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STATISTICS

42 (HA301)

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STATISTICS  
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7-AUG 2001


May 2001

Vol 109 | No 5

ISSN 1361 4819

BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL  
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# Labour Market Trends



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# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 25 April 2001

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

## Headlines

There are revisions affecting many of the previously published figures in this month's Labour Market Data section. See p227 and pp259-68.

Rising employment indicated by December 2000-February 2001 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

ILO unemployment rate down in December 2000-February 2001 LFS. Fall in March 2001 claimant count.

Employment has continued to grow and there were falls in both the ILO unemployment rate and the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has increased.

Labour Force Survey data for December 2000 to February 2001 show that the working age employment rate was 74.7 per cent, a rise of 0.2 percentage points over the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment rose by 113,000 over the quarter and by 304,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.2 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the preceding three months and down 0.6 percentage points from a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 13,000 in March 2001. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 16,600 over the past three months and 9,900 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in February was 5.0 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from January 2001.

## New this month

December 2000-February 2001: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

March 2001 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

February 2001 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

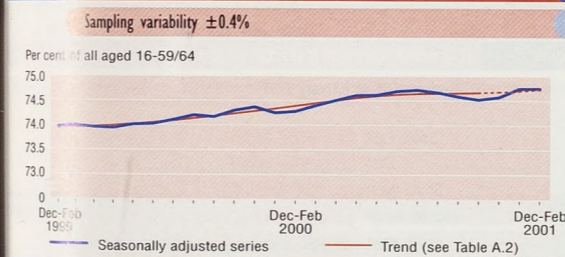


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

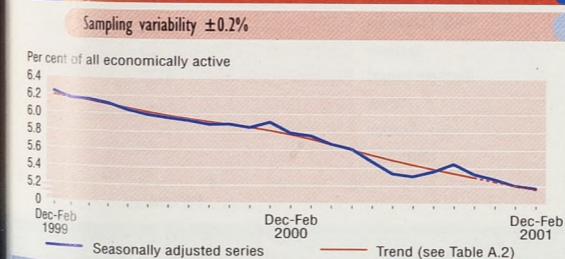
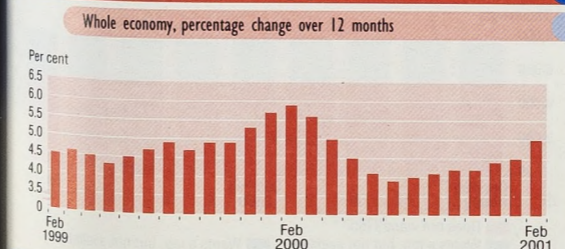


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



## SUMMARY

- Employment rate** was 74.7 per cent among people of working age in the December 2000-February 2001 period, up 0.2 percentage points from September-November 2000 and up 0.5 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ILO unemployment rate** was 5.2 per cent in the December 2000-February 2001 period, down 0.2 percentage points from September-November 2000 and down 0.6 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment** was 28.09 million in December 2000-February 2001, up 304,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Workforce jobs** rose by 60,000 over the year to 29.09 million in December 2000; this comprised a fall of 6,000 male jobs and a rise of 66,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- ILO unemployment level** was 1.53 million in December 2000-February 2001. This is 174,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Claimant count** down 13,000 on the month to March 2001 to 983,700. Claimant count rate in March 2001 was 3.3 per cent, unchanged from February 2001 (Table A.3).
- Economic activity rate** was 78.9 per cent among people of working age in December 2000-February 2001, up 0.1 percentage point from September-November 2000 and unchanged from December 1999-February 2000 (Table A.1).
- Economic inactivity rate** was 21.1 per cent among people of working age in the December 2000-February 2001 period, down 0.1 percentage point from September-November 2000 and unchanged from December 1999-February 2000 (Table A.1).
- GB headline rate for average earnings** was 5.0 per cent in February 2001, down 0.9 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.5 percentage points from the January 2001 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 100 in March 2001 to 233,100 (Table A.3).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 7,600 in March 2001 to 399,200 (Table G.1).

## EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 58,000 since September-November 2000 to 15.48 million in December 2000-February 2001, and women up 55,000 in the same period to 12.60 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 91,000 since September-November 2000 to 21.05 million in December 2000-February 2001. People in part-time employment up 22,000 over the same period to 7.04 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 105,000 in the three months to February 2001 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.88 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 923.6 million during December 2000-February 2001, up 1.8 per cent from December 1999-February 2000. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year combined with an increase of 0.7 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.2.1).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 36,000 over the year to stand at 225,000 in December 2000-February 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 73,000 over the year to stand at 400,000 in December 2000-February 2001 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 10,000 over the year to stand at 400,000 in December 2000-February 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year. The highest rate is in the North East at 8.0 per cent and lowest is in the East and South East regions at 3.4 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.1.1).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 59,300 over the year to stand at 204,100 in March 2001 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 256,500 in March 2001, a fall of 26,000 since March 2000 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,600 in March 2001, a fall of 2,200 since March 2000 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	March 2001	Change on year
18-24 over six months	39,526	-12,245
25 and over more than two years	99,795	-28,987
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,321</b>	<b>-41,232</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.62 million in December 2000-February 2001. Of this total, 16.43 million were men and 13.19 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.70 million in December 2000-February 2001. Of this total 5.46 million people did not want a job and 2.02 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 304,000 in the year to December 2000-February 2001. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 174,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 95,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 225,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.5 per cent in December 2000-February 2001, up 0.2 percentage points from September-November 2000, while the rate for women was 72.8 per cent for the same period, unchanged from the September-November 2000 period (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.5 per cent in December 2000-February 2001, down 0.2 percentage points from September-November 2000, while the rate for women was 27.2 per cent for the same period, unchanged from the September-November 2000 period (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

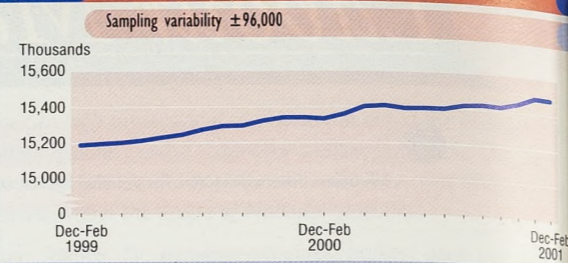


Figure 5 Female employment

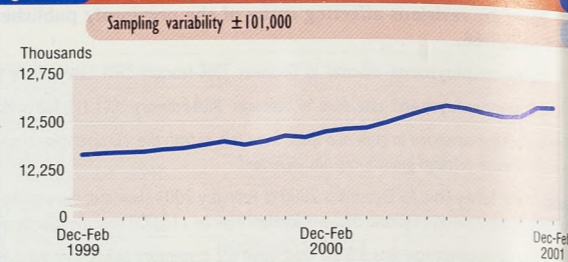


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

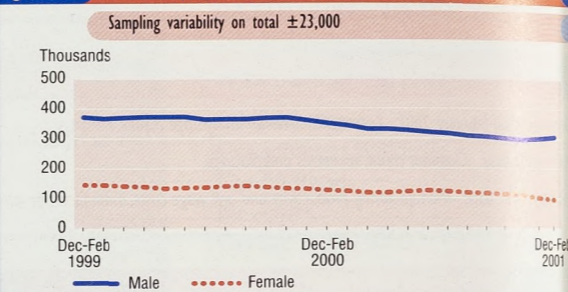


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

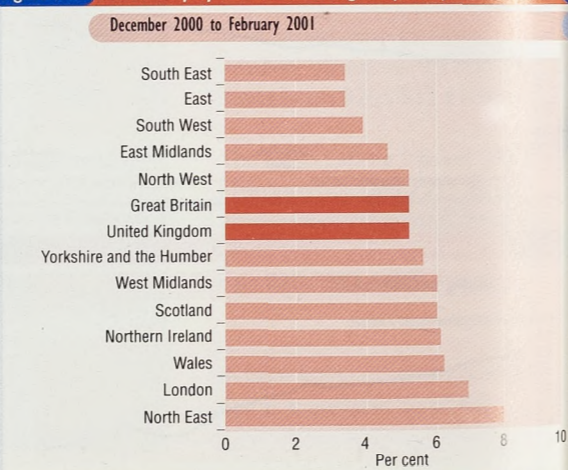


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

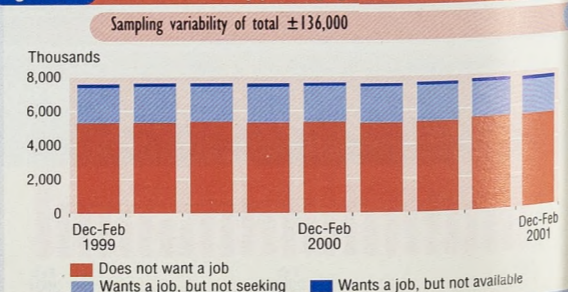


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

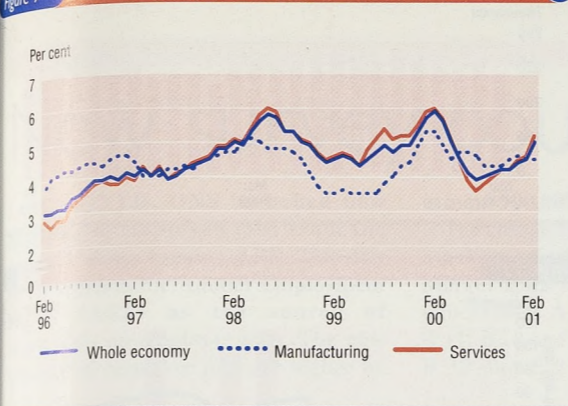


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

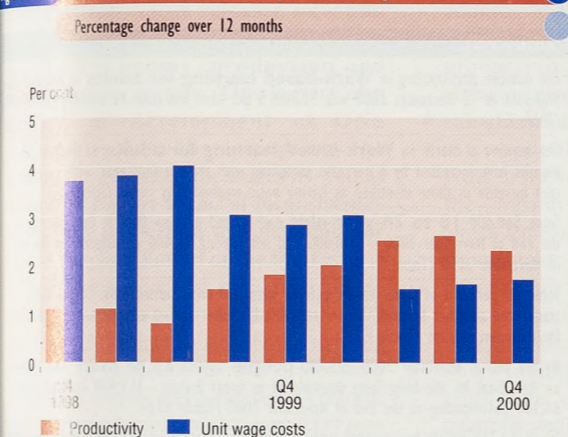
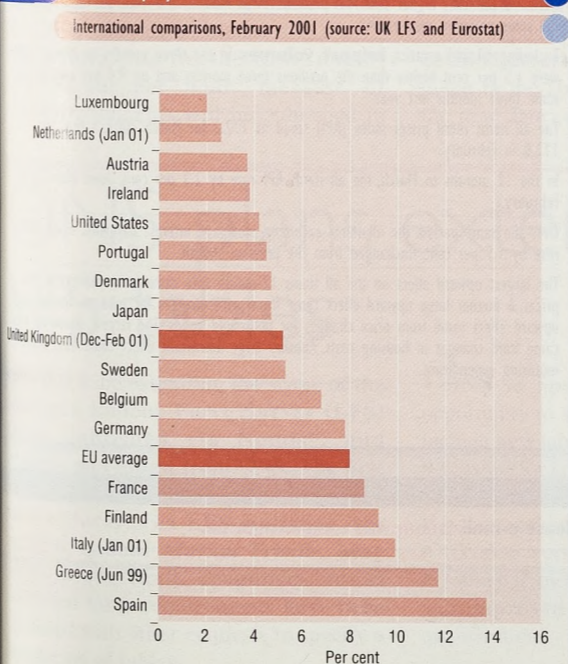


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 167,000 people made redundant in winter 2000/2001 (December to February). This compares with 193,000 in winter 1999/2000 (Table C.4.1).
- Results for winter 2000/2001 show that 8 per thousand of male employees and 5 per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 43 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.4.1).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to February 2001 was provisionally estimated to be 5.0 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the revised January 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to February 2001 was 6.0 per cent, up 1.6 percentage points from the revised January 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for February 2001 was 4.5 per cent, unchanged from the revised January 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 5.8 per cent for February 2001, up 1.0 percentage points from the revised January 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 5.2 per cent in February 2001, up 0.6 percentage points from the revised January 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for February 2001 was 3.5 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.3 percentage points from the revised January 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for February 2001 was 5.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.7 percentage points from the revised January 2001 rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.6 per cent higher in the three months ending February 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 6.0 per cent higher in the three months ending February 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 1.4 per cent lower in the three months ending February 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table E.2.1).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 2.3 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.7 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.2.1).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in December 2000-February 2001 was 5.2 per cent, below the EU average of 8.0 per cent in February 2001 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.5.1).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.3 per cent in December 2000-February 2001 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to February 2001, compared with 0.8 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.4 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 2.5 per cent.

## VACANCIES

- 1 New vacancies notified to Jobcentres in March 2001 were 2,300 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- 2 Stocks of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres in March 2001 were 54,600 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- 3 Placings by Jobcentres down by 300 in March 2001 to stand at 108,300 (Table G.1).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 Number of working days lost in the 12 months to February 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 567,000, from 222 stoppages. Some 21 per cent of the days lost were in transport, storage and communication group and 25 per cent were lost in health and social work.
- 2 Number of working days lost to labour disputes in February 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 34,000, from 29 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

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

- 1 The number of young people in Work-based training for young people in England and Wales as at 22 December 2000 was 308,100, 2 per cent higher than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- 2 The number of starts on Work-based training for young people in the past 12 months in England and Wales has increased by 8 per cent, made up of an increase in starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships of 28 per cent, a small increase of 5 per cent on Advanced Modern Apprenticeships and a decrease on Other Training of 31 per cent.
- 3 Foundation Modern Apprenticeships now contributes the greatest number of starts on Work-based training for young people (41 per cent over period Jan-Dec 2000) (Table F.2).
- 4 Achievement of qualifications at level 3 or above in England increased in the year to 1999/2000 by 12 percentage points to 48 per cent for Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, and by 6 percentage points to 23 per cent for Work-based training for young people. The rate of achievement of any full qualification on Work-based training for young people also increased from 49 per cent to 52 per cent (Table F.5).
- 5 The level of Work-based training for young people trainees entering employment in the year 1999/2000 has increased to 71 per cent, 2 percentage points higher than in the previous 12 months (Table F.6).
- 6 The number participating in Work-based learning for adults in England and Wales as at 22 December 2000 was 32,900; 5 per cent less than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- 7 The number of starts on Work-based learning for adults in the past 12 months have increased by 6 per cent compared with the previous year, with a 16 per cent increase in those identified as having basic employability needs (Table F.2).
- 8 Some 568,400 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of November 2000 – 470,000 had left, leaving 98,400 participants at the end of November 2000 (Table F.11).
- 9 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).
- 10 By the end of November 2000, 325,700 people aged 25 or more had started on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain – 259,400 had left, leaving 66,300 participating at the end of November 2000 (Table F.16).
- 11 In all, 50,240 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of November 2000, of which 38,900 were unsubsidised and 11,340 were subsidised (Table F.19).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- 1 Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices in the fourth quarter of 2000 grew by 0.3 per cent, down from 0.9 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the fourth quarter of 1999, GDP has grown by 2.6 per cent.
- 2 Retail sales volumes in the three months to February 2001 were 1.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.6 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- 3 Manufacturing output in the three months to February 2001 was 0.1 per cent lower compared with the previous three months but 1.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 4 The total volume of construction output in the fourth quarter of 2000 was 1.5 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and 0.3 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- 5 Business investment in the fourth quarter of 2000 was 5.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 6.5 per cent higher than the fourth quarter of 1999.
- 6 Government consumption in the fourth quarter of 2000 was up 0.3 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 7 The balance of trade in goods in the three months to January 2001 was in deficit by £7.6 billion, up from a deficit of £7.1 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £7.2 billion a year earlier.
- 8 Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to January 2001 were 1.0 per cent higher than the previous three months and 10.0 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 9 Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to January 2001 were 1.5 per cent higher than the previous three months and up 9.4 per cent on the same three months last year.
- 10 The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 172.2 for March 2001, a rise from 172.0 in February.
- 11 In the 12 months to March, the all items RPI rose by 2.3 per cent, down from 2.7 in February.
- 12 Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.9 per cent, unchanged from the previous month.
- 13 The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in food prices. A further large upward effect came from price changes for tobacco. Another large upward effect came from price changes for household goods. The largest downward effect came from changes in housing costs. Another large downward effect came from prices for motoring expenditure.

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

## Next month

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

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

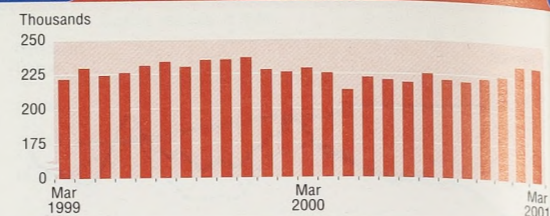
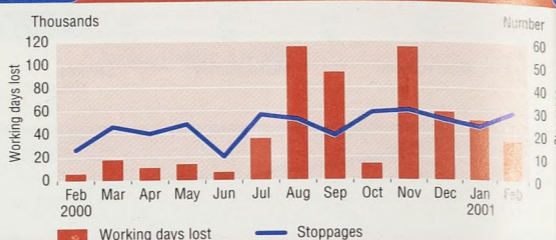


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



## New survey counts more jobs

LAST MONTH, ONS launched new estimates of employee jobs from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). This new survey replaces the Annual Employment Survey (AES) as the source of information on employee jobs. The new estimates of employee jobs are higher by

around 900,000 than the AES estimates.

The change has led to revisions to data in a number of tables in this month's Labour Market Data section, namely workforce jobs (Tables A.3, A.11, B.11, B.12, B.16, B.17, B.18 and B.22); productivity (Tables B.32 and E.21); claimant count rates

(Tables A.3, A.11, C.11, C.21, C.22, C.23 and C.24); and workforce hours (Table B.33). For a full description of the ABI and its implications for employee jobs and other series see pp259-68.

## New productivity measures

ON 11 APRIL ONS released new and enhanced labour productivity data for the whole economy, production and manufacturing sectors. This is part of a strategy of development of ONS productivity data that recognises the demand for extended measures as well as the need to resolve issues of inconsistency between the numerator and denominator used in the compilation of the figures.

These issues were first noted in an article in *Labour Market Trends* in April 1999 (pp207-9). A project to review the existing measures of productivity was established and its first output was a revised workforce hours series released in October 2000 (see pp465-9 *Labour Market Trends*, October 2000). Results of the next phase of the project can be found in an article in the May issue of *Economic Trends* and on the National Statistics website [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk).

The improvements being made to the ONS productivity data include:

- the publication for the first time of an 'output per hour' measure of productivity. This will be published in

addition to the current 'output per job' data, as it presents a different view on productivity that better captures the changing nature of working patterns;

- enhancements to the methodology used to compile the 'output per job' data in order to improve the consistency between the output and input data. The enhancements all affect the productivity denominator and consist of: changing the denominator from 'local unit' workforce jobs to the new 'reporting unit' jobs; benchmarking the employee data to the new Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) employee data; and replacing the quarterly and monthly self-employed data with a new measure, 'working proprietors' – these data are benchmarked annually to an estimate of self-employed; and
- new regional data on output per job and output per hour, which are being published for the first time.

The implications for published data and a detailed description of these changes are given in the above mentioned articles and the new data can be found in StatBase on

the National Statistics website as well as in the Labour Market Data section (Tables B.32 and E.21). The main changes are to:

- whole economy output per job caused by the ABI benchmarking and changes to the methodology used to compile the data – the largest change occurs in quarter four 1999 when annual growth is revised down from 2.1 percent to 1.8;
- whole economy unit wage costs where introducing the ABI has little effect and changes in growth are caused by the new methodology – the effect is to push up the growth for 1998, and down for 1999;
- manufacturing output per job where the main effect has been to push up the year-on-year growth rate for 1998 and 2000; and
- manufacturing unit wage costs where the effect on unit wage costs is similar to manufacturing output per job but in the reverse direction.

For more information, contact Chris Daffin, tel. 01633 813131, or see the website ([www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/economy/articles/nationalaccounts/productivity.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/economy/articles/nationalaccounts/productivity.asp)).

## ONS plans extended range of LFS tables

ONS WILL be extending the scope of the local area Labour Force Survey (LFS) tables published via Nomis®, and available on request from ONS. The first stage of this was a consultation with users of local area LFS statistics (see pp231-6, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000). Since then, responses about additional table requirements have been combined with other requests to specify a broader set of tables.

ONS is now able to give users an opportunity to see the enhancements, which include new tables on:

- reasons for economic inactivity;
- adult learning participation;
- hours worked;
- travel to work;
- jobsearch methods; and
- improved tables on level of highest qualification.

In addition to this, the data will be available for a wider range of geographies than at present. A document giving more detail about the new range of tables has been placed on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk). It can also be accessed from the Nomis® website at [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk). Examples of the tables may also be downloaded. For further information contact Ann Blake, tel. 020 7533 6130, e-mail [ann.blake@ons.gov.uk](mailto:ann.blake@ons.gov.uk).

## NATIONAL STATISTICS NEWS

## Level of highest qualifications

A STATISTICAL First Release from the Department for Education and Employment reports progress towards the national learning targets for post-16 achievement. Between autumn 1999 and autumn 2000, the proportion of adults (aged 18 and over) who were in employment or actively seeking work who had achieved a qualification at level 4 or above rose 0.9 percentage points. For qualifications at level 3 or above the increase was 1 percentage point.

The figures relate to England and are taken from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which asks people about the highest qualification they hold. Level 4 and above includes degrees and professional qualifications, for example in accountancy or management. In autumn 2000, 27.5 per cent of economically active adults had such a qualification – 27.4 per cent of men and 27.7 per cent of women.

The national learning target is for 28 per cent to have attained this level by 2002. The target for level 3 or equivalent (for example two or more A-levels or NVQ level 3) among the economically active adult population is 50 per cent by 2002. The figure for 2000 was 47.2, but in this case it was higher for men at 50.8 per cent compared with 42.7 for women.

The first release also shows levels of qualifications held by young people, where a target for 2002 is for 85 per cent of 19 year olds to have a qualification at level 2 or above. This equates to 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C or an NVQ level 2. In autumn 2000 the LFS showed a figure of 75.3, a 0.4 percentage point increase compared with 1999. This is actually based on all 19 to 21-year-olds sampled in the LFS, as the sample size for single-year data does not provide estimates with a suitable degree of accuracy.

Although the release focuses on England, some comparisons across UK countries are included. These show that for adults with highest qualifications at levels 3 and 4 and above, Scotland shows a higher rate than England, Wales or Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland fares worst, especially in the proportion of adults with no qualifications, at 26.2 per cent, compared with 15.1 per cent in England, 16.7 per cent for Scotland and 19.0 per cent for Wales.

• *The level of highest qualification held by young people and adults: England 2000*. Published by the Department for Education and Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA, tel. (press) 020 7925 5109 (public enquiries) 0870 000 2288. Available via the National Statistics website [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk) or the DfEE website at [www.dfee.gov.uk/statistics/DB/SFR/](http://www.dfee.gov.uk/statistics/DB/SFR/)

## OTHER NEWS

## Graduate and public sector pay

BOTH THE number of graduates recruited and their starting salaries rose sharply in 2000, according to a report from Incomes Data Services (IDS). The publication shows that for the second year running the demand for graduates has risen and employers plan to take on even more graduates in the coming year. In a separate report, IDS examines the changes taking place in pay systems across the public sector. At the same time, the report notes, economic growth, falling unemployment and house price inflation in many parts of the country have combined to bring very substantial recruitment and retention problems to many parts of the public services.

IDS' fifteenth annual survey of major employers' graduate recruitment was undertaken in November 2000 and 113 organisations responded. At that time employers were expecting to increase their recruitment of graduates in 2001 by an average of 19 per cent. This forecast needs to be treated with caution, however. For example, in the 1999 survey employers forecast a rise of 25 per cent but the actual increase reported in the 2000 survey was 8.8 per cent. The fastest growth in 2001 was planned by manufacturing firms in the survey, while the public sector planned virtually no increase.

Average starting salaries for first-degree graduates rose by 5.8 per cent in 2000, while

the median went up 4.8 per cent. Employers did not, however, plan to carry on raising salaries on this scale, with starting salaries expected to go up by an average of 3.5 per cent in 2001. Even more significantly, some 30 per cent of these employers indicated that they would not be raising starting salaries at all. For graduates taking up employment this year with major employers having graduate training programmes, the average starting salary is expected to be £19,157 and the median £18,500. Underlying these aggregate figures is a notably wide range of starting rates, ranging from £12,500 to £28,000.

Around a fifth of employers surveyed said that they were unable to fill all their vacancies in 2000, with shortfalls most commonly reported in engineering. Around a third of employers felt that graduates lacked certain skills, notably business awareness and communication skills. The Internet is undergoing a rapid increase in popularity as a recruitment tool. Over three-quarters of the organisations surveyed used the Internet for recruitment in 2000 and a median 25 per cent of the graduate intake among these companies was recruited online. This figure is expected to rise to 50 per cent in 2001. Advertising in the national or local press was used by just over three-fifths of the organisations. Other subjects covered by the survey were salary progression and retention; and sponsorship,

sandwich and vacation placements.

*Pay in the public services 2000/2001* looks at the overall prospects for public sector pay in 2000, based on information on some 150 bargaining groups, together accounting for around 4.5 million public sector employees. In a summary chapter, the report reviews trends in pay determination and developments in how pay is organised throughout the public services. The authors have brought together background information from ONS on the changing pattern of public sector employment, areas of low and high unemployment (as measured by the claimant count for Travel-to-Work areas); and average earnings, to place in context the information IDS has collated on pay settlements in the public and voluntary services. The introductory chapter is followed by chapters on central government, local government, the health services, education and the voluntary sector which set out in detail the current pay structures of the main employees' groups – 100 in total – from health care assistants to social workers and from midwives to high court judges.

• *Pay and progression for graduates 2001*, price £58; and *Pay in the public services 2000/2001*, price £134 by IDS. Available from Incomes Data Services Ltd., 77 Bastwick Street, London, EC1V 3TT, tel. 020 7250 3434, website [www.incomesdata.co.uk](http://www.incomesdata.co.uk)

## OTHER NEWS

## Effects of parents' work on children

Parents' work patterns can significantly affect their children's academic success, emotional development and performance in the job market, a recent report by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation claims.

The results of the study, which covered 1,263 young people born in the 1970s, focused on the impact of mothers' work on their children's development. Because most fathers were employed during their offspring's childhood and adolescence, the lack of variation in the sample offered relatively little chance for analysis.

One of the most important findings related to the effect of mothers working full-time when their children were under five years old. Pre-schoolers whose mothers worked full-time for the average amount of time (18 months) had a 64 per cent chance of getting A-levels in later life. This fell to 52 per cent where the mother had worked

an additional year. Less pronounced was the impact of part-time employment – although the chance of a child's gaining A-levels decreased the longer its mother had worked.

Children whose mothers had worked full-time were more likely to be unemployed when they reached early adulthood. Part-time work by mothers did not seem to affect their offspring's chance of employment unduly.

Parents' employment patterns also affected children's social and emotional development. A pre-schooler whose mother worked full-time had a relatively high risk of suffering psychological stress later on, but children whose mothers were employed part-time were less likely than average to suffer mental distress.

There were some benefits for pre-schoolers whose mothers worked full-time. Girls in this situation were less likely to get

pregnant before they were 21. The risk of early childbearing was reduced still further if the mother worked during a daughter's adolescence.

In some respects, this study is unique because it allows researchers to control for what is usually unobservable – in this case, the influence of family background. Data were taken from the British Household Panel Survey, which allowed for comparison between siblings.

• *The effect of parents' employment on children's lives* by John Ermisch and Marco Francesconi. Published by the Family Policy Studies Centre. ISBN 1 901455 60 2, available at £10.95 plus £1.50 postage from the Family Policy Studies Centre, 9 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9SN, tel. 020 7388 5900 or e-mail [fpssc@mailbox.ulcc.ac.uk](mailto:fpssc@mailbox.ulcc.ac.uk)

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

### Statistical enquiries

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

0845 601 3034 Fax: 01633 652747

minicom 01633 812399 e-mail [info@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:info@statistics.gov.uk),

or by post to: ONS Library, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG

You can also find National Statistics at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk).

# YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET



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### LFS HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT

The LFS Historical Supplement is available on the National Statistics website free of charge ([http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/downloads/theme\\_labour/HS2000.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/downloads/theme_labour/HS2000.pdf)).

**For more information contact: Lester Browne (Tel 020 7533 6143)**

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### RESEARCH USE OF LFS

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

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## Research programme quarterly update

Research Programme Quarterly Update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), the Employment Service and the Employment Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry.

### DfEE

Projects started since 1 February

3282000	Evaluation of Individual Learning Accounts: early views of customers and providers	3292000	Barriers to employment for disabled people: the employer's perspective
2042000	Research Centre on ICT	1082001	Feasibility study for the long-term evaluation of Modern Apprenticeships
2172000	Development of a model to estimate the costs to the exchequer and economy of social exclusion	3392000	Modelling the potential implications of graduation on 16-year-olds in three geographical areas
1672000	Early years transitions and special educational needs	3382000	Case studies in training and development: the return to the organisations and the individuals
1802000	The longer-term impact of capacity building in ESF	3212000	Evaluation of playing for success 2001-2002 (stage 3)
3092000	Longitudinal study of ageing	3322000	Wraparound care pilots
3122000	Participation and attainment in former coalfields	3162000	Mapping exercise of existing UK schemes for disabled people that have an employment outcome
3172000	Employment interventions for people with disabilities: a review of international literature	1592001	Skills and Training Audit 2001
3000	Employment Zone evaluation: management information, testing and preliminary analysis	1632001	Employment Zone database: assessment and analysis
2142000	Survey of the use of ICT to support the delivery of careers education in schools and colleges		

Projects completed since 1 February

15299	School target setting and pupils with emotional and behavioural difficulties	14498	Evaluation of INCLUDE
19799	Evaluation of pre-16 work experience	11996	Flexible training strategies evaluation
11099	Evaluation of the impact of the Training Standards Council	17398	Integrating self-assessment into inspection procedures: the impact on the quality of group day care provisions
18998	Evaluation of the Code of Practice on age diversity in employment	17499	Research into the outcomes, in Secondary Education, for children excluded from primary school
1452000	Literature review on adult community-based learning	14299	Learning and Training at Work 2000
1132001	Sure Start survey of parents: one year on	13799	Employers' awareness and use of Open Learning
2882000	Financial services skills dialogue	2842000	Quality of Work Focus Groups
2762000	How employers and service providers are responding to the Disability Discrimination Act	2432000	Evaluation of the Neighbourhood Support Fund: stage one
3072000	Independent/State school partnerships: sustainability of 1998-99 funded projects		

Reports published since 1 February

RR218	<b>National evaluation of key stage 4 work-related learning demonstration projects</b>	RR252	<b>ICT access and use: report on the benchmark survey</b>
RR220	<b>Assembling the fragments: a review of research on adult basic skills</b>	RR253	<b>Further investigation of a disadvantaged group on pre-vocational training</b>
RR230	<b>From local lessons to national practice: an update to the final evaluation of the ADAPT and EMPLOYMENT community initiatives in Great Britain</b>	RR254	<b>The returns to education: a review of evidence, issues and deficiencies in the literature</b>
RR242	<b>Building performance: an empirical assessment of the relationship between schools capital investment and pupil performance</b>	RR258	<b>Early Excellence Centre pilot programme: annual evaluation report 2000</b>
RR244	<b>Reasons for exclusion from school</b>	RR259	<b>Research to inform the evaluation of the Early Excellence Centres pilot programme</b>
RR245	<b>The relationship between training and employment growth in small- and medium-sized enterprises</b>	RR260	<b>Evaluation of pilot summer activities for 16-year-olds: summer 2000</b>
RR246	<b>Employers' use and awareness of vocational learning approaches</b>	RR261	<b>Evaluation of DfEE-funded pilots for rough sleepers: off the streets and into work</b>
RR247	<b>Fourth survey of parents of three and four-year-old children and their use of early years services (summer 1999 to spring 2000)</b>	RR264	<b>Staying in work: thinking about a new policy agenda</b>
RR249	<b>Work-life balance 2000: results from the baseline study</b>	RR265	<b>Staying in work: policy overview</b>
RR250	<b>Basic skills, soft skills and labour market outcomes: secondary analysis of the National Child Development Study</b>	RR266	<b>Childcare quality improvement and assurance practices</b>
RR251	<b>Improving adult basic skills: benefits to the individual and society</b>	RR267	<b>Social class and higher education: issues affecting decisions on participation by lower social class groups</b>
		RR268	<b>Age diversity: summary of research findings</b>
		RR269	<b>Learning and training at work 2000</b>

DfEE research publications are available from DfEE 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 DfEE research programme please contact the Research Programme Team on 0114 2593232 or e-mail [dfee.research@dfee.gov.uk](mailto:dfee.research@dfee.gov.uk). Research reports and briefs are also published on DfEE's website at [www.dfee.gov.uk/research](http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research).

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

Projects published in quarter ending 31 March

ESR 63	<b>New Deal for Young People: survey of leavers to unknown destinations</b> Contact: Jane Aspden, tel. 0114 259 6895	ESR 69	<b>New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed: A comparison of provision in pilot and national areas</b> Contact: Maureen Moroney, tel. 0114 259 5471
ESR 64	<b>Employers, lone parents and the work-life balance</b> Contact: Laura Twomey, tel. 0114 259 5736	ESR 70	<b>Evaluation of New Deal 50-plus qualitative evidence from clients: second phase</b> Contact: Paula Maratos, tel. 0114 259 7730
ESR 65	<b>New Deal for musicians: report on programme leavers</b> Contact: Ingun Borg, tel. 0114 259 7241	ESR 71	<b>Experiences of New Deal: qualitative profiles of young participants</b> Contact: Jane Aspden, tel. 0114 259 6895
ESR 66	<b>New Deal for musicians: qualitative evaluation phase 2</b> Contact: Ingun Borg, tel. 0114 259 7241	ESR 72	<b>Users' views of Access to Work: final report of a study for the Employment Service</b> Contact: Leroy Groves, tel. 0114 259 6216
ESR 67	<b>New Deal for Young People: National Survey of participants: stage 2</b> Contact: Ingun Borg, tel. 0114 259 7241	ESR 73	<b>New Deal for Young People: National Survey of participants: Stage 2 technical report</b> Contact: Ingun Borg, tel. 0114 259 7241
ESR 68	<b>Evaluation of New Deal 50-plus: qualitative evidence from ES and BA staff: second phase</b> Contact: Paula Maratos, tel. 0114 259 7730	ESR 74	<b>Jobfinders Grant: research among lone parents</b> Contact: Andrea Kirkpatrick, tel. 0114 259 6304
		ESR 75	<b>Joint Claims for JSA: qualitative research with potential joint claimants</b> Contact: Jane Francis, tel. 0114 259 7198

For details of specific ES projects, please contact the names listed after each project. For copies of ES Research & Development Division reports, please telephone 0114 259 6278 or e-mail [red.es.rh@gtnet.gov.uk](mailto:red.es.rh@gtnet.gov.uk).

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

Completed projects

Survey of recruitment agencies	Explaining the growth in employment tribunal applications: 1972-1997
Notice periods: a survey of policy and practice in British business	Evaluation of the initial impact of the working time regulations
Part-time workers and fixed-term contracts survey	

Ongoing projects

Employee voice and its influence over training provision: collective bargaining and employability	Survey of redundancy practices
How employers manage absences	Survey of individuals' awareness and knowledge of their employment rights
Employers Survey on support for working parents	Small firms' awareness, knowledge and access to information on individual employment rights
Survey of how parents in employment balance work, family and home	Job separations: survey of workers who have recently left an employer
Evaluation of the working time regulations: a survey of workers	The effects of employment legislation on small firms' decisions and management practices
Third periodic survey of employment tribunal applications	
Bargaining structures and workplace performance	

Future projects

The part-time workers regulations: analysis of their impact on the pay and training of part-time workers	Monitoring the statutory union recognition procedure
Employers' experience of the working time regulations	Managing case loads in the Employment Tribunals Service
Partnership: the bottom line	Evaluation of the Partnership Fund
	Workers in the new economy

Further details on all DTI research projects are available on the EMAR web site (<http://www.dti.gov.uk/ler/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.







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## Labour Market Spotlight

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

### Contents for May 2001

- 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS)
- 2 Women in the labour market (LFS)
- 3 Sickness absence (LFS)
- 4 Trade union membership by employment type (LFS)
- 5 Homeworkers (LFS)
- 6 Employees' annual earnings (NES)

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;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands						
	Academic age (in years)				All 16-19	Men 16-19	Women 16-19
	All persons						
	16	17	18	19			
<b>In employment</b>							
All	338	433	415	428	1,614	834	781
Not in FTE	118	188	297	324	926	530	396
In FTE	221	245	118	104	688	304	384
<b>ILO unemployed</b>							
All	85	64	77	64	289	178	111
Not in FTE	46	42	65	50	203	129	74
In FTE	39	22	12	14	87	49	38
<b>Economically inactive</b>							
All	294	230	207	226	956	459	497
Not in FTE	28	26	50	58	161	54	107
In FTE	266	205	157	167	795	405	390
<b>Total</b>							
All	717	727	698	717	2,860	1,471	1,389
Not in FTE	191	256	411	432	1,290	713	577
In FTE	526	472	287	286	1,570	758	812
<b>Economic activity rate (%)</b>							
All	59.0	68.3	70.4	68.6	66.6	68.8	64.2
Not in FTE	85.5	90.0	87.9	86.5	87.5	92.4	81.4
In FTE	49.4	56.6	45.3	41.4	49.4	46.6	52.0
<b>ILO unemployment rate (%)</b>							
All	20.0	12.9	15.6	13.0	15.2	17.6	12.5
Not in FTE	27.9	18.5	17.9	13.4	18.0	19.5	15.7
In FTE	15.1	8.1	9.3	11.8	11.2	14.0	8.9

<sup>a</sup> 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, there is particular interest in whether people of school age (and just over) who are no longer in full-time education choose to participate in the labour market. It is worth noting that these people may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government-supported training. Table 1 shows the economic and education status in winter 2000/2001 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 (55 per cent) were in full-time education.
- 2 Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (58 per cent compared with 52 per cent).
- 3 Around 88 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 18 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- 4 For those in FTE, 49 per cent were economically active, of whom 11 per cent were ILO unemployed.

## 2 Women in the labour market

The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour market status of and type of employment undertaken by women with different family responsibilities (Table 2).

- 1 There were 12.0 million women of working age in employment in winter 2000/01.
- 2 The employment rate for working-age women was 69.3 per cent (compared with 79.3 per cent for working-age men).
- 3 Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was 5-10 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (5.7 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 clerical and secretarial, personal and protective, selling, and other associate professional and technical occupations were women.
- 2 There was a clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, transport and communication, energy and water supply and the manufacturing industries where less than one third of all in employment were women, compared with most of the service industries where more than half were women.

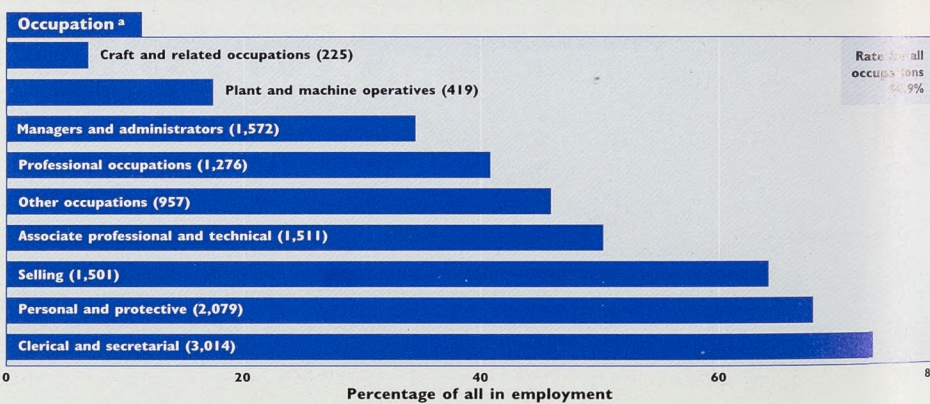
**Table 2 Labour market and family status of women; United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted**

	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	16-64	
<b>All in employment</b>	<b>12,036</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>6,486</b>	<b>15,157</b>
Full-time	6,826	2,178	554	639	689	295	4,649	13,893
Part-time	5,205	3,370	1,090	1,129	773	379	1,834	1,255
Employees	11,207	5,139	1,518	1,629	1,355	637	6,068	12,792
Temporary employees	853	420	92	133	115	79	433	743
Self-employed	737	358	112	127	88	30	379	2,347
Unpaid family workers	44	25	12	*	*	*	18	27
Home workers	389	216	92	68	45	11	174	196
<b>ILO unemployed</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>543</b>
ILO unemployed 1 year or more	90	45	*	17	14	*	46	297
<b>All economically active</b>	<b>12,594</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>6,735</b>	<b>16,100</b>
Economically inactive	4,777	2,820	1,286	730	510	294	1,957	3,022
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,371</b>	<b>8,679</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>8,692</b>	<b>19,122</b>
Employment rate (%)	69.3	63.9	54.3	67.9	71.6	67.2	74.6	79.3
Economic activity rate (%)	72.5	67.5	57.5	72.0	75.0	70.7	77.5	84.2
ILO unemployment rate (%)	4.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	4.6	5.0	3.7	3.9

\* 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; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted**

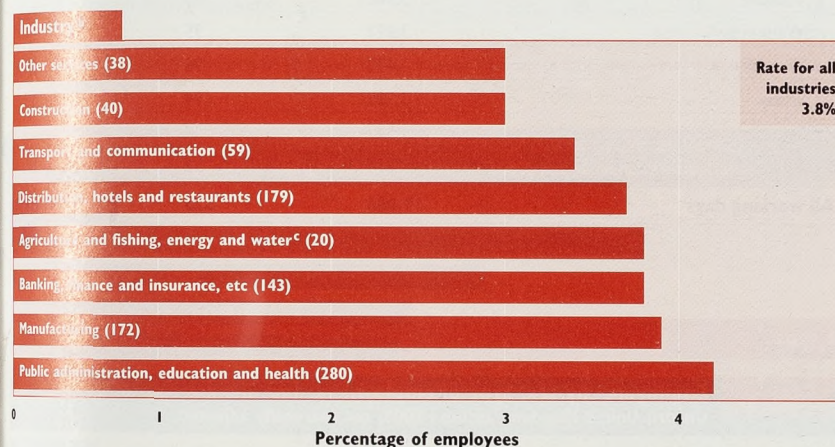
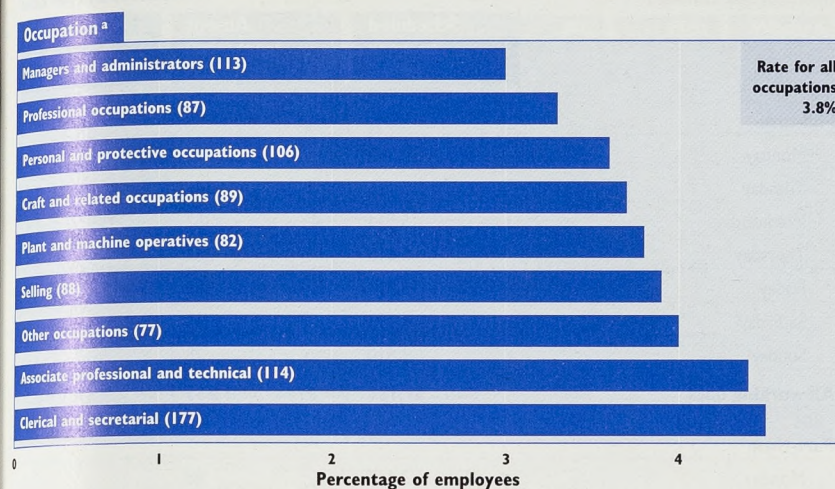


a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.  
 b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.  
 ( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of women in employment.

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; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted**



a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.  
 b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.  
 c Grouped together as sample sizes for the separate industrial sectors are too small to produce reliable estimates.  
 ( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees absent for at least one day in the reference week.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 3 Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury; United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted**

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
<b>At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>518</b>
percentage of whom unable to work <sup>a</sup> for:			
1 day	38	38	38
2 days	21	21	22
3 days	12	10	14
4 days	7	7	7
All week <sup>b</sup>	22	24	20
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	23,651	12,521	11,131
All employees <sup>c</sup> (thousands)	24,584	12,936	11,649

Source: Labour Force Survey

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 whether they had taken a day off in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

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.

Figure 2 shows the percentages of employees in different occupational and industry groups in winter 2000/2001 who were absent from work at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

- 1 The rate of sickness absence for all employees was 3.8 per cent. This is lower than rates in the previous series as it now excludes people who were ill on days they would not have worked.
- 2 The sickness absence rate varied between industries from construction and other services at 3.0 per cent to public administration, education and health at 4.2 per cent. The sickness absence rate for occupations also varied, from managers and administrators at 3.0 per cent to clerical and secretarial occupations at 4.5 per cent.

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.

- 1 933,000 employees had at least one day off in the reference week due to sickness.
- 2 In winter 2000/2001, 4.4 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (518,000) compared with 3.2 per cent of men (415,000).
- 3 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 38 per cent were away for just one day.
- 4 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 22 per cent were unable to work for five to seven days.

## 3 Sickness absence (cont.)

Since spring 2000, it has been possible to calculate a sickness absence rate that is the total number of working days lost to sickness or injury as a proportion of the total number of scheduled working days. Note that this rate does not take account of the different numbers of hours per day that may be worked by different employees. **Table 4** compares sickness absence rates for full- and part-time employees for winter 2000/2001.

- There were 2.4 million working days lost to sickness or injury per week in the winter quarter. This figure accounted for 2.4 per cent of the total scheduled working days, with part-time employees having a higher sickness absence rate than full-time employees (2.7 per cent compared with 2.3 per cent).
- For full-time employees, Friday had the highest percentage of absentees due to sickness compared with Saturday and Sunday, which had the lowest (2.5 per cent compared with 1.4 per cent).
- For part-time employees, the sickness absence rate was more consistent across all days of the week. Tuesday and Friday had the highest percentage of absentees at 2.9 per cent.

**Table 4** Absence rates due to sickness or injury for full- and part-time employees; United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	Scheduled to work (000s)	Absent from work (000s)	Per cent absent on that day
<b>Full-time</b>			
Monday	14,342	319	2.2
Tuesday	15,126	346	2.3
Wednesday	15,534	367	2.4
Thursday	15,615	382	2.4
Friday	15,311	380	2.5
Saturday	3,393	46	1.4
Sunday	1,810	25	1.4
<b>All working days</b>	<b>81,131</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Part-time</b>			
Monday	3,117	88	2.8
Tuesday	3,306	95	2.9
Wednesday	3,527	95	2.7
Thursday	3,432	96	2.8
Friday	3,287	94	2.9
Saturday	1,542	34	2.2
Sunday	874	22	2.5
<b>All working days</b>	<b>19,086</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>2.7</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

## 4 Trade union membership by employment type

Information on trade union membership is available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) every autumn quarter. **Table 5** shows union membership for full- and part-time employees in temporary and permanent employment in autumn 2000. More information on union membership will be given in an article in the July issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

- Although overall rates of union membership were similar for men and women (30 and 29 per cent respectively), union membership in each category is greater for women than men. This difference is greatest among part-time permanent employees (13 per cent compared with 23 per cent).
- Employees in temporary employment are less likely to be union members than are permanent employees, except in the case of part-time male employees (16 and 13 per cent respectively), and part-timers in total are less likely to be members than full-timers.

