.6
East Midlands	3,356	80.1	2,147	80.1	1,189	80.1	958	80.1	2,056	76.7	1,135	81.4	921	71.5	91	4.2	54	4.5	38	3.9
West Midlands	4,177	79.0	2,645	79.0	1,490	79.0	1,155	79.0	2,498	74.5	1,402	79.9	1,096	68.5	147	5.6	88	5.9	59	5.1
East	4,369	82.4	2,875	82.4	1,588	82.4	1,287	82.4	2,771	79.3	1,528	84.8	1,243	73.3	104	3.6	59	3.7	45	3.5
London	5,899	76.3	3,834	76.3	2,169	76.3	1,665	76.3	3,569	71.0	2,009	77.1	1,561	64.2	264	6.9	160	7.4	104	6.3
South East	6,445	83.6	4,351	83.6	2,394	83.6	1,957	83.6	4,180	80.2	2,297	85.4	1,883	74.5	171	3.9	97	4.0	74	3.8
South West	4,002	82.4	2,571	82.4	1,395	82.4	1,176	82.4	2,477	79.3	1,335	82.8	1,142	75.4	94	3.7	60	4.3	34	2.9
England	39,677	79.4	25,407	79.4	14,079	79.4	11,328	79.4	24,134	75.3	13,305	80.1	10,829	70.1	1,273	5.0	774	5.5	499	4.4
Wales	2,331	73.5	1,344	73.5	750	73.5	593	73.5	1,262	69.0	700	73.9	561	63.5	82	6.1	50	6.7	32	5.4
Scotland	4,052	79.0	2,564	79.0	1,372	79.0	1,192	79.0	2,388	73.5	1,266	76.1	1,122	70.7	176	6.9	106	7.7	70	5.9
Great Britain	46,060	79.1	29,315	79.1	16,201	79.1	13,113	79.1	27,784	74.9	15,272	79.4	12,512	69.8	1,531	5.2	929	5.7	601	4.6
Northern Ireland	1,286	72.1	769	72.1	428	72.1	341	72.1	727	68.1	402	73.5	325	62.3	42	5.4	26	6.0	16	4.7
United Kingdom	47,346	78.9	30,083	78.9	16,629	78.9	13,454	78.9	28,511	74.7	15,674	79.3	12,837	69.6	1,572	5.2	955	5.7	617	4.6

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (March to May 2002)																			
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment									
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female			
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b		
North East	0	-0.2	-2	-0.2	-8	-0.2	6	-0.2	7	0.4	-6	-0.8	13	1.8	-9	-0.7	-2	-0.2	-7	-1.3
North West	4	0.0	4	0.0	-9	0.0	14	0.0	-12	-0.4	-18	-0.9	6	0.1	17	0.5	8	0.5	8	0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	0.1	11	0.1	5	0.1	6	0.1	2	-0.2	-3	-0.4	5	0.1	9	0.4	8	0.5	2	0.1
East Midlands	5	-0.1	3	-0.1	0	-0.1	3	-0.1	13	0.4	4	0.3	9	0.4	-10	-0.5	-4	-0.3	-6	-0.6
West Midlands	1	0.0	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0	9	0.4	-4	-0.4	1	0.0	-5	-0.4	6	0.5
East	10	-0.4	-11	-0.4	-8	-0.4	-3	-0.4	-6	-0.3	-9	-0.5	3	0.0	-5	-0.2	1	0.1	-6	-0.5
London	16	0.4	29	0.4	12	0.4	17	0.4	25	0.3	13	0.3	12	0.4	4	0.1	-1	-0.1	5	0.2
South East	12	0.4	28	0.4	7	0.4	21	0.4	1	-0.1	-6	-0.3	7	0.1	27	0.6	13	0.5	14	0.7
South West	10	0.3	19	0.3	14	0.3	5	0.3	15	0.2	9	0.2	6	0.2	4	0.1	5	0.3	-1	-0.1
England	61	0.1	87	0.1	17	0.1	71	0.1	50	0.0	-6	-0.2	56	0.2	37	0.1	23	0.2	15	0.1
Wales	2	0.6	15	0.6	12	0.6	3	0.6	4	0.0	2	-0.2	2	0.2	11	0.8	10	1.2	1	0.2
Scotland	2	0.8	25	0.8	6	0.8	19	0.8	17	0.6	13	0.7	4	0.5	8	0.2	-7	-0.6	15	1.2
Great Britain	66	0.2	127	0.2	34	0.2	92	0.2	71	0.1	9	-0.1	62	0.2	56	0.2	25	0.1	31	0.2
Northern Ireland	3	1.0	16	1.0	4	1.0	13	1.0	20	1.4	9	0.9	11	1.9	-4	-0.6	-5	-1.3	1	0.2
United Kingdom	68	0.2	143	0.2	38	0.2	105	0.2	91	0.1	18	-0.1	73	0.3	52	0.1	20	0.1	32	0.2

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (March to May 2002)																			
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment									
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female			
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b		
North East	-1	-0.5	-7	-0.5	-19	-0.5	12	-0.5	0	-0.1	-16	-2.1	16	2.2	-7	-0.5	-3	-0.2	-4	-0.8
North West	16	-0.8	-15	-0.8	-16	-0.8	2	-0.8	-21	-0.9	-18	-1.2	-3	-0.6	6	0.2	2	0.2	4	0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	14	-0.1	15	-0.1	25	-0.1	-10	-0.1	8	-0.3	20	0.6	-12	-1.4	8	0.3	5	0.3	2	0.2
East Midlands	22	0.3	29	0.3	8	0.3	22	0.3	42	0.8	13	0.3	29	1.4	-12	-0.6	-5	-0.5	-7	-0.9
West Midlands	3	0.4	34	0.4	18	0.4	16	0.4	21	0.1	14	0.2	7	-0.1	13	0.4	4	0.2	9	0.7
East	42	-0.6	2	-0.6	4	-0.6	-3	-0.6	3	-0.5	3	-0.5	0	-0.6	-2	-0.1	1	0.1	-3	-0.2
London	61	0.2	64	0.2	33	0.2	31	0.2	33	-0.3	12	-0.6	20	0.0	31	0.7	21	0.9	10	0.5
South East	49	0.5	74	0.5	37	0.5	37	0.5	37	-0.2	12	-0.6	24	0.1	37	0.8	25	1.0	12	0.6
South West	42	0.2	48	0.2	16	0.2	32	0.2	46	0.1	8	-0.5	39	0.8	2	0.0	9	0.6	-6	-0.6
England	248	0.0	244	0.0	106	0.0	139	0.0	168	-0.2	47	-0.4	121	0.0	77	0.3	59	0.4	18	0.1
Wales	9	0.5	10	0.5	13	0.5	-3	0.5	9	0.4	12	1.1	-3	-0.3	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.1
Scotland	7	0.4	20	0.4	-2	0.4	22	0.4	-8	-0.4	-14	-1.2	6	0.4	28	1.0	12	0.9	16	1.3
Great Britain	264	0.1	274	0.1	117	0.1	158	0.1	168	-0.2	45	-0.4	124	0.0	106	0.3	72	0.4	34	0.2
Northern Ireland	11	-0.3	5	-0.3	-6	-0.3	12	-0.3	11	0.3	-1	-1.0	12	1.6	-6	-0.8	-5	-1.2	-2	-0.2
United Kingdom	275	0.0	279	0.0	110	0.0	169	0.0	179	-0.2	44	-0.4	135	0.1	100	0.3	66	0.4	34	0.2

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Jobcentre Plus administrative system											
	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (March 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (June 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (June 2002)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Rate ^e	Male	Rate ^e	Female	Rate ^e	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	1,034	530	504	59.1	5.1	47.0	7.6	12.1	2.3			
North West	3,171	1,679	1,492	118.8	3.6	92.5	5.2	26.3	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,313	1,191	1,122	89.2	3.7	68.7	5.2	20.5	1.8			
East Midlands	1,971	1,050	922	58.6	2.9	43.7	4.0	14.9	1.6			
West Midlands	2,547	1,338	1,208	93.1	3.5	70.8	4.8	22.3	1.9			
East	2,593	1,425	1,168	57.4	2.2	42.1	2.9	15.3	1.3			
London	4,571	2,476	2,096	167.0	3.6	120.7	4.7	46.3	2.2			
South East	4,153	2,229	1,923	72.0	1.7	53.6	2.3	18.4	0.9			
South West	2,411	1,272	1,139	50.8	2.0	37.6	2.8	13.2	1.2			
England	24,764	13,191	11,573	765.8	3.0	576.6	4.1	189.2	1.6			
Wales	1,223	620	603	47.0	3.6	36.4	5.3	10.6	1.7			
Scotland	2,433	1,208	1,224	102.7	4.1	79.8	5.8	22.9	2.0			
Great Britain	28,420	15,019	13,401	915.5	3.1	692.7						

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted												
	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed			Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government-supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRS	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
1993	25,568	21,877	3,186	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,604	582	1,042	
1994	25,780	21,998	3,303	145	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,692	611	1,149	
1995	26,100	22,312	3,364	139	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,431	2,734	630	1,293	
1996	26,412	22,730	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,856	649	1,297	
1997	26,916	23,218	3,358	118	222	20,219	6,697	17,392	5,827	2,968	690	1,258	
1998	27,227	23,657	3,290	102	178	20,473	6,755	17,773	5,885	2,571	719	1,190	
1999	27,611	24,119	3,232	102	159	20,761	6,850	18,114	6,005	2,538	693	1,282	
2000	28,053	24,622	3,178	110	144	21,083	6,970	18,499	6,122	2,477	700	1,191	
2001	28,332	24,889	3,193	98	151	21,293	7,038	18,659	6,230	2,530	663	1,185	
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	28,332	24,889	3,193	98	151	21,293	7,038	18,659	6,230	2,530	663	1,185	
Apr-Jun	28,336	24,902	3,193	97	145	21,294	7,042	18,656	6,246	2,538	656	1,189	
May-Jul	28,312	24,869	3,200	97	146	21,284	7,028	18,646	6,223	2,535	665	1,190	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,319	24,879	3,209	97	134	21,326	6,993	18,686	6,192	2,543	666	1,153	
Jul-Sep	28,317	24,870	3,226	97	125	21,321	6,996	18,672	6,198	2,556	670	1,149	
Aug-Oct	28,349	24,923	3,214	95	116	21,339	7,009	18,710	6,213	2,542	672	1,131	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,390	24,955	3,210	103	122	21,354	7,035	18,733	6,222	2,531	679	1,138	
Oct-Dec	28,396	24,954	3,215	105	122	21,344	7,052	18,730	6,223	2,525	690	1,157	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,394	24,948	3,201	108	126	21,325	7,058	18,718	6,230	2,517	684	1,168	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,419	24,998	3,200	103	118	21,361	7,059	18,762	6,237	2,514	686	1,179	
Jan-Mar 2002	28,420	24,994	3,213	99	114	21,365	7,055	18,764	6,230	2,518	695	1,166	
Feb-Apr	28,472	25,054	3,209	97	112	21,380	7,092	18,784	6,270	2,514	695	1,147	
Mar-May (Spr)	28,511	25,060	3,249	96	105	21,400	7,111	18,788	6,272	2,538	711	1,151	
Changes Over last 3 months	91	62	49	-6	-13	39	52	26	35	24	25	-27	
Percent	0.3	0.2	1.5	-6.1	-11.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.0	3.6	-2.3	
Over last 12 months	179	171	56	-1	-47	106	73	129	42	8	48	-34	
Percent	0.6	0.7	1.8	-1.4	-30.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	7.3	-2.8	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
1993	14,085	11,421	2,389	43	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471	
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	49	219	13,124	1,155	10,737	734	2,270	215	510	
1995	14,451	11,670	2,554	43	183	13,296	1,155	10,670	801	2,321	233	546	
1996	14,562	11,885	2,477	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,239	238	552	
1997	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	558	
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	994	2,148	271	526	
1999	15,247	12,704	2,401	36	106	13,868	1,379	11,656	1,048	2,142	259	546	
2000	15,504	13,058	2,322	37	87	14,097	1,408	11,986	1,072	2,047	274	506	
2001	15,630	13,132	2,362	36	100	14,213	1,416	12,031	1,101	2,111	251	489	
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	15,630	13,132	2,362	36	100	14,213	1,416	12,031	1,101	2,111	251	489	
Apr-Jun	15,606	13,115	2,360	34	97	14,201	1,405	12,019	1,096	2,114	247	493	
May-Jul	15,609	13,109	2,367	33	100	14,194	1,415	12,019	1,099	2,112	255	496	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,629	13,130	2,378	32	89	14,211	1,418	12,028	1,102	2,118	260	472	
Jul-Sep	15,637	13,128	2,395	31	83	14,213	1,424	12,018	1,111	2,134	261	466	
Aug-Oct	15,640	13,147	2,390	30	73	14,211	1,429	12,029	1,118	2,127	263	464	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,657	13,158	2,389	33	77	14,213	1,444	12,035	1,123	2,119	270	463	
Oct-Dec	15,662	13,154	2,397	34	77	14,199	1,463	12,027	1,128	2,114	283	472	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,644	13,138	2,384	36	76	14,196	1,448	12,024	1,114	2,115	279	475	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,656	13,162	2,387	33	74	14,208	1,448	12,045	1,117	2,107	280	489	
Jan-Mar 2002	15,627	13,129	2,395	31	72	14,182	1,445	12,015	1,114	2,113	282	485	
Feb-Apr	15,643	13,160	2,383	29	71	14,176	1,467	12,017	1,142	2,105	279	478	
Mar-May (Spr)	15,674	13,169	2,414	30	61	14,199	1,474	12,032	1,137	2,121	293	479	
Changes Over last 3 months	18	7	26	-3	-12	-9	26	-12	19	14	13	-10	
Percent	0.1	0.1	1.1	-10.5	-16.6	-0.1	1.8	-0.1	1.7	0.7	4.5	-2.0	
Over last 12 months	44	37	52	-6	-38	-14	58	1	36	42	-10	-10	
Percent	0.3	0.3	2.2	-17.9	-38.5	-0.1	4.1	0.0	3.3	0.5	16.6	-2.0	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571	
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639	
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746	
1996	11,850	10,845	828	94	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745	
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700	
1998	12,160	11,155	871	72	82	6,736	5,424	6,481	4,891	423	448	663	
1999	12,364	11,415	830	66	53	6,893	5,471	6,458	4,957	396	434	736	
2000	12,549	11,563	856	73	57	6,986	5,563	6,513	5,050	430	426	684	
2001	12,702	11,757	831	62	52	7,080	5,622	6,628	5,129	419	412	696	
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	12,702	11,757	831	62	52	7,080	5,622	6,628	5,129	419	412	696	
Apr-Jun	12,730	11,787	833	62	48	7,093	5,637	6,637	5,150	424	409	697	
May-Jul	12,703	11,760	832	64	46	7,090	5,613	6,636	5,124	423	409	694	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,690	11,748	831	65	45	7,115	5,575	6,658	5,090	425	406	682	
Jul-Sep	12,680	11,741	831	65	42	7,108	5,572	6,654	5,087	422	409	683	
Aug-Oct	12,709	11,777	824	65	43	7,128	5,580	6,682	5,095	415	409	668	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,733	11,797	821	70	45	7,142	5,591	6,698	5,099	412	409	675	
Oct-Dec	12,733	11,799	818	71	45	7,145	5,588	6,704	5,096	411	407	686	
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,740	11,811	807	72	51	7,129	5,610	6,694	5,116	401	405	693	
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,764	11,837	813	70	45	7,153	5,611	6,717	5,119	407	406	689	
Jan-Mar 2002	12,793	11,865	818	68	42	7,183	5,610	6,749	5,116	405	414	681	
Feb-Apr	12,829	11,894	826	67	41	7,204	5,625	6,767	5,128	409	417	669	
Mar-May (Spr)	12,837	11,891	835	67	44	7,200	5,637	6,756	5,135	417	419	672	
Changes Over last 3 months	73	55	22	-3	-1	48	26	39	16	10	12	-17	
Percent	0.6	0.5	2.8	-4.0	-2.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.5	3.0	-2.5	
Over last 12 months	135	134	4	5	-8	120	15	128	6	-2	7	-24	
Percent	1.1	1.1	0.5	8.2	-15.8	1.7	0.3	1.9	0.1	-0.6	1.7	-3.4	

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	769
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,227	26,457	635	3,263	7,225	9,874	5,400	770
1999	27,611	26,796	677	3,276	7,189	10,065	5,589	815
2000	28,053	27,224	672	3,342	7,131	10,332	5,747	829
2001	28,332	27,515	663	3,376	6,971	10,545	5,960	816
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	28,332	27,515	663	3,376	6,971	10,545	5,960	816
Apr-Jun	28,336	27,511	661	3,410	6,946	10,535	5,959	825
May-Jul	28,312	27,463	655	3,393	6,912	10,548	5,954	849
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,319	27,469	648	3,404	6,880	10,558	5,980	850
Jul-Sep	28,317	27,459	655	3,383	6,862	10,589	5,971	858
Aug-Oct	28,349	27,497	664	3,407	6,859	10,584	5,983	851
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,390	27,524	669	3,423	6,838	10,590	6,004	866
Oct-Dec	28,396	27,516	669	3,427	6,806	10,599	6,015	880
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,384	27,512	660	3,431	6,790	10,623	6,007	872
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,419	27,544	668	3,428	6,783	10,650	6,015	876
Jan-Mar 2002	28,420	27,545	660	3,424	6,777	10,674	6,009	876
Feb-Apr	28,472	27,594	663	3,448	6,753	10,708	6,023	878
Mar-May (Spr)	28,511	27,624	648	3,465	6,745	10,733	6,033	886
Changes Over last 3 months	91	81	-20	37	-37	83	18	10
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Over last 12 months	179	109	-15	90	-225	188	72	70
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	268
1996	14,562	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	265
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	3,125	268
1998	15,067	14,795	346	1,748	4,093	5,363	3,245	272
1999	15,247	14,960	335	1,757	4,047	5,466	3,355	287
2000	15,504	15,218	336	1,798	4,025	5,636	3,423	286
2001	15,630	15,364	331	1,813	3,935	5,733	3,551	265
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	15,630	15,364	331	1,813	3,935	5,733	3,551	265
Apr-Jun	15,606	15,334	328	1,832	3,913	5,717	3,544	272
May-Jul	15,609	15,329	324	1,828	3,897	5,739	3,541	280
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,629	15,352	332	1,834	3,880	5,739	3,567	277
Jul-Sep	15,637	15,355	335	1,820	3,875	5,765	3,560	282
Aug-Oct	15,640	15,359	338	1,823	3,873	5,757	3,567	281
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,657	15,371	339	1,833	3,857	5,761	3,580	286
Oct-Dec	15,662	15,367	339	1,835	3,844	5,773	3,576	295
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,644	15,352	332	1,836	3,838	5,774	3,573	292
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,656	15,367	329	1,839	3,829	5,802	3,569	288
Jan-Mar 2002	15,627	15,343	321	1,839	3,816	5,802	3,565	284
Feb-Apr	15,643	15,366	325	1,848	3,793	5,823	3,566	287
Mar-May (Spr)	15,674	15,382	320	1,851	3,802	5,835	3,574	291
Changes Over last 3 months	18	15	-9	13	-27	33	5	3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Over last 12 months	44	18	-11	38	-133	102	23	26
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	11,483	10,969	266	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,662	349	1,515	3,132	4,511	2,155	498
1999	12,364	11,836	342	1,519	3,142	4,599	2,234	528
2000	12,549	12,006	336	1,544	3,106	4,696	2,324	543
2001	12,702	12,151	332	1,562	3,036	4,812	2,409	551
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	12,702	12,151	332	1,562	3,036	4,812	2,409	551
Apr-Jun	12,730	12,177	334	1,578	3,033	4,819	2,414	552
May-Jul	12,703	12,134	331	1,565	3,016	4,810	2,413	569
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,690	12,118	316	1,570	3,000	4,820	2,413	572
Jul-Sep	12,680	12,104	320	1,563	2,986	4,823	2,411	576
Aug-Oct	12,709	12,139	326	1,584	2,986	4,827	2,416	570
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,733	12,153	330	1,590	2,980	4,829	2,424	579
Oct-Dec	12,733	12,148	330	1,591	2,962	4,825	2,439	585
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,740	12,159	328	1,595	2,952	4,850	2,434	590
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,764	12,176	339	1,589	2,954	4,848	2,445	588
Jan-Mar 2002	12,793	12,202	339	1,586	2,961	4,871	2,444	592
Feb-Apr	12,823	12,238	338	1,600	2,960	4,884	2,456	590
Mar-May (Spr)	12,837	12,242	328	1,614	2,943	4,898	2,459	595
Changes Over last 3 months	73	66	-11	25	-11	49	14	7
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Over last 12 months	135	92	-4	52	-92	86	50	44
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>7.9</i>

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
All	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	76.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.7	66.5	76.7	80.7	65.5	7.9
1999	59.4	73.9	46.8	66.6	76.6	81.1	66.2	7.9
2000	60.0	74.6	46.7	67.7	76.7	80.5	66.7	8.1
2001	60.2	74.9	45.4	67.5	76.5	80.5	68.0	7.9
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	60.2	74.9	45.4	67.5	76.5	80.5	68.0	7.9
Apr-Jun	60.2	74.8	45.2	68.1	76.4	80.4	67.9	8.0
May-Jul	60.1	74.6	44.7	67.7	76.2	80.2	67.7	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.1	74.6	44.1	67.8	76.0	80.0	67.9	8.2
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.5	44.5	67.3	75.9	79.9	67.7	8.3
Aug-Oct	60.1	74.6	45.0	67.7	76.0	80.1	67.8	8.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.1	74.6	45.3	67.9	76.0	80.0	68.0	8.4
Oct-Dec	60.1	74.6	45.2	67.8	75.8	79.8	68.0	8.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	60.1	74.5	44.4	67.8	75.8	79.8	67.9	8.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	60.1	74.6	44.9	67.7	75.9	79.9	67.9	8.5
Jan-Mar 2002	60.1	74.5	44.3	67.5	75.8	79.8	67.8	8.5
Feb-Apr	60.2	74.6	44.4	67.8	76.0	80.0	67.9	8.5
Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.7	43.2	68.1	76.0	80.0	67.9	8.6
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-1.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-2.2	0.6	-0.5	0.0	-0.	

B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^a	Managers and senior officials ¹	Professional occupations ²	Associate professional and technical ³	Administrative and secretarial ⁴	Skilled trades ⁵	Personal services ⁶	Sales and customer services ⁷	Process plant and machine operatives ⁸	Elementary occupations ⁹
All										
Spring 2001	28,225	3,860	3,363	3,748	3,768	3,365	2,000	2,197	2,408	3,424
Summer 2001	28,450	3,941	3,253	3,866	3,802	3,412	2,008	2,179	2,417	3,522
Autumn 2001	28,456	4,005	3,296	3,901	3,742	3,414	2,009	2,194	2,422	3,434
Winter 2001/2002	28,323	3,936	3,297	3,864	3,755	3,418	1,985	2,216	2,393	3,408
Spring 2002	28,415	4,047	3,288	3,915	3,703	3,365	2,013	2,214	2,362	3,459
Male										
Spring 2001	15,562	2,712	2,030	2,030	796	3,087	314	698	1,991	1,859
Summer 2001	15,718	2,725	1,949	2,137	817	3,137	319	674	2,009	1,919
Autumn 2001	15,694	2,780	1,959	2,133	785	3,134	310	682	2,024	1,860
Winter 2001/2002	15,589	2,726	1,965	2,117	771	3,139	313	684	2,007	1,836
Spring 2002	15,604	2,781	1,946	2,133	791	3,087	310	690	1,992	1,844
Female										
Spring 2001	12,663	1,148	1,333	1,718	2,972	278	1,716	1,499	416	1,565
Summer 2001	12,732	1,217	1,304	1,729	2,965	275	1,689	1,505	408	1,604
Autumn 2001	12,762	1,225	1,327	1,767	2,968	280	1,699	1,512	399	1,573
Winter 2001/2002	12,734	1,210	1,332	1,747	2,984	279	1,673	1,532	386	1,572
Spring 2002	12,810	1,266	1,342	1,782	2,913	278	1,703	1,524	370	1,616

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

^a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-64, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001. General information on SOC 2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_soc2000.asp.

Division between manual and non-manual is no longer available.

EMPLOYMENT B.11 Workforce jobs^a

Thousands

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

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

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

R Revised

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

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs		All employee jobs		All employee jobs		All employee jobs	
		unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1991 Jun		23,576	23,556	4,360	4,372	4,737	4,778	5,908	5,949
1992 Jun		23,213	23,196	4,140	4,146	4,480	4,512	5,514	5,573
1993 Jun		22,879	22,854	3,960	3,960	4,259	4,278	5,221	5,243
1994 Jun		22,971	22,934	3,977	3,975	4,242	4,257	5,204	5,221
1995 Jun		23,317	23,277	4,076	4,076	4,317	4,331	5,250	5,266
1996 Jun		23,601	23,598	4,117	4,121	4,349	4,354	5,270	5,282
1997 Jun		24,156	24,195	4,175	4,185	4,406	4,416	5,382	5,406
1998 Jun		24,680	24,721	4,196	4,204	4,416	4,424	5,514	5,531
1999 Jun		25,046	25,082	4,050	4,056	4,254	4,260	5,366	5,377
2000 Jun		25,477	25,513	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150	5,317	5,325
2001 Jun		25,701	25,735	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,212	5,212
2000 Feb				3,997	4,005	4,186	4,195		
2000 Mar		25,284	25,422	3,963	3,993	4,172	4,182	5,320	5,343
2000 Apr				3,968	3,982	4,155	4,168		
2000 May				3,961	3,974	4,146	4,159		
2000 Jun		25,477	25,513	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150	5,317	5,325
2000 Jul				3,958	3,953	4,141	4,135		
2000 Aug				3,954	3,944	4,137	4,126		
2000 Sep		25,620	25,585	3,936	3,928	4,117	4,108	5,281	5,263
2000 Oct				3,932	3,922	4,111	4,101		
2000 Nov				3,926	3,912	4,105	4,091		
2000 Dec		25,810	25,672	3,904	3,901	4,081	4,080	5,242	5,234
2001 Jan				3,890	3,896	4,067	4,075		
2001 Feb				3,880	3,887	4,058	4,065		
2001 Mar		25,572	25,711	3,874	3,882	4,052	4,060	5,212	5,233
2001 Apr				3,865	3,876	4,043	4,054		
2001 May				3,845	3,856	4,024	4,035		
2001 Jun		25,701	25,735	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,212	5,217
2001 Jul				3,829	3,824	4,008	4,003		
2001 Aug				3,815	3,806	3,995	3,984		
2001 Sep		25,769	25,739	3,797	3,790	3,978	3,970	5,212	5,195
2001 Oct				3,782	3,773	3,962	3,952		
2001 Nov				3,770	3,758	3,950	3,937		
2001 Dec		25,887	25,760	3,745	3,744	3,924	3,924	5,169	5,161
2002 Jan P				3,728	3,734	3,907	3,915		
2002 Feb P				3,712	3,721	3,894	3,901		
2002 Mar P		25,645	25,785	3,704	3,707	3,881	3,887	5,092	5,114
2002 Apr P				3,691	3,696	3,868	3,876		
2002 May P				3,676	3,683	3,852	3,862		

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	
		unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	C, E 10-14, 40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24	LOKE
		YEJI	YEID	YEJU	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE	
1991 Jun		17,359	17,298	309	406	527	448	86	463	277	
1992 Jun		17,421	17,312	311	366	500	430	85	454	270	
1993 Jun		17,328	17,283	327	319	486	423	91	445	257	
1994 Jun		17,466	17,413	300	281	475	414	92	459	246	
1995 Jun		17,793	17,738	273	255	474	398	83	466	254	
1996 Jun		18,051	18,031	285	233	468	390	85	466	252	
1997 Jun		18,460	18,472	317	231	494	383	87	466	251	
1998 Jun		18,944	18,872	318	220	505	369	86	474	258	
1999 Jun		19,363	19,352	313	204	502	324	84	469	249	
2000 Jun		19,839	19,874	315	185	497	285	83	465	239	
2001 Jun		20,211	20,247	271	179	492	252	80	451	235	
2000 Feb					190	502	302	83	467	241	
2000 Mar		19,659	19,765	314	189	502	297	83	467	241	
2000 Apr					187	501	291	83	466	240	
2000 May					185	499	288	82	466	239	
2000 Jun		19,839	19,874	315	185	497	285	83	464	239	
2000 Jul					183	499	282	83	463	239	
2000 Aug					181	499	278	83	461	239	
2000 Sep		20,025	20,027	296	180	495	274	83	460	239	
2000 Oct					179	497	272	84	459	238	
2000 Nov					179	495	269	83	458	238	
2000 Dec		20,288	20,142	296	178	496	265	83	457	237	
2001 Jan					179	496	260	83	456	237	
2001 Feb					178	494	260	82	455	237	
2001 Mar		20,097	20,206	272	177	494	258	82	455	236	
2001 Apr					179	494	256	81	455	235	
2001 May					179	494	254	81	452	236	
2001 Jun		20,211	20,247	271	179	492	252	80	450	235	
2001 Jul					178	492	249	81	450	235	
2001 Aug					178	492	247	80	448	234	
2001 Sep		20,284	20,288	256	180	492	244	81	448	233	
2001 Oct					179	490	241	80	447	233	
2001 Nov					180	491	239	80	445	232	
2001 Dec		20,465	20,330	268	180	491	237	80	444	231	
2002 Jan					181	492	235	80	445	231	
2002 Feb					180	492	233	80	444	231	
2002 Mar		20,299	20,406	264	179	493	231	80	443	230	
2002 Apr P					179	492	231	80	444	230	
2002 May P					179	492	231	80	443	229	

a 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.
b Excludes private domestic service.

P Provisional
R Revised

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.

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	DV/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1991 Jun		203	785	451	483	435	215	1,171	3,957	1,400
1992 Jun		197	741	416	442	404	208	1,060	3,946	1,384
1993 Jun		201	638	376	421	355	208	965	3,922	1,344
1994 Jun		211	708	373	436	349	213	964	4,014	1,350
1995 Jun		234	709	386	473	372	227	935	4,065	1,418
1996 Jun		240	720	391	497	386	225	928	4,109	1,478
1997 Jun		251	721	391	508	390	242	990	4,248	1,505
1998 Jun		253	700	390	518	408	243	1,107	4,314	1,577
1999 Jun		243	675	370	486	402	240	1,116	4,366	1,632
2000 Jun		238	661	360	493	400	245	1,175	4,378	1,662
2001 Jun		227	632	353	477	389	249	1,201	4,462	1,655
2000 Feb										
2000 Mar		239	669	362	494	400	244	1,162	4,377	1,661
2000 Apr										
2000 May		238	665	361	493	401	243			
2000 Jun		239	663	361	492	400	244			
2000 Jul										
2000 Aug										
2000 Sep		237	656	360	493	398	244	1,175	4,378	1,662
2000 Oct										
2000 Nov										
2000 Dec		233	648	359	493	396	245	1,155	4,397	1,650
2001 Jan										
2001 Feb		231	642	358	492	396	244	1,154	4,433	1,646
2001 Mar		230	638	359	493	395	245			
2001 Apr										
2001 May		230	639	357	487	392	249			
2001 Jun		229	635	355	481	392	248	1,201	4,462	1,655
2001 Jul										
2001 Aug										
2001 Sep		227	632	353	477	389	249			
2001 Oct										
2001 Nov										
2001 Dec		224	624	346	453	387	246	1,225	4,454	1,655
2002 Jan										
2002 Feb										
2002 Mar		224	618	342	437	385	245	1,238	4,506	1,659
2002 Apr P										
2002 May P		224	615	341	432	383	245	1,227	4,493	1,670
2002 Jun										
2002 Jul										
2002 Aug										
2002 Sep		224	612	341	428	381	244			
2002 Oct										
2002 Nov										
2002 Dec		224	609	339	424	380	243			
2003 Jan		223	606	339	420	378	243			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence
----------------	--	-----------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------	-------------	---	-----------------------------------

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	Thousands												
		March 2001			March 2002			2001		2002				
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr P	May P	
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,956.1	1,096.0	4,052.1	2,845.9	1,035.5	3,881.4	3,924.1	3,907.0	3,894.1	3,881.4	3,867.8	3,852.2	
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	65.2	9.0	74.2	65.5	10.0	75.5	75.9	76.0	75.8	75.5	75.5	75.2	
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.8	5.3	44.1	38.4	6.3	44.7	45.0	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.4	44.2	
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.4	3.7	30.1	27.1	3.8	30.8	30.9	31.3	31.1	30.8	31.0	30.9	
MANUFACTURING	D	2,817.9	1,056.6	3,874.5	2,706.3	995.8	3,702.0	3,745.1	3,727.6	3,714.7	3,702.0	3,688.6	3,673.7	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	312.3	175.5	487.8	314.9	172.3	487.2	495.9	489.6	486.8	487.2	486.9	486.1	
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	126.0	109.7	235.7	117.1	95.6	212.6	217.4	216.5	214.8	212.6	211.7	210.3	
of textiles	17	82.2	58.1	140.2	75.9	52.8	128.8	130.8	130.5	129.2	128.8	128.2	127.2	
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	43.8	51.6	95.4	41.1	42.8	83.9	86.6	85.9	85.6	83.9	83.5	83.1	
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	14.0	8.7	22.7	11.9	7.6	19.5	20.4	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.4	19.5	
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	59.3	22.6	81.9	58.6	21.5	80.1	79.6	79.4	79.5	80.1	79.9	79.6	
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	284.3	169.8	454.1	279.2	163.7	442.8	443.3	445.7	444.5	442.8	443.6	442.8	
	21	70.0	26.3	96.2	65.9	24.3	90.2	91.3	91.1	90.6	90.2	90.0	89.8	
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.4	143.5	357.8	213.2	139.4	352.6	352.0	354.5	353.9	352.6	353.5	353.0	
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.0	5.5	29.5	25.5	5.8	31.3	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.0	72.5	235.5	159.7	69.4	229.2	230.9	230.2	230.4	229.2	229.3	228.8	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	178.6	51.6	230.2	174.0	50.4	224.4	223.9	223.8	223.6	224.4	223.7	222.1	
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	109.3	27.1	136.3	108.1	25.3	133.5	134.0	134.3	133.6	133.5	132.5	132.4	
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	414.5	87.0	501.6	394.1	84.3	478.4	483.7	480.7	480.3	478.4	475.8	473.7	
of basic metals	27	98.9	13.6	112.6	90.6	12.8	103.4	105.6	105.5	104.5	103.4	102.4	101.9	
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	315.6	73.4	389.0	303.5	71.5	375.0	378.1	375.3	375.8	375.0	373.3	371.8	
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	289.9	68.1	358.0	276.4	64.3	340.7	342.6	342.3	341.6	340.7	339.5	338.2	
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	345.4	143.6	489.0	305.5	123.1	428.6	443.8	435.8	431.1	428.6	424.3	420.3	
of office machinery and computers	30	36.6	15.3	51.9	31.7	13.0	44.7	47.4	46.2	44.6	44.7	43.9	43.2	
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	122.6	48.9	171.6	109.5	43.3	152.8	156.6	154.6	153.2	152.8	151.3	149.6	
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	90.9	40.7	131.6	71.0	31.3	102.2	109.2	105.8	104.1	102.2	100.0	98.8	
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	95.3	38.7	134.0	93.3	35.5	128.8	130.6	129.3	129.2	128.8	129.0	128.7	
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	346.1	48.2	394.3	333.0	48.4	381.4	384.0	385.4	384.0	381.4	379.8	377.5	
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	190.2	28.1	218.4	185.3	27.2	212.5	213.4	213.5	213.8	212.5	212.2	211.4	
of other transport equipment	35	155.9	20.0	175.9	147.7	21.2	168.9	170.6	171.8	170.2	168.9	167.6	166.1	
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	151.0	66.9	217.9	148.4	64.0	212.4	214.5	212.8	213.4	212.4	210.9	210.9	
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	73.0	30.4	103.5	74.2	29.6	103.8	103.0	103.5	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.3	

P Provisional

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

Labour Force Survey User Guide

Your insight into the methodology
of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Individual volumes £5, £10

national
STATISTICS

2

Labour Force Survey
User Guide

Volume 2

2002 Questionnaire

Need more of an insight into labour market data? The Labour Force Survey User Guide provides guidance on the background and methodology of the LFS. It also contains guidance on current and past variables, the LFS questionnaire, LFS classifications and local area data.