**Table 5** Employees<sup>a</sup> by sex, type of employment and membership of a trade union; United Kingdom; autumn 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent					
	Permanent		Temporary		All	
	Employees (000s)	Members of trade unions (%)	Employees (000s)	Members of trade unions (%)	Employees <sup>ab</sup> (000s)	Members of trade unions (%)
<b>Men</b>						
Full-time	11,211	32	540	19	11,849	32
Part-time	803	13	240	16	1,059	14
All employees <sup>ac</sup>	12,015	31	780	18	12,908	30
<b>Women</b>						
Full-time	6,097	35	384	21	6,508	34
Part-time	4,540	23	535	18	5,102	23
All employees <sup>ac</sup>	10,639	30	920	19	11,612	29

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Excluding the armed forces.
  - b Including some people who did not state whether they were temporary or permanent.
  - c Including some people who did not state whether they were full- or part-time.
- Note: Percentages are based on those that gave a valid answer to the union question for each type of employment.

## 5 Homeworkers

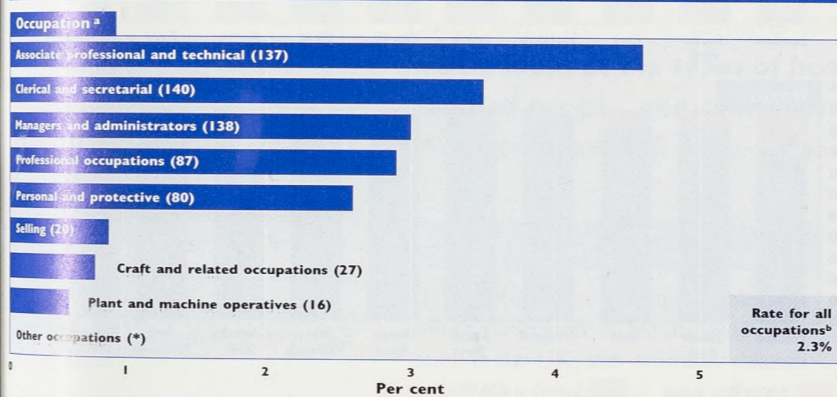
**Table 6** Employees and self-employed working from home or using home as a base; United Kingdom; autumn 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
<b>Main job</b>			
People working mainly in their own home (homeworkers) <sup>a</sup>	650	226	424
As a percentage of all employees and self-employed <sup>b</sup>	2.3	1.5	3.4
Of which full-time	300	162	138
Of which part-time	349	63	286
People working in the same grounds or buildings as home	321	208	113
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	2,025	1,601	424
<b>Base: All employees and self-employed<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>27,795</b>	<b>15,340</b>	<b>12,456</b>
<b>Second job</b>			
People working mainly in their own home (homeworkers)	149	63	86
People working in the same grounds or buildings as home	22	13	*
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	152	91	60
<b>Base: All employees and self-employed<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>688</b>
<b>Unpaid family workers</b>			
People working in their own home	43	*	36
<b>Base: All unpaid family workers<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>106</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>70</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

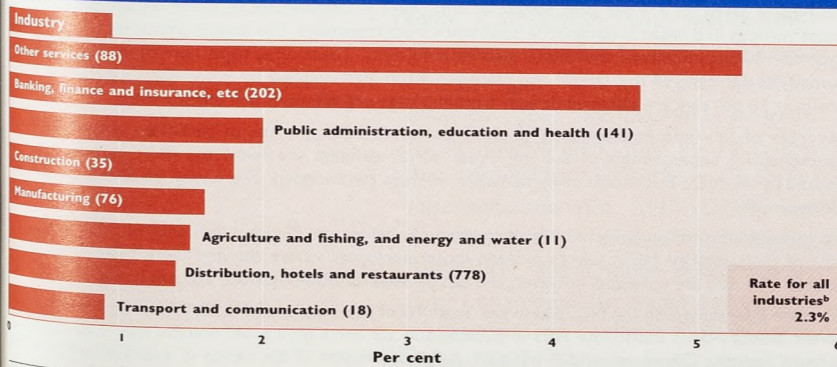
- a Includes some people who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.
- b Base for calculation of percentages excludes a small number of people who did not state whether they worked from home.
- c Includes some people who did not state whether they worked from home.

**Figure 3** Percentage of employees and self-employed who work at home, by occupation;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; autumn 2000, not seasonally adjusted



- a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.
- b Includes a small number of people who did not state their occupation.
- c The figures in brackets give the number (in thousands) of homeworkers in each occupation group. Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

**Figure 4** Percentage of employees and self-employed who work at home, by industry;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; autumn 2000, not seasonally adjusted



- a Industries are coded according to the 1990 Standard Industrial Classification.
- b Includes a small number of people who did not state their industry.
- c The figures in brackets give the number (in thousands) of homeworkers in each industry sector.

In the LFS homeworkers are defined as those who work mainly in their own home (see red box, p256, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2000). **Table 6** gives the number of employee and self-employed homeworkers, those who worked in the same grounds or buildings as home, and those who used their home as base for autumn 2000.

- A total of 650,000 people (2.3 per cent of all employees and self-employed) worked as homeworkers in their main job in autumn 2000.
- Of those who were homeworkers in their main job, 59 per cent worked part time and 65 per cent were women.
- In their main job, 7.3 per cent of all employees and self-employed people did paid work in different places using their home as a base and a further 1.2 per cent worked in the same grounds or buildings as home.
- Men were far more likely to be working in different places with their home as a base than were women (10.5 per cent of main jobs compared with 3.4 per cent). This difference is largely explained by the fact that nearly one-third of all such jobs were in the construction industry and men accounted for almost all of these.
- There was a total of 149,000 people working as homeworkers in their second job in autumn 2000 (12.5 per cent of all employees and self-employed with a second job).
- Of the 43,000 homeworkers doing unpaid work for a family-owned business, the majority were women (36,000).

Homeworkers in their main job are shown according to their occupation and industry in **Figures 3** and **4**.

- Associate professional and technical workers were most likely to be homeworkers (4.6 per cent), while very few plant and machine operatives worked in the home.
- Around two-thirds of professional homeworkers were men, but 96 per cent of personal and protective homeworkers were women (87 per cent of all personal and protective homeworkers were women working in childcare and related occupations).
- Among industries, those working in other services and banking, finance and insurance were most likely to have been homeworkers (both around 5 per cent). Almost two-fifths of those who worked in other services were involved in artistic and literary creation, such as authors, painters and cartoonists etc.

## 6 Employees' annual earnings

The New Earnings Survey (NES) (see red box) provides a wealth of information on employees' earnings. The main purpose of the survey is to obtain information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings of employees in all industries and occupations. Average gross annual pay of full-time employees in 1999-2000 in Great Britain was £21,842 (£24,298 for men and £17,556 for women).

Table 7 shows the average distribution by broad annual pay bands of full-time employees in Great Britain for the year April 1999-2000. The data are shown by sex and for manual and non-manual occupations within each pay band.

- 1 Of all non-manual employees, 48 per cent earned under £20,000 compared with 74 per cent of all manual employees.
- 2 A greater percentage of women was found in the lower pay bands compared with men. Of women, 71 per cent earned less than £20,000 whereas men who earned the same amount accounted for only 49 per cent of the sample.
- 3 Among non-manual workers the percentage who earned more than £50,000 was 25 times higher (5.0 per cent) than their manual counterparts (0.2 per cent).
- 4 In 1999-2000, for every full-time employee earning over £100,000 there were 17 earning less than £10,000.

Figure 5 looks at annual earnings of full-time employees in Great Britain by sex and region for two broad pay bands.

- 1 London had the lowest percentage of employees earning less than £30,000 (70 per cent) compared with Wales which had the highest (90 per cent).
- 2 London, the South East, and the East regions have significantly greater proportions of full-time employees earning more than £30,000 than the rest of Great Britain.
- 3 At 1.7 per cent, the proportion of full-time employees earning more than £100,000 in London is at least four times higher than in other parts of Great Britain.
- 4 With the exception of London, the proportion of full-time male employees earning at least £30,000 is three times higher than that for women.

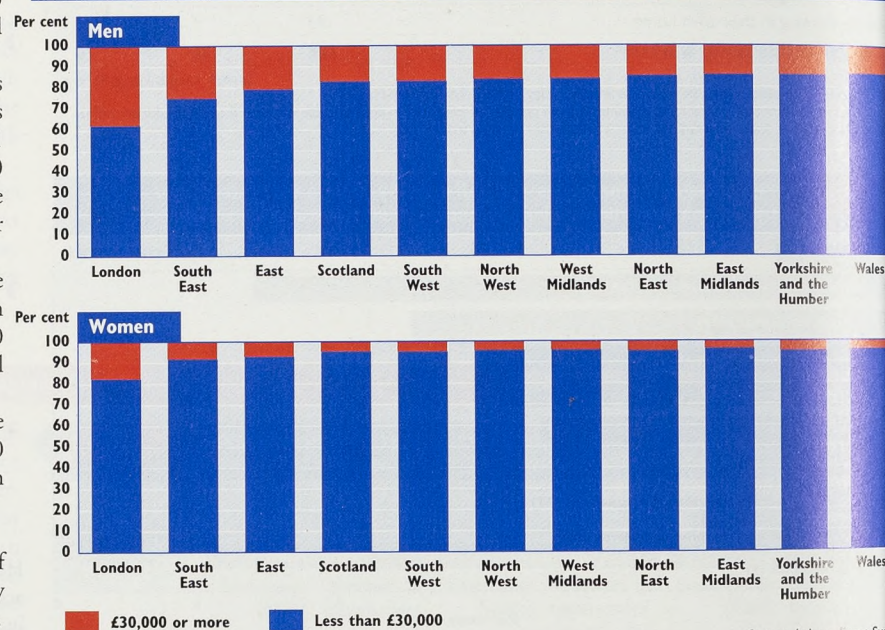
Table 7 Annual earnings<sup>a</sup> of full-time employees by sex and whether in a manual or non-manual occupation; Great Britain; April 1999-2000

Gross annual earnings (£)	Per cent				All employees
	Men	Women	Non-manual	Manual	
Less than 10,000	4.7	15.8	6.6	12.9	8.7
10,000 but less than 20,000	44.2	55.3	41.7	61.0	48.3
20,000 but less than 30,000	30.9	21.8	30.1	22.7	27.6
30,000 but less than 40,000	11.5	4.8	12.2	3.0	9.1
40,000 but less than 50,000	4.0	1.2	4.4	0.3	3.0
50,000 but less than 100,000	3.9	1.0	4.3	0.1	2.8
Over 100,000	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5

<sup>a</sup> Annual earnings are only provided for those employees who have been in the same job for at least twelve months, regardless of whether or not their pay was affected by absence.

Source: New Earnings Survey

Figure 5 Percentage of full-time employees by sex and government office region in broad annual earnings<sup>b</sup> bands; Great Britain; April 1999-2000



<sup>a</sup> Region of workplace  
<sup>b</sup> Annual earnings are only provided for those employees who have been in the same job for at least 12 months, regardless of whether or not their pay was affected by absence.

Source: Labour Force Survey

### New Earnings Survey

The NES is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. The sample comprises all those whose National Insurance numbers end with a specified two digits. These same digits have been used since 1975. Around 90 per cent of the sample are identified from lists supplied by Inland Revenue. Details of the remaining 10 per cent are obtained directly from the large organisations that employ them.

Coverage of full-time employees is virtually complete but coverage of part-time employees is not comprehensive because most of the employees whose earnings are below the PAYE threshold are not covered by the NES. This means many part-time workers are excluded. The survey specifically excludes the self-employed.

The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, National Insurance or other deductions. Most of the published NES analyses exclude those employees whose earnings were reduced because of absence. The data are collected, however, and can be used for other bespoke analyses if required.

For more information on the NES please see 'Patterns of pay: results of the 2000 NES' pp 145-157, *Labour Market Trends* March 2001. The NES is published in six parts plus a UK volume and is available from National Statistics Direct priced £25 per part. A full description of the survey is published in Part A. The NES helpline is 01633 819024, and lines are open from 9am-5pm Monday to Thursday, and 9am to 4.30pm on Friday.

# Disability and the labour market: results from the summer 2000 LFS

By Breda Twomey, Labour Market Division, Office of National Statistics

## Key points

- Under a broad definition of disability, nearly one in five of the working-age population in private households in the United Kingdom was disabled in summer 2000. Out of a total of over 6.8 million, 3.6 million were men and 3.2 million were women.
- Some 36 per cent of those with disabilities reported problems with their musculo-skeletal systems as the main problem – 35 per cent for men, and 47 per cent for women.
- The economic activity rate for disabled people was around 52 per cent compared with 86 per cent for non-disabled people.
- There were 3.2 million disabled people in employment in summer 2000, an employment rate of 47 per cent, compared with 82 per cent for non-disabled people.
- The unemployment rate for disabled people was nearly twice that for non-disabled people, 9.5 per cent compared with 5.0 per cent. For disabled men, the rate was more than twice that for non-disabled men – 10.7 per cent, compared with 5.3 per cent.
- Some 44 per cent of the economically inactive working-age population in the UK were disabled – 56 per cent for men, and 36 per cent for women.

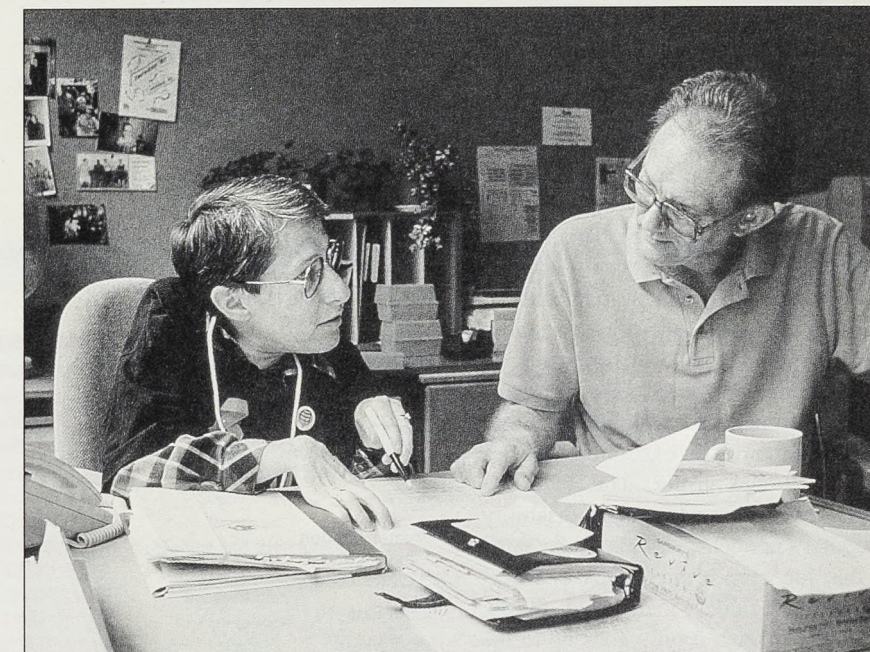


PHOTO: MELANIE FRIEND/FOURAT

Using data from the summer 2000 Labour Force Survey, this article looks at the types of health problems reported by disabled people, and compares their labour market characteristics with those of people who are not disabled.

## Introduction

THE FIRST part of this article<sup>1</sup> presents an overview of the disabled population in the UK, and examines disability by sex, region and type of health problem. This is followed by an exploration of some key indicators of disabled people's labour market participation, economic activity, employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity. Comparisons with non-disabled people are included to assess the extent of the gap which exists between disabled and non-disabled people's labour market participation. To reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA) and the complexity involved in defining 'disability', the Labour Force Survey (LFS) broadened the focus and number of questions on health and disability in spring 1997.<sup>2</sup> Following these changes, LFS respondents could be defined as

either having a current long-term disability (covered by the DDA), or a work-limiting disability, or both (see *technical note*). All analyses in this article are based on a broad definition which includes all three criteria. The data are not seasonally adjusted and most of the analyses apply to people of working age, unless otherwise stated.

## Disabled people in the United Kingdom

In summer 2000, nearly one in five people of working age in the UK private household population had a current long-term disability according to the LFS. This equates to over 6.8 million people (3.6 million men and 3.2 million women).

Disability rates tended to vary markedly across regions from 16 per

cent in the South East to 23 per cent in Wales (see Table 1). There were also some variations within regions. For example 23 per cent of the working-age population in South Yorkshire were disabled while the rate for West Yorkshire and the Rest of Yorkshire and the Humber was 19 per cent.

The likelihood of having a long-term disability or health problem is clearly related to age (see Figure 1). Slightly less than one in ten people aged 16-19 had a disability (10 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women). This rose to over one-fifth for those aged 45-49 (21 per cent for men, and 22 per cent for women) and over one-third for those aged 55-59 (35 per cent for men, and 37 per cent for women). For most age groups, women had a higher disability rate than men. The exception was for the 16-19 age group. The fact that men's overall working-age disability rate, at 19 per cent, was about the same as that for women was because 'working age' includes men aged 60-64, while for women it only goes up to the age of 59. The disability rate for men aged 16-59 was 17 per cent, two percentage points lower than that for women in this age group.

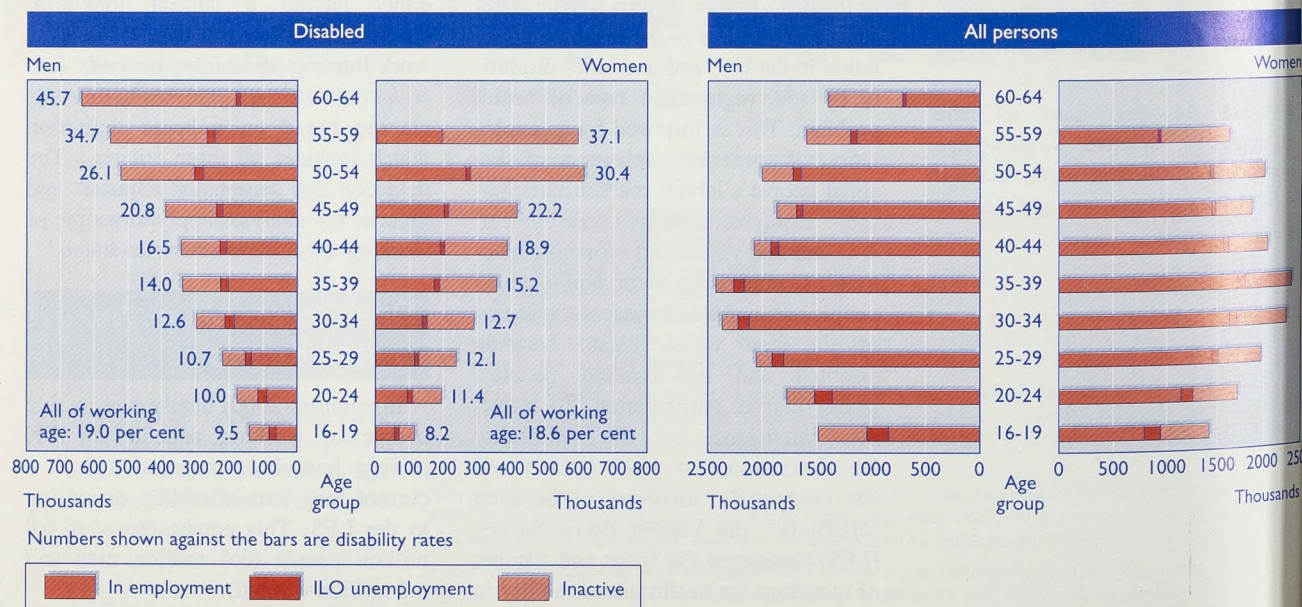
The differential between regional disability rates was particularly high among older people (see Figure 2). The

Table 1 Disabled people of working age by region; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Disabled people	
	All (000s)	As a proportion of working-age population (%)
United Kingdom	6,836	18.8
Great Britain	6,633	18.8
England	5,603	18.4
North East	347	22.1
Tyne and Wear	149	22.0
Rest of North East	198	22.1
North West	863	20.7
Greater Manchester	321	20.2
Merseyside	198	23.9
Rest of North West	345	19.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	612	19.9
South Yorkshire	179	22.8
West Yorkshire	245	18.7
Rest of Yorkshire and the Humber	187	19.1
East Midlands	453	17.6
West Midlands	678	20.9
West Midlands Metropolitan County	352	22.4
Rest of West Midlands	326	19.6
East	558	16.9
Greater London	770	16.6
Inner London	320	17.6
Outer London	450	16.0
South East	776	15.8
South West	547	18.7
Wales	410	23.4
Scotland	620	19.6
Strathclyde	305	21.7
Rest of Scotland	315	17.9
Northern Ireland	203	19.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 Economic status by age and sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

disability rate for the 50-59/64 age group was 44 per cent in the North East and 41 per cent in Wales and Northern Ireland, compared with only 27 per cent in the South East.

Types of health problems

Problems with their musculo-skeletal systems (i.e. arms, legs, neck, back, hands and feet) was the most common type of disability and was the

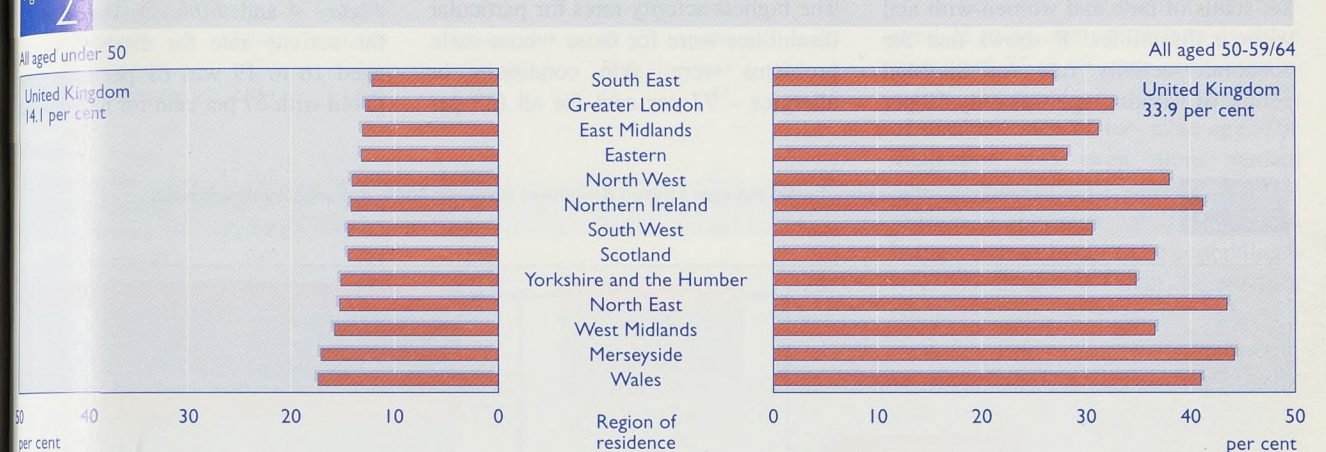
main problem reported for 36 per cent of respondents with disabilities (35 per cent for men, and 37 per cent for women). The next largest categories were:

- chest or breathing problems (13 per cent);
- heart, blood pressure and circulatory conditions (14 per cent for men, and 8 per cent for women); and
- mental illness (7 per cent for men, and 9 per cent for women).

Labour market position of the working-age disabled population

Figure 3 summarises the spectrum of labour market categories used in the LFS giving figures for disabled and non-disabled people. The following sections describe each of the main categories in turn.

Figure 2 Disability prevalence rates by age and region of residence; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Main health problem reported by disabled people by sex; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All people		Men		Women	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
All with long-term health problems	6,836	100.0	3,618	100.0	3,218	100.0
Musculo-skeletal problems	2,430	35.5	1,256	34.7	1,174	36.5
Back or neck	1,262	18.5	625	17.3	637	19.8
Legs or feet	749	11.0	427	11.8	322	10.0
Arms, hands	418	6.1	204	5.6	214	6.7
Difficulty in seeing	115	1.7	73	2.0	42	1.3
Difficulty in hearing	125	1.8	70	1.9	55	1.7
Speech impediment	*	*	*	*	*	*
Skin conditions, allergies	136	2.0	67	1.9	68	2.1
Chest, breathing problems	905	13.2	460	12.7	445	13.8
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	780	11.4	510	14.1	271	8.4
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	331	4.8	168	4.6	163	5.1
Diabetes	303	4.4	197	5.4	106	3.3
Epilepsy	153	2.2	74	2.0	80	2.5
Mental illness	548	8.0	260	7.2	287	8.9
Depression, bad nerves	364	5.3	166	4.6	197	6.1
Mental illness, phobia, panics	184	2.7	94	2.6	90	2.8
Learning difficulties	171	2.5	116	3.2	55	1.7
Progressive illness not elsewhere classified	283	4.1	127	3.5	156	4.9
Other problems, disabilities	548	8.0	234	6.5	314	9.7

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

### Economic activity

In summer 2000, there were 28.9 million people of working age in the UK labour force, either in employment or ILO unemployed, of which 16.2 million were men and 12.7 million were women. Of this total, 12 per cent or 3.6 million had a current long-term disability or health problem. This equates to 2 million men of working age and 1.5 million women of working age with disabilities in the UK in summer 2000.

Table 3 summarises the labour market status of men and women with and without disabilities. It shows that the economic activity rate for disabled people of working age was only 52 per

cent compared with 86 per cent for non-disabled people.

While **severity** of disability is not discussed in this article, the **type** of disability reported appears to be a key factor in the labour market participation of disabled people. For example, people reporting mental health problems had the lowest economic activity rate at 22 per cent (see Table 4). However, those reporting musculo-skeletal problems had an economic activity rate of 50 per cent (55 per cent for men, and 45 per cent for women). The highest activity rates for particular disabilities were for those whose main problems were: skin conditions or allergies – 77 per cent for all (83 per

cent for men, and 72 per cent for women); diabetes – 72 per cent for all (76 per cent for men, and 66 per cent for women); hearing problems – 70 per cent for all (73 per cent for men, and 66 per cent for women); and chest and breathing problems – 69 per cent for all (74 per cent for men, and 64 per cent for women).

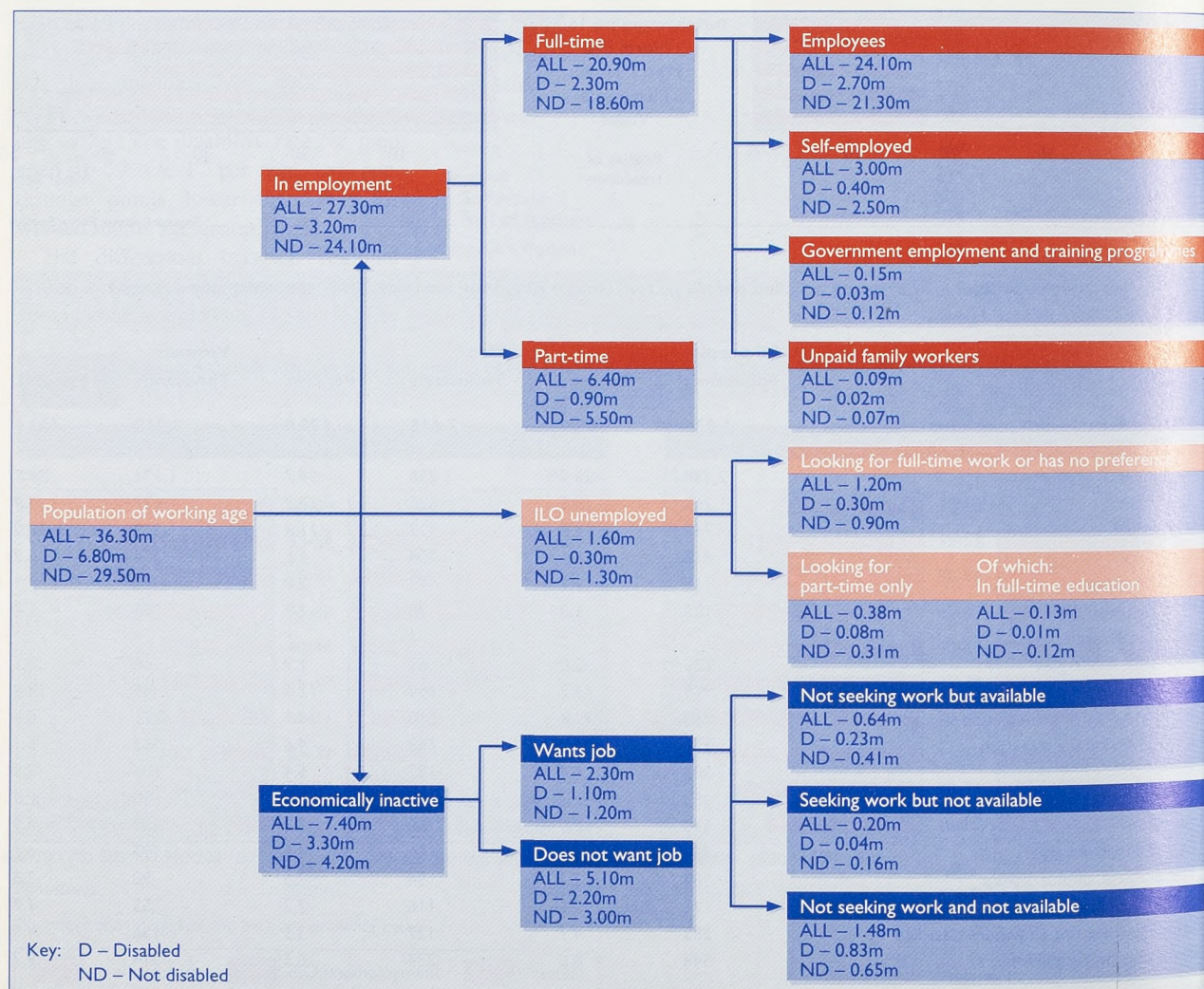
### Economic activity by age

Economic activity rates peaked at a much earlier age among disabled women than non-disabled women (see Figure 4 and Table 5). For example, the activity rate for disabled women aged 16 to 19 was 61 per cent, compared with 67 per cent for non-disabled

women of the same age. The activity rate decreased to 56 per cent for 20 to 24-year-old disabled women, but the rate for non-disabled women of the same age was 76 per cent. The rate declined to 52 per cent for disabled women aged 25 to 49, while for non-disabled women of the same age, it rose to 82 per cent. For those aged 50 to retirement age, the activity rate for non-disabled women was 79 per cent, almost twice that for disabled women at 40 per cent.

For disabled men, the activity rate, at 71 per cent, was highest for those aged 25 to 34. Almost all non-disabled men aged 35 to 49 were economically active, compared with about two-thirds of disabled men of the same age. The distinction was even more marked among men aged between 50 and retirement age, with non-disabled men being twice as likely to be economically active as disabled men (88 per cent compared with 44 per cent).

Figure 3 Labour market position of people of working age; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Economic activity of working age people by sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; summer 2000; not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands			Per cent		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled	All	Disabled	Not disabled
All						
All of working age	36,346	6,836	29,509	100	100	100
Economically active	28,907	3,560	25,347	80	52	86
In employment	27,291	3,220	24,071	75	47	82
ILO unemployed	1,617	340	1,277	4	5	4
Economically inactive	7,438	3,276	4,162	20	48	14
Men						
All of working age	19,039	3,618	15,421	100	100	100
Economically active	16,184	2,014	14,171	85	56	92
In employment	15,214	1,798	13,416	80	50	87
ILO unemployed	970	215	754	5	6	5
Economically inactive	2,854	1,605	1,250	15	44	8
Women						
All of working age	17,307	3,218	14,089	100	100	100
Economically active	12,723	1,546	11,177	74	48	79
In employment	12,077	1,422	10,654	70	44	76
ILO unemployed	647	124	522	4	4	4
Economically inactive	4,584	1,672	2,912	26	52	21

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Type of health problem reported by economically active disabled people by sex; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Men		Women	
	Economically active	Economic activity rate	Economically active	Economic activity rate	Economically active	Economic activity rate
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
All 16-59/64	28,907	79.5	16,184	85.0	12,723	73.5
All with no long-term health problems	25,347	85.9	14,171	91.9	11,177	79.3
All with long-term health problems <sup>a</sup>	3,560	52.1	2,014	55.7	1,546	48.1
Musculo-skeletal problems	1,216	50.0	692	55.1	523	44.6
Back or neck	634	50.3	342	54.6	293	46.0
Legs or feet	359	47.9	227	53.2	132	40.9
Arms, hands	222	53.1	123	60.5	99	46.1
Difficulty in seeing	63	54.9	43	58.0	21	49.4
Difficulty in hearing	87	69.9	51	73.2	36	65.7
Speech impediment	*	*	*	*	*	*
Skin conditions, allergies	105	77.3	56	82.5	49	72.2
Chest, breathing problems	622	68.8	339	73.8	283	63.6
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	404	51.7	261	51.2	142	52.6
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	172	52.0	99	59.1	73	44.7
Diabetes	218	72.1	149	75.5	70	65.9
Epilepsy	77	50.4	40	53.8	38	47.3
Mental illness	122	22.3	59	22.5	64	22.2
Depression, bad nerves	93	25.5	44	26.2	49	24.9
Mental illness, phobia, panics	30	16.1	15	15.9	15	16.2
Learning difficulties	59	34.4	46	39.6	13	23.5
Progressive illness not elsewhere classified	104	36.6	47	36.8	57	36.5
Other problems, disabilities	305	55.7	130	55.6	175	55.8

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state the nature of their health problem or disability.  
\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

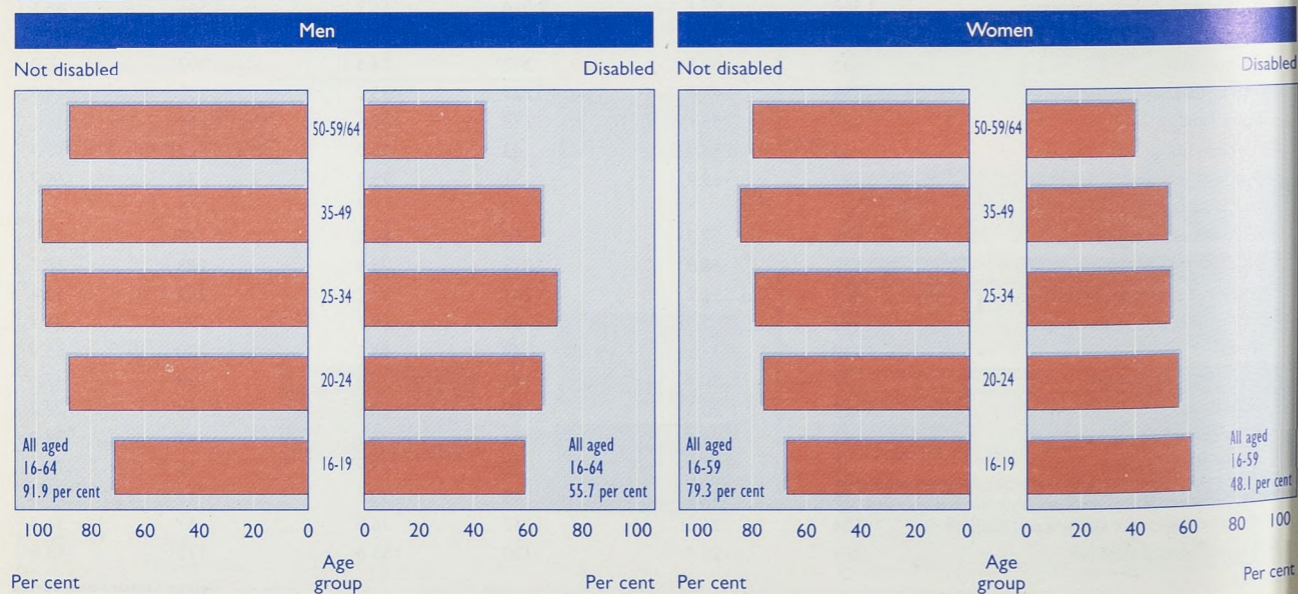
**Table 5** Economic activity by sex, age and whether disabled; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Disabled		Not disabled	
	Economically active	Economic activity rate	Economically active	Economic activity rate	Economically active	Economic activity rate
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
<b>All</b>						
16-59/64	28,907	79.5	3,560	52.1	25,347	85.9
16-19	1,980	68.3	153	59.7	1,827	69.1
20-24	2,773	79.6	225	60.4	2,548	81.9
25-34	7,345	84.6	645	61.8	6,700	87.8
35-49	10,772	85.2	1,299	58.2	9,473	91.0
50-59/64	6,038	69.9	1,238	42.2	4,801	84.1
<b>Men</b>						
16-64	16,184	85.0	2,014	55.7	14,171	91.9
16-19	1,037	70.0	83	59.0	954	71.1
20-24	1,517	85.6	115	65.2	1,402	87.8
25-34	4,134	93.5	366	70.9	3,767	96.5
35-49	5,873	92.2	695	64.9	5,178	97.7
50-64	3,624	72.6	754	44.0	2,869	87.5
<b>Women</b>						
16-59	12,723	73.5	1,546	48.1	11,177	79.3
16-19	943	66.6	70	60.6	873	67.1
20-24	1,255	73.4	109	56.0	1,146	75.6
25-34	3,211	75.4	279	52.8	2,932	78.7
35-49	4,899	78.1	605	52.1	4,295	84.0
50-59	2,414	66.1	483	39.7	1,931	79.4

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 4** Economic activity rates by age, sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 6** Employment status by sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Disabled	Per cent
			Not disabled
<b>All</b>			
All in employment <sup>a</sup> (thousands=100 per cent)	27,291	3,220	24,071
of which			
Employees	88.3	85.3	88.7
Self-employed	10.8	13.1	10.5
Others <sup>b</sup>	0.9	1.5	0.8
of which			
Full-time	76.5	71.5	77.1
Part-time	23.5	28.5	22.9
<b>Men</b>			
All in employment <sup>a</sup> (thousands=100 per cent)	15,214	1,798	13,416
of which			
Employees	84.7	81.4	85.2
Self-employed	14.5	17.1	14.1
Others <sup>b</sup>	0.8	1.5	0.7
of which			
Full-time	91.9	87.1	92.6
Part-time	8.1	12.9	7.4
<b>Women</b>			
All in employment <sup>a</sup> (thousands=100 per cent)	12,077	1,422	10,654
of which			
Employees	92.8	90.3	93.1
Self-employed	6.2	8.1	6.0
Others <sup>b</sup>	1.0	1.6	0.9
of which			
Full-time	57.0	51.8	57.7
Part-time	43.0	48.2	42.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time, but percentages are based on totals that exclude this group.  
<sup>b</sup> Those on government-supported employment and training programmes and unpaid family workers.

**Table 7** People in employment by social class (based on occupation), sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Disabled	Per cent
			Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
<b>All</b>			
All in employment <sup>a</sup> (thousands=100 per cent)	27,291	3,220	24,071
Professional occupations	7	5	7
Intermediate occupations	31	28	32
Skilled occupations (non manual)	23	22	23
Skilled occupations (manual)	20	21	20
Partly skilled occupations	15	18	15
Unskilled occupations	4	6	4
<b>Men</b>			
All in employment <sup>a</sup> (thousands=100 per cent)	15,214	1,798	13,416
Professional occupations	9	7	9
Intermediate occupations	31	28	32
Skilled occupations (non manual)	12	12	12
Skilled occupations (manual)	29	32	29
Partly skilled occupations	14	17	13
Unskilled occupations	4	5	4
<b>Women</b>			
All in employment <sup>a</sup> (thousands=100 per cent)	12,077	1,422	10,654
Professional occupations	3	2	4
Intermediate occupations	31	28	32
Skilled occupations (non manual)	36	35	37
Skilled occupations (manual)	8	8	7
Partly skilled occupations	16	19	16
Unskilled occupations	5	7	4

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes those serving in the armed forces and those who did not state their social class, but percentages are based on totals that exclude these groups.

In considering the above findings it should be borne in mind that the disabilities and health problems reported in the LFS are of varying degrees of severity and the extent to which work is limited is likely to be related to age. Previous research has shown that 'the level of handicap increases with age up to the middle years (35 to 45) and then levels off'.<sup>3</sup>

Nevertheless, as shown by *Figure 1*, the largest number of economically active disabled people are in some of the older age groups (particularly those aged 50 to 54).

### Employment

Some 3.2 million disabled people were in employment in summer 2000, an employment rate of 47 per cent (see *Table 3*). This compares with an employment rate of 82 per cent for non-disabled people.

*Table 6* shows that disabled people in employment were slightly less likely to be employees than those without disabilities, 85 per cent compared with 89 per cent. They were also more likely to be self-employed, 13 per cent compared with 11 per cent for non-disabled people. However, this higher self-employment rate is, at least partly, a reflection of the fact that older people in general are more likely to be self-employed, and disability rates rise with age.

Disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to report that they were employed in a part-time capacity – 29 per cent compared with 23 per cent (see *Table 6*). Women in general were more likely than men to work part-time, and almost half of disabled women in employment worked part-time, compared with 42 per cent of non-disabled women. Some 13 per cent of disabled men in employment worked part-time, compared with 7 per cent of non-disabled men.

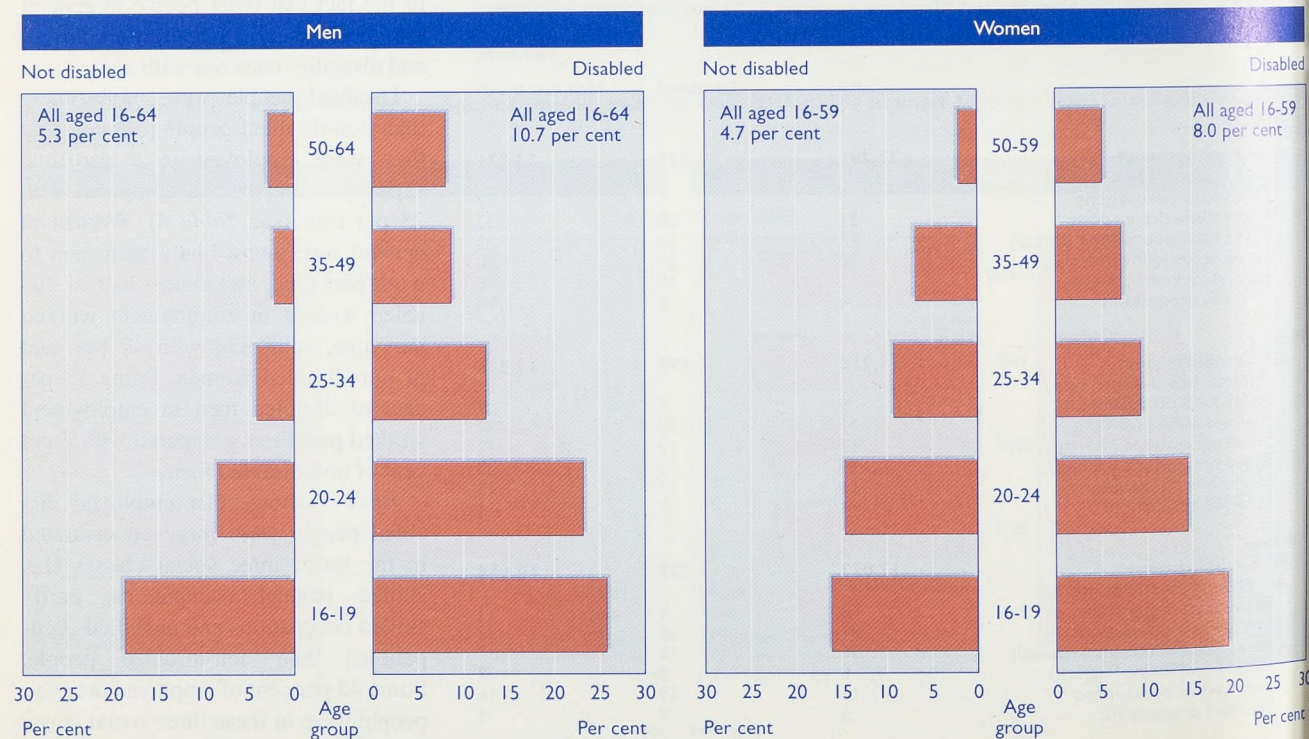
*Table 7* shows that employed disabled people were more concentrated in the lower three social classes (i.e. skilled manual occupations, partly skilled occupations and unskilled occupations) than non-disabled people. Some 45 per cent of employed disabled people were in these three social classes, compared with 39 per cent of non-disabled people. This differential was

Table 8 ILO unemployment by sex, age and whether disabled; United Kingdom, summer 2000; not seasonally adjusted

	All		Disabled		Not disabled	
	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent
<b>All</b>						
16-59/64	1,617	5.6	340	9.5	1,277	5.0
16-19	355	17.9	35	23.0	320	17.5
20-24	278	10.0	43	19.2	235	9.2
25-34	348	4.7	73	11.2	275	4.1
35-49	403	3.7	104	8.0	299	3.2
50-59/64	232	3.8	85	6.9	147	3.1
<b>Men</b>						
16-59/64	970	6.0	215	10.7	754	5.3
16-19	201	19.4	21	25.8	179	18.8
20-24	162	10.7	27	23.2	135	9.6
25-34	211	5.1	46	12.5	165	4.4
35-49	229	3.9	61	8.7	168	3.2
50-64	167	4.6	61	8.1	106	3.7
<b>Women</b>						
16-59/64	647	5.1	124	8.0	522	4.7
16-19	154	16.3	14	19.8	140	16.1
20-24	117	9.3	16	14.9	100	8.7
25-34	137	4.3	27	9.6	110	3.8
35-49	174	3.6	43	7.1	131	3.0
50-59	65	2.7	24	5.0	41	2.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 ILO unemployment rates by age, sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 9 ILO unemployment rates by type of health problem and sex; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Men		Women	
	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent
<b>All of working age</b>	1,617	5.6	970	6.0	647	5.1
All with no long-term health problems	1,277	5.0	754	5.3	522	4.7
All with long-term health problems	340	9.5	215	10.7	124	8.0
Musculo-skeletal problems	112	9.2	68	9.9	44	8.3
Back or neck	57	9.0	35	10.2	22	7.5
Legs or feet	35	9.8	22	9.9	13	9.5
Arms, hands	20	9.0	11	8.9	*	*
Difficulty in seeing	*	*	*	*	*	*
Difficulty in hearing	*	*	*	*	*	*
Speech impediment	*	*	*	*	*	*
Skin conditions, allergies	13	12.0	*	*	*	*
Chest, breathing problems	62	10.0	40	11.7	22	7.9
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	21	5.1	13	5.0	*	*
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	14	7.9	*	*	*	*
Diabetes	13	6.1	*	*	*	*
Epilepsy	10	13.1	*	*	*	*
Mental illness	28	22.8	19	32.0	*	*
Depression, bad nerves	20	21.4	13	31.0	*	*
Mental illness, phobia, panics	*	*	*	*	*	*
Learning difficulties	18	30.5	13	28.6	*	*
Progressive illness not elsewhere classified	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other problems, disabilities	26	8.6	17	12.8	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Figure too small for reliable estimate.

similar for men and women. Around 54 per cent of disabled men were in the lower three social classes, compared with 46 per cent of non-disabled men. The corresponding figures for disabled and non-disabled women were 34 per cent and 27 per cent respectively.