The Labour Force Survey User Guide consists of nine volumes to suit varied needs:

- 1) Background and methodology
- 2) LFS Questionnaire
- 2a) LFS Transitional Questionnaire
- 3) Details of LFS variables
- 4) LFS Standard Derived Variables
- 5) LFS Classifications
- 6) LFS Local Area Data
- 7) LFS Variables 1984-91
- 8) Household and Family Data
- 9) Eurostat and Eurostat Derived Variables.

Volumes 1,2,2a,5,6,7,8 and 9 cost £5 each Volumes 3 and 4 cost £10 each.

Complete user guide is £50.

To place an order call 020 7533 5376 or
e-mail: maya.kara@ons.gov.uk

national
STATISTICS

B.16 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Government Office Region	Unadjusted					Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted					Thousands
	Male		Female		Total ^b	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time										
SIC 1992														
North East														
2001 Mar R	422	53	243	232	950	478	476	954	237	187	175	708	5	
Jun R	419	54	243	231	947	473	476	949	233	184	172	709	5	
Sep R	421	54	244	230	949	474	475	949	231	184	171	713	5	
Dec R	411	57	246	244	958	466	485	952	229	181	169	724	5	
2002 Mar	410	57	242	237	946	470	481	951	229	180	168	712	5	
North West														
2001 Mar R	1,244	178	717	664	2,803	1,431	1,385	2,816	638	501	492	2,148	17	
Jun R	1,249	178	723	666	2,815	1,428	1,393	2,821	636	496	487	2,161	19	
Sep R	1,271	182	723	668	2,843	1,448	1,393	2,841	647	491	482	2,179	18	
Dec R	1,245	181	726	699	2,851	1,421	1,413	2,834	642	474	474	2,192	16	
2002 Mar	1,237	179	719	686	2,822	1,426	1,410	2,836	630	479	470	2,174	17	
Yorkshire and the Humber														
2001 Mar R	901	131	496	535	2,063	1,034	1,035	2,070	497	393	379	1,548	18	
Jun R	898	134	496	542	2,070	1,032	1,040	2,072	496	399	376	1,554	20	
Sep R	902	136	500	543	2,080	1,039	1,043	2,082	497	399	375	1,564	19	
Dec R	873	134	496	580	2,083	1,003	1,071	2,074	477	390	366	1,588	18	
2002 Mar	865	133	488	570	2,056	1,003	1,062	2,065	472	377	364	1,566	18	
East Midlands														
2001 Mar R	762	118	409	432	1,720	883	843	1,726	474	393	377	1,223	24	
Jun R	763	120	415	435	1,734	886	852	1,738	476	388	372	1,232	26	
Sep R	769	122	415	435	1,741	890	852	1,742	478	385	369	1,238	25	
Dec R	772	111	424	452	1,759	878	870	1,749	480	381	365	1,255	23	
2002 Mar	767	108	418	446	1,740	879	866	1,746	473	376	359	1,244	23	
West Midlands														
2001 Mar R	1,042	139	564	530	2,274	1,186	1,098	2,284	601	512	493	1,653	20	
Jun R	1,033	145	563	534	2,274	1,181	1,101	2,282	591	505	486	1,661	22	
Sep R	1,037	146	572	539	2,293	1,181	1,111	2,292	595	500	481	1,677	21	
Dec R	1,001	149	562	577	2,289	1,140	1,132	2,272	583	494	476	1,686	19	
2002 Mar	993	149	561	575	2,277	1,148	1,138	2,286	575	489	470	1,682	19	
East														
2001 Mar R	993	147	536	541	2,216	1,149	1,082	2,231	463	353	334	1,718	35	
Jun R	999	151	541	541	2,232	1,152	1,084	2,235	465	352	333	1,729	38	
Sep R	1,001	151	538	541	2,231	1,147	1,080	2,226	465	349	330	1,729	37	
Dec R	999	160	540	542	2,242	1,156	1,076	2,232	468	348	329	1,739	34	
2002 Mar	993	162	529	543	2,227	1,163	1,077	2,240	464	347	328	1,729	34	
London														
2001 Mar R	1,852	287	1,249	659	4,047	2,148	1,914	4,062	426	296	286	3,617	4	
Jun R	1,870	286	1,256	651	4,063	2,161	1,913	4,074	435	294	284	3,623	5	
Sep R	1,870	290	1,254	661	4,075	2,156	1,921	4,077	428	291	280	3,643	5	
Dec R	1,820	310	1,235	734	4,099	2,119	1,952	4,071	427	287	277	3,668	4	
2002 Mar	1,790	308	1,221	725	4,044	2,109	1,951	4,061	412	286	276	3,627	4	
South East														
2001 Mar R	1,547	260	907	866	3,581	1,823	1,782	3,605	610	454	439	2,928	43	
Jun R	1,556	266	910	866	3,599	1,825	1,779	3,603	617	450	435	2,935	47	
Sep R	1,564	266	912	861	3,603	1,821	1,774	3,595	620	446	431	2,937	45	
Dec R	1,559	280	906	872	3,618	1,835	1,768	3,602	619	444	429	2,958	42	
2002 Mar	1,543	284	887	872	3,587	1,841	1,767	3,608	611	440	425	2,934	41	
South West														
2001 Mar R	843	156	477	527	2,003	1,008	1,013	2,021	399	317	302	1,573	31	
Jun R	855	162	483	540	2,040	1,010	1,020	2,030	402	313	298	1,604	33	
Sep R	862	163	480	542	2,048	1,020	1,020	2,039	406	311	296	1,609	32	
Dec R	866	157	476	557	2,056	1,028	1,030	2,057	414	307	292	1,612	30	
2002 Mar	860	158	472	557	2,047	1,026	1,038	2,064	407	303	288	1,610	30	
England														
2001 Mar R	9,605	1,468	5,598	4,986	21,657	11,140	10,629	21,768	4,345	3,405	3,277	17,114	199	
Jun R	9,642	1,496	5,629	5,006	21,774	11,149	10,657	21,807	4,352	3,371	3,242	17,209	213	
Sep R	9,698	1,510	5,638	5,018	21,864	11,176	10,667	21,842	4,367	3,345	3,215	17,288	208	
Dec R	9,545	1,540	5,610	5,259	21,953	11,046	10,797	21,844	4,340	3,305	3,176	17,422	192	
2002 Mar	9,458	1,538	5,536	5,211	21,744	11,066	10,792	21,857	4,274	3,276	3,147	17,278	192	
Wales														
2001 Mar R	462	71	265	272	1,070	538	541	1,079	262	207	199	793	14	
Jun R	465	70	266	270	1,071	535	538	1,072	261	205	197	795	15	
Sep R	462	68	267	270	1,068	523	535	1,059	259	202	195	795	15	
Dec R	437	76	266	293	1,073	515	557	1,072	255	198	191	805	13	
2002 Mar	433	74	264	290	1,061	512	558	1,070	251	195	187	795	14	
Scotland														
2001 Mar R	946	136	586	530	2,198	1,092	1,124	2,216	463	332	296	1,701	34	
Jun R	947	136	593	535	2,210	1,084	1,124	2,208	458	330	293	1,716	36	
Sep R	928	137	599	528	2,191	1,060	1,129	2,189	447	326	287	1,709	35	
Dec R	915	136	606	549	2,206	1,045	1,149	2,194	436	317	279	1,737	33	
2002 Mar	895	138	605	552	2,190	1,042	1,163	2,206	430	308	271	1,727	34	
Great Britain														
2001 Mar R	11,013	1,675	6,449	5,788	24,925	12,770	12,294	25,063	5,070	3,944	3,772	19,608	247	
Jun R	11,054	1,702	6,488	5,811	25,055	12,768	12,319	25,087	5,071	3,906	3,732	19,720	264	
Sep R	11,088	1,715	6,504	5,816	25,123	12,759	12,331	25,090	5,073	3,873	3,697	19,792	258	
Dec R	10,897	1,752	6,482	6,101	25,232	12,606	12,503	25,110	5,031	3,820	3,646	19,964	238	
2002 Mar	10,786	1,750	6,405	6,053	24,995	12,620	12,513	25,133	4,955	3,779	3,605	19,800	240	
Northern Ireland														
2001 Mar R	265	55	169	158	646	321	327	648	142	108	103	488	16	
Jun R	265	55	169	158	646	320	328	648	141	107	102	491	15	
Sep R	265	54	170	157	647	319	329	648	140	105	100	492	15	
Dec R	265	57	170	163	655	320	330	650	139	104	99	501	15	
2002 Mar	263	56	170	161	651	321	331	652	137	102	97	499	15	
United Kingdom														
2001 Mar R	11,278	1,730	6,618	5,946	25,572	13,090	12,621	25,711	5,212	4,052	3,874	20,097	263	
Jun R	11,318	1,756	6,657	5,969	25,701	13,088	12,647	25,735	5,212	4,013	3,834	20,211	279	
Sep R	11,363	1,769	6,674	5,973	25,769	13,079	12,660	25,739	5,212	3,978	3,797	20,284	273	
Dec R	11,162	1,809	6,653	6,263	25,887	12,926	12,833	25,760	5,169	3,924	3,745	20,465	252	
2002 Mar	11,049	1,806	6,575	6,215	25,645	12,941	12,844	25,785	5,092	3,881	3,702	20,299	255	

^a See footnotes to Table B.11.
^b The industry totals across a region may not sum to the regional total given. The total employment in any region should be taken from this column.
^c Revised

Note: Please note that the government office regions data series began in September 1995, prior to this date figures for standard statistical regions (SSR) were produced. Please contact us on our helpline number for further information.

EMPLOYMENT B.16

Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Not seasonally adjusted	Thousands													SIC 1992	
	Mining and quarrying C	Manufacturing D	Electricity, gas and water supply E	Construction F	Wholesale, retail trade and repairs G	Hotels and restaurants H	Transport storage and communication I	Financial intermediation J	Real estate renting and business activities K	Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security L	Education M	Health and social work N	Other community, social and personal activities O-Q		Government Office Region SIC 1992
North East															
2001 Mar R	4	175													

B.17 EMPLOYMENT

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All tourism-related industries		
							All		self-employment jobs
							employee jobs		
SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927			
Employee jobs and self-employment jobs ^{a,b}									
1996 Mar	366.0	433.0	486.1	87.9	77.2	360.7	1,810.9	1,595.8	215.1
1996 Jun	428.3	456.6	510.6	97.0	80.5	364.2	1,937.1	1,720.1	217.0
1996 Sep	421.7	462.9	515.8	93.8	80.4	379.3	1,953.9	1,722.1	231.8
1996 Dec	382.6	451.1	492.5	99.2	79.4	373.5	1,925.8	1,709.5	216.3
1997 Mar	380.5	448.4	535.1	101.1	76.3	358.6	1,900.0	1,685.4	214.6
1997 Jun	399.2	473.2	558.5	108.2	82.1	371.7	1,992.8	1,774.6	218.2
1997 Sep	400.6	479.2	577.2	105.1	83.6	377.1	2,022.7	1,794.6	228.1
1997 Dec	379.1	482.7	590.6	98.9	78.5	374.4	1,994.3	1,782.1	212.1
1998 Mar	387.8	485.9	554.4	96.9	73.8	366.6	1,965.6	1,772.2	193.3
1998 Jun	414.7	496.9	560.0	103.3	81.3	359.3	2,005.5	1,820.5	185.0
1998 Sep	427.4	489.2	563.0	107.5	80.6	365.9	2,033.6	1,854.8	178.7
1998 Dec	371.8	516.6	548.5	116.2	72.9	345.2	1,971.1	1,818.3	152.8
1999 Mar	372.9	521.8	543.7	123.0	73.4	351.4	1,986.2	1,835.7	150.5
1999 Jun	409.5	534.8	556.6	129.6	80.1	369.0	2,079.6	1,918.9	160.6
1999 Sep	403.7	536.7	559.0	136.9	81.7	377.3	2,095.4	1,946.0	149.4
1999 Dec	379.4	537.1	573.5	135.8	81.7	379.5	2,086.9	1,922.5	164.3
2000 Mar	379.3	540.4	552.8	132.6	81.6	383.8	2,070.5	1,905.1	165.5
2000 Jun	411.2	555.1	559.0	137.7	83.9	397.9	2,144.7	1,972.8	171.9
2000 Sep	413.8	548.4	541.9	138.3	80.3	407.7	2,130.3	1,961.8	168.5
2000 Dec	383.9	553.6	538.8	137.2	78.0	409.2	2,100.7	1,927.7	173.0
2001 Mar	383.6	539.1	520.3	137.7	78.4	409.1	2,068.1	1,900.9	167.2
2001 Jun	410.2	550.8	533.0	141.7	80.0	406.7	2,122.5	1,962.5	160.0
2001 Sep	411.1	556.8	528.2	141.3	81.8	414.8	2,134.0	1,955.8	178.2
2001 Dec	387.3	542.9	523.5	133.0	79.6	415.1	2,081.4	1,924.1	157.4
2002 Mar	388.7	533.8	518.0	128.8	78.7	408.2	2,056.2	1,908.2	148.0
Changes:									
Mar 2001-2002	5.1	-5.3	-2.3	-8.8	0.3	-1.0	-11.9	7.3	-19.2
Percent	1.3	-1.0	-0.4	-6.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	0.4	-11.5

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport
Enquiries: 020 7211 2189

a The figures above are calculated by summing employee jobs and self-employment jobs (including self-employed as second job).
b Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. Employee jobs data have been revised due to the introduction of the Annual Business Inquiry. Revised estimates for tourism-related industries are not available prior to 1996.

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All jobs	SIC92 sections											
		A-Q		A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
		DI	DE	LO	LI	LM	LN	LO	LP	LS	LT	LU	LV
All jobs	DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ	LOMK	
1996 Mar	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,784	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432		
1996 Jun	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,484	1,529	20,611		
1996 Sep	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716		
1996 Dec	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785		
1997 Mar	27,940	582	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924		
1997 Jun	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123		
1997 Sep	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147		
1997 Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253		
1998 Mar	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455		
1998 Jun	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433		
1998 Sep	28,686	546	229	4,508	1,800	6,684	1,643	5,168	6,480	1,629	21,604		
1998 Dec	28,662	529	221	4,451	1,827	6,647	1,673	5,216	6,486	1,612	21,635		
1999 Mar	28,804	525	215	4,393	1,828	6,666	1,684	5,296	6,574	1,622	21,843		
1999 Jun	28,944	517	211	4,357	1,828	6,685	1,701	5,347	6,604	1,694	22,031		
1999 Sep	29,066	507	208	4,317	1,835	6,676	1,727	5,410	6,685	1,702	22,199		
1999 Dec	29,108	498	205	4,306	1,810	6,705	1,752	5,420	6,685	1,726	22,289		
2000 Mar	29,190	519	199	4,281	1,821	6,699	1,743	5,460	6,710	1,758	22,370		
2000 Jun	29,281	514	194	4,242	1,874	6,686	1,747	5,513	6,768	1,744	22,458		
2000 Sep	29,327	497	191	4,195	1,850	6,705	1,759	5,572	6,839	1,719	22,594		
2000 Dec	29,412	494	186	4,154	1,852	6,724	1,778	5,643	6,828	1,753	22,726		
2001 Mar	29,449	477	187	4,134	1,893	6,736	1,791	5,667	6,829	1,736	22,759		
2001 Jun	29,484	467	188	4,089	1,916	6,747	1,799	5,689	6,867	1,722	22,823		
2001 Sep	29,459	450	190	4,045	1,939	6,741	1,788	5,673	6,896	1,737	22,836		
2001 Dec	29,484	465	190	4,006	1,981	6,752	1,771	5,644	6,932	1,743	22,841		
2002 Mar	29,516	459	193	3,964	1,978	6,751	1,766	5,694	6,968	1,744	22,923		
Change on quarter	32	-6	3	-42	-3	-1	-5	50	36	1	82		
Percent	0.1	-1.3	1.6	-1.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4		
Change on year	67	-18	6	-170	85	15	-25	27	139	8	164		
Percent	0.2	-3.8	3.2	-4.1	4.5	0.2	-1.4	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.7		
Male jobs													
1996 Mar	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK		
1996 Mar	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315		
1996 Jun	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378		
1996 Sep	14,801	445	185	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	2,149	731	9,414		
1996 Dec	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,356	2,142	731	9,490		
1997 Mar	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637		
1997 Jun	15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740		
1997 Sep	15,142	443	185	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,208	2,532	2,096	759	9,763		
1997 Dec	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810		
1998 Mar	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889		
1998 Jun	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,068	785	9,906		
1998 Sep	15,396	413	177	3,216	1,588	3,244	1,215	2,694	2,063	785	10,001		
1998 Dec	15,392	402	172	3,208	1,622	3,187	1,239	2,786	1,975	802	9,989		
1999 Mar	15,478	400	168	3,176	1,628	3,209	1,243	2,832	2,014	808	10,106		
1999 Jun	15,526	392	165	3,155	1,618	3,225	1,252	2,857	2,023	839	10,197		
1999 Sep	15,558	388	162	3,129	1,630	3,210	1,266	2,903	2,032	840	10,250		
1999 Dec	15,565	378	162	3,099	1,621	3,200	1,278	2,935	2,073	829	10,314		
2000 Mar	15,601	383	159	3,076	1,626	3,198	1,287	2,943	2,088	841	10,357		
2000 Jun	15,725	388	155	3,051	1,673	3,183	1,303	2,975	2,162	835	10,459		
2000 Sep	15,699	372	153	3,022	1,652	3,186	1,316	2,996	2,184	818	10,500		
2000 Dec	15,827	375	145	3,005	1,649	3,245	1,336	3,021	2,172	879	10,654		
2001 Mar	15,846	360	146	3,002	1,680	3,244	1,345	3,039	2,161	870	10,659		
2001 Jun	15,844	348	147	2,979	1,707	3,249	1,346	3,071	2,142	855	10,664		
2001 Sep	15,833	342	148	2,960	1,729	3,240	1,344	3,074	2,146	851	10,655		
2001 Dec	15,694	350	148	2,930	1,760	3,209	1,333	3,011	2,122	831	10,506		
2002 Mar	15,697	348	151	2,900	1,758	3,197	1,335	3,055	2,127	825	10,540		
Change on quarter	3	-2	3	-30	-2	-12	2	44	5	-6	34		
Percent	0.0	-0.6	2.0	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	-0.7	0.3		
Change on year	-149	-12	5	-102	78	-47	-10	16	-34	-45	-119		
Percent	-0.9	-3.3	3.4	-3.4	4.6	-1.4	-0.7	0.5	-1.6	-5.2	-1.1		
Female jobs													
1996 Mar	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLV	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML		
1996 Mar	12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	4,332	795	11,117		
1996 Jun	12												

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^a			
		Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs	
	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	10.0
1994	853.2	33.2	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	870.7	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	876.9	33.3	38.7	15.1	9.4
1997	886.1	33.4	38.7	15.2	9.4
1998	905.0	33.3	38.7	15.2	9.1
1999	908.8	33.0	38.2	15.3	9.1
2000	916.9	32.7	37.9	15.4	8.9
2001	930.6	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
3-month averages					
Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	930.6	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
Apr-Jun	930.3	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.3
May-Jul	929.9	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	930.0	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5
Jul-Sep	928.1	32.8	37.9	15.6	9.5
Aug-Oct	927.2	32.7	37.8	15.6	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	925.2	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Oct-Dec	923.8	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	924.1	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	926.1	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Jan-Mar 2002	927.8	32.7	37.8	15.6	9.4
Feb-Apr	927.7	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.5
Mar-May (Spr)	931.6	32.7	37.9	15.6	9.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Percent	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	-0.4
Over last 12 months	0.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Percent	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	540.6	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.7
1994	550.4	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.5
1995	563.5	39.2	40.8	14.6	9.9
1996	565.4	39.0	40.7	14.8	9.6
1997	576.4	38.9	40.7	14.8	10.7
1998	583.4	38.8	40.7	15.0	9.7
1999	581.5	38.2	40.1	15.1	9.7
2000	587.0	37.9	39.8	15.1	9.3
2001	593.3	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
3-month averages					
Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	593.3	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
Apr-Jun	592.6	38.0	39.9	15.6	10.2
May-Jul	592.8	38.1	39.9	15.5	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	592.8	38.0	39.9	15.3	10.4
Jul-Sep	591.3	37.9	39.8	15.2	10.3
Aug-Oct	590.3	37.8	39.7	15.1	10.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	588.0	37.6	39.5	15.0	10.4
Oct-Dec	586.9	37.5	39.5	14.9	10.4
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	587.1	37.6	39.5	14.9	10.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	587.6	37.6	39.5	14.9	10.5
Jan-Mar 2002	587.6	37.7	39.6	15.0	10.5
Feb-Apr	586.8	37.6	39.5	15.1	10.6
Mar-May (Spr)	589.8	37.7	39.6	15.1	10.3
Changes					
Over last 3 months	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.2
Percent	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.7	-1.5
Over last 12 months	-3.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	0.1
Percent	-0.6	-0.9	-0.6	-3.5	1.3
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	298.2	26.1	34.2	14.7	8.9
1994	302.7	26.3	34.5	15.0	8.5
1995	307.3	26.4	34.4	15.2	8.5
1996	311.6	26.4	34.6	15.1	8.2
1997	319.6	26.6	34.7	15.3	8.4
1998	321.7	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.7
1999	327.2	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.5
2000	329.8	26.3	34.1	15.5	8.6
2001	337.3	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.9
3-month averages					
Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	337.3	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.9
Apr-Jun	337.7	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.8
May-Jul	337.1	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	337.2	26.6	34.3	15.8	9.0
Jul-Sep	336.8	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.1
Aug-Oct	336.9	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	337.2	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.7
Oct-Dec	336.8	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	337.0	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	338.5	26.6	34.2	15.7	8.7
Jan-Mar 2002	340.2	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.7
Feb-Apr	340.9	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.8
Mar-May (Spr)	341.8	26.7	34.4	15.8	8.8
Changes					
Over last 3 months	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Percent	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Over last 12 months	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Percent	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	-1.1

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Usual weekly hours of work ^a									
	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
	YCDM	LAAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCD5	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
All										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	504	1.8	2,154	7.9	4,160	15.3	13,360	49.1	7,049	25.9
1999	495	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,307	15.6	13,887	50.3	6,775	24.5
2000	477	1.7	2,149	7.7	4,440	15.8	14,104	50.3	6,883	24.5
2001	428	1.5	2,058	7.3	4,575	16.1	14,386	50.8	6,885	24.3
3-month averages										
Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	428	1.5	2,058	7.3	4,575	16.1	14,386	50.8	6,885	24.3
Apr-Jun	424	1.5	2,038	7.2	4,605	16.3	14,420	50.9	6,849	24.2
May-Jul	420	1.5	2,043	7.2	4,617	16.3	14,391	50.8	6,840	24.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	412	1.5	2,022	7.1	4,621	16.3	14,398	50.8	6,866	24.2
Jul-Sep	415	1.5	2,011	7.1	4,637	16.4	14,422	50.9	6,832	24.1
Aug-Oct	416	1.5	2,037	7.2	4,635	16.4	14,444	51.0	6,816	24.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	419	1.5	2,065	7.3	4,632	16.3	14,510	51.1	6,764	23.8
Oct-Dec	420	1.5	2,078	7.3	4,628	16.3	14,517	51.1	6,753	23.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	422	1.5	2,057	7.2	4,669	16.4	14,514	51.1	6,722	23.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	426	1.5	2,037	7.2	4,674	16.4	14,568	51.3	6,715	23.6
Jan-Mar 2002	408	1.4	2,047	7.2	4,675	16.4	14,559	51.2	6,732	23.7
Feb-Apr	405	1.4	2,074	7.3	4,672	16.4	14,606	51.3	6,714	23.6
Mar-May (Spr)	412	1.4	2,039	7.2	4,732	16.6	14,642	51.4	6,686	23.5
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-13		2		57		75		-30	
Percent	-3.1		0.1		1.2		0.5		-0.4	
Over last 12 months	-16		-19		156		257		-199	
Percent	-3.7		-0.9		3.4		1.8		-2.9	
Male										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	394	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	466	3.1	818	5.4	7,864	52.2	5,802	38.5
1999	131	0.9	466	3.1	894	5.9	8,246	54.1	5,500	36.1
2000	118	0.8	492	3.2	898	5.8	8,360	53.9	5,636	36.4
2001	93	0.6	466	3.0	927	5.9	8,555	54.7	5,588	35.8
3-month averages										
Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	93	0.6	466	3.0	927	5.9	8,555	54.7	5,588	35.8
Apr-Jun	92	0.6	462	3.0	917	5.9	8,584	55.0	5,552	35.6
May-Jul	93	0.6	466	3.0	936	6.0	8,559	54.8	5,555	35.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	90	0.6	474	3.0	948	6.1	8,561	54.8	5,556	35.6
Jul-Sep	92	0.6	481	3.1	954	6.1	8,564	54.8	5,546	35.5
Aug-Oct	96	0.6	490	3.1	938	6.0	8,577	54.8	5,538	35.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	101	0.6	499	3.2	936	6.0	8,616	55.0	5,505	35.2
Oct-Dec	104	0.7	514	3.3	935	6.0	8,626	55.1	5,483	35.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	104	0.7	499	3.2	945	6.0	8,652	55.3	5,444	34.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	109	0.7	495	3.2	939	6.0	8			

Section	Manufacturing industries									
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	
Output										
1993	92.8	93.3	94.1	99.2	101.1	96.0	90.4	94.6	83.4	98.1
1994	97.3	98.3	98.5	101.7	103.0	98.5	95.1	99.8	93.5	100.8
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.7	101.3	100.7	100.9	98.2	98.0	100.6	98.0	104.9	107.7
1997	106.0	102.4	102.0	103.2	96.8	98.2	102.4	95.7	108.1	112.1
1998	109.5	103.4	102.8	101.5	89.0	98.9	104.0	95.8	114.8	118.2
1999	111.8	104.2	103.1	100.8	82.5	99.1	107.4	90.1	126.1	120.2
2000	115.3	105.9	105.2	99.6	78.4	98.9	111.8	90.2	144.5	115.5
2001	117.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	68.7	97.2	116.2	91.1	132.6	112.4
1997 Q2	105.5	102.3	101.8	102.3	96.4	97.8	102.0	95.8	108.8	111.0
1997 Q3	106.4	102.6	102.1	102.8	96.5	99.7	103.3	95.5	107.7	112.5
1997 Q4	107.3	102.4	102.2	103.7	94.7	98.9	101.4	95.1	109.8	113.5
1998 Q1	108.2	102.9	102.9	102.4	92.1	98.6	103.6	98.3	113.1	115.5
1998 Q2	109.2	103.9	103.5	101.7	90.5	100.1	105.0	96.0	113.7	118.8
1998 Q3	110.0	103.7	102.9	101.2	88.7	98.2	104.4	95.1	115.4	120.1
1998 Q4	110.5	103.1	102.0	100.7	84.8	98.7	103.1	93.8	116.8	118.5
1999 Q1	110.4	102.7	101.9	100.6	82.7	98.6	102.9	90.2	123.0	119.0
1999 Q2	111.2	103.6	102.5	101.0	82.5	98.9	105.9	89.7	123.6	119.3
1999 Q3	112.3	105.1	104.0	101.1	82.1	99.8	109.2	90.2	127.4	122.1
1999 Q4	113.5	105.3	104.2	100.5	82.6	99.0	111.7	90.2	130.2	120.5
2000 Q1	114.1	104.8	104.0	100.3	79.9	99.1	109.9	88.6	130.7	120.5
2000 Q2	115.0	106.2	105.0	99.4	79.0	99.8	110.6	89.8	141.6	116.7
2000 Q3	115.8	106.4	105.5	99.7	78.4	98.5	112.0	90.5	151.3	111.8
2000 Q4	116.2	106.3	106.3	99.0	76.3	98.1	114.6	91.7	154.5	113.1
2001 Q1	116.8	105.8	105.6	100.7	70.5	98.1	113.8	93.5	150.6	113.3
2001 Q2	117.2	104.5	103.4	101.3	69.5	97.1	115.7	92.5	136.5	112.0
2001 Q3	117.4	103.5	102.2	101.6	67.9	96.9	118.0	91.2	125.1	114.4
2001 Q4	117.5	101.0	99.9	101.3	67.0	96.8	117.3	87.2	118.4	110.0
2002 Q1	117.5	99.8	98.7	102.2	65.8	97.1	116.7	86.0	110.4	107.3
Productivity jobs										
1993	98.3	99.0	97.8	103.4	105.4	97.6	101.0	96.4	89.9	96.1
1994	99.1	98.6	98.0	100.8	104.4	99.9	98.8	95.6	93.4	94.8
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.0	101.2	101.3	100.2	97.6	101.3	98.9	100.3	105.4	104.1
1997	102.8	101.5	101.8	98.7	97.2	100.4	99.7	99.9	106.2	106.4
1998	104.6	101.4	101.6	97.4	93.7	101.1	101.5	98.4	106.8	107.8
1999	105.7	97.9	98.2	96.6	85.3	97.0	100.6	91.4	103.5	104.2
2000	107.0	94.6	94.9	95.5	75.8	94.2	95.9	88.8	101.7	100.5
2001	107.6	90.9	90.9	93.3	64.0	91.9	93.1	86.5	96.7	99.0
1997 Q2	102.6	101.6	102.0	98.9	98.1	100.9	99.8	99.9	106.2	106.0
1997 Q3	103.0	101.5	101.7	98.0	97.1	99.8	100.2	100.2	105.9	106.9
1997 Q4	103.6	101.5	101.8	97.7	95.8	99.7	99.9	99.9	106.2	107.9
1998 Q1	104.2	102.0	102.2	98.0	95.7	100.9	101.0	99.5	107.3	108.8
1998 Q2	104.5	101.9	102.1	98.1	94.9	101.2	101.3	98.9	107.6	108.2
1998 Q3	104.8	101.4	101.6	97.3	93.2	101.6	101.5	98.2	107.2	107.8
1998 Q4	104.8	100.4	100.7	96.1	90.9	100.8	102.3	97.1	105.1	106.3
1999 Q1	105.0	99.2	99.6	96.2	88.3	99.2	102.0	94.7	103.9	104.9
1999 Q2	105.4	98.2	98.4	96.6	86.1	97.4	101.1	92.1	103.3	104.3
1999 Q3	106.0	97.4	97.8	96.9	84.2	96.3	100.2	90.3	103.1	104.1
1999 Q4	106.3	96.7	97.2	96.8	82.8	95.2	99.0	88.7	103.7	103.6
2000 Q1	106.5	95.8	96.3	96.6	80.3	94.7	97.5	88.9	102.8	101.9
2000 Q2	106.8	95.0	95.4	95.8	76.9	94.5	96.6	89.0	101.9	101.0
2000 Q3	107.1	94.1	94.4	95.1	74.1	94.1	95.5	88.6	101.3	100.0
2000 Q4	107.4	93.2	93.5	94.7	71.7	93.6	94.2	88.5	100.8	99.3
2001 Q1	107.6	92.5	92.6	94.3	67.6	92.5	93.7	88.4	100.5	99.8
2001 Q2	107.6	91.6	91.7	93.6	65.0	92.0	87.2	86.9	99.2	99.2
2001 Q3	107.6	90.4	90.4	92.8	62.7	91.7	92.8	85.8	95.5	98.8
2001 Q4	107.7	89.3	89.0	92.4	60.5	91.4	92.7	84.5	92.1	98.3
2002 Q1	107.7	88.5	88.3	93.0	59.1	91.4	92.6	83.3	88.7	97.2
Output per filled job^a										
1993	94.5	94.3	96.2	95.9	95.9	98.4	89.6	98.2	92.7	102.1
1994	98.2	99.7	100.5	100.9	98.7	98.6	96.4	104.4	100.1	106.2
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.7	100.2	99.4	100.6	100.6	96.8	101.7	97.7	99.5	103.5
1997	103.1	100.9	100.3	104.5	99.6	97.8	102.7	95.9	101.8	105.3
1998	104.7	101.9	101.1	104.2	95.0	97.8	102.5	97.3	107.5	109.6
1999	105.8	106.5	105.0	104.3	96.7	102.1	106.8	98.6	121.8	115.3
2000	107.8	112.0	110.8	104.2	103.6	104.9	116.5	101.6	142.1	114.8
2001	108.9	114.0	113.0	108.5	107.5	105.8	124.8	105.3	136.9	113.5
1997 Q2	102.8	100.7	99.8	103.4	98.3	96.9	102.2	95.9	102.5	104.7
1997 Q3	103.3	101.1	100.3	104.9	99.4	99.9	103.1	95.4	101.7	105.2
1997 Q4	103.6	100.9	100.3	106.1	98.8	99.2	101.5	95.2	103.4	105.1
1998 Q1	103.8	100.9	100.7	104.4	96.3	97.7	102.6	98.8	105.4	106.1
1998 Q2	104.5	102.0	101.3	103.6	95.3	98.9	103.6	97.1	105.7	109.7
1998 Q3	104.9	102.3	101.3	104.0	95.2	96.7	102.8	96.8	107.6	111.4
1998 Q4	105.4	102.7	101.3	104.7	93.3	97.9	100.8	96.6	111.1	111.4
1999 Q1	105.1	103.5	102.3	104.5	93.7	99.4	100.9	95.3	118.3	113.4
1999 Q2	105.5	105.5	104.1	104.5	95.8	101.5	104.7	97.4	119.6	114.3
1999 Q3	105.9	107.9	106.4	104.3	97.5	103.6	108.9	99.9	123.5	117.3
1999 Q4	106.7	108.9	107.2	103.8	99.7	103.9	112.8	101.7	125.5	116.3
2000 Q1	107.1	109.4	107.9	103.8	99.6	104.6	112.8	99.7	127.1	118.2
2000 Q2	107.6	111.7	110.0	103.8	102.7	105.6	114.5	100.9	138.9	115.5
2000 Q3	108.2	113.0	111.7	104.8	105.8	104.7	117.2	102.2	149.4	111.8
2000 Q4	108.2	114.0	113.6	104.5	106.4	104.8	121.6	103.7	153.2	113.9
2001 Q1	108.6	114.4	114.0	106.8	104.2	106.1	121.4	105.8	149.9	113.5
2001 Q2	108.9	114.1	112.8	108.2	106.9	105.5	124.1	106.1	138.0	112.9
2001 Q3	109.1	114.5	113.1	109.5	108.3	105.7	127.2	106.3	130.9	115.7
2001 Q4	109.1	113.0	112.2	109.6	110.7	105.9	126.5	103.2	128.6	111.9
2002 Q1	109.1	112.7	111.7	109.9	111.2	106.3	126.0	103.3	124.4	110.4

Section	Manufacturing industries									
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	
Output per hour worked^b										
1993	96.0	96.9	99.1	95.5	100.7	102.7	91.0	97.1	94.2	108.1
1994	98.8	101.4	102.2	100.9	100.8	100.1	98.1	105.7	102.0	110.3
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.6	99.7	98.9	99.4	98.4	99.1	103.9	98.0	101.4	107.6
1997	102.8	100.7	100.2	103.6	98.4	98.0	102.1	94.8	101.4	111.3
1998	105.2	102.6	101.9	102.2	95.3	99.1	103.9	98.0	103.9	111.3
1999	106.4	107.6	106.1	102.5	99.3	102.6	106.1	100.8	124.4	116.9
2000	109.3	113.3	112.2	104.2	105.2	107.3	118.6	102.4	143.0	117.7
2001	110.0	114.7	113.8	108.5	104.2	107.8	127.5	106.2	139.6	115.3
1997 Q2	102.6	100.8	100.1	103.3	98.6	96.3	101.4	96.4	102.8	106.7
1997 Q3	103.0	100.8	100.1	103.9	97.1	100.4	102.0	94.0	100.9	106.8
1997 Q4	103.7	101.0								

B.41 EMPLOYMENT

Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks							
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted					
	All of working age ^a		Age groups ^b					
		16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
All								
Spring 1992	2,481	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291
Spring 1993	2,475	3,114	79	689	788	957	1,108	281
Spring 1994	2,700	3,332	81	696	777	1,078	1,158	319
Spring 1995	2,864	3,088	69	598	667	1,009	1,100	314
Spring 1996	3,051	3,271	103	656	759	1,062	1,154	306
Spring 1997	3,255	3,472	137	700	837	1,089	1,190	355
Spring 1998	3,389	3,599	127	708	835	1,111	1,248	405
Spring 1999	3,539	3,733	132	730	862	1,069	1,315	457
Spring 2000	3,679	3,858	137	769	907	1,056	1,369	486
Spring 2001	3,793	3,961	117	766	883	1,120	1,441	517
Summer 2001	3,838	3,562	99	684	784	1,007	1,288	483
Autumn 2001	3,867	4,021	162	754	916	1,111	1,449	546
Winter 2001/2002	3,853	3,939	149	760	939	1,012	1,375	513
Spring 2002	3,870	4,033	122	818	939	1,056	1,475	522
Male								
Spring 1992	1,313	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155
Spring 1993	1,282	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150
Spring 1994	1,371	1,682	37	344	381	581	500	160
Spring 1995	1,452	1,557	32	307	340	538	523	157
Spring 1996	1,542	1,643	57	343	400	567	530	147
Spring 1997	1,611	1,709	67	354	421	560	547	181
Spring 1998	1,714	1,806	68	373	438	582	596	190
Spring 1999	1,782	1,837	68	390	448	570	605	214
Spring 2000	1,829	1,889	71	393	463	566	637	222
Spring 2001	1,825	1,872	56	387	443	566	631	232
Summer 2001	1,860	1,762	55	362	417	505	597	243
Autumn 2001	1,873	1,959	91	380	471	570	661	256
Winter 2001/2002	1,874	1,941	81	401	481	507	625	228
Spring 2002	1,884	1,930	67	422	489	547	663	232
Female								
Spring 1992	1,169	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	135
Spring 1993	1,192	1,513	38	320	358	446	578	131
Spring 1994	1,329	1,650	44	352	396	497	598	159
Spring 1995	1,412	1,531	36	291	327	470	577	157
Spring 1996	1,509	1,628	47	312	359	485	625	159
Spring 1997	1,643	1,763	71	346	417	529	643	174
Spring 1998	1,674	1,793	62	335	397	529	652	215
Spring 1999	1,777	1,897	64	350	415	530	710	242
Spring 2000	1,850	1,970	66	377	443	530	732	265
Spring 2001	1,968	2,089	62	378	440	554	810	285
Summer 2001	1,978	1,800	44	322	367	502	691	240
Autumn 2001	1,995	2,063	70	374	445	541	788	289
Winter 2001/2002	1,978	1,968	69	359	428	505	751	284
Spring 2002	1,986	2,103	55	396	451	550	812	290

Per cent of all employees
Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent of all employees							
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted					
	All of working age ^a		Age groups ^b					
		16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
All								
Spring 1992	13.4	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	8.3
Spring 1995	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.5	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1
Spring 1996	13.8	14.8	19.0	21.6	21.2	16.6	14.1	7.7
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.1	23.2	23.8	16.8	14.4	8.5
Spring 1998	14.7	15.6	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Spring 1999	15.0	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9
Spring 2000	15.3	16.1	23.4	24.7	24.5	16.9	15.3	10.2
Spring 2001	15.6	16.4	20.4	24.2	23.6	17.6	15.7	10.5
Summer 2001	15.8	14.6	16.6	20.4	19.8	16.0	14.0	9.8
Autumn 2001	15.9	16.5	25.4	23.0	23.4	17.8	15.7	10.9
Winter 2001/2002	15.9	15.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	16.4	14.8	10.3
Spring 2002	16.0	16.6	20.8	25.2	24.5	17.8	15.8	10.4
Male								
Spring 1992	13.2	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
Spring 1993	13.1	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
Spring 1994	13.8	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
Spring 1995	12.6	13.6	14.7	19.5	18.9	15.9	12.7	7.2
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	20.9	22.2	22.0	16.4	12.7	6.5
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	22.3	22.6	22.6	15.8	12.9	7.7
Spring 1998	13.9	14.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	16.4	13.6	7.7
Spring 1999	14.0	14.7	23.7	24.2	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
Spring 2000	14.2	14.7	24.6	23.7	23.8	15.8	13.7	8.3
Spring 2001	14.1	14.5	20.0	23.3	22.8	16.2	13.3	8.4
Summer 2001	14.3	13.5	18.5	20.3	20.0	14.7	12.5	8.8
Autumn 2001	14.4	15.0	28.8	22.1	22.1	16.7	13.8	9.2
Winter 2001/2002	14.5	14.2	26.8	23.9	24.3	15.0	12.9	8.3
Spring 2002	14.6	14.9	23.7	24.8	24.6	16.2	13.7	8.4
Female								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	15.1	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.2	19.5	18.9	16.4	14.8	9.2
Spring 1996	14.5	15.6	17.2	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	15.9	9.6
Spring 1998	15.6	16.7	20.5	23.4	22.9	17.9	15.9	11.2
Spring 1999	16.2	17.3	21.2	24.2	23.7	17.9	16.9	12.0
Spring 2000	16.6	17.8	22.1	25.8	25.1	18.1	17.0	12.5
Spring 2001	17.4	18.5	20.8	25.2	24.5	19.4	18.3	13.0
Summer 2001	17.6	15.9	14.7	20.4	19.5	17.7	15.7	11.0
Autumn 2001	17.6	18.2	22.0	24.0	23.7	19.2	17.7	13.1
Winter 2001/2002	17.5	17.4	20.9	23.5	23.1	18.1	16.9	12.7
Spring 2002	17.5	18.5	18.1	25.6	24.4	19.8	18.0	12.9

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

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.
b Employees receiving job-related training as a proportion of employees in the relevant age group.

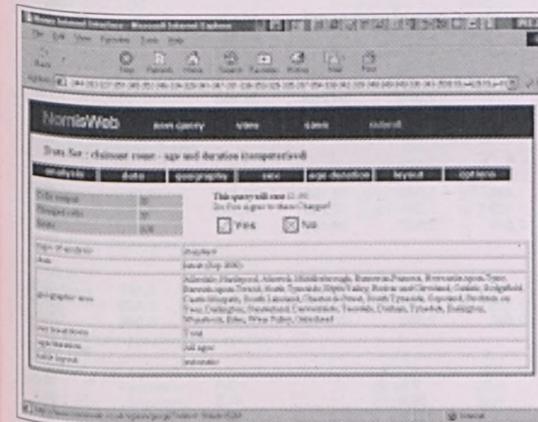
Note: Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

As a result of regrossing using new population estimates and findings from the annual seasonal adjustment review all figures from autumn 1998 are revised.

Labour Market Data

Your on-line source for your local labour market data needs

Register online for this free service



If you need to keep tabs on the changing world of the labour market, Nomis is the service that can help you. Established in 1986 and run on behalf of National Statistics by Durham University, Nomis is the most comprehensive source of official labour market statistics available on-line including data for a wide range of geographical areas.

Covering such aspects of the labour market as employment, unemployment, jobcentre vacancies, the Labour Force Survey as well as more general population characteristics from the Office for National Statistics, Employment Service, Department of Trade and Industry, General Register Office for Scotland, National Assembly for Wales and Northern Ireland Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment, Nomis also provides comprehensive analytical facilities enabling you to explore and manipulate time series data and carry out cross-sectional analyses as well as providing user support and training.

To register or find out more about the service:

visit the Nomis website: www.nomisweb.co.uk

or e-mail Info@nomisweb.co.uk

tel: 0191 374 2468

nomis
online labour market statistics



B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		United Kingdom ^{a,b,c}	Australia ^{b,d}	Austria ^{b,c,d,e}	Belgium ^{c,e}	Canada ^{b,f}	Denmark ^c	Finland ^b	France ^{b,d,e}	Germany ^b	Greece ^{c,f,g}	Ireland ^d
		R	R					R	R	R		
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Thousands												
Civilian labour force												
1999	Q1	29,398	9,404	3,917	..	15,617	..	2,537	..	39,759	..	1,650
	Q2	29,442	9,420	3,900	..	15,713	..	2,548	..	39,752	..	1,688
	Q3	29,530	9,473	3,912	..	15,764	..	2,550	..	39,895	..	1,770
	Q4	29,619	9,536	3,911	..	15,792	..	2,558	..	39,857	..	1,736
2000	Q1	29,676	9,600	3,920	..	15,895	..	2,570	..	39,753	..	1,732
	Q2	29,721	9,674	3,910	..	15,940	..	2,569	..	39,765	..	1,746
	Q3	29,748	9,741	3,914	..	16,030	..	2,589	..	39,777	..	1,816
	Q4	29,704	9,705	3,927	..	16,139	..	2,590	..	39,838	..	1,779
2001	Q1	29,762	9,772	3,906	..	16,178	..	2,593	..	39,805	..	1,776
	Q2	29,836	9,819	3,952	..	16,226	..	2,588	..	39,880	..	1,782
	Q3	29,843	9,862	3,939	..	16,244	..	2,591	..	39,916	..	1,866
	Q4	29,952	9,864	3,964	..	16,347	..	2,616	..	39,946	..	1,826
2002	Q1	29,598	9,938	..	..	16,490	..	2,619	..	39,867	..	1,826
Civilian employment												
1999	Q1	27,579	8,715	3,746	..	14,386	..	2,271	22,946	36,279	..	1,555
	Q2	27,658	8,753	3,715	..	14,478	..	2,286	23,058	36,271	..	1,591
	Q3	27,781	8,826	3,737	..	14,578	..	2,292	23,210	36,452	..	1,689
	Q4	27,894	8,906	3,730	..	14,692	..	2,300	23,368	36,483	..	1,647
2000	Q1	27,958	8,981	3,737	..	14,818	..	2,302	23,538	36,486	..	1,651
	Q2	28,084	9,054	3,734	..	14,874	..	2,319	23,691	36,517	..	1,671
	Q3	28,155	9,146	3,737	..	14,920	..	2,338	23,844	36,558	..	1,738
	Q4	28,148	9,086	3,755	..	15,031	..	2,346	23,987	36,646	..	1,710
2001	Q1	28,248	9,118	3,749	..	15,054	..	2,356	24,080	36,578	..	1,710
	Q2	28,336	9,156	3,767	..	15,083	..	2,357	24,121	36,577	..	1,717
	Q3	28,317	9,194	3,756	..	15,074	..	2,349	24,153	36,590	..	1,787
	Q4	28,396	9,192	3,782	..	15,094	..	2,375	24,214	36,578	..	1,753
2002	Q1	28,420	9,283	..	..	15,199	..	2,376	24,259	36,453	..	1,746
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2001 unless stated												
Thousands												
Civilian labour force												
Male		16,629	5,481	2,219	2,395	8,769	1,494	1,349	14,195	22,186	2,651	1,066
Female		13,454	4,315	1,721	1,920	7,477	1,329	1,248	12,243	17,702	1,787	746
All		30,083	9,796	3,940	4,316	16,246	2,824	2,597	26,438	39,888	4,437	1,812
Civilian employment												
Male		15,674	5,096	2,107	2,176	8,110	1,433	1,232	13,152	20,346	2,457	1,023
Female		12,837	4,034	1,656	1,634	6,967	1,259	1,127	10,961	16,235	1,489	718
All		28,511	9,130	3,763	3,810	15,077	2,692	2,359	24,113	36,581	3,946	1,741
Civilian employment by sector												
Per cent												
Male:	Agriculture	2.2	5.8	5.4	..	4.0	..	7.5	..	3.0	..	10.8
	Industry	30.5	30.1	42.6	..	32.5	..	39.5	..	44.6	..	38.8
	Services	67.3	64.1	52.0	..	32.5	..	52.9	..	52.4	..	50.4
Female:	Agriculture	0.9	3.4	6.1	..	1.6	..	3.7	..	2.1	..	1.8
	Industry	10.0	9.9	13.8	..	11.4	..	13.8	..	17.9	..	14.9
	Services	89.1	84.2	80.1	..	87.1	..	82.5	..	80.1	..	83.4
All:	Agriculture	1.6	4.8	5.7	2.3	2.9	3.3	5.7	3.7	2.6	17.0	7.1
	Industry	21.0	21.2	29.9	25.1	22.7	26.4	27.2	24.1	32.7	22.5	28.9
	Services	77.4	74.1	64.4	72.6	74.4	69.9	67.1	72.2	64.7	60.5	64.0

- a The quarterly time series and annual sex breakdown of the civilian labour force and civilian employment are taken from the LFS and count all people living in private households. Civilian employment percentages by sector are calculated from workforce jobs data on the number of jobs, excluding HM Forces. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. Annual civilian labour force and civilian employment refer to spring. Annual civilian employment by sector refers to June.
- b All persons aged 16 years and over in the United Kingdom and United States; 15 years and over in Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland; 15-74 years in Finland and the Netherlands; 16-64 years in Sweden; 16-74 in Norway; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal.
- c Annual figures for Belgium refer to 1998; Netherlands to 1999; and Denmark, Greece, Austria, and Luxembourg to 2000; United Kingdom to 2002.
- d Quarterly figures for Australia relate to February, May, August and November; for Austria to March, June, September and December; for France to end-March, June, September and December; for Italy to January, April, July and October; for Portugal up to 1997 to February, May, August and November and from 1998 to calendar quarters.
- e Figures include apprentices in professional training in Belgium and France; permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Sweden; foreign commuters working in Luxembourg; armed forces in Japan. Employment (and not labour force figures) include armed forces in Austria.
- f Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.
- g Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.
- h Quarterly data for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods.

R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		Italy ^{b,d}	Japan ^{b,e}	Luxembourg ^{c,e}	Netherlands ^{b,c}	Norway ^{b,h}	Portugal ^{b,d}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,e}	Switzerland ^{b,c,e}	United States ^b
		R	R					R	R	R	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
Thousands											
Civilian labour force											
1999	Q1	23,128	67,791	..	..	2,299	5,000	17,137	4,288	3,969	138,820
	Q2	23,146	67,793	..	..	2,304	5,020	17,208	4,309	3,991	139,173
	Q3	23,191	67,839	..	..	2,307	5,020	17,335	4,306	3,997	139,507
	Q4	23,179	67,743	..	..	2,321	5,010	17,481	4,327	3,992	140,036
2000	Q1	23,231	67,586	..	..	2,325	5,072	17,646	4,340	3,997	140,656
	Q2	23,293	67,560	..	..	2,326	5,059	17,804	4,365	4,012	140,877
	Q3	23,412	67,568	..	..	2,328	5,102	17,932	4,341	4,031	140,697
	Q4	23,536	67,925	..	..	2,328	5,093	18,045	4,396	4,040	141,257
2001	Q1	23,610	67,818	..	..	2,337	5,143	18,157	4,416	4,064	141,749
	Q2	23,462	67,461	..	..	2,339	5,151	18,256	4,414	4,080	141,549
	Q3	23,579	67,341	..	..	2,340	5,182	18,330	4,403	..	141,700
	Q4	23,615	67,447	..	..	2,354	5,192	18,450	4,422	..	142,291
2002	Q1	23,793	67,210	..	..	..	5,224	18,169	4,422	..	141,869
Civilian employment											
1999	Q1	20,409	64,658	..	..	2,233	4,757	14,268	4,045	3,848	132,901
	Q2	20,457	64,590	..	..	2,232	4,776	14,494	4,070	3,862	133,238
	Q3	20,520	64,623	..	..	2,230	4,806	14,659	4,069	3,871	133,581
	Q4	20,581	64,596	..	..	2,239	4,822	14,852	4,085	3,886	134,292
2000	Q1	20,628	64,361	..	..	2,240	4,842	15,044	4,107	3,892	134,995
	Q2	20,772	64,389	..	..	2,250	4,855	15,290	4,154	3,902	135,246
	Q3	20,940	64,398	..	..	2,251	4,893	15,472	4,155	3,921	134,987
	Q4	21,150	64,684	..	..	2,247	4,915	15,673	4,210	3,945	135,649
2001	Q1	21,279	64,632	..	..	2,256	4,922	15,772	4,234	3,965	135,804
	Q2	21,211	64,153	..	..	2,256	4,939	15,858	4,237	3,973	135,221
	Q3	21,323	63,879	..	..	2,254	4,968	15,999	4,243	3,986	134,839
	Q4	21,383	63,818	..	..	2,267	4,992	16,153	4,240	3,973	134,308
2002	Q1	21,607	63,688	..	..	..	4,989	16,115	4,243	3,957	133,894
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2000 unless stated											
Thousands											
Civilian labour force											
Male		14,306	39,917	168.0	4,492	1,241	2,794	11,016	2,302	2,312	75,696
Female		9,261	27,603	99.0	3,406	1,101	2,373	7,283	2,113	1,708	66,078
All		23,567	67,518	266.2	7,898	2,342	5,167	18,298	4,414	4,020	141,774
Civilian employment											
Male		13,240	37,829	165.0	4,369	1,195	2,703	10,029	2,211	2,289	72,042
Female		8,060	26,293	97.0	3,253	1,063	2,253	5,916	2,036	1,685	62,994
All		21,300	64,121	261.8	7,622	2,259	4,956	15,946	4,239	3,974	135,036
Civilian employment by sector											
Per cent											
Male:	Agriculture	5.8	4.6	..	..	5.6	11.5	7.5	3.3	4.8	3.3
	Industry	39.2	37.3	..	..	33.1	44.4	41.4	35.5	35.7	31.8
	Services	55.0	58.0	..	..	61.2	44.1	51.1	60.6	59.5	64.9
Female:	Agriculture	4.5	5.3	..	..	2.1	14.2	4.5	1.1	3.3	1.4
	Industry	20.4	20.7	..	..	9.1	22.9	14.6	11.0	13.2	11.6
	Services	75.1	74.1	..	..	88.8	63.0	80.9	87.8	83.5	87.0
All:	Agriculture	5.3	4.9	2.1	3.1	3.9	12.7	6.4	2.3	4.2	2.4
	Industry	32.1	30.5	25.2	21.4	21.8	34.6	31.5	23.8	26.1	22.4
	Services	62.6	64.6	72.8	72.7	74.1	52.7	62.1	73.7	69.7	75.2

Sources: ONS, OECD Labour Force Statistics 1980-2000 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGSC	MGXS	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
1994	2,798	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,088	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
1997	2,087	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
1998	1,822	6.3	987	254	581	31.9	363	1,802	6.4	978	252	572	31.7	355
1999	1,808	6.1	1,022	270	516	28.5	304	1,788	6.3	1,013	238	507	28.4	299
2000	1,684	5.7	937	245	456	26.8	253	1,667	5.8	979	243	445	26.7	249
2001	1,472	4.9	871	220	382	25.9	219	1,457	5.0	863	216	378	25.9	217
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	1,472	4.9	871	220	382	25.9	219	1,457	5.0	863	216	378	25.9	217
Apr-Jun	1,500	5.0	895	221	384	25.6	216	1,486	5.1	887	218	380	25.6	214
May-Jul	1,508	5.1	914	211	383	25.4	214	1,494	5.2	906	210	379	25.4	212
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,522	5.1	927	215	380	25.0	212	1,507	5.2	919	212	376	25.0	210
Jul-Sep	1,526	5.1	931	219	376	24.6	214	1,513	5.2	923	217	372	24.6	211
Aug-Oct	1,535	5.1	948	219	368	24.0	207	1,521	5.2	939	217	364	23.9	205
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,535	5.1	952	219	363	23.7	201	1,519	5.2	942	217	360	23.7	198
Oct-Dec	1,557	5.2	974	219	364	23.4	195	1,541	5.3	964	217	359	23.4	192
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	1,535	5.2	946	226	362	23.6	191	1,519	5.2	936	224	359	23.6	188
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	1,520	5.1	944	221	356	23.4	189	1,507	5.2	936	219	352	23.4	185
Jan-Mar 2002	1,538	5.1	961	226	350	22.8	183	1,522	5.2	953	224	345	22.7	179
Feb-Apr	1,554	5.2	982	224	348	22.4	185	1,536	5.3	971	222	342	22.3	181
Mar-May (Spr)	1,572	5.2	997	232	343	21.8	183	1,551	5.3	984	230	336	21.7	179
Changes Over last 3 months	52	0.1	53	11	-12	-1.5	-6	44	0.1	48	11	-16	-1.7	-6
Percent	3.4		5.6	5.0	-3.4		-3.3	2.9		5.2	5.1	-4.4		-3.4
Over last 12 months	100	0.3	127	12	-38	-4.1	-36	94	0.3	121	14	-41	-4.2	-38
Percent	6.8		14.6	5.3	-10.0		-16.3	6.4		14.1	6.4	-10.9		-17.6
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWI	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWX	YBXB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467
1997	1,328	8.2	553	199	595	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380
1998	1,114	6.9	532	167	416	37.3	277	1,105	6.9	528	166	411	37.2	274
1999	1,119	6.8	576	170	374	33.4	232	1,110	6.9	571	168	370	33.4	229
2000	1,021	6.2	544	145	332	32.5	195	1,014	6.2	541	144	328	32.4	193
2001	889	5.4	476	136	277	31.1	167	882	5.4	473	134	275	31.2	166
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	889	5.4	476	136	277	31.1	167	882	5.4	473	134	275	31.2	166
Apr-Jun	915	5.5	499	136	279	30.5	164	908	5.6	495	135	277	30.5	163
May-Jul	929	5.6	514	135	280	30.1	162	921	5.7	510	134	277	30.1	162
Jun-Aug (Sum)	937	5.7	526	135	276	29.4	160	930	5.7	523	134	273	29.4	158
Jul-Sep	936	5.6	527	138	272	29.0	158	929	5.7	523	137	269	29.0	156
Aug-Oct	946	5.7	537	141	267	28.3	155	938	5.8	534	140	264	28.1	154
Sep-Nov (Aut)	939	5.7	534	142	263	28.0	153	932	5.7	530	141	261	28.0	151
Oct-Dec	945	5.7	542	141	261	27.7	150	938	5.8	538	141	259	27.6	148
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	937	5.7	532	148	257	27.4	145	930	5.7	528	147	255	27.4	142
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	935	5.6	540	143	252	27.0	138	927	5.7	536	142	250	26.9	135
Jan-Mar 2002	954	5.8	553	149	253	26.5	135	946	5.8	549	148	249	26.3	132
Feb-Apr	958	5.8	560	150	248	25.9	135	949	5.8	555	149	244	25.7	133
Mar-May (Spr)	955	5.7	554	157	244	25.6	137	945	5.8	549	156	241	25.5	134
Changes Over last 3 months	20	0.1	14	14	-8	-1.4	-2	18	0.1	13	13	-9	-1.4	-1
Percent	2.2		2.6	9.8	-3.2		-1.4	1.9		2.5	9.4	-3.6		-0.5
Over last 12 months	66	0.4	78	21	-32	-5.5	-30	64	0.4	76	22	-34	-5.7	-32
Percent	7.5		16.3	15.3	-11.7		-18.2	7.2		16.0	16.6	-12.5		-19.4
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBQW	YBWT	YBWW	YBWX	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	982	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	153	961	8.1	446	199	316	32.8	147
1994	943	7.5	465	165	313	33.2	162	928	7.7	460	163	304	32.8	157
1995	879	7.0	458	146	275	31.2	151	869	7.2	455	144	270	31.1	148
1996	820	6.5	455	145	221	29.9	113	811	6.7	449	144	218	29.9	111
1997	760	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	109	748	6.1	433	119	196	26.2	105
1998	708	5.5	455	87	166	23.4	85	697	5.6	450	86	161	23.1	82
1999	689	5.3	447	101	141	20.5	72	678	5.4	442	99	137	20.2	70
2000	663	5.0	443	100	120	18.1	58	653	5.2	437	99	117	17.9	56
2001	583	4.4	394	84	105	18.0	52	575	4.5	390	83	103	17.9	51
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	583	4.4	394	84	105	18.0	52	575	4.5	390	83	103	17.9	51
Apr-Jun	585	4.4	396	84	105	18.0	52	578	4.5	392	83	103	17.9	51
May-Jul	579	4.4	399	76	104	17.9	52	573	4.5	395	76	102	17.8	51
Jun-Aug (Sum)	585	4.4	401	80	104	17.8	52	578	4.5	396	79	103	17.8	51
Jul-Sep	590	4.4	404	82	104	17.7	56	583	4.6	400	80	103	17.7	55
Aug-Oct	589	4.4	411	78	101	17.1	51	582	4.6	405	77	100	17.2	51
Sep-Nov (Aut)	596	4.5	418	78	100	16.8	48	587	4.6	412	76	99	16.8	47
Oct-Dec	611	4.6	432	77	102	16.8	45	603	4.7	426	76	101	16.7	44
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	597	4.5	414	78	105	17.5	46	589	4.6	409	77	104	17.6	46
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	586	4.4	404	78	103	17.6	51	580	4.5	400	77	102	17.7	50
Jan-Mar 2002	583	4.4	409	77	97	16.7	48	576	4.5	404	76	96	16.7	48
Feb-Apr	596	4.4	423	73	99	16.7	49	587	4.6	416	73	98	16.7	48
Mar-May (Spr)	617	4.6	443	75	99	16.0	47	606	4.7	435	74	96	15.8	46
Changes Over last 3 months	32	0.2	39	-3	-4	-1.6	-4	26	0.2	35	-2	-7	-1.9	-6
Percent	5.4		9.6	-3.8	-4.1		-8.6	4.5		8.8	-3.0	-6.5		-11.1
Over last 12 months	34	0.2	49	-9	-6	-2.0	-5	30	0.2	46	-8	-7	-2.0	-6
Percent	5.8		12.4	-10.8	-5.									

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months		All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months		All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
			1	2						3	4			
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBYV	YBYW	YBYX	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	1,557	8.9	551	296	709	45.6	373	517	8.8	151	96	270	52.2	162
1994	1,463	8.4	532	242	709	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	266	58.7	187
1995	1,350	7.6	491	212	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	159
1996	1,280	7.1	503	226	552	43.1	361	377	6.2	119	57	232	53.4	147
1997	1,079	6.0	453	165	461	42.7	297	341	5.4	118	41	182	53.3	139
1998	928	5.1	463	135	331	35.6	214	289	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112
1999	910	5.0	464	139	307	33.8	177	290	4.3	104	35	131	45.4	100
2000	812	4.4	431	122	259	31.8	149	279	4.1	120	42	116	41.6	75
2001	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	56
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	56
Apr-Jun	753	4.1	397	122	234	31.1	143	217	3.1	100	33	84	38.9	54
May-Jul	748	4.1	406	111	231	30.8	141	221	3.1	103	33	85	38.5	55
Jun-Aug (Sum)	742	4.1	403	113	227	30.6	137	229	3.2	110	34	85	37.2	57
Jul-Sep	737	4.0	400	114	223	30.2	134	232	3.3	110	35	88	37.7	60
Aug-Oct	740	4.1	409	112	219	29.6	130	227	3.2	108	32	88	38.6	59
Sep-Nov (Aut)	748	4.1	416	116	216	28.9	125	213	3.0	99	33	82	38.4	53
Oct-Dec	760	4.2	433	113	214	28.2	122	217	3.1	104	32	82	37.6	53
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	756	4.2	424	122	210	27.7	118	212	3.0	99	32	81	38.3	53
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	744	4.1	421	123	200	26.9	114	218	3.1	102	28	88	40.3	56
Jan-Mar 2002	745	4.1	423	119	203	27.2	113	220	3.1	106	28	86	39.1	54
Feb-Apr	758	4.2	441	112	204	26.9	112	229	3.2	114	30	85	37.2	57
Mar-May (Spr)	763	4.2	448	113	201	26.3	113	241	3.4	130	24	86	35.9	56
Changes Over last 3 months	19	0.1	27	-10	1	-0.5	-2	23	0.3	29	-4	-1	-4.4	0
Over last 12 months	29	0.2	64	-4	-31	-5.3	-32	34	0.4	40	-9	3	-4.2	0
Percent	2.5		6.5	-7.9	0.5	-1.5	10.5	28.0	15.1	-1.5	-4.4	0.2		
Over last 12 months	29	0.2	64	-4	-31	-5.3	-32	34	0.4	40	-9	3	-4.2	0
Percent	4.0		16.7	-3.1	-13.5	-22.2	16.4	43.9	28.1	4.2	0.8			
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	1,005	10.5	322	183	530	51.2	284	388	11.3	108	72	207	53.5	127
1994	970	9.8	289	152	530	54.6	332	359	10.4	87	55	217	60.5	147
1995	862	8.6	251	133	479	55.5	323	299	8.6	81	38	181	60.4	124
1996	821	8.2	270	134	416	50.7	291	281	8.0	76	43	163	57.9	119
1997	681	6.8	240	96	345	50.7	231	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109
1998	553	5.5	233	84	235	42.6	164	203	5.5	66	22	116	57.0	87
1999	549	5.5	245	84	240	40.1	132	204	5.3	81	22	101	49.5	79
2000	477	4.7	220	70	187	39.3	114	194	5.0	76	29	89	46.2	59
2001	423	4.2	192	68	163	38.5	108	147	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	46
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	423	4.2	192	68	163	38.5	108	147	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	46
Apr-Jun	443	4.4	206	73	164	36.9	107	156	3.9	67	21	68	43.8	45
May-Jul	448	4.4	216	71	161	36.0	105	156	3.9	67	21	68	43.4	45
Jun-Aug (Sum)	442	4.4	216	69	157	35.6	102	159	4.0	72	20	67	42.1	46
Jul-Sep	436	4.3	214	69	154	35.2	99	162	4.0	71	22	68	42.2	46
Aug-Oct	444	4.4	221	73	151	33.9	95	156	3.9	66	22	68	43.9	49
Sep-Nov (Aut)	450	4.5	222	77	151	33.5	93	145	3.6	59	23	63	43.7	44
Oct-Dec	452	4.5	227	75	150	33.1	92	146	3.6	62	21	62	42.5	43
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	448	4.5	218	73	147	32.8	89	144	3.6	60	19	60	41.9	42
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	445	4.4	222	84	139	31.2	83	148	3.7	68	14	66	44.7	44
Jan-Mar 2002	456	4.5	228	84	143	31.5	82	148	3.7	67	14	67	45.1	44
Feb-Apr	463	4.6	240	78	144	31.2	82	151	3.8	71	17	64	42.2	44
Mar-May (Spr)	453	4.5	235	77	141	31.2	84	155	3.9	78	13	65	41.7	43
Changes Over last 3 months	8	0.1	12	-7	3	0.1	1	7	0.2	10	-1	-1	-3.1	-1
Over last 12 months	30	0.3	42	9	-22	-7.3	-24	8	0.1	18	-9	-1	-2.6	-3
Percent	7.0		21.9	13.6	-13.3	-22.3	5.5	29.2	15.0	-9.5	-2.2	-3.1	-2.4	
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYV	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	522	6.8	229	114	180	34.4	89	129	5.3	43	24	62	48.3	35
1994	513	6.6	243	91	179	35.0	94	128	5.1	41	18	68	53.3	40
1995	488	6.2	240	80	168	34.4	94	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33
1996	459	5.8	233	91	136	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28
1997	398	5.0	213	69	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30
1998	375	4.7	229	51	95	25.4	51	85	3.1	39	4	39	45.2	21
1999	362	4.5	220	55	87	24.2	44	86	3.0	43	13	30	35.5	21
2000	334	4.1	211	52	71	21.3	35	86	2.9	45	14	27	31.4	16
2001	310	3.8	192	49	69	22.3	37	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
3-month averages Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	310	3.8	192	49	69	22.3	37	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
Apr-Jun	310	3.8	191	49	71	22.8	36	61	2.0	33	12	16	26.4	10
May-Jul	300	3.7	190	41	69	23.0	36	65	2.1	36	12	17	26.9	11
Jun-Aug (Sum)	300	3.7	187	44	70	23.2	35	71	2.3	38	14	19	26.3	11
Jul-Sep	300	3.7	186	45	69	23.0	35	70	2.3	39	13	19	27.3	13
Aug-Oct	295	3.6	188	39	68	23.1	35	71	2.3	42	10	19	26.8	11
Sep-Nov (Aut)	298	3.7	194	39	65	21.9	32	68	2.2	40	10	18	27.1	11
Oct-Dec	309	3.8	206	38	65	20.9	30	71	2.3	41	11	20	27.5	10
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	308	3.8	206	39	63	20.4	29	68	2.2	35	13	21	30.5	11
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	299	3.7	199	39	61	20.5	31	70	2.2	34	14	22	31.0	12
Jan-Mar 2002	289	3.6	195	35	59	20.5	31	72	2.3	39	14	19	26.9	10
Feb-Apr	295	3.6	201	34	60	20.2	30	78	2.5	43	13	22	27.7	13
Mar-May (Spr)	310	3.8	214	37	60	19.2	29	85	2.7	52	11	22	25.5	13
Changes Over last 3 months	11	0.1	15	-3	-2	-1.3	-3	16	0.5	18	-3	0	-5.5	1
Over last 12 months	0	0.0	22	-13	-10	-3.1	-8	26	0.7	22	0	4	-4.4	3
Percent	-0.1		11.5	-25.9	-14.0	-22.1	43.4	73.1	29.9	-2.9	22.4	10.0		

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)