### Unemployment

The overall ILO unemployment rate for disabled people was nearly twice that for non-disabled people of working age in summer 2000 – 9.5 per cent, compared with 5.0 per cent (see Table 8). For men, the disability rate was over twice that for non-disabled men – 10.7 per cent, compared with 5.3 per cent. For women, the gap was narrower – 8.0 per cent, compared with 4.7 per cent.

Although high, at 26 per cent, the unemployment rate for 16 to 19-year-old disabled men was only around a third higher than for non-disabled men in the same age group (see Figure 5). However, for all the older age groups the rate for disabled men was more

Table 10 ILO unemployed over 1 year as a percentage of all unemployed, by age and whether disabled; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled
<b>All 16-59/64</b>	26.4	37.7	23.4
16-24	12.1	17.7	11.4
25-34	29.5	37.7	27.3
35-49	35.7	42.0	33.6
50-59/64	44.6	51.2	40.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

than twice that for non-disabled men. The pattern was similar among women, although the differences tended to be smaller. One quarter of unemployed disabled people were aged 50 or more, compared with almost one in eight non-disabled people.

Table 9 shows unemployment rates according to type of disability or health problem. The highest rate, at 30.5 per cent, was recorded for people with learning difficulties, followed by people with some kind of mental illness, at over 20 per cent.

In summer 2000, nearly two-fifths of unemployed people with disabilities had been unemployed for at least a year, compared with 23 per cent of those without disabilities (see Table 10). Some 18 per cent of unemployed people with disabilities and aged under 25 were likely to be long-term unemployed, compared with 11 per cent of non-disabled unemployed in the same age group. For the 25 to 34, and 50 to 59/64-year-old age groups, the differential was much higher at 10 percentage points.



Table 11 Economically inactive people of working age by sex, reason for inactivity, and whether disabled; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Disabled	Per cent Not disabled
<b>All</b>			
<b>All inactive (000s=100 per cent)</b>	<b>7,438</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>4,162</b>
Total inactive who say they would like to work <sup>a</sup>	30.8	33.8	28.4
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.7	1.3	3.8
Not seeking but would like work	28.1	32.5	24.5
Of which			
Available to start	8.7	7.2	9.9
Not available to start	19.4	25.3	14.7
Not seeking work, does not want work	69.2	66.2	71.6
<b>Men</b>			
<b>All inactive (000s=100 per cent)</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1,250</b>
Total inactive who say they would like to work <sup>a</sup>	33.7	36.6	29.9
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.9	1.2	5.1
Not seeking but would like work	30.8	35.4	24.9
Of which			
Available to start	9.5	7.4	12.3
Not available to start	21.2	28.0	12.6
Not seeking work, does not want work	66.3	63.4	70.1
<b>Women</b>			
<b>All inactive (000s=100 per cent)</b>	<b>4,584</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>2,912</b>
Total inactive who say they would like to work <sup>a</sup>	29.0	31.2	27.7
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.6	1.4	3.3
Not seeking but would like work	26.4	29.8	24.4
Of which			
Available to start	8.2	7.0	8.8
Not available to start	18.2	22.8	15.6
Not seeking work, does not want work	71.0	68.8	72.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state whether they were available or not.

It is also interesting to note that the overall differential in long-term unemployment between disabled and non-disabled is larger than for any of the individual age groups in Table 10. This was because the proportion of the unemployed who were disabled was higher in the older age groups, which also had the highest long-term unemployment rate. This results in the higher overall long-term unemployment average.

### Economic inactivity

Compared with non-disabled people of working age, disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive (see Table 3). In summer 2000, almost half of disabled people were economically inactive (44 per cent of men, and 52 per cent of women). This compares with only 14 per cent of non-disabled people who were economically inactive (8 per cent of men, and 21 per cent of women). Some 44 per cent

of the economically inactive working-age population in the UK were disabled (56 per cent of men, and 36 per cent of women – see Table 3).

The economically inactive can be analysed according to their degree of attachment to the labour market, as shown in Figure 3 and Table 11. A third of economically inactive disabled people said they would like to work, compared with 28 per cent of non-disabled people. The proportion of disabled men wanting to work was higher than disabled women (37 per cent compared with 31 per cent) but there was less of a differential between non-disabled men and women. Responses to the questions on the reasons for economic inactivity are likely to be very subjective and affected by prevailing job opportunities; it should not be assumed that all those who say they would not like a job have absolutely no interest in ever working in the future. Indeed, 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.

### Conclusion

Disability has a major impact on people's labour market activity. Disabled people were much less likely to be economically active than non-disabled people of working age (52 per cent, compared with 86 per cent). The employment rate for disabled people was consequently much lower than for the non-disabled (47 per cent, compared with 82 per cent). Likewise, disabled people experienced rates of unemployment about twice as high as those for non-disabled people. As a result of these findings, a major theme which emerged from the summer 2000 LFS data on disability was that a high proportion of disabled people continued to experience low participation in

Table 12 Economic activity of working age people according to different definitions of disability; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Economic activity rate Per cent	Employment rate Per cent	ILO unemployment rate Per cent	All people Thousands
<b>All long-term disabled</b>				
All	52.1	47.1	9.5	6,836
Men	55.7	49.7	10.7	3,618
Women	48.1	44.2	8.0	3,218
<b>Work-limiting disabilities</b>				
All	44.7	39.3	11.9	5,575
Men	48.5	42.1	13.1	2,994
Women	40.3	36.1	10.3	2,581
<b>PDA current disabled</b>				
All	46.8	42.8	8.6	5,506
Men	49.2	44.4	9.7	2,869
Women	44.3	41.0	7.3	2,637
<b>Not long-term disabled</b>				
All	85.9	81.6	5.0	29,509
Men	91.9	87.0	5.3	15,421
Women	79.3	75.6	4.7	14,089

Source: Labour Force Survey

the labour market. A recent report published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation *Enduring economic exclusion: disabled people, income and work*<sup>4</sup> highlights the economic exclusion faced by disabled people in different aspects of the UK labour market.

Behind the spring 2000 LFS estimates, however, it should be understood that disabled people in the UK do not form a homogeneous group. Instead they are geographically disparate, and represent many backgrounds and cultures. There are also

differences according to age, sex, and type and severity of disability or health problem reported. Moreover, any estimate of the extent of disability will depend on the definition of disability used (see Table 12 and *technical note*, for example).

### Notes

- 1 The previous feature article on disability and the labour market can be found on pp455-66, *Labour Market Trends*, September 1999.
- 2 See 'Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-98 with the past', pp321-9, *Labour Market Trends*, June 1998 for further information on changes in the way disability has been measured on the LFS.
- 3 See Table 6.1 in Prescott-Clarke, P., *Employment and Handicap*, Social and Community Planning Research, (1990).
- 4 Burchard, T., *Enduring economic exclusion: disabled people, income and work*, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, (2000).

### Further information

For more advice about the LFS, and how to access the results, contact the Labour Market Helpline, tel. 020 7533 6094. For enquiries specifically related to this article, contact: Catherine Cousins, e-mail [catherine.cousins@ons.gov.uk](mailto:catherine.cousins@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6142, or Breda Twomey e-mail [breda.twomey@ons.gov.uk](mailto:breda.twomey@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6150.

## Technical note

## Questions on disability

The focus of and number of questions in the health and disability module of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) changed in spring 1997 to reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA). Since spring 1997 all working-age LFS respondents have been asked:

- Do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last for more than a year?

If they answer 'yes' to this question, they are also asked to say what kind(s) of health problem or disability(ies) they have, based on a list read to them by the interviewer.

If they then answer 'yes' to the following question:

- 'Does this (do these) health problem(s) or disability(ies) (when taken singly or together) substantially limit your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities?

OR

they said that they had the following health problems: progressive illnesses not included elsewhere (e.g. cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy)

then they are defined as having a *current disability* covered by the DDA (or 'current DDA').

People whose health problem(s) or disability(ies) are expected to last more than a year are also asked the following questions:

- 'Does this health problem affect the KIND of work that you might do?'
- '...or the AMOUNT of paid work that you might do?'

If the respondent fulfils either of these criteria they are defined as having a *work-limiting disability*.

Those who meet the criteria for either current DDA or work-limiting definitions of disability (or both – as is usually the case) are defined as having a *current long-term disability*.

Estimates for the different definitions are set out in Table 12. It should be noted that the difference between the DDA estimates and those based on work-limiting disabilities may be exaggerated due to people not being able to assess the extent to which their work-limiting disability would also affect their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities, i.e. those

activities which are normal for most people and are carried out by most people on a daily or frequent and fairly regular basis. For example, if a man cannot operate a keyboard at work because of his disability but does not normally use a keyboard outside of work, that does not stop his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities being affected because using a keyboard in one form or another is a normal activity for very many people. He could therefore be covered by the DDA.

It follows that including all those with current long-term disabilities (either DDA-covered or work-limiting) improves the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the estimates as the possible bias due to under-reporting of DDA-covered disabilities is removed.

The DDA also covers those with past long-term disabilities and the LFS also asks about these and whether they had ever affected the respondent's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Such people are not included in the definition used in this article unless they were also either current DDA or work-limiting disabled.

More information about these definitions and comparisons with earlier data was published in a technical report in the June 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends* ('Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-8 with the past'). This report looked at the various discontinuities in LFS disability data over time. In particular, users should be aware that although there was a work-limiting definition of disability in use in the LFS prior to spring 1997 it does not produce estimates consistent with those available since because of the changes to the wording and the ordering of the questions concerned.

## Results based on small samples

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. Estimates of less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results since they are based on small samples (less than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable.

## Learning and Training at Work 2000

By Bulwinder Singh, Employability and Adult Learning Division, Department for Education and Employment

## Key points

- Three-quarters of employers (76 per cent) provided job-related training for some of their employees in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- Two out of five employers (41 per cent) provided off-the-job training and two-thirds (66 per cent) of employers had provided on-the-job training for some of their employees.
- The provision of off-the-job training increases with employer size, from 33 per cent of those with one to four employees to over 90 per cent of those with 100 or more employees.
- Provision of on-the-job training varies less with employer size than is the case for off-the-job training.
- The proportion of employers with an internal skills gap has increased from 12 per cent in 1999 to 16 per cent in 2000.
- A high proportion of employers (90 per cent) are aware of NVQs and 16 per cent of all employers were currently offering them to one or more of their employees.
- The cost of training for employers with ten or more employees totals over £23 billion per year.



PHOTO: JACOB CHAPMAN/FORMART

**Learning and Training at Work is an annual survey of employers in England. It builds on earlier Skill Needs in Britain surveys to give an up-to-date picture of provision, management and delivery of training. It also provides an insight into employers' commitment to learning and training and their awareness of, and involvement with, NVQs, Modern Apprenticeships and various other training initiatives.**

## Introduction

LEARNING AND Training at Work (LTW) is an annual telephone survey, which in 2000 was carried out between July and October 2000 among a sample of all employers in England. There were 4,001 achieved interviews conducted at establishment (site) level, with an overall response rate of 66 per cent. The first LTW survey was carried out in 1999, and, in addition to previously included topics, the 2000 survey included a module on the costs of training.

This survey builds on the earlier Skill Needs in Britain<sup>1</sup> (SNIB) surveys but results cannot be compared directly

due to differences in coverage. The biggest difference is that SNIB covered only those employers with 25 or more employees, and this makes a huge difference from LTW (which covers all employer sizes) as results are weighted by the number of establishments in England. There are 1.5 million establishments with one to four employees, compared with only 3,000 with 500-plus employees, so headline results in LTW strongly reflect the position for small firms.

Where appropriate, comparisons with the 1999 LTW survey are included.

ed and there is a short section on comparisons with the 1997 and 1998 SNIB surveys. This section provides a slightly longer time series by analysing the subsets of the surveys where coverage is consistent.

### Employers providing training

In 2000, three-quarters (76 per cent) of employers reported that they had provided employees at the location with either off-the-job or on-the-job training in the previous 12 months. As shown in *Figure 1*, the survey indicates that two out of five employers (41 per cent) have provided off-the-job training to at least some of their employees. This compares with two-thirds of employers (66 per cent) providing on-the-job training.

The proportion of employers providing training varies with employer size, as shown in *Figure 2*. One in three (33 per cent) of establishments with one to four employees provided off-the-job training for some of their employees, rising to over 90 per cent for those with 100 or more employees. The proportion of employers providing on-the-job training also varies with employers' sizes, but not to the same extent as does off-the-job training. The survey found that 59 per cent of employers with one to four employees provided on-the-job training, rising to over 90 per cent for those with 100 or more employees. This may indicate that the type of training to which employees in small firms have access could be as much of an issue as the quantity. One explanation could be that small firms have more difficulty in releasing people for courses and other training away from their usual place of work.

### Employees receiving training

In 2000, 26 per cent of employees had received off-the-job training in the previous 12 months. The proportion of employees trained increases initially with establishment size, reaching a peak among establishments with 100-499 employees, and then decreases for very

### Box 1 Definitions

The following definitions were read out to survey respondents:

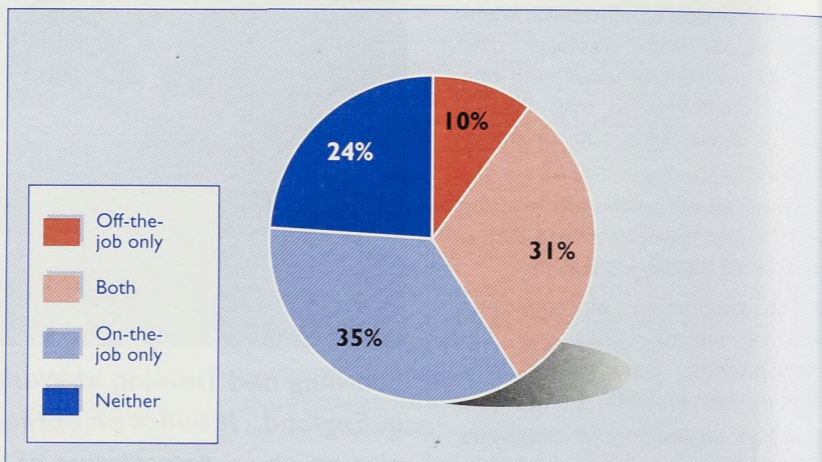
#### Off-the-job training

This is training away from the immediate work position. It can be given at the employers' premises or elsewhere. It includes all sorts of courses – full or part time, correspondence or distance learning, health and safety and so on – as long as it is funded or arranged by the employer.

#### On-the-job training

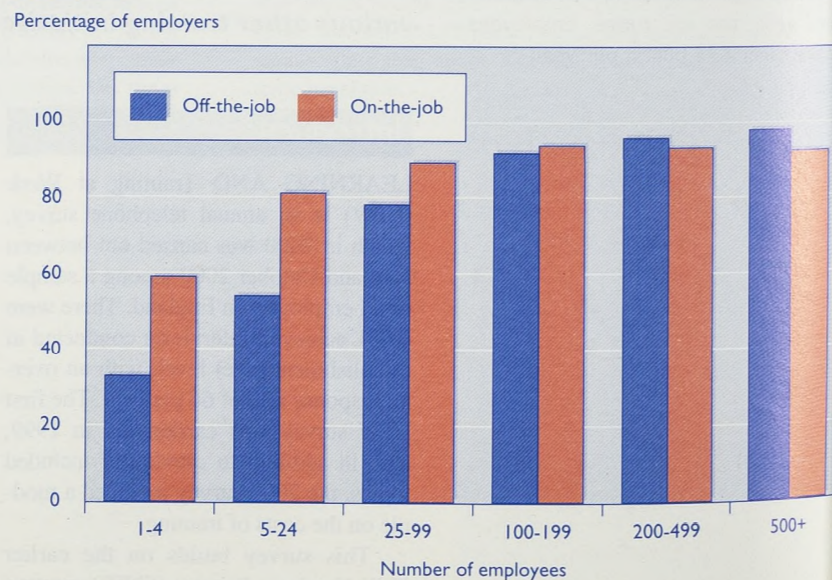
This is training given at the desk or place where the person usually works.

Figure 1 Provision of job-related training; England; 2000



Source: Learning and Training at Work 2000

Figure 2 Provision of training by size of employer; England; 2000



Source: Learning and Training at Work 2000

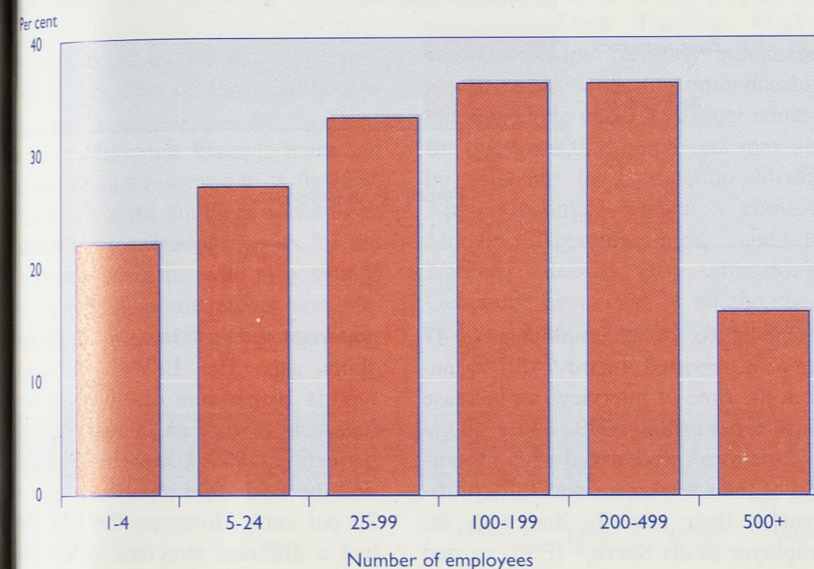
large establishments. This increase, shown in *Figure 3*, is not as dramatic as the increase in employers providing any training that was reported in the previous paragraph (and *Figure 2*). In larger firms there are more likely to be some employees doing off-the-job training, but there are still a lot of employees in larger firms who are not doing any. The relatively small proportion of employees in the largest firms who have had

off-the-job training stands out. This may in part reflect increased decentralisation of training in large firms, so that the survey respondent is less likely to know about all the training going on.

### Training leading to a formal qualification

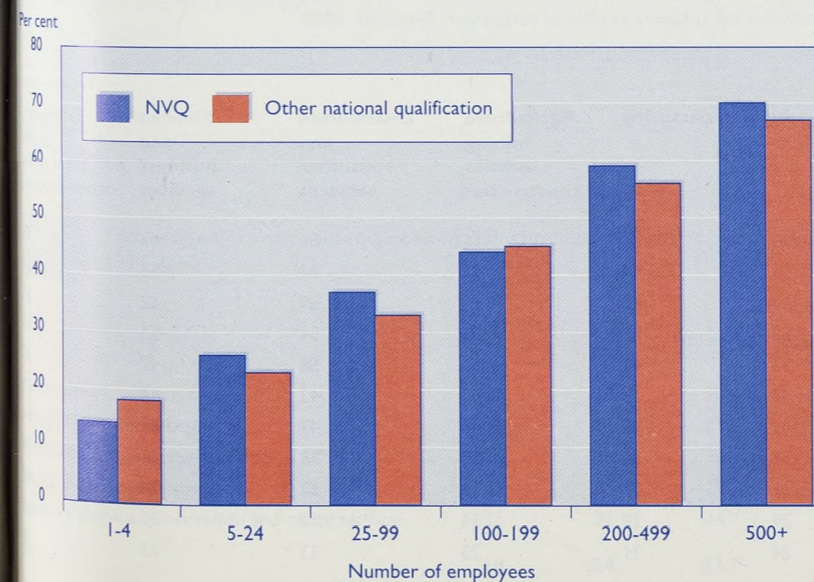
Of those employers who provided off-the-job training, 46 per cent report-

Figure 3 Proportion of employees receiving off-the-job training by size of employer; England; 2000



Source: Learning and Training at Work 2000

Figure 4 Proportion of employers offering off-the-job training leading to nationally recognised qualification;<sup>a</sup> England; 2000



<sup>a</sup> Excludes higher level qualifications such as degrees.

Source: Learning and Training at Work 2000

ed that some of this training was leading to formal qualifications. The equivalent figure in the 1999 study was 43 per cent.

*Figure 4* shows the proportion of employers offering training that was leading to nationally recognised qualifications. NVQs are the most common type of qualification to which training was leading. However, among firms with one to four employees the group 'other nationally recognised qualifications' (comprising the more traditional qualifications such as City and Guilds, BTEC, etc.) was more common. Since there are more employers in the one to four size band than in all other size bands combined, this means that qualifications in the 'other' group were the most likely subjects of study overall. Of those employers providing training leading to qualifications, 48 per cent reported it as leading to the traditional qualifications and 46 per cent to NVQs. The remaining categories – professional and higher level qualifications – were less common but had grown since 1999.

### Management of training and training delivery

The existence of training plans and budgets gives an indication of employers' commitment to providing job-related training. In the 2000 survey the existence of all four planning tools has increased since the 1999 study, with:

- three out of five employers having a business plan;
- two out of five having a training plan;
- more than a quarter having a training budget; and
- just under a quarter having a human resources plan.

All four tools were more likely to exist as formal written statements than as something less formal.

Employers were also asked about the existence and commitment of resources for training. In the 2000 survey 71 per cent of employers who provided off-the-job training had a member of senior management with responsibility for training within their organisation, compared with 67 per cent in 1999. One third of organisations providing

off-the-job training had **training staff** to design and teach training courses, and a quarter of organisations had a separate **training facility**. In the 1999 study the figures were similar. The likelihood of having any or all of the above three resources increased with employer size.

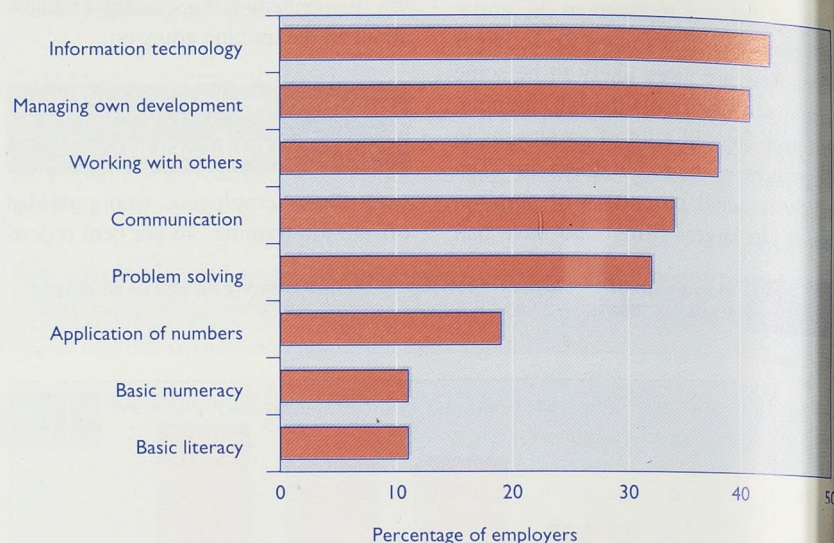
### Learning opportunities

Employers were asked whether they had offered a number of different types of learning opportunity. In 2000 almost two-thirds of employers had provided at least one of the listed opportunities. *Figure 5* shows that learning in information technology, managing one's own development and working with others were the types most commonly on offer, while managing one's own development showed the biggest increase since the 1999 survey.

### Hard-to-fill vacancies and skill gaps

Employers were asked whether or not they were experiencing a hard-to-fill vacancy at the time of interview. It should be noted that no formal definition of hard-to-fill vacancy was given to employers – it was left to each individual employer to interpret the phrase as they saw fit.

Figure 5 Learning opportunities offered; England; 2000



Source: Learning and Training at Work 2000

One in six of all employers, or 17 per cent, reported a hard-to-fill vacancy at the time of interview, an increase from 10 per cent in 1999.

Employers were asked what proportion of their workforce was fully proficient at their jobs. In line with the Employer Skills Survey<sup>2</sup> (ESS) carried out in 1999 for the Skills Task Force, those that reported less than "all" or "nearly all" as being fully proficient

are regarded as having an internal skills gap. The LTW 2000 survey reports 16 per cent of employers having a skills gap, an increase from 12 per cent in 1999. Using the same question the ESS 1999 reported a figure of 20 per cent. However, the ESS 1999 had a different structure to the questionnaire, which gave respondents more opportunity to mention skills gaps and it only covered employers

Table 1 Employers' awareness of training initiatives by industry sector of employer; England; 2000

	All Manufacturing	Agriculture, mining, utilities, construction	Distribution and consumer services	Finance and business services	Transport, public administration, other services	Per cent
NVQs/SVQs	90	87	90	86	93	94
Youth training	63	64	70	64	55	66
Modern Apprenticeships	61	60	63	59	62	61
Any mention of New Deal	58	62	55	54	56	66
National record of achievement	53	42	52	56	47	63
New Deal for Young People	47	47	43	43	44	57
New Deal for Long-Term Unemployed People	45	49	40	43	41	54
Time off for study or training	34	30	34	35	33	42
Learning partnerships	31	27	26	32	26	42
National Traineeships	29	28	34	33	20	33
Other government-supported training for young people	24	21	23	23	23	28
Any of above	96	97	96	92	97	97

Source: Learning and Training at Work 2000

with five or more employees, therefore excluding those least likely to report a skills gap.

LTW shows that employers with skills gaps are more likely to train:

- 48 per cent provide off-the-job training, compared with 39 per cent of those without a skills gap; and
- 81 per cent provide on-the-job training, compared with 63 per cent of those without a skills gap.

Other indicators show a similar pattern. For example, 27 per cent of employers with a skills gap had built links with NTOs (sectoral National Training Organisations) to help meet longer-term skills needs, compared with 21 per cent of those without a skills gap.

The results point towards increased training being a response to skills gaps. This is one of the findings of the ESS, which cited a range of reasons for the causes of skills gaps, with provision of further training (sometimes in conjunction with other actions such as chang-

ing work practices) as an action taken to overcome skills gaps used by a clear majority (80 per cent) of employers.

### Awareness of, and involvement with, NVQs, Modern Apprenticeships and other training initiatives

*Table 1* shows that 90 per cent of employers are aware of NVQs. In addition half or more of employers had heard of Youth Training, Modern Apprenticeships (recently relaunched as Advanced Modern Apprenticeships but referred to under its former name in the questionnaire; employers may also be referring to Foundation Modern Apprenticeships when choosing the National Record of Achievement. Generally, awareness of all the specified initiatives increased with employer

size, with NVQs being almost universally known among employers with five or more employees.

Of all employers, just over a quarter had been involved with one or more initiatives. A higher proportion of employers (18 per cent) were involved with NVQs than with any other initiative.

### Cost of providing training

The response to questions on training costs from firms with fewer than ten employees was too low to allow reliable estimates. These were therefore excluded from analysis and the figures quoted relate to employers with ten or more employees.

The total cost to employers with ten or more employees of providing training over the previous 12 months was £23.5bn. This figure can be broken down as follows:

Off-the-job training	£14.5bn
Of which:	
Course related	£11.8bn
Other, e.g. seminars, workshops	£2.8bn
On-the-job	£9.0bn

Training costs are not evenly distributed, with cost per employee being twice as high in finance and business services (£1,400) as in distribution and consumer services (£700) or manufacturing (£600). However, the largest single cost is trainee labour, and so sectors where wages are higher will therefore be likely to have higher costs.

### Comparisons with 1997 and 1998

The 2000 and 1999 Learning and Training at Work surveys covered employers in England in all business sectors having one or more employees. The predecessor, Skill Needs in Britain (SNIB) covered employers in Great Britain in all business sectors, except agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, having 25 or more employees.

The 1997 and 1998 SNIB surveys and the LTW studies have been re-analysed on a comparable basis to give a time series over the past four years

Table 2 Management and delivery of training, proportion of employers; England; 1997-2000

	1997	1998	1999 <sup>a</sup>	2000 <sup>a</sup>	Per cent
Training plan	65	65	72	72	
as written statement	49	49	55	53	
Training budget	63	63	67	69	
as written statement	50	49	53	54	
Senior management responsible for training	75	77	80	81	
Separate training facility	30	35	37	38	
Staff to design and teach training courses	*	39	46	50	

Source: Learning and Training at Work 2000

<sup>a</sup> Learning and Training at Work data have been adjusted to match the coverage of the Skill Needs in Britain surveys.

\* Not available.

Table 3 Proportion of hard-to-fill vacancies by industry sector of employer; England; 1997-2000

	1997	1998	1999 <sup>a</sup>	2000 <sup>a</sup>	Per cent
Manufacturing	15	19	20	26	
Mining, utilities, construction	13	11	21	26	
Distribution and consumer services	24	26	28	36	
Finance and business services	22	23	19	28	
Transport, public administration and other services	15	26	24	30	
All	18	24	23	30	

Source: Learning and Training at Work 2000

<sup>a</sup> Learning and Training at Work data have been adjusted to match the coverage of the Skill Needs in Britain surveys.

(see Tables 2 and 3). These results relate to employers in England in all business sectors, except agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, with 25 or more employees. The figures for 1999 and 2000 are often substantially different from those presented earlier in this article, as the large number of small employers that dominated the full LTW weighted results are excluded here.

Between 1997 and 2000 the proportion of medium and large employers:

- providing training has remained fairly static;
- with a training budget or training plan has increased;
- with training staff or a separate training facility has increased markedly; and
- with hard-to-fill vacancies has increased, doubling in some sectors.

### Employers providing training

The proportion of medium and large employers providing off-the-job train-

ing was similar in 2000 to the 1997 level. In 1999 there were less employers providing off-the-job training (75 per cent) than in any of the other years (all above 80 per cent). However, the break in the series may have been caused by a change in the 1999 survey questionnaire and too much emphasis should not be placed on the decrease.

In both 1998 and 2000 the proportion of employers providing on-the-job training was 90 per cent, but dipped to 86 per cent in 1999 (no data are available from the 1997 study). There has been an increase in the proportion of medium-sized employers providing training; while for larger employers the proportion has declined slightly over the past three years.

### Management of training and training delivery

As Table 2 shows since 1997 there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of medium and large

employers who have a training plan (65 per cent to 72 per cent) or a training budget (63 per cent to 69 per cent). Other signs of increasing commitment to training are that more employers have a member of senior management responsible for training, a separate training facility or staff to design and teach training courses. The last of these has shown the sharpest rise, increasing from 39 per cent in 1998 (the first year this question was asked) to 50 per cent in 2000.

### Hard-to-fill vacancies

The proportion of medium and large employers with hard-to-fill vacancies has increased from 18 per cent in 1997 to 30 per cent in the year 2000. Some sectors have experienced larger increases than others: in mining/utilities/construction and transport/public administration/other services the proportion of employers with hard-to-fill vacancies has doubled over three years.

### Notes

- 1 A feature on the Skill Needs in Britain 1997 can be found on pp517-20, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997.
- 2 A feature on the Employer Skills Survey 1999 can be found on pp511-15, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2000.

### Further information

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## The launch of the Annual Business Inquiry

By James Partington, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

### Key points

● On 11 April 2001, employee jobs estimates from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) were released for the first time. These new figures were for 1998 and 1999. In addition, the back series of employee jobs were also revised. The annual datasets were revised back to 1995 and the quarterly employee jobs series was revised back to 1959.

● The ABI is measuring a higher number of employee jobs than were estimated through the Annual Employment Survey (or the Census of Employment which used to run before the AES).

● For 1998, the ABI estimate of employee jobs was around 900,000 higher than the AES figure.

● Employee jobs play an important part in certain other national statistics. They form part of the denominators in the calculation of claimant rates and productivity estimates. The upward revision to employee jobs has led to corresponding downward revisions to claimant rates and productivity levels. Growth rates for these indicators are much less affected.

● During the late 1990s, ONS undertook a major research programme to try to understand why the results from the proposed ABI survey were so different from the existing AES survey. This showed that there were flaws in the methods used to collect the data for the AES, and there were also flaws in the way the AES processing system made estimates for businesses that were not covered by the survey. The ABI methods were shown to be better in both respects.

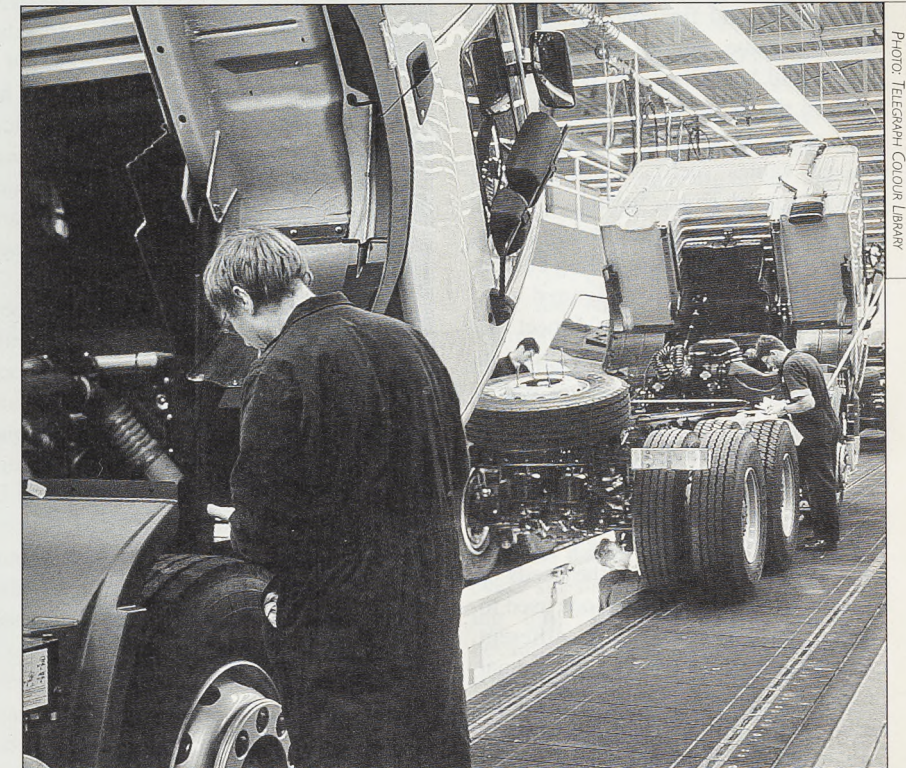


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

**The Annual Business Inquiry is a new business survey that collects both employment and financial information. This survey replaces the Annual Employment Survey as the source of information on employee jobs.**

### Introduction

ON 11 April 2001, ONS published revised estimates of employee jobs. These were derived from a new survey, the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). This article describes the background to the change, the reasons for the differences between ABI and AES results, and the impact of the change on various other ONS series.

### Background

The start of the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) development can be traced back to the mid-1990s, when reorganisation in government led to some of the statistical functions from the former Employment Department

(ED) being transferred to the then Central Statistical Office (CSO). This led to some duplication between the ex-CSO and ex-ED surveys, and the CSO (which shortly after became the Office for National Statistics) embarked on a programme to rationalise first its monthly and quarterly surveys and later its annual surveys. Rationalisation of the short-term surveys was achieved in 1996, but to do the same with the annual surveys was always going to take longer because of the complexities of the forms and survey designs.

### The benefits of the ABI

The proposed ABI was designed to do more than just remove duplication

between existing annual surveys. First, it would be a whole economy survey, collecting data from some sectors of the economy that had not previously been covered by business surveys. Secondly, it would collect both employment and financial information from the same sample of businesses. This would lead to greater consistency between the estimates for employment and economic variables and put derived values such as turnover per head on a much firmer footing. Thirdly, the new combined survey would allow ONS to manage the form-filling burden on businesses in a more structured way. Lastly, the new survey would meet the requirements of the new EC Regulation on Structural Business Statistics which formalised the UK's obligations for generating and supplying employment and economic data.

The Annual Employment Survey (AES) was already providing employee jobs data that broadly met the needs of its users. However, the methods used to conduct the AES were quite different from those used to conduct the annual financial inquiries. These differences meant that it was not sensible to compare economic data and employment data. In other words, any attempt to calculate 'sales per head' or 'value added per head' by combining the results from different surveys would have been flawed by the inconsistencies between the employment and economic data sets. The ABI, therefore, would be a major factor in improving consistency between ONS datasets. Furthermore, the ABI, in conjunction with the merging of the short term surveys into employment and turnover, meant that ONS would now be in a position to introduce more robust short-term estimates of productivity growth than had been possible in the past.

### The timetable for the ABI

ONS' original plan had been to conduct the ABI for the first time in respect of 1998. To this end, a limited parallel run of both the ABI and the AES took place for 1997. In the event, a further more complete parallel run was undertaken in 1998. The results from the two surveys differed to such a degree that

### Box 1 What the ABI means for users

The introduction of the ABI brings a new set of procedures for generating estimates of employee jobs by industry and geography. But the range of data available will be no less than was available from the AES. The ABI will continue to support estimates of employee jobs down to ward and postcode sector level, by detailed (4-digit) industry, and by male/female and full-/part-time. The normal breakdown of employee jobs by size of business will also be available from the ABI results team and from Nomis®.

In addition, the ABI estimation procedures make it possible, for the first time, to produce estimates of the precision of the data. ONS will be able to generate 'standard errors' which are an indication of how different the figures might have been if the survey had been repeated using a different random selection of businesses.

The dissemination arrangements for ABI data will be similar to those for AES. Data are loaded on to Nomis® and are also available directly from the ABI results team. They are a key component in the short-term estimates of employee jobs published in the workforce jobs series. Contact details for both Nomis® and the ABI results team are given at the end of the article.

Data for the agriculture sector will continue to come from both the employers survey and MAFF and the Scottish Executive. The ABI, like the AES, covers the non-farm parts of the agriculture sector while MAFF and the Scottish Executive provide the information on employee jobs in farms.

The ABI collects some additional categories of employment, namely working proprietors and unpaid workers. Consideration is being given to how to present these data in the future.

time was needed to research the reasons for the differences before future plans could be made. It is for this reason that the ABI data in respect of 1998 and 1999 were not released until 11 April 2001.

### Brief comparison of AES and ABI methods

The two surveys differ in a number of ways, but the most important is the method of data collection.

In the AES survey, separate forms were sent out for each workplace. In the ABI survey, the form asks for the total number of employee jobs over the whole business. In order that the ABI survey can still be used to generate sub-national estimates of employee jobs, the total from the ABI form is apportioned out over the organisation's known sites within the ABI processing suite.

As will be seen later, the direct collection of information from work sites, which had been assumed to be an advantage of the AES approach, turns out to have had weaknesses. There was a danger that the business would not

send a return for each of the sites they owned and therefore the data returned to ONS for the organisation as a whole would be incomplete. The ABI does not suffer from this problem, although for the ABI estimation process to work properly it is essential that ONS holds up-to-date information regarding business structures.

There are other technical differences within the estimation process. For example, the AES used regression estimation to make estimates for non-sampled businesses, while the ABI uses ratio estimation. The two surveys also have different ways of identifying and treating atypical returns. The two surveys have different ways of compensating for business closures and new businesses opening. A detailed explanation of the way ABI deals with these technical issues is contained in the *technical note*. Lastly, the two surveys are for different dates; AES was for a September date, whereas the ABI survey date is in December. December was chosen for greater consistency with the financial information collected on the ABI form, which is requested on a calendar year basis.

### Box 2 Terminology

ONS uses the terms 'enterprise' and 'local unit' to describe the different parts of a business. Local units are sites or work places. Enterprises are whole businesses under common ownership. A single site business, such as a shop which is not part of a chain is, in ONS terminology, a 'single site enterprise' or an enterprise with only one local unit. A 'multi-site enterprise', as the name suggests, is the term ONS would use for a chain of shops that are under common ownership.

ONS maintains a record of businesses on its inter-departmental business register (IDBR). The IDBR contains information on the enterprise, and on the local units linked to each enterprise. It is updated regularly from both ONS' own survey information and from administrative sources. It provides a comprehensive business register with well over 2 million local units.

For the convenience of contributors who are asked to provide statistical returns ONS introduces a third term – 'reporting unit'. The reporting unit is a tool used by ONS to assist in the data collection process and represents a grouping of the business's local units. For the vast majority of businesses, the reporting unit is equivalent to the enterprise. In other words, the business supplies aggregate information for the whole of its operation. ONS calls these reporting units 'enterprise reporters', because the reporting unit provides information on the whole of the enterprise. But about 10 per cent of businesses prefer to divide the enterprise into a number of reporting units, each of which provides separate statistical returns for 'clumps' of local units. ONS calls these reporting units 'local unit list reporters', because each reporting unit provides information for a specific range of its local units.

Most of ONS' business surveys are conducted at the reporting unit level rather than the local unit level. This means that most of the information that ONS collects is for each organisation as a whole rather than each organisation's sites. For many variables, it makes good sense to collect the information for the organisation as a whole. For example, variables such as purchases, taxes, etc. might not be calculated site by site by the business itself. However, there are certain variables, such as employment, for which there is a demand among users for regional data, and this means there needs to be some way of estimating these values for each site. It is for this reason that the updating of the local unit information for each business on the IDBR is very important. A new survey, the Annual Register Inquiry, has been introduced to undertake this role. This survey replaces the AES as the prime source of information on business structures, site industry codes and site geography codes.

### The discrepancy between the ABI and the AES

When the emerging results from the 1998 ABI were first compared with the results from the 1998 AES, it became clear that there were substantial differences in the results that could not be explained by differences in the survey approach or estimation methodology. An extensive work programme was undertaken by ONS, in partnership with other government departments and Southampton University, to understand why the two surveys were giving such

different results. This work was conducted in late 1999 and the first half of 2000 and was essential before the future source of employee jobs data could be decided.

### Contributor reporting problems

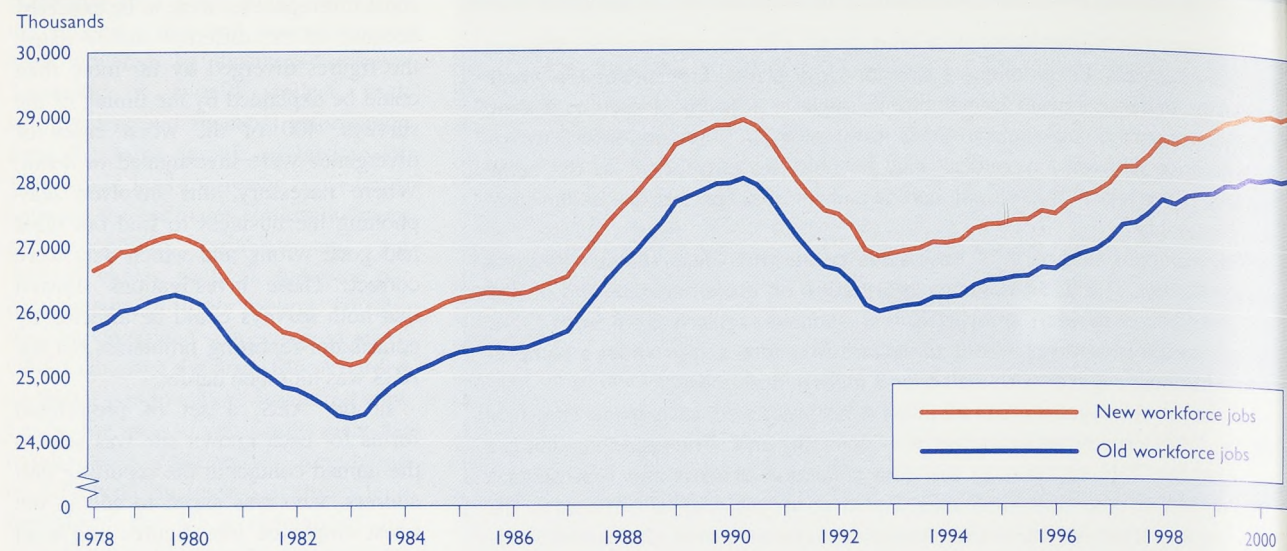
The research showed that the primary reason for differences between the ABI and the AES lay in the raw data provided by contributors. Around 13,000 businesses were included in both the ABI and AES samples for the 1998 parallel run, and over half of these

businesses reported figures which differed by more than 5 per cent. While some discrepancies were to be expected because of the different survey dates, the figures diverged by far more than could be explained by the timing of the surveys. 400 of the worst cases of divergence were investigated in detail. Where necessary, this involved telephoning the business to find out what had gone wrong and which data were correct. These investigations showed that both surveys could be affected by contributor-reporting problems, but the AES was hit much harder.

In the AES, a set of pre-printed forms for each known site was sent to the named contact at the reporting unit address, who was asked to add in the latest employee jobs figures and send them back (see *Box 2* for more information on business structures). In many of the cases that were investigated, the business had not completed a sheet for every site that was linked to that reporting unit. In some cases, this was because new sites had opened and the contact at the reporting unit address did not fill in a blank sheet for these new sites. In other cases, the structure of the organisation had changed and the set of pre-printed forms was incomplete because the reporting unit now had responsibility for more sites. It is understandable why the contact may have omitted to provide information for the sites for which they were not sent pre-printed forms.

The investigations found some evidence of reporting problems in the ABI too. Here, the issue surrounds the definition of the reporting unit. For some complex enterprises, it may not always be clear to the person filling in the form which range of local units each reporting unit questionnaire is supposed to cover. This problem can occur when the original contact moves on, and a new person is asked to complete the statistical returns. Problems can also occur when the structure of the organisation changes. However, the investigations showed that there is both under-reporting and over-reporting as a result of this problem, and furthermore, the validation checks during data take-on provide a good back-stop to limit the chances of these errors feeding into the final

Figure 1 Comparison of new and old series for workforce jobs; United Kingdom; June 1978 to December 2000, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

results. So the ABI data are broadly right, whereas the AES under-reporting problem, because it is always in the same direction, introduces a large downward error in the overall AES results. The estimated effect of this reporting problem is that the AES undercounted by 500,000 employee jobs nationally.

### Estimation issues

The other major component of the overall discrepancy is the estimation procedure. This is a more complex area, where attempts to prove which estimation procedure is better from a theoretical perspective have been difficult. Putting the AES dataset, without making any changes, into the ABI estimation suite yielded an estimate that was higher than the AES estimate by 200,000, and this made it clear that the choice of estimation process could have a big impact on the results. The methodology experts could see pros and cons in both methods and once again it was data from the 1998 parallel run that gave the crucial evidence.

The starting point for this research was those businesses that had provided returns to one survey but not to the other. The returns given to one survey could be compared with the estimates made for that business within the other survey's estimation suite.

Around 45,000 businesses gave figures to the ABI but not to the AES. The AES estimates for these businesses were lower than their ABI returns. In the worst cases found in this study, the shortfall in the AES estimate was 14 per cent. The shortfall in AES estimates will be exacerbated by the contributor reporting problems discussed earlier, but the overall shortfall is still much more than can be explained by contributor reporting problems or different survey dates. Furthermore, the converse tests of AES returns against ABI estimates gave results that matched reasonably well. This indicated that the faults lay within the AES estimation system rather than the ABI estimation system.