C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All unemployed ^b	Managers and senior officials 1	Professional occupations 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Administrative and secretarial 4	Skilled trades since 5	Personal services 6	Sales and customer services 7	Process plant and machine operatives 8	Elementary occupations 9
All										
Spring 2001	4.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	3.9	2.8	4.8	5.9	7.9
Summer 2001	5.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.7	2.9	5.5	6.0	8.0
Autumn 2001	5.1	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.5	5.4	5.4	8.2
Winter 2001/2002	5.1	2.3	1.9	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.9	5.1	5.6	8.2
Spring 2002	5.1	2.4	1.7	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.4	5.4	5.7	8.4
Male										
Spring 2001	5.3	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.0	*	5.7	5.7	9.6
Summer 2001	5.8	1.9	1.6	2.4	4.5	3.8	3.5	7.0	5.7	10.3
Autumn 2001	5.6	2.1	1.8	2.2	4.4	3.8	4.7	6.2	5.1	10.3
Winter 2001/2002	5.7	2.4	2.3	2.9	5.1	4.3	4.5	5.9	5.4	10.3
Spring 2002	5.6	2.5	2.1	2.9	4.9	3.8	5.2	6.8	5.3	10.4
Female										
Spring 2001	4.2	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.9	2.8	4.4	6.8	5.7
Summer 2001	4.6	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.8	4.8	7.2	5.1
Autumn 2001	4.6	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	5.0	6.7	5.6
Winter 2001/2002	4.3	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.2	2.6	4.7	6.4	5.6
Spring 2002	4.4	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.7	*	3.0	4.7	7.9	6.0

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

a Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus ILO unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation.
b Includes those who did not state their current or previous occupation.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-364, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001. General information on SOC 2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

Division between manual and non-manual is no longer available.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a					
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	RATE ^b					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female				Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI	
1995 Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4.1	2,289.7	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	7.6	10.5	4.0
1996 Annual averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,087.5	..	..	1,583.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7
1997 Annual averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,584.5	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8
1998 Annual averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
1999 Annual averages	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	955.0	233.1	4.2	5.8	2.1
2000 Annual averages	1,102.3	838.6	263.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	..	..	831.6	256.9	3.6	5.1	1.9
2001 Annual averages	983.0	746.8	236.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	970.0	..	..	739.8	230.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
2000 Jun 8	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,095.4	-9.0	-14.9	836.9	258.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	
Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	1,077.4	-18.0	-13.0	822.9	254.5	3.6	5.0	1.8	
Aug 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,063.1	-14.3	-13.8	813.1	250.0	3.5	5.0	1.8	
Sep 14	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,048.4	-14.7	-15.7	802.1	246.3	3.5	4.9	1.8	
Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	1.8	1,046.0	-2.4	-10.5	800.5	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8	
Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,034.5	-11.5	-7.4	791.6	242.9	3.4	4.8	1.8	
Dec 14	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	1,026.0	-8.5	-7.5	785.0	241.0	3.4	4.8	1.7	
2001 Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,004.9	-21.1	-13.7	788.3	236.6	3.3	4.7	1.7	
Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	994.2	-10.7	-13.4	759.9	234.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	
Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	984.6	-9.6	-13.8	752.7	231.9	3.3	4.6	1.7	
Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	977.3	-7.3	-9.2	746.9	230.4	3.2	4.6	1.7	
May 10	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	976.7	-0.6	-5.8	744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7	
Jun 14	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	967.3	-9.4	-5.8	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	
Jul 12	961.8	724.1	237.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	955.8	-11.5	-7.2	729.1	226.1	3.2	4.5	1.6	
Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	953.4	-2.4	-7.8	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6	
Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	951.8	-1.6	-5.2	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6	
Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	955.4	3.6	-0.1	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7	
Nov 8	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	958.6	3.2	1.7	728.0	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	
Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	960.3	1.7	2.8	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	
2002 Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	950.4	-9.9	-1.7	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7	
Feb 14	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	945.6	-4.8	-4.3	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7	
Mar 14	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	947.6	2.0	-4.2	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7	
Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	951.6	4.0	0.4	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	
May 9 R	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	951.1	-0.5	1.8	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	
Jun 13 P	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	952.4	1.3	1.6	720.7	231.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG			DPAJ					
1995 Annual averages	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	7.6	10.5	4.1	2,201.8	..	..	1,683.6	518.2	7.5	10.4	4.0
1996 Annual averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.0	9.7	3.8	2,003.7	..	..	1,528.2	475.5	6.9	9.6	3.6
1997 Annual averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.3	7.4	2.8	1,521.1	..	..	1,165.0	356.1	5.3	7.3	2.7
1998 Annual averages	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,290.3	..	..	984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3
1999 Annual averages	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.3	..	..	915.7	281.7	4.1	5.7	2.1
2000 Annual averages	1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.5	..	..	799.6	246.9	3.6	5.0	1.8
2001 Annual averages	943.4	716.8	226.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	930.6	..	..	709.8	220.8	3.2	4.5	1.6
2001 Jun 14	909.2	693.5	215.7	3.1	4.3	1.6	927.6	-9.0	-5.6	706.7	220.9	3.2	4.4	1.6	
Jul 12	920.1	693.5	226.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	916.5	-11.1	-7.0	699.8	216.7	3.1	4.4	1.6	
Aug 9	930.9	696.0	234.9	3.2	4.4	1.7	914.3	-2.2	-7.4	699.3	215.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	
Sep 13	900.2	675.7	224.5	3.1	4.2	1.7	913.1	-1.2	-4.8	696.6	216.5	3.1	4.4	1.6	
Oct 11	880.5	663.8	216.7	3.0	4.2	1.6	916.8	3.7	0.1	697.6	219.2	3.1	4.4	1.6	
Nov 8	889.3	672.8	216.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	920.2	3.4	2.0	698.9	221.3	3.1	4.4	1.6	
Dec 13	911.9	696.1	215.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	922.0	1.8	3.0	699.4	222.6	3.1	4.4	1.7	
2002 Jan 10	983.0	748.7	234.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	912.4	-9.6	-1.5	692.6	219.8	3.1	4.3	1.6	
Feb 14	985.8	748.4	237.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	907.9	-4.5	-4.1	689.2	218.7	3.1	4.3	1.6	
Mar 14	960.7	730.3	230.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	909.9	2.0	-4.0	689.6	220.3	3.1	4.3	1.6	
Apr 11	945.6	717.1	228.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	914.1	4.2	0.6	691.3	222.8	3.1	4.3	1.7	
May 9 R	918.7	697.0	221.7	3.1	4.4	1.7	914.0	-0.1	2.0	691.3	222.7	3.1	4.3	1.7	
Jun 13 P	901.1	682.6	218.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	915.5	1.5	1.9	692.7	222.8	3.1	4.3	1.7	
North East	DPCF			DPDA			DPDG			ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL	
1995 Annual averages	130.5	104.4	26.1	10.9	15.9	4.9	128.5	..	..	103.3	25.2	10.8	15.7	4.7
1996 Annual averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.2	14.9	4.5	116.4	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.0	14.8	4.4
1997 Annual averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.5	8.1	11.8	3.6
1998 Annual averages	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.8	3.2	83.3	..	..	66.8	16.5	7.2	10.7	3.1
1999 Annual averages	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.1	10.4	3.2	79.9	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.0	10.3	3.1
2000 Annual averages	73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.5	2.8	72.2	..	..	57.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	2.7
2001 Annual averages	63.9	50.9	12.9	5.6	8.3	2.4	62.7</								

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Yorkshire and the Humber	BCKB			DPAM			DPAX			ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB
1995) Annual	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.3	11.6	4.2	204.5	..	..	158.9	45.6	8.1	11.4	4.1
1996) averages	191.8	147.9	43.9	7.7	10.8	3.9	188.3	..	..	146.2	42.1	7.6	10.7	3.8
1997)	152.0	117.9	34.1	6.2	8.7	3.1	150.0	..	..	116.8	33.3	6.1	8.7	3.0
1998)	134.9	104.4	30.5	5.5	7.7	2.8	133.2	..	..	103.5	29.7	5.4	7.6	2.7
1999)	124.7	96.6	28.1	5.1	7.1	2.6	123.0	..	..	95.6	27.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000)	108.5	83.9	24.5	4.5	6.4	2.2	107.0	..	..	83.1	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.2
2001)	97.5	75.1	22.4	4.0	5.7	2.0	96.0	..	..	74.3	21.7	4.0	5.7	2.0
2001 Jun 14.0	94.3	72.7	21.6	3.9	5.5	1.9	96.3	-1.2	-0.6	74.3	22.0	4.0	5.7	2.0
Jul 12.0	95.6	73.0	22.6	3.9	5.6	2.0	95.5	-0.8	-0.7	73.9	21.6	3.9	5.6	1.9
Aug 9.0	96.6	73.2	23.4	4.0	5.6	2.1	94.8	-0.7	-0.9	73.5	21.3	3.9	5.6	1.9
Sep 13.0	92.7	70.6	22.1	3.8	5.4	2.0	94.0	-0.8	-0.8	72.8	21.2	3.9	5.5	1.9
Oct 11.0	89.4	68.5	20.9	3.7	5.2	1.9	93.7	-0.3	-0.6	72.5	21.2	3.9	5.5	1.9
Nov 8.0	89.9	69.2	20.7	3.7	5.3	1.9	93.2	-0.5	-0.5	72.0	21.2	3.8	5.5	1.9
Dec 13.0	91.8	71.4	20.4	3.8	5.4	1.8	92.2	-1.0	-0.6	71.2	21.0	3.8	5.4	1.9
2002 Jan 10.0	98.5	76.5	22.1	4.1	5.8	2.0	90.7	-1.5	-1.0	70.1	20.6	3.7	5.3	1.9
Feb 14.0	97.7	75.4	22.3	4.0	5.7	2.0	89.6	-1.1	-1.2	69.1	20.5	3.7	5.3	1.8
Mar 14.0	94.9	73.2	21.7	3.9	5.6	2.0	89.4	-0.2	-0.9	68.8	20.6	3.7	5.2	1.9
Apr 11.0	92.5	71.3	21.3	3.8	5.4	1.9	89.1	-0.3	-0.5	68.5	20.6	3.7	5.2	1.9
May 9.0 R	89.0	68.5	20.5	3.7	5.2	1.8	88.9	-0.2	-0.2	68.4	20.5	3.7	5.2	1.8
Jun 13.0 P	87.4	67.2	20.2	3.6	5.1	1.8	89.2	0.3	-0.1	68.7	20.5	3.7	5.2	1.8
East Midlands	BCKC			DPAN			DPAY			ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPD
1995) Annual	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.2	9.8	3.9	145.9	..	..	111.4	34.5	7.1	9.7	3.8
1996) averages	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.6	9.1	3.6	131.3	..	..	99.9	31.4	6.5	9.0	3.4
1997)	97.4	74.2	23.2	4.7	6.6	2.5	96.3	..	..	73.5	22.8	4.7	6.5	2.5
1998)	81.1	61.3	19.8	4.0	5.5	2.2	80.3	..	..	60.9	19.4	4.0	5.4	2.1
1999)	77.0	58.3	18.7	3.7	5.2	2.0	76.2	..	..	57.9	18.3	3.7	5.2	1.9
2000)	70.2	52.7	17.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	69.4	..	..	52.2	17.2	3.5	4.8	1.9
2001)	64.4	47.9	16.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	63.7	..	..	47.5	16.2	3.2	4.4	1.8
2001 Jun 14	63.0	47.0	16.0	3.1	4.4	1.7	64.2	-0.7	-0.4	47.8	16.4	3.2	4.4	1.8
Jul 12	63.3	46.6	16.6	3.2	4.3	1.8	63.2	-1.0	-0.6	47.2	16.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
Aug 9	63.4	46.3	17.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	62.3	-0.9	-0.9	46.7	15.6	3.1	4.3	1.7
Sep 13	60.5	44.5	16.0	3.0	4.1	1.7	61.8	-0.5	-0.8	46.3	15.5	3.1	4.3	1.7
Oct 11	58.3	43.0	15.3	2.9	4.0	1.7	62.0	0.2	-0.4	46.1	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.7
Nov 8	58.1	43.1	15.0	2.9	4.0	1.6	61.9	-0.1	-0.1	46.0	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.7
Dec 13	59.2	44.3	14.9	3.0	4.1	1.6	61.1	-0.8	-0.2	45.3	15.8	3.0	4.2	1.7
2002 Jan 10	65.0	48.5	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8	59.9	-1.2	-0.7	44.6	15.3	3.0	4.1	1.7
Feb 14	65.3	48.8	16.5	3.3	4.5	1.8	59.0	-0.9	-1.0	44.0	15.0	2.9	4.1	1.6
Mar 14	63.0	47.2	15.8	3.1	4.4	1.7	58.8	-0.2	-0.8	43.8	15.0	2.9	4.1	1.6
Apr 11	61.7	46.1	15.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	59.0	0.2	-0.3	43.9	15.1	2.9	4.1	1.6
May 9 R	59.8	44.7	15.1	3.0	4.1	1.6	58.8	-0.2	-0.1	43.8	15.0	2.9	4.1	1.6
Jun 13 P	57.8	43.1	14.7	2.9	4.0	1.6	58.6	-0.2	-0.1	43.7	14.9	2.9	4.0	1.6
West Midlands	BCKG			DPAR			DPBC			ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPF	ZMPH
1995) Annual	210.3	158.6	51.7	7.8	10.4	4.5	207.5	..	..	157.3	50.2	7.7	10.3	4.3
1996) averages	188.6	142.0	46.6	7.0	9.4	4.0	186.0	..	..	140.8	45.2	6.9	9.4	3.8
1997)	142.3	108.2	34.1	5.4	7.3	2.9	141.0	..	..	107.5	33.6	5.3	7.2	2.9
1998)	123.5	93.4	30.1	4.6	6.1	2.6	122.5	..	..	92.8	29.6	4.6	6.1	2.6
1999)	120.9	92.1	28.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	119.7	..	..	91.4	28.3	4.5	6.2	2.4
2000)	109.2	83.1	26.1	4.1	5.6	2.2	108.1	..	..	82.4	25.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
2001)	100.1	76.3	23.8	3.7	5.2	2.0	99.0	..	..	75.7	23.3	3.7	5.1	1.9
2001 Jun 14	98.1	75.2	22.9	3.7	5.1	1.9	99.1	-1.4	-0.9	75.8	23.3	3.7	5.2	1.9
Jul 12	98.8	74.8	24.0	3.7	5.1	2.0	97.7	-1.4	-1.1	74.9	22.8	3.7	5.1	1.9
Aug 9	100.4	75.4	25.0	3.8	5.1	2.1	96.6	-1.1	-1.3	74.2	22.4	3.6	5.0	1.9
Sep 13	97.2	73.2	24.0	3.6	5.0	2.0	96.0	-0.6	-1.0	73.4	22.6	3.6	5.0	1.9
Oct 11	92.9	70.3	22.6	3.5	4.8	1.9	95.9	-0.1	-0.6	73.2	22.7	3.6	5.0	1.9
Nov 8	91.6	69.7	22.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	95.8	-0.1	-0.3	73.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9
Dec 13	93.7	71.7	22.0	3.5	4.9	1.8	95.9	0.1	0.0	72.9	23.0	3.6	5.0	1.9
2002 Jan 10	100.2	76.5	23.6	3.7	5.2	2.0	95.2	-0.7	-0.2	72.6	22.6	3.6	4.9	1.9
Feb 14	99.9	76.3	23.6	3.7	5.2	2.0	94.2	-1.0	-0.5	71.9	22.3	3.5	4.9	1.9
Mar 14	96.8	74.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.8	-0.4	-0.7	71.4	22.4	3.5	4.9	1.9
Apr 11	95.9	73.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.6	-0.2	-0.5	71.0	22.6	3.5	4.8	1.9
May 9 R	93.6	71.5	22.2	3.5	4.9	1.8	93.3	-0.3	-0.3	70.9	22.4	3.5	4.8	1.9
Jun 13 P	92.4	70.4	21.9	3.5	4.8	1.8	93.1	-0.2	-0.2	70.8	22.3	3.5	4.8	1.9
East	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ			ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON
1995) Annual	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.3	8.5	3.6	164.8	..	..	123.5	41.3	6.2	8.4	3.5
1996) average	148.7	110.6	38.1	5.8	7.8	3.3	146.2	..	..	109.4	36.8	5.7	7.7	3.2
1997)	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.0	5.5	2.3	104.4	..	..	78.4	25.0	4.0	5.4	2.2
1998)	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	84.2	..	..	62.6	21.6	3.2	4.4	1.8
1999)	77.3	57.6	19.8	2.9	4.0	1.7	76.5	..	..	57.1	19.4	2.9	4.0	1.6
2000)	64.9	47.9	17.0	2.5	3.3	1.4	64.1	..	..	47.5	16.6	2.5	3.3	1.4
2001)	55.7	41.0	14.7	2.1	2.9	1.3	55.0	..	..	40.7	14.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
2001 Jun 14	52.7	39.1	13.7	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.9	-0.4	-0.2	40.6	14.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
Jul 12	53.2	39.0	14.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.5	-0.4	-0.2	40.3	14.2	2.1	2.8	1.2
Aug 9	54.0	39.1	14.9	2.1	2.7	1.3	54.2	-0.3	-0.4	40.2	14.0	2.1	2.8	1.2
Sep 13	52.9	38.3	14.5	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.2	0.0	-0.2	40.1	14.1	2.1	2.8	1.2
Oct 11	51.7	37.6	14.1	2.0	2.6	1.2	54.3	0.1	-0.1	40.1	14.2	2.1	2.8	1.2
Nov 8	52.4	38.2	14.2	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.5	0.2	0.1	40.1	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
Dec 13	53.8	39.8	14.0	2.1	2.8	1.2	54.6	0.1	0.1	40.2	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
2002 Jan 10	59.7	44.1	15.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	54.5	-0.1	0.1	40.0	14.5	2.1	2.8	1.2
Feb 14	61.0	44.9	16.1	2.3	3.1	1.4	54.6	0.1	0.0	40.1	14.5	2.1	2.8	1.2
Mar 14	59.4	43.7	15.7	2.3	3.0	1.3	54.9	0.3						

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF
1995 Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.2	11.6	4.1	106.1	..	..	82.5	23.6	8.1	11.5	4.0
1996 averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	7.9	11.1	4.0	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	7.7	11.0	3.8
1997	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.3	8.9	3.1	79.3	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.2	8.8	3.1
1998	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.5	7.7	2.8	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.4	7.6	2.7
1999	64.9	50.2	14.7	5.1	7.2	2.5	64.1	..	..	49.8	14.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000	57.9	44.7	13.1	4.5	6.5	2.1	57.2	..	..	44.4	12.9	4.4	6.5	2.1
2001	51.8	39.9	11.9	4.0	5.8	1.9	51.2	..	..	39.6	11.7	3.9	5.8	1.9
2001 Jun 14	48.8	37.6	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8	51.1	-1.0	-0.8	39.3	11.8	3.9	5.7	1.9
Jul 12	49.6	37.7	11.9	3.8	5.5	1.9	50.1	-1.0	-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	49.8	-0.3	-0.8	38.7	11.1	3.8	5.6	1.8
Sep 13	48.7	37.0	11.7	3.7	5.4	1.9	49.8	0.0	-0.4	38.5	11.3	3.8	5.6	1.8
Oct 11	46.8	35.9	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	49.3	-0.5	-0.3	38.1	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
Nov 8	47.4	36.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	49.1	-0.2	-0.2	37.9	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
Dec 13	48.4	37.8	10.6	3.7	5.5	1.7	48.5	-0.6	-0.4	37.4	11.1	3.7	5.4	1.8
2002 Jan 10	52.7	41.0	11.7	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.8	-0.7	-0.5	37.1	10.7	3.7	5.4	1.7
Feb 14	52.8	41.0	11.8	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.5	-0.3	-0.5	36.8	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
Mar 14	50.6	39.3	11.3	3.9	5.7	1.8	47.1	-0.4	-0.5	36.5	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7
Apr 11	48.8	37.9	10.9	3.8	5.5	1.8	47.4	0.3	-0.1	36.7	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
May 9 R	46.7	36.2	10.4	3.6	5.3	1.7	47.2	-0.2	-0.1	36.5	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7
Jun 13 P	44.9	34.8	10.1	3.5	5.1	1.6	47.0	-0.2	0.0	36.4	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7
Scotland	BCKJ			DPAU			DPBF			ZMQG	ZMQH	DPBQ	ZMQI	ZMQJ
1995 Annual	203.5	156.3	47.2	7.7	11.0	3.9	198.1	..	..	153.4	44.7	7.5	10.8	3.7
1996 averages	195.1	149.3	45.7	7.6	10.8	3.8	189.7	..	..	146.5	43.3	7.3	10.6	3.6
1997	159.6	123.5	36.0	6.3	9.1	3.1	156.1	..	..	121.5	34.6	6.2	9.0	3.0
1998	141.5	108.5	32.9	5.7	8.2	2.8	138.3	..	..	106.7	31.6	5.5	8.0	2.7
1999	133.8	103.1	30.7	5.3	7.6	2.6	130.4	..	..	101.1	29.3	5.1	7.4	2.5
2000	119.4	92.1	27.3	4.8	6.7	2.4	116.3	..	..	90.3	26.0	4.6	6.6	2.3
2001	108.0	83.6	24.4	4.3	6.1	2.1	105.2	..	..	82.0	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
2001 Jun 14	104.7	80.9	23.9	4.2	5.9	2.1	104.6	-0.5	-0.6	81.3	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
Jul 12	108.2	82.4	25.8	4.3	6.0	2.3	102.3	-2.3	-1.0	80.2	22.1	4.1	5.9	1.9
Aug 9	109.4	83.0	26.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	103.4	1.1	-0.6	81.0	22.4	4.1	5.9	2.0
Sep 13	100.5	77.6	22.9	4.0	5.7	2.0	104.1	0.7	-0.2	81.2	22.9	4.2	5.9	2.0
Oct 11	99.2	76.8	22.3	4.0	5.6	2.0	104.7	0.6	0.8	81.5	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
Nov 8	101.2	78.7	22.5	4.0	5.8	2.0	105.4	0.7	0.7	82.1	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
Dec 13	102.5	80.5	22.0	4.1	5.9	1.9	104.6	-0.8	0.2	81.5	23.1	4.2	6.0	2.0
2002 Jan 10	113.6	88.7	24.9	4.5	6.5	2.2	103.5	-1.1	-0.4	80.7	22.8	4.1	5.9	2.0
Feb 14	113.1	88.0	25.2	4.5	6.4	2.2	102.2	-1.3	-1.1	79.9	22.3	4.1	5.9	2.0
Mar 14	110.2	85.9	24.3	4.4	6.3	2.1	103.1	0.9	-0.5	80.6	22.5	4.1	5.9	2.0
Apr 11	108.4	84.2	24.2	4.3	6.2	2.1	104.1	1.0	0.2	81.1	23.0	4.2	5.9	2.0
May 9 R	104.7	81.4	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	103.0	-1.1	0.3	80.1	22.9	4.1	5.9	2.0
Jun 13 P	102.9	79.3	23.6	4.1	5.8	2.1	102.7	-0.3	-0.1	79.8	22.9	4.1	5.8	2.0
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAV			DPBQ			ZMQO	ZMQP	DPBR	ZMQR	ZMQS
1995 Annual	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.3	15.1	5.9	87.8	..	..	68.6	19.3	11.2	15.1	5.9
1996 averages	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.8	14.5	5.7	83.8	..	..	64.9	18.9	10.7	14.5	5.7
1997	63.5	49.9	13.5	8.1	11.2	4.0	63.4	..	..	49.9	13.5	8.1	11.2	4.0
1998	57.5	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.0	3.7	57.4	..	..	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.0	3.7
1999	50.8	39.3	11.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	50.7	..	..	39.3	11.4	6.4	8.9	3.3
2000	42.1	32.1	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9	42.1	..	..	32.0	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9
2001	39.6	30.0	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.8	39.5	..	..	30.0	9.5	5.0	6.8	2.7
2001 Jun 14	38.7	29.5	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7	39.7	-0.4	-0.2	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	-0.2	29.9	9.4	5.0	6.8	2.7
Aug 9	42.2	30.6	11.6	5.4	6.9	3.4	39.1	-0.2	-0.3	29.8	9.3	5.0	6.8	2.7
Sep 13	40.1	29.6	10.5	5.1	6.7	3.0	38.7	-0.4	-0.3	29.4	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
Oct 11	37.9	28.5	9.4	4.8	6.5	2.7	38.6	-0.1	-0.2	29.3	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Nov 8	36.9	28.1	8.7	4.7	6.4	2.5	38.4	-0.2	-0.2	29.1	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Dec 13	36.6	28.3	8.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	38.3	-0.1	-0.1	29.1	9.2	4.9	6.6	2.7
2002 Jan 10	38.4	29.7	8.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	38.0	-0.3	-0.2	28.8	9.2	4.8	6.5	2.7
Feb 14	38.3	29.6	8.6	4.9	6.7	2.5	37.7	-0.3	-0.2	28.7	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
Mar 14	37.5	29.2	8.3	4.8	6.6	2.4	37.7	0.0	-0.2	28.7	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
Apr 11	37.2	28.8	8.3	4.7	6.5	2.4	37.5	-0.2	-0.2	28.5	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6
May 9 R	35.7	27.8	8.0	4.5	6.3	2.3	37.1	-0.4	-0.2	28.2	8.9	4.7	6.4	2.6
Jun 13 P	35.9	27.4	8.6	4.6	6.2	2.5	36.9	-0.2	-0.3	28.0	8.9	4.7	6.3	2.6

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

a 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 p516 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.

b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-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.

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

Note: 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.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.12 Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages										18-24					
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months		
															GEYV	GEYX	GEYZ	GEZA	GEZC	GEZE
All	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		
2000 Jun 8	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		
Jul 13	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		
Aug 10	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		
Sep 14	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		
Oct 12	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		
Nov 9	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		
Dec 14	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		
2001 Jan 11	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6										

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	626.3	213.9	115.1	122.4	91.3	27.9	83.5	184.2	56.7	30.4	31.4	26.4	35.7	39.3
2000 Jun 8	620.6	222.4	113.6	113.8	89.6	27.5	81.2	180.3	56.4	30.8	29.1	25.6	35.4	38.3
Jul 13	617.1	230.1	108.1	111.7	88.1	27.1	79.2	178.3	58.1	29.2	28.6	25.0	35.0	37.5
Aug 10	593.8	220.2	105.3	105.6	85.8	27.4	76.9	171.2	55.0	28.1	27.2	24.4	35.6	36.5
Sep 14	580.1	216.7	104.4	101.4	82.9	27.2	74.7	169.3	56.3	26.9	26.7	23.7	35.1	35.7
Oct 12	577.8	221.6	104.5	98.3	80.6	26.6	72.8	169.4	59.1	26.8	25.5	23.2	34.2	34.9
Nov 9	577.8	221.6	104.5	98.3	80.6	26.6	72.8	169.4	59.1	26.8	25.5	23.2	34.2	34.9
Dec 14	586.1	228.7	108.5	98.0	79.6	25.7	71.3	169.6	60.1	27.5	25.2	22.7	33.5	34.1
2001 Jan 11	618.8	244.5	118.2	105.4	80.0	24.3	70.7	179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9	31.6	33.8
Feb 8	611.1	236.4	121.9	104.5	79.2	24.3	69.1	175.7	60.5	32.7	26.7	22.6	31.8	33.2
Mar 8	593.2	221.8	122.4	104.2	77.4	24.4	67.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	32.4
Apr 12	577.0	217.0	111.8	106.9	76.2	24.5	65.2	166.8	57.0	29.2	27.1	22.0	32.1	31.5
May 10	564.1	204.5	110.3	109.0	76.2	24.9	64.1	161.5	53.4	27.9	27.6	21.7	32.6	30.9
Jun 14	545.8	196.3	104.4	107.6	75.1	25.2	62.4	155.4	50.7	26.4	26.6	21.3	33.3	30.3
Jul 12	544.7	201.6	104.4	103.4	74.2	24.8	61.1	154.8	50.8	27.2	25.7	21.1	33.0	29.9
Aug 9	547.2	212.6	98.8	102.6	73.5	24.3	59.6	155.4	53.8	25.9	25.3	21.0	32.4	29.5
Sep 13	529.7	205.4	96.6	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	52.1	25.1	24.4	20.7	32.8	28.9
Oct 11	519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	54.1	24.1	24.2	20.5	32.3	28.2
Nov 8	524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	58.0	24.9	23.3	20.5	31.2	27.7
Dec 13	537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46.9	157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1
2002 Jan 10	575.3	247.6	112.7	97.8	71.6	20.4	45.6	169.5	65.8	30.4	25.2	21.0	28.4	27.1
Feb 14	569.4	237.4	120.8	98.0	71.2	19.9	42.1	167.5	60.6	33.6	25.7	21.0	28.4	26.6
Mar 14	553.6	224.5	121.7	98.5	70.2	19.7	38.7	163.8	57.3	33.8	26.0	21.0	28.6	25.7
Apr 11	547.8	223.2	114.6	101.8	70.3	19.8	37.9	164.0	57.8	31.1	27.2	21.5	29.2	26.5
May 9	535.3	214.3	112.2	103.8	69.0	19.6	36.0	160.3	55.7	29.3	28.0	21.2	29.5	26.2
Jun 13	526.3	210.1	109.0	105.1	68.2	19.4	34.0	156.5	53.5	28.2	27.9	21.0	30.0	26.0
Male	IACI	IACN	IACM	IACD	IACE	IACF	IACG	IACH	IACI	IACJ	IACK	IACL	IADM	IADN
2000 Jun 8	501.1	162.9	90.3	99.3	76.2	29.6	72.3	137.1	40.3	21.9	23.0	19.7	37.8	32.1
Jul 13	492.2	165.7	89.0	92.6	74.6	29.4	70.3	133.3	39.3	22.3	21.4	19.1	37.8	31.3
Aug 10	485.9	168.6	84.7	90.8	73.3	29.2	68.5	130.8	38.8	20.8	20.9	18.7	37.7	30.6
Sep 14	470.6	164.4	82.1	86.3	71.3	29.3	66.5	126.4	38.5	19.9	20.0	18.3	37.0	29.8
Oct 12	462.6	164.6	81.2	83.2	69.0	28.9	64.7	125.8	40.0	19.1	19.7	17.8	37.3	29.2
Nov 9	462.5	169.9	81.3	80.9	67.3	28.2	63.1	126.2	42.3	19.1	18.9	17.4	36.4	28.5
Dec 14	472.1	178.4	84.9	80.3	66.6	27.2	61.9	126.9	43.5	19.7	18.5	17.2	35.6	27.9
2001 Jan 11	496.6	189.3	93.0	86.1	67.1	25.8	61.2	133.8	46.6	22.2	19.9	17.4	33.7	27.7
Feb 8	489.4	181.4	96.4	85.3	66.4	25.8	59.9	130.7	43.0	23.8	19.6	17.1	33.9	27.2
Mar 8	475.8	169.9	97.5	85.0	65.0	25.9	58.3	127.0	40.2	24.1	19.4	16.8	34.1	26.5
Apr 12	461.8	165.6	88.9	87.0	63.9	26.1	56.4	124.0	40.5	21.3	19.8	16.7	34.2	25.8
May 10	452.3	156.8	87.2	88.8	64.0	26.4	55.4	120.6	38.2	20.2	20.3	16.5	34.7	25.3
Jun 14	436.5	149.5	82.2	88.1	62.8	26.7	53.9	115.7	35.9	18.9	19.8	16.2	35.4	24.8
Jul 12	432.1	150.7	82.0	84.7	61.9	26.6	52.8	114.5	35.5	19.6	19.1	16.0	35.3	24.4
Aug 9	431.0	156.8	77.5	84.0	61.3	26.2	51.4	114.2	37.1	18.5	18.7	15.8	34.9	24.1
Sep 13	419.0	153.4	75.6	80.9	59.7	26.0	49.5	111.8	36.5	18.0	18.1	15.6	35.1	23.6
Oct 11	412.2	155.8	73.5	78.1	58.5	25.4	46.3	112.3	38.5	17.2	17.9	15.6	34.4	23.1
Nov 8	416.5	164.7	75.0	75.1	58.2	24.4	43.6	115.0	41.7	17.8	17.3	15.6	33.3	22.6
Dec 13	428.9	177.3	78.5	74.4	58.3	23.0	40.5	118.0	44.2	18.7	17.2	15.6	32.1	22.2
2002 Jan 10	458.2	191.4	88.0	79.4	60.0	21.7	39.4	126.8	47.8	22.1	18.6	16.1	30.2	22.2
Feb 14	452.9	182.4	94.9	79.5	59.7	21.2	36.4	125.3	44.0	24.6	18.9	16.0	30.1	21.8
Mar 14	441.2	172.5	96.8	79.8	58.7	20.9	33.5	122.8	41.5	25.0	19.2	16.1	30.2	21.1
Apr 11	435.1	170.4	91.0	82.3	58.7	21.0	32.8	122.7	41.5	23.0	20.2	16.4	31.0	21.6
May 9	425.2	163.9	88.6	84.1	57.5	20.8	31.1	120.0	40.0	21.6	20.8	16.2	31.3	21.4
Jun 13	417.5	160.2	85.7	85.5	56.8	20.6	29.2	117.2	38.4	20.6	20.9	16.1	31.8	21.1
Female	IACJ	IACK	IACL	IADM	IADN	IADP	IADQ	IADR	IADJ	IADK	IADL	IADM	IADN	IADP
2000 Jun 8	125.2	51.0	24.8	23.1	15.1	21.0	11.2	47.0	16.4	8.4	8.4	6.6	29.4	7.2
Jul 13	128.3	56.7	24.5	21.2	15.0	20.2	11.0	46.9	17.1	8.6	7.7	6.4	28.8	7.0
Aug 10	131.3	61.5	23.4	20.9	14.8	19.4	10.7	47.4	18.3	8.4	7.6	6.3	27.8	6.9
Sep 14	123.2	55.8	23.2	19.4	14.5	20.2	10.4	44.8	16.5	8.2	7.2	6.1	28.6	6.7
Oct 12	117.5	52.1	23.2	18.2	14.0	20.4	10.0	43.5	16.4	7.8	6.9	5.9	28.6	6.5
Nov 9	115.3	51.6	23.2	17.4	13.3	20.0	9.8	43.1	16.7	7.7	6.6	5.8	28.0	6.3
Dec 14	114.0	50.4	23.5	17.7	12.9	19.7	9.5	42.7	16.6	7.8	6.7	5.5	27.3	6.2
2001 Jan 11	122.2	55.3	25.2	19.3	12.9	18.3	9.4	45.6	18.2	8.6	7.2	5.5	25.6	6.1
Feb 8	121.7	55.0	25.5	19.2	12.8	18.1	9.3	45.0	17.4	8.9	7.1	5.5	25.5	6.0
Mar 8	117.4	51.8	24.9	19.2	12.5	18.3	9.1	43.3	16.2	8.8	7.1	5.4	25.9	5.9
Apr 12	115.3	51.4	22.9	19.9	12.3	18.3	8.8	42.7	16.5	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.8	5.8
May 10	111.8	47.7	23.1	20.2	12.2	18.6	8.6	40.9	15.1	7.7	7.2	5.2	26.4	5.6
Jun 14	109.2	46.8	22.2	19.5	12.2	19.0	8.5	39.7	14.8	7.4	6.8	5.2	26.9	5.5
Jul 12	112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	18.3	8.3	40.3	15.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	26.4	5.4
Aug 9	116.2	55.8	21.3	18.7	12.2	17.5	8.2	41.1	16.7	7.3	6.6	5.2	25.6	5.4
Sep 13	110.6	52.0	21.0	17.9	11.9	17.9	7.8	39.3	15.6	7.1	6.3	5.1	26.3	5.3
Oct 11	107.6	50.7	20.7	17.3	11.7	17.7	7.4	38.8	15.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	26.0	5.2
Nov 8	108.0	51.9	21.1	16.5	11.5	17.0	6.9	39.3	16.3	7.1	6.0	4.8	25.1	5.0
Dec 13	108.2	51.3	22.4	16.7	11.4	16.5	6.4	39.7	16.6	7.3	6.0	4.8	24.6	4.9
2002 Jan 10	117.0	56.2	24.7	18.3	11.6	15.2	6.2	42.7	18.0	8.2	6.6	5.0	23.1	4.9
Feb 14	116.6	55.0	25.9	18.4	11.5	14.8	5.7	42.2	16.5	9.0	6.8	5.0	23.4	4.8
Mar 14	112.3	52.0	24.9	18.7	11.5	14.9	5.2	41.0	15.8					