### Conclusion

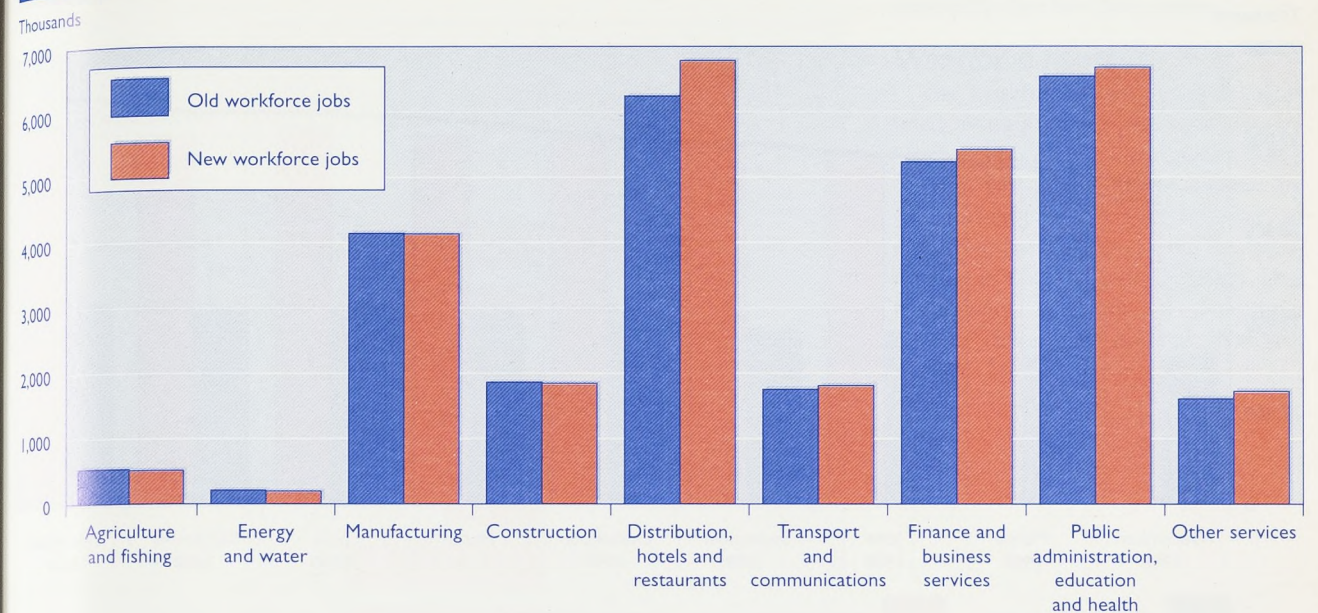
The weight of evidence from these pieces of research came down in favour of the ABI methodology over the AES methodology, both in terms of data collection methods and estimation methods. This conclusion was a major landmark in the development of the ABI, as it cleared the way for the introduction of the ABI and the consequent revisions to employee jobs and other statistics. Overall, the ABI estimate of employee jobs in 1998 was around 900,000 higher than the AES estimate.

### Revisions to earlier years' data

The research conducted as part of the parallel run highlighted weaknesses in the 1998 AES dataset that are now being corrected with the launch of the ABI. One of the questions that needed to be addressed before the ABI could be launched was whether these problems had been present in earlier years' data, as this would influence the way revisions would be carried out.

As the AES 1998 data collection and estimation methods were the same as those used for earlier years, it made sense to assume that the weaknesses found in AES 1998 were also present in earlier years' results. But there was another clue about possible flaws in the previous employer surveys. Back editions of *Employment Gazette* from the 1970s explain that before employer surveys were used to measure employee jobs, the measurement process was based on national insurance cards being swapped at labour exchanges. When this method was replaced by the introduction of employer surveys in 1971, there was a downward step in the employee jobs series which, at the time, was corrected for by reducing the levels of employee jobs for earlier years. The downward revision to 1971 and earlier

Figure 2 Comparison of new and old series for workforce jobs by industry; United Kingdom; December 2000, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

years' figures was in the order of 600,000. The launch of the ABI can therefore be seen as correcting a long-term weakness in the measurement of employee jobs.

The datasets that were being revised at the time the ABI data were launched are as follows:

### AES

The AES ran from 1995 to 1998. The AES data from 1995 to 1997 have been revised on to the new higher level to provide a dataset which is consistent with the ABI data for 1998, 1999 and subsequent years.

The revision to the AES dataset has been achieved through the use of scaling factors. These were calculated by dividing the ABI data for 1998 by the AES data for 1998, after making a suitable adjustment to the ABI dataset to account for the point-in-time differences between the September and December survey dates. The scaling factors are broadly at the 2-digit SIC level.

The scaling factors have been calculated by industry but not by region. This is because the investigations into the reporting problems that affected the

AES showed clearly that the problem was related to the size of the business and the industry of the business. However, there was no evidence to suggest that there was a regional dimension to the mis-reporting problem, over and above that which would happen naturally because of different industry compositions within each region.

### Quarterly workforce jobs

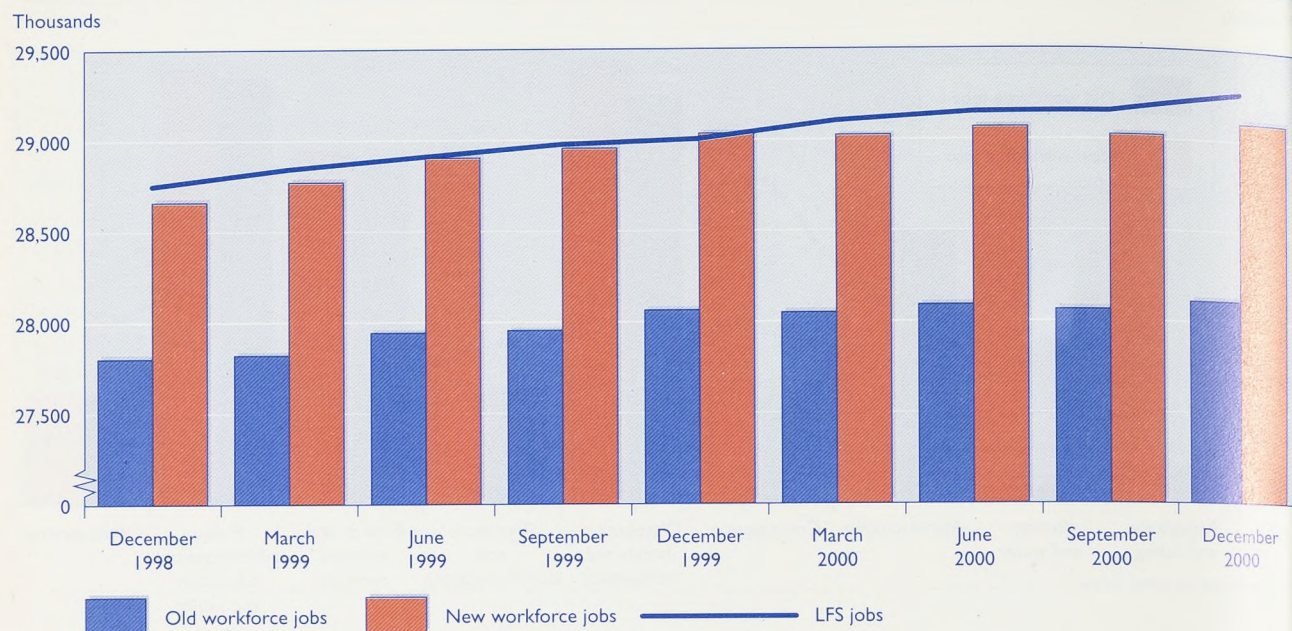
The employee jobs component of the quarterly workforce jobs series has been revised as a result of the switch to the ABI. The ABI data for December 1998 and December 1999 have been incorporated into the series as benchmarks. Again, scaling factors for making the revisions to data prior to September 1998 were calculated using AES and ABI 1998 data by industry. The revisions have been carried right back to the start of the employee jobs series in 1959. The difference ranges from 820,000 in March 1983 to one million in September 1999. For December 2000, workforce jobs is now 982,000 higher than previously estimated (see Figure 1). The largest increases are for the distribution, hotels and catering industry (up 544,000) and the

finance and business sector (up 188,000 – see Figure 2). As a result of the revision, the levels of the LFS jobs and workforce jobs series are now much closer than previously (see Figure 3).

### Productivity

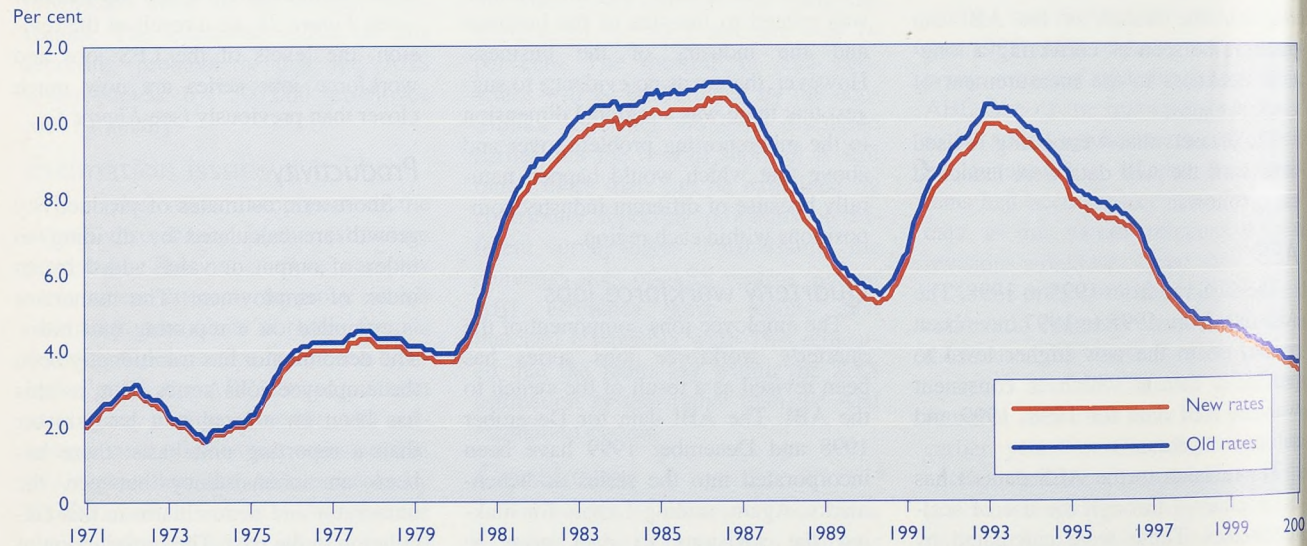
Short-term estimates of productivity growth are calculated by dividing an index of output or value added by an index of employment. The numerator is compiled on a reporting unit basis. The denominator has traditionally been the employee jobs series. But, as this has been on a local unit basis rather than a reporting unit basis, there has been an inconsistency between the numerator and denominator in this calculation in the past. The introduction of the ABI, coupled with the rationalisation of the short-term surveys carried out in 1996, make it possible to construct an index of employment for use in the productivity calculation which is on a reporting unit basis, and therefore consistent with the numerator in the productivity calculation. Revisions have been made to the estimates of productivity growth which reflect this new, improved, measurement basis from 1997 onwards. More details are

**Figure 3** Comparison of Labour Force Survey jobs and workforce jobs series; United Kingdom; December 1998 to December 2000, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

**Figure 4** Comparison of new and old claimant count rates; United Kingdom; January 1971 to January 2001, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

given in an article in this month's *Economic Trends* and on the National Statistics website [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk).

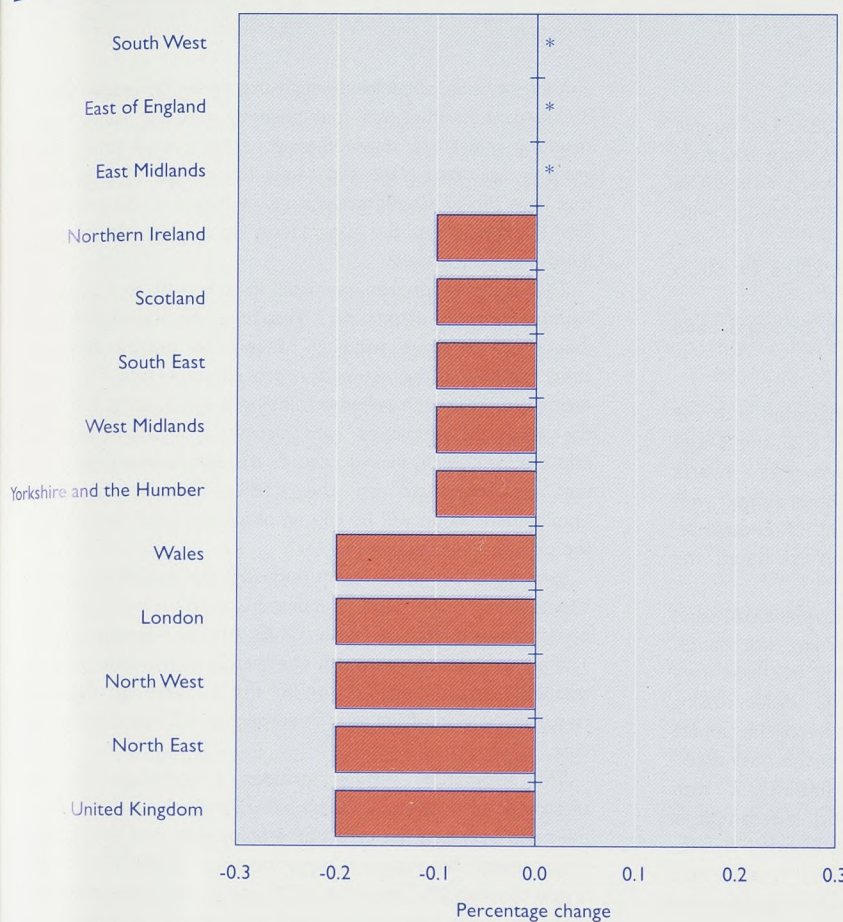
**Claimant count rates**

The denominators in the claimant count rate calculations are produced using a combination of data to estimate sub-regional workforce jobs for June each year including regional employee

jobs estimates and the AES/ABI dataset; the latter provides data for small geographical areas. The introduction of the ABI, therefore, leads to revisions to the claimant count denominators. The fact that the employee jobs data have increased as a result of the introduction of ABI means that the claimant count rates have, in general, been revised down-

wards (see *Figures 4 and 5*). The UK claimant count rate for January 2001 has been revised downwards by 0.2 percentage points. Between 1971 and 2001, the revisions average 0.3 percentage points with the largest revisions occurring at the peaks of the series. Regionally, the largest falls were in the North East, North West, London and Wales. There are larger

**Figure 5** Change in claimant count rate by region; January 2001, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

\*Unchanged

**Further information**

For further information about the annual employee jobs datasets, contact: the ABI information team, tel. 01928 792733 or e-mail: [annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk](mailto:annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk).

For Nomis®, contact: [info@nomisweb.co.uk](mailto:info@nomisweb.co.uk), tel 0191 374 2468.

For quarterly workforce jobs and employee jobs, contact: Margaret Lane, tel. 01633 812072.

For productivity and workforce hours, contact:

Chris Daffin, tel. 01633 813131.

For claimant count rates, contact:

Ann Blake, tel. 020 7533 6130.

changes at more local levels, and some local rates have risen even though nationally the rates have fallen.

**Workforce hours**

The workforce hours series is calculated by multiplying employee jobs by average hours from the Labour Force Survey, and adding hours worked by the self-employed. The revision to employee jobs resulting from the introduction of the ABI will, therefore, lead to upward revisions in workforce hours. These too became available from 11 April.



Technical note

Sample and form design

The sample for the ABI is drawn from the IDBR. The sample is drawn at the reporting unit level (see *Box 2*). Approximately 78,000 reporting units are selected for each year's survey. The sample is drawn following a stratified random design with three stratification dimensions. These are:

- employment size band (1 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, 50 to 99, 100 to 249, 250 +);
- region (England and Wales combined, Scotland, and Northern Ireland); and
- industry.

Within England and Wales, industry stratification is at the 4-digit SIC level. Within Northern Ireland it is at the 2-digit SIC level. Within Scotland the sample is drawn at a hybrid 2/3/4 digit level. Special arrangements have been agreed with the Scottish Executive and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in Northern Ireland to boost the samples for those regions.

All businesses in the largest (250 +) employment size band are surveyed every year. Within the remaining size bands, where businesses are sampled, the sampling fractions vary considerably by industry. The sample is drawn using 'Neymann allocation', which gives a larger share of the sample to the industries that show more diversity in the businesses' returns. Within the middle size bands (businesses with between ten and 249 people in employment), the sample is rotated each year at a rate of 50 per cent. In other words, half the businesses that are in the survey in year one are also included for year two. The system of rotation is designed to spread the form-filling burden across businesses, while retaining a reasonable degree of consistency within the sample between consecutive years. This helps improve the accuracy of estimates of change between years.

Most businesses are asked to supply a breakdown of their employees between male full-time, male part-time, female full-time and female part-time, as well as giving the total. In addition, businesses are asked to give the number of working proprietors and the number of unpaid workers, including family workers. The employment information is sought for a particular date towards the end of the calendar year; the rule is that this date will be the Friday after the second Thursday in December.

Businesses that are also selected for ONS' quarterly employment and turnover survey in respect of December will be sent a shorter version of the ABI form, without the four-way breakdown of employees (although still asking for the totals). This is because the four-way split is already requested on the quarterly form. The information from the quarterly form is fed into the ABI system to decompose the total number of employees collected on the ABI short form into the four categories.

National estimation

The first stage of the estimation process is to generate national estimates of employee jobs, based on the reporting

unit information obtained through the survey. In simple terms, the returned values are multiplied by grossing factors; the resulting values are summed to generate overall totals. This grossing up takes place separately for groups of businesses that have similar characteristics, i.e. by industry and size band. The IDBR provides the information from which the grossing factors are calculated.

The grossing procedure used in the ABI is known as 'combined ratio estimation'. The term combined indicates that there is some merging of cells to ensure adequate coverage before the estimation process can start. The ratio estimation approach relies on finding a relationship between the returned employee jobs figures and some auxiliary information which, in this case, is the employment value for that business held on the IDBR. Typically the IDBR employment value will be the employment value identified in the previous year's surveys.

Each year, the employment, industry and geography coding information on the IDBR is updated using a variety of sources of information, most notably ONS' Annual Register Inquiry. The annual update is towards the middle of the year, prior to the ABI sample being drawn in the autumn for despatch towards the end of the year in respect of a December survey date.

The estimation system includes a technique for the treatment of outliers. Outliers are identified on the basis of the ratio between the returned employment and the register employment; the return is regarded as an outlier if this ratio is greater than 20. The value of 20 was chosen after extensive research. If a business is regarded as an outlier, it is moved to a separate stratification cell in the estimation process. This ensures that, although the returns are counted in full in the published datasets, they do not form part of the estimation process for businesses that were not sampled.

Special treatment is needed within the survey processing to deal with businesses that ceased trading between the time the sample was drawn off the register and the survey date. ONS has standard procedures for such cases. It is assumed that for smaller businesses, the number of deaths identified through the survey is offset by an equivalent number of unrecorded births. However, for businesses with employment of more than 50, there is no offsetting adjustment for possible births. Finally, special steps are taken to ensure that the results are not distorted by takeovers or mergers which might otherwise lead to double counting in the results.

Sub-national estimation

To compile estimates for employee jobs at sub-national levels requires a five-stage process. The five steps are as follows:

- local unit apportionment;
- post-stratification;
- estimation;
- scaling; and
- synthetic estimation.

Each of these five stages is explained below.

Technical note

Step one: local unit apportionment

This involves cascading the data collected at the reporting unit level across the local units which are linked to the reporting unit. The IDBR is the source of information on the links between the reporting unit and local unit.

A simplified version of this process would involve sharing the reporting unit total across the known local units, according to the proportions from the IDBR. So, for example, if the IDBR shows that three local units are linked to a particular reporting unit, and the IDBR employment for each local unit is 6, 3, and 1, then 60 per cent of the reporting unit total employees would be allocated to the first local unit, 30 per cent to the second, and 10 per cent to the third. These same proportions would also be applied to the male full-time, male part-time, female full-time, and female part-time variables.

However, the ABI methodology contains a refinement. Imagine that the local unit, which would be allocated 10 per cent of the reporting unit's total employees, is in an industry that is enjoying nationwide growth. Since the ABI survey collects information on such real world changes, it is desirable to allow this information to feed into the estimation process, adjusting the allocation of the total employees across the local units. Within the ABI there is a modelling process which attempts to adjust the apportionment across local units to take into account such developments.

The first stage in this modelling step is to group the returned ABI data for reporting units with less than 100 employees and less than three local units according to the following criteria:

- employment size bands 1 to 2, 3 to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, 50 to 99;
- three-digit industries; and
- counties.

Within each of these groupings the returned data are compared with the data held on the register to identify patterns, and these are turned into a set of estimation coefficients that are used to adjust the apportionment process. This modelling process is also applied to each of the four-way breakdowns. Any businesses returning zero values are modelled independently, using similar criteria to those above, but with the exception of two-digit rather than three-digit industry coding. These, too, feed into the apportionment adjustment processes.

The upshot of this modelling procedure is to yield a value for each variable (male full-time, male part-time, female full-time, female part-time, total employees) for each local unit linked to each reporting unit that sent in an ABI return. The methodology will ensure that the sum of each reporting unit's local unit values will match the value at the reporting unit level for each variable.

Step 2: post stratification

Once a value has been assigned to each variable in a local unit, the estimation process can begin in earnest. The first

stage is to group the local unit data into some estimation cells. The estimation cells are defined as follows:

- local unit region;
- reporting unit SIC; and
- reporting unit size band.

Each of these groupings takes place for both the local unit apportioned data, and the local unit universe data which came from the IDBR. A combination of these two datasets enables the estimation process to continue, almost as if the local unit apportioned data were real data.

It should be noted that these estimation cells are not the same as the levels of disaggregation at which results will be published (which will be based on the local unit's region, SIC and size band).

Step 3: estimation

Once the local unit apportioned data have been grouped into estimation cells, the ratio estimation process itself can start. As already discussed, this involves finding a relationship between the 'returned' data within the cell and the employment data for those units held on the IDBR. In practice, this requires the construction of some grossing factors to be applied to each of the local unit apportioned values. The purpose of the grossing factor is to uprate the returned data to account for those units that were not included in the survey.

As part of this process, reporting units that are marked in the national datasets as outliers are also regarded as outliers in the sub-national estimation system. In other words, all of the local units linked to a reporting unit that is an outlier are marked as outliers too. They are then treated in exactly the way discussed before, by being moved into separate strata where the grossing factors are one, and the grossing rates are adjusted accordingly for the remaining units. Once the grossing factors have been calculated for each local unit, the local unit dataset can be regrouped into the groupings used for publication (local unit SIC, local unit region and local unit size bands).

Step 4: scaling

Because the national and sub-national estimates are obtained using different stratification schemes, they are very likely to differ at the UK level. To overcome this, the local unit dataset is scaled to match the aggregate employee jobs total from the reporting unit dataset. However, the treatment of data for units in Northern Ireland brings an extra complexity to this scaling process. The data published for Northern Ireland from the ABI system are constrained to match the values for Northern Ireland published by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in Northern Ireland. This means that it is not possible to apply a single scaling factor to the local unit dataset to bring it into line with the reporting unit dataset.

Instead the scaling process requires some extra steps. First, the local unit dataset is scaled to match the reporting unit dataset. Then the Northern Ireland local unit data are

Technical note

constrained to the known totals for Northern Ireland. Next, a new UK total is derived by adding the constrained Northern Ireland values to the Great Britain local unit dataset. Finally, a small adjustment is made to the reporting unit dataset to account for any differences between the reporting unit dataset for the UK and the local unit dataset for Great Britain plus the Northern Ireland local unit data.

Step 5: synthetic estimation

In theory, the estimation mechanisms described above could be used to generate estimates for any domain of interest, even those at very fine levels of industrial or geographical detail. In practice, however, the sample size may be stretched too thinly for these very fine disaggregations, and there is a risk that some cells may not be of publishable quality. To overcome this problem, a set of 'minimum domains' have been identified. Minimum domains are cells (combinations of industry and geography) for which the estimation process described above has been shown to give

robust results. Typically, minimum domains are two-digit industry by local authority district or county. However, there are some higher aggregations of minimum domain in particular for smaller industries.

Under the minimum domain approach, the first stage is to calculate an estimated value for the minimum domain using the estimation procedures set out above. These minimum domain totals are then spread out across all the local units within the minimum domain according to the IDBR total employment. As ever, there is an extra complexity. The local unit apportioned values are protected within this process. In other words, the amount of employee jobs which is to be distributed across all local units within the minimum domain is equivalent only to that part of the minimum domain which is estimated. In a final step, the local unit apportioned data are added back alongside the apportioned values to give the final estimates of employee jobs at very fine levels of industry or geography.

# Seasonal adjustment review of the Labour Force Survey

By Lara Curran, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- This year the Labour Force Survey (LFS) seasonal adjustment review has introduced improved seasonal adjustment through the implementation of a new ARIMA model and greater additivity throughout the LFS dataset.
- In particular, the quality of seasonal adjustment of the self-employed series has been improved.
- As a result of this year's review, Northern Ireland data will be seasonally adjusted and published from 1995 onwards.
- The largest absolute revision to the rolling monthly estimates for the main LFS series is +21,000 for all in employment in October to December 1999. This represents a 0.08 per cent difference between the previous and the new estimate for total employment.
- Changes to headline rates have been largely unaffected as a result of the review.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

**This article describes the changes to methodology and treatment of Labour Force Survey (LFS) series introduced by the annual seasonal adjustment review and details the revisions to LFS estimates, which have occurred as a result.**

Introduction

IN APRIL of each year, National Statistics undertakes a review of the seasonal adjustment of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) series. This is a large-scale evaluation of the seasonality of the LFS series and of the methodology used to seasonally adjust these series. As well as providing an opportunity to assess the quality of LFS seasonal adjustment and introduce any methodological improvements, it is also the point at which the seasonally adjusted LFS back series are revised. Throughout the rest of the year, seasonal factors are re-estimated each month, but to avoid continual small revisions to the historical data only the most recent data point is used.

The review coincides with the production of the winter dataset (December to February), results from which were first published in the April 2001 labour market statistics First Release. They are also shown in the seasonally adjusted LFS data presented in the Labour Market Data section of this issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

In general, the past three years of LFS seasonally adjusted historic data (from December 1997 to February 1998 onwards) have been revised in all published sources. There are some exceptions, that is series that have been revised back to the beginning of the LFS rolling monthly data in spring 1992. These exceptions are described below.

### Summary of methodology adopted at the 2000 review

In the run up to the 2000 review, LFS users had expressed a wish for seasonally adjusted LFS estimates to demonstrate greater additivity. That is, that all component series in the labour market statistics First Release should add up to total series, for example employment levels in the various age categories adding to total employment. A review and consultation exercise was carried out with government departments and with advice from an external academic expert to address this issue. The review found that non-additivity in the seasonally adjusted series arose where either the unadjusted data themselves were not additive, or where the seasonal adjustment process introduced some non-additivity. The new methodology adopted in April 2000 introduced four new stages to address these issues: imputation of item non-response; seasonal adjustment of all series; application of consistent ARIMA models and filters across series; and constraint of residual discrepancies.

Prior to April 2000 where a series had not demonstrated seasonality, it has been left unadjusted and shown this

### Box 1 Seasonal adjustment using X-11 ARIMA

Seasonal adjustment is a process of identifying and removing the seasonal component from a time series. It helps users to interpret underlying trends. For example, there may be large increases in many LFS estimates each summer as a result of school leavers entering the labour market. By removing these seasonal effects one can get a clearer idea of the underlying change in the labour force from quarter to quarter.

The X-11 ARIMA program is currently used throughout National Statistics for seasonal adjustment. In order to identify and remove the variations associated with the time of year, i.e. seasonal effects, the program decomposes the original series into trend, seasonal and irregular components. Additive models are utilised for all the seasonally adjusted LFS series because the magnitude of the seasonal factors is independent of the trend.

While a series can be decomposed into trend, seasonal and irregular components, a good estimate of the seasonality cannot be made until the trend has been removed, and likewise a reliable estimate of the trend cannot be made until the seasonality is removed. To overcome this problem a series of iterations is used to obtain successively better estimates of these components. Furthermore, any outliers in the data have the potential to distort estimation of the trend and seasonality and therefore these are identified and modified to allow for a more robust estimation of the seasonal factors.

To improve estimation at the ends of the series, the program fits a time series model called an autoregressive integrated moving average or ARIMA model to the series in order to estimate its likely future and past path (forecast and backcast).

way in the First Release. Under the new methodology, all series were seasonally adjusted and shown as such. Full details of these developments can be found in an earlier article (see pp211-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000).

### Review of the ARIMA model

Seasonal adjustment is the process of identifying and removing the seasonal component from a time series. The X-11 ARIMA program is currently used throughout National Statistics to undertake seasonal adjustment (see Box 1). To improve the estimation at the ends of the series, the program fits an 'autoregressive integrated moving average' or ARIMA model to the series. In simple terms, this model provides backcasts and forecasts of data at the beginning and end of the series, which in turn allows more stable estimates of seasonal factors, and thus smaller revisions, as new data points become available.

As described in the previous section, to improve additivity the same form of ARIMA model is used in the seasonal adjustment of all LFS series. At the time of the review in April 2000, a standard

model was adopted which would have been automatically selected by X-11 ARIMA for the majority of LFS series (see *technical note*). However, the X-11 ARIMA program is designed to select from only five models. The 2001 review considered whether a better model existed outside of the X-11 ARIMA standard choices. Consideration of a range of other models suggested an alternative that makes better use of the survey design and of the rolling averages (used to produce LFS monthly estimates) to produce more accurate forecasts. This model has therefore been adopted for all LFS series (see *technical note*).

### Seasonal adjustment of self-employed series

Since the last review, there has been some concern about the quality of the seasonal adjustment of the self-employed series shown in Table 3 of the labour market statistics First Release and Table B.1 in *Labour Market Trends*. This series appears to have altered its seasonality over the past couple of years.

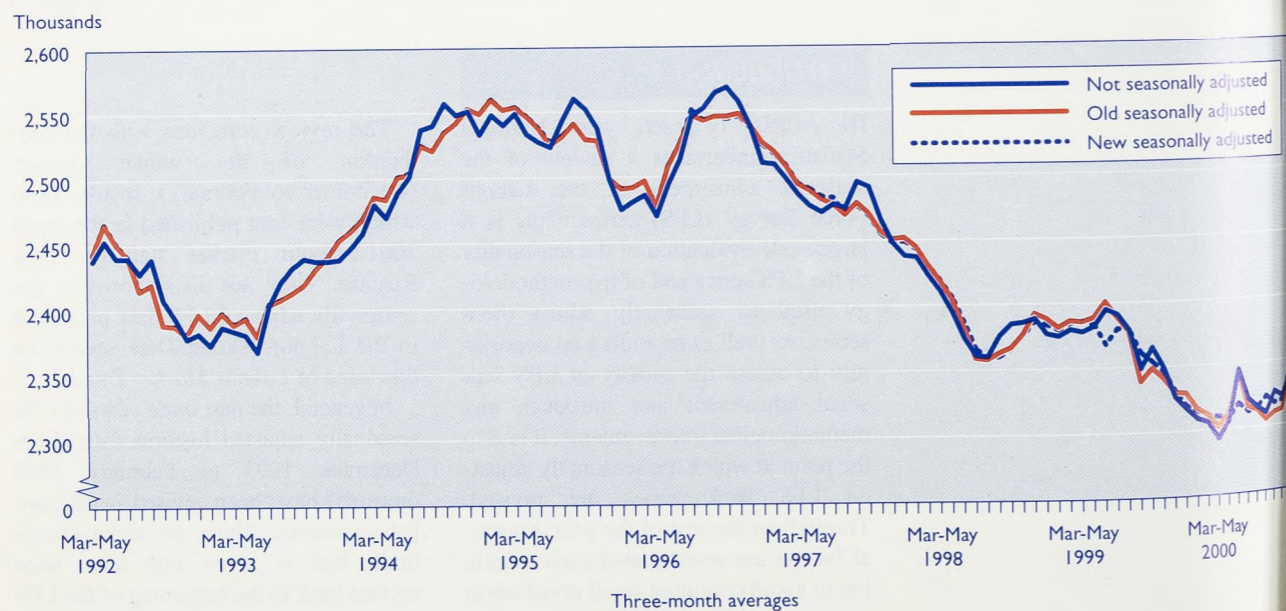
Analysis concluded that, prior to 1999, the series displays stable seasonality with peaks in September/October.

However, 1999 sees the appearance of an additional peak in June, which occurs again in 2000. Further statistical investigation revealed these occurrences were solely a feature of the male self-employed series.

During the course of last year, National Statistics adopted a framework for the identification and treatment of LFS series demonstrating seasonal breaks. This framework is discussed in detail in an earlier article (see pp165-8, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001). The key principles for intervening in a series where a break has occurred are that the presence of a break should be demonstrated from observation of a series, from analytical tools, and should be supported with additional evidence as to why a break is likely to have occurred. While it is not possible to establish definitively a causal link, this change in seasonality may have been related to changes in the tax regime. While such changes do not alter the way in which LFS data are collected at interview, respondent perceptions as to their status as employees or self employed may have been affected.

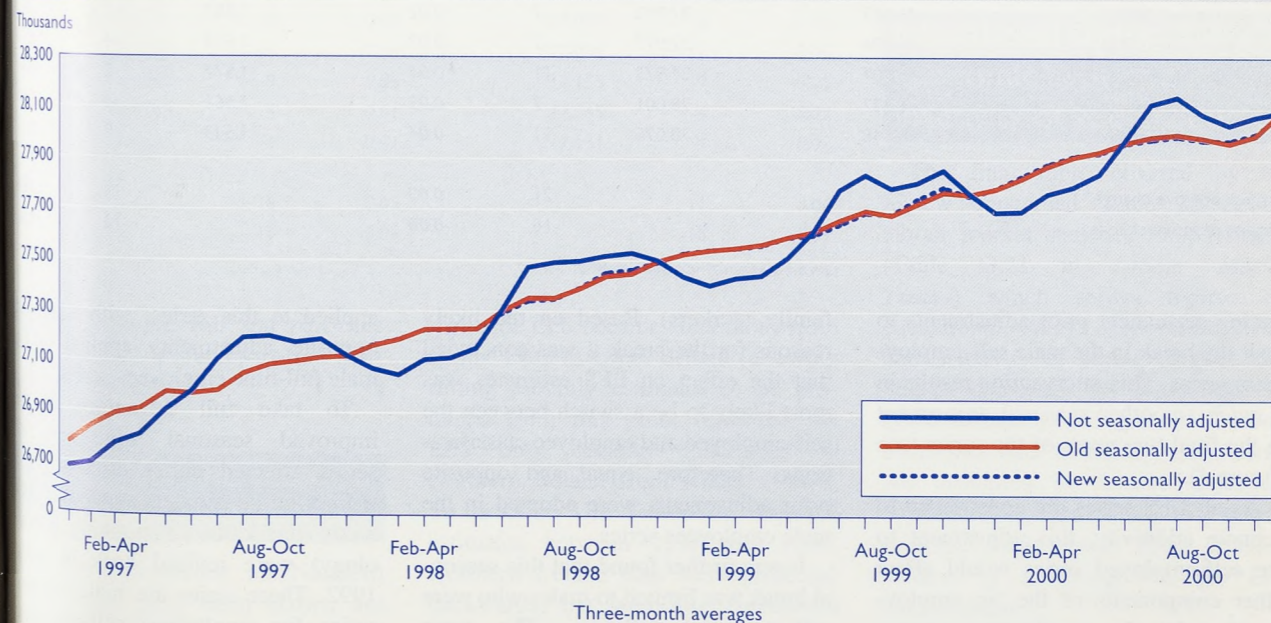
On the balance of all evidence it was decided to tackle this break by intro-

Figure 1 Self-employed men aged 16-plus; United Kingdom; March-May 1992 to November 2000-January 2001



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2 All people aged 16-plus in employment; United Kingdom; December 1996-February 1997 to November 2000-January 2001



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 1 Revisions to main LFS seasonally adjusted estimates; United Kingdom; December 1997-February 1998 to November 2000-January 2001

	All aged 16+	In employment			ILO unemployed		
		New estimate	Revision Number	Per cent	New estimate	Revision Number	Per cent
December-February 1998	46,198	27,166	2	0.01	1,853	-4	-0.22
January-March 1998	46,216	27,189	1	0.01	1,845	-6	-0.30
February-April 1998	46,235	27,226	-1	0.00	1,833	-3	-0.15
March-May 1998	46,253	27,227	-1	-0.01	1,822	-2	-0.08
April-June 1998	46,272	27,230	0	0.00	1,827	2	0.14
May-July 1998	46,291	27,292	-9	-0.03	1,838	8	0.42
June-August 1998	46,309	27,341	-11	-0.04	1,851	11	0.58
July-September 1998	46,323	27,348	-4	-0.01	1,828	4	0.20
August-October 1998	46,336	27,392	2	0.01	1,824	-3	-0.18
September-November 1998	46,350	27,451	12	0.04	1,813	-3	-0.15
October-December 1998	46,363	27,464	16	0.06	1,808	-4	-0.24
November-January 1999	46,377	27,493	-4	-0.01	1,837	1	0.07
December-February 1999	46,390	27,528	2	0.01	1,831	-7	-0.37
January-March 1999	46,404	27,541	2	0.01	1,810	-8	-0.46
February-April 1999	46,417	27,548	-1	0.00	1,807	-4	-0.24
March-May 1999	46,431	27,560	-2	-0.01	1,795	-3	-0.16
April-June 1999	46,444	27,592	-1	0.00	1,774	4	0.25
May-July 1999	46,458	27,601	-11	-0.04	1,758	12	0.69
June-August 1999	46,471	27,643	-16	-0.06	1,751	15	0.89
July-September 1999	46,483	27,689	-7	-0.02	1,745	6	0.37
August-October 1999	46,496	27,682	3	0.01	1,731	-5	-0.30
September-November 1999	46,508	27,743	19	0.07	1,737	-4	-0.22
October-December 1999	46,520	27,790	21	0.08	1,728	-5	-0.32
November-January 2000	46,532	27,756	-6	-0.02	1,744	1	0.04
December-February 2000	46,544	27,784	1	0.00	1,709	-7	-0.39
January-March 2000	46,556	27,833	9	0.03	1,702	-12	-0.68
February-April 2000	46,568	27,881	8	0.03	1,676	-8	-0.48
March-May 2000	46,581	27,913	5	0.02	1,661	-7	-0.44
April-June 2000	46,593	27,926	-5	-0.02	1,618	-4	-0.27
May-July 2000	46,605	27,964	-2	-0.01	1,578	-2	-0.16
June-August 2000	46,617	27,980	-9	-0.03	1,569	1	0.06
July-September 2000	46,665	27,992	-7	-0.02	1,587	1	0.07
August-October 2000	46,686	27,977	-7	-0.03	1,613	-4	-0.24
September-November 2000	46,707	27,975	11	0.04	1,577	-2	-0.11
October-December 2000	46,727	28,001	7	0.03	1,561	-3	-0.20
November-January 2001	46,748	28,075	-11	-0.04	1,543	8	0.51
Largest positive change			21	0.08		15	0.89
Largest negative change			-16	-0.06		-12	-0.68

ducing permanent prior adjustments to treat the break in the male self-employment series. This intervention results in a much smoother seasonal adjustment in the final two years of the series (see Figure 1).

As all LFS series are constrained to achieve additivity, this adjustment to the self-employed series would affect other components of the 'in employment' series (i.e. employees, government-supported trainees and unpaid

family workers). Based on the likely reasons for the break it was concluded that the effect on LFS estimates was most likely to be a switch between the self-employed and employee classifications. Therefore, equal and opposite prior adjustments were adopted in the male employees series.

It was further found that this seasonal break was limited to males who were self-employed full-time. The same prior adjustments were therefore

applied to this series, with equal and opposite adjustments applied to the male full-time employees series.

To take full advantage of the improved seasonal adjustment, all series affected either directly (those with prior adjustments applied) or indirectly (due to the constraining methodology) were revised back to spring 1992. These series are male and total series for employees; self-employed; unpaid family workers; government-

supported trainees; full and part-time employees; and full- and part-time self-employed (16 series).

### Northern Ireland seasonal adjustment

Prior to this review all Northern Ireland series have been shown not seasonally adjusted in published sources. The reason for this is that

while the LFS became continuous from spring 1992 in Great Britain (allowing rolling monthly estimates to be produced from this point onwards) the LFS only became continuous in Northern Ireland from winter 1994/5. To produce UK seasonally adjusted estimates between 1992 and 1995, Northern Ireland data were projected backwards, but were not considered robust enough to be presented as seasonally adjusted in their own right.

Analysis undertaken as part of this review has concluded that there are now enough rolling monthly observations to allow the seasonally adjusted data for Northern Ireland to be presented from winter 1994/5 onwards. It should be noted however that these series are relatively small compared with UK series and are therefore subject to higher relative sampling variability and greater volatility.

### ILO unemployed by age and duration

The article in the March 2001 issue of *Labour Market Trends* discussed in detail the revised treatment of series within Table 9 of the labour market statistics First Release and Table C.1 in *Labour Market Trends*. Both demonstrated breaks in their seasonal patterns. This article further identified that to achieve full additivity in these tables would require revision to all ILO unemployed age by duration series.

As described in the article, the 2001 review has introduced full additivity to these tables. To achieve this, the following series have been revised back to spring 1992: males, females, and totals series for the age groups 16-17, 18-24, 25-49 and 50-plus, and each of the durations up to 6 months, 6 to 12 months and all over 12 months (36 series).

### Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

The final topic covered by the review concerned Table 22 in the labour market statistics First Release, (Table G.21 in *Labour Market Trends*) which shows figures for educational status, economic activity, and inactivity of young people. This dataset comprises 48 series split by gender, employment status, economic status and age. Currently, these series are presented on a not seasonally adjusted basis. This is due to a known seasonal break from 1997 onwards caused by a change in the LFS questionnaire.

Indications from analytical work as part of this review suggest that these

Source: Office for National Statistics

**Table 2** Revisions to main LFS seasonally adjusted estimates of quarterly change; United Kingdom; December 1997-February 1998 to September-November 2000

	All in employment			ILO unemployed		
	Previous estimate of change	New estimate of change	Difference	Previous estimate of change	New estimate of change	Difference
December-February 1998	62	64	2	-73	-77	-4
March-May 1998	65	62	-3	-33	-31	2
June-August 1998	123	114	-10	17	29	12
September-November 1998	86	109	23	-25	-39	-13
December-February 1999	87	77	-10	22	18	-4
March-May 1999	38	33	-5	-39	-36	4
June-August 1999	96	82	-14	-63	-44	18
September-November 1999	65	100	35	5	-15	-19
December-February 2000	59	41	-18	-25	-28	-3
March-May 2000	126	129	4	-47	-48	-1
June-August 2000	80	67	-13	-100	-92	8
September-November 2000	-25	-5	20	11	8	-3

Source: Office for National Statistics

series can be effectively seasonally adjusted and be constrained to achieve additivity and consistency with other tables within the First Release. However, this is operationally complex and cannot be introduced for April. It is expected that this improvement will be introduced in the coming survey year, and before the next annual review.

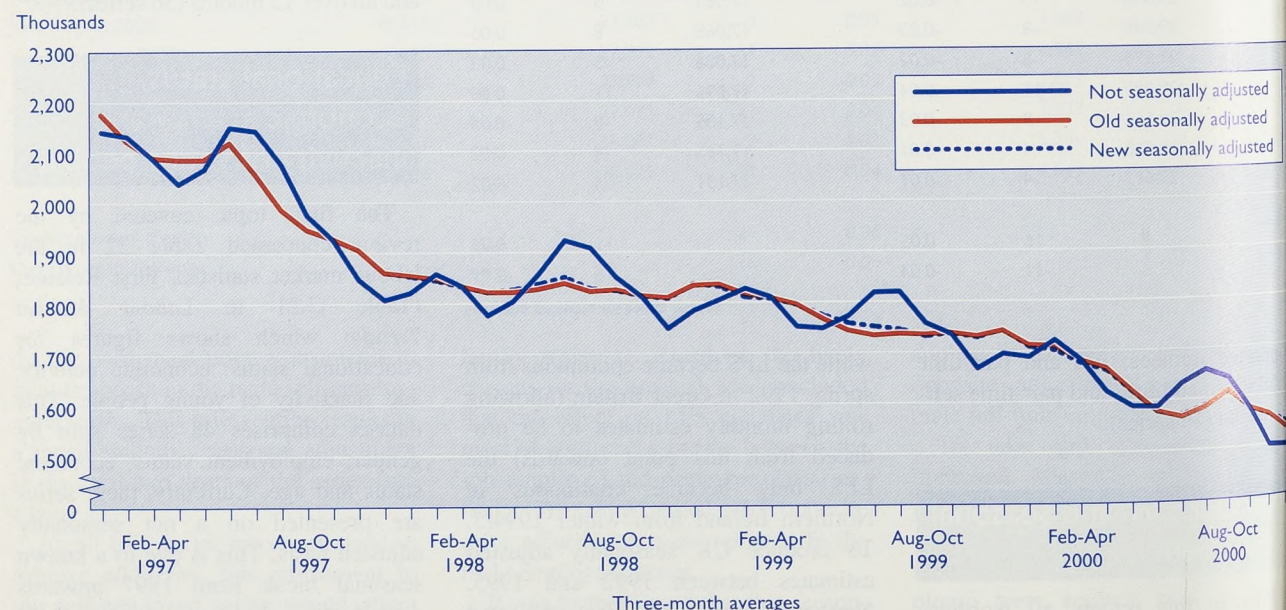
**Revisions to levels, rates and changes**

Table 1 shows the revised seasonally adjusted rolling monthly estimates for the main LFS series and the level and percentage of the revisions. The figures in the first column of the table, the 16-plus population, have not been

changed. This is because the 16-plus population is not seasonally adjusted.

The largest absolute positive revision is 21,000 for total in employment in October to December 1999. This represents an increase of only 0.08 per cent between the previous and the new estimate for total employment. The largest negative change is 16,000 for

**Figure 3** ILO unemployed aged 16-plus; United Kingdom; December 1996-February 1997 to November 2000-January 2001



Source: Office for National Statistics

the total in employment and the economically inactive. This occurs in June to August 1999 for the total in employment and in October to December 1999 for the economically inactive. This absolute change translates into a fall of 0.06 per cent between the previous figure for employment and the newly revised figure; and -0.09 per cent for inactivity.

The largest revision in the level of ILO unemployed of +15,000 occurs in

June to August 1999 – an increase of 0.89 per cent.

Figure 2 shows the old and revised seasonally adjusted estimates of the level of employment, while Figure 3 shows the old and revised seasonally adjusted estimates of ILO unemployment. In general, there is little impact on published rates (to one decimal place). In the case of employment and ILO unemployment, published rates increase and decrease by a maximum

of 0.1 percentage points over the whole period of revision, although for the vast majority of periods the published rate remains the same.

Although the seasonal adjustment is undertaken on the levels series, there are corresponding revisions to the changes. Table 2 shows how the seasonal adjustment review has affected the estimates of quarterly non-overlapping change to total employment and total ILO unemployment.