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at June 13 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND													
Alnwick and Amble	396	139	525	3.9	2.9	Holsworthy	65	26	91	2.8	2.1		
Andover	256	105	361	0.9	0.8	Homcastle	88	63	151	2.1	1.6		
Appleby	35	23	58	1.4	1.1	Huddersfield	2,856	854	3,710	3.9	3.4		
Ashford	683	192	875	2.1	1.8	Hull	7,760	2,372	10,132	6.1	5.4		
Axminster	105	38	143	2.1	1.6	Huntingdon	711	303	1,014	1.6	1.4		
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,274	749	3,023	1.6	1.3	Ilfracombe	208	63	271	4.2	3.5		
Banbury	361	136	497	0.9	0.7	Ipswich	2,544	804	3,348	2.8	2.5		
Barnard Castle	97	36	133	2.0	1.6	Isle of Wight	1,571	402	1,973	4.5	3.8		
Barnsley	2,766	919	3,685	4.6	4.0	Keighley and Skipton	1,260	442	1,702	3.1	2.7		
Barnstaple	489	197	686	2.8	2.4	Kendal	179	59	238	1.0	0.8		
Barrow-in-Furness	1,194	302	1,496	5.2	4.5	Keswick	24	5	29	0.7	0.6		
Basingstoke	795	303	1,098	1.2	1.0	Kettering and Corby	1,153	456	1,609	2.4	2.2		
Bath	905	311	1,216	1.5	1.2	Kidderminster	870	292	1,162	2.6	2.2		
Bedford	2,102	649	2,751	3.3	2.7	King's Lynn	1,074	364	1,438	3.0	2.4		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	230	83	313	3.0	2.7	Kingsbridge	78	43	121	1.8	1.4		
Bideford	486	177	663	4.5	3.3	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,685	466	2,151	3.9	3.4		
Birmingham	31,458	9,375	40,833	4.9	4.4	Launceston	167	68	235	2.8	2.2		
Bishop Auckland	2,517	869	3,386	6.1	5.3	Leeds	9,697	2,840	12,537	3.2	2.9		
Blackburn	3,182	976	4,158	3.2	2.9	Leek	251	104	355	2.0	1.6		
Blackpool	3,060	783	3,843	3.0	2.6	Leicester	7,956	2,733	10,689	3.8	3.4		
Bolton	3,736	1,079	4,815	3.8	3.5	Leominster	162	61	223	2.5	2.1		
Boston	335	133	468	1.9	1.7	Lincoln	1,702	549	2,251	3.0	2.8		
Bournemouth	2,085	638	2,723	2.2	1.8	Liskeard	269	107	376	3.4	2.4		
Bradford	9,356	2,618	11,974	5.0	4.5	Liverpool	21,787	5,977	27,764	7.1	6.4		
Bridgwater	630	207	837	2.5	2.1	London	118,798	44,985	163,783	3.9	3.4		
Bridlington and Driffield	941	338	1,279	6.8	5.4	Loughborough	1,114	395	1,509	3.0	2.6		
Bridport	94	47	141	1.5	1.2	Louth	322	121	443	4.1	3.2		
Brighton	4,397	1,595	5,992	3.3	2.8	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,414	478	1,892	4.8	4.1		
Bristol	6,159	1,886	8,045	2.0	1.8	Ludlow	186	59	245	2.4	1.9		
Bude	171	76	247	4.7	3.7	Luton	3,487	1,179	4,666	3.6	3.1		
Burnley	920	325	1,245	3.2	2.9	Maidstone and North Kent	5,839	1,982	7,821	2.9	2.5		
Burton on Trent	1,255	518	1,773	2.3	2.1	Malton	134	67	201	1.7	1.3		
Bury St Edmunds	381	176	557	1.5	1.2	Malvern	273	86	359	1.5	1.1		
Buxton	347	131	478	2.1	1.7	Manchester	26,593	7,263	33,856	3.4	3.0		
Calderdale	2,609	776	3,385	4.3	3.8	Mansfield	3,172	1,080	4,252	3.9	3.5		
Cambridge	1,872	645	2,517	1.6	1.4	Matlock	312	96	408	1.3	1.0		
Camelford	64	28	92	4.1	3.2	Melton Mowbray	188	70	258	1.6	1.2		
Canterbury	1,051	349	1,400	2.1	1.8	Middlesbrough and Stockton	10,435	2,563	12,998	6.4	5.8		
Carlisle	1,289	394	1,683	3.2	2.8	Mildenhall	180	81	261	1.9	1.6		
Chard	137	55	192	1.6	1.3	Milton Keynes	2,029	783	2,812	1.9	1.7		
Cheltenham	1,272	438	1,710	2.0	1.8	Minehead	184	58	242	3.1	2.4		
Chesterfield	2,661	881	3,542	5.0	4.5	Morpeth and Ashington	2,263	712	2,975	5.9	5.1		
Chichester	1,030	405	1,435	1.6	1.3	Nelson and Colne	847	298	1,145	3.9	3.4		
Chippenham	350	146	496	1.8	1.4	Newark	457	146	603	2.7	2.4		
Cinderford	638	297	935	4.6	4.0	Newbury	479	178	657	1.1	1.0		
Cirencester	258	90	348	1.4	1.1	Newquay	311	101	412	4.2	3.3		
Clacton	812	261	1,073	5.5	4.3	Newton Abbot	485	170	655	2.4	1.8		
Colchester	1,969	776	2,745	2.1	1.8	Northallerton and Thirsk	292	117	409	1.4	1.1		
Coventry	6,268	1,909	8,177	3.4	3.1	Northampton	2,663	938	3,601	2.4	2.1		
Crawley	2,056	715	2,771	1.1	0.9	Norwich	2,945	990	3,935	2.3	2.1		
Crewe	2,106	744	2,850	2.7	2.4	Nottingham	9,715	2,943	12,658	4.0	3.5		
Cromer	392	140	532	3.0	2.3	Okehampton	139	56	195	2.2	1.6		
Darlington	1,607	461	2,068	4.5	4.1	Oswestry	293	133	426	2.5	2.0		
Dartmouth	51	19	70	2.2	1.7	Oxford	2,117	721	2,838	1.2	1.0		
Derby	4,415	1,424	5,839	3.5	3.2	Paignton and Totnes	874	282	1,156	4.4	3.6		
Devizes	178	67	245	1.7	1.2	Penrith	119	63	182	1.2	1.0		
Diss	208	98	306	1.8	1.4	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	740	285	1,025	5.2	4.2		
Doncaster	4,156	1,263	5,419	4.9	4.4	Peterborough	1,772	592	2,364	2.4	2.1		
Dorchester and Weymouth	689	200	889	1.9	1.5	Pickering	94	40	134	1.7	1.4		
Dover	885	242	1,127	3.7	3.3	Plymouth	3,558	1,175	4,733	3.5	2.8		
Dudley and Sandwell	8,167	2,362	10,529	4.5	4.1	Poole	1,004	312	1,316	1.4	1.2		
Eastbourne	1,290	384	1,674	2.8	2.3	Portsmouth	4,102	1,271	5,373	2.5	2.1		
Evesham	228	108	336	1.2	1.0	Preston	3,222	904	4,126	2.7	2.4		
Exeter	1,823	613	2,436	2.0	1.7	Reading	3,382	1,298	4,680	1.6	1.4		
Fakenham	191	53	244	2.4	1.9	Redruth and Camborne	659	196	855	4.9	3.5		
Falmouth	426	143	569	4.9	4.1	Retford	406	174	580	3.9	3.5		
Folkestone	967	277	1,244	3.5	2.9	Richmond	175	89	264	2.6	1.5		
Gainsborough	535	197	732	6.1	5.1	Rochdale	2,432	660	3,092	4.9	4.3		
Gloucester	1,686	492	2,178	2.9	2.6	Rugby	658	250	908	2.3	2.0		
Goole and Selby	774	346	1,120	3.7	3.1	Salisbury	323	123	446	1.0	0.7		
Grantham	403	150	553	2.0	1.7	Scarborough	1,160	308	1,468	4.2	3.5		
Great Yarmouth	1,672	489	2,161	5.7	4.8	Scunthorpe	1,685	595	2,280	3.5	3.2		
Grimsby	3,212	964	4,176	5.5	4.8	Settle	52	33	85	1.4	1.1		
Guildford and Aldershot	1,970	708	2,678	1.1	0.9	Shaftesbury	213	74	287	1.3	0.9		
Haltwhistle	104	31	135	4.0	3.2	Sheffield and Rotherham	12,607	3,383	15,990	5.0	4.4		
Harlow	1,524	581	2,105	1.7	1.4	Shrewsbury	882	265	1,147	1.8	1.5		
Harrogate and Ripon	724	272	996	1.3	1.1	Skegness and Mablethorpe	450	130	580	3.1	2.5		
Hartlepool	2,168	493	2,661	7.7	6.9	Sleaford	238	107	345	2.4	1.8		
Harwich	250	77	327	5.5	4.2	Slough and Woking	12,439	4,583	17,022	2.2	1.9		
Hastings	1,874	535	2,409	4.6	3.5	South Molton	72	36	108	2.6	2.1		
Haverhill and Sudbury	428	200	628	2.2	1.9	Southampton and Winchester	3,954	1,056	5,010	1.8	1.6		
Hawes and Leyburn	21	17	38	1.1	0.6	Southend	6,423	2,345	8,768	3.7	3.1		
Helston	230	113	343	5.3	3.7	Spalding and Holbeach	323	136	459	1.5	1.3		
Hereford	846	303	1,149	2.1	1.7	St Austell	457	178	635	2.8	2.1		
Hexham	209	75	284	2.1	1.7	Stafford	1,140	488	1,628	2.7	2.4		

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.21

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at June 13 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND													
Stamford	293	112	405	1.4	1.1	Aberdeen	2,350	745	3,095	1.7	1.6		
Stevenage	2,063	802	2,865	1.8	1.5	Annan	249	102	351	3.5	3.0		
Stoke	5,039	1,634	6,673	3.5	3.2	Argyll Islands	88	29	117	4.0	3.1		
Stroud	578	201	779	2.3	1.8	Ayr	1,731	540	2,271	5.2	4.6		
Sunderland and Durham	7,506	2,086	9,592	5.3	4.8	Badenoch	104	29	133	2.7	2.3		
Swindon	2,003	729	2,732	2.1	1.9	Banff	203	75	278	3.0	2.4		
Taunton	603												

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 13 2002

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Per cent		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
								employee	workforce	employee	workforce
								jobs and	jobs and	jobs and	jobs and
								claimants	claimants	claimants	claimants
NORTH EAST											
Darlington UA	1,599	462	2,061	4.5	4.1						
Hartlepool UA	2,168	493	2,661	7.7	6.9						
Middlesbrough UA	3,924	929	4,853	6.8	6.4						
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,872	683	3,555	7.8	6.7						
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,540	913	4,453	5.6	5.1						
County Durham	6,230	1,957	8,187	5.1	4.6						
Chester-le-Street	608	158	766	7.1	6.4						
Derwentside	1,024	298	1,322	5.9	5.1						
Durham	874	278	1,152	2.8	2.6						
Easington	1,186	341	1,527	6.2	5.8						
Sedgefield	1,317	475	1,792	5.6	5.1						
Teesdale	192	62	254	3.2	2.5						
Wear Valley	1,029	345	1,374	6.7	5.5						
Northumberland											
Alnwick	3,836	1,243	5,079	4.5	3.9						
Berwick-upon-Tweed	318	122	440	4.0	2.9						
Blyth Valley	242	86	328	2.8	2.5						
Castle Morpeth	1,252	405	1,657	6.8	5.9						
Tynedale	486	148	634	2.6	2.3						
Wansbeck	436	156	592	2.7	2.2						
Wansbeck	1,102	326	1,428	7.8	6.7						
Tyne and Wear (Met County)											
Gateshead	21,917	5,465	27,382	5.6	5.1						
Newcastle upon Tyne	3,251	873	4,124	4.3	4.1						
North Tyneside	5,646	1,249	6,895	4.3	4.0						
South Tyneside	3,352	866	4,218	6.8	5.9						
Sunderland	4,210	994	5,204	10.2	9.1						
Sunderland	5,428	1,463	6,891	5.9	5.4						
NORTH WEST											
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1,995	560	2,555	4.1	3.8						
Blackpool UA	2,090	500	2,590	4.1	3.7						
Halton UA	2,325	789	3,114	5.9	5.4						
Warrington UA	1,759	559	2,318	2.1	1.9						
Cheshire	4,892	1,513	6,405	2.0	1.8						
Chester	860	252	1,112	1.6	1.4						
Congleton	591	191	782	2.4	2.0						
Crewe and Nantwich	913	321	1,234	2.6	2.3						
Ellesmere Port and Neston	689	183	872	2.5	2.3						
Macclesfield	779	201	980	1.2	1.0						
Vale Royal	1,060	365	1,425	3.0	2.6						
Cumbria	5,341	1,568	6,909	3.4	3.0						
Allerdale	1,267	372	1,639	4.8	4.3						
Barrow-in-Furness	1,024	234	1,258	6.0	5.4						
Carlisle	1,183	362	1,545	3.1	2.8						
Copeland	1,291	362	1,653	5.1	4.6						
Eden	180	94	274	1.3	1.1						
South Lakeland	396	144	540	1.3	1.0						
Greater Manchester (Met County)	34,303	9,503	43,806	3.7	3.4						
Bolton	3,334	946	4,280	3.7	3.3						
Bury	1,440	477	1,917	3.1	2.6						
Manchester	10,411	2,591	13,002	4.4	4.2						
Oldham	3,133	863	3,996	4.6	4.1						
Rochdale	3,019	840	3,859	5.1	4.4						
Salford	2,920	754	3,674	3.3	3.0						
Stockport	2,139	670	2,809	2.3	2.0						
Tameside	2,312	742	3,054	4.0	3.6						
Trafford	2,135	576	2,711	2.1	1.9						
Wigan	3,460	1,044	4,504	4.4	4.0						
Lancashire	10,252	3,121	13,373	3.0	2.6						
Burnley	871	307	1,178	3.3	2.9						
Chorley	717	226	943	2.9	2.5						
Fylde	339	104	443	1.1	0.9						
Hyndburn	694	243	937	3.3	2.8						
Lancaster	1,633	458	2,091	4.2	3.6						
Pendle	885	312	1,197	4.0	3.5						
Preston	1,872	460	2,332	3.0	2.8						
Ribble Valley	125	57	182	0.9	0.8						
Rossendale	495	164	659	2.6	2.2						
South Ribble	575	187	762	2.0	1.7						
West Lancashire	1,357	413	1,770	4.7	4.0						
Wyre	689	190	879	3.1	2.5						
Merseyside (Met County)	28,766	7,887	36,653	6.9	6.2						
Knowsley	3,582	1,052	4,634	9.6	8.8						
Liverpool	12,470	3,388	15,858	7.3	6.8						
Saint Helens	2,854	830	3,684	6.4	5.6						
Sefton	4,367	1,122	5,489	5.6	4.8						
Wirral	5,493	1,495	6,988	6.5	5.7						
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER											
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,959	1,126	4,085	4.5	3.5						
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,301	1,835	8,136	7.0	6.4						
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,010	913	3,923	5.9	5.1						
North Lincolnshire UA	1,761	618	2,379	3.3	3.1						
York UA	1,356	415	1,771	1.9	1.7						
North Yorkshire	3,660	1,312	4,972	2.2	1.7						
Craven	236	115	351	1.5	1.2						
Hambledon	447	181	628	1.6	1.3						
Hartgate	615	222	837	1.4	1.1						
Richmondshire	210	111	321	2.2	1.3						
Ryedale	253	118	371	1.7	1.3						
Scarborough	1,406	358	1,764	4.2	3.6						
Selby	493	207	700	2.6	2.3						
South Yorkshire (Met County)	19,033	5,381	24,414	5.0	4.4						
Barnsley	2,542	839	3,381	4.6	4.0						
Doncaster	3,898	1,144	5,042	4.9	4.3						
Rotherham	3,606	1,007	4,613	5.4	4.7						
Sheffield	8,987	2,391	11,378	4.9	4.4						
West Yorkshire (Met County)	29,126	8,565	37,691	3.9	3.5						
Bradford	8,803	2,521	11,324	5.4	5.0						
Calderdale	2,609	776	3,385	4.3	3.8						
Kirklees	4,472	1,304	5,776	3.5	3.1						
Leeds	9,700	2,854	12,554	3.1	2.9						
Wakefield	3,542	1,110	4,652	3.8	3.4						
EAST MIDLANDS											
Derby UA	3,698	1,148	4,846	3.9	3.6						
Leicester UA	5,964	1,924	7,888	5.0	4.7						
Nottingham UA	5,687	1,613	7,300	4.3	4.1						
Rutland UA	71	27	98	0.8	0.6						
Derbyshire	6,928	2,403	9,331	3.3	2.8						
Amber Valley	944	320	1,264	2.2	2.0						
Bolsover	849	223	1,072	6.2	5.4						
Chesterfield	1,585	530	2,115	4.3	3.9						
Derbyshire Dales	326	95	421	1.3	1.0						
Erewash	1,073	370	1,443	3.7	3.2						
High Peak	567	194	761	2.3	1.8						
North East Derbyshire	1,122	347	1,469	5.2	4.3						
South Derbyshire	462	224	686	3.0	2.5						
Leicestershire	3,943	1,542	5,485	2.4	2.1						
Blaby	507	221	728	2.3	1.9						
Charnwood	1,333	469	1,802	3.3	2.8						
Harborough	310	155	465	1.7	1.4						
Hinckley and Bosworth	611	242	853	2.0	1.8						
Melton	200	74	274	1.6	1.3						
North West Leicestershire	528	237	765	2.0	1.8						
Oadby and Wigston	454	144	598	3.3	2.7						
Lincolnshire	4,806	1,722	6,528	2.7	2.3						
Boston	311	126	437	1.8	1.6						
East Lindsey	929	326	1,255	3.2	2.6						
Lincoln	1,251	337	1,588	3.0	2.9						
North Kesteven	493	224	717	2.6	2.0						

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 13 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon	4,635	1,723	6,358	2.3	1.9	NORTHERN IRELAND					
East Devon	522	188	710	1.6	1.3	Antrim	511	212	723	3.3	2.9
Exeter	1,046	329	1,375	2.0	1.9	Ards	846	272	1,118	5.9	5.0
Mid Devon	395	168	563	2.5	2.0	Armagh	651	215	866	4.8	4.0
North Devon	775	301	1,076	3.1	2.6	Ballymena	583	281	864	3.2	2.6
South Hams	362	183	545	1.8	1.4	Ballymoney	309	105	414	5.1	4.1
Teignbridge	754	261	1,015	2.6	2.0	Banbridge	347	151	498	5.0	4.2
Torridge	572	216	788	4.2	3.1	Belfast	7,075	1,726	8,801	4.7	4.1
West Devon	209	77	286	1.8	1.3	Carrickfergus	510	148	658	7.4	6.6
Dorset	1,614	510	2,124	1.5	1.2	Castlereagh	601	180	781	3.3	2.9
Christchurch	201	57	258	1.5	1.3	Coleraine	891	317	1,208	5.5	4.7
East Dorset	269	85	354	1.3	0.9	Cookstown	302	133	435	4.6	3.7
North Dorset	162	60	222	1.0	0.7	Craigavon	997	322	1,319	3.7	3.2
Purbeck	171	58	229	1.4	1.2	Derry	3,169	903	4,072	9.4	8.1
West Dorset	284	114	398	1.0	0.8	Down	862	278	1,140	6.1	5.1
Weymouth and Portland	527	136	663	3.9	3.0	Dungannon	439	203	642	3.6	2.9
Gloucestershire	4,528	1,566	6,094	2.5	2.1	Fermanagh	1,283	398	1,681	8.0	6.4
Cheltenham	995	334	1,329	2.2	2.0	Lame	446	177	623	6.9	5.8
Cotswold	312	121	433	1.4	1.1	Limavady	568	171	739	7.4	6.2
Forest of Dean	727	329	1,056	4.3	3.8	Lisburn	1,277	382	1,659	4.6	3.9
Gloucester	1,388	395	1,783	2.9	2.7	Magherafelt	305	160	465	3.5	2.9
Stroud	662	238	900	2.2	1.7	Moyle	310	115	425	11.2	9.0
Tewkesbury	444	149	593	2.0	1.5	Newry and Mourne	1,518	456	1,974	6.8	5.6
Somerset	2,740	992	3,732	2.0	1.6	Newtownabbey	1,077	360	1,437	4.9	4.2
Mendip	635	261	896	2.4	1.9	North Down	782	265	1,047	4.9	4.4
Sedgemoor	688	225	913	2.6	2.1	Omagh	774	343	1,117	6.4	5.2
South Somerset	644	239	883	1.5	1.2	Strabane	941	294	1,235	11.0	9.1
Taunton Deane	567	200	767	1.6	1.4						
West Somerset	206	67	273	2.7	2.0						
Wiltshire	1,732	686	2,418	1.5	1.2						
Kennet	309	117	426	1.7	1.2						
North Wiltshire	558	227	785	1.8	1.4						
Salisbury	302	119	421	1.0	0.7						
West Wiltshire	563	223	786	1.7	1.4						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent	1,255	340	1,595	7.2	6.5						
Bridgend	1,346	395	1,741	3.6	3.3						
Caerphilly	2,088	674	2,762	5.3	4.7						
Cardiff	4,111	1,024	5,135	3.0	2.7						
Cardiff South	1,920	585	2,505	5.3	4.2						
Cardiff North	585	219	804	3.5	2.4						
Conwy	1,179	330	1,509	4.3	3.4						
Denbighshire	826	251	1,077	3.1	2.5						
Flintshire	1,332	428	1,760	2.8	2.4						
Gwynedd	1,746	442	2,188	5.0	4.2						
Isle of Anglesey	1,131	343	1,474	7.8	6.0						
Merthyr Tydfil	884	264	1,148	5.8	5.5						
Monmouthshire	612	182	794	2.4	2.0						
Neath Port Talbot	1,710	508	2,218	5.0	4.5						
Newport	2,164	601	2,765	3.6	3.4						
Pembrokeshire	1,683	517	2,200	6.3	5.1						
Powys	896	378	1,274	2.9	2.0						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,573	759	3,332	4.3	4.0						
Swansea	3,038	777	3,815	4.0	3.6						
Torfaen	1,104	316	1,420	3.7	3.4						
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,380	371	1,751	4.1	3.5						
Wrexham	1,205	380	1,585	3.0	2.6						
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen City	1,907	574	2,481	1.8	1.6						
Aberdeenshire	1,263	517	1,780	2.5	2.0						
Angus	1,458	580	2,038	4.8	4.2						
Argyll and Bute	1,178	387	1,565	4.5	3.4						
Clackmannanshire	905	277	1,182	8.4	7.7						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,020	749	2,769	4.4	3.8						
Dumfries City	3,701	1,096	4,797	7.6	7.3						
East Ayrshire	2,713	851	3,564	8.6	7.8						
East Dunbartonshire	1,036	276	1,312	4.9	3.6						
East Lothian	597	179	776	3.0	2.5						
East Renfrewshire	775	207	982	6.0	4.6						
Edinburgh, City of	5,055	1,420	6,475	2.3	2.1						
Edinburgh, City of (Western Isles)	544	109	653	5.5	5.2						
Falkirk	2,508	716	3,224	5.7	5.3						
Fife	6,852	2,006	8,858	6.5	5.9						
Glasgow City	13,927	3,492	17,419	4.8	4.5						
Highland	2,961	730	3,691	4.0	3.4						
Inverclyde	1,781	486	2,267	6.6	6.3						
Midlothian	645	162	807	3.4	2.9						
Moray	809	317	1,126	4.1	2.9						
North Ayrshire	3,268	1,142	4,410	9.9	9.0						
North Lanarkshire	6,058	1,857	7,915	6.6	6.2						
Orkney Islands	142	63	205	2.4	1.9						
Perth and Kinross	1,158	402	1,560	2.5	2.1						
Renfrewshire	2,981	783	3,764	4.4	4.1						
Scottish Borders	1,013	335	1,348	2.9	2.5						
Shetland Islands	170	70	240	2.0	1.8						
South Ayrshire	1,935	588	2,523	5.4	4.7						
South Lanarkshire	4,291	1,466	5,757	4.9	4.2						
Stirling	1,009	287	1,296	3.1	2.8						
West Dunbartonshire	2,284	690	2,974	9.6	8.9						
West Lothian	2,371	763	3,134	4.9	4.5						

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at June 13 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a 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
NORTH EAST						Merseyside (Met County)					
Cleveland (former county)						Birkenhead	2,266	529	2,795	7.6	6.7
Hartlepool	2,168	493	2,661	7.7	6.9	Boole	2,175	513	2,688	7.9	6.7
Middlesbrough	2,983	691	3,674	5.8	5.5	Crosby	905	242	1,147	5.2	4.5
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,733	461	2,194	10.2	9.2	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,812	548	2,360	7.5	6.7
Redcar	2,080	460	2,540	7.7	6.6	Knowsley South	2,151	628	2,779	10.3	9.4
Stockton North	2,019	506	2,525	5.9	5.4	Liverpool Garston	1,773	496	2,269	8.6	8.0
Stockton South	1,521	407	1,928	5.2	4.8	Liverpool Riverside	3,278	889	4,167	3.6	3.3
Durham						Liverpool Walton	2,616	694	3,310	12.8	11.8
Bishop Auckland	1,211	404	1,615	5.1	4.3	Liverpool Wavertree	2,326	612	2,938	8.8	8.2
Darlington	1,517	430	1,947	4.7	4.3	Liverpool West Derby	2,477	697	3,174	20.3	18.8
Durham, City of	874	278	1,152	2.8	2.6	Southport	906	243	1,149	3.6	3.1
Easington	1,062	307	1,369	6.1	5.6	St. Helens North	1,239	332	1,631	7.6	6.7
North Durham	1,091	305	1,396	7.4	6.5	St. Helens South	1,615	438	2,053	5.7	5.0
North West Durham	1,011	308	1,319	6.0	5.1	Wallasey	1,692	464	2,156	8.1	7.2
Sedgefield	1,063	387	1,450	5.2	4.8	Wirral South	694	220	914	3.7	3.2
Northumberland						Wirral West	841	282	1,123	5.7	5.1
Berwick-upon-Tweed	756	264	1,020	3.9	3.2	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Blyth Valley	1,252	405	1,657	6.8	5.9	Humberside (former county)					
Hexham	495	185	680	2.4	2.0	Beverley and Holderness	859	325	1,184	4.5	3.6
Wansbeck	1,333	389	1,722	5.3	4.6	Brigg and Goole	813	322	1,135		

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at June 13 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate* P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	568	197	765	2.1	1.8	
Gainsborough	823	314	1,137	5.0	4.1	
Grantham and Stamford	568	217	785	1.9	1.6	
Lincoln	1,277	349	1,626	3.0	2.9	
Louth and Horncastle	642	245	887	3.5	2.8	
Seaforth and North Hykeham	505	223	728	2.6	1.9	
South Holland and The Deepings	423	177	600	1.7	1.5	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	810	265	1,075	2.4	2.2	
Daventry	535	241	776	1.8	1.4	
Kettering	568	272	840	2.1	1.7	
Northampton North	1,181	388	1,569	4.2	3.8	
Northampton South	1,056	344	1,400	1.7	1.5	
Wellingborough	853	351	1,204	2.6	2.3	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,098	378	1,476	3.8	3.3	
Bassetlaw	1,092	438	1,530	4.5	4.0	
Broxtowe	751	271	1,022	4.0	3.4	
Gedling	823	242	1,065	4.1	3.4	
Mansfield	1,033	335	1,368	4.4	3.9	
Newark	779	276	1,055	3.2	2.9	
Nottingham East	2,279	572	2,851	6.4	6.1	
Nottingham North	1,783	601	2,384	9.5	9.0	
Nottingham South	1,625	440	2,065	2.0	1.9	
Rushcliffe	607	179	786	2.3	1.8	
Sherwood	861	305	1,166	4.8	4.2	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	705	254	959	2.0	1.7	
Leominster	415	144	559	2.2	1.8	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	421	160	581	2.3	1.7	
North Shropshire	605	225	830	2.4	2.0	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	570	161	731	1.4	1.4	
Telford	922	341	1,263	2.9	2.7	
Wrekin, The	627	226	853	2.0	1.8	
Staffordshire						
Burton	772	292	1,064	2.2	2.1	
Cannock Chase	836	417	1,252	4.1	3.6	
Lichfield	502	217	719	2.4	2.0	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	776	256	1,032	3.3	2.9	
South Staffordshire	697	239	936	3.4	2.8	
Stafford	873	321	1,194	2.8	2.4	
Staffordshire Moorlands	650	238	888	3.2	2.7	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,401	362	1,763	2.9	2.7	
Stoke-on-Trent North	979	297	1,276	4.8	4.5	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,152	429	1,581	4.9	4.6	
Stone	401	211	612	1.8	1.5	
Tamworth	766	322	1,088	2.9	2.5	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	656	251	907	2.3	2.0	
Nuneaton	683	249	932	2.9	2.7	
Rugby and Kenilworth	734	255	989	2.1	1.9	
Stratford-on-Avon	451	166	617	1.2	1.0	
Warwick and Leamington	795	282	1,077	1.7	1.5	
West Midlands (Met County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	753	267	1,020	3.9	3.5	
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,704	500	2,204	5.0	4.6	
Birmingham Erdington	1,907	581	2,488	6.3	5.8	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,241	406	1,647	11.0	10.1	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,064	516	2,580	13.9	12.6	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,084	1,290	6,374	3.3	3.0	
Birmingham Northfield	1,410	376	1,786	5.4	4.9	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,503	661	3,164	10.7	9.8	
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,564	467	2,031	5.9	5.4	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	3,954	1,040	4,994	10.5	9.6	
Birmingham Yardley	1,343	384	1,727	5.2	4.8	
Coventry North East	1,830	521	2,351	5.4	5.0	
Coventry North West	1,228	346	1,574	5.9	5.5	
Coventry South	1,487	397	1,884	2.4	2.3	
Dudley North	1,666	489	2,155	6.1	5.5	
Dudley South	1,263	368	1,631	3.8	3.5	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,224	360	1,604	4.7	4.2	
Meriden	1,117	372	1,489	4.1	3.4	
Solihull	504	190	694	1.5	1.3	
Stourbridge	1,024	285	1,309	4.1	3.7	
Sutton Coldfield	678	224	902	2.9	2.7	
Walsall North	1,616	484	2,100	6.1	5.5	
Walsall South	1,702	525	2,227	4.3	3.9	
Warley	1,715	501	2,216	7.2	6.6	
West Bromwich East	1,575	469	2,044	5.5	5.1	
West Bromwich West	2,004	571	2,575	4.9	4.5	
Wolverhampton North East	1,720	513	2,233	7.6	6.7	
Wolverhampton South East	1,665	535	2,200	7.0	6.2	
Wolverhampton South West	1,608	541	2,149	4.1	3.7	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	749	268	1,017	2.8	2.5	
Mid Worcestershire	439	180	619	1.5	1.2	
Redditch	782	310	1,092	2.7	2.4	
West Worcestershire	347	129	476	1.6	1.2	
Worcester	795	249	1,044	2.3	2.1	
Wyre Forest	795	269	1,064	2.8	2.5	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,578	442	2,020	3.9	3.3	
Luton North	1,068	380	1,448	7.7	6.9	
Luton South	1,523	460	1,983	3.2	2.9	
Mid Bedfordshire	465	174	639	2.2	1.7	
North East Bedfordshire	443	182	625	2.5	1.9	
South West Bedfordshire	700	280	980	2.7	2.2	

	Male	Female	All	Rate* P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	866	261	1,127	1.8	1.6	
Huntingdon	558	236	794	1.5	1.3	
North East Cambridgeshire	715	315	1,030	3.1	2.6	
North West Cambridgeshire	629	222	851	2.9	2.6	
Peterborough	1,076	348	1,424	2.2	2.1	
South Cambridgeshire	383	140	523	1.1	0.9	
South East Cambridgeshire	552	199	751	1.9	1.5	
Essex						
Basildon	1,004	382	1,386	3.2	2.8	
Billerica	738	303	1,041	3.3	2.9	
Braintree	664	262	926	2.7	2.2	
Brentwood and Ongar	313	147	460	1.4	1.2	
Castle Point	531	216	747	3.9	3.0	
Colchester	706	281	987	1.7	1.5	
Epping Forest	671	310	981	3.1	2.5	
Harlow	825	317	1,142	3.0	2.7	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	1,014	318	1,332	5.5	4.3	
North Essex	479	193	672	2.2	2.3	
North Essex	385	162	547	2.8	2.3	
Rayleigh	441	202	643	2.8	2.2	
Rochford and Southend East	1,554	467	2,021	4.4	3.7	
Saffron Walden	368	155	523	1.4	1.1	
Southend West	794	251	1,045	4.5	3.8	
Thurrock	1,215	467	1,682	3.7	3.2	
West Chelmsford	610	237	847	1.6	1.3	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	567	242	809	2.5	2.0	
Hemel Hempstead	667	259	926	1.8	1.6	
Hertford and Stortford	362	135	497	1.0	0.9	
Hertsmer	555	227	782	1.8	1.5	
Hitchin and Harpenden	408	178	586	1.6	1.4	
North East Hertfordshire	410	130	540	1.7	1.5	
South West Hertfordshire	506	206	712	2.1	1.6	
St Albans	430	158	588	1.3	1.1	
Stevenage	714	261	975	2.2	2.0	
Watford	842	287	1,129	1.9	1.8	
Welwyn Hatfield	555	227	782	1.4	1.2	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	1,615	476	2,091	5.8	4.9	
Mid Norfolk	472	219	691	2.7	2.2	
North Norfolk	601	206	807	2.7	2.0	
North West Norfolk	947	303	1,250	3.1	2.4	
Norwich North	853	259	1,112	3.3	2.9	
Norwich South	1,259	339	1,598	1.9	1.8	
South Norfolk	532	198	730	2.4	1.9	
South West Norfolk	628	263	891	2.4	1.9	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	504	225	729	1.5	1.3	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	531	218	749	2.8	2.3	
Ipswich	1,467	390	1,857	3.4	3.2	
South Suffolk	444	189	633	2.2	1.9	
Suffolk Coastal	654	207	861	2.1	1.7	
Waveney	1,299	451	1,750	5.0	4.4	
West Suffolk	435	209	644	1.6	1.4	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,140	416	1,556	5.4	4.8	
Battersea	1,553	613	2,166	4.6	3.9	
Beckenham	1,113	402	1,515	5.2	4.3	
Bethnal Green and Bow	3,799	1,122	4,921	5.6	5.3	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	601	249	850	3.3	2.8	
Brent East	2,336	797	3,133	11.4	9.5	
Brent North	1,109	382	1,491	5.9	4.9	
Brent South	2,511	886	3,397	6.5	5.5	
Brentford and Isleworth	1,024	414	1,438	1.9	1.7	
Bromley and Chislehurst	708	297	1,005	2.1	1.7	
Camden and Islington	2,853	1,044	3,897	14.7	13.6	
Canterbury and Peckham	773	282	1,055	3.8	3.3	
Carshalton and Wallington	781	367	1,148	5.3	4.3	
Chingford and Woodford Green	304	349	653	3.5	2.7	
Chipping Barnet	1,721	759	2,480	0.3	0.3	
Cities of London and Westminster	1,642	598	2,240	3.1	2.8	
Croydon Central	2,423	838	3,261	8.5	7.5	
Croydon North	709	301	1,010	3.2	2.8	
Croydon South	1,049	383	1,432	4.8	4.2	
Dagenham	2,304	991	3,295	16.2	14.4	
Dulwich and West Norwood	1,462	529	1,991	7.2	6.3	
Ealing North	2,178	737	2,915	5.6	5.0	
Ealing Southall	2,348	757	3,105	4.4	3.9	