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Technical note

ARIMA models are identified by a  $(p\ d\ q)(P\ D\ Q)^2$  notation, e.g.  $(0\ 1\ 1)(0\ 1\ 1)^2$ , the model previously used in Labour Force Survey (LFS) seasonal adjustment, which defines the structure of the model. The first half  $(p\ d\ q)$ , describes the non-seasonal behaviour, i.e. how a data point depends on the points immediately preceding it where:

- d = the amount of differencing performed on the series – essentially this is the process of trend removal;
- p = the number of autoregressive parameters in the model, which are determined from the data. Fundamentally, this refers to the relationship between the data points (or lags) and the ability to determine what will occur at the next data point; and
- q = the number of moving average parameters in the model which are determined from the data. It incorporates the persistence of random effects over time in the model.

The second bracket  $(P\ D\ Q)^2$  is similar to the first. However, it models the seasonal part of the series. P, D and Q all refer to the same specifications as before. The <sup>12</sup>

denotes the seasonal reference, i.e. 12 months. Therefore a lag of 1 would show a relationship between a data point and another at the same point 12 months earlier, e.g. occurrences at January 1999 might influence January 2000.

The rolling thirteen-week collection method used by the LFS and the fact that the not seasonally adjusted data is in the form of a rolling three-month average implies that the sampling error for any given month will be highly autocorrelated. To confirm this, the autocorrelation functions for a selection of series were plotted, many of which showed strong peaks at lag three. It is preferable that the ARIMA model should take this information into account when it forecasts the series, introducing an MA(3) (moving average) term into the non-seasonal part of the model, giving  $(0\ 1\ 3)(0\ 1\ 1)^2$ . Empirical testing using out-of-sample forecasts confirmed the better performance of this model compared with the one currently used.

On the basis of this evidence, it was recommended that the ARIMA model for the LFS be changed to an ARIMA  $(0\ 1\ 3)(0\ 1\ 1)^2$ .

# Seasonal adjustment review of the claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies series

By Jenny King, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS has conducted its annual review of seasonal adjustment of the claimant count and Jobcentre vacancy series and made consequent revisions.
- A few modifications have been made to the model settings and Easter prior adjustments, and the series have been revised back three years in light of these amendments.
- Estimated claimant count series and rates for government office regions on a consistent basis back to 1974 are now available.

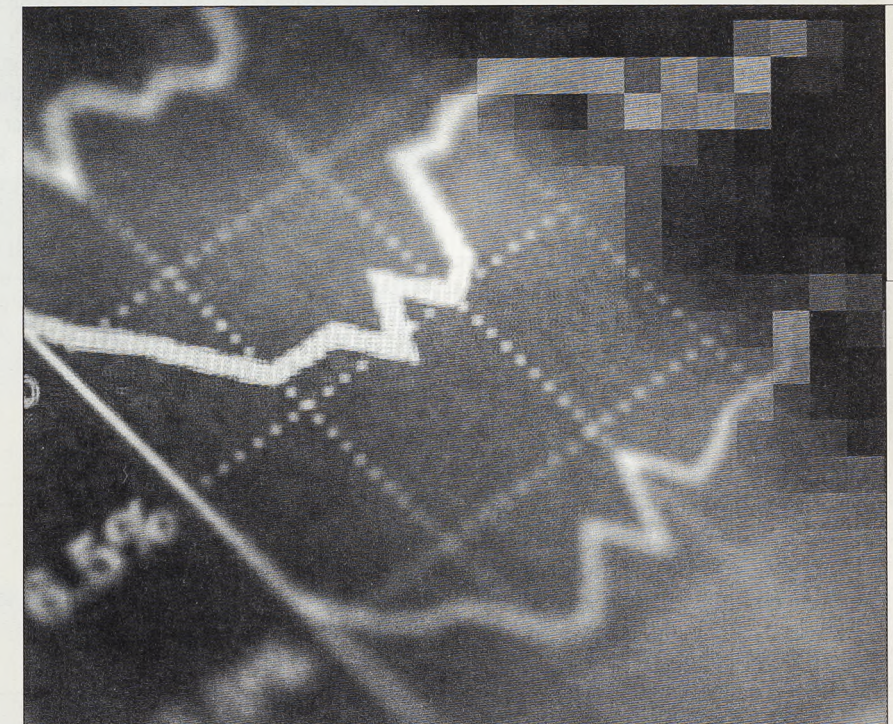


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

**This report explains revisions to the seasonally adjusted claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies arising from this year's seasonal adjustment review.**

Introduction

THE CLAIMANT count and Jobcentre vacancies series, like many time series, are difficult to analyse using the raw data because short-term movements are dominated by seasonal effects. Therefore, these series are seasonally adjusted by identifying and removing the seasonal component, leaving the trend and irregular components.

Every year, the seasonal adjustment of the claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies series is reviewed. This involves looking at each series individually to determine the type of adjustment to be used, identify the seasonal pattern, and investigate any other effects in the data that are not strictly seasonal.

Factors used to adjust for the seasonal pattern are updated every month by the adjustment program. However,

effects in the series that are not strictly seasonal have to be investigated and quantified outside the program.

The program used for the seasonal adjustment is X-11 ARIMA, which is detailed in *Box 1*.

This year's review has led to just a few improvements to the models in the light of the most recent data. The article on last year's seasonal adjustment review (see pp219-224, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000) gives more details about the previous adjustments that were made to the series.

Changes made

Basic adjustment model

X-11 ARIMA fits an ARIMA model to the time series, which enables the program to forecast up to three years of

data. The observed series is extended with these forecasts to get a better first estimate of the seasonally adjusted data, and to reduce the size of revisions caused by additional data points.

Figure 1 shows the claimant count level since 1990. In the early 1990s it was important to have an ARIMA model that could track movement around curves. However, the trend recently has been fairly steadily downwards, so a slightly different model is now more appropriate.<sup>1</sup>

The other change to the basic adjustment model is to the seasonal moving average used for the claimant count flows series and the vacancy flows and placings series. Seasonal moving averages are weighted averages applied to the same month over several years. They are used by the X-11 ARIMA program to estimate the seasonal component of the series. The moving average for the flows series has been modified so that the adjustment will adapt more quickly to any changes in seasonality.<sup>2</sup>

### Adjustments for Easter

The timing of the Easter holiday period relative to the April count date tends to have a systematic effect on the claimant count and, to a greater extent, the Jobcentre vacancy flows. In 1998, appropriate prior adjustments, found by regression techniques (using the X-12 ARIMA program<sup>3</sup>) were introduced into the seasonal adjustment process.

It had been assumed that the effects in the claimant count series caused by the timing of Easter are similar for males and females. However, this review has recognised the need to make a greater distinction between the differences in behaviours around Easter. There appears to be a general lull in the inflows for males around the Easter holiday period. When Easter is early, a number of people do not sign on in time to be included in the April count. Male outflows follow a similar pattern, so the effects on the flows offset each other and overall there is no effect to the male claimant count level. Previously, similar behaviour was also assumed to hold for females. However this review has concluded that they

### Box 1 Seasonal adjustment using X-11 ARIMA

Seasonal adjustment is the process of identifying and removing the seasonal component from a time series leaving the trend and irregular components.

The program used for seasonal adjustment throughout ONS and most of the Government Statistical Service is X-11 ARIMA. The program splits the series into a trend, seasonal, and irregular part. If the series is modelled additively, summing the three parts gives the unadjusted data. If it is modelled multiplicatively, the raw data is the product of the three components. The seasonal component cannot be found without knowing the trend component, yet the trend component cannot be found without knowing the seasonal component. Thus, X-11 ARIMA performs a series of iterations, obtaining a better estimate for the trend and seasonality with each one.

The program fits an autoregressive integrated moving average model to the data, using forecasts for one year to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors at either end of the series.

actually behave somewhat differently. There appears to be an increase in the inflows to the female claimant count leading up to Easter, and then a decrease just after, with an opposite effect in the outflows. Therefore, the effect noticed in the count depends not on whether Easter is late or early relative to the count date, but whether the count date is close to Easter or not. The net effect is that the female claimant count is high if the claimant count date is close to Easter.

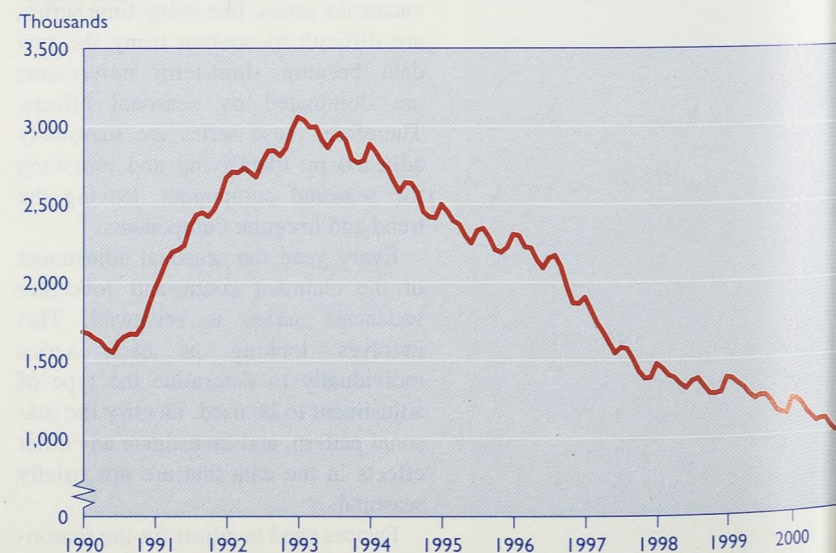
This difference in behaviour can be explained by differences in the male

and female labour markets. Women are more likely to be on temporary contracts that terminate around Easter, and to start on new contracts after the Easter break. Therefore, there is a relatively high number of women claiming Jobseeker's Allowance around Easter.

Figure 2 shows a plot of the unadjusted inflows to the claimant count (standardised<sup>4</sup>), the old seasonally adjusted series, and the revised seasonal adjustment. It illustrates the improved adjustment around Easter.

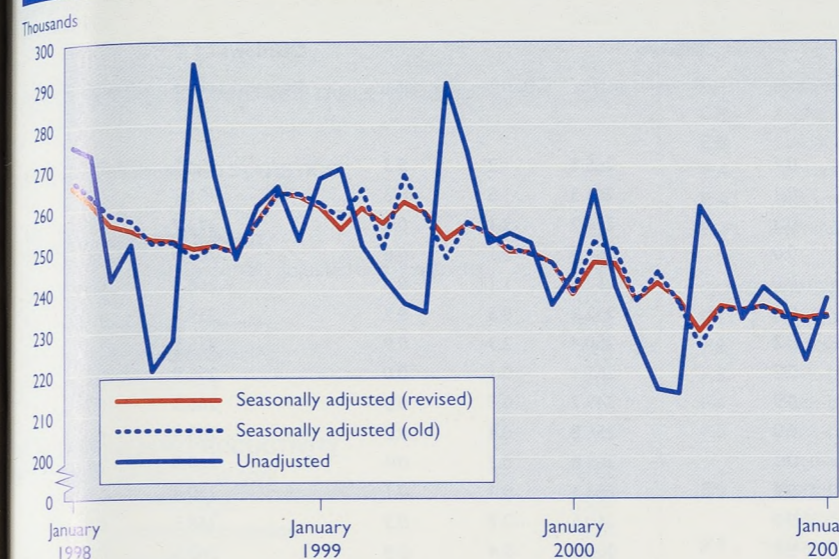
The effects of the timing of Easter relative to the April count date on the

Figure 1 Unadjusted claimant count level; United Kingdom; January 1990 to December 2000



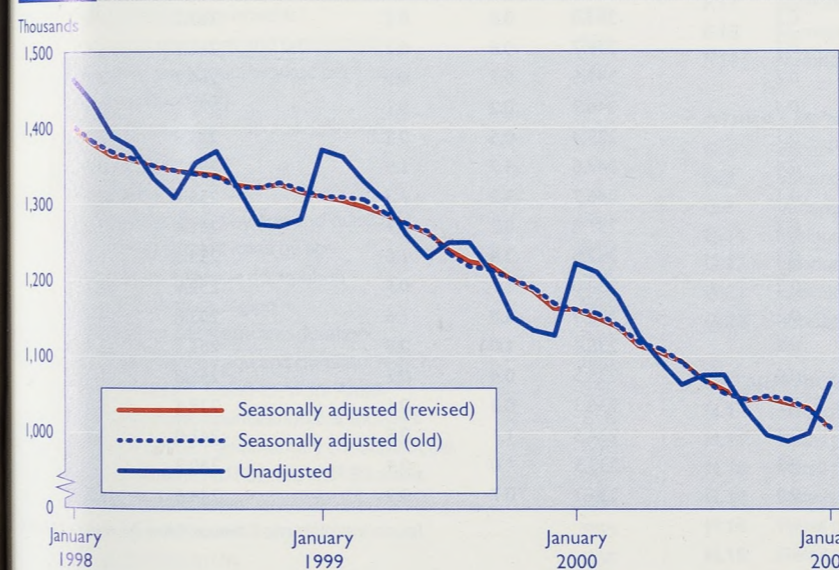
Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2 Monthly inflows to the claimant count; United Kingdom; January 1998 to January 2001



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 3 Claimant count levels; United Kingdom; January 1998 to January 2001



Source: Office for National Statistics

vacancy flows series are more pronounced, reflecting quieter business around the holiday period. The form of the adjustments made to the vacancy series remain unchanged in light of this review, with just the size of the adjustments being updated.

The series have all been revised back three years in the light of these changes and to update the seasonal adjustments.

Table 1 shows the revised seasonally adjusted series for the claimant count and illustrates the size of these revisions. As few amendments have been made to the models in this review, the changes are small. Figure 3 illustrates this – it shows the unadjusted claimant count, the old seasonal adjustment, and the revised seasonal adjustment.

The seasonally adjusted series are available by region and sex for the claimant count stocks and flows and by region for Jobcentre vacancy stocks and flows. The seasonally adjusted claimant count series is available from 1971 on a basis consistent with the current coverage. Claimant count and vacancies data are available from Nomis<sup>®</sup>.

### Backcast consistent claimant count series for government office regions

The seasonally adjusted claimant count series for standard statistical regions (SSRs) are available back to April 1974, whereas the seasonally adjusted series for government office regions (GORs) have previously only been available as far back as March 1986. To enable comparisons over a longer period of time some users have requested an estimated series for GORs with rates back to 1974. This has now been produced.

Most GORs have corresponding SSRs, so for these estimation was not required. The four that differ; North East, North West, South East, and Eastern have been estimated from those SSRs with the closest correspondence: North, North West, South East, and East Anglia.

North East GOR has almost direct correspondence with North SSR, and North West GOR has almost direct correspondence with North West SSR (the only county different is Cumbria). Cumbria is included in North West GOR and in North SSR. Estimates for the seasonally adjusted Cumbria data were derived from the available unadjusted Cumbria data and then applied to the SSRs to obtain estimates for the GORs.

There is less direct correspondence between South East and Eastern GORs and South East and East Anglia SSRs. The South East GOR series has been estimated using the fairly consistent proportion between the South East GOR and South East SSR after 1986. The Eastern GOR series has then been derived from this estimate, using the fact that the sum of South East and Eastern GOR should equal South East and East Anglia SSR.

The extended backseries, together with rates, are now available on Nomis<sup>®</sup>.

Table 1 Revisions to seasonally adjusted claimant count series; United Kingdom; January 1998 to January 2001

		Level			Inflows			Outflows			Thousands
		Revised series	Change	Per cent	Revised series	Change	Per cent	Revised series	Change	Per cent	
1998	January	1,400.9	-0.9	0.1	265.8	-1.2	0.5	254.5	0.8	0.3	
	February	1,380.8	-1.7	0.1	261.5	-1.5	0.6	281.1	0.0	0.0	
	March	1,364.7	-3.8	0.3	256.2	-2.1	0.8	273.7	1.1	0.4	
	April	1,359.5	-0.4	0.0	254.8	-2.1	0.8	264.0	-5.6	2.1	
	May	1,350.4	0.0	0.0	252.6	1.1	0.4	256.3	0.6	0.2	
	June	1,344.6	0.3	0.0	252.2	0.5	0.2	259.5	-1.1	0.4	
	July	1,342.1	2.8	0.2	250.4	2.3	0.9	255.5	-1.3	0.5	
	August	1,338.8	3.3	0.2	251.1	0.1	0.0	259.9	-0.7	0.3	
	September	1,326.1	3.6	0.3	249.7	0.7	0.3	266.3	0.7	0.3	
	October	1,322.0	0.3	0.0	256.8	0.4	0.2	263.4	4.0	1.5	
	November	1,326.9	-1.0	0.1	263.8	0.3	0.1	260.9	2.5	1.0	
	December	1,316.9	-2.5	0.2	263.1	-0.3	0.1	270.4	-1.6	0.6	
1999	January	1,310.4	0.5	0.0	260.5	-0.7	0.3	268.3	0.9	0.3	
	February	1,305.5	-3.3	0.3	255.1	-2.4	0.9	263.5	0.9	0.3	
	March	1,297.3	-8.4	0.6	260.2	-4.3	1.7	268.4	0.5	0.2	
	April	1,287.6	-0.4	0.0	256.5	6.2	2.4	269.9	-2.2	0.8	
	May	1,274.1	-0.1	0.0	261.6	-6.3	2.4	270.9	-5.1	1.9	
	June	1,263.3	-0.8	0.1	259.0	0.7	0.3	271.2	-0.2	0.1	
	July	1,241.1	6.0	0.5	252.7	4.8	1.9	275.8	-4.5	1.6	
	August	1,225.5	7.9	0.6	256.3	-0.2	0.1	275.2	-3.3	1.2	
	September	1,220.0	6.7	0.5	254.0	0.5	0.2	262.2	1.0	0.4	
	October	1,201.6	0.8	0.1	249.7	-0.6	0.2	261.7	6.4	2.4	
	November	1,187.3	-2.6	0.2	249.5	0.7	0.3	265.7	3.7	1.4	
	December	1,164.0	-5.2	0.4	246.9	0.2	0.1	272.2	0.3	0.1	
2000	January	1,162.4	1.0	0.1	239.4	-0.5	0.2	235.8	2.0	0.8	
	February	1,151.7	-4.8	0.4	247.0	-4.7	1.9	259.7	0.7	0.3	
	March	1,139.9	-0.7	0.1	246.7	-3.2	1.3	258.4	-0.7	0.3	
	April	1,115.0	-2.6	0.2	237.8	0.2	0.1	261.4	-7.0	2.7	
	May	1,106.2	-3.7	0.3	242.0	-2.4	1.0	255.6	1.0	0.4	
	June	1,094.4	1.9	0.2	238.0	1.1	0.5	252.0	-2.2	0.9	
	July	1,071.1	1.8	0.2	230.4	3.8	1.6	253.8	-4.4	1.7	
	August	1,057.3	5.6	0.5	236.4	1.0	0.4	251.4	-2.4	1.0	
	September	1,043.3	-0.5	0.0	235.5	0.4	0.2	245.8	1.2	0.5	
	October	1,046.8	-0.9	0.1	236.3	0.3	0.1	239.4	3.0	1.3	
	November	1,039.9	-4.4	0.4	234.5	1.1	0.5	241.8	2.2	0.9	
	December	1,033.6	3.3	0.3	233.5	1.0	0.4	240.3	1.1	0.5	
2001	January	1,006.3	-0.5	0.0	234.2	0.7	0.3	244.6	3.2	1.3	

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes

- The claimant count series has been modelled using a (0 2 1)(0 1 1) ARIMA model, but this has been replaced by a (0 1 1)(0 1 1) model.
- The moving average has been shortened in this review from a 3x5 to a 3x3.
- X-12 ARIMA is a seasonal adjustment program that can also perform regression.
- Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures are 'standardised' by converting to a standard 4 1/5-week month.

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 tel. 020 7533 6162.

SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
DEFINITIONS	S3	D.1 Economic activity by age	S70
COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS	S4	D.2 Economic inactivity	S72
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S5	D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S74
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY		EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
A.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S6	E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S76
A.2 Trends	S13	E.2 Average Earnings Index: industries	S78
A.3 Other headline indicators	S14	E.4 Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S80
A.4 Working-age households	S15	E.21 Unit wage costs	S82
A.11 Regional summary	S16	E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S83
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES	
B.1 Employment by category	S18	F.1 Number of people participating in the programmes	S84
B.2 Employment by age	S20	F.2 Number of starts on the programmes	S85
B.3 Employment by occupation	S22	F.3 Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	S86
B.11 Workforce jobs	S23	F.4 Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	S86
B.12 Employee jobs by industry	S24	F.5 Work-based training for for young people: qualifications of leavers	S87
B.13 Employee jobs: production industries	S26	F.6 Work-based training for for young people: destination of leavers	S87
B.16 Employee jobs by region industry	S28	F.7 Other training: outcomes for completers	S88
B.17 Employment in tourism-related industries	S30	F.11 New Deal 18-24 summary figures	S90
B.18 Workforce jobs by industry	S31	F.12 Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	S90
B.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S32	F.13 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S91
B.22 Usual weekly hours of work	S33	F.14 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	S91
B.32 Output, employment and productivity	S34	F.15 Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	S92
B.33 Total workforce hours/worked per week	S36	F.16 New Deal 25+ summary figures	S92
B.41 Job-related training	S39	F.17 Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	S92
B.51 Selected countries: national definitions	S40	F.18 Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	S93
		F.19 Numbers into employment from New Deal 25+	S93
UNEMPLOYMENT		OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration	S42	G.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S94
C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age	S45	G.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S94
C.4 ILO rates by previous occupation	S46	G.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S95
C.11 Claimant count by region	S47	G.11 Labour disputes: summary	S96
C.12 Claimant count by age and duration	S51	G.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S97
C.13 Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S53	G.21 Labour market and educational status of young people	S98
C.21 Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S54	G.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S98
C.22 Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S56	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
C.23 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S59	H.1 Background economic indicators	S99
C.24 Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S63	H.11 Retail prices: summary	S100
C.31 Claimant count flows	S64	H.12 Retail prices: detailed indices	S100
C.34 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S65	H.13 Retail prices: selected items	S101
C.41 Redundancies in UK	S66	H.14 Retail prices: general index	S102
C.42 Redundancies by region	S66	H.15 Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	S104
C.43 Redundancies by industry	S66	H.21 EU countries: comparisons	S106
C.51 International comparisons	S68	STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S108

Publication dates of main economic indicators May - July

Labour market statistics

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

May	16 Wednesday
June	13 Wednesday
July	18 Wednesday

Consumer price indices

May	15 Tuesday
June	12 Tuesday
July	17 Tuesday





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

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.4
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Workforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.13
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4	Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition	1.9	Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.51
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>			
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.2
Selected countries	2.18	Selected countries	C.51
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20	Discontinued	
Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age	C.35
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.32
Claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.34
Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.41
Redundancies by region	2.33	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	C.43
Redundancies by occupation	2.36	Discontinued	
<b>VACANCIES</b>			
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>			
Totals; industries; causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
<b>EARNINGS</b>			
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Discontinued	
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>			
Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
General index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	H.14
Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.15
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
Selected countries	6.9	Discontinued	H.22
<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>			
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	D.1/B.2/C.2/D.3
Full-time and part-time workers	7.4	Employment by category	B.1
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.5	Temporarily suspended	
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended	
Job-related training received by employees	7.7	Job-related training received by employees	B.41
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.8	Actual weekly hours of work	B.21
<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	8.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	F.1
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	F.2
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.4
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5	Other training: destination of leavers	F.5
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.6	Other training: qualifications of leavers	F.6
<b>OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES</b>			
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	G.22
Regional selective assistance by region	A2	Regional selective assistance by region	G.31
Regional selective assistance by region and company	A3	Regional selective assistance by region and company	G.32
Total hours worked per week		Total hours worked per week	B.33
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Statistical update	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11

Note: Coverage and definitions of some tables may have been changed in some cases.

# Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>							
UK summary	M	May 2001	A.1	<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
Trends	M	May 2001	A.2	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 2001	F.1
Other headline indicators	M	May 2001	A.3	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 2001	F.2
Working-age households	M	May 2001	A.4	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	May 2001	F.3
Regional labour market summary	M	May 2001	A.11	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2001	F.4
LFS annual Local Area Database	A	Apr 2001	203	Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2001	F.5
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>				Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers	Q	May 2001	F.6
Employment by category	M	May 2001	B.1	Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	May 2001	F.7
Employment by age	M	May 2001	B.2	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	May 2001	F.11
Employment by occupation	Q	May 2001	B.3	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	May 2001	F.12
Workforce jobs	M(Q)	May 2001	B.11	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	May 2001	F.13
Employee jobs by industry	M	May 2001	B.12	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	May 2001	F.14
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	May 2001	B.13	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	May 2001	F.15
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Apr 2001	B.14	New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	May 2001	F.16
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Apr 2001	B.15	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	May 2001	F.17
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2001	B.16	Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	M	May 2001	F.18
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 2001	B.17	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	May 2001	F.19
Workforce jobs by industry	M(Q)	May 2001	B.18				
Actual weekly hours of work	M	May 2001	B.21	<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>			
Usual weekly hours of work	M	May 2001	B.22	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	May 2001	G.1
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M(Q)	May 2001	B.32	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	May 2001	G.2
Total work force hours worked per week	Q	May 2001	B.33	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	May 2001	G.3
Job-related training	Q	May 2001	B.41	Labour disputes: summary	M	May 2001	G.11
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 2001	B.51	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	May 2001	G.12
Annual Employment Survey	A	Jun 2000	273	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2000	259
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>				International labour disputes	A	Apr 2001	195
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	May 2001	C.1	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2000	329
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	May 2001	C.2	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	May 2001	G.21
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2001	C.4	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 2001	235
Claimant count by region	M	May 2001	C.11	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Mar 2001	142
Claimant count by age and duration	M	May 2001	C.12	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	May 2001	G.22
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	May 2001	C.13	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Mar 2001	141
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Dec 2000	C.14	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Jan 2001	29
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	May 2001	C.21	Women in the labour market	Q	May 2001	236
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	May 2001	C.22	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Feb 2001	93
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	May 2001	C.23	Job-related training	Q	Mar 2001	140
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	May 2001	C.24	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 2001	G.31
Claimant count flows	M	May 2001	C.31	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Apr 2001	G.32
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 2000	C.32	Sickness absence	Q	May 2001	237
Interval between claims	Q	Dec 2000	C.33	Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 2001	269
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	May 2001	C.34	Employment and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Sep 1999	493
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Apr 2001	C.35				
Redundancies in UK	Q	May 2001	C.41	<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
Redundancies by region	Q	May 2001	C.42	Background economic indicators	M	May 2001	H.1
Redundancies by industry	Q	May 2001	C.43	Retail prices: summary	M	May 2001	H.11
Redundancies	A	May 1999	251	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	May 2001	H.12
International comparisons	M	May 2001	C.51	Retail prices: selected items	M	May 2001	H.13
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>				Retail prices: general index	M	May 2001	H.14
Economic activity by age	M	May 2001	D.1	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	May 2001	H.15
Economic inactivity	M	May 2001	D.2	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	May 2001	H.21
Economic inactivity by age	M	May 2001	D.3				
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	May 2001	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	May 2001	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	May 2001	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Mar 2001	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2001	145				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q(A)	Mar 2001	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q(A)	Mar 2001	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q(A)	Mar 2001	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	May 2001	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	May 2001	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly  
Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 *Labour Market Trends*, pS79, for tables not listed here.







# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

### COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

### SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Dec 2000-Feb 2001 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	28,088	±162	113	±117	304	±206
Employment rate	74.7%	±0.4%	0.2%	±0.3%	0.5%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,535	±52	-42	±54	-174	±72
ILO unemployment rate	5.2%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.2%	-0.6%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,623	±160	71	±115	130	±203
Economic activity rate	78.9%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%

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

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

# A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

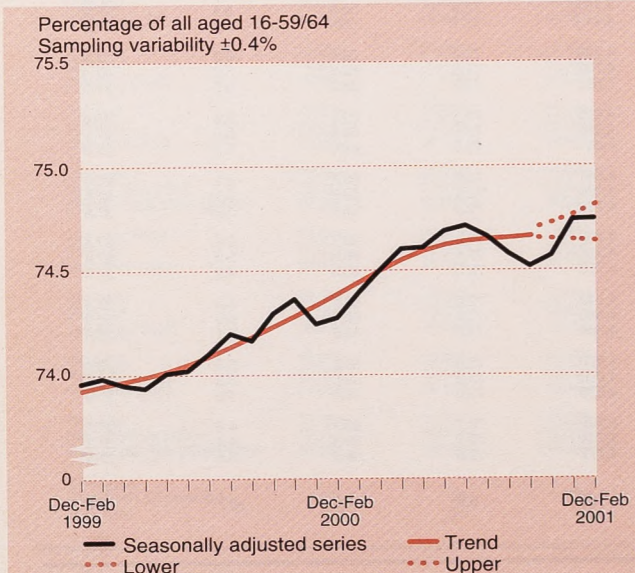
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this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

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

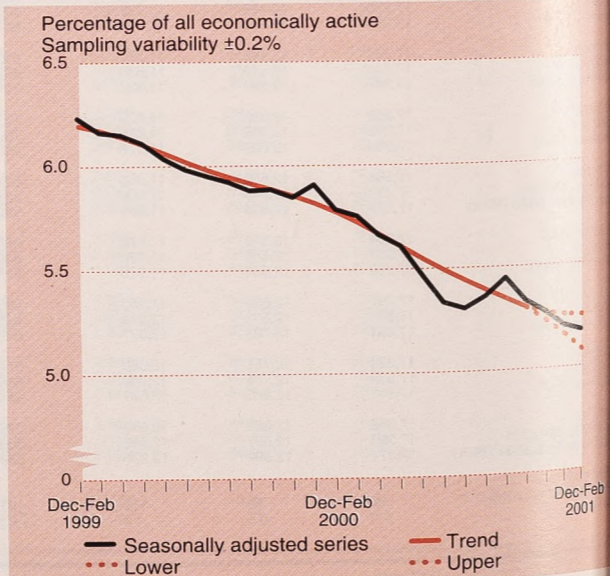
There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

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

### Employment



### ILO unemployment



# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

# A.2

UNITED KINGDOM <sup>a</sup>	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
<i>Month averages</i>				
Dec-Feb 93	25,583	70.4	3,004	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,567	70.4	3,011	10.5
Feb-Apr	25,557	70.4	3,011	10.5
Mar-May	25,554	70.3	3,003	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,556	70.3	2,992	10.5
May-Jul	25,564	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Sep	25,574	70.4	2,968	10.4
Jul-Oct	25,588	70.4	2,957	10.4
Aug-Nov	25,604	70.4	2,947	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,623	70.4	2,935	10.3
Nov-Jan 94	25,645	70.5	2,921	10.2
Dec-Feb 94	25,670	70.5	2,903	10.2
Jan-Mar 1994	25,696	70.6	2,883	10.1
Feb-Apr	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Mar-May	25,752	70.7	2,834	9.9
Apr-Jun	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
May-Jul	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7
Jun-Sep	25,832	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jul-Oct	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Aug-Nov	25,881	71.0	2,684	9.4
Oct-Dec	25,904	71.0	2,650	9.3
Nov-Jan 95	25,927	71.0	2,617	9.2
Dec-Feb 95	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Jan-Mar 1995	25,975	71.1	2,565	9.0
Feb-Apr	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Mar-May	26,030	71.2	2,535	8.9
Apr-Jun	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
May-Jul	26,094	71.3	2,514	8.8
Jun-Sep	26,128	71.4	2,505	8.7
Jul-Oct	26,163	71.4	2,496	8.7
Aug-Nov	26,198	71.5	2,487	8.7
Oct-Dec	26,231	71.6	2,478	8.6
Nov-Jan 96	26,262	71.6	2,469	8.6
Dec-Feb 96	26,291	71.7	2,459	8.6
Jan-Mar 1996	26,315	71.8	2,449	8.5
Feb-Apr	26,336	71.8	2,437	8.5
Mar-May	26,354	71.8	2,425	8.4
Apr-Jun	26,389	71.8	2,412	8.4
May-Jul	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Jun-Sep	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Jul-Oct	26,420	71.9	2,372	8.2
Aug-Nov	26,444	71.9	2,358	8.2
Oct-Dec	26,474	72.0	2,343	8.1
Nov-Jan 97	26,510	72.1	2,326	8.1
Dec-Feb 97	26,553	72.1	2,308	8.0
Jan-Mar 1997	26,601	72.2	2,285	7.9
Feb-Apr	26,654	72.2	2,259	7.8
Mar-May	26,710	72.5	2,230	7.7
Apr-Jun	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
May-Jul	26,823	72.7	2,165	7.5
Jun-Sep	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.3
Oct-Dec	26,921	72.9	2,100	7.2
Nov-Jan 98	26,962	73.0	2,069	7.1
Dec-Feb 98	26,998	73.0	2,039	7.0
Jan-Mar 1998	27,030	73.1	2,010	6.9
Feb-Apr	27,057	73.1	1,980	6.8
Mar-May	27,081	73.2	1,952	6.7
Apr-Jun	27,101	73.2	1,924	6.6
May-Jul	27,120	73.2	1,899	6.5
Jun-Sep	27,140	73.3	1,877	6.5
Oct-Dec	27,161	73.3	1,860	6.4
Nov-Jan 99	27,184	73.4	1,848	6.4
Dec-Feb 99	27,209	73.4	1,839	6.3
Jan-Mar 1999	27,237	73.5	1,834	6.3
Feb-Apr	27,267	73.5	1,831	6.3
Mar-May	27,298	73.6	1,829	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,333	73.6	1,828	6.3
May-Jul	27,367	73.7	1,826	6.3
Jun-Sep	27,401	73.7	1,825	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,434	73.8	1,824	6.2
Nov-Jan 2000	27,464	73.9	1,822	6.2
Dec-Feb 2000	27,491	73.9	1,820	6.2
Jan-Mar 2000	27,515	73.9	1,817	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,535	74.0	1,811	6.2
Mar-May	27,553	74.0	1,804	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,572	74.0	1,793	6.1
May-Jul	27,592	74.0	1,782	6.1
Jun-Sep	27,614	74.1	1,770	6.0
Oct-Dec	27,640	74.1	1,759	6.0
Nov-Jan 2001	27,667	74.1	1,750	5.9
Dec-Feb 2001	27,695	74.2	1,742	5.9
Jan-Mar 2001	27,724	74.2	1,734	5.9
Feb-Apr	27,753	74.3	1,726	5.9
Mar-May	27,782	74.3	1,716	5.8
Apr-Jun	27,812	74.4	1,704	5.8
May-Jul	27,843	74.4	1,689	5.7
Jun-Sep	27,872	74.5	1,672	5.7
Oct-Dec	27,900	74.6	1,654	5.6
Nov-Jan 2002	27,926	74.6	1,636	5.5
Dec-Feb 2002	27,948	74.6	1,619	5.5
Jan-Mar 2002	27,967	74.6	1,604	5.4
Feb-Apr	27,984	74.6	1,590	5.4
Mar-May	28,000	74.7	1,577	5.3
Apr-Jun	28,016	74.7	1,564	5.3
May-Jul	28,034	74.7	1,552	5.3
Jun-Sep	28,055	74.7	1,540	5.2
Oct-Dec	28,077	74.7	1,529	5.2

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

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

All figures are revised.

# A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs <sup>a</sup>		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1998	December	28,662	15,387	13,275
1999	March	28,771	15,438	13,332
	June	28,903	15,503	13,400
	September	28,955	15,490	13,465
	December	29,034	15,527	13,508
2000	March	29,024	15,508	13,516
	June	29,068	15,543	13,524
	September	29,025	15,474	13,551
	December	29,095	15,521	13,574
Change on quarter		70	47	23
Percent		0.2	0.3	0.2
Change on year		60	-6	66
Percent		0.2	0.0	0.5

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count <sup>b</sup>			Rates (%) <sup>a,c</sup>		
		Levels			All	Male	Female
		All	Male	Female			
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2000	March	1,139.9	869.2	270.7	3.8	5.3	2.0
	April <sup>e</sup>	1,115.0	850.4	264.6	3.7	5.2	1.9
	May	1,106.2	843.5	262.7	3.7	5.1	1.9
	June	1,094.4	835.0	259.4	3.6	5.1	1.9
	July <sup>e</sup>	1,071.1	819.6	251.5	3.6	5.0	1.8
	August	1,057.3	810.4	246.9	3.5	4.9	1.8
	September <sup>e</sup>	1,043.3	798.9	244.4	3.5	4.9	1.8
	October	1,046.8	801.3	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8
	November	1,039.9	795.4	244.5	3.4	4.9	1.8
	December <sup>e</sup>	1,033.6	790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8
2001	January	1,006.3	768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7
	February R	996.7	761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
	March P	983.7	751.5	232.2	3.3	4.6	1.7
Change on month		-13.0	-9.7	-3.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-1.3	-1.3	-1.4			
Change on year		-156.2	-117.7	-38.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3
Percent		-13.7	-13.5	-14.2			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>d</sup>			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
2000	February	123.0	5.9	2000	March	228.8	
	March	123.2	5.6		April	225.3	
	April	122.9	5.0		May	213.2	
	May	123.1	4.5		June	222.3	
	June	123.5	4.1		July	220.6	
	July	123.9	3.9		August	219.0	
	August	124.8	4.0		September	225.6	
	September	125.2	4.1		October	221.3	
	October	125.8	4.2		November	220.2	
	November	126.4	4.2		December	222.8	
	December	128.1	4.4				
2001	January R	128.6	4.5	2001	January	224.9	
	February P	130.2	5.0		February	233.2	
	March P				March P	233.1	
Change on month		1.6	0.5			-0.1	
Change on year		7.2	-0.9			4.3	

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

R Revised  
P Provisional

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Working-age households<sup>a</sup>

Not seasonally adjusted

# A.4

UNITED KINGDOM		Households with all persons in employment <sup>b</sup>	Workless households <sup>b,c</sup>	Workless lone parent households with dependent children <sup>c,d</sup>	Working-age people in workless households <sup>c,e</sup>	Children in workless households <sup>c,f,g</sup>
Thousands						
	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	9,780	3,446	763	4,913	2,339
	Autumn 1995	9,977	3,400	741	4,792	2,300
	Spring 1996	9,686	3,444	780	4,916	2,344
	Autumn 1996	9,942	3,350	754	4,766	2,281
	Spring 1997	9,986	3,271	732	4,719	2,163
	Autumn 1997	10,217	3,210	742	4,537	2,160
	Spring 1998	10,227	3,237	762	4,634	2,156
	Autumn 1998	10,434	3,118	766	4,366	2,061
	Spring 1999	10,376	3,156	752	4,488	2,087
	Autumn 1999	10,650	3,062	725	4,281	2,002
	Spring 2000	10,693	3,066	693	4,318	1,907
	Autumn 2000	10,773	3,046	685	4,292	1,858
Percent						
	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	53.1	18.7	53.0	13.9	19.4
	Autumn 1995	54.0	18.4	52.7	13.5	19.1
	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	54.5	17.9	49.9	13.2	17.9
	Autumn 1997	55.5	17.4	49.0	12.6	17.9
	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	56.0	17.0	47.8	12.4	17.3
	Autumn 1999	57.2	16.4	47.4	11.8	16.6
	Spring 2000	57.3	16.4	44.8	11.9	15.8
	Autumn 2000	57.6	16.3	44.5	11.8	15.4

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

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.  
Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age households.  
A workless household is a household with at least one person of working age where no one is in employment.  
Percentages refer to proportion of total lone parent working-age households with dependent children.  
Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age people living in working-age households.  
Children refers to all children under 16.  
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 these 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.





B.1 EMPLOYMENT  
Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

EMPLOYMENT B.1  
Full-time, part-time and temporary workers  
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed			Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees <sup>a</sup>	Self-employed <sup>a</sup>	Unpaid family workers <sup>a</sup>	Government supported training and employment programmes <sup>a</sup>	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time <sup>a</sup>	Part-time <sup>a</sup>	Full-time <sup>a</sup>	Part-time <sup>a</sup>		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1992	25,868	22,084	3,228	180	376	19,850	6,018	16,934	5,150	2,680	548	973	
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	2,656	649	1,297	
1997	26,916	23,218	3,358	118	222	20,219	6,697	17,392	5,827	2,668	690	1,258	
1998	27,227	23,657	3,290	102	178	20,473	6,755	17,773	5,885	2,571	719	1,190	
1999	27,560	24,084	3,214	101	162	20,718	6,843	18,084	6,000	2,523	690	1,283	
2000	27,913	24,497	3,160	108	148	20,967	6,946	18,393	6,104	2,465	694	1,190	
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)													
27,784	24,342	3,176	112	154	20,859	6,925	18,272	6,070	2,479	697	1,221		
Jan-Mar 2000													
27,833	24,399	3,173	110	150	20,896	6,937	18,314	6,085	2,475	699	1,227		
Feb-Apr													
27,881	24,456	3,164	111	149	20,932	6,949	18,358	6,098	2,468	696	1,229		
Mar-May (Spr)													
27,913	24,497	3,160	108	148	20,967	6,946	18,393	6,104	2,465	694	1,190		
Apr-Jun													
27,926	24,516	3,147	111	151	20,957	6,969	18,394	6,122	2,453	694	1,179		
May-Jul													
27,964	24,529	3,171	115	150	20,965	6,999	18,384	6,145	2,474	696	1,185		
Jun-Aug (Sum)													
27,980	24,552	3,159	115	154	20,959	7,021	18,376	6,176	2,475	683	1,170		
Jul-Sep													
27,992	24,561	3,167	113	150	20,949	7,043	18,359	6,202	2,483	684	1,168		
Aug-Oct													
27,977	24,565	3,165	108	139	20,970	7,007	18,381	6,183	2,489	676	1,173		
Sep-Nov (Aut)													
27,975	24,584	3,153	105	133	20,960	7,015	18,390	6,195	2,477	676	1,182		
Oct-Dec													
28,001	24,622	3,144	102	132	20,997	7,003	18,427	6,196	2,474	670	1,197		
Nov 2000-Jan 2001													
28,075	24,667	3,167	101	140	21,039	7,035	18,443	6,224	2,495	672	1,200		
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)													
28,088	24,674	3,179	98	137	21,051	7,037	18,448	6,226	2,506	673	1,170		
Changes Over last 3 months													
113	89	26	-6	4	91	22	58	31	29	-3	-12		
0.4	0.4	0.8	-6.2	2.9	0.4	-0.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	-0.4	-1.0		
Over last 12 months													
304	332	3	-14	-17	192	112	175	156	27	-24	-51		
1.1	1.4	0.1	-12.3	-11.2	0.9	1.6	1.0	2.6	1.1	-3.5	-4.1		
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1992	14,372	11,629	2,443	55	245	13,376	996	10,971	659	2,261	182	445	
1993	14,085	11,421	2,389	49	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471	
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	43	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	734	2,270	215	510	
1995	14,451	11,670	2,554	43	183	13,266	1,155	10,870	801	2,321	233	546	
1996	14,562	11,885	2,477	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,239	258	552	
1997	14,857	12,187	2,477	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	233	558	
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	994	2,148	271	526	
1999	15,210	12,680	2,386	36	108	13,837	1,373	11,637	1,043	2,128	258	546	
2000	15,409	12,972	2,310	38	90	14,012	1,397	11,909	1,063	2,039	271	506	
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)													
15,327	12,873	2,319	37	98	13,937	1,389	11,824	1,049	2,049	270	521		
Jan-Mar 2000													
15,361	12,915	2,315	36	94	13,969	1,392	11,862	1,054	2,042	273	523		
Feb-Apr													
15,402	12,963	2,311	37	91	13,997	1,405	11,897	1,066	2,036	275	514		
Mar-May (Spr)													
15,409	12,972	2,310	38	90	14,012	1,397	11,909	1,063	2,039	271	506		
Apr-Jun													
15,388	12,951	2,308	37	92	13,995	1,393	11,893	1,058	2,035	273	500		
May-Jul													
15,400	12,953	2,319	37	91	14,007	1,393	11,892	1,060	2,049	270	493		
Jun-Aug (Sum)													
15,399	12,954	2,312	35	98	14,002	1,397	11,883	1,071	2,050	262	495		
Jul-Sep													
15,419	12,969	2,316	37	97	14,020	1,398	11,893	1,076	2,057	258	492		
Aug-Oct													
15,425	12,977	2,323	36	89	14,031	1,393	11,900	1,078	2,068	255	495		
Sep-Nov (Aut)													
15,426	12,990	2,317	35	85	14,025	1,402	11,904	1,086	2,062	255	497		
Oct-Dec													
15,449	13,014	2,319	35	81	14,043	1,406	11,920	1,094	2,062	256	495		
Nov 2000-Jan 2001													
15,476	13,007	2,343	36	81	14,056	1,421	11,902	1,105	2,088	255	497		
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)													
15,484	12,999	2,359	38	89	14,054	1,430	11,886	1,113	2,103	256	485		
Changes Over last 3 months													
58	9	42	3	4	30	28	-18	27	41	1	-12		
0.4	0.1	1.8	8.0	4.1	0.2	2.0	-0.1	2.5	2.0	0.4	-2.4		
Over last 12 months													
157	126	40	1	-9	117	40	62	64	54	-15	-36		
1.0	1.0	1.7	2.5	-9.4	0.8	2.9	0.5	6.1	2.6	-5.4	-6.8		
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1992	11,496	10,454	786	125	131	6,473	5,022	5,963	4,491	420	366	429	
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	471	
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	489	
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	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745	
1997	12,060	11,032	864	84	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700	
1998	12,160	11,155	871	72	82	6,736	5,424	6,264	4,891	423	448	663	
1999	12,350	11,404	828	64	54	6,881	5,469	6,447	4,957	395	433	737	
2000	12,504	11,526	850	71	58	6,955	5,549	6,485	5,041	427	423	684	
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)													
12,457	11,469	857	75	56	6,922	5,535	6,448	5,021	431	426	700		
Jan-Mar 2000													
12,472	11,483	858	74	56	6,927	5,545	6,452	5,031	432	425	705		
Feb-Apr													
12,479	11,493	854	74	58	6,934	5,544	6,460	5,032	432	422	684		
Mar-May (Spr)													
12,504	11,526	850	71	58	6,955	5,549	6,485	5,041	427	423	684		
Apr-Jun													
12,538	11,565	839	74	60	6,962	5,575	6,501	5,064	418	421	679		
May-Jul													
12,564	11,576	851	78	59	6,958	5,606	6,491	5,084	426	426	672		
Jun-Aug (Sum)													
12,581	11,598	846	80	56	6,957	5,623	6,493	5,105	425	421	676		
Jul-Sep													
12,574	11,592	852	76	53	6,928	5,645	6,466	5,126	426	426	675		
Aug-Oct													
12,552	11,587	842	73	51	6,938	5,614	6,482	5,105	421	421	685		
Sep-Nov (Aut)													
12,548	11,595	836	70	48	6,935	5,613	6,486	5,109	415	421	685		
Oct-Dec													
12,551	11,608	825	67	51	6,954	5,597	6,506	5,102	412	413	692		
Nov 2000-Jan 2001													
12,598	11,660	824	65	49	6,984	5,615	6,541	5,120	407	417	693		
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)													
12,604	11,675	820	60	48	6,997	5,607	6,561	5,113	403	417	695		
Changes Over last 3 months													
55	80	-16	-9	0	62	-6	76	4	-12	-4	0		
0.4	0.7	-1.9	-13.3	0.6	0.9	-0.1	1.2	0.1	-2.9	-0.9	0.0		
Over last 12 months													
146	206	-37	-15	-8	75	72	113	92	-27	-9	-15		
1.2	1.8	-4.3	-19.5	-14.2	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.2	-6.3	-2.2	-2.1		