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at June 13 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate* P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						
Aberavon	768	219	987	3.9	3.5	
Alyn and Deeside	805	247	1,052	2.7	2.3	
Blaenau Gwent	1,255	340	1,595	7.2	6.5	
Brecon and Radnorshire	575	234	809	3.5	2.5	
Bridgend	784	227	1,011	2.7	2.4	
Caermarfon	868	203	1,071	5.6	4.4	
Caerphilly	1,113	335	1,448	5.2	4.6	
Cardiff Central	1,081	289	1,370	1.9	1.8	
Cardiff North	463	136	599	1.7	1.5	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,489	326	1,815	4.0	3.6	
Cardiff West	1,293	322	1,615	6.4	5.8	
Cardiff South East and Dinefwr	588	203	791	5.5	4.3	
Cardiff South West and South Pembrokeshire	930	300	1,230	4.7	3.8	
Ceredigion	585	219	804	3.5	2.4	
Clwyd South	610	194	804	4.4	3.7	
Clwyd West	656	200	856	4.2	3.6	
Conwy	981	261	1,242	3.9	3.1	
Cynon Valley	758	233	991	6.4	5.7	
Delyn	527	181	708	3.0	2.6	
Gower	706	187	893	5.3	4.8	
Islwyn	722	277	999	4.8	4.4	
Llanelli	1,042	290	1,332	6.3	4.9	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	475	136	611	4.8	3.8	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,137	326	1,463	6.1	5.5	
Monmouth	541	163	704	2.1	1.9	
Montgomeryshire	311	141	452	2.2	1.5	
Neath	942	289	1,231	6.3	5.7	
Newport East	1,016	286	1,302	4.8	4.3	
Newport West	1,298	360	1,658	3.1	2.8	
Ogmore	723	223	946	5.1	4.6	
Portyrryd	805	230	1,035	2.8	2.5	
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,043	309	1,352	6.1	4.8	
Rhondda	914	263	1,177	6.4	5.7	
Swansea East	1,167	280	1,447	4.7	4.2	
Swansea West	1,165	310	1,475	3.1	2.8	
Torfaen	1,025	290	1,315	3.8	3.5	
Vale of Clwyd	691	198	889	3.3	2.8	
Vale of Glamorgan	1,100	300	1,400	4.1	3.7	
Wrexham	685	214	899	2.3	1.9	
Ynys Mon	1,131	343	1,474	7.8	6.0	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen Central	877	226	1,103	1.9	1.8	
Aberdeen North	468	151	619	1.6	1.4	
Aberdeen South	562	197	759	1.8	1.6	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,464	492	1,956	6.2	5.6	
Angus	1,066	432	1,498	5.1	4.5	
Argyll and Bute	871	265	1,136	4.8	4.3	
Ayr	1,271	391	1,662	5.0	4.6	
Banff and Buchan	611	261	872	3.4	2.9	
Caitness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	954	221	1,175	5.5	4.7	
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,628	490	2,118	8.8	8.0	
Central Fife	1,875	552	2,427	7.9	7.2	
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,270	321	1,591	8.2	7.5	
Clydesdale	1,145	436	1,581	6.1	5.6	
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,233	350	1,583	8.1	7.4	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	885	247	1,132	4.9	4.4	
Cunningham North	1,471	474	1,945	10.3	9.3	
Cunningham South	1,797	668	2,465	9.6	8.7	
Dumarton	1,448	521	1,969	7.3	6.6	
Dumfries	1,082	405	1,487	3.8	3.3	
Dumfries East	2,000	589	2,589	11.3	10.8	
Dumfries West	1,701	507	2,208	5.5	5.2	
Dunfermline East	1,394	366	1,760	7.5	6.8	
Dunfermline West	1,224	345	1,569	5.1	4.7	
East Kilbride	1,025	414	1,439	3.5	3.2	
East Lothian	507	147	654	3.4	3.0	
Eastwood	775	207	982	6.0	4.6	
Edinburgh Central	1,000	305	1,305	1.7	1.5	
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	832	221	1,053	4.3	3.9	
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,196	341	1,537	1.8	1.6	
Edinburgh Pentlands	845	247	1,092	4.6	4.1	
Edinburgh South	613	172	785	3.3	3.0	
Edinburgh West	659	166	825	1.6	1.4	
Falkirk East	1,219	371	1,590	6.3	5.8	
Falkirk West	1,289	345	1,634	5.2	4.8	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	938	344	1,282	5.4	4.7	
Glasgow Anniesland	1,371	315	1,686	10.2	9.3	
Glasgow Ballieston	1,426	378	1,804	8.9	8.0	
Glasgow Cathcart	1,078	267	1,345	8.1	7.4	
Glasgow Govan	1,522	419	1,941	5.0	4.5	
Glasgow Kelvin	1,547	392	1,939	1.1	1.0	
Glasgow Maryhill	1,795	508	2,303	6.3	5.7	
Glasgow Pollok	1,512	347	1,859	11.6	10.5	
Glasgow Rutherglen	983	246	1,229	7.3	6.6	
Glasgow Shettleston	1,631	376	2,007	7.3	6.6	
Glasgow Springburn	1,802	424	2,226	11.3	10.1	
Gordon	383	145	528	2.3	1.9	
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,298	363	1,661	5.8	5.3	
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,479	475	1,954	4.1	3.7	
Hamilton South	1,048	335	1,383	10.3	9.3	
Inverness East, Naim and Lochaber	861	217	1,078	2.3	2.0	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,749	558	2,307	7.5	6.8	
Kirkcaldy	1,774	501	2,275	8.0	7.3	
Linlithgow	1,083	344	1,427	5.4	5.0	
Livingston	1,288	419	1,707	4.5	4.1	
Midlothian	520	126	646	3.3	2.9	
Moray	733	232	1,025	4.1	3.5	
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,360	405	1,765	7.7	7.0	
North East Fife	585	242	827	3.4	3.1	
North Tayside	689	253	942	3.4	3.0	
Ochil	1,245	385	1,630	6.6	5.8	
Orkney and Shetland	312	133	445	2.2	1.8	
Paisley North	1,277	319	1,596	4.3	3.8	
Paisley South	1,288	361	1,649	6.2	5.6	
Perth	739	248	987	2.3	2.1	
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,146	292	1,438	6.2	5.3	
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	598	219	817	3.0	2.6	
Stirling	791	228	1,019	3.0	2.6	
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	879	235	1,114	5.3	4.8	
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	540	152	692	3.1	2.6	
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	345	136	481	2.1	1.8	
West Renfrewshire	899	236	1,135	4.1	3.7	
Western Isles	544	109	653	5.5	5.2	
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Belfast East	1,106	303	1,409	3.4	2.9	
Belfast North	2,069	465	2,534	4.0	3.5	
Belfast South	1,547	555	2,102	3.0	2.7	
Belfast West	3,329	659	3,988	14.6	12.7	
East Antrim	1,474	473	1,947	6.1	5.2	
East Londonderry	1,459	488	1,947	6.1	5.2	
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,587	541	2,128	5.9	4.8	
Foyle	3,169	903	4,072	9.4	8.1	
Lagan Valley	760	279	1,039	2.8	2.4	
Mid Ulster	742	353	1,095	4.3	3.5	
Newry and Armagh	1,632	490	2,122	5.7	4.7	
North Antrim	1,202	501	1,703	4.4	3.6	
North Down	943	313	1,256	5.4	4.8	
South Antrim	1,070	424	1,494	3.9	3.4	
South Down	1,364	451	1,815	6.6	5.5	
Strangford	989	321	1,310	4.6	3.9	
Upper Bann	1,217	411	1,628	3.8	3.3	
West Tyrone	1,715	637	2,352	8.2	6.7	

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

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

P Provisional

C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 NUTS 3 areas as at June 13 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate*	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Tees Valley and Durham	20,333	5,437	25,770	5.9	5.3	
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	5,708	1,406	7,114	6.2	5.7	
South Teeside	6,796	1,612	8,408	7.2	6.5	
Darlington	1,599	462	2,061	4.5	4.1	
Durham CC	6,230	1,957	8,187	5.1	4.6	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	25,753	6,708	32,461	5.4	4.9	
Northumberland	3,836	1,243	5,079	4.5	3.9	
Tyneside	16,489	4,002	20,491	5.5	5.1	
Sunderland	5,428	1,463	6,891	5.9	5.4	
NORTH WEST						
Cumbria	5,341	1,568	6,909	3.4	3.0	
West Cumbria	3,582	968	4,550	5.2	4.7	
East Cumbria	1,759	600	2,359	2.1	1.7	
Cheshire	8,976	2,841	11,817	2.5	2.2	
Halton and Warrington	4,084	1,328	5,412	3.3	3.1	
Cheshire CC	4,892	1,513	6,405	2.0	1.8	
Greater Manchester	34,303	9,503	43,806	3.7	3.4	
Greater Manchester South	19,917	5,333	25,250	3.4	3.2	
Greater Manchester North	14,386	4,170	18,556	4.2	3.7	
Lancashire	14,337	4,181	18,518	3.2	2.8	
Blackburn with Darwen	1,995	560	2,555	4.1	3.8	
Blackpool	2,090	500	2,590	4.1	3.7	
Lancashire CC	10,252	3,121	13,373	3.0	2.6	
Merseyside	28,766	7,887	36,653	6.9	6.2	
East Merseyside	6,436	1,882	8,318	7.9	7.0	
Liverpool	12,470	3,388	15,858	7.3	6.8	
Sefton	4,367	1,122	5,489	5.6	4.8	
Wirral	5,493	1,495	6,988	6.5	5.7	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	14,031	4,492	18,523	5.4	4.7	
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,301					

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2001	Jun 14	208.3	149.1	59.2	224.4	-0.3	161.0	63.4
	Jul 12	247.3	169.7	77.6	220.7	-3.7	159.5	61.2
	Aug 9	240.0	165.6	74.4	222.8	2.1	161.6	61.2
	Sep 13	224.7	157.5	67.2	223.7	0.9	161.0	62.7
	Oct 11	239.2	170.5	68.7	226.7	3.0	163.0	63.7
	Nov 8	239.8	173.5	66.3	227.8	1.1	163.7	64.1
	Dec 13	226.3	168.5	57.7	227.5	-0.3	163.3	64.2
2002	Jan 10	236.0	170.4	65.6	224.1	-3.4	161.7	62.4
	Feb 14	249.5	180.5	69.1	222.7	-1.4	160.9	61.8
	Mar 14	226.6	165.0	61.6	227.0	4.3	163.5	63.5
	Apr 11	233.2	168.0	65.2	231.4	4.4	166.3	65.1
	May 9	219.6	159.6	59.9	232.4	1.0	167.1	65.3
	Jun 13P	215.2	155.3	59.9	231.6	-0.8	167.2	64.4

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2001	Jun 14	236.9	173.8	63.1	232.6	4.7	167.7	64.9
	Jul 12	232.3	168.4	63.8	229.2	-3.4	165.4	63.8
	Aug 9	227.7	162.8	64.9	225.3	-3.9	163.3	62.0
	Sep 13	253.2	175.9	77.2	224.9	-0.4	163.1	61.8
	Oct 11	263.0	184.6	78.4	224.3	-0.6	162.1	62.2
	Nov 8	231.4	164.2	67.2	224.0	-0.3	161.6	62.4
	Dec 13	206.9	148.2	58.7	226.2	2.2	163.1	63.1
2002	Jan 10	156.9	111.9	45.0	224.8	-1.4	162.2	62.6
	Feb 14	247.3	180.8	66.5	223.0	-1.8	161.2	61.8
	Mar 14	254.6	185.1	69.5	227.3	4.3	164.4	62.9
	Apr 11	250.0	182.7	67.2	227.1	-0.2	165.1	62.0
	May 9	250.2	182.5	67.7	240.5	13.4	173.8	66.7
	Jun 13P	230.3	168.2	62.2	227.9	-12.6	164.4	63.5

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

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

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT C.32

Claim history: number of previous claims
Claims starting during the quarter ending April 2002 by number of previous claims

Thousands	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Region							
North East	7.8	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.2	14.9	38.5
North West	20.1	12.9	11.0	7.6	7.0	26.0	84.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	13.2	10.1	7.4	5.9	5.0	22.2	63.7
East Midlands	10.8	6.9	5.2	3.8	3.1	12.5	42.3
West Midlands	14.6	10.5	7.7	6.1	5.0	15.7	59.6
East	12.8	7.1	5.2	3.9	3.6	12.1	44.7
London	24.2	15.7	12.3	10.5	7.2	18.7	88.7
South East	16.3	9.0	7.7	5.3	3.9	13.9	56.1
South West	10.4	7.0	4.8	4.4	3.0	13.6	43.3
Wales	7.8	5.8	4.1	3.7	2.3	11.4	35.1
Scotland	16.2	11.1	8.1	7.5	5.5	28.5	77.0
Great Britain	154.3	101.0	77.7	62.2	48.8	189.6	633.6
Sex							
Male	91.4	63.9	53.8	45.5	37.7	163.2	455.5
Female	63.0	37.1	23.9	16.6	11.1	26.4	178.0
Percent							
Region							
North East	20	13	11	9	8	39	100
North West	24	15	13	9	8	31	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	21	16	12	9	8	35	100
East Midlands	26	16	12	9	7	29	100
West Midlands	24	18	13	10	8	26	100
East	29	16	12	9	8	27	100
London	27	18	14	12	8	21	100
South East	29	16	14	9	7	25	100
South West	24	16	11	10	7	31	100
Wales	22	16	12	11	6	33	100
Scotland	21	14	11	10	7	37	100
Great Britain	24	16	12	10	8	30	100
Sex							
Male	20	14	12	10	8	36	100
Female	35	21	13	9	6	15	100

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

Note:
This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
Onflows in this table started between 10 January and 11 April 2002 inclusive.
Previous claims in this table started after 9 January 1992 and 11 April 2002.
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is ± 2.2 percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ± 1.0 percentage points.
Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 9 May and 12 June 2002

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	72.5	23.4	15.4	4.4	1.0	116.7
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.3
Gone abroad	6.8	2.7	1.8	0.4	0.1	11.8
Claimed Income Support	2.0	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	5.6
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.4	2.4	2.6	1.4	0.6	11.5
Claimed another benefit	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.8
Full-time education	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Approved training	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Government-supported training	6.1	2.0	4.8	2.9	1.5	17.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gone to prison	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Ceased claiming	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	4.1
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	8.5	2.4	2.1	0.7	0.3	14.1
Failed to sign	41.7	13.4	9.5	2.6	0.7	67.9
New claim review	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
Total	152.0	50.6	40.2	13.9	5.0	261.7
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	71.2	67.4	54.1	41.1	25.9	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	
Gone abroad	6.6	7.7	6.4	3.9	3.0	
Claimed Income Support	1.9	4.0	4.1	8.0	8.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.3	7.0	9.2	13.2	15.0	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.6	
Full-time education	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Approved training	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	6.0	5.7	16.9	27.4	37.5	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	
Gone to prison	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.0	2.1	3.6	2.2	0.1	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	
New claim review	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

Note: Computerised claims only.

REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All			Male			Female		
	of whom:			of whom:			of whom:		
	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment
Spring 1995	181	98	84	114	60	54	68	38	30
Winter 1995/6	185	115	70	123	76	47	62	39	23
Spring 1996	171	100	71	119	68	51	52	32	19
Summer 1996	171	93	78	112	62	50	59	32	27
Autumn 1996	156	87	69	100	57	43	56	30	26
Winter 1996/7	153	90	62	102	62	40	51	29	22
Spring 1997	169	100	70	114	69	45	55	30	24
Summer 1997	161	89	72	101	56	45	60	33	27
Autumn 1997	141	74	67	90	49	41	51	25	26
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	125	70	55	44	25	20
Spring 1998	170	101	69	107	62	45	63	40	24
Summer 1998	166	90	77	111	55	56	56	35	21
Autumn 1998	178	94	84	114	62	52	64	32	32
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	144	92	52	68	43	25
Spring 1999	188	98	90	128	68	60	59	30	29
Summer 1999	171	93	78	109	56	53	62	37	25
Autumn 1999	168	89	79	107	55	52	61	41	27
Winter 1999/2000	194	118	76	123	77	46	71	34	31
Spring 2000	181	97	84	117	64	53	64	33	31
Summer 2000	158	85	73	99	57	42	59	28	31
Autumn 2000	164	81	82	106	51	55	58	31	27
Winter 2000/2001	168	96	72	111	64	47	57	32	25
Spring 2001	170	85	85	112	59	53	58	26	32
Summer 2001	180	98	82	117	61	56	63	37	26
Autumn 2001	194	105	89	126	66	60	68	35	33
Winter 2001/2002	214	129	86	141	85	57	73	44	29
Spring 2002	201	116	84	134	77	57	67	39	27

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

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (thousands)															
All	170	168	140	*	22	11	14	17	14	20	19	14	*	20	*
Spring 2001	170	168	140	*	22	11	14	17	14	20	19	14	*	20	*
Summer 2001	180	176	150	*	22	14	13	19	21	16	26	11	*	17	*
Autumn 2001	194	191	169	10	26	22	13	14	17	24	32	13	*	15	*
Winter 2001/2002	214	210	177	12	27	11	14	21	18	23	35	16	11	21	*
Spring 2002	201	196	169	*	23	11	15	25	23	22	28	15	*	17	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All	7	7	7	*	8	5	8	8	6	7	5	7	*	10	*
Spring 2001	7	7	7	*	8	5	8	8	6	7	5	7	*	10	*
Summer 2001	7	7	7	*	8	7	7	8	9	5	7	5	*	8	*
Autumn 2001	8	8	8	10	9	10	7	7	8	9	9	6	*	7	*
Winter 2001/2002	9	9	8	12	10	5	8	9	7	8	10	8	10	10	*
Spring 2002	8	8	8	*	8	5	8	11	9	7	8	7	*	8	*

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All	*	*	58	15	34	13	28	10	*
Spring 2001	*	*	58	15	34	13	28	10	*
Summer 2001	*	*	70	11	29	17	36	*	*
Autumn 2001	*	*	71	15	29	11	44	12	*
Winter 2001/2002	*	*	71	21	33	24	40	11	10
Spring 2002	*	*	71	13	30	25	36	11	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All	*	*	13	12	7	7	7	1	*
Spring 2001	*	*	13	12	7	7	7	1	*
Summer 2001	*	*	16	8	6	10	9	*	*
Autumn 2001	*	*	16	11	6	6	11	2	*
Winter 2001/2002	*	*	16	15	7	13	10	2	8
Spring 2002	*	*	17	10	6	14	9	2	*

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium ^f	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	3.9	7.1	11.2	8.6	11.7	10.0	6.6
1993	10.2	7.2	10.4	10.6	3.9	8.6	11.4	9.5	16.4	11.3	7.9
1994	10.5	7.0	9.5	9.5	3.8	9.8	10.4	7.7	16.6	11.8	8.4
1995	10.2	6.7	8.7	8.2	3.9	9.7	9.4	6.7	15.4	11.3	8.2
1996	10.3	6.8	8.2	8.2	4.4	9.5	9.6	6.3	14.6	11.9	8.9
1997	10.1	6.6	7.0	8.3	4.4	9.2	9.1	5.2	12.7	11.8	9.9
1998	9.5	6.4	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.3	8.3	4.9	11.4	11.4	9.3
1999	8.7	6.1	6.0	7.0	3.9	8.6	7.6	4.8	10.2	10.7	8.6
2000	7.9	5.7	5.5	6.3	3.7	6.9	6.8	4.4	9.8	9.3	7.9
2001	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.7	3.6	6.6	7.2	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9
2001 May	7.3	5.7	5.0	6.8	3.5	6.6	7.0	4.3	9.0	8.6	7.7
2001 Jun	7.4	5.8	5.1	6.9	3.5	6.6	7.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	7.7
2001 Jul	7.4	5.8	5.1	6.9	3.6	6.5	7.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	7.7
2001 Aug	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.8	3.6	6.5	7.3	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.7
2001 Sep	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.7	3.7	6.6	7.2	4.2	9.1	8.6	7.8
2001 Oct	7.4	6.2	5.1	7.0	3.8	6.7	7.4	4.2	9.2	8.7	7.9
2001 Nov	7.4	6.4	5.2	6.8	3.8	6.7	7.6	4.2	9.2	8.8	7.9
2001 Dec	7.4	6.5	5.1	6.7	3.9	6.7	8.0	4.2	9.2	8.8	7.9
2002 Jan	7.5	6.4	5.1	7.0	4.0	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.2	8.9	8.0
2002 Feb	7.5	6.3	5.1	6.6	3.9	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.2	9.0	8.0
2002 Mar	7.5	6.4	5.2	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.7	4.2	9.2	9.0	8.0
2002 Apr	7.5	6.5	5.2	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.6	4.2	9.3	9.1	8.0
2002 May	7.6	6.5	..	6.3	4.1	6.8	7.7	4.2	9.2	9.2	8.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
2001 Jun	..	..	967	676	200	466	1,149	144	234	2,077	..
2001 Jul	..	..	956	674	204	469	1,152	142	234	2,117	..
2001 Aug	..	..	953	671	207	466	1,185	142	236	2,128	..
2001 Sep	..	..	952	673	212	484	1,173	140	238	2,141	..
2001 Oct	..	..	955	694	215	487	1,201	140	239	2,168	..
2001 Nov	..	..	959	671	218	472	1,239	140	240	2,201	..
2001 Dec	..	..	960	665	231	471	1,319	140	239	2,212	..
2002 Jan	..	..	950	693	223	471	1,305	141	239	2,209	..
2002 Feb	..	..	946	653	221	477	1,293	141	240	2,214	..
2002 Mar	..	..	948	622	230	486	1,273	141	241	2,232	..
2002 Apr	..	..	952	622	227	483	1,263	142	243	2,222	..
2002 May	..	..	951	623	234	..	1,284	143	245	2,233	..
2002 Jun	..	..	952	..	236	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.2	6.3	7.0	10.8	7.7	5.1	9.3	9.1	9.7
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	..	..	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,639	829	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	799	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	751	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	760	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	721	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,066
1999	..	..	1,263	659	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,293
2000	..	..	1,102	611	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,879
2001	..	..	983	661	204	470	1,170	142	238	2,125	3,858
2001 Jun	..	..	948	654	163	431	1,106	130	256	1,943	3,694
2001 Jul	..	..	962	618	164	484	1,205	140	204	2,022	3,799
2001 Aug	..	..	973	644	171	510	1,242	144	206	2,136	3,789
2001 Sep	..	..	940	673	176	513	1,069	130	223	2,178	3,743
2001 Oct	..	..	918	660	196	503	1,090	129	214	2,224	3,725
2001 Nov	..	..	926	630	225	471	1,157	127	226	2,259	3,789
2001 Dec	..	..	949	662	268	471	1,229	129	208	2,264	3,964
2002 Jan	..	..	1,022	727	298	476	1,401	160	252	2,322	4,290
2002 Feb	..	..	1,024	726	287	475	1,369	153	242	2,293	4,296
2002 Mar	..	..	998	662	249	470	1,354	148	243	2,231	4,156
2002 Apr	..	..	983	630	231	461	1,319	144	270	2,167	..
2002 May	..	..	955	626	208	..	1,316	132	323	2,120	..
2002 Jun	..	..	937	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.3	5.7	10.9	7.8	4.7	11.9	..	10.0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.7	2.2	2.1	5.3	6.0	4.3	14.9	5.6	3.1	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.1	2.5	2.6	6.2	6.1	5.6	18.6	9.1	4.0	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.0	2.9	3.2	6.8	5.5	6.9	19.8	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.5	3.1	2.9	6.6	5.0	7.3	18.8	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996	9.6	11.7	11.5	3.4	2.9	6.0	4.9	7.3	18.1	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997	9.8	9.9	11.6	3.4	2.7	4.9	4.1	6.8	17.0	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	10.9	7.5	11.7	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	5.1	15.2	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999	11.9	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	4.5	12.8	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000	11.1	4.2	10.4	4.7	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.1	11.3	5.9	2.6	4.0
2001	10.5	3.9	9.4	5.0	2.0	2.4	..	4.1	10.6	5.1	..	4.8
2001 May	10.4	3.7	9.5	4.9	1.9	2.4	3.5	4.0	10.6	5.0	..	4.4
2001 Jun	10.4	3.8	9.5	4.9	2.0	2.4	..	4.0	10.6	4.9	2.6	4.6
2001 Jul	10.4	3.8	9.5	5.0	2.0	2.3	..	4.1	10.5	4.9	..	4.6
2001 Aug	10.4	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.0	2.3	3.6	4.1	10.6	4.9	..	4.9
2001 Sep	10.4	3.9	9.3	5.3	2.0	2.4	..	4.1	10.6	5.1	..	5.0
2001 Oct	10.7	3.9	9.3	5.4	2.0	2.4	..	4.1	10.7	5.2	..	5.4
2001 Nov	10.7	4.1	9.2	5.4	2.1	2.3	3.7	4.2	10.7	5.0	..	5.6
2001 Dec	10.7	4.1	9.1	5.5	2.1	2.4	..	4.2	10.8	5.1	..	5.8
2002 Jan	..	4.2	9.1	5.3	2.1	2.4	..	4.2	11.1	5.2	..	5.6
2002 Feb	..	4.3	9.0	5.3	2.2	2.4	3.9	4.3	11.3	5.2	..	5.5
2002 Mar	..	4.4	9.0	5.2	2.2	2.6	..	4.3	11.3	5.2	..	5.7
2002 Apr	..	4.4	9.0	5.2	2.2	2.6	..	4.3	11.3	5.2	..	6.0
2002 May	..	4.4	..	5.4	2.3	..	..	4.3	11.4	5.1	..	5.8
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
2001 Jun	..	140	..	3,380	5.0	..	60	..	1,512	145	64	6,465
2001 Jul	..	140	2,250	3,390	5.0	..	60	..	1,521	141	65	6,545
2001 Aug	..	141	..	3,550	5.0	..	61	..	1,526	145	66	6,972
2001 Sep	..	142	..	3,600	4.8	..	65	..	1,533	148	68	7,064
2001 Oct	..	147	2,208	3,680	5.2	..	65	..	1,545	149	72	7,665
2001 Nov	..	154	..	3,710	5.2	..	69	..	1,547	143	77	8,026
2001 Dec	..	153	..	3,550	5.1	..	69	..	1,547	141	79	8,259
2002 Jan	..	156	2,186	3,570	5.4	..	68	..	1,582	138	83	7,922
2002 Feb	..	161	..	3,530	5.3	..	68	..	1,587	136	85	7,891
2002 Mar	..	165	..	3,470	5.2	..	69	..	1,592	136	88	8,111
2002 Apr	..	159	2,172	3,580	5.4	..	72	..	1,622	131	92	8,594
2002 May	..	161	..	..	5.7	..	72	..	1,616	126	95	8,351
2002 Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,626	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	4.2	9.1	5.2	..	2.3	..	..	..	3.8	2.6	5.8
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993	176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994	180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995	184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,498	329	153	7,404
1996	185	279	2,654	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997	214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998	290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	60	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999	..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	60	357	1,652	208	99	5,880

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity: reasons

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)																
		Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start					
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking				Students	Other	All	Students	Other		
						Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
All	MGSJ	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFE	YCFI	YCFM	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFU	YCFV	YCFW	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)																		
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128			
1995	17,023	7,676	5,326	2,280	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118			
1996	17,030	7,645	5,328	2,317	2,132	896	1,236	104	579	776	262	411	184	86	99			
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	268	393	207	92	115			
1998	17,204	7,768	5,367	2,400	2,181	735	1,446	72	750	743	248	367	220	94	126			
1999	17,086	7,665	5,333	2,332	2,118	689	1,429	68	752	680	242	376	215	92	123			
2000	17,045	7,609	5,278	2,331	2,140	672	1,467	63	770	656	241	409	191	80	111			
2001	17,267	7,787	5,575	2,212	2,015	624	1,391	34	732	637	252	360	197	73	124			
3-month averages																		
Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	17,267	7,787	5,575	2,212	2,015	624	1,391	34	732	637	252	360	197	73	124			
Apr-Jun	17,260	7,784	5,581	2,203	1,997	609	1,388	33	727	644	244	350	206	83	123			
May-Jul	17,300	7,846	5,618	2,228	2,021	611	1,410	35	744	645	246	352	207	88	119			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,303	7,848	5,580	2,268	2,045	614	1,431	33	743	653	243	374	223	98	125			
Jul-Sep	17,323	7,871	5,611	2,261	2,048	605	1,444	35	744	646	245	377	213	96	117			
Aug-Oct	17,305	7,845	5,570	2,275	2,067	595	1,472	36	752	648	252	379	208	94	114			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,287	7,839	5,560	2,279	2,074	584	1,490	37	752	655	251	378	206	96	110			
Oct-Dec	17,281	7,844	5,537	2,307	2,103	604	1,499	36	765	663	252	387	204	93	111			
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,338	7,890	5,594	2,295	2,097	614	1,483	34	763	662	247	401	199	93	106			
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,337	7,888	5,588	2,301	2,099	606	1,493	34	776	655	240	393	202	95	107			
Jan-Mar 2002	17,342	7,892	5,571	2,321	2,122	612	1,510	36	786	657	247	396	199	87	112			
Feb-Apr	17,297	7,848	5,546	2,301	2,098	616	1,482	36	768	649	253	391	204	91	113			
Mar-May (Spr)	17,263	7,822	5,543	2,279	2,094	640	1,454	34	766	637	260	397	185	75	110			
Changes																		
Over last 3 months	-75	-66	-44	-22	-5	33	-39	0	-10	-18	19	4	-17	-19	3			
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-8.2</i>	<i>-20.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>			
Over last 12 months	-5	36	-31	67	79	16	63	0	34	0	8	37	-12	2	-14			
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>-5.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-11.1</i>			
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFE	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK			
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)																		
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	54			
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	58	52			
1996	6,147	2,782	1,882	900	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	110	58	53			
1997	6,228	2,839	1,898	941	845	272	573	51	419	70	137	168	96	53	43			
1998	6,366	2,952	1,964	988	880	279	601	44	472	75	130	159	108	55	53			
1999	6,342	2,920	1,971	949	857	274	593	40	463	72	123	159	92	45	48			
2000	6,356	2,907	1,958	959	869	264	605	34	469	65	117	185	81	41	39			
2001	6,541	3,033	2,099	935	840	257	583	22	449	68	128	174	94	42	53			
3-month averages																		
Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	6,541	3,033	2,099	935	840	257	583	22	449	68	128	174	94	42	53			
Apr-Jun	6,554	3,050	2,119	931	832	250	582	21	448	71	121	172	99	47	52			
May-Jul	6,552	3,053	2,119	933	836	250	586	21	458	73	120	165	97	49	48			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,539	3,033	2,090	942	843	253	590	20	452	76	118	177	99	51	48			
Jul-Sep	6,546	3,040	2,103	937	841	253	588	22	450	72	121	176	96	51	45			
Aug-Oct	6,547	3,038	2,088	951	856	252	604	23	455	73	128	177	94	49	45			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,551	3,044	2,087	956	860	252	607	23	450	73	129	184	97	50	46			
Oct-Dec	6,552	3,051	2,081	970	874	257	617	22	459	73	130	189	96	48	49			
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,592	3,085	2,113	972	880	262	618	23	455	72	128	201	92	47	45			
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,596	3,082	2,110	972	878	259	619	23	466	75	123	190	94	48	46			
Jan-Mar 2002	6,620	3,100	2,112	987	894	266	627	23	470	75	127	197	94	46	48			
Feb-Apr	6,614	3,095	2,121	973	881	267	614	23	463	73	132	189	93	45	47			
Mar-May (Spr)	6,600	3,082	2,109	973	889	275	614	21	471	67	136	194	94	47	47			
Changes																		
Over last 3 months	4	0	-2	1	11	16	-5	-3	5	-9	13	4	-9	-11	1			
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-11.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-11.3</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-10.0</i>	<i>-22.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>			
Over last 12 months	59	49	10	39	49	18	31	-2	23	-1	9	20	-10	-5	-5			
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>-7.4</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>-10.7</i>	<i>-11.5</i>	<i>-10.0</i>			
Female	MGSJ	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFE	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL			
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)																		
1994	10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179	742	109	216	117	43	74			
1995	10,958	4,929	3,496	1,433	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	129	62	67			
1996	10,883	4,863	3,446	1,417	1,318	556	761	44	218	707	121	228	99	45	54			
1997	10,805	4,824	3,370	1,454	1,343	510	832	38	272	676	131	225	111	39	72			
1998	10,838	4,815	3,403	1,412	1,301	456	845	27	278	668	118	209	112	39	73			
1999	10,744	4,744	3,361	1,383	1,261	415	846	28	290	608	119	217	122	47	75			
2000	10,688	4,701	3,320	1,381	1,271	408	862	29	301									