Total	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)									All Spring quarters (Mar-May)
	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school				
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1,304	5.9	469	35.9	368	70	397	5,698	644								

**B.2 EMPLOYMENT**  
Employment by age

**EMPLOYMENT B.2**  
Employment rates<sup>a</sup> by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,868	25,056	673	3,873	6,717	9,161	4,633	811
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	799
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	779
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	695	3,263	7,225	9,874	5,400	770
1999	27,580	26,750	678	3,273	7,156	10,054	5,589	811
2000	27,913	27,092	674	3,340	7,036	10,298	5,744	822
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,784	26,947	664	3,338	7,048	10,220	5,678	837
Jan-Mar 2000	27,833	26,999	672	3,328	7,042	10,259	5,697	834
Feb-Apr	27,881	27,046	677	3,336	7,033	10,285	5,715	834
Mar-May (Spr)	27,913	27,092	674	3,340	7,036	10,298	5,744	822
Apr-Jun	27,926	27,102	675	3,331	7,009	10,315	5,772	824
May-Jul	27,964	27,139	668	3,328	7,003	10,346	5,794	825
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,980	27,157	664	3,339	6,982	10,371	5,800	823
Jul-Sep	27,992	27,173	650	3,348	6,978	10,391	5,806	819
Aug-Oct	27,977	27,158	648	3,343	6,961	10,388	5,818	819
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,975	27,151	650	3,336	6,947	10,398	5,820	824
Oct-Dec	28,001	27,184	654	3,322	6,942	10,429	5,836	817
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,075	27,262	667	3,341	6,938	10,459	5,857	813
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,088	27,278	659	3,330	6,923	10,482	5,884	809
Changes Over last 3 months	113	128	9	-5	-24	84	64	-15
Percent	0.4	0.5	1.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.8	1.1	-1.8
Over last 12 months	304	331	-5	-8	-124	262	206	-27
Percent	1.1	1.2	-0.7	-0.2	-1.8	2.6	3.6	-3.3
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847	4,976	2,871	300
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	284
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,562	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	265
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	3,125	266
1998	15,067	14,795	346	1,748	4,093	5,363	3,245	272
1999	15,210	14,925	335	1,752	4,025	5,459	3,355	285
2000	15,409	15,126	336	1,791	3,962	5,616	3,421	293
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,327	15,040	330	1,793	3,965	5,573	3,380	287
Jan-Mar 2000	15,361	15,072	337	1,790	3,962	5,591	3,393	288
Feb-Apr	15,402	15,110	338	1,797	3,961	5,603	3,410	292
Mar-May (Spr)	15,409	15,126	336	1,791	3,962	5,616	3,421	293
Apr-Jun	15,388	15,110	332	1,785	3,939	5,619	3,434	278
May-Jul	15,400	15,122	330	1,778	3,935	5,636	3,443	278
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,399	15,125	330	1,794	3,914	5,638	3,449	274
Jul-Sep	15,419	15,145	327	1,798	3,913	5,651	3,456	274
Aug-Oct	15,425	15,147	323	1,783	3,914	5,660	3,467	278
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,426	15,149	325	1,780	3,910	5,668	3,466	278
Oct-Dec	15,449	15,177	325	1,784	3,902	5,684	3,482	272
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	15,476	15,208	331	1,792	3,898	5,693	3,494	268
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,484	15,215	325	1,790	3,889	5,703	3,509	269
Changes Over last 3 months	58	66	0	10	-21	35	42	-9
Percent	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.5	0.6	1.2	-3.1
Over last 12 months	157	175	-5	-2	-76	130	129	-18
Percent	1.0	1.2	-1.6	-0.1	-1.9	2.3	3.8	-6.3
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,496	10,984	327	1,840	2,870	4,185	1,762	311
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	214
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	314
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	304
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	302
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	300
1998	12,160	11,622	349	1,515	3,132	4,511	2,155	288
1999	12,350	11,825	343	1,521	3,131	4,594	2,235	296
2000	12,504	11,966	338	1,549	3,074	4,682	2,323	298
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,457	11,907	334	1,545	3,083	4,647	2,298	290
Jan-Mar 2000	12,472	11,927	335	1,539	3,080	4,668	2,304	286
Feb-Apr	12,479	11,937	338	1,539	3,072	4,681	2,306	298
Mar-May (Spr)	12,504	11,966	338	1,549	3,074	4,682	2,323	298
Apr-Jun	12,538	11,992	343	1,546	3,069	4,696	2,337	286
May-Jul	12,564	12,017	338	1,550	3,069	4,709	2,351	286
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,581	12,031	334	1,545	3,068	4,733	2,351	286
Jul-Sep	12,574	12,028	323	1,550	3,065	4,741	2,350	286
Aug-Oct	12,552	12,011	325	1,559	3,047	4,728	2,351	286
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,548	12,002	325	1,556	3,037	4,730	2,354	286
Oct-Dec	12,551	12,006	329	1,538	3,041	4,745	2,353	286
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	12,598	12,054	336	1,548	3,041	4,766	2,363	286
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,604	12,063	334	1,540	3,034	4,779	2,375	286
Changes Over last 3 months	55	61	10	-16	-3	49	21	-6
Percent	0.4	0.5	2.9	-1.0	-0.1	1.0	0.9	-1.1
Over last 12 months	146	156	0	-5	-48	131	77	-9
Percent	1.2	1.3	0.1	-0.3	-1.6	2.8	3.4	-1.7

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.7	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
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	57.5	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	58.5	72.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.9	73.4	47.7	66.6	76.6	79.0	64.5	7.5
1998	59.4	73.9	46.9	66.7	78.7	79.6	65.2	7.9
1999	59.9	74.6	46.8	67.7	80.5	81.8	66.2	7.5
2000							66.8	8.0
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	59.7	74.3	46.1	67.7	80.1	81.5	66.3	8.2
Jan-Mar 2000	59.8	74.4	46.6	67.5	80.2	81.7	66.4	8.1
Feb-Apr	59.9	74.5	47.0	67.6	80.3	81.8	66.5	8.1
Mar-May (Spr)	59.9	74.6	46.8	67.7	80.5	81.8	66.8	8.0
Apr-Jun	59.9	74.6	46.9	67.5	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0
May-Jul	60.0	74.7	46.4	67.4	80.5	81.9	67.1	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.0	74.7	46.1	67.6	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.7	45.1	67.7	80.4	82.0	67.1	8.0
Aug-Oct	59.9	74.6	44.9	67.5	80.4	81.9	67.1	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.9	74.5	44.9	67.3	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0
Oct-Dec	59.9	74.6	45.2	66.9	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	60.1	74.7	46.0	67.2	80.6	82.1	67.3	7.9
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	60.1	74.7	45.4	67.0	80.6	82.1	67.5	7.9
Changes Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.5	-0.7	-0.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	-0.3
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.6	76.6	48.8	67.8	83.7	86.5	66.3	8.5
1993	64.1	75.1	42.6	66.0	83.0	86.0	64.2	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.2	83.7	86.5	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.4	67.1	84.6	86.3	65.0	8.0
1996	65.3	76.7	46.0	68.2	84.6	86.9	65.9	7.3
1997	66.3	77.8	46.0	69.9	86.4	87.3	67.3	7.3
1998	66.8	78.5	46.4	69.8	87.5	87.3	67.9	7.4
1999	67.1	78.8	45.3	70.0	87.9	87.6	68.7	7.7
2000	67.7	79.5	45.5	71.2				

# B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment <sup>a</sup>	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9	
<b>All</b>													
Spring 1992	25,812	10,519	14,927	3,898	2,584	2,290	3,987	3,585	2,482	2,047	2,430	2,225	
Spring 1993	25,511	10,273	14,925	3,975	2,560	2,332	3,921	3,380	2,547	1,993	2,398	2,222	
Spring 1994	25,717	10,300	15,135	4,057	2,616	2,436	3,888	3,377	2,570	2,002	2,381	2,227	
Spring 1995	26,026	10,424	15,333	4,204	2,673	2,405	3,900	3,291	2,699	2,027	2,491	2,202	
Spring 1996	26,323	10,461	15,589	4,163	2,805	2,517	3,908	3,255	2,788	2,084	2,509	2,152	
Spring 1997	26,814	10,557	16,060	4,310	2,724	2,723	4,016	3,319	2,865	2,158	2,480	2,142	
Spring 1998	27,116	10,766	16,181	4,366	2,848	2,698	4,063	3,307	2,954	2,121	2,542	2,159	
Spring 1999	27,442	10,618	16,635	4,355	3,011	2,805	4,134	3,284	2,999	2,220	2,483	2,090	
Winter 1999/2000	27,693	10,714	16,798	4,459	3,007	2,800	4,127	3,264	3,065	2,298	2,471	2,142	
Spring 2000	27,793	10,662	16,960	4,516	3,042	2,894	4,096	3,258	3,063	2,290	2,441	2,137	
Summer 2000	28,118	10,816	17,129	4,534	3,033	2,985	4,150	3,319	3,095	2,317	2,471	2,155	
Autumn 2000	28,036	10,776	17,098	4,551	3,043	3,006	4,095	3,304	3,093	2,302	2,478	2,111	
Winter 2000/2001	27,997	10,600	17,225	4,555	3,125	3,003	4,105	3,256	3,058	2,338	2,412	2,087	
<b>Changes</b>													
Win 1999/00 - Win 2000/01	303	-114	427	96	118	203	-23	-7	-6	40	-59	-55	
Win 1999/00 - Win 2000/01 (%)	1.1	-1.1	2.5	2.2	3.9	7.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	1.7	-2.4	-2.6	
<b>Male</b>													
Spring 1992	14,321	7,034	7,013	2,643	1,594	1,166	969	3,188	844	750	1,922	1,087	
Spring 1993	14,035	6,821	6,968	2,658	1,559	1,191	944	3,010	869	715	1,898	1,069	
Spring 1994	14,173	6,860	7,095	2,743	1,549	1,231	952	3,044	871	732	1,888	1,058	
Spring 1995	14,397	6,927	7,251	2,826	1,597	1,235	967	2,958	921	731	2,000	1,070	
Spring 1996	14,503	6,938	7,351	2,805	1,678	1,251	982	2,933	956	746	2,005	1,057	
Spring 1997	14,792	7,053	7,573	2,899	1,625	1,354	1,001	3,030	947	805	1,989	1,078	
Spring 1998	14,999	7,175	7,673	2,934	1,721	1,360	1,032	3,010	971	766	2,062	1,111	
Spring 1999	15,138	7,110	7,870	2,911	1,789	1,411	1,052	3,018	965	802	2,029	1,103	
Winter 1999/2000	15,264	7,146	7,966	2,988	1,784	1,377	1,075	3,014	992	837	2,031	1,126	
Spring 2000	15,336	7,133	8,003	3,020	1,819	1,420	1,066	3,026	1,012	825	1,997	1,127	
Summer 2000	15,491	7,254	8,094	2,998	1,809	1,477	1,086	3,082	1,004	816	2,034	1,148	
Autumn 2000	15,461	7,239	8,082	2,986	1,800	1,486	1,101	3,074	819	2,036	1,993	1,130	
Winter 2000/2001	15,421	7,144	8,131	2,983	1,849	1,492	1,091	3,032	979	837	1,993	1,130	
<b>Changes</b>													
Win 1999/00 - Win 2000/01	157	-3	165	-5	65	115	16	18	-13	0	-38	4	
Win 1999/00 - Win 2000/01 (%)	1.0	0.0	2.1	-0.2	3.6	8.3	1.5	0.6	-1.3	0.0	-1.6	0.4	
<b>Female</b>													
Spring 1992	11,491	3,485	7,914	1,255	989	1,124	3,018	397	1,638	1,298	507	1,178	
Spring 1993	11,476	3,452	7,957	1,318	1,000	1,142	2,976	370	1,678	1,278	500	1,133	
Spring 1994	11,544	3,440	8,040	1,314	1,066	1,205	2,936	333	1,699	1,269	493	1,169	
Spring 1995	11,629	3,497	8,082	1,377	1,076	1,170	2,933	333	1,779	1,236	491	1,131	
Spring 1996	11,820	3,523	8,238	1,357	1,127	1,267	2,926	322	1,832	1,339	503	1,085	
Spring 1997	12,022	3,504	8,487	1,411	1,099	1,369	3,015	289	1,917	1,352	483	1,064	
Spring 1998	12,117	3,591	8,508	1,432	1,128	1,348	3,031	297	1,983	1,355	480	1,048	
Spring 1999	12,304	3,508	8,764	1,445	1,223	1,394	3,082	266	2,014	1,417	455	997	
Winter 1999/2000	12,430	3,567	8,832	1,471	1,223	1,423	3,053	250	2,072	1,461	440	1,016	
Spring 2000	12,457	3,529	8,897	1,496	1,223	1,474	3,040	232	2,051	1,465	445	1,010	
Summer 2000	12,627	3,562	9,035	1,537	1,224	1,508	3,064	237	2,091	1,500	437	1,007	
Autumn 2000	12,575	3,536	9,016	1,565	1,242	1,521	2,994	230	2,089	1,483	445	990	
Winter 2000/2001	12,576	3,456	9,094	1,572	1,276	1,511	3,014	225	2,079	1,501	419	997	
<b>Changes</b>													
Win 1999/00 - Win 2000/01	146	-111	262	100	53	88	-38	-25	7	41	-21	-59	
Win 1999/00 - Win 2000/01 (%)	1.2	-3.1	3.0	6.8	4.3	6.2	-1.3	-10.0	0.3	2.8	-4.8	-5.8	

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

a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>e</sup>	
	Male		Female						All
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>					
<b>All</b>									
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>									
1997 Mar	11,976	1,438	11,817	5,472	23,793	3,624	214	27,805	
Jun	12,213	1,513	11,943	5,518	24,156	3,609	210	28,135	
Sep	12,273	1,524	12,011	5,510	24,284	3,639	210	28,305	
Dec	12,422	1,606	12,186	5,623	24,608	3,555	211	28,538	
1998 Mar	12,415	1,555	12,194	5,516	24,549	3,562	211	28,474	
Jun	12,505	1,546	12,175	5,437	24,680	3,487	210	28,498	
Sep	12,654	1,522	12,251	5,407	24,905	3,504	209	28,749	
Dec	12,652	1,607	12,323	5,868	24,975	3,484	210	28,796	
1999 Mar	12,580	1,623	12,252	5,861	24,833	3,467	209	28,632	
Jun	12,653	1,657	12,352	5,886	25,004	3,513	208	28,847	
Sep	12,797	1,690	12,466	5,936	25,263	3,432	208	29,031	
Dec	12,850	1,688	12,546	5,991	25,396	3,424	208	29,157	
2000 Mar	12,733	1,686	12,419	5,927	25,151	3,412	208	28,894	
Jun	12,778	1,707	12,493	5,973	25,271	3,423	207	29,011	
Sep	12,819	1,734	12,542	5,991	25,361	3,397	205	29,082	
Dec	12,854	1,769	12,667	6,108	25,521	3,392	206	29,236	
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>									
1997 Mar	12,045	1,457	11,881	5,498	23,925	3,632	214	27,940	
Jun	12,240	1,518	11,955	5,528	24,195	3,616	210	28,194	
Sep	12,220	1,530	11,982	5,536	24,212	3,613	211	28,206	
Dec	12,359	1,576	12,096	5,543	24,455	3,565	211	28,387	
1998 Mar	12,489	1,572	12,211	5,535	24,699	3,570	210	28,629	
Jun	12,530	1,550	12,196	5,468	24,726	3,493	210	28,561	
Sep	12,608	1,531	12,236	5,437	24,844	3,481	209	28,664	
Dec	12,594	1,579	12,243	5,792	24,837	3,495	210	28,662	
1999 Mar	12,648	1,637	12,320	5,871	24,968	3,473	209	28,771	
Jun	12,677	1,662	12,371	5,918	25,048	3,516	209	28,903	
Sep	12,753	1,699	12,455	5,971	25,208	3,412	208	28,955	
Dec	12,797	1,680	12,472	5,915	25,268	3,434	208	29,034	
2000 Mar	12,796	1,699	12,480	5,932	25,276	3,420	208	29,024	
Jun	12,805	1,713	12,513	6,008	25,318	3,424	207	29,068	
Sep	12,781	1,742	12,537	6,027	25,318	3,387	206	29,025	
Dec	12,797	1,745	12,582	6,028	25,380	3,397	206	29,095	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>									
1997 Mar	11,696	1,393	11,519	5,334	23,205	3,539	214	27,115	
Jun	11,917	1,486	11,644	5,378	23,560	3,518	210	27,433	
Sep	11,974	1,476	11,710	5,370	23,683	3,548	210	27,595	
Dec	12,119	1,556	11,878	5,476	23,997	3,464	211	27,818	
1998 Mar	12,112	1,505	11,828	5,370	23,939	3,471	211	27,758	
Jun	12,202	1,496	11,867	5,290	24,068	3,399	210	27,784	
Sep	12,347	1,472	11,942	5,261	24,289	3,416	209	28,031	
Dec	12,342	1,555	12,009	5,718	24,351	3,397	210	28,070	
1999 Mar	12,272	1,571	11,940	5,712	24,212	3,379	209	27,911	
Jun	12,342	1,605	12,038	5,735	24,380	3,427	208	28,125	
Sep	12,483	1,638	12,150	5,785	24,632	3,346	208	28,303	
Dec	12,536	1,635	12,226	5,837	24,762	3,338	208	28,425	
2000 Mar	12,421	1,635	12,102	5,777	24,523	3,326	208	28,168	
Jun	12,466	1,655	12,175	5,822	24,641	3,330	207	28,277	
Sep	12,505	1,682	12,224	5,841	24,729	3,304	205	28,345	
Dec	12,538	1,715	12,344	5,953	24,881	3,299	206	28,489	
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>									
1997 Mar	11,754	1,411	11,582	5,359	23,336	3,546	214	27,249	
Jun	11,943	1,471	11,654	5,389	23,597	3,525	210	27,491	
Sep	11,921	1,483	11,689	5,395	23,609	3,522	211	27,495	



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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	December 1999 R			December 2000 R			2000				Thousands	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Sep R	Oct R	Nov R	Dec R	Jan R	Feb P
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,043.4</b>	<b>1,151.6</b>	<b>4,195.0</b>	<b>2,959.1</b>	<b>1,116.3</b>	<b>4,075.5</b>	<b>4,108.5</b>	<b>4,102.6</b>	<b>4,097.9</b>	<b>4,075.5</b>	<b>4,072.6</b>	<b>4,065.3</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>69.5</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.4	5.4	41.8	37.4	5.6	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.0	42.9	43.1
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	25.0	3.8	28.8	22.6	3.5	26.1	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.1	26.4	26.4
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>1,107.3</b>	<b>4,002.3</b>	<b>2,817.1</b>	<b>1,071.9</b>	<b>3,889.0</b>	<b>3,921.0</b>	<b>3,915.5</b>	<b>3,910.8</b>	<b>3,889.0</b>	<b>3,886.2</b>	<b>3,878.7</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	323.7	183.5	507.2	318.2	182.2	500.4	498.5	502.0	502.8	500.4	492.9	490.4
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	138.7	140.4	279.0	126.8	124.6	251.4	256.5	254.9	253.9	251.4	250.8	250.3
of textiles	17	89.1	67.5	156.6	81.0	65.1	146.1	148.9	147.7	147.1	146.1	146.5	146.3
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	49.6	72.9	122.4	45.8	59.6	105.4	107.5	107.2	106.8	105.4	104.4	104.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.1	11.6	27.7	15.0	10.1	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.1	24.4	24.3
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	57.6	24.1	81.7	60.1	24.6	84.8	85.2	85.6	84.7	84.8	84.7	84.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	205.4	174.5	469.9	207.0	177.2	464.3	467.2	466.8	466.4	464.3	464.9	463.7
	21	73.9	28.0	101.9	70.5	27.6	98.1	99.1	99.2	98.7	98.1	98.6	98.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	221.5	146.5	368.0	216.5	149.6	366.1	368.1	367.6	367.8	366.1	366.2	365.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.4	3.7	28.1	22.9	2.9	25.9	26.3	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.8	25.9
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	173.1	70.0	243.2	168.3	69.3	237.6	239.2	238.9	238.9	237.6	237.7	237.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	189.8	49.4	239.2	184.0	45.0	229.0	231.7	230.9	231.1	229.0	228.6	227.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.5	27.6	140.1	115.9	26.4	142.3	143.5	143.0	143.1	142.3	143.7	143.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	439.9	90.1	530.1	431.8	86.9	518.7	524.8	522.9	521.7	518.7	518.6	519.1
	27	105.2	14.7	119.9	102.7	14.3	117.0	118.2	117.9	117.5	117.0	117.6	117.2
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	334.7	75.5	410.2	329.1	72.6	401.7	406.6	405.0	404.2	401.7	401.0	401.9
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	293.6	69.6	363.2	285.0	67.7	352.7	355.8	354.5	354.4	352.7	356.5	356.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL	346.7	146.8	493.5	344.4	145.2	489.5	490.9	490.8	490.7	489.5	492.2	491.1
	30	37.1	16.1	53.2	35.8	15.9	51.7	51.7	51.9	52.2	51.7	51.3	50.7
	31	127.1	52.9	180.0	126.6	50.9	177.5	179.0	178.1	177.8	177.5	178.6	178.2
	32	86.6	40.5	127.1	89.0	42.1	131.1	130.2	131.2	131.4	131.1	132.7	132.6
	33	95.9	37.2	133.2	92.9	36.3	129.3	130.0	129.6	129.4	129.3	129.6	129.7
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	334.7	48.3	383.0	310.6	48.0	358.5	364.6	363.3	362.4	358.5	357.8	357.4
	34	182.1	28.0	210.1	165.4	27.9	193.3	198.0	196.2	195.7	193.3	191.4	191.2
	35	152.6	20.3	172.9	145.2	20.1	165.3	166.6	167.1	166.7	165.3	166.3	166.2
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	148.6	67.8	216.4	147.1	61.8	208.9	211.5	210.7	209.4	208.9	207.6	207.6
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>117.0</b>

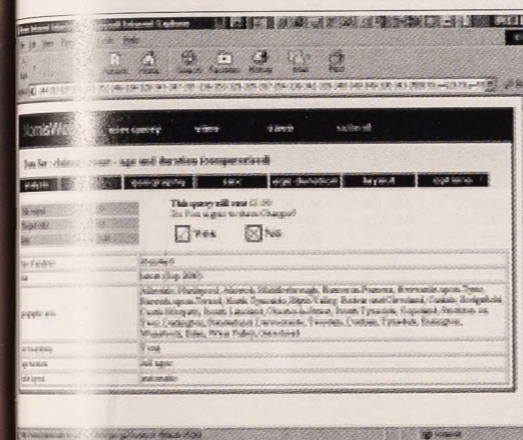
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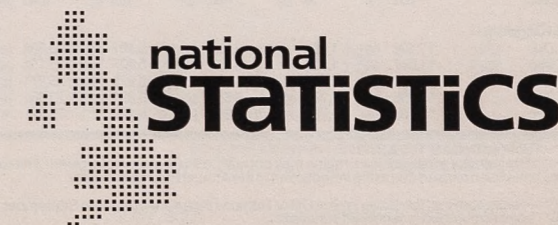
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**B.16 EMPLOYMENT**  
Employee jobs by region and industry<sup>a</sup>

**EMPLOYMENT B.16**  
Employee jobs by region and industry<sup>a</sup> Thousands

Government Office Region	Unadjusted				Total <sup>b</sup>	Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted					Not seasonally adjusted											Government Office Region SIC 1992		
	Male		Female			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	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
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time																							
SIC 1992																											
<b>North East</b>																											
1999 Dec	422	61	236	251	970	479	484	964	243	188	178	721	6	178	6	55	160	67	46	21	93	76	84	125	49	1999 Dec	North East
2000 Mar	416	57	235	250	968	475	487	962	238	184	174	714	6	174	6	54	156	67	45	19	93	76	84	124	48	2000 Mar	North East
2000 Jun	419	56	237	250	962	476	488	964	242	181	172	714	7	172	6	60	157	67	45	19	93	76	85	123	47	2000 Jun	North East
2000 Sep	414	60	238	249	961	474	487	961	237	180	171	717	6	171	6	57	159	68	47	20	95	71	86	124	48	2000 Sep	North East
2000 Dec	419	61	242	256	978	477	495	972	238	178	169	734	6	169	6	60	165	69	49	20	95	77	89	123	48	2000 Dec	North East
<b>North West</b>																											
1999 Dec	1,258	178	713	691	2,839	1,426	1,396	2,822	657	532	515	2,164	18	515	14	125	521	181	161	100	353	166	239	314	129	1999 Dec	North West
2000 Mar	1,232	172	728	674	2,806	1,411	1,407	2,817	639	523	507	2,146	18	507	14	116	508	180	159	98	353	167	240	312	130	2000 Mar	North West
2000 Jun	1,240	171	732	680	2,822	1,412	1,414	2,826	644	522	505	2,157	20	505	14	122	509	183	163	99	354	167	240	312	130	2000 Jun	North West
2000 Sep	1,245	176	732	684	2,838	1,418	1,418	2,837	638	518	501	2,179	21	501	14	120	516	183	167	99	366	166	237	314	130	2000 Sep	North West
2000 Dec	1,233	179	734	700	2,846	1,403	1,425	2,827	625	514	497	2,201	20	497	15	111	536	183	170	100	367	166	242	310	126	2000 Dec	North West
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>																											
1999 Dec	896	133	489	532	2,050	1,030	1,013	2,043	515	409	393	1,515	20	393	10	105	357	129	112	72	226	101	189	240	89	1999 Dec	Yorkshire and the Humber
2000 Mar	891	135	476	527	2,029	1,027	1,008	2,035	518	409	393	1,489	20	393	10	109	347	129	109	70	220	101	190	235	88	2000 Mar	Yorkshire and the Humber
2000 Jun	882	136	475	537	2,030	1,019	1,014	2,033	508	407	391	1,498	23	391	9	102	351	132	110	70	220	101	190	237	86	2000 Jun	Yorkshire and the Humber
2000 Sep	889	134	483	538	2,044	1,021	1,021	2,042	512	408	392	1,509	23	392	9	105	355	129	112	70	225	101	191	240	87	2000 Sep	Yorkshire and the Humber
2000 Dec	889	137	482	551	2,060	1,025	1,025	2,050	511	403	387	1,527	22	387	9	108	366	130	116	70	228	104	195	236	83	2000 Dec	Yorkshire and the Humber
<b>East Midlands</b>																											
1999 Dec	751	109	421	429	1,710	859	839	1,698	480	410	395	1,194	25	395	8	81	300	100	93	38	194	78	139	181	72	1999 Dec	East Midlands
2000 Mar	754	105	412	418	1,689	861	832	1,693	489	406	392	1,172	23	392	8	82	294	97	89	36	189	80	143	175	69	2000 Mar	East Midlands
2000 Jun	754	102	412	425	1,693	857	840	1,697	485	402	388	1,178	29	388	8	83	293	99	90	36	191	79	143	178	69	2000 Jun	East Midlands
2000 Sep	756	102	413	417	1,687	856	833	1,689	480	400	386	1,178	29	386	8	80	294	96	93	36	194	78	140	178	69	2000 Sep	East Midlands
2000 Dec	750	104	413	428	1,695	853	830	1,682	476	396	382	1,192	27	382	8	80	302	96	94	37	196	80	143	176	68	2000 Dec	East Midlands
<b>West Midlands</b>																											
1999 Dec	1,041	139	582	545	2,286	1,175	1,093	2,268	630	533	517	1,634	22	517	13	97	406	134	121	72	281	100	194	229	97	1999 Dec	West Midlands
2000 Mar	1,034	133	564	527	2,258	1,171	1,096	2,267	620	527	511	1,614	24	511	13	92	393	134	121	71	276	101	195	225	98	2000 Mar	West Midlands
2000 Jun	1,038	136	565	535	2,274	1,175	1,105	2,280	628	521	505	1,621	25	505	13	107	396	136	123	70	273	100	197	226	99	2000 Jun	West Midlands
2000 Sep	1,033	139	571	534	2,277	1,172	1,107	2,280	613	515	499	1,639	25	499	13	98	401	135	123	70	284	100	197	228	100	2000 Sep	West Midlands
2000 Dec	1,034	140	567	552	2,293	1,169	1,107	2,276	610	509	483	1,659	23	483	13	101	412	137	125	70	288	102	200	224	101	2000 Dec	West Midlands
<b>East</b>																											
1999 Dec	950	148	531	529	2,157	1,092	1,054	2,146	449	345	330	1,671	37	330	11	104	409	126	160	84	326	87	181	205	94	1999 Dec	East
2000 Mar	942	148	518	524	2,132	1,099	1,049	2,147	445	342	327	1,645	42	327	11	104	398	126	159	83	315	87	184	201	93	2000 Mar	East
2000 Jun	947	153	523	528	2,150	1,104	1,051	2,155	449	341	326	1,657	44	326	11	108	397	128	161	83	320	86	185	200	96	2000 Jun	East
2000 Sep	948	154	527	530	2,159	1,096	1,056	2,152	445	337	323	1,671	43	323	10	108	403	128	164	83	323	87	184	201	98	2000 Sep	East
2000 Dec	946	159	529	537	2,171	1,100	1,059	2,159	441	334	320	1,690	40	320	10	106	415	126	167	83	328	88	190	197	97	2000 Dec	East
<b>London</b>																											
1999 Dec	1,800	260	1,218	699	3,978	2,040	1,913	3,953	445	311	298	3,529	3	298	8	135	640	278	322	340	912	228	250	304	257	1999 Dec	London
2000 Mar	1,738	282	1,193	722	3,935	2,027	1,920	3,947	442	306	294	3,490	3	294	8	136	620	274	321	335	896	226	253	303	262	2000 Mar	London
2000 Jun	1,748	284	1,201	710	3,944	2,044	1,925	3,959	438	306	294	3,502	4	294	8	132	620	277	323	332	909	224	253	300	264	2000 Jun	London
2000 Sep	1,750	296	1,206	729	3,981	2,048	1,932	3,980	446	304	292	3,532	4	292	8	142	627	276	325	333	926	223	252	305	266	2000 Sep	London
2000 Dec	1,759	300	1,212	739	4,011	2,038	1,944	3,982	440	303	290	3,567	3	290	8	138	649	278	324	329	933	225	259	298	272	2000 Dec	London
<b>South East</b>																											
1999 Dec	1,556	254	915	859	3,584	1,801	1,764	3,565	609	458	438	2,931	45	438	15	151	693	220	229	148	671	164	297	337	173	1999 Dec	South East
2000 Mar	1,551	251	903	849	3,554	1,816	1,764	3,579	603	453	434	2,902	50	434	15	149	674	219	229	146	659	165	303	333	173	2000 Mar	South East
2000 Jun	1,554	255	909	849	3,568	1,816	1,759	3,575	604	451	432	2,911	53	432	15	153	671	227	233	146	662	164	299	330	176	2000 Jun	South East
2000 Sep	1,561	256	916	850	3,582	1,806	1,764	3,570	605	447	428	2,924	53	428	15	158	684	223	236	146	666	164	297	331	175	2000 Sep	South East
2000 Dec	1,561	265	922	861	3,609	1,817	1,771	3,588	604	442	424	2,957	48	424	15	162	708	222	241	145	675	162	307	325	172	2000 Dec	South East
<b>South West</b>																											
1999 Dec	839	154	472	530	1,995	998	999	1,997	422	334	315	1,540	38	315	11	88	374	143	100	86	238	111	162	233	93	1999 Dec	South West
2000 Mar	848	146	467	523	1,984	1,001	999	2,001	428	334	316	1,519	37	316	11	93	364	143	97	84	230	111	164	230	96	2000 Mar	South West
2000 Jun	848	153	466	535	2,003	997	1,000	1,997	424	334	317	1,540	39	317	11	90	364	160	100	83	232	110	164	228	98	2000 Jun	South West
2000 Sep	842	152	468	535	1,997	998	998																				

# 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	of which:	
								employee jobs	self-employment jobs
SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927			
<b>Employee jobs and self-employment jobs<sup>a,b</sup></b>									
1996 Mar	366.0	433.0	486.1	87.9	77.2	360.7	1,810.9	1,595.8	215.1
Jun	428.3	456.6	510.6	97.0	80.5	364.2	1,937.1	1,720.1	217.0
Sep	421.7	462.9	515.8	93.8	80.4	379.3	1,953.9	1,722.1	231.8
Dec	382.6	451.1	540.0	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
Jun	399.2	473.2	558.5	108.2	82.1	371.7	1,992.8	1,774.6	218.2
Sep	400.6	479.2	577.2	105.1	83.6	377.1	2,022.7	1,794.6	228.1
Dec	379.1	482.7	580.6	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
Jun	414.7	486.9	560.0	103.3	81.3	359.3	2,005.5	1,820.5	185.0
Sep	427.3	489.2	563.0	107.5	80.6	365.9	2,033.5	1,854.8	178.6
Dec	371.7	516.5	548.5	116.2	72.9	345.2	1,970.9	1,818.3	152.6
1999 Mar	372.8	521.7	543.6	123.0	73.4	351.3	1,985.7	1,835.7	150.1
Jun	409.3	534.7	556.4	129.6	80.1	368.9	2,078.9	1,918.9	160.0
Sep	403.5	536.6	559.0	136.9	81.7	377.2	2,094.9	1,946.0	148.9
Dec	379.2	536.9	573.3	135.7	81.6	379.3	2,086.0	1,922.5	163.5
2000 Mar	376.5	540.1	561.3	134.5	83.8	377.1	2,073.3	1,909.2	164.1
Jun	406.8	554.7	576.1	141.7	88.4	384.7	2,151.4	1,981.0	170.4
Sep	405.9	547.9	567.5	144.5	87.1	388.3	2,141.2	1,974.2	167.0
Dec	373.5	553.1	573.0	145.8	87.0	383.4	2,115.8	1,944.2	171.6
<b>Changes:</b>									
Dec 1999-2000	-5.7	16.2	-0.3	10.1	5.4	4.1	29.8	21.7	8.1
Percent	-1.5	3.0	0.0	7.4	6.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	4.8

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport Enquiries: 020 7211 6387

<sup>a</sup> The figures above are calculated by summing employee jobs and self-employment jobs (including self-employed as second job).  
<sup>b</sup> Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. Employee job 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<sup>a</sup> by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All jobs											
	A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q	Total services
		DIYC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	
2000 Dec	27,291	580	259	4,367	1,814	6,260	1,575	4,524	6,426	1,487	20,272	
1999 Dec	27,304	572	252	4,384	1,806	6,293	1,587	4,538	6,402	1,471	20,291	
1999 Mar	27,363	564	250	4,392	1,807	6,306	1,584	4,565	6,412	1,484	20,350	
1999 Jun	27,371	561	249	4,400	1,792	6,261	1,577	4,662	6,405	1,475	20,370	
1999 Sep	27,501	565	253	4,470	1,766	6,275	1,569	4,702	6,424	1,478	20,447	
1998 Dec	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432	
1998 Mar	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611	
1998 Jun	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,562	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716	
1998 Sep	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785	
1997 Dec	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924	
1997 Mar	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,582	21,123	
1997 Jun	28,206	581	233	4,474	1,776	6,543	1,608	4,991	6,408	1,591	21,142	
1997 Sep	28,366	579	234	4,492	1,819	6,590	1,601	5,042	6,403	1,627	21,262	
1996 Dec	28,629	572	232	4,539	1,829	6,629	1,622	5,119	6,442	1,645	21,457	
1996 Mar	28,561	563	229	4,527	1,814	6,610	1,627	5,134	6,441	1,616	21,428	
1996 Jun	28,664	546	228	4,507	1,800	6,674	1,639	5,165	6,477	1,629	21,583	
1996 Sep	28,662	529	222	4,445	1,825	6,655	1,675	5,208	6,493	1,610	21,641	
1995 Dec	28,771	525	215	4,397	1,822	6,664	1,685	5,283	6,557	1,622	21,811	
1995 Mar	28,904	518	211	4,357	1,830	6,685	1,702	5,334	6,577	1,688	21,967	
1995 Jun	28,955	506	207	4,306	1,833	6,659	1,721	5,377	6,647	1,699	22,103	
1995 Sep	29,034	498	205	4,281	1,805	6,711	1,755	5,410	6,650	1,721	22,246	
1994 Dec	29,024	518	202	4,266	1,809	6,708	1,752	5,374	6,645	1,750	22,228	
1994 Mar	29,067	514	199	4,228	1,873	6,714	1,761	5,388	6,658	1,723	22,254	
1994 Jun	29,025	492	197	4,173	1,838	6,738	1,780	5,408	6,688	1,703	22,325	
1994 Sep	29,095	514	195	4,131	1,845	6,784	1,808	5,419	6,677	1,721	22,409	
Change on quarter	70	22	-2	-42	7	47	28	10	-21	20	85	
Percent	0.2	4.5	-0.8	-1.0	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.2	-0.3	1.2	0.4	
Change on year	60	16	-10	-150	40	73	54	9	27	0	163	
Percent	0.2	3.1	-4.7	-3.5	2.2	1.1	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	
Male jobs	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK	
2000 Dec	14,690	457	205	3,060	1,603	2,974	1,202	2,317	2,145	726	9,365	
1999 Dec	14,702	452	201	3,084	1,599	2,997	1,214	2,312	2,130	712	9,386	
1999 Mar	14,733	447	201	3,097	1,607	3,005	1,215	2,326	2,119	718	9,392	
1999 Jun	14,730	447	200	3,111	1,596	2,967	1,211	2,369	2,117	713	9,377	
1999 Sep	14,772	451	203	3,173	1,567	2,941	1,203	2,401	2,126	708	9,378	
1998 Dec	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315	
1998 Mar	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,966	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378	
1998 Jun	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	2,149	731	9,414	
1998 Sep	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,562	3,033	1,228	2,366	2,142	731	9,490	
1997 Dec	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637	
1997 Mar	15,170	483	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740	
1997 Jun	15,138	443	185	3,176	1,576	3,165	1,208	2,531	2,096	758	9,758	
1997 Sep	15,232	435	185	3,192	1,604	3,183	1,197	2,573	2,085	778	9,817	
1996 Dec	15,345	431	182	3,224	1,616	3,194	1,212	2,619	2,075	791	9,891	
1996 Mar	15,332	427	178	3,221	1,605	3,198	1,208	2,652	2,059	784	9,901	
1996 Jun	15,384	412	176	3,215	1,590	3,239	1,212	2,688	2,064	786	9,991	
1996 Sep	15,387	403	173	3,202	1,621	3,184	1,240	2,737	2,072	796	9,988	
1995 Dec	15,438	399	168	3,171	1,620	3,209	1,243	2,817	2,002	810	10,081	
1995 Mar	15,503	391	165	3,147	1,618	3,226	1,253	2,846	2,021	836	10,182	
1995 Jun	15,491	387	161	3,110	1,629	3,200	1,262	2,881	2,023	838	10,205	
1995 Sep	15,527	381	157	3,092	1,616	3,236	1,277	2,888	2,039	840	10,290	
1994 Dec	15,508	383	155	3,085	1,611	3,206	1,284	2,892	2,050	841	10,274	
1994 Mar	15,543	386	153	3,060	1,667	3,197	1,297	2,922	2,036	826	10,277	
1994 Jun	15,474	368	151	3,022	1,640	3,201	1,308	2,928	2,044	811	10,293	
1994 Sep	15,521	393	149	2,987	1,643	3,228	1,323	2,934	2,043	821	10,350	
Change on quarter	47	25	-2	-36	2	27	15	6	-1	10	57	
Percent	0.3	6.8	-1.1	-1.2	0.1	0.8	1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	
Change on year	-6	12	-8	-105	26	-8	46	4	4	-19	70	
Percent	0.0	3.1	-5.0	-3.4	1.6	-0.2	4	1.6	0.2	-2.3	0.7	
Female jobs	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLR	LOLV	LOLW	LOMB	LOMC	LOMD	LOME	
2000 Dec	12,602	123	54	1,307	212	3,286	373	2,207	4,281	780	10,907	
1999 Dec	12,603	120	51	1,300	207	3,296	372	2,226	4,272	759	10,925	
1999 Mar	12,630	118	49	1,295	200	3,301	369	2,239	4,293	766	10,969	
1999 Jun	12,641	115	48	1,288	197	3,294	366	2,283	4,288	762	10,993	
1999 Sep	12,729	115	49	1,297	199	3,334	366	2,300	4,298	770	1	





# B.32 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output, employment, output per filled job and output per hour worked<sup>a</sup>

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

Section	UNITED KINGDOM										
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							Transport equipment	Construction
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment		
C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F		
<b>Output</b>											
1992	91.1	91.3	92.8	98.7	101.0	93.1	88.5	94.8	78.9	99.8	98.3
1993	93.2	93.3	94.1	99.0	100.9	96.1	90.4	94.7	83.3	98.0	97.1
1994	97.4	98.3	98.5	101.5	102.8	98.5	95.2	99.9	93.3	100.7	100.8
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.1	100.4	101.0	99.6	98.0	100.7	98.0	104.0	105.7	101.5
1997	106.0	102.1	101.7	104.6	97.4	98.2	102.4	95.8	106.0	109.5	104.7
1998	109.1	102.9	102.2	102.0	89.2	98.8	103.8	95.8	112.4	115.8	106.1
1999	111.5	103.4	102.2	101.5	83.0	98.9	107.6	89.9	121.2	117.6	107.0
2000	114.8	105.0	103.8	100.1	78.5	98.8	112.5	89.3	137.5	112.5	106.7
1996 Q1	101.6	101.0	100.4	101.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.5	104.2	102.7	100.5
Q2	102.1	100.8	99.9	101.7	99.6	97.3	100.0	98.7	103.6	104.0	100.6
Q3	102.8	101.2	100.3	99.6	100.4	97.3	100.9	98.0	104.1	107.4	101.6
Q4	103.6	101.5	100.9	100.9	99.6	97.7	101.8	96.9	103.9	108.8	103.2
1997 Q1	104.6	102.0	101.7	104.9	100.0	96.3	102.8	96.4	103.8	109.3	103.5
Q2	105.5	101.9	101.4	103.9	97.5	97.8	101.6	95.8	106.6	107.6	104.7
Q3	106.5	102.6	101.9	104.5	97.6	99.9	103.4	95.6	106.0	109.5	104.4
Q4	107.2	102.0	101.8	105.2	94.4	98.6	101.8	95.3	107.4	111.6	106.3
1998 Q1	108.1	102.3	102.3	102.6	92.1	98.5	103.5	98.3	110.6	113.4	109.0
Q2	109.1	103.4	102.7	102.1	91.0	100.0	104.7	95.8	111.0	115.7	105.3
Q3	109.6	103.3	102.4	101.8	89.3	98.0	104.2	94.9	113.2	118.1	105.0
Q4	109.7	102.6	101.4	101.3	84.4	98.6	102.9	94.0	114.7	115.9	105.1
1999 Q1	110.1	102.0	101.1	101.2	83.1	98.4	103.0	90.0	118.5	116.4	105.5
Q2	110.8	102.7	101.3	101.5	83.3	98.8	105.7	89.6	117.9	116.1	106.1
Q3	112.2	104.5	103.0	101.9	83.2	99.4	109.3	90.2	122.7	119.1	107.8
Q4	113.0	104.5	103.3	101.3	82.3	98.8	112.3	89.7	125.6	118.9	108.4
2000 Q1	113.4	103.8	102.9	100.0	80.4	98.9	110.2	87.7	126.2	118.5	111.2
Q2	114.4	105.2	103.4	100.0	78.4	99.7	111.2	89.3	133.5	112.7	108.8
Q3	115.4	105.9	104.2	100.4	78.8	98.1	113.2	89.7	143.1	109.5	106.8
Q4	115.8	105.2	104.8	100.1	76.6	98.3	115.5	90.4	147.0	109.3	107.8
<b>Workforce jobs</b>	LNMM	LNOJ	LNOK	LNOL	LOIS	LOIM	LOIN	LOIP	LOIQ	LOIR	LOIU
1992	99.0	102.4	100.6	104.3	105.1	96.5	104.3	105.8	93.8	108.2	105.9
1993	98.3	98.7	97.5	103.2	103.8	96.8	100.6	96.9	90.2	97.4	101.0
1994	99.1	98.5	98.0	101.2	104.0	99.6	99.3	95.4	93.2	95.2	101.1
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.1	101.0	101.3	100.3	97.0	100.8	99.1	100.5	105.2	104.9	98.8
1997	102.9	101.3	101.6	98.8	96.1	99.9	99.0	99.2	106.9	107.0	99.4
1998	104.6	101.1	101.3	96.7	93.2	100.4	100.2	98.9	106.8	108.2	102.2
1999	105.5	97.1	97.4	95.4	85.1	96.1	100.0	91.6	103.0	102.7	101.4
2000	106.0	93.3	93.7	95.3	75.3	92.8	96.8	86.8	101.7	95.1	103.8
1996 Q1	100.4	101.3	100.9	101.3	96.9	101.3	100.4	101.9	103.4	104.7	98.9
Q2	100.8	101.0	101.1	100.4	95.2	100.3	99.1	101.1	104.9	105.0	99.4
Q3	101.3	101.2	101.8	100.0	96.8	100.8	99.9	100.9	106.1	105.9	98.8
Q4	101.6	101.4	101.6	100.2	97.8	101.0	99.3	100.3	107.4	106.0	97.7
1997 Q1	101.9	101.4	101.6	100.6	96.1	100.6	98.5	99.3	108.0	106.1	97.3
Q2	102.6	101.6	102.1	100.0	96.4	100.7	98.9	99.5	107.9	106.9	98.1
Q3	103.0	101.5	101.8	98.3	96.3	100.0	99.6	98.6	107.4	107.8	98.1
Q4	103.6	101.5	101.8	97.4	95.3	99.1	100.1	100.0	107.2	108.7	100.9
1998 Q1	104.2	102.0	102.2	97.5	94.7	99.7	100.4	100.8	107.5	109.7	102.5
Q2	104.5	101.9	102.2	97.4	94.1	100.5	100.7	100.1	107.9	109.8	101.7
Q3	104.8	101.5	101.6	97.2	93.1	100.6	100.8	99.3	107.9	109.0	101.7
Q4	104.8	100.4	100.7	95.7	91.0	100.4	100.3	98.0	106.8	107.7	102.1
1999 Q1	105.0	99.1	99.5	94.7	88.5	98.9	101.1	96.2	104.5	106.1	101.4
Q2	105.3	98.0	98.3	95.0	86.2	97.1	100.9	93.7	104.0	104.5	100.5
Q3	105.7	97.0	97.5	95.6	84.3	95.7	100.2	91.3	103.6	103.1	101.4
Q4	106.0	96.3	96.8	96.0	82.7	94.7	99.6	89.5	103.4	101.8	101.7
2000 Q1	106.0	95.2	95.8	95.7	80.5	93.9	98.3	88.1	103.4	99.9	102.3
Q2	106.0	94.4	95.0	95.9	77.6	93.3	97.3	88.1	102.9	97.6	103.6
Q3	106.0	93.3	93.8	95.2	74.0	92.7	97.0	87.3	102.0	95.3	103.7
Q4	106.2	92.3	92.8	94.8	71.6	92.2	96.9	86.1	101.6	93.0	103.9
<b>Output per filled job</b>	LNNN	LNNW	LNNX	LNNY	LNOG	LNOA	LNOB	LNOE	LNOF	LNOI	
1992	92.0	89.1	92.3	94.6	93.9	102.3	94.6	93.3	105.3	91.2	92.8
1993	94.8	94.5	96.5	95.9	95.4	102.2	98.4	102.1	109.7	101.6	96.1
1994	98.2	98.7	100.5	100.2	97.6	101.9	102.2	106.3	108.8	106.6	99.7
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.5	100.1	99.1	100.6	104.1	100.2	101.9	100.5	105.5	96.3	102.7
1997	103.0	100.8	100.1	105.9	108.8	104.7	105.6	105.4	97.9	97.8	105.4
1998	104.3	101.8	100.9	105.4	109.4	101.6	101.8	103.1	95.4	94.2	103.8
1999	105.7	106.5	104.9	106.4	119.3	105.6	101.5	110.8	98.5	98.8	105.5
2000	108.3	112.6	110.8	105.1	133.0	107.9	103.4	115.4	98.5	105.3	104.7
1996 Q1	101.2	99.7	99.5	100.3	101.9	98.2	99.6	96.7	100.7	98.1	101.6
Q2	101.3	99.8	98.8	101.3	104.6	97.0	100.9	97.6	98.7	99.1	101.2
Q3	101.5	100.0	98.5	99.6	103.7	96.6	101.0	97.1	98.1	101.4	102.8
Q4	102.0	100.1	99.3	100.7	101.8	96.8	102.5	96.6	96.8	102.6	105.6
1997 Q1	102.6	100.6	100.1	104.3	104.0	95.7	104.3	97.0	96.1	103.0	106.3
Q2	102.8	100.3	99.4	103.9	101.2	97.1	102.7	96.3	98.8	100.7	106.8
Q3	103.4	101.1	100.1	106.3	101.3	99.9	103.8	96.0	98.7	101.6	105.4
Q4	103.5	100.5	100.0	108.0	99.1	99.5	101.7	95.3	100.2	102.6	105.3
1998 Q1	103.7	100.3	100.1	105.2	97.2	98.8	103.1	97.5	102.9	103.4	106.4
Q2	104.4	101.5	100.5	104.8	96.7	99.5	104.0	95.7	102.8	105.4	103.6
Q3	104.5	101.8	100.7	104.7	95.9	97.4	103.4	95.6	104.9	108.3	103.3
Q4	104.6	102.2	100.7	105.8	92.8	98.2	102.6	96.0	107.4	107.6	102.9
1999 Q1	104.9	102.9	101.6	106.9	93.8	99.5	101.9	93.6	113.4	109.7	104.1
Q2	105.3	104.8	103.1	106.8	96.7	101.7	104.8	95.6	113.4	111.1	105.6
Q3	106.1	107.7	105.7	106.6	98.7	103.8	109.0	98.8	118.4	115.5	106.6
Q4	106.6	108.6	106.8	105.5	99.5	104.3	112.8	100.2	121.5	116.8	106.6
2000 Q1	107.0	109.0	107.4	104.5	99.8	105.3	112.1	99.6	122.1	118.6	108.7
Q2	107.9	111.4	108.8	104.3	101.0	106.9	114.3	101.3	129.7	115.5	105.1
Q3	108.9	113.5	111.0	105.4	106.5	105.8	116.7	102.8	140.3	114.9	103.0
Q4	109.0	114.0	113.0	105.6	106.8	106.6	119.2	105.0	144.7	117.6	103.8

# EMPLOYMENT B.32

## Indices of output, employment, output per filled job and output per hour worked<sup>a</sup>

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

Section	UNITED KINGDOM										
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							Transport equipment	Construction
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment		
C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F		
<b>Output per hour worked</b>											
1992	96.3	96.9	99.1	95.5	103.0	103.9	91.0	96.0	93.3	105.2	101.0
1993	98.8	101.4	102.2	100.2	101.2	100.7	97.1	105.9	102.0	109.4	101.2
1994	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1995	101.4	99.6	98.7	99.4	102.4	98.1	101.2	95.2	99.3	101.3	101.8
1996	103.0	100.7	100.1	104.9	100.6	98.6	102.8	95.4	98.4	104.6	104.8
1997	105.0	102.3	101.4	103.2	96.1	100.0	104.8	97.0	106.7	108.0	104.8
1998	106.5	107.4	105.7	104.7	99.7	103.9	1				

# B.33 EMPLOYMENT

## Total workforce hours worked per week

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees					Self-employed			HMF GST UPFW <sup>a</sup>	Total	
	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All			
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All						
	Millions										
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>											
1992	Jun	436.1	14.5	288.6	75.6	724.7	107.2	24.6	131.7	24.0	880.4
	Sep	425.0	15.3	279.7	72.8	704.7	107.4	24.7	132.0	24.0	860.8
	Dec	436.5	15.0	291.5	77.6	728.0	106.5	23.7	130.2	24.0	882.2
1993	Mar	409.6	14.7	279.8	74.8	699.4	96.2	21.3	117.5	22.7	829.6
	Jun	428.7	15.0	290.2	76.5	718.9	104.3	23.8	128.1	21.8	868.8
	Sep	414.7	15.9	278.1	73.5	692.8	105.6	23.0	128.5	21.7	843.0
	Dec	433.6	15.7	294.0	79.3	727.6	108.0	23.4	131.4	21.4	880.4
1994	Mar	412.5	15.6	283.7	76.5	696.2	101.3	22.6	123.9	20.5	840.6
	Jun	431.9	16.3	295.0	78.7	726.9	109.5	24.4	133.9	20.4	881.2
	Sep	420.2	16.4	279.7	73.9	699.9	111.0	23.6	134.7	20.3	854.9
	Dec	441.7	17.0	299.4	80.5	741.2	114.6	24.3	138.9	20.0	900.1
1995	Mar	418.9	16.2	288.1	77.7	707.0	104.1	22.1	126.2	18.5	851.7
	Jun	440.5	16.9	297.6	79.8	738.1	113.1	24.4	137.5	18.3	894.0
	Sep	423.1	18.2	283.2	75.2	706.3	110.9	23.2	134.0	18.3	858.6
	Dec	446.1	18.8	301.5	81.9	747.5	113.1	24.0	137.1	18.2	902.8
1996	Mar	418.7	17.8	287.4	79.0	706.1	100.7	22.4	123.0	16.9	846.0
	Jun	439.6	18.9	302.0	82.9	741.6	108.6	24.4	133.0	16.6	891.2
	Sep	427.8	20.2	290.8	79.5	718.6	111.1	24.3	135.4	16.4	870.4
	Dec	452.9	20.5	310.1	85.6	763.0	113.4	24.7	138.1	16.6	917.7
1997	Mar	426.8	19.6	292.9	80.4	719.6	101.0	22.4	123.4	15.8	858.8
	Jun	451.0	20.3	303.8	81.7	754.7	108.3	25.2	133.5	15.7	903.9
	Sep	443.0	21.9	297.6	80.6	740.6	106.8	25.2	132.1	16.2	888.9
	Dec	475.4	23.0	323.2	87.2	798.6	110.2	25.5	135.7	15.7	950.0
1998	Mar	440.7	21.2	302.7	81.6	743.3	98.0	23.6	121.6	14.5	879.4
	Jun	463.7	21.4	313.7	81.6	777.4	102.5	24.1	126.7	14.4	918.5
	Sep	462.6	21.4	310.8	79.9	773.4	100.3	23.0	123.3	15.0	911.6
	Dec	480.1	22.1	322.3	88.3	802.4	102.1	23.9	126.1	14.5	942.9
1999	Mar	444.2	22.1	303.3	87.1	747.5	92.9	21.3	114.2	13.7	875.4
	Jun	465.9	22.4	315.4	88.7	781.3	101.1	22.5	123.6	13.9	918.8
	Sep	459.1	24.1	304.2	85.5	763.3	99.7	22.2	122.0	13.9	899.2
	Dec	480.7	23.9	323.8	92.8	804.4	100.6	23.1	123.7	14.3	942.4
2000	Mar	445.2	22.5	303.2	87.8	748.4	98.8	22.2	112.0	13.7	874.1
	Jun	468.5	23.6	318.0	91.0	786.5	95.9	23.2	119.0	13.7	919.3
	Sep	456.3	24.8	308.0	87.3	764.3	97.5	22.8	120.3	14.0	898.5
	Dec	475.1	25.9	325.8	95.5	800.9	99.1	23.2	122.3	14.0	937.2
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>											
1992	Jun	429.6	14.7	283.9	74.6	713.5	105.9	23.8	129.7	24.1	867.3
	Sep	431.7	15.0	288.0	75.8	719.7	105.7	24.6	130.3	23.9	873.9
	Dec	424.5	14.7	283.6	75.0	708.1	102.9	23.3	126.2	23.6	857.9
1993	Mar	421.5	15.1	284.2	75.3	705.7	102.7	22.6	125.2	23.1	854.0
	Jun	422.1	15.2	285.5	75.5	707.6	103.1	23.0	126.1	21.9	855.6
	Sep	421.7	15.6	286.4	76.6	708.1	104.0	22.9	126.9	21.6	856.5
	Dec	421.2	15.3	285.9	76.7	707.1	104.3	22.9	127.3	21.0	855.4
1994	Mar	424.6	16.0	288.2	77.1	712.8	107.8	23.9	131.7	20.8	865.3
	Jun	425.3	16.5	290.5	77.7	715.7	108.3	23.6	131.9	20.6	868.2
	Sep	427.5	16.1	288.0	76.9	715.5	109.5	23.6	133.1	20.2	868.7
	Dec	428.5	16.6	290.8	77.7	719.3	110.7	23.8	134.6	19.6	873.5
1995	Mar	431.4	16.7	293.1	78.4	724.5	110.7	23.4	134.0	18.9	877.4
	Jun	434.2	17.2	293.4	79.0	727.6	111.9	23.7	135.6	18.5	881.7
	Sep	430.4	17.9	291.3	78.2	721.7	109.4	23.1	132.6	18.2	872.4
	Dec	431.6	18.3	292.1	79.0	723.7	109.1	23.4	132.5	17.8	874.1
1996	Mar	432.1	18.3	293.1	79.8	725.2	107.2	23.6	130.9	17.2	873.3
	Jun	434.1	19.2	298.1	82.2	732.1	107.5	23.7	131.2	16.8	880.1
	Sep	434.6	19.9	298.5	82.4	733.1	109.7	24.3	134.1	16.3	883.4
	Dec	437.2	20.0	300.1	82.5	737.3	109.3	24.1	133.4	16.2	886.9
1997	Mar	441.4	20.1	299.4	81.3	740.8	107.5	23.6	131.2	16.1	888.1
	Jun	446.0	20.7	300.1	81.1	746.2	107.2	24.7	131.8	15.8	893.8
	Sep	448.8	21.6	304.8	83.4	753.6	105.5	25.2	130.7	16.1	900.4
	Dec	459.1	22.4	312.6	84.0	771.6	106.1	24.8	131.0	15.3	917.9
1998	Mar	456.4	21.7	309.9	82.6	766.4	104.5	24.7	129.2	14.8	910.4
	Jun	459.2	21.7	310.2	81.0	769.4	101.5	23.7	125.2	14.5	909.1
	Sep	467.2	21.1	317.6	82.7	784.8	98.9	23.0	121.9	14.9	921.6
	Dec	463.6	21.5	311.4	85.0	775.0	98.2	23.3	121.5	14.1	910.6
1999	Mar	460.8	22.6	311.2	88.1	772.0	99.1	22.4	121.5	14.0	907.5
	Jun	461.5	22.8	311.8	88.1	773.3	100.2	22.1	122.2	14.0	909.5
	Sep	463.0	23.8	310.7	88.4	773.8	98.3	22.2	120.5	13.8	908.1
	Dec	464.5	23.3	312.8	89.5	777.3	96.8	22.4	119.3	13.9	910.5
2000	Mar	462.1	23.1	311.4	88.8	773.5	96.0	23.2	119.2	14.0	906.7
	Jun	464.0	23.9	314.2	90.4	778.2	95.0	22.8	117.8	13.9	909.8
	Sep	459.9	24.5	314.4	90.3	774.3	96.0	22.8	118.8	13.9	907.0
	Dec	459.2	25.3	314.9	92.2	774.1	95.4	22.6	118.0	13.6	905.7
<b>Changes</b>											
<b>Latest quarter</b>		-0.7	0.8	0.5	1.9	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-1.3
<b>Year</b>		-5.3	2.0	2.1	2.7	-3.2	-1.5	0.2	-1.3	-0.3	-4.8

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

a HMF - HM Forces; GST - government-supported trainees; UPFW - unpaid family workers.

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, Labour Market Trends, December 1999.

The launch of the ABI employees jobs series has resulted in an upward revision to whole economy total workforce hours worked per week for all periods.

# EMPLOYMENT B.33

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

Government Office Regions	SIC 92									
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing			Production industries		Construction	Other services		Public admin, defence, education health and social work	
	A / B	C - E	F	G - K / O - Q	L - N					
	Male	Female	All							
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>										
North East	19.2	12.4	31.6	0.3	7.0	2.3	14.2	7.8	7.8	
2000 Mar	20.1	13.0	33.1	0.3	7.4	2.6	15.0	7.7	7.7	
Jun	19.9	12.9	32.8	0.4	7.0	2.7	15.1	7.7	7.7	
Sep	19.8	13.1	32.9	0.3	6.9	2.7	14.5	7.7	7.7	
Dec	19.8	13.1	32.9	0.3	6.9	2.7	14.5	7.7	7.7	
North West <sup>a</sup>	58.5	35.9	94.4	1.8	18.5	6.3	48.3	19.6	19.6	
2000 Mar	60.7	38.6	99.4	1.8	19.6	6.7	50.8	20.4	20.4	
Jun	58.9	37.9	96.9	1.1	19.0	7.2	50.6	19.0	19.0	
Sep	61.3	39.9	101.2	1.0	19.7	6.9	52.4	21.3	21.3	
Dec	61.3	39.9	101.2	1.0	19.7	6.9	52.4	21.3	21.3	
Yorkshire and the Humber	42.6	24.2	66.8	2.0	14.5	5.4	31.5	13.3	13.3	
2000 Mar	45.5	26.0	71.5	1.6	15.3	6.0	34.2	14.4	14.4	
Jun	43.4	24.5	68.0	1.8	14.5	5.7	33.2	12.8	12.8	
Sep	45.5	26.2	71.7	2.2	15.4	5.9	33.9	14.2	14.2	
Dec	45.5	26.2	71.7	2.2	15.4	5.9	33.9	14.2	14.2	
East Midlands	37.6	21.0	58.5	1.0	15.3	4.7	26.9	10.7	10.7	
2000 Mar	39.2	21.6	60.7	1.2	16.0	5.2	27.2	11.0	11.0	
Jun	37.7	20.9	58.7	1.3	14.8	4.9	27.5	10.1	10.1	
Sep	39.8	22.0	61.7	1.2	15.4	5.2	28.3	11.6	11.6	
Dec	39.8	22.0	61.7	1.2	15.4	5.2	28.3	11.6	11.6	
West Midlands	48.4	27.7	76.1	1.1	18.					

# B.33

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	Millions												
		December 2000				September 2000				December 1999				
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		
SIC 1992	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>														
All sections	A-Q	524.0	30.5	239.2	98.3	892.0	555.9	337.2	893.1	532.7	28.7	239.8	95.5	896.8
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	16.4	0.9	3.4	0.6	21.3	16.3	4.3	20.6	16.0	0.9	2.7	0.6	20.3
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	116.4	1.7	30.6	4.6	153.2	120.1	36.1	156.2	122.2	1.4	31.5	4.8	159.9
Construction	F	63.7	0.9	3.7	1.1	69.4	65.7	4.8	70.6	62.7	1.1	3.1	1.1	67.9
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades), hotels and restaurants, transport	G-I	152.4	12.9	60.1	35.5	260.8	165.2	94.8	260.0	153.9	12.7	60.2	33.7	260.6
Financial intermediation, real estate	J/K	99.2	6.0	53.6	13.4	172.1	104.8	66.4	171.2	100.6	4.7	54.3	13.4	172.9
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	52.8	5.1	73.1	36.4	167.3	58.1	108.6	166.7	53.7	5.0	73.2	35.5	167.4
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O-Q	23.2	3.1	14.8	6.7	47.8	25.7	22.1	47.8	23.6	2.9	14.7	6.4	47.6
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>														
All sections	A-Q	542.8	31.4	247.2	101.8	923.2	553.8	330.8	884.6	551.8	29.5	247.8	99.1	928.1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	16.8	0.9	3.4	0.6	21.8	17.7	4.6	22.2	16.4	0.9	2.8	0.6	20.8
Mining and quarrying	C	2.7	*	0.3	*	3.0	2.6	0.3	3.0	2.7	*	0.3	*	3.1
Manufacturing	D	115.4	1.6	30.6	4.5	152.0	112.9	34.4	147.4	121.1	1.5	31.5	4.7	158.8
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	12.1	0.2	4.5	0.9	17.8	12.2	5.7	17.9	13.1	0.2	4.7	0.9	18.9
textiles and textile products	DB	5.1	0.2	3.8	0.5	9.6	4.8	4.2	9.0	5.7	*	4.1	0.7	10.6
leather and leather products	DC	0.6	*	0.4	*	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	*	0.4	*	1.1
wood and wood products	DE	3.0	*	0.6	*	3.8	2.9	0.7	3.5	2.9	*	0.7	*	3.7
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.1	0.3	5.1	0.9	17.5	10.9	5.7	16.7	12.3	0.3	4.9	0.8	18.3
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	0.8	*	*	*	1.0	0.9	*	1.0	1.0	*	*	*	1.1
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.6	*	2.1	0.2	9.0	6.3	2.3	8.6	6.8	*	2.2	0.2	9.2
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.7	*	1.2	0.2	9.2	7.3	1.5	8.8	7.9	*	1.3	0.2	9.5
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.9	0.8	5.9	4.9	0.8	5.7	5.0	0.9	*	*	*	*	6.1
basic metals	DJ	18.2	0.3	2.2	0.4	21.1	17.8	2.4	20.2	18.5	0.2	2.4	0.4	21.5
machinery and equipment n.e.c	DK	11.8	*	2.1	0.2	14.2	11.6	2.2	13.8	12.2	*	2.0	0.2	14.5
electrical and optical equipment	DL	14.4	*	4.2	0.4	19.1	14.2	4.8	19.0	14.4	*	4.4	0.4	19.4
transport equipment	DM	12.5	*	1.4	0.2	14.2	12.0	1.6	13.5	13.8	*	1.5	*	15.4
manufacturing n.e.c	DN	6.5	*	1.9	0.3	8.8	6.6	2.1	8.7	7.0	*	1.9	0.4	9.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	3.1	*	0.9	0.2	4.2	3.1	1.1	4.2	3.4	*	0.9	0.2	4.5
Construction	F	66.6	1.0	3.8	1.2	72.5	67.1	5.0	72.1	65.7	1.1	3.2	1.1	71.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	87.1	6.4	35.6	24.6	153.8	90.6	57.8	148.4	89.2	6.6	36.6	22.8	155.2
Hotels and restaurants	H	18.5	4.8	12.5	9.8	45.6	23.3	22.9	46.2	17.7	4.6	12.7	9.7	44.6
Transport, storage and communication	I	50.6	2.0	13.1	2.1	67.8	51.1	14.2	65.3	50.9	1.8	12.1	2.2	67.0
Financial intermediation	J	20.8	0.3	15.4	2.0	38.5	19.5	16.7	36.2	21.4	0.3	15.3	2.0	39.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	81.7	5.8	39.8	11.9	139.3	84.9	49.2	134.2	82.5	4.5	40.5	11.9	139.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	23.0	0.6	16.5	3.6	43.8	22.8	19.2	42.0	23.5	0.7	16.6	3.5	44.3
Education	M	17.4	2.4	24.3	12.0	56.2	15.5	26.2	41.6	17.7	2.4	23.6	11.7	55.3
Health and social work	N	15.1	2.2	35.8	22.5	75.7	16.7	56.7	73.4	15.4	2.2	36.6	22.0	76.2
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O-Q	23.8	3.2	15.2	6.9	49.1	26.0	22.4	48.4	24.2	3.0	15.1	6.5	48.8

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer helpline: 01633 912766

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

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1999.

The seasonally adjusted service sector data have been extended to include data for G-I, J/K and O-Q.

The launch of the ABI employees jobs series has resulted in an upward revision to whole economy total workforce hours worked per week for all periods.

# EMPLOYMENT Job-related training received by employees

# B.41 Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks										
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted								
			Age groups								
	All of working age <sup>a</sup>		16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64			
All	2,881	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291			
Spring 1992	2,874	3,114	79	788	777	857	1,108	281			
Spring 1993	3,099	3,332	81	696	700	1,078	1,158	319			
Spring 1994	2,864	3,088	69	598	667	1,009	1,100	314			
Spring 1995	3,051	3,271	103	656	759	1,052	1,154	336			
Spring 1996	3,255	3,472	157	700	837	1,089	1,190	355			
Spring 1997	3,395	3,629	127	708	835	1,111	1,248	405			
Spring 1998	3,513	3,723	132	730	862	1,093	1,313	456			
Spring 1999	3,472	3,456	130	700	830	967	1,231	428			
Winter 1999/2000	3,605	3,833	137	788	905	1,079	1,363	485			
Spring 2000	3,835	3,545	104	667	771	1,024	1,280	469			
Summer 2000	3,760	3,895	145	705	849	1,135	1,386	515			
Autumn 2000	3,840	3,797	112	731	842	1,087	1,374	484			
Winter 2000/2001	1,510	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155			
Male	1,480	1,601	40	359	410	511	530	150			
Spring 1992	1,568	1,682	37	344	381	581	560	160			
Spring 1993	1,452	1,557	32	307	340	538	523	157			
Spring 1994	1,542	1,643	57	343	400	567	530	147			
Spring 1995	1,611	1,709	67	354	421	560	547	181			
Spring 1996	1,711	1,806	64	373	438	582	596	190			
Spring 1997	1,739	1,830	68	380	447	566	604	214			
Spring 1998	1,728	1,707	68	361	429	502	577	199			
Spring 1999	1,774	1,872	70	390	461	555	634	221			
Winter 1999/2000	1,897	1,779	58	365	423	514	616	227			
Spring 2000	1,845	1,918	57	361	424	564	638	248			
Summer 2000	1,841	1,855	57	367	424	564	630	237			
Autumn 2000	1,371	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	135			
Winter 2000/2001	1,513	1,513	38	320	368	446	578	131			
Female	1,531	1,650	44	352	396	497	598	159			
Spring 1992	1,412	1,531	36	291	327	470	577	157			
Spring 1993	1,509	1,628	47	312	359	485	625	159			
Spring 1994	1,643	1,763	71	346	417	529	643	174			
Spring 1995	1,674	1,793	62	335	397	529	652	215			
Spring 1996	1,774	1,893	64	350	415	527	708	242			
Spring 1997	1,744	1,883	64	350	415	527	708	242			
Spring 1998	1,744	1,883	64	350	415	527	708	242			
Spring 1999	1,744	1,883	64	350	415	527	708	242			
Winter 1999/2000	1,831	1,961	66	378	444	524	654	234			
Spring 2000	1,937	1,766	47	348	392	511	624	243			
Summer 2000	1,915	1,977	64	344	408	539	762	267			
Autumn 2000	1,941	1,942	55	364	418	532	745	247			
Winter 2000/2001	1,941	1,942	55	364	418	532	745	247			
<b>Percent of all employees<sup>b</sup></b>											
Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted									
		Age groups									
All of working age <sup>a</sup>		16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64				
All	13.4	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5			
Spring 1992	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4			
Spring 1993	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	8.3			
Spring 1994	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.5	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1			
Spring 1995	13.8	14.8	19.0	21.2	21.2	16.6	14.1	7.7			
Spring 1996	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.1	23.2	16.8	14.4	8.5			
Spring 1997	14.7	15.6	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2			
Spring 1998	14.9	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9			
Spring 1999	14.6	14.6	21.6	22.3	22.2	14.6	15.1	9.1			
Winter 1999/2000	15.1	16.1	23.3	24.6	24.4	16.8	15.3	10.2			
Spring 2000	15.8	14.7	17.1	20.3	19.8	16.1	14.2	9.7			
Summer 2000	15.6	16.2	23.5	22.1	22.3	17.9	15.4	10.6			
Autumn 2000	16.0	15.8	18.5	23.4	22.6	17.4	15.1	10.0			
Winter 2000/2001											

# B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		United Kingdom <sup>a,b,d</sup>	Australia <sup>b,c</sup>	Austria <sup>b,c,d,g</sup>	Belgium <sup>d,g</sup>	Canada <sup>b,h</sup>	Denmark <sup>d</sup>	Finland <sup>b</sup>	France <sup>b,c,g</sup>	Germany <sup>b</sup>	Greece <sup>d,e,h</sup>	Ireland <sup>e</sup>	Thousands and per cent
		R				R			R				Thousands
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>													
<b>Civilian labour force</b>													
1997	Q4	29,025	9,278	3,899	..	15,261	..	2,482	..	39,475	..	..	..
1998	Q1	29,035	9,261	3,891	..	15,297	..	2,485	..	39,778	..	..	..
	Q2	29,057	9,326	3,891	..	15,360	..	2,501	..	39,880	..	..	..
	Q3	29,176	9,363	3,877	..	15,457	..	2,504	..	39,514	..	..	..
	Q4	29,272	9,386	3,896	..	15,553	..	2,507	..	39,661	..	..	..
1999	Q1	29,352	9,398	3,919	..	15,617	..	2,537	..	39,646	..	..	..
	Q2	29,366	9,432	3,898	..	15,718	..	2,545	..	39,680	..	..	..
	Q3	29,434	9,488	3,911	..	15,762	..	2,553	..	39,972	..	..	..
	Q4	29,518	9,531	3,911	..	15,789	..	2,558	..	40,062	..	..	..
2000	Q1	29,535	9,593	3,923	..	15,899	..	2,569	..	40,060	..	..	..
	Q2	29,543	9,688	..	..	15,946	..	2,567	..	40,241	..	..	..
	Q3	29,579	9,756	..	..	16,027	..	2,592	..	40,307	..	..	..
	Q4	29,562	9,696	..	..	16,137	..	2,591	..	40,410	..	..	..
<b>Civilian employment</b>													
1997	Q4	27,117	8,498	3,695	..	13,925	..	2,187	22,208	35,551	..	..	..
1998	Q1	27,189	8,512	3,686	..	13,981	..	2,190	22,297	35,818	..	..	..
	Q2	27,230	8,570	3,681	..	14,082	..	2,204	22,432	36,151	..	..	..
	Q3	27,348	8,621	3,688	..	14,194	..	2,221	22,533	35,939	..	..	..
	Q4	27,464	8,632	3,704	..	14,299	..	2,240	22,596	36,157	..	..	..
1999	Q1	27,541	8,705	3,747	..	14,384	..	2,266	22,732	36,220	..	..	..
	Q2	27,592	8,720	3,715	..	14,482	..	2,282	22,847	36,105	..	..	..
	Q3	27,689	8,821	3,735	..	14,577	..	2,296	22,964	36,523	..	..	..
	Q4	27,790	8,873	3,731	..	14,689	..	2,306	23,075	36,677	..	..	..
2000	Q1	27,833	8,962	3,739	..	14,818	..	2,294	23,233	36,673	..	..	..
	Q2	27,926	9,020	..	..	14,881	..	2,315	23,373	36,951	..	..	..
	Q3	27,992	9,142	..	..	14,918	..	2,343	23,504	37,062	..	..	..
	Q4	28,001	9,047	..	..	15,028	..	2,353	23,686	37,223	..	..	..
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2000 unless stated</b>													
<b>Civilian labour force</b>													
Male		16,411	5,426	2,222	2,395	8,649	1,499	1,341	14,238	22,761	2,612	1,046	..
Female		13,163	4,225	1,688	1,920	7,350	1,315	1,238	11,902	17,495	1,682	722	..
All		29,574	9,650	3,910	4,316	15,999	2,814	2,579	26,140	40,256	4,294	1,768	..
<b>Civilian employment</b>													
Male		15,400	5,062	2,108	2,176	8,049	1,431	1,219	12,979	20,995	2,439	1,000	..
Female		12,564	3,947	1,623	1,634	6,860	1,228	1,107	10,396	15,983	1,415	692	..
All		27,964	9,009	3,731	3,810	14,910	2,659	2,326	23,375	36,978	3,854	1,692	..
<b>Civilian employment by sector</b>													
Male:	Agriculture	2.5	6.0	5.7	..	4.5	..	8.1	..	3.2	..	11.5	..
	Industry	31.4	31.0	43.3	..	32.3	..	40.1	..	46.4	..	38.0	..
	Services	66.1	63.0	51.0	..	63.2	..	51.8	..	50.5	..	50.5	..
Female:	Agriculture	0.9	3.4	6.8	..	1.9	..	3.9	..	2.4	..	2.0	..
	Industry	10.5	10.6	14.2	..	11.4	..	13.9	..	18.9	..	15.6	..
	Services	88.6	86.0	79.0	..	86.8	..	82.2	..	78.7	..	82.4	..
All:	Agriculture	1.8	4.9	6.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	6.1	4.0	2.8	19.8	7.7	..
	Industry	21.7	22.0	30.6	25.1	22.6	26.7	27.6	24.5	34.5	22.5	23.8	..
	Services	76.6	73.1	63.2	72.6	74.1	69.9	66.3	71.5	62.7	57.7	63.5	..

- 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 in Spain; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal.
- c 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.
- d Annual figures for Greece relate to 1997; for Belgium, and the Netherlands to 1998; for Austria, Denmark and Luxembourg to 1999; for Switzerland, civilian labour force refers to 1999 and civilian employment refers to 2000.
- e Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.
- f Quarterly data for the US from 1997 Q1, and for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods.
- g 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.
- h Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.

R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT Selected countries B.51

		Italy <sup>b,c</sup>	Japan <sup>b,g</sup>	Luxembourg <sup>g</sup>	Netherlands <sup>b,d</sup>	Norway <sup>b,f</sup>	Portugal <sup>b,c</sup>	Spain <sup>b</sup>	Sweden <sup>b,g</sup>	Switzerland <sup>b,d,g</sup>	United States <sup>b,f</sup>	Thousands and per cent
		R				R	R			R	R	Thousands
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>												
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
1997	Q4	22,757	67,891	..	..	2,274	4,854	16,203	4,223	3,975	136,907	..
1998	Q1	22,873	68,011	..	..	2,282	4,936	16,198	4,236	3,983	137,145	..
	Q2	22,963	67,984	..	..	2,298	4,952	16,258	4,243	3,988	137,326	..
	Q3	22,998	67,893	..	..	2,294	4,940	16,305	4,272	3,979	137,809	..
	Q4	23,113	67,835	..	..	2,300	4,979	16,298	4,274	3,976	138,419	..
1999	Q1	23,136	67,829	..	..	2,300	4,988	16,299	4,292	3,978	138,871	..
	Q2	23,125	67,742	..	..	2,304	5,012	16,352	4,310	3,983	139,132	..
	Q3	23,184	67,805	..	..	2,305	5,023	16,445	4,301	3,988	139,514	..
	Q4	23,202	67,797	..	..	2,322	5,026	16,595	4,327	4,001	140,003	..
2000	Q1	23,242	67,643	..	..	2,327	5,060	16,758	4,346	4,005	140,737	..
	Q2	23,260	67,479	..	..	2,326	5,050	16,825	4,366	4,004	140,815	..
	Q3	23,408	67,517	..	..	2,325	5,107	16,890	4,335	..	140,706	..
	Q4	23,564	68,007	..	..	2,329	5,109	16,873	4,395	..	141,208	..
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
1997	Q4	20,052	65,508	..	..	2,184	4,546	12,935	3,922	3,815	130,506	..
1998	Q1	20,190	65,482	..	..	2,218	4,657	13,044	3,946	3,831	130,762	..
	Q2	20,193	65,217	..	..	2,231	4,711	13,148	3,958	3,846	131,246	..
	Q3	20,250	65,003	..	..	2,207	4,701	13,263	3,991	3,844	131,585	..
	Q4	20,337	64,847	..	..	2,225	4,747	13,365	4,018	3,846	132,290	..
1999	Q1	20,410	64,685	..	..	2,244	4,763	13,556	4,048	3,851	132,923	..
	Q2	20,441	64,533	..	..	2,247	4,770	13,759	4,074	3,861	133,192	..
	Q3	20,509	64,598	..	..	2,212	4,804	13,887	4,065	3,869	133,627	..
	Q4	20,611	64,661	..	..	2,234	4,827	14,068	4,081	3,888	134,263	..
2000	Q1	20,632	64,400	..	..	2,252	4,847	14,267	4,110	3,896	135,036	..
	Q2	20,748	64,306	..	..	2,267	4,844	14,434	4,161	3,898	135,181	..
	Q3	20,924	64,360	..	..	2,231	4,893	14,554	4,150	3,909	135,049	..
	Q4	21,187	64,778	..	..	2,243	4,924	14,608	4,205	3,929	135,593	..
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2000 unless stated</b>												
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
Male		14,289	40,137	..	4,460	1,235	2,753	10,052	2,281	2,304	75,247	..
Female		9,080	27,525	..	3,301	1,091	2,329	6,785	2,079	1,683	65,616	..
All		23,369	67,663	253.7	7,761	2,327	5,081	16,837	4,360	3,987	140,863	..
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
Male		13,110	38,173	..	4,305	1,190	2,665	9,071	2,166	2,259	72,293	..
Female		7,764	26,292	..	3,120	1,056	2,212	5,395	1,990	1,649	62,915	..
All		20,874	64,463	248.3	7,425	2,247	4,877	14,466	4,157	3,908	135,208	..
<b>Civilian employment by sector</b>												
Male:	Agriculture	5.9	4.7	..	..	5.9	11.3	8.0	3.5	5.2	3.5	..
	Industry	39.2	38.0	..	..	33.0	45.2	40.7	36.7	35.9	32.2	..
	Services	55.0	57.3	..	..	60.9	43.4	51.4	59.7	58.9	64.2	..
Female:	Agriculture	4.5	5.5	..	..	2.3	14.2	4.9	1.1	3.6	1.4	..
	Industry	21.0	21.5	..	..	9.4	23.2	14.6	11.4	13.4	12.3	..
	Services	74.4	73.0	..	..	88.4	62.6	80.5	87.3	83.0	86.3	..
All:	Agriculture	5.4	5.0	2.1	3.3	4.1	12.6	6.8	2.4	4.5	2.6	..
	Industry	32.4	31.2	25.2	21.7	21.9	35.3	30.9	24.6	26.4	22.9	..
	Services	62.2	63.7	72.8	75.0	73.8	52.1	62.2	72.9	69.1	74.5	..

Sources: ONS, OECD Labour Force Statistics 1979-1999 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.

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# 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 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months														
															1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
															MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	YBXA
All																												
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																												
1992	2,831	9.9	1,249	585	967	35.2	466	2,799	10.0	1,238	581	980	35.0	453														
1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	541														
1994	2,798	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	735														
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663														
1996	2,394	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578														
1997	2,087	7.2	982	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	465														
1998	1,822	6.3	867	254	581	31.9	363	1,802	6.4	978	252	572	31.7	455														
1999	1,735	6.1	1,011	289	515	28.7	303	1,775	6.2	1,002	267	507	28.5	356														
2000	1,661	5.6	969	243	449	27.0	252	1,644	5.7	961	241	443	26.9	347														
3-month averages																												
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,709	5.8	975	261	473	27.7	271	1,688	5.9	965	258	465	27.5	257														
Jan-Mar 2000	1,702	5.8	985	254	463	27.2	265	1,684	5.9	976	253	455	27.0	259														
Feb-Apr	1,676	5.7	974	252	449	26.8	255	1,659	5.8	966	250	443	26.7	257														
Mar-May (Spr)	1,661	5.6	969	243	449	27.0	252	1,644	5.7	961	241	443	26.9	257														
Apr-Jun	1,618	5.5	928	242	447	27.7	252	1,601	5.6	921	239	440	27.5	249														
May-Jul	1,578	5.3	896	238	444	28.1	247	1,559	5.4	899	235	435	27.9	242														
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,569	5.3	894	238	437	27.9	238	1,552	5.4	888	234	431	27.8	241														
Jul-Sep	1,587	5.4	928	234	425	26.8	239	1,573	5.5	923	231	420	26.7	239														
Aug-Oct	1,613	5.4	958	234	420	26.0	238	1,597	5.6	951	232	414	25.9	239														
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,577	5.3	937	227	413	26.2	233	1,560	5.4	930	225	405	26.0	238														
Oct-Dec	1,561	5.3	925	230	407	26.0	227	1,543	5.4	916	228	399	25.9	237														
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	1,543	5.2	913	228	402	26.0	222	1,525	5.3	905	226	395	25.9	236														
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	1,535	5.2	909	225	400	26.1	224	1,517	5.3	901	222	393	25.9	235														
Changes																												
Over last 3 months	-42	-0.2	-28	-2	-12	-0.1	-9	-43	-0.2	-29	-3	-12	0.0	-8														
Percent	-2.7		-3.0	-1.0	-3.0		-3.8	-2.8		-3.1	-1.2	-2.9		-1.4														
Over last 12 months	-174	-0.6	-65	-36	-73	-1.6	-47	-171	-0.6	-64	-36	-72	-1.6	-17														
Percent	-10.2		-6.7	-13.7	-15.4		-17.3	-10.2		-6.7	-13.6	-15.4		-12.4														
Male																												
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																												
1992	1,893	11.6	752	399	742	39.2	359	1,877	11.8	749	396	732	39.0	350														
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	384														
1994	1,854	11.5	615	322	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	399														
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	365														
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	377														
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	350														
1998	1,114	6.9	532	167	416	37.3	277	1,105	6.9	528	166	411	37.2	274														
1999	1,108	6.8	568	169	372	33.6	231	1,099	6.9	563	167	369	33.5	243														
2000	1,002	6.1	531	144	328	32.7	193	995	6.2	528	143	325	32.6	241														
3-month averages																												
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,026	6.3	531	150	345	33.6	211	1,020	6.4	529	149	343	33.6	210														
Jan-Mar 2000	1,019	6.2	533	147	338	33.2	207	1,012	6.3	531	146	335	33.1	205														
Feb-Apr	1,004	6.1	527	148	329	32.8	197	999	6.2	525	148	326	32.6	205														
Mar-May (Spr)	1,002	6.1	531	144	328	32.7	193	995	6.2	528	143	325	32.6	211														
Apr-Jun	983	6.0	513	145	325	33.1	194	976	6.1	512	143	321	32.9	209														
May-Jul	950	5.8	488	143	320	33.6	188	941	5.9	486	141	314	33.4	205														
Jun-Aug (Sum)	945	5.8	482	147	316	33.4	184	938	5.8	480	145	313	33.3	201														
Jul-Sep	947	5.8	496	142	309	32.5	184	942	5.9	494	141	306	32.5	202														
Aug-Oct	960	5.9	513	144	305	31.7	182	956	5.9	511	143	302	31.6	204														
Sep-Nov (Aut)	952	5.8	508	141	302	31.7	177	943	5.9	507	140	297	31.5	204														
Oct-Dec	949	5.8	507	143	300	31.6	174	940	5.8	504	142	295	31.3	199														
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	943	5.7	502	140	302	32.0	172	935	5.8	499	139	297	31.8	199														
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	949	5.8	507	137	305	32.2	174	940	5.8	504	135	301	32.0	199														
Changes																												
Over last 3 months	-3	0.0	-2	-3	3	0.4	-3	-3	0.0	-3	-4	4	0.5	-4														
Percent	-0.3		-0.5	-2.5	1.1		-1.7	-0.4		-0.6	-3.1	1.3		-1.1														
Over last 12 months	-77	-0.5	-25	-13	-40	-1.5	-37	-80	-0.5	-25	-13	-42	-1.6	-53														
Percent	-7.5		-4.6	-8.5	-11.6		-17.4	-7.9		-4.8	-9.0	-12.2		-18.9														
Female																												
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																												
1992	908	7.5	496	187	255	27.2	108	922	7.7	488	185	249	27.0	100														
1993	962	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	153	961	8.1	446	199	316	32.8	107														
1994	943	7.5	465	165	313	33.2	182	928	7.7	460	163	304	32.8	107														
1995	879	7.0	458	146	275	31.2	151	869	7.2	455	144	270	31.1	100														
1996	820	6.5	455	145	221	26.9	113	811	6.7	449	144	218	26.9	101														
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	687	5.3	443	101	143	20.8	72	676	5.4	439	99	138	20.5	70														
2000	659	5.0	438	99	121	18.4	58	649	5.1	433	98	118	18.2	69														
3-month averages																												
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	682	5.2	444	111	128	18.7	60	668	5.3	436	109	122	18.3	57														
Jan-Mar 2000	683	5.2	451	107	124	18.2	59	672	5.3	445	106	120	17.9	56														
Feb-Apr	671	5.1	448	104	120	17.9	58	660	5.2	441	102	117	17.7	55														
Mar-May (Spr)	669	5.0	438	99	121	18.4	58	649	5.1	433	98	118	18.2	55														
Apr-Jun	635	4.8	415	97	122	19.3	58	624	4.9	409	96	120	19.2	57														
May-Jul	627	4.8	408	95	124	19.8	58	618	4.9	402	94	121	19.6	56														
Jun-Aug (Sum)	624	4.7	412	91	121	19.5	54	614	4.9	407	99	118	19.2	52														
Jul-Sep	640	4.8	432	91	117	18.2	55	632	5.0	429	89	113	18.0	53														
Aug-Oct	650	4.9	445	90	115	17.6	56	641	5.1	440	89	112	17.5	53														
Sep-Nov (Aut)	626	4.7	428	87	111	17.7	56	617	4.9	423	86	108	17.5	54														
Oct-Dec	612	4.6	418	87	106	17.4	54	602	4.8	412	86	104																

# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.2 ILO unemployment rates<sup>a</sup> by age Per cent, seasonally adjusted

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months <sup>b</sup>	Over 6 and up to 12 months <sup>b</sup>	All over 12 months <sup>b</sup>	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months <sup>b</sup>	Over 6 and up to 12 months <sup>b</sup>	All over 12 months <sup>b</sup>	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,503	8.6	628	313	561	37.3	266	454	7.7	141	91	222	49.0	127
1993	1,557	8.9	551	296	709	45.6	373	517	8.8	151	96	270	52.2	192
1994	1,483	8.4	532	242	709	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	286	58.7	197
1995	1,350	7.6	491	212	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	195
1996	1,280	7.1	503	226	552	43.1	361	377	6.2	119	57	202	53.4	147
1997	1,079	6.0	453	165	461	42.7	297	341	5.4	118	41	182	53.3	139
1998	928	5.1	463	135	331	35.6	214	289	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112
1999	908	5.0	461	139	308	33.9	179	267	4.3	121	34	131	45.7	99
2000	804	4.4	425	122	257	32.0	151	274	4.0	117	42	115	42.0	73
3-month averages														
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	845	4.7	423	134	287	34.0	172	280	4.1	126	40	115	41.0	78
Jan-Mar 2000	826	4.6	422	128	276	33.4	161	290	4.1	122	40	118	42.0	80
Feb-Apr	813	4.5	423	125	265	32.6	156	271	4.0	115	42	113	41.6	74
Mar-May (Spr)	804	4.4	425	122	257	32.0	151	274	4.0	117	42	115	42.0	73
Apr-Jun	794	4.4	417	118	259	32.6	153	270	3.9	115	42	113	42.0	75
May-Jul	773	4.3	404	116	254	32.8	147	267	3.9	110	43	113	42.5	71
Jun-Aug (Sum)	765	4.2	402	112	251	32.8	142	261	3.8	107	40	113	43.6	75
Jul-Sep	767	4.2	407	116	244	31.8	141	260	3.8	112	39	109	41.9	71
Aug-Oct	772	4.3	409	119	243	31.5	139	262	3.8	118	36	108	41.1	73
Sep-Nov (Aut)	749	4.1	397	114	238	31.7	137	259	3.8	115	34	109	42.2	67
Oct-Dec	738	4.1	395	110	233	31.6	134	258	3.7	112	37	110	42.6	71
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	739	4.1	399	109	231	31.3	131	248	3.6	104	36	108	43.5	69
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	732	4.0	397	107	228	31.2	135	243	3.5	101	36	105	43.4	67
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-18	-0.1	0	-8	-10	-0.5	-2	-16	-0.3	-14	2	-4	1.2	7
Percent	-2.3		0.0	-6.8	-4.0		-1.3	-6.3		-12.3	5.7	-3.6		4.0
Over last 12 months	-113	-0.6	-27	-28	-59	-2.8	-37	-38	-0.6	-24	-4	-10	2.4	19
Percent	-13.4		-6.3	-20.7	-20.5		-21.6	-13.4		-19.4	-9.0	-8.5		19.9
Male	MGVC	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	981	10.0	368	203	410	41.8	202	346	9.8	99	74	172	49.9	111
1993	1,036	10.5	322	183	530	51.2	284	398	11.3	108	72	207	53.5	127
1994	970	9.8	289	152	530	54.6	332	359	10.4	87	61	217	60.5	107
1995	862	8.6	251	133	479	55.5	323	299	8.6	81	38	181	60.4	84
1996	821	8.2	270	134	416	50.7	291	281	8.0	76	43	163	57.9	89
1997	681	6.8	240	96	345	50.7	231	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	69
1998	553	5.5	233	84	235	42.6	164	203	5.5	66	22	116	57.0	67
1999	545	5.4	242	84	219	40.2	134	202	5.3	80	22	100	49.7	68
2000	469	4.7	216	69	184	39.3	115	191	4.9	74	29	88	46.3	58
3-month averages														
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	498	5.0	215	76	207	41.6	132	194	5.0	77	26	90	46.7	69
Jan-Mar 2000	486	4.8	216	73	197	40.5	124	193	5.0	74	27	92	47.9	64
Feb-Apr	476	4.7	215	72	189	39.7	119	184	4.7	67	28	89	48.2	65
Mar-May (Spr)	469	4.7	216	69	184	39.3	115	191	4.9	74	29	88	46.3	68
Apr-Jun	466	4.6	215	67	184	39.5	117	189	4.8	72	28	89	46.9	67
May-Jul	448	4.5	204	66	178	39.8	110	190	4.8	71	29	88	47.1	66
Jun-Aug (Sum)	447	4.5	204	66	178	39.8	107	184	4.7	66	27	90	49.1	69
Jul-Sep	448	4.5	203	70	175	39.0	106	182	4.7	70	26	86	47.3	67
Aug-Oct	448	4.5	203	72	174	38.7	105	181	4.6	70	24	87	47.8	69
Sep-Nov (Aut)	440	4.4	202	69	169	38.4	101	181	4.6	69	23	88	49.1	68
Oct-Dec	437	4.4	205	66	166	38.0	99	180	4.6	68	23	89	49.5	65
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	435	4.3	205	62	168	38.6	96	175	4.4	65	22	88	50.2	66
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	436	4.3	205	61	171	39.2	103	171	4.3	64	22	86	49.7	65
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-4	0.0	3	-9	2	0.8	2	-10	-0.3	-5	-1	-4	0.5	1
Percent	-1.0		1.3	-12.8	1.1		2.2	-5.3		-7.0	-4.2	-4.3		0.7
Over last 12 months	-62	-0.6	-10	-15	-36	-2.4	-28	-23	-0.7	-13	-5	-5	3.0	26
Percent	-12.4		-4.8	-20.1	-17.4		-21.4	-11.7		-16.4	-17.5	-6.0		15.0
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYV	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	522	6.9	260	111	152	29.0	64	108	4.5	41	17	50	46.4	35
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	39
1996	459	5.8	233	91	136	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	30
1997	398	5.0	213	69	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30
1998	375	4.7	229	51	95	25.4	51	85	3.1	38	8	39	45.2	25
1999	363	4.5	219	56	89	24.4	45	84	3.0	42	12	30	36.0	21
2000	335	4.1	209	53	72	21.6	36	83	2.8	43	13	27	32.1	15
3-month averages														
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	347	4.3	208	59	80	23.1	40	87	3.0	48	14	25	28.3	16
Jan-Mar 2000	340	4.2	206	55	79	23.3	37	87	3.0	48	14	25	29.0	17
Feb-Apr	338	4.2	208	53	76	22.6	37	86	2.9	48	14	24	27.6	15
Mar-May (Spr)	335	4.1	209	53	72	21.6	36	83	2.8	43	13	27	32.1	15
Apr-Jun	328	4.1	202	51	75	22.8	36	81	2.7	43	14	25	30.4	16
May-Jul	325	4.0	200	49	77	23.2	37	77	2.6	39	14	24	31.2	14
Jun-Aug (Sum)	318	3.9	199	46	73	22.9	35	77	2.6	41	13	23	30.3	14
Jul-Sep	320	3.9	204	47	70	21.7	35	78	2.6	42	13	23	29.2	13
Aug-Oct	323	4.0	206	47	70	21.5	35	81	2.7	48	11	21	28.1	13
Sep-Nov (Aut)	309	3.8	195	45	69	22.3	35	78	2.6	46	12	20	26.1	13
Oct-Dec	301	3.7	190	44	67	22.2	35	79	2.6	44	14	21	26.8	13
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	304	3.7	194	47	63	20.8	33	73	2.4	38	15	20	27.2	12
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	296	3.6	192	46	57	19.4	31	72	2.4	37	15	20	28.3	12
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-13	-0.2	-3	1	-11	-2.9	-4	-7	-0.2	-9	3	-0.8	2.2	-1
Percent	-4.3		-1.4	2.4	-16.7		-11.2	-8.4		-20.3	24.4	-0.8		-10.5
Over last 12 months	-51	-0.6	-16	-13	-23	-3.7	-9	-15	-0.6	-12	1	-4	0.0	-4
Percent	-14.8		-7.7	-21.5	-28.3		-22.1	-17.3		-24.1	7.1	-17.4		-23.9