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							
	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAZ	YCBBC	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,564	569	1,304	1,572	1,756	2,363	9,345
1995	17,023	7,676	592	1,271	1,576	1,805	2,347	9,347
1996	17,030	7,645	597	1,166	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,384
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,204	7,768	601	1,194	1,476	1,917	2,579	9,436
1999	17,086	7,665	597	1,202	1,401	1,875	2,589	9,422
2000	17,045	7,639	589	1,183	1,347	1,861	2,608	9,436
2001	17,267	7,787	651	1,240	1,350	1,928	2,617	9,480
3-month averages								
Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	17,267	7,787	651	1,240	1,350	1,928	2,617	9,480
Apr-Jun	17,260	7,784	651	1,219	1,344	1,950	2,620	9,475
May-Jul	17,300	7,846	655	1,237	1,360	1,961	2,632	9,455
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,303	7,848	663	1,223	1,377	1,973	2,611	9,456
Jul-Sep	17,323	7,871	656	1,248	1,366	1,977	2,624	9,451
Aug-Oct	17,305	7,845	648	1,222	1,354	1,992	2,628	9,460
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,287	7,839	647	1,209	1,350	2,003	2,631	9,447
Oct-Dec	17,281	7,844	653	1,205	1,358	2,005	2,624	9,437
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,333	7,890	671	1,216	1,348	2,009	2,645	9,448
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,337	7,888	669	1,232	1,343	2,005	2,639	9,449
Jan-Mar 2002	17,342	7,892	676	1,233	1,332	1,997	2,654	9,450
Feb-Apr	17,297	7,848	673	1,227	1,326	1,979	2,642	9,450
Mar-May (Spr)	17,263	7,822	687	1,220	1,323	1,960	2,633	9,440
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-75	-66	19	-13	-20	-46	-7	-9
Percent	-0.4	-0.8	2.8	-1.0	-1.5	-2.3	-0.3	-0.1
Over last 12 months	-5	36	36	-21	-27	31	16	-40
Percent	0.0	0.5	0.6	-1.7	-2.0	1.6	0.6	-0.4
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	290	498	253	396	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	491	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	295	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,838	302	446	312	498	1,291	3,389
1998	6,366	2,952	313	484	294	521	1,340	3,414
1999	6,342	2,920	303	489	301	488	1,339	3,422
2000	6,356	2,907	305	474	277	482	1,369	3,449
2001	6,541	3,033	332	510	296	535	1,360	3,508
3-month averages								
Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	6,541	3,033	332	510	296	535	1,360	3,508
Apr-Jun	6,554	3,050	333	502	295	556	1,364	3,504
May-Jul	6,552	3,053	335	501	296	547	1,374	3,500
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,539	3,033	330	486	310	557	1,350	3,506
Jul-Sep	6,546	3,040	331	501	304	547	1,358	3,505
Aug-Oct	6,547	3,038	327	495	298	555	1,362	3,509
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,551	3,044	330	489	298	562	1,364	3,507
Oct-Dec	6,552	3,051	330	489	299	562	1,372	3,501
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,592	3,085	338	496	293	576	1,382	3,507
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,596	3,082	343	499	293	561	1,386	3,514
Jan-Mar 2002	6,620	3,100	348	498	296	561	1,397	3,520
Feb-Apr	6,614	3,095	350	495	302	550	1,397	3,519
Mar-May (Spr)	6,600	3,082	357	493	300	541	1,391	3,518
Changes								
Over last 3 months	4	0	14	-6	8	-20	4	4
Percent	0.1	0.0	4.2	-1.2	2.6	-3.6	0.3	0.1
Over last 12 months	59	49	25	-17	5	6	30	10
Percent	0.9	1.6	7.5	-3.3	1.5	1.1	2.2	0.3
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAC	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,968	4,929	290	780	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,883	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,399	1,228	5,981
1998	10,838	4,815	288	710	1,182	1,396	1,239	6,023
1999	10,744	4,744	294	713	1,100	1,387	1,250	6,000
2000	10,688	4,701	284	709	1,070	1,399	1,239	5,987
2001	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973
3-month averages								
Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973
Apr-Jun	10,706	4,735	318	717	1,049	1,395	1,255	5,971
May-Jul	10,748	4,793	320	736	1,065	1,414	1,259	5,955
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,764	4,815	334	736	1,067	1,417	1,261	5,949
Jul-Sep	10,777	4,831	326	747	1,062	1,430	1,266	5,946
Aug-Oct	10,758	4,806	321	727	1,056	1,437	1,265	5,952
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,736	4,796	317	719	1,052	1,441	1,266	5,940
Oct-Dec	10,729	4,793	323	716	1,059	1,443	1,252	5,935
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,746	4,805	333	721	1,055	1,432	1,264	5,941
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,741	4,806	326	733	1,050	1,444	1,253	5,935
Jan-Mar 2002	10,723	4,793	328	735	1,037	1,436	1,257	5,930
Feb-Apr	10,683	4,753	323	731	1,024	1,429	1,245	5,930
Mar-May (Spr)	10,662	4,740	330	727	1,022	1,419	1,242	5,922
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-79	-66	4	-6	-28	-25	-11	-13
Percent	-0.7	-1.4	1.3	-0.9	-2.6	-1.7	-0.9	-0.2
Over last 12 months	-64	-13	12	-4	-32	25	-14	-50
Percent	-0.6	-0.3	3.6	-0.5	-3.0	1.8	-1.1	-0.8

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							
	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
1998	37.2	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.7	21.1	41.3	24.5	15.5	15.1	30.8	91.9
2000	36.4	20.8	40.9	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.3	91.8
2001	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	15.0	29.8	91.9
3-month averages								
Mar-May 2001 (Spr)	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	15.0	29.8	91.9
Apr-Jun	36.6	21.2	44.5	24.3	15.6	15.1	29.8	91.9
May-Jul	36.7	21.3	44.7	24.7	15.8	15.2	29.9	91.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.2	24.4	16.0	15.3	29.7	91.6
Jul-Sep	36.7	21.4	44.6	24.8	15.9	15.3	29.8	91.6
Aug-Oct	36.7	21.3	43.9	24.3	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.3	43.8	24.0	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.5
Oct-Dec	36.6	21.3	44.1	23.9	15.9	15.4	29.7	91.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36.7	21.4	45.2	24.0	15.9	15.4	29.9	91.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36.7	21.4	44.9	24.3	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.4
Jan-Mar 2002	36.7	21.4	45.3	24.3	15.7	15.3	29.9	91.4
Feb-Apr	36.6	21.2	45.0	24.1	15.7	15.1	29.8	91.3
Mar-May (Spr)	36.5	21.1	45.9	24.0	15.7	15.0	29.6	91.2
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	0.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Over last 12 months	-0.2	0.0	1.3	-0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.7
Male	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.3
1995	27.4</							

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=100		Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a		Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a		
	LNMM	LNMQ	LNNU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995 } 1996 } 1997 } Annual 1998 } averages 1999 } 2000 } 2001 }	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			
2000 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	3.7 3.6
Jul Aug Sep	123.6 122.5 122.3	124.2 125.0 125.4	4.0 4.3 4.2	4.0 4.0 4.2	117.4 118.0 117.7	117.4 117.7 118.0	3.4 3.4 3.3	3.4 3.4 3.4
Oct Nov Dec	122.8 124.0 131.3	125.7 126.5 128.4	3.9 4.3 5.3	4.1 4.1 4.5	117.6 118.5 120.2	118.6 119.4 119.7	3.5 4.0 4.2	3.4 3.6 3.9
2001 Jan Feb Mar	128.7 133.9 134.8	128.3 129.8 128.8	4.4 5.8 4.4	4.6 5.1 4.8	119.0 119.5 120.2	120.2 120.4 121.5	3.4 3.2 4.4	3.9 3.8 3.7
Apr May Jun	128.4 127.7 129.3	128.8 129.0 129.5	4.9 4.7 4.8	5.0 4.6 4.8	123.4 123.6 124.5	123.1 123.4 123.9	5.4 5.8 5.3	4.3 5.2 5.5
Jul Aug Sep	128.9 127.8 127.6	129.7 130.4 130.8	4.4 4.3 4.3	4.6 4.5 4.3	125.1 125.4 124.5	124.3 124.6 124.6	5.8 5.9 5.5	5.6 5.7 5.7
Oct Nov Dec	128.1 128.6 134.1	131.1 131.2 131.0	4.3 3.8 2.1	4.3 4.1 3.4	124.3 124.2 126.4	125.3 125.3 125.8	5.6 5.0 5.0	5.7 5.4 5.2
2002 Jan Feb Mar	132.4 137.5 139.2	132.0 133.0 133.2	2.9 2.5 3.5	2.9 2.5 2.9	124.6 124.4 124.9	125.8 125.7 126.9	4.7 4.4 4.4	4.9 4.7 4.5
Apr R May P	133.4 132.5	133.9 134.2	3.9 4.0	3.3 3.8	127.7 127.9	127.4 127.7	3.5 3.4	4.1 3.8
Sampling variability ^c			±1.3 A	±1.2 A			±0.8 A	±0.8 A

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=100		Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a		Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a		
	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995 } 1996 } 1997 } Annual 1998 } averages 1999 } 2000 } 2001 }	100.0 103.7 106.7 114.7 120.4 126.1 131.5				100.0 103.5 108.8 115.2 121.4 127.2 132.4			
2000 May Jun	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	4.8 4.1
Jul Aug Sep	125.2 123.6 123.4	125.9 126.9 127.2	4.1 4.5 4.5	4.1 4.2 4.4	125.8 124.6 123.6	127.0 128.3 128.4	4.0 4.8 4.4	3.8 4.1 4.4
Oct Nov Dec	124.0 125.3 134.1	127.5 128.2 130.4	4.0 4.3 5.4	4.3 4.3 4.6	124.0 125.0 136.2	128.7 128.7 131.7	4.1 3.8 5.6	4.5 4.1 4.5
2001 Jan Feb Mar	131.1 137.5 138.4	130.1 132.0 130.6	4.5 6.2 4.3	4.8 5.4 5.0	133.4 142.0 141.2	131.4 133.9 131.8	4.8 6.8 4.2	4.7 5.7 5.2
Apr May Jun	129.7 128.7 130.5	130.3 130.4 131.0	4.8 4.5 4.7	5.1 4.5 4.7	130.0 128.7 131.0	131.1 131.0 131.5	4.6 4.2 4.5	5.2 4.3 4.4
Jul Aug Sep	129.8 128.4 128.4	131.0 131.8 132.4	4.1 3.9 4.1	4.4 4.2 4.0	129.9 128.6 128.3	131.6 132.5 133.3	3.6 3.3 3.8	4.1 3.8 3.6
Oct Nov Dec	129.1 129.7 136.0	132.6 132.7 132.3	4.0 3.5 1.5	4.0 3.8 3.0	129.0 129.6 137.3	133.7 133.4 132.9	3.9 3.7 0.9	3.6 3.8 2.8
2002 Jan Feb Mar	134.4 140.8 142.8	133.3 134.8 134.8	2.5 2.1 3.2	2.5 2.0 2.6	136.4 145.0 144.9	134.1 136.0 135.6	2.1 1.6 2.9	2.2 1.5 2.2
Apr R May P	134.8 133.7	135.6 135.8	4.1 4.1	3.1 3.8	135.2 134.0	136.6 136.8	4.2 4.4	2.9 3.8
Sampling variability ^c			±1.6 A	±1.4 A			±2.1 B	±1.9 A

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

b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, pp 201-3. See footnote c, Table E.2.

R Revised
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=100		Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a		Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a		
	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995 } 1996 } 1997 } Annual 1998 } averages 1999 } 2000 } 2001 }	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			
2000 May Jun	121.9 121.8	122.3 122.2	4.7 4.2	4.2 4.3	122.7 122.4	123.2 123.1	5.1 4.5	4.6 4.7
Jul Aug Sep	123.0 120.9 121.6	122.8 123.1 123.9	4.1 3.8 4.2	4.4 4.1 4.0	124.0 121.8 122.6	123.7 124.1 124.9	4.5 4.1 4.5	4.7 4.3 4.3
Oct Nov Dec	122.8 124.7 128.4	124.3 125.4 125.9	3.9 4.7 4.6	4.0 4.3 4.4	123.9 125.8 129.6	125.3 126.4 127.1	4.2 4.9 4.9	4.3 4.5 4.7
2001 Jan Feb Mar	125.4 127.9 131.8	125.8 127.4 127.1	3.4 5.5 5.1	4.2 4.5 4.7	126.3 128.3 132.7	126.9 127.9 128.2	3.8 5.5 5.3	4.5 4.7 4.9
Apr May Jun	128.1 127.3 127.5	127.4 127.7 128.3	5.1 4.4 4.9	5.3 4.9 4.8	129.0 128.4 128.2	128.5 128.7 129.3	5.2 4.5 5.0	5.3 5.0 4.9
Jul Aug Sep	128.1 126.8 126.8	128.3 128.8 129.0	4.5 4.6 4.1	4.6 4.7 4.4	129.3 127.4 128.0	129.4 129.9 130.2	4.6 4.7 4.2	4.7 4.8 4.5
Oct Nov Dec	127.6 128.1 131.6	129.0 128.8 129.0	3.8 2.7 2.5	4.2 3.6 3.0	128.8 129.4 132.9	130.2 130.0 130.2	3.9 2.8 2.5	4.3 3.7 3.1
2002 Jan Feb Mar	129.2 130.5 136.4	129.7 130.1 131.4	3.1 2.2 3.4	2.8 2.6 2.9	130.1 131.6 136.7	130.8 131.3 132.1	3.1 2.6 3.0	2.8 2.7 2.9
Apr R May P	132.4 131.8	131.7 132.2	3.4 3.5	3.0 3.4	133.4 132.9	132.8 133.2	3.3 3.5	3.0 3.3
Sampling variability ^c			±2.1 B	±1.9 A			±2.0 A	±1.8 A

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=100		Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	
	LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995 } 1996 } 1997 } Annual 1998 } averages 1999 } 2000 } 2001 }	100.0 103.3 107.9 113.4 119.2 124.5 130.0			
2000 May Jun	122.3 123.5	123.3 123.6	3.7 3.5	4.5 4.0
Jul Aug Sep	123.6 122.9 122.0	124.4 125.5 125.6	3.9 4.4 4.1	3.7 3.9 4.1
Oct Nov Dec	122.3 123.3 131.9	126.0 126.3 128.7	3.9 3.9 5.4	4.2 4.0 4.4
2001 Jan Feb Mar	129.5 135.9 135.5	128.6 130.5 129.1	4.5 6.1 4.3	4.6 5.3 5.0
Apr May Jun	128.2 127.3 129.2	128.9 128.9 129.4	4.8 4.5 4.6	5.1 4.5 4.6
Jul Aug Sep	128.6 127.7 127.2	129.6 130.4 131.0	4.2 3.9 4.3	4.4 4.2 4.1
Oct Nov Dec	127.8 128.1 134.4	131.4 131.3 131.1	4.3 4.0 1.9	4.2 4.2 3.4
2002 Jan Feb Mar	133.2 139.5 139.5	132.0 133.4 133.3	2.7 2.2 3.3	2.8 2.3 2.7
Apr R May P	133.2 132.3	134.1 134.3	4.0 4.2	3.2 3.8
Sampling variability ^c			±1.6 A	±1.4 A

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

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
July 1999=100 ^b	(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL,DM)	(DD,DE,DF,DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
	JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000 Annual averages	104.1 106.1	103.1 106.1	104.4 108.6	100.2 104.4	104.1 108.8	101.7 106.0	105.0 110.1	104.2 109.3	99.3 101.8	105.8 112.4
1999 Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aug	103.4	100.5	100.4	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.3	100.9	100.1	99.6
Sep	103.8	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.2	99.4	100.6	101.5	99.9	101.6
Oct	105.6	101.6	100.8	101.7	101.2	99.9	101.5	102.3	99.5	102.7
Nov	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.6	102.2	100.1	102.3	102.7	100.3	103.1
Dec	98.1	100.9	102.0	102.1	103.8	98.7	101.8	103.0	100.8	102.2
2000 Jan	98.9	102.4	102.4	97.7	103.1	100.7	102.3	101.8	101.2	103.0
Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.9
Mar	104.1	102.7	103.9	98.3	103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0
Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7	98.1	104.1	100.2	104.3	102.7	98.6	104.3
May	105.0	102.1	105.8	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
Jun	106.1	102.5	104.7	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1
Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7
2001 Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	109.6
Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	99.4	111.1
Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	109.6	107.7	110.5	109.5	101.5	113.6
Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9	109.6	102.3	114.0
Aug	114.2	105.3	109.1	104.1	108.8	106.5	110.0	109.4	105.1	111.2
Sep	119.0	105.7	108.9	105.2	109.2	106.4	110.6	110.7	101.4	113.4
Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	102.2	114.5
Nov	114.3	106.8	110.0	105.9	109.9	106.6	111.1	111.8	102.4	115.0
Dec	114.1	107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.2	114.1
2002 Jan	112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.3	114.1
Feb	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	103.0	116.0
Mar	117.9	106.8	111.9	104.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.8	116.2
Apr R	115.0	109.6	112.4	108.2	112.8	109.4	114.0	113.7	102.7	116.7
May P	114.1	109.7	113.3	107.3	113.2	108.4	114.3	115.1	101.9	116.9
Per cent change on the year	JVVT	JVUU	JVVV	JVWV	JVXX	JVYY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2000 Jul	2.2	3.5	3.1	0.4	4.3	4.2	5.7	4.2	-1.4	7.0
Aug	-1.8	2.2	2.8	0.0	4.0	3.6	4.8	3.4	-0.9	5.3
Sep	7.7	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.9	4.4	-1.4	4.2
Oct	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	-1.2	4.7
Nov	5.8	3.3	4.3	0.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	3.7	-0.5	5.6
Dec	6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	0.5	6.4
2001 Jan	5.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	5.3	4.8	-0.4	6.6
Feb	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.5
May	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.1
Jun	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
Jul	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	6.0	6.0
Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.0	7.1
Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	6.5
Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	2.9	4.9
2002 Jan	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.5	3.9
Feb	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.4	5.9
Mar	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.4	4.5
Apr R	6.5	4.0	3.2	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	4.4	1.7	5.0
May P	1.7	3.4	3.4	2.7	5.1	1.4	3.8	5.4	0.9	4.4
Sampling variability ^c	±16.3 D	±12.7 D	±2.4 B	±5.3 C	±2.3 B	±2.7 B	±1.2 A	±1.9 A	±3.1 B	±2.6 B

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

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

P Provisional
R Revised

EARNINGS E.2

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a

Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP	
2000 Annual averages	103.8 107.0	102.4 105.4	105.0 109.7	102.9 107.7	104.5 110.3	104.5 110.7	103.7 108.6	102.2 107.6	104.9 111.4	105.9 108.4
1999 Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aug	99.9	100.7	101.3	99.0	99.6	98.3	100.1	100.0	99.5	100.0
Sep	100.1	101.0	99.4	100.2	99.2	98.8	100.2	102.3	99.8	101.8
Oct	100.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.1	98.9	101.3	100.9	99.7	101.6
Nov	99.6	99.1	100.1	99.6	100.3	99.5	102.3	100.2	100.5	103.3
Dec	101.0	99.5	105.7	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.3	100.2	101.4	104.5
2000 Jan	102.1	103.2	102.4	103.4	104.1	102.8	102.5	99.8	103.0	106.1
Feb	102.7	101.0	102.7	100.6	102.0	103.0	105.2	99.5	102.9	107.1
Mar	102.6	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.8	102.8	102.2	99.1	102.9	103.9
Apr	103.5	101.6	106.4	101.2	102.8	102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4	104.7
May	103.8	103.8	103.7	102.0	104.1	104.3	102.1	101.2	105.2	105.2
Jun	103.7	103.0	104.6	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7	106.5
Jul	103.8	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.6	104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1	106.4
Aug	103.5	102.9	107.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	103.0	105.2	105.2	107.4
Sep	104.6	104.1	105.3	103.7	104.9	104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1	105.5
Oct	105.0	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4
Nov	105.1	101.4	105.3	104.3	106.5	106.7	106.8	103.2	106.2	105.3
Dec	105.3	102.0	108.2	105.3	107.6	107.7	105.9	103.5	107.4	107.3
2001 Jan	105.1	103.9	104.8	105.4	108.0	109.2	106.1	102.8	108.4	107.0
Feb	105.4	102.6	105.8	105.7	108.7	109.3	106.8	103.1	107.7	107.6
Mar	106.1	103.1	106.6	107.7	110.0	109.3	106.4	103.6	107.9	106.4
Apr	106.9	105.4	109.0	107.7	110.5	110.1	107.7	107.3	111.3	105.5
May	106.5	106.2	108.9	108.4	111.0	110.3	107.6	106.6	112.5	107.3
Jun	107.2	106.7	110.0	107.8	110.5	111.0	108.4	108.1	112.4	108.2
Jul	107.2	105.7	111.0	108.0	110.9	110.5	108.7	111.1	112.0	108.9
Aug	107.6	107.1	111.8	107.1	111.3	110.6	109.0	111.5	112.3	110.7
Sep	107.7	107.2	112.2	107.6	110.0	110.8	110.4	110.5	112.3	109.3
Oct	107.9	106.1	111.1	108.5	110.2	112.1	110.4	109.2	113.0	109.6
Nov	108.3	105.4	111.0	109.3	111.0	112.1	110.5	108.4	113.4	109.8
Dec	108.4	105.6	114.6	109.4						

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses^a

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
July 1999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL,DM)	(DD,DE,DF,DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUF	JVUG	JVUH	JVUI	JVUJ	JVUK	JVUL	JVUM	JVUN	JVUO
2000	Annual averages	102.9	102.1	104.9	103.1	109.4	101.0	104.6	103.9	99.5	106.3
2001	Annual averages	108.9	108.2	108.0	106.5	114.5	105.7	109.2	108.4	100.4	112.5
1999	Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aug	101.4	101.0	100.8	99.3	99.5	94.9	98.6	99.1	95.8	99.0
	Sep	101.9	101.4	99.5	101.5	100.1	96.1	98.5	99.7	95.4	101.5
	Oct	102.1	101.6	100.3	102.4	101.0	99.3	99.6	100.8	95.5	102.0
2000	Jan	97.0	104.1	104.5	101.0	108.5	101.4	101.9	101.7	100.2	102.9
	Feb	95.4	106.4	103.2	102.3	108.6	98.7	103.1	102.7	101.7	105.0
	Mar	106.3	105.0	106.0	103.2	116.4	101.9	108.1	103.6	104.4	109.8
	Apr	102.1	102.7	106.3	101.6	109.5	100.4	103.6	102.1	97.8	104.0
2001	Jan	102.9	99.6	105.2	101.8	109.1	99.9	103.3	103.1	100.4	104.1
	Feb	104.3	99.8	103.3	102.0	107.0	99.9	103.4	103.2	103.7	106.4
	Mar	100.1	100.2	103.4	102.5	106.8	104.7	104.5	104.2	98.2	106.2
	Apr	99.4	99.5	103.2	101.2	106.9	99.4	102.8	102.6	96.6	103.6
2002	Jan	110.3	100.4	103.0	102.9	106.8	99.3	103.5	104.0	96.4	106.0
	Feb	105.9	101.9	103.1	104.8	106.4	103.0	104.7	104.5	95.8	106.0
	Mar	104.6	102.3	106.1	107.6	108.2	101.5	107.2	105.6	98.0	108.6
	Apr	106.1	103.6	111.9	106.4	118.8	102.1	109.2	108.9	100.2	113.0
2000	Jan	102.6	105.0	105.4	104.7	113.8	103.3	107.1	105.4	100.0	108.4
	Feb	99.5	121.7	107.6	106.4	118.3	101.6	109.6	106.7	101.1	108.9
	Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
	Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
2001	Jan	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
	Feb	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
	Mar	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
	Apr	112.9	102.3	107.4	105.2	110.8	104.9	108.0	106.9	100.6	111.4
2002	Jan	116.4	107.2	106.9	106.5	109.9	104.8	108.2	108.6	96.6	113.0
	Feb	112.4	105.9	105.1	107.7	110.2	107.9	108.8	109.5	98.0	112.6
	Mar	112.5	104.8	106.3	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.7	114.1
	Apr	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	100.6	116.0
2000	Jan	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
	Feb	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
	Mar	116.6	129.8	118.1	111.8	132.1	106.9	114.4	114.2	111.3	121.5
	Apr	113.3	115.0	109.0	108.5	121.0	109.6	113.4	111.8	102.4	116.4
2001	Jan	112.5	114.3	110.7	107.6	116.2	106.0	113.1	112.9	101.0	115.3
	Feb										
	Mar										
	Apr										
2002	Jan										
	Feb										
	Mar										
	Apr										
Per cent change on the year		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2000	Jul	0.1	0.2	3.4	2.5	6.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	-1.8	6.2
	Aug	-2.0	-1.5	2.4	2.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	3.6	0.8	4.6
	Sep	8.2	-1.0	3.5	1.3	6.6	3.3	5.1	4.4	1.1	4.4
	Oct	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.3	5.3	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.9
2001	Jan	7.1	-0.1	5.0	2.4	5.7	4.0	5.7	3.5	1.9	4.7
	Feb	8.6	-1.3	6.2	0.8	6.3	4.7	5.5	3.5	2.7	4.8
	Mar	5.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	5.0	3.7	-0.2	5.4
	Apr	4.3	14.4	4.2	4.0	8.9	3.0	6.3	3.9	-0.6	3.7
2002	Jan	0.1	9.9	4.5	4.9	8.8	4.9	3.6	6.4	-0.1	3.2
	Feb	4.8	8.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	6.2	1.7	6.6
	Mar	7.1	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	-0.8	7.3
	Apr	0.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	8.5
2000	Jul	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.2	4.1	0.6	7.4
	Aug	13.6	2.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.1	4.1	7.6
	Sep	5.6	6.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	5.5	4.6	4.3	0.2	6.6
	Oct	6.2	3.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.7	2.2	6.2
2001	Jan	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.3	5.0
	Feb	9.2	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	0.4	2.7
	Mar	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.7
	Apr	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.3	4.8
2002	Jan	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.7	7.2
	Feb	6.0	3.4	1.0	3.8	4.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	2.9	5.0
	Mar	2.0	8.0	0.8	2.2	3.8	0.3	4.2	5.0	1.4	3.2
	Apr										
Sampling variability ^c		±16.4	±28.3	±10.6	±8.4	±4.6	±4.7	±2.4	±2.8	±7.6	±5.3
		D	D	D	D	B	B	B	B	D	C

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

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

P Provisional
R Revised

EARNINGS E.2

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses^a

Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b
JVUP	JVUQ	JVUR	JVUS	JVUT	JVUU	JVUV	JVUW	JVUX	JVUY	2000 Annual averages
102.3	102.7	105.2	103.5	110.3	103.2	103.8	102.1	105.0	107.3	2000 Annual averages
106.0	105.7	112.0	107.8	116.0	107.6	108.3	107.4	111.4	110.2	2001 Annual averages
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999 Jul
98.3	100.4	100.4	98.4	89.6	97.8	100.1	102.5	99.5	99.2	1999 Aug
98.0	100.2	98.3	99.6	89.2	96.8	100.1	102.1	99.7	100.1	1999 Sep
100.1	98.9	99.1	99.5	89.4	97.9	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.5	1999 Oct
99.8	99.3	102.1	100.6	91.9	98.4	102.2	100.0	100.5	102.4	1999 Nov
102.0	101.6	107.4	105.1	119.4	105.1	101.4	100.1	101.9	104.8	1999 Dec
100.0	103.1	102.3	103.2	114.4	102.9	102.5	99.6	103.1	104.8	2000 Jan
105.9	101.4	104.8	101.5	130.7	103.1	105.1	99.3	102.9	107.9	2000 Feb
113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2	99.4	103.0	109.6	2000 Mar
100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	104.7	103.9	2000 Apr
99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	105.7	106.5	2000 May
99.9	104.8	103.8	102.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5	2000 Jun
101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3	2000 Jul
100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	105.0	105.2	107.9	2000 Aug
98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2	2000 Sep
101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0	2000 Oct
102.3	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	106.2	107.1	2000 Nov
105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.3	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8	2000 Dec
104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	108.3	107.3	2001 Jan
107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.6	106.7	102.8	107.6	112.5	2001 Feb
117.7	105.2	109.5	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	107.9	109.5	2001 Mar
104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.5	107.3	107.0	111.5	107.0	2001 Apr
103.9	107.1	111.3	109.4	98.2	106.3	107.2	106.3	112.5	108.5	2001 May
103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.5	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4	2

E.4 EARNINGS

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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Public sector				
Whole economy (Division 01-93)					of which: Private sector services ^b				
Change on year (%)					Change on year (%)				
1995=100	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1999	LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR	
Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	
Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5	
Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5	
Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6	
May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	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	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2	
Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1	
Sep	122.3	4.0	4.3	-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	5.0	-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	6.9	6.9	0.0	
Sep	127.6	4.4	5.1	-0.7	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1	
Oct	128.1	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.7	0.0	
Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0	
Dec	134.1	2.1	4.4	-2.3	126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0	
2002	Jan	132.4	2.9	4.1	-1.2	124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0
Feb	137.5	2.7	4.3	-1.6	124.4	4.1	4.2	-0.1	
Mar	139.2	3.3	4.3	-1.0	124.9	3.9	3.8	0.1	
Apr R	133.4	3.9	4.0	-0.1	127.7	3.5	3.4	0.1	
May P	132.5	3.8	3.9	-0.1	127.9	3.5	3.3	0.2	

Private sector					of which: Private sector services ^b				
Change on year (%)					Change on year (%)				
1995=100	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1999	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN	
Jan ^a	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.0	4.9	
Feb ^a	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6	122.7	6.0	
Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	127.9	5.7	
Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	119.3	3.3	
May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	120.1	4.2	
Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5	121.6	6.4	
Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1	121.7	4.9	
Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9	
Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0	118.6	4.8	
Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	119.0	5.7	
Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	120.1	5.3	
Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	129.0	7.2	
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6
Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2	
Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8	
Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3	
May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7	
Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6	
Jul	125.2	3.7	4.4	-0.7	125.8	3.3	4.3	-1.0	
Aug	123.6	4.4	4.5	-0.1	124.6	4.7	4.9	-0.2	
Sep	123.4	4.3	4.4	-0.1	123.6	4.2	4.7	-0.5	
Oct	124.0	4.1	4.7	-0.6	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0	
Nov	125.3	4.2	4.8	-0.6	125.0	4.1	5.5	-1.4	
Dec	134.1	5.3	4.8	0.5	136.2	5.6	5.1	0.5	
2001	Jan	131.1	4.7	3.9	0.8	133.4	5.1	3.5	1.6
Feb	137.5	7.7	4.4	3.3	142.0	9.0	4.4	4.6	
Mar	138.4	4.2	4.9	-0.7	141.2	3.9	5.0	-1.1	
Apr	129.7	4.6	5.2	-0.6	130.0	4.3	5.2	-0.9	
May	128.7	4.1	5.0	-0.9	128.7	3.6	4.8	-1.2	
Jun	130.5	4.7	5.1	-0.4	131.0	4.4	5.0	-0.6	
Jul	129.8	3.7	4.8	-1.1	129.9	3.2	4.7	-1.5	
Aug	128.4	3.8	5.0	-1.2	128.6	3.2	4.9	-1.7	
Sep	128.4	4.1	4.9	-0.8	128.3	3.8	4.8	-1.0	
Oct	129.1	4.1	4.8	-0.7	129.0	4.0	4.8	-0.8	
Nov	129.7	3.5	4.6	-1.1	129.6	3.7	4.7	-1.0	
Dec	136.0	1.5	4.3	-2.8	137.3	0.8	4.3	-3.5	
2002	Jan	134.4	2.5	4.0	-1.5	136.4	2.3	4.1	-1.8
Feb	140.8	2.4	4.3	-1.9	145.0	2.1	4.3	-2.2	
Mar	142.8	3.2	4.4	-1.2	144.9	2.6	4.7	-2.1	
Apr R	134.8	4.0	4.2	-0.2	135.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2	
May P	133.7	3.9	4.1	-0.2	134.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.4

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

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Production (Divisions 10-41)					of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
Change on year (%)					Change on year (%)					Change on year (%)				
1995=100	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1999	LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT		LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT	
Jan ^a	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5		115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5	
Feb ^a	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8		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		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		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		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		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		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		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		117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	
Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2		119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2	
Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3		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		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	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		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		126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6	
Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1		122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1	
May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5		122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5	
Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2		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		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		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		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		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		125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6	
Dec	12													

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100	LNNQ	Per cent change from a year earlier	LNNK	Per cent change from a year earlier	LOJE
1992	94.9	0.2	99.1	2.3	
1993	94.8	-0.2	99.4	0.3	
1994	95.3	0.5	98.4	-0.9	
1995	100.0	4.9	100.0	1.6	
1996	105.0	5.0	101.4	1.4	
1997	108.5	3.3	104.6	3.1	
1998	112.4	3.6	107.6	2.9	
1999	112.6	0.2	110.9	3.0	
2000	111.7	-0.9	113.4	2.3	
2001	114.3	2.3	117.9	3.9	
1998 Q3	112.9	3.7	107.9	2.7	
1998 Q4	113.4	2.7	109.0	2.7	
1999 Q1	113.5	2.0	110.2	3.5	
1999 Q2	112.7	0.8	110.8	3.5	
1999 Q3	111.9	-0.9	111.0	2.9	
1999 Q4	112.5	-0.9	111.4	2.2	
2000 Q1	112.8	-0.6	112.1	1.7	
2000 Q2	111.6	-1.0	112.3	1.3	
2000 Q3	111.2	-0.6	114.1	2.7	
2000 Q4	111.1	-1.2	115.3	3.5	
2001 Q1	112.0	-0.7	116.9	4.3	
2001 Q2	114.1	2.3	117.4	4.6	
2001 Q3	114.8	3.3	118.1	3.5	
2001 Q4	116.0	4.4	119.2	3.4	
2002 Q1	117.6	5.0	120.4	3.0	
2000 Jan	114.0	0.4			
2000 Feb	112.7	-1.0			
2000 Mar	111.7	-1.2			
2000 Apr	111.8	-0.6			
2000 May	111.7	-0.4			
2000 June	111.2	-1.9			
2000 July	111.3	-0.4			
2000 Aug	111.2	-1.0			
2000 Sep	111.1	-0.5			
2000 Oct	110.8	-1.4			
2000 Nov	111.6	-0.4			
2000 Dec	110.9	-1.9			
2001 Jan	111.4	-2.3			
2001 Feb	112.1	-0.5			
2001 Mar	112.4	0.6			
2001 Apr	113.6	1.6			
2001 May	114.6	2.6			
2001 Jun	114.2	2.6			
2001 Jul	115.3	3.6			
2001 Aug	114.0	2.6			
2001 Sep	115.2	3.7			
2001 Oct	115.7	4.4			
2001 Nov	116.1	4.1			
2001 Dec	116.2	4.8			
2002 Jan	117.5	5.5			
2002 Feb	117.1	4.5			
2002 Mar	118.0	5.0			
2002 Apr P	117.1	3.0			
2002 May P	116.3	1.5			
Three months ending 2000 Jan	113.0	-0.4			
2000 Feb	113.2	-0.3			
2000 Mar	112.8	-0.6			
2000 Apr	112.1	-0.9			
2000 May	111.8	-0.7			
2000 June	111.6	-1.0			
2000 July	111.4	-0.9			
2000 Aug	111.2	-1.1			
2000 Sep	111.2	-0.6			
2000 Oct	111.0	-1.0			
2000 Nov	111.2	-0.8			
2000 Dec	111.1	-1.2			
2001 Jan	111.3	-1.5			
2001 Feb	111.5	-1.6			
2001 Mar	112.0	-0.7			
2001 Apr	112.7	0.5			
2001 May	113.6	1.6			
2001 Jun	114.1	2.3			
2001 Jul	114.7	2.9			
2001 Aug	114.5	2.9			
2001 Sep	114.8	3.3			
2001 Oct	115.0	3.5			
2001 Nov	115.7	4.1			
2001 Dec	116.0	4.4			
2002 Jan	116.6	4.8			
2002 Feb	116.9	4.9			
2002 Mar	117.6	5.0			
2002 Apr P	117.4	4.2			
2002 May P	117.1	3.2			

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

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

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

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

Data in this table have been revised due to the incorporation of revisions made to the data in the Blue Book 2002 and to the regressing of the Labour Force Survey.

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	103.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	103.8	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	108.6	109.6	111.4
1998	113.7	106.0	105.8	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	110.3	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	107.3	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.8	111.0	110.1	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.5	105.1	115.5	118.2	121.3	116.0
2001	129.1	116.0	111.8	126.5	120.9	114.5	..	136.6	116.7	105.0	120.4	122.7	124.9	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	116.1	111.5	104.3	109.8	114.3	116.5	114.0
1999 Q2	117.3	108.0	106.7	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	118.2	111.9	103.5	110.7	115.4	118.1	115.0
1999 Q3	119.0	109.0	107.4	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	119.2	112.8	103.4	112.7	115.7	116.4	116.0
1999 Q4	120.6	109.0	107.6	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	114.7	118.7	117.0
2000 Q1	121.8	110.0	109.9	120.1	114.5	111.2	..	121.1	113.3	105.9	113.6	110.9	120.3	119.0
2000 Q2	122.8	110.0	110.3	120.5	115.4	112.4	..	125.0	114.7	106.3	115.0	119.8	122.4	120.0
2000 Q3	124.2	112.0	110.1	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.0	105.4	116.5	124.3	120.7	121.0
2000 Q4	126.2	112.0	109.9	122.9	117.5	113.9	..	129.3	115.1	105.2	117.1	117.4	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.7	113.0	110.6	124.4	119.4	113.4	..	130.7	115.8	106.3	118.0	114.6	123.2	123.0
2001 Q2	128.8	115.0	111.6	126.2	120.3	114.6	..	136.3	116.1	105.9	120.2	123.8	126.3	125.0
2001 Q3	129.8	117.0	111.9	127.2	121.6	115.0	..	137.8	117.4	105.2	121.2	129.3	124.5	126.0
2001 Q4	130.1	118.0	113.1	128.3	122.3	115.1	..	141.8	117.5	104.6	122.1	122.8	125.5	127.0
2002 Q1	131.4	119.0	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	118.3	104.7	122.9	..	127.4	128.0
2000 May	123.2	..	110.8	120.5	..	..	..	..	114.9	106.4	114.6	..	121.7	120.0
2000 Jun	123.1	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
2000 Jul	123.7	..	109.9	..	..	113.7	..	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5	120.0
2000 Aug	124.1	..	110.1	121.8	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.2	115.8	..	119.4	121.0
2000 Sep	124.9	112.0	110.3	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3	121.0
2000 Oct	125.3	..	109.8	..	..	113.9	..	..	115.2	106.6	115.9	..	121.6	122.0
2000 Nov	126.4	..	109.8	122.9	..	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	115.9	..	121.2	122.0
2000 Dec	127.1	112.0	109.0	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	116.0	..	122.9	123.0
2001 Jan	126.9	..	108.9	..	..	113.4	..	..	115.7	106.1	117.9	..	122.2	123.0
2001 Feb	127.9	..	109.7	124.4	..	..	..	..	115.9	107.3	118.1	..	123.5	123.0
2001 Mar	128.2	113.0	110.9	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	118.1	..	123.9	124.0
2001 Apr	128.5	..	111.6	..	..	114.6	..	..	116.1	106.1	119.9	..	126.1	124.0
2001 May	128.7	..	111.6	126.2	..	..	..	..	116.1	105.7	120.3	..	126.1	125.0
2001 Jun	129.3	115.0	111.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	105.8	120.4	..	126.2	125.0
2001 Jul	129.4	..	111.8	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.2	121.2	..	124.5	125.0
2001 Aug	129.9	..	111.9	127.2	..	..	..	..	117.4	104.8	121.2	..	123.6	126.0
2001 Sep	130.2	117.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	117.4	105.5	121.2	..	125.5	126.0
2001 Oct	130.2	..	112.5	..	..	115.1	..	..	117.4	105.5	122.1	..	124.8	127.0
2001 Nov	130.0	..	113.0	128.3	..	..	..	..	117.5	105.5	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
2001 Dec	130.2	118.0	113.6	..	..	..	..	..	117.6	102.9	122.0	..	126.8	128.0
2002 Jan	130.8	..	114.3	..	..	..	..	..	117.8	103.0	122.7	..	126.3	128.0
2002 Feb	131.3	..	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.7	122.8	..	127.1	128.0
2002 Mar	132.1	119.0	114.6	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	105.4	123.3	..	128.8	128.0
2002 Apr	132.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119.7	106.1	123.9	..	..	129.0
2002 May P	133.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	3	3	5	3	..	5	2	2	4	2	3	4
2001	4	5	2	4	4	2	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	3
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2	..	5	3	0	3	2	3	2
1999 Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	6	2	-1	3	3	1	3
1999 Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	6	2	0	3	3	1	4
1999 Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	7	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000 Q1	5	3	3	4	5	3	..	4	2	2	3	3	3	4
2000 Q2	5	3	4	3										

F.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Other training	Work-based learning for young people	Life skills ^c
Period ending					
31 March 1991	.	.	193.2	193.2	.
29 March 1992	.	.	233.2	233.2	.
28 March 1993	.	.	231.8	231.8	.
27 March 1994	.	.	234.1	234.1	.
26 March 1995	.	.	224.2	224.2	.
24 March 1996	24.8	.	211.0	235.8	.
30 March 1997	75.8	.	189.1	264.9	.
29 March 1998	110.8	0.9	153.6	265.2	.
28 March 1999	125.5	27.8	112.0	266.3	.
26 March 2000	131.4	69.4	69.1	273.5	3.6
25 March 2001	119.0	88.4	44.1	259.1	7.7
24 March 2002	115.6	111.2	43.7	279.1	8.7
1998-1999					
28 Jun	107.2	4.0	126.3	237.5	.
27 Sep	119.9	15.7	130.3	265.8	.
27 Dec	125.2	21.7	121.0	267.8	.
28 Mar	126.5	27.8	112.0	266.3	.
1999-2000					
27 Jun	122.8	32.9	91.9	247.6	.
26 Sep	130.6	54.8	87.6	273.0	.
26 Dec	133.6	65.0	79.0	279.6	1.9
26 Mar	131.4	69.4	69.1	273.5	3.6
2000-2001					
25 Jun	127.1	71.6	58.8	261.8	4.4
24 Sep	131.4	86.1	58.0	282.0	6.4
24 Dec	134.1	91.1	53.4	286.0	7.5
25 Mar ^d	119.0	88.4	44.1	259.1	7.7
2001-2002					
24 Jun	117.7	83.5	38.7	245.6	5.7
23 Sep	119.4	100.1	42.2	268.8	7.1
24 Dec	119.4	108.1	43.6	279.1	8.0
24 Mar	115.6	111.2	43.7	279.1	8.7

Source: TEC management information (to 25/03/01)
LSC Individualised Learner Record (from 26/03/01)

Not applicable

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.
c LSs introduced in England in September 1999.
d 25 March 2001 figures in this table are from TEC Management Information. There is a discontinuity in the series because data now comes from the Individualised Learner Record. The numbers of young people in training on 25 March 2001 according to this new data source are 116,400 AMAs, 85,400 FMAs, 40,200 OT and 6,600 LSs. Under the new system, training providers have a greater incentive to supply timely information about young people leaving training.

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts on Work-based learning programme

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Other training	Work-based learning for young people ^c	Life skills ^d
In financial year (Apr-Mar)					
1990-1991	.	.	225.9	225.9	.
1991-1992	.	.	227.4	227.4	.
1992-1993	.	.	236.4	236.4	.
1993-1994	.	.	238.7	238.7	.
1994-1995	.	.	251.8	251.8	.
1995-1996	25.8	.	250.7	259.8	.
1996-1997	70.3	.	235.8	285.1	.
1997-1998	83.3	0.9	181.9	252.5	.
1998-1999	82.3	36.8	119.1	222.6	.
1999-2000	84.1	86.6	78.8	237.7	6.0
2000-2001	84.6	103.7	57.0	247.6	23.8
2001-2002	59.3	107.8	48.1	241.5	26.4
1998-1999					
Apr-Jun	12.0	3.5	15.8	27.6	.
Jul-Sep	31.0	13.7	53.0	93.4	.
Oct-Dec	21.4	9.3	27.0	54.1	.
Jan-Mar	17.8	10.4	23.2	47.5	.
1999-2000					
Apr-Jun	12.1	10.6	11.5	30.6	.
Jul-Sep	28.4	31.7	31.9	87.2	.
Oct-Dec	23.9	23.3	18.6	63.3	2.2
Jan-Mar	19.7	21.0	16.8	56.6	3.9
2000-2001					
Apr-Jun	14.3	15.8	8.9	38.5	3.6
Jul-Sep	28.2	35.8	21.6	88.1	7.2
Oct-Dec	24.9	26.1	14.3	66.7	6.6
Jan-Mar	17.3	26.0	12.2	54.3	6.3
2001-2002					
Apr-Jun	11.5	18.9	7.4	42.7	4.9
Jul-Sep	22.8	39.3	17.6	88.5	8.8
Oct-Dec	15.8	28.2	12.3	62.9	6.6
Jan-Mar	9.2	21.4	10.7	47.3	6.1

Source: TEC management information (to 25/03/01)
LSC Individualised Learner Record (from 26/03/01)

Not applicable

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.
c Does not equate the sum of the starts on AMA, FMA & OT until 26 March 2001 because it excludes conversions between programmes whereas, from 27 March 1995 - 25 March 2001, the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes.
d LSs introduced in England in September 1999.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based learning for adults

F.3
Thousands

ENGLAND	Number participating on WBLA			Starts to WBLA ^a			Leavers from WBLA ^a		
Month	Male	Female	Total ^b	Male	Female	Total ^b	Male	Female	Total ^b
2001 Apr	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
May	2.8	1.1	3.8	2.8	1.0	3.8	0.8	0.2	1.0
Jun	5.4	2.1	7.5	4.6	1.6	6.2	1.9	0.6	2.5
Jul	7.4	2.8	10.2	4.1	1.4	5.5	2.2	0.8	2.9
Aug	8.9	3.3	12.1	4.8	1.5	6.3	3.3	1.1	4.4
Sep	10.2	4.0	14.2	4.2	1.8	6.0	2.9	1.0	3.9
Oct	10.8	4.4	15.2	4.0	1.5	5.5	3.3	1.1	4.5
Nov	11.8	4.9	16.7	5.4	2.0	7.4	4.4	1.6	6.0
Dec	11.4	4.5	15.9	2.3	0.8	3.1	2.7	1.1	3.8
2002 Jan	12.1	4.9	17.0	3.9	1.4	5.3	3.1	1.1	4.2
Feb	12.8	5.3	18.1	4.4	1.7	6.2	3.8	1.3	5.0
Mar	13.8	5.8	19.6	4.9	1.9	6.8	3.9	1.4	5.3
Total 2001-2002				46.1	17.2	63.3	32.4	11.4	43.7

- a Figures include early entrants.
b Components may not sum to total due to missing cases and rounding.

Source: DWP, WBLA Database.

F.5 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers

Per cent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a survey respondents who:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b survey respondents who:			Other training survey respondents who:			Work-based learning for young people survey respondents who:		
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above ^c	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 ^c
In financial year (Apr-Mar)												
1990-1991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991-1992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992-1993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993-1994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994-1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995-1996	35	28	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996-1997	52	43	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997-1998	55	47	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998-1999	64	57	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999-2000	74	67	48	46	39	36	52	45	38	58	51	25
2000-2001	75	68	49	55	48	45	48	40	33	60	53	26
1998-1999												
Apr-Jun	60	51	30	..	..	..	55	47	42	56	48	28
Jul-Sep	67	59	39	..	..	..	57	49	44	59	51	27
Oct-Dec	62	54	34	..	..	..	50	41	36	53	44	24
Jan-Mar	66	60	40	..	..	..	52	44	39	56	49	25
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	71	63	41	..	..	..	56	48	41	59	51	28
Jul-Sep	78	71	52	..	..	..	54	46	40	59	53	25
Oct-Dec	73	66	47	41	35	32	48	40	34	60	49	22
Jan-Mar	72	66	47	48	41	38	51	43	36	56	50	25
2000-2001												
Apr-Jun	72	65	43	54	46	43	49	42	34	58	50	26
Jul-Sep	79	72	55	56	49	46	51	43	36	62	56	26
Oct-Dec	71	65	48	49	43	40	43	35	28	54	48	23
Jan-Mar	75	69	48	58	51	47	46	39	30	61	55	28
2001-2002												
Apr-Jun	80	70	49	56	47	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul-Sep	81	72	57	55	46	41	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: WBLYP trainee database

.. Not applicable
.. Not available

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.
c Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.
d From April 1995 the definition of Youth Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another. Many of these transferring learners will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DFES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

F.6 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers

Per cent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a survey respondents who were:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b survey respondents who were:			Other training survey respondents who were:			Work-based learning for young people survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed
1990-1991												
1991-1992	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	74	20	58	74	20
1992-1993	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	67	25	51	67	25
1993-1994	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	67	28	50	67	28
1994-1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	70	25	54	70	25
1995-1996	67	86	12	..	..	..	58	72	22	58	72	22
1996-1997	75	89	9	..	..	..	63	76	18	63	76	18
1997-1998	80	90	7	..	..	..	66	79	15	67	80	15
1998-1999	82	92	6	..	..	..	65	79	14	68	81	13
1999-2000	84	93	5	68	88	11	64	77	15	69	82	12
2000-2001	86	94	4	69	89	10	62	76	16	71	83	12
1998-1999												
Apr-Jun	82	92	6	..	..	..	66	78	14	70	81	12
Jul-Sep	80	92	6	..	..	..	62	79	13	65	82	12
Oct-Dec	84	93	6	..	..	..	63	74	17	69	80	11
Jan-Mar	84	93	6	..	..	..	66	78	15	72	83	14
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	83	93	6	..	..	..	66	77	15	72	83	12
Jul-Sep	82	92	5	..	..	..	60	77	15	68	83	12
Oct-Dec	86	93	5	67	86	13	60	73	18	70	82	11
Jan-Mar	87	94	4	68	89	10	63	75	18	72	85	13
2000-2001												
Apr-Jun	84	94	5	68	88	10	62	75	17	71	85	11
Jul-Sep	85	93	4	63	89	9	59	76	16	69	86	10
Oct-Dec	83	94	4	70	89	11	60	72	19	73	86	11
Jan-Mar	88	95	4	73	90	9	62	74	18	76	87	10
2001-2002												
Apr-Jun	86	92	5	71	84	12	62	77	19	74	85	11
Jul-Sep	85	93	4	68	84	12	61	77	19	70	84	12
Current and previous year to date												
Oct 1999-Sep 2000	85	94	4	66	88	10	61	74	17	71	85	11
Oct 2000-Sep 2001	87	94	4	71	87	11	61	73	18	73	86	11

Source: WBLYP trainee database
LSC Follow-up Survey

.. Not applicable
.. Not available

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.
c "In a positive outcome" includes those in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DFES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: outcomes for completers

F.7
Per cent

ENGLAND	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan who:						
	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan ^a	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above	Were in a job	Were in a positive outcome ^b	Were unemployed
1990-1991							
1991-1992	43	73	62	..	75	83	14
1992-1993	43	72	58	41	69	77	17
1993-1994	46	71	58	47	67	76	20
1994-1995	46	72	61	53	68	79	17
1995-1996 ^c	51	70	64	56	72	81	14
1996-1997	54	70	64	58	75	85	11
1997-1998	54	71	64	59	77	87	9
1998-1999	54	71	65	58	76	86	8
1999-2000	54	71	65	58	74	84	9
2000-2001	57	68	62	56	73	83	10
1998-1999							
Apr-Jun	55	71	65	58	75	84	9
Jul-Sep	57	74	69	62	71	84	8
Oct-Dec	55	69	63	57	74	82	11
Jan-Mar	55	68	63	57	76	85	9
1999-2000							
Apr-Jun	56	71	65	58	76	85	10
Jul-Sep	57	70	64	58	71	83	10
Oct-Dec	51	66	60	52	72	82	11
Jan-Mar	56	65	59	51	74	83	11
2000-2001							
Apr-Jun	54	63	58	50	73	83	11
Jul-Sep	57	67	60	53	72	84	9
Oct-Dec	49	61	54	46	73	82	12
Jan-Mar	56	58	56	44	75	83	11
2001-2002^d							
Apr-Jun	57	..	..	..	73	85	12
Jul-Sep	59	..	..	..	76	87	10
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 1999-Sep 2000	56	65	59	51	73	83	11
Oct 2000-Sep 2001	55	..	..	..	74	83	11

Source: WBLYP trainee database
LSC Follow-up survey

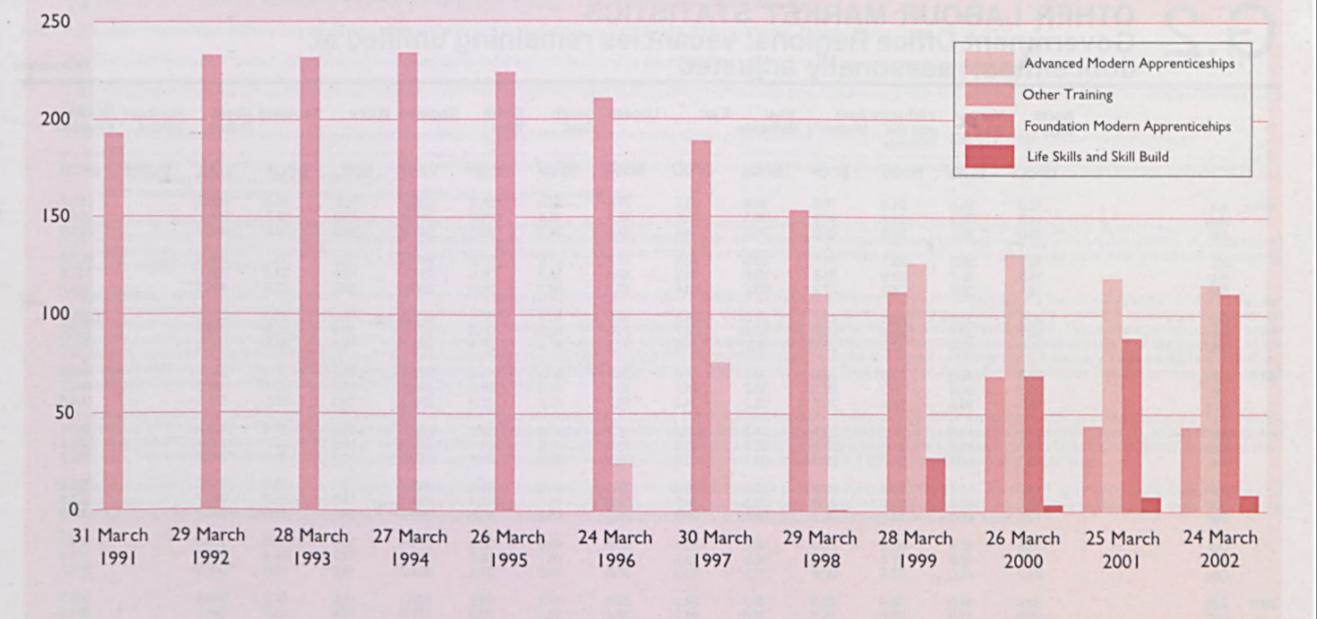
.. Not available

- a Those who responded 'No' to the question, 'Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?' (for leavers after 25 March 2001 this question became, 'Did you complete your training?')
b In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
c From April 1995 the definition of Youth Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another. Many of these transferring learners will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.
d Changes in the survey response rate and pattern of responses have caused a discontinuity in Other Training qualification rates which we have not yet been able to evaluate. Therefore these rates, for dates after March 2001, are temporary unavailable.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DFES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

Numbers on work-based training for young people; England; 1990-91 to 2001-2002

Thousands



Source: TEC management information

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
	DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR		
1997	283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0		
1998	296.8			218.3		217.2		115.5		
1999	314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4		
2000	359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6		
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6
	May	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1
	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4
	Jul	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0
2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3
	Feb	341.7	1.4	1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2
	Mar	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3
	Apr	355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2
	May	354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

UNITED KINGDOM		North East	North West	Yorkshire East and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	DPCB	DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM
1999	314.2	12.0	35.8	21.3	19.5	35.0	23.7	31.5	35.5	25.3	239.6	16.2	31.0	286.8	..
	304.6	14.8	35.7	22.2	20.9	35.3	23.6	32.1	36.6	26.0	247.2	16.3	32.2	295.7	..
	305.6	15.6	35.7	22.6	21.0	34.5	23.4	32.1	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.6	296.7	..
	307.8	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	..
	315.8	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	..
	314.7	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	..
	336.5	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	..
	338.5	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	..
	347.4	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	..
2000	340.3	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..
	341.7	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..
	344.6	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..
	355.7	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..
	354.3	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..
	357.2	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..
	362.9	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..
	361.6	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..
	365.6	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..
	364.5	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..
	374.3	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..
	376.5	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..
2001	395.7	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..
	391.6	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	..
	394.9	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	..
	387.8	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	..

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres^a and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		North East	North West	Yorkshire East and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Vacancies at Jobcentres ^b	DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM
1997	283.3	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
1998	296.8	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
1999	314.2	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	359.1	19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..
2000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	..
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	..
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	38.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..
2001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..
	Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..
	Vacancies at career offices ^b	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM
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	
1999	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5				

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
2000	207	212	182	183	499	52
2001	187	194	167	180	525	43
1999 May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
Nov	35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000 Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
Sep	12	19	3.2	3.2	93.1	4.2
Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
Dec	19	25	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001 Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
Mar	18	26	13.9	26.5	47.8	8.9
Apr	21	27	3.5	4.4	16.1	1.7
May	17	23	62.4	63.8	92.6	4.5
Jun	18	22	7.3	7.7	12.5	4.1
Jul	18	27	6.3	8.0	23.6	3.4
Aug	9	14	5.7	6.3	17.6	2.4
Sep	11	16	3.4	6.2	23.8	2.7
Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	38.9	2.5
Nov	14	19	6.5	11.4	62.1	4.8
Dec	12	16	30.1	34.4	102.1	-
2002 Jan	13	18	9.4	33.4	91.7	4.0
Feb	3	12	3.2	6.4	23.8	2.0
Mar	13	21	54.6	58.2	79.6	2.2
Apr	12	18	3.7	7.1	15.0	1.2
May	4	6	85.4	86.6	108.4	-

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992	Thousands											
		A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q	
1995	-	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23	
1996	-	2	97	8	11	5	884	11	188	129	9	3	
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5	5	
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30	3	
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7	7	
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	36	36	
2001	-	25	43	10	4	107	-	216	43	73	4	4	
1999 May	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1	-	
Jun	-	-	11.1	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-	-	
Jul	-	-	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2	-	
Aug	-	-	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1	-	
Sep	-	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	
Oct	-	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	
Nov	-	-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-	-	
Dec	-	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-	-	
2000 Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-	-	
Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-	-	
Mar	-	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2	-	
Apr	-	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
May	-	-	3.2	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1	-	
Jun	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	
Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6	-	
Aug	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1	-	
Sep	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	11.7	11.7	29.5	9.0	-	
Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2	-	
Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7	-	
Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	11.1	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4	-	
2001 Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6	-	
Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-	-	
Mar	-	-	8.9	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	1.2	12.7	1.2	0.6	-	
Apr	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.3	-	1.8	0.4	11.1	-	-	
May	-	-	4.5	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-	-	
Jun	-	-	4.1	0.4	-	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.8	-	
Jul	-	-	3.4	0.4	-	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	0.1	-	-	
Aug	-	3.3	2.4	-	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2	-	-	
Sep	-	5.6	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-	-	
Oct	-	6.1	2.5	-	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2	-	-	
Nov	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	2.1	-	52.4	-	2.1	0.1	-	
Dec	-	9.6	-	-	-	3.7	-	82.9	5.5	0.1	0.1	-	
2002 Jan	-	-	4.0	-	0.1	23.1	-	62.8	1.0	-	0.7	-	
Feb	-	-	2.0	-	-	4.3	-	16.5	0.8	-	0.2	-	
Mar	-	-	2.2	-	-	7.3	4.0	17.0	47.1	2.0	0.1	-	
Apr	-	0.2	1.2	0.7	-	4.0	1.2	5.4	0.3	1.8	0.1	-	
May	-	-	-	-	7.3	10.9	-	6.2	67.2	9.2	7.7	-	

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to May 2001			12 months to May 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:	1	800	2,100	1	300	15,100
food, beverages and tobacco;	2	200	500	1	400	5,100
textiles and textile products;	1	100	100	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	-	1,600	1	200	800
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	200	500	5	2,500	3,100
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	200	300	1	200	200
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	3	200	500	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	800	3,100	2	100	2,300
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	4	400	3,000	1	100	3,100
electrical and optical equipment;	4	2,100	2,500	2	1,800	4,000
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	5	2,600	3,700	3	400	1,900
Electricity, gas and water supply	14	19,500	48,500	7	5,000	8,800
Construction	2	400	3,900	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	3	2,500	10,400
Hotels and restaurants	10	14,500	46,700	5	1,300	1,800
Transport, storage and communication	1	100	100	3	100	500
Financial intermediation	2	12,100	40,900	5	9,000	7,500
Real estate, renting and business activities	132	82,900	164,500	57	32,300	68,000
Public administration and defence	1	100	100	1	100	100
Education	1	-	100	2	1,200	5,400
Health and social work	15	33,900	66,300	16	50,600	305,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	17	45,300	78,700	11	87,900	122,000
All industries and services	9	27,100	178,000	11	15,100	24,100
All industries and services	13	13,200	38,700	11	9,600	9,900
All industries and services	228 ^a	256,500	684,200	141 ^a	220,500	599,100

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

Stoppages: May 2002

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	6	86,600	108,400
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	4	85,400 ^a	106,500
Continuing from earlier months	2	1,200	1,900

^a All directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2002 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to May 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers	Working
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	61	100,700	229,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	3	57,600	48,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	2,600	3,200
Redundancy questions	16	9,700	16,500
Trade union matters	5	3,400	3,600
Working conditions and supervision	10	30,700	255,300
Manning and work allocation	30	11,000	36,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	13	4,900	6,600
All causes	141	220,500	599,100

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All Items (RPI)		All Items excluding			
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months		
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ		
				CBZW	CBZX		
2000	Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	2.2	160.4	2.0
	Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9
	Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5
	Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0
	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6
	Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8
	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7
2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5
	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8
	Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8
	Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6
	Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1
	Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8
	Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8
	Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2
	Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3
2002	Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0
	Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7
	Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5
	Apr	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5
	May	176.2	1.1	175.2	1.8	167.3	1.8
	Jun	176.2	1.0	175.1	1.5	167.2	1.4

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

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

United Kingdom		European Union ^b		Monetary Union Area Average ^b			
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months		
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX		
				CLNK	CLNS		
2000	Jun	105.9	0.8	106.5	2.1	106.4	2.3
	Jul	105.4	1.0	106.5	2.1	106.5	2.3
	Aug	105.4	0.6	106.5	2.0	106.5	2.3
	Sep	106.2	1.0	107.1	2.5	107.0	2.8
	Oct	106.1	1.0	107.2	2.4	107.0	2.7
	Nov	106.4	1.0	107.5	2.6	107.3	2.9
	Dec	106.4	0.9	107.5	2.3	107.4	2.6
2001	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2	2.1	107.2	2.3
	Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5	2.0	107.5	2.2
	Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1	2.1	108.1	2.4
	Apr	106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9
	May	107.5	1.7	109.3	3.0	109.3	3.3
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0
	Jul	106.9	1.4	109.1	2.5	109.2	2.6
	Aug	107.3	1.8	109.1	2.4	109.1	2.4
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.4	2.1	109.4	2.2
	Oct	107.4	1.2	109.5	2.2	109.5	2.3
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8	109.5	2.1
	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.6	1.9	109.6	2.0
2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7
	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.6	2.3	110.8	2.5
	Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2	2.2	111.4	2.4
	May	108.4	0.8	111.3	1.8	111.5	2.0
	Jun	108.4	0.6	111.3 P	1.6 P	111.5 P	1.8 P

Source: ONS/Eurostat
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

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

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

^R Revised

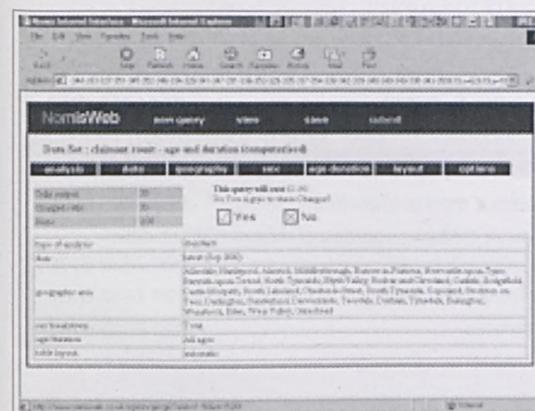
Note: From April 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in *Labour Market Trends*. The data are available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi. The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002.

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

Labour Market Data

Your on-line source for your local labour market data needs

Register online for this free service



If you need to keep tabs on the changing world of the labour market, Nomis is the service that can help you. Established in 1986 and run on behalf of National Statistics by Durham University, Nomis is the most comprehensive source of official labour market statistics available on-line including data for a wide range of geographical areas.

Covering such aspects of the labour market as employment, unemployment, jobcentre vacancies, the Labour Force Survey as well as more general population characteristics from the Office for National Statistics, Employment Service, Department of Trade and Industry, General Register Office for Scotland, National Assembly for Wales and Northern Ireland Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment, Nomis also provides comprehensive analytical facilities enabling you to explore and manipulate time series data and carry out cross-sectional analyses as well as providing user support and training.

To register or find out more about the service:
visit the Nomis website: www.nomisweb.co.uk
or e-mail Info@nomisweb.co.uk
tel: 0191 374 2468

nomis
online labour market statistics



Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002 aei@ons.gov.uk
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01633 819002
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01633 819024/11 nes@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01633 819002 productivity@ons.gov.uk
Economic activity and inactivity 020 7533 6094	
Employment	
Annual Employment Statistics	01928 792733
Annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792733 annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series— short-term estimates	01633 812079
Total workforce hours worked per week	01633 812766 productivity@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	020 7533 6094
General ONS enquiries	0845 601 3034
Labour disputes	01928 792825
Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
New Deal (ES)	0114 259 6425 leanne.gray@jobcentreplus.gov.uk
Producer Price Index	01633 812106 ppi@ons.gov.uk
Productivity and unit wage costs	01633 812766
Qualifications (DfES)	0114 259 3787
Redundancy statistics	020 7533 6094

Retail Prices Index	
Ansafone service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874 rpi@ons.gov.uk
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfES)	
	0114 259 4350
Small firms (DTI)	
	0114 259 7538 maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk
Trade unions (DTI)	
	020 7215 5780
Training (DfES)	
Work-Based Learning for Adults, Foundation and Advanced Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training for Young People	0114 259 3327
Job-related training	0114 259 3489
Travel-to-Work Areas	
Composition and review of	020 7533 6114
Unemployment	
ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count	020 7533 6094
Vacancies	
Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies	020 7533 6094
Youth Cohort Study (DfES)	
	0114 259 4218

FOR ADVICE ON:

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

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	020 7533 6094 labour.market@ons.gov.uk
Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs	020 7533 6176
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075
RPI data can be found in <i>Focus on Consumer Price Indices</i> available from www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi/ .	

ONLINE

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

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

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

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on page S37. **0191 374 2468**

National Statistics Time Series Data service. **0845 6013034**

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

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest labour market statistics. The entire latest monthly labour market statistics national First Release is available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to ring is **0906 7360206**. Calls are charged at £1 per minute. Contact ONS on 020 7533 5888 if you have any problems or for details of the numbers to call to get regional First Releases on Statfax.

Articles appearing in previous issues of Labour Market Trends

August 2001

Time series analyses of the LFS two-quarter longitudinal datasets, Mike Young, ONS
Department for Education and Skills research programme 2001-2002, DFES

September 2001

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

October 2001

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

November 2001

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

December 2001

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

January 2002

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

February 2002

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

March 2002

Women in the labour market, Breda Twomey, ONS
Results of the 2001 New Earnings Survey, Jamie

In forthcoming issues

- Labour disputes in 2001
- The new survey of job vacancies
- Effect of the introduction of SOC2000 on employment estimates
- Labour force projections
- Social accounting matrices
- Migrant workers in the UK
- Jobcentre vacancy statistics
- Economic inactivity among those looking after the family/home
- Underemployment (volumes and rates)
- Ethnicity of tax credit recipients

Complete issues of Labour Market Trends from July 2001 are available on the National Statistics website at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p550.asp>

Jenkins, ONS

A pilot survey of people living in communal establishments, Rebecca Gatward, Charles Lound and June Bowman, ONS
Labour market and demography project, Catherine Barham, ONS

April 2002

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

May 2002

People with second jobs, Milena Simic and Sachin Sethi, ONS
Regional labour market performance, Craig Lindsay, ONS
LFS: regrossing and seasonal adjustment, Allan Smith and Lara Curran, ONS
Seasonal adjustment review of the claimant count series, Valerie Christian, ONS

June 2002

Patterns of economic inactivity among older men, Catherine Barham, ONS
Teleworking in the UK, Ulrike Hotopp, DTI
Who trains? Employers' commitment to workforce development, Anthony Clarke, DfES

July 2002

Trade union membership: an analysis of data from the autumn 2001 LFS, Keith Brook, DTI
Measuring jobs: levels, short-term changes and industry classification, Helen Ganson, ONS
Analysis of the claimant count by age and duration including clerical claims, Mick McDonough and Maria Asvesta, ONS

Labour Market Trends is a monthly journal of news, analysis and data about the labour market in the United Kingdom.

Each month a summary of key indicators such as employment and unemployment rates, economic activity and inactivity, average earnings, productivity and unit wage costs, and vacancies is presented. A range of reference tables give wider coverage in even greater detail. News, research, topical interest items and feature articles provide an up-to-date picture of the ever-changing labour market. Expert analysis and thoughtful commentary on the huge range of data available are featured, as well as advice on statistical quality and methodology issues.

Labour Market

the
**Stationery
Office**

Published by The Stationery Office and available from:

The Stationery Office

(mail, telephone and fax orders only)

PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1GN

Telephone orders/General enquiries 0870 600 5522

Fax orders 0870 600 5533

www.thestationeryoffice.com

The Stationery Office Bookshops

123 Kingsway, London WC2B 6PQ Tel 020 7242 6393 Fax 020 7242 6412

68-69 Bull Street, Birmingham B4 6AD Tel 0121 236 9696 Fax 0121 236 9699

33 Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ Tel 0117 926 4306 Fax 0117 929 4515

9-21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS Tel 0161 834 7201 Fax 0161 833 0634

16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT1 4GD Tel 028 9023 8451 Fax 028 9023 5401

The Stationery Office Oriel Bookshop

18-19 High Street, Cardiff CF1 2BZ Tel 029 2039 5548 Fax 029 2038 4347

71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH3 9AZ Tel 0870 606 5566 Fax 0870 606 5588

The Stationery Office's Accredited Agents

(see Yellow Pages) and through good booksellers

£9.50

Annual subscription (UK) £95.00

Annual subscription (overseas) £122.00

ISSN 1361-4819

www.statistics.gov.uk

ISBN 0-11-621514-3



9 780116 215147 >