All aged 16 and over

UNITED KINGDOM	MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVG	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
									MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1992	9.9	10.0	18.1	15.8	10.5	7.3	8.3	3.8							
1993	10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.6	7.5	9.5	4.3							
1994	9.8	10.0	19.9	16.4	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.3							
1995	8.8	9.0	19.4	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.3							
1996	8.3	8.5	20.2	14.6	8.5	6.0	6								

# C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment rates<sup>a</sup> by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ILO unemployed <sup>b</sup>	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9
<b>All</b>												
Spring 1992	9.7	12.6	5.1	4.6	2.6	5.0	6.6	13.1	7.9	7.9	13.2	14.0
Spring 1993	10.3	13.2	5.6	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1	9.1	13.3	14.4
Spring 1994	9.6	12.2	5.1	4.8	2.8	4.5	6.1	12.8	7.9	8.8	12.9	13.3
Spring 1995	8.6	10.5	4.7	3.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	10.2	7.4	8.4	10.7	12.9
Spring 1996	8.2	10.0	4.3	3.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	9.4	6.6	7.3	10.0	12.9
Spring 1997	7.1	8.3	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.7	7.3	5.9	6.2	8.4	11.0
Spring 1998	6.1	7.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	5.3	5.9	8.3	9.1
Spring 1999	6.0	7.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	6.0	5.0	5.7	8.1	9.2
Winter 1999/2000	5.7	6.4	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.6	5.5	4.7	5.2	7.0	8.1
Spring 2000	5.5	6.2	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.5	3.7	5.5	4.5	5.4	7.1	7.4
Summer 2000	5.5	5.6	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.4	4.3	4.5	5.7	6.6	6.8
Autumn 2000	5.3	5.7	2.7	2.0	1.5	2.1	3.4	4.4	4.7	5.4	6.4	7.5
Winter 2000/2001	5.1	5.9	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.7	3.4	4.9	4.5	4.5	6.4	7.4
<b>Changes</b>												
Win 1999/00 - Win 2000/01	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7
<b>Male</b>												
Spring 1992	11.5	14.5	5.5	5.1	3.0	6.8	10.1	13.3	10.4	9.1	13.0	10.4
Spring 1993	12.4	15.4	6.2	5.2	4.0	6.4	12.1	14.7	11.4	11.3	13.2	10.5
Spring 1994	11.4	14.1	5.6	5.1	3.2	5.8	9.0	13.2	11.0	10.8	12.6	10.0
Spring 1995	10.1	12.1	5.0	4.1	3.1	5.0	9.2	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.7	10.4
Spring 1996	9.6	11.5	4.8	4.1	2.9	5.3	8.9	9.5	8.7	9.1	10.1	10.6
Spring 1997	8.1	9.3	3.7	3.2	2.0	4.0	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.6	10.2
Spring 1998	6.8	7.9	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.8	8.1	10.2
Spring 1999	6.7	7.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	3.3	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.1	7.8	12.0
Winter 1999/2000	6.3	7.0	3.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.8	10.4
Spring 2000	6.1	6.8	2.9	2.0	1.6	3.2	5.9	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.9	9.4
Summer 2000	5.9	6.0	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.4	5.1	4.2	5.9	6.3	6.4	9.0
Autumn 2000	5.7	6.0	2.7	2.0	1.5	2.6	5.1	4.4	5.9	6.3	6.1	9.1
Winter 2000/2001	5.8	6.5	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.3	5.4	4.9	6.4	4.6	6.4	9.0
<b>Changes</b>												
Win 1999/00 - Win 2000/01	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-1.5	-0.3	-1.4
<b>Female</b>												
Spring 1992	7.3	8.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	3.0	5.5	11.0	6.5	7.2	14.0	7.0
Spring 1993	7.6	8.6	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.6	10.4	6.2	7.9	13.9	7.8
Spring 1994	7.3	8.3	4.7	4.3	2.2	3.1	5.1	9.1	6.3	7.6	13.8	7.4
Spring 1995	6.8	7.2	4.4	3.4	2.0	2.9	4.6	8.2	5.9	7.5	10.8	7.4
Spring 1996	6.3	6.9	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.9	4.2	8.3	5.5	6.3	9.6	6.7
Spring 1997	5.7	6.0	3.4	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.8	6.6	4.9	5.8	7.9	6.2
Spring 1998	5.3	5.7	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.4	6.0	4.7	5.4	9.2	5.0
Spring 1999	5.1	5.7	2.8	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.7	7.2	4.1	5.5	9.1	5.9
Winter 1999/2000	5.1	5.1	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.9	6.4	4.0	4.7	7.9	5.5
Spring 2000	4.8	5.1	2.6	2.0	0.9	1.8	2.9	6.9	3.8	4.8	7.9	5.1
Summer 2000	4.9	4.7	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.8	5.2	3.8	5.3	7.6	4.2
Autumn 2000	4.9	5.2	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.8	5.4	4.1	4.8	7.8	5.6
Winter 2000/2001	4.3	4.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	2.7	4.6	3.6	4.4	6.2	5.5
<b>Changes</b>												
Win 1999/00 - Win 2000/01	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-1.8	-0.4	-0.3	-1.7	0.1

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.

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7033 6094

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>BCJA</b>	<b>DPAA</b>	<b>DPAB</b>	<b>BCJB</b>	<b>DPAC</b>	<b>DPAD</b>	<b>BCJD</b>			<b>DPAE</b>	<b>DPAF</b>	<b>BCJE</b>	<b>DPAH</b>	<b>DPAI</b>
1995 Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4.1	2,289.7	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	7.6	10.5	4.0
1996 Annual averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,087.5	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7
1997 Annual averages	1,622.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,594.5	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8
1998 Annual averages	1,382.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	1,029.5	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
1999 Annual averages	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	955.1	293.1	4.2	5.8	2.1
2000 Annual averages	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	..	..	831.6	256.9	3.6	5.1	1.9
2000 Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.5	6.3	2.3	1,297.3	-8.2	-6.5	993.2	304.1	4.3	6.1	2.2
2000 Apr 15	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,287.6	-9.7	-7.6	986.4	301.2	4.3	6.0	2.2
2000 May 15	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.2	6.0	2.2	1,274.1	-13.5	-10.5	975.8	298.3	4.2	5.9	2.2
2000 Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.1	5.8	2.1	1,263.3	-10.8	-11.3	968.1	295.2	4.2	5.9	2.2
2000 Jul 13	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.2	5.8	2.2	1,241.1	-22.2	-15.5	953.0	288.1	4.1	5.8	2.1
2000 Aug 10	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.2	5.8	2.2	1,225.5	-15.6	-16.2	939.7	285.8	4.1	5.7	2.1
2000 Sep 14	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.1	5.6	2.2	1,220.0	-5.5	-14.4	932.7	287.3	4.1	5.7	2.1
2000 Oct 14	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	3.9	5.4	2.1	1,201.6	-18.4	-13.2	918.5	283.1	4.0	5.6	2.1
2000 Nov 11	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,187.3	-14.3	-12.7	906.2	281.1	4.0	5.5	2.1
2000 Dec 9	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,164.0	-23.3	-18.7	887.3	276.7	3.9	5.4	2.0
2001 Jan 15	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.1	5.8	2.1	1,162.4	-1.6	-13.1	886.5	275.9	3.9	5.4	2.0
2001 Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,151.7	-10.7	-11.9	878.8	272.9	3.8	5.4	2.0
2001 Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.0	5.6	2.0	1,139.9	-11.8	-8.0	869.2	270.7	3.8	5.3	2.0
2001 Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,115.0	-24.9	-15.8	850.4	264.6	3.7	5.2	1.9
2001 May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,106.2	-8.8	-15.2	843.5	262.7	3.7	5.1	1.9
2001 Jun 10	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,094.4	-11.8	-15.2	835.0	259.4	3.6	5.1	1.9
2001 Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	1,071.1	-23.3	-14.6	819.6	251.5	3.6	5.0	1.8
2001 Aug 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,057.3	-13.8	-16.3	810.4	246.9	3.5	4.9	1.8
2001 Sep 14	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,043.3	-14.0	-17.0	798.9	244.4	3.5	4.9	1.8
2001 Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	1.8	1,046.8	3.5	-8.1	801.3	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8
2001 Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,039.9	-6.9	-5.8	795.4	244.5	3.4	4.9	1.8
2001 Dec 14	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	1,033.6	-6.3	-3.2	790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8
2002 Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,006.3	-27.3	-13.5	768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7
2002 Feb 8 P	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	996.7	-9.6	-14.6	761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
2002 Mar 8 P	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	983.7	-13.0	-16.4	751.5	232.2	3.3	4.6	1.7
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>BCJG</b>	<b>BCJI</b>	<b>BCJJ</b>	<b>BCJH</b>	<b>BCJK</b>	<b>BCJL</b>	<b>DPAG</b>					<b>DPAJ</b>		
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													

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>									NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>												
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>						
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female				
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	<b>BCKB</b>			<b>DPAM</b>			<b>DPAX</b>				<b>ZMPY</b>	<b>ZMQA</b>	<b>DPBI</b>	<b>ZMPZ</b>	<b>ZMQB</b>							<b>DPDK</b>			<b>ZMOO</b>	<b>ZMOQ</b>	<b>DPDQ</b>	<b>ZMOP</b>	<b>ZMOR</b>					
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	390.0	...	...	290.1	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1					
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	355.8	...	...	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8					
1997)	152.0	117.9	34.1	6.2	8.7	3.1	150.1	...	...	...	116.8	33.3	6.1	8.7	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	269.7	...	...	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6					
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	225.4	...	...	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9					
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	203.1	...	...	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6					
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	174.4	...	...	128.9	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2					
2000 Mar 9	118.6	92.0	26.6	4.9	7.0	2.4	112.6	-1.2	-0.9	87.0	25.6	4.6	6.6	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	184.8	-2.6	-1.8	136.4	48.4	4.0	5.4	2.3						
Apr 13	112.4	87.3	25.1	4.6	6.6	2.3	108.9	-3.7	-1.8	84.6	24.3	4.5	6.4	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	181.3	-3.5	-2.8	133.8	47.5	3.9	5.3	2.3						
May 11	108.9	84.9	24.0	4.5	6.5	2.2	109.0	0.1	-1.6	84.5	24.5	4.5	6.4	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	177.5	-3.8	-3.3	131.1	46.4	3.8	5.2	2.2						
Jun 8	105.5	82.0	23.4	4.3	6.2	2.1	107.4	-1.6	-1.7	83.3	24.1	4.4	6.3	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	175.4	-2.1	-3.1	129.5	45.9	3.8	5.1	2.2						
Jul 13	105.7	81.1	24.6	4.4	6.2	2.2	104.8	-2.6	-1.4	81.4	23.4	4.3	6.2	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	171.8	-3.6	-3.2	126.8	45.0	3.7	5.0	2.1						
Aug 10	106.4	80.9	25.4	4.4	6.2	2.3	103.7	-1.1	-1.8	81.1	22.6	4.3	6.2	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	168.5	-3.3	-3.0	124.7	43.8	3.6	4.9	2.1						
Sep 14	102.0	78.1	23.9	4.2	5.9	2.1	102.7	-1.0	-1.6	80.0	22.7	4.2	6.1	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	165.4	-3.1	-3.3	122.7	42.7	3.6	4.8	2.0						
Oct 12	98.5	76.0	22.6	4.1	5.8	2.0	103.0	0.3	-0.6	80.1	22.9	4.2	6.1	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	165.1	-0.3	-2.2	122.4	42.7	3.6	4.8	2.0						
Nov 9	98.1	75.9	22.1	4.0	5.8	2.0	102.0	-1.0	-0.6	79.2	22.8	4.2	6.0	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	164.0	-1.1	-1.5	121.5	42.5	3.5	4.8	2.0						
Dec 14	100.3	78.4	21.9	4.1	6.0	2.0	101.7	-0.3	-0.3	78.9	22.8	4.2	6.0	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	162.3	-1.7	-1.0	120.2	42.1	3.5	4.7	2.0						
2001 Jan 11	107.8	83.8	24.0	4.4	6.4	2.2	99.5	-2.2	-1.2	77.1	22.4	4.1	5.9	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	158.7	-3.6	-2.1	117.4	41.3	3.4	4.6	2.0						
Feb 8 R	107.6	83.4	24.3	4.4	6.3	2.2	98.7	-0.8	-1.1	76.4	22.3	4.1	5.8	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	156.6	-2.1	-2.5	115.8	40.8	3.4	4.6	1.9						
Mar 8 P	104.3	81.1	23.3	4.3	6.2	2.1	97.9	-0.8	-1.3	75.8	22.1	4.0	5.8	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	153.7	-2.9	-2.9	113.6	40.1	3.3	4.5	1.9						
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>BCKC</b>			<b>DPAN</b>			<b>DPAY</b>				<b>ZMPA</b>	<b>ZMPC</b>	<b>DPBJ</b>	<b>ZMPB</b>	<b>ZMPD</b>							<b>DPDL</b>			<b>ZMOS</b>	<b>ZMOU</b>	<b>DPDR</b>	<b>ZMOT</b>	<b>ZMOV</b>					
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	225.7	...	...	172.2	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0						
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	197.2	...	...	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6						
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	134.8	...	...	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7						
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	106.1	...	...	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3						
1999)	77.0	58.3	18.7	3.7	5.2	2.0	76.3	...	...	57.9	18.4	3.7	5.2	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.3	...	...	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.2	1.2						
2000)	70.2	52.7	17.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	69.4	...	...	52.3	17.2	3.5	4.8	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.7	...	...	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0						
2000 Mar 9	75.9	57.3	18.5	3.8	5.3	2.0	71.5	-0.5	-0.3	53.8	17.7	3.6	5.0	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	88.7	67.4	21.3	2.1	2.9	1.1	83.9	-1.6	-1.3	63.5	20.4	2.0	2.8	1.0
Apr 13	72.4	54.6	17.8	3.6	5.1	1.9	70.4	-1.1	-0.7	52.9	17.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	83.3	63.2	20.0	2.0	2.7	1.0	81.8	-2.1	-1.7	61.8	20.0	1.9	2.7	1.0
May 11	70.9	53.6	17.3	3.5	5.0	1.9	70.3	-0.1	-0.6	52.9	17.4	3.5	4.9	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.7	60.6	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0	80.6	-1.2	-1.6	60.9	19.7	1.9	2.6	1.0
Jun 8	68.4	51.6	16.9	3.4	4.8	1.8	69.7	-0.6	-0.6	52.4	17.3	3.5	4.9	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	76.3	58.1	18.3	1.8	2.5	0.9	79.6	-1.0	-1.4	60.1	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0
Jul 13	69.1	51.3	17.8	3.4	4.7	1.9	68.6	-1.1	-0.6	51.7	16.9	3.4	4.8	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	76.5	57.2	19.2	1.8	2.5	1.0	77.8	-1.8	-1.3	58.8	19.0	1.8	2.6	1.0
Aug 10	69.6	51.3	18.3	3.5	4.7	2.0	67.8	-0.8	-0.8	51.3	16.5	3.4	4.7	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	76.6	56.8	19.8	1.8	2.5	1.0	76.1	-1.7	-1.5	57.7	18.4	1.8	2.5	0.9
Sep 14	66.7	49.3	17.3	3.3	4.6	1.9	67.3	-0.5	-0.8	50.7	16.6	3.4	4.7	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.6	54.8	18.8	1.7	2.4	1.0	74.4	-1.7	-1.7	56.5	17.9	1.7	2.5	0.9
Oct 12	64.1	47.8	16.2	3.2	4.4	1.8	68.0	0.7	-0.2	51.3	16.7	3.4	4.7	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.5	53.8	17.7	1.7	2.3	0.9	74.2	-0.2	-1.2	56.4	17.8	1.7	2.4	0.9
Nov 9	63.2	47.5	15.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	67.5	-0.5	-0.1	50.8	16.7	3.4	4.7	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.0	53.7	17.3	1.7	2.3	0.9	73.2	-1.0	-1.0	55.6	17.6	1.7	2.4	0.9
Dec 14	65.2	49.5	15.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	67.3	-0.2	0.0	50.6	16.7	3.4	4.7	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.9	55.0	16.9	1.7	2.4	0.9	72.7	-0.5	-0.6	55.2	17.5	1.7	2.4	0.9
2001 Jan 11	71.5	53.6	17.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	65.7	-1.6	-0.8	49.0	16.7	3.3	4.5	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.9	57.9	18.0	1.8	2.5	0.9	68.8	-3.9	-1.8	52.3	16.5	1.6	2.3	0.8
Feb 8 R	72.0	53.9	18.1	3.6	5.0	2.0	65.8	0.1	-0.6	49.1	16.7	3.3	4.5	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.2	57.0	18.2	1.8	2.5	0.9	67.9	-0.9	-1.8	51.4	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
Mar 8 P	70.0	52.5	17.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	65.4	-0.4	-0.6	48.8	16.6	3.3	4.5	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.6	54.4	17.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	66.5	-1.4	-2.1	50.3	16.2	1.6	2.2	0.8
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>BCKG</b>			<b>DPAR</b>			<b>DPBC</b>				<b>ZMPE</b>	<b>ZMPG</b>	<b>DPBN</b>	<b>ZMPF</b>	<b>ZMPH</b>							<b>DPBB</b>			<b>ZMOW</b>	<b>ZMOY</b>	<b>DPBM</b>	<b>ZMOX</b>	<b>ZMOZ</b>					
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	163.3	124.1	42.3	6.6	9.0	3.7	122.7	40.8	6.5	8.9	3.6			
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.1	3.4	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3			
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.2	5.8	2.4	78.4	25.9	4.2	5.7	2.3			
1998)	123.5	93.4	30.1	4.6	6.1	2.6	122.4	...	...	92.8	29.6	4.6	6.1	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.8	63.												



# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>Wales</b>	<b>BCKI</b>			<b>DPAT</b>			<b>DPBE</b>			<b>ZMQC</b>	<b>ZMQE</b>	<b>DPBP</b>	<b>ZMQD</b>	<b>ZMQF</b>
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	3.1
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.3	8.9	3.1	79.3	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.2	8.8	3.8
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
2000 Mar 9	61.8	48.0	13.7	4.8	7.0	2.2	58.5	-0.2	-0.2	45.3	13.2	4.5	6.6	2.2
Apr 13	59.2	45.9	13.3	4.6	6.7	2.2	57.7	-0.8	-0.6	44.6	13.1	4.4	6.5	2.1
May 11	56.7	44.3	12.4	4.4	6.4	2.0	57.5	-0.2	-0.4	44.5	13.0	4.4	6.5	2.1
Jun 8	55.4	43.1	12.2	4.3	6.3	2.0	57.2	-0.3	-0.4	44.3	12.9	4.4	6.4	2.1
Jul 13	57.0	43.4	13.6	4.4	6.3	2.2	56.7	-0.5	-0.3	43.9	12.8	4.4	6.4	2.1
Aug 10	57.6	43.5	14.1	4.4	6.3	2.3	56.3	-0.4	-0.4	43.7	12.6	4.3	6.4	2.1
Sep 14	55.5	42.4	13.1	4.3	6.2	2.1	56.4	0.1	-0.3	43.8	12.6	4.3	6.4	2.1
Oct 12	54.0	41.7	12.3	4.2	6.1	2.0	56.5	0.1	-0.1	43.9	12.6	4.3	6.4	2.1
Nov 9	54.0	41.9	12.1	4.2	6.1	2.0	56.0	-0.5	-0.1	43.4	12.6	4.3	6.3	2.1
Dec 14	55.5	43.4	12.0	4.3	6.3	2.0	55.9	-0.1	-0.2	43.3	12.6	4.3	6.3	2.1
2001 Jan 11	59.8	46.3	13.5	4.6	6.7	2.2	54.9	-1.0	-0.5	42.4	12.5	4.2	6.2	2.0
Feb 8 R	59.5	45.9	13.6	4.6	6.7	2.2	54.6	-0.3	-0.5	42.1	12.5	4.2	6.1	2.0
Mar 8 P	57.2	44.3	13.0	4.4	6.4	2.1	53.9	-0.7	-0.7	41.5	12.4	4.1	6.0	2.0
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>BCKJ</b>			<b>DPAU</b>			<b>DPBJ</b>			<b>ZMQG</b>	<b>ZMQI</b>	<b>DPBQ</b>	<b>ZMQH</b>	<b>ZMQJ</b>
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	138.2	..	..	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	..	..	101.2	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
2000 Mar 9	130.6	101.0	29.6	5.2	7.4	2.6	122.3	-0.5	-0.2	94.8	27.5	4.9	6.9	2.4
Apr 13	123.6	95.8	27.9	4.9	7.0	2.4	119.2	-3.1	-1.5	92.3	26.9	4.8	6.8	2.4
May 11	120.6	93.7	26.9	4.8	6.9	2.4	118.3	-0.9	-1.5	91.6	26.7	4.7	6.7	2.3
Jun 8	117.3	90.7	26.6	4.7	6.6	2.3	116.6	-1.7	-1.9	90.3	26.3	4.7	6.6	2.3
Jul 13	121.9	92.4	29.6	4.9	6.8	2.6	113.1	-3.5	-2.0	89.0	24.1	4.5	6.5	2.1
Aug 10	120.8	91.0	29.8	4.8	6.7	2.6	112.9	-0.2	-1.8	87.9	25.0	4.5	6.4	2.2
Sep 14	109.7	84.2	25.5	4.4	6.2	2.2	112.3	-0.6	-1.4	87.1	25.2	4.5	6.4	2.2
Oct 12	106.5	82.4	24.1	4.3	6.0	2.1	112.2	-0.1	-0.3	87.0	25.2	4.5	6.4	2.2
Nov 9	106.4	82.6	23.8	4.2	6.0	2.1	111.6	-0.6	-0.4	86.6	25.0	4.5	6.3	2.2
Dec 14	108.0	84.6	23.5	4.3	6.2	2.1	111.1	-0.5	-0.4	86.2	24.9	4.4	6.3	2.2
2001 Jan 11	119.3	93.0	26.4	4.8	6.8	2.3	109.1	-2.0	-1.0	84.8	24.3	4.4	6.2	2.1
Feb 8 R	118.9	92.2	26.8	4.7	6.8	2.3	108.2	-0.9	-1.1	84.1	24.1	4.3	6.2	2.1
Mar 8 P	115.8	90.0	25.9	4.6	6.6	2.3	107.0	-1.2	-1.4	83.4	23.6	4.3	6.1	2.1
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>BCKK</b>			<b>DPAV</b>			<b>DPBK</b>			<b>ZMQH</b>	<b>ZMQP</b>	<b>DPBR</b>	<b>ZMQR</b>	<b>ZMQS</b>
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	50.8	..	..	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
2000 Mar 9	43.2	33.5	9.7	5.5	7.6	2.8	43.2	-0.3	-0.5	32.9	10.3	5.5	7.5	3.0
Apr 13	41.8	32.3	9.5	5.3	7.3	2.7	42.4	-0.8	-0.6	32.2	10.2	5.4	7.3	2.9
May 11	40.9	31.5	9.4	5.2	7.1	2.7	42.5	0.1	-0.3	32.0	10.5	5.4	7.3	2.9
Jun 8	40.6	31.0	9.6	5.2	7.0	2.8	41.7	-0.8	-0.5	31.7	10.0	5.3	7.2	2.9
Jul 13	43.8	32.2	11.6	5.6	7.3	3.3	41.0	-0.7	-0.5	31.5	9.5	5.2	7.1	2.7
Aug 10	44.1	32.1	12.0	5.6	7.3	3.5	40.6	-0.4	-0.6	31.2	9.4	5.2	7.1	2.7
Sep 14	42.4	31.4	11.0	5.4	7.1	3.2	40.9	0.3	-0.3	31.1	9.8	5.2	7.1	2.8
Oct 12	40.6	30.6	10.0	5.1	6.9	2.9	41.3	0.4	0.1	31.3	10.0	5.2	7.1	2.9
Nov 9	40.0	30.6	9.4	5.1	6.9	2.7	41.7	0.4	0.4	31.6	10.1	5.3	7.2	2.9
Dec 14	40.0	30.9	9.1	5.1	7.0	2.6	41.9	0.2	0.3	31.8	10.1	5.3	7.2	2.9
2001 Jan 11	41.2	31.8	9.3	5.2	7.2	2.7	40.8	-1.1	-0.2	30.9	9.9	5.2	7.0	2.9
Feb 8 R	41.0	31.6	9.4	5.2	7.2	2.7	40.4	-0.4	-0.4	30.6	9.8	5.1	6.9	2.8
Mar 8 P	40.2	31.1	9.1	5.1	7.0	2.6	40.0	-0.4	-0.6	30.3	9.7	5.1	6.9	2.8

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 8034

a 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. All estimates are revised following the introduction of the Annual Business Inquiry.

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

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

The seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back three years (to January 1998). A few improvements have been made to the models and adjustments as a result of the latest annual review. For example some improvements have been made to the adjustments for Easter. For further details see pp277-80.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.12

## Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

		All ages					18-24							
		Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
		GEYV	GEYX	GEYZ	GEZV	GEZV	GEZV	GEZV	GEZV	GEZV	GEZV	GEZV	GEZV	GEZV
1999 Mar 11	All	1,333.1	224.1	224.1	167.8	24.9	164.3	312.2	164.6	78.1	51.6	13.1	5.7	4.8
Apr 8	1,307.8	498.0	251.2	230.0	167.2	25.1	161.3	297.5	156.1	71.1	54.2	12.0	5.4	4.1
May 13	1,262.4	463.6	245.8	231.6	164.3	25.5	157.1	286.5	146.1	71.7	54.5	10.9	5.0	3.3
Jun 10	1,231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	2.8
Jul 8	1,251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.5
Aug 12	1,251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	2.1
Sep 9	1,212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.9
Oct 14	1,153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	1.6
Nov 11	1,136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	263.2	154.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0	1.3
Dec 9	1,130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	1.1
2000 Jan 13	1,225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.1
Feb 10	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9
Mar 9	1,185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	15					

# 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					
		GEZF	25-49	13-15	16-24	IACM	25-49	13-15	16-24	IACN	25-49	13-15	16-24				IACW	25-49	13-15	16-24	IACD	25-49	13-15	16-24	IACE	25-49	13-15	16-24			IACF	25-49	13-15	16-24	IACG
All 1999 Mar 11	778.4	259.6	152.1	136.8	120.8	29.5	107.4	225.5	65.3	40.7	35.0	33.9	37.4	50.4	225.3	65.3	40.7	35.0	33.9	37.4	50.4	225.3	65.3	40.7	35.0	33.9	37.4	50.4	225.3	65.3	40.7	35.0	33.9	37.4	50.4
Apr 8	768.5	260.3	140.7	139.3	120.8	29.7	107.4	225.5	68.7	37.1	35.6	34.3	37.3	40.8	225.5	68.7	37.1	35.6	34.3	37.3	40.8	225.5	68.7	37.1	35.6	34.3	37.3	40.8	225.5	68.7	37.1	35.6	34.3	37.3	40.8
May 13	743.6	242.4	135.9	140.4	119.8	30.2	105.2	216.5	63.4	35.1	35.8	33.5	37.9	48.7	216.5	63.4	35.1	35.8	33.5	37.9	48.7	216.5	63.4	35.1	35.8	33.5	37.9	48.7	216.5	63.4	35.1	35.8	33.5	37.9	48.7
Jun 10	726.5	235.5	129.7	139.6	118.6	30.5	103.1	211.7	61.6	33.8	35.4	32.9	38.2	47.9	211.7	61.6	33.8	35.4	32.9	38.2	47.9	211.7	61.6	33.8	35.4	32.9	38.2	47.9	211.7	61.6	33.8	35.4	32.9	38.2	47.9
Jul 8	724.9	246.0	127.7	132.9	117.1	30.1	101.2	209.1	61.7	34.3	33.8	32.4	37.9	45.9	209.1	61.7	34.3	33.8	32.4	37.9	45.9	209.1	61.7	34.3	33.8	32.4	37.9	45.9	209.1	61.7	34.3	33.8	32.4	37.9	45.9
Aug 12	719.2	252.0	122.0	132.7	114.2	29.5	98.3	206.3	62.3	32.7	33.6	31.8	37.6	45.9	206.3	62.3	32.7	33.6	31.8	37.6	45.9	206.3	62.3	32.7	33.6	31.8	37.6	45.9	206.3	62.3	32.7	33.6	31.8	37.6	45.9
Sep 9	700.0	243.8	118.5	129.6	111.9	29.7	96.1	201.6	60.2	32.1	32.9	31.3	37.9	45.1	201.6	60.2	32.1	32.9	31.3	37.9	45.1	201.6	60.2	32.1	32.9	31.3	37.9	45.1	201.6	60.2	32.1	32.9	31.3	37.9	45.1
Oct 14	671.0	231.2	117.3	121.7	108.2	29.9	92.6	196.3	59.5	30.8	31.6	30.5	37.9	43.9	196.3	59.5	30.8	31.6	30.5	37.9	43.9	196.3	59.5	30.8	31.6	30.5	37.9	43.9	196.3	59.5	30.8	31.6	30.5	37.9	43.9
Nov 11	663.9	236.3	115.0	117.1	105.3	29.5	90.3	196.1	62.7	30.1	30.4	29.8	37.2	43.1	196.1	62.7	30.1	30.4	29.8	37.2	43.1	196.1	62.7	30.1	30.4	29.8	37.2	43.1	196.1	62.7	30.1	30.4	29.8	37.2	43.1
Dec 9	663.9	240.5	116.5	114.4	103.3	29.0	89.2	196.0	63.9	30.3	29.9	29.3	36.7	42.7	196.0	63.9	30.3	29.9	29.3	36.7	42.7	196.0	63.9	30.3	29.9	29.3	36.7	42.7	196.0	63.9	30.3	29.9	29.3	36.7	42.7
2000 Jan 13	713.8	265.8	129.1	124.1	104.6	27.3	90.2	208.8	69.3	34.6	32.5	29.6	34.7	42.9	208.8	69.3	34.6	32.5	29.6	34.7	42.9	208.8	69.3	34.6	32.5	29.6	34.7	42.9	208.8	69.3	34.6	32.5	29.6	34.7	42.9
Feb 10	703.5	254.6	135.1	122.9	101.9	27.1	88.9	205.6	65.3	37.3	32.0	29.0	34.5	43.3	205.6	65.3	37.3	32.0	29.0	34.5	43.3	205.6	65.3	37.3	32.0	29.0	34.5	43.3	205.6	65.3	37.3	32.0	29.0	34.5	43.3
Mar 9	685.6	240.3	136.2	122.5	99.1	27.2	87.5	200.8	61.3	37.5	32.0	28.6	34.8	43.3	200.8	61.3	37.5	32.0	28.6	34.8	43.3	200.8	61.3	37.5	32.0	28.6	34.8	43.3	200.8	61.3	37.5	32.0	28.6	34.8	43.3
Apr 13	660.2	231.6	123.9	123.7	95.5	27.4	85.5	195.4	61.7	33.1	32.3	27.8	35.0	40.5	195.4	61.7	33.1	32.3	27.8	35.0	40.5	195.4	61.7	33.1	32.3	27.8	35.0	40.5	195.4	61.7	33.1	32.3	27.8	35.0	40.5
May 11	644.0	220.7	120.8	124.4	93.4	27.7	84.8	190.0	59.0	31.6	32.3	27.1	35.3	40.0	190.0	59.0	31.6	32.3	27.1	35.3	40.0	190.0	59.0	31.6	32.3	27.1	35.3	40.0	190.0	59.0	31.6	32.3	27.1	35.3	40.0
Jun 8	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	40.1	184.2	56.7	30.4	31.4	26.4	35.7	40.1	184.2	56.7	30.4	31.4	26.4	35.7	40.1	184.2	56.7	30.4	31.4	26.4	35.7	40.1
Jul 13	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	40.3	180.3	56.4	30.8	29.1	25.6	35.4	40.3	180.3	56.4	30.8	29.1	25.6	35.4	40.3	180.3	56.4	30.8	29.1	25.6	35.4	40.3
Aug 10	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	40.3	178.3	58.1	29.2	28.6	25.0	35.0	40.3	178.3	58.1	29.2	28.6	25.0	35.0	40.3	178.3	58.1	29.2	28.6	25.0	35.0	40.3
Sep 14	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	40.3	171.2	55.0	28.1	27.2	24.4	35.6	40.3	171.2	55.0	28.1	27.2	24.4	35.6	40.3	171.2	55.0	28.1	27.2	24.4	35.6	40.3
Oct 12	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	40.7	169.3	56.3	26.9	26.7	23.7	35.1	40.7	169.3	56.3	26.9	26.7	23.7	35.1	40.7	169.3	56.3	26.9	26.7	23.7	35.1	40.7
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	40.3	169.4	59.1	26.8	25.5	23.2	34.2	40.3	169.4	59.1	26.8	25.5	23.2	34.2	40.3	169.4	59.1	26.8	25.5	23.2	34.2	40.3
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	40.1	169.6	60.1	27.5	25.2	22.7	33.5	40.1	169.6	60.1	27.5	25.2	22.7	33.5	40.1	169.6	60.1	27.5	25.2	22.7	33.5	40.1
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	40.8	179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9	31.6	40.8	179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9	31.6	40.8	179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9	31.6	40.8
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	40.2	175.7	60.5	32.7	26.7	22.6	31.8	40.2	175.7	60.5	32.7	26.7	22.6	31.8	40.2	175.7	60.5	32.7	26.7	22.6	31.8	40.2
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	40.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	40.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	40.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	40.4

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.13

## Claimant count by age and duration

### Government Office Regions as at March 8 2001

Duration of claims weeks	Male					Female					Male					Female								
	All	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	All	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	All	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*	All	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages*				
																					All	18-24	25-49	50 and over
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	7,620	10,199	2,471	20,895	2,939	2,558	745	6,704	6,161	10,780	2,939	20,232	2,773	3,710	1,275	8,060	6,161	10,780	2,939	20,232	2,773	3,710	1,275	8,060
13 or less	3,798	6,362	1,624	11,903	1,259	1,217	397	2,949	2,295	5,480	1,671	9,516	941	1,659	729	3,386	2,295	5,480	1,671	9,516	941	1,659	729	3,386
Over 13 and up to 26	2,133	5,515	1,323	9,001	756	1,004	361	2,135	915	3,910	1,203	6,043	388	934	476	1,805	915	3,910	1,203	6,043	388	934	476	1,805
26 and up to 52	185	4,511	1,177	5,877	62	599	280	943	98	2,650	896	3,646	40	558	320	920	98	2,650	896	3,646	40	558	320	920
52 and up to 104	21	4,559	2,184	6,764	3	553	323	879	9	2,046	1,216	3,271	6	362	303	671	9	2,046	1,216	3,271	6	362	303	671
Over 104	1.5	29.1	38.3	23.2	1.3	19.4	28.6	13.4	1.1	18.9	26.6	16.2	1.1	12.7	20.1	10.7	1.1	18.9	26.6	16.2	1.1	12.7	20.1	10.7
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	13,757</																							

# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at March 8 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>													
Alnwick and Amble	535	184	719	5.3	4.0	Holsworth	97	56	153	4.7	3.5		
Andover	284	121	405	1.1	0.9	Horncastle	118	54	172	2.4	1.9		
Appleby	74	30	104	2.4	2.0	Huddersfield	3,150	982	4,132	4.3	3.8		
Ashford	701	244	945	2.3	1.9	Hull	9,471	2,801	12,272	7.4	6.5		
Axminster	144	52	196	2.8	2.2	Huntingdon	698	245	943	1.5	1.3		
Aylesbury and Wycombe	1,974	672	2,646	1.4	1.2	Ilfracombe	369	132	501	7.7	6.4		
Banbury	465	190	655	1.1	1.0	Ipswich	2,567	829	3,396	2.9	2.5		
Barnard Castle	145	48	193	2.9	2.3	Isle of Wight	2,109	767	2,876	6.5	5.6		
Barnsley	4,005	1,213	5,218	6.6	5.7	Keighley and Skipton	1,478	399	1,877	3.4	3.0		
Barnstaple	693	300	993	4.1	3.4	Kendal	277	94	371	1.5	1.2		
Barrow-in-Furness	1,453	355	1,808	6.2	5.4	Keswick	39	15	54	1.2	1.1		
Basingstoke	583	215	798	0.9	0.8	Kettering and Corby	1,400	537	1,937	2.9	2.6		
Bath	1,104	440	1,544	1.8	1.5	Kidderminster	1,025	408	1,433	3.2	2.8		
Bedford	1,946	662	2,608	3.1	2.5	King's Lynn	1,065	431	1,496	3.2	2.5		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	383	166	549	5.2	4.8	Kingsbridge	99	51	150	2.3	1.7		
Bideford	640	250	890	6.0	4.5	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,168	610	2,778	5.1	4.4		
Birmingham	36,070	10,373	46,443	5.6	5.0	Launceston	202	87	289	3.5	2.7		
Bishop Auckland	3,107	942	4,049	7.3	6.4	Leeds	11,129	2,897	14,026	3.6	3.2		
Blackburn	3,712	1,099	4,811	3.7	3.3	Leek	302	139	441	2.5	2.0		
Blackpool	4,386	1,137	5,523	4.3	3.8	Leicester	8,381	2,892	11,273	4.0	3.6		
Bolton	4,159	1,072	5,231	4.2	3.8	Leominster	227	82	289	3.2	2.7		
Boston	550	171	721	2.9	2.5	Lincoln	2,117	648	2,765	3.7	3.4		
Bournemouth	2,684	799	3,483	2.8	2.3	Liskeard	374	177	551	5.0	3.6		
Bradford	10,161	2,573	12,734	5.3	4.8	Liverpool	25,136	6,748	31,884	8.1	7.3		
Bridgwater	860	335	1,195	3.6	2.9	London	115,518	40,294	155,812	3.7	3.3		
Bridlington and Driffield	1,290	458	1,748	9.2	7.3	Loughborough	1,331	496	1,827	3.7	3.2		
Bridport	138	58	196	2.1	1.7	Louth	463	159	622	5.7	4.5		
Brighton	5,428	1,792	7,220	4.0	3.4	Lowestoft and Beccles	2,005	695	2,700	6.8	5.9		
Bristol	7,285	2,199	9,484	2.4	2.1	Ludlow	220	66	286	2.8	2.2		
Bude	243	112	355	6.7	5.3	Luton	3,305	1,041	4,346	3.3	2.9		
Burnley	1,085	317	1,402	3.6	3.2	Maidstone and North Kent	6,746	2,191	8,937	3.3	2.8		
Burton on Trent	1,833	607	2,440	3.2	2.8	Malton	163	84	247	2.1	1.6		
Bury St Edmunds	450	216	666	1.7	1.5	Malvern	378	134	512	2.1	1.6		
Buxton	518	153	671	2.9	2.4	Manchester	28,517	7,408	35,925	3.6	3.2		
Calderdale	2,989	835	3,824	4.9	4.2	Mansfield	4,827	1,629	6,456	6.0	5.3		
Cambridge	1,854	607	2,461	1.6	1.3	Matlock	463	135	598	1.9	1.5		
Camelford	106	54	160	7.1	5.5	Melton Mowbray	279	113	392	2.4	1.9		
Canterbury	1,410	435	1,845	2.8	2.4	Middlesbrough and Stockton	12,823	2,999	15,822	7.8	7.1		
Carlisle	1,637	534	2,171	4.1	3.6	Mildenhall	221	91	312	2.2	1.9		
Chard	171	59	230	1.9	1.6	Milton Keynes	1,842	599	2,441	1.6	1.5		
Cheltenham	1,461	481	1,942	2.3	2.0	Minehead	341	105	446	5.8	4.5		
Chesterfield	3,612	1,066	4,678	6.6	6.0	Morpeth and Ashington	2,689	739	3,428	6.8	5.9		
Chichester	1,154	401	1,555	1.7	1.4	Nelson and Colne	1,013	339	1,352	4.6	4.0		
Chippenham	310	130	440	1.6	1.2	Newark	639	224	863	3.9	3.5		
Cinderford	642	263	905	4.4	3.9	Newbury	361	108	469	0.8	0.7		
Cirencester	231	61	292	1.1	0.9	Newquay	642	287	929	9.5	7.4		
Clacton	1,024	301	1,325	6.7	5.3	Newton Abbot	525	208	733	2.7	2.0		
Colchester	2,119	860	2,979	2.3	1.9	Northallerton and Thirsk	311	118	429	1.5	1.2		
Coveytry	6,877	2,121	8,998	3.7	3.4	Northampton	2,814	989	3,803	2.5	2.2		
Crawley	1,646	486	2,132	0.8	0.7	Norwich	3,867	1,176	5,043	3.0	2.7		
Crewe	2,328	757	3,085	2.9	2.6	Nottingham	11,629	3,356	14,985	4.7	4.2		
Cromer	576	181	757	4.3	3.3	Okehampton	205	81	286	3.2	2.3		
Darlington	1,947	496	2,443	5.3	4.8	Oswestry	442	196	638	3.7	3.1		
Dartmouth	69	28	97	3.0	2.3	Oxford	2,247	721	2,968	1.3	1.1		
Derby	5,067	1,488	6,555	4.0	3.6	Paignton and Totnes	905	345	1,250	4.8	3.9		
Devizes	239	109	348	2.4	1.8	Penrith	199	50	249	1.7	1.3		
Diss	279	131	410	2.4	1.9	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,099	458	1,557	7.9	6.3		
Doncaster	5,438	1,560	6,998	6.4	5.7	Peterborough	2,123	634	2,757	2.8	2.5		
Dorchester and Weymouth	867	337	1,204	2.6	2.1	Pickering	115	54	169	2.2	1.7		
Dover	1,205	364	1,569	5.2	4.6	Plymouth	3,648	1,171	4,819	3.6	2.9		
Dudley and Sandwell	9,195	2,746	11,941	5.1	4.6	Poole	1,148	390	1,538	1.6	1.4		
Eastbourne	1,449	449	1,898	3.1	2.6	Portsmouth	4,492	1,371	5,863	2.8	2.3		
Evesham	370	139	509	1.8	1.5	Preston	3,780	970	4,750	3.1	2.7		
Exeter	2,191	715	2,906	2.4	2.0	Reading	2,688	852	3,540	1.2	1.1		
Fakenham	295	102	397	4.0	3.1	Redruth and Camborne	784	250	1,034	6.0	4.2		
Falmouth	551	172	723	6.3	5.1	Relford	567	232	799	5.4	4.8		
Folkestone	1,294	388	1,682	4.7	3.9	Richmond	185	85	270	2.7	1.5		
Gainsborough	675	233	908	7.5	6.4	Rochdale	2,449	665	3,114	4.9	4.3		
Gloucester	1,886	551	2,437	3.3	2.9	Rugby	737	253	990	2.6	2.2		
Goole and Selby	1,059	385	1,444	4.8	4.0	Salisbury	519	158	677	1.5	1.1		
Grantham	540	232	772	2.8	2.3	Scarborough	1,573	492	2,065	5.9	5.0		
Great Yarmouth	2,634	951	3,585	9.5	8.0	Scunthorpe	2,154	752	2,906	4.4	4.1		
Grimsby	4,185	1,257	5,442	7.2	6.3	Settle	77	39	116	1.9	1.6		
Guildford and Aldershot	1,676	540	2,216	5.9	4.7	Shaftesbury	256	98	354	1.6	1.1		
Haltwhistle	137	45	182	0.3	0.3	Sheffield and Rotherham	14,669	3,900	18,569	5.8	5.1		
Harlow	1,461	532	1,993	1.6	1.3	Shrewsbury	1,232	385	1,617	2.5	2.1		
Harrogate and Ripon	849	308	1,157	1.6	1.3	Skegness and Mablethorpe	863	307	1,170	6.2	1.9		
Hartlepool	2,438	534	2,972	8.6	7.7	Sleaford	254	117	371	2.5	1.5		
Harwich	319	123	442	7.5	5.7	Slough and Woking	9,830	3,482	13,312	3.7	3.0		
Hastings	2,175	605	2,780	5.3	4.0	South Molton	105	44	149	1.6	1.1		
Haverhill and Sudbury	516	209	725	2.5	2.1	Southampton and Winchester	3,903	1,052	4,955	1.8	1.5		
Hawes and Layburn	59	27	86	2.4	1.3	Southend	6,912	2,436	9,348	3.9	3.3		
Helston	310	161	471	7.2	5.1	Spalding and Holbeach	365	154	519	1.8	1.6		
Hereford	1,084	372	1,456	2.6	2.2	St Austell	745	269	1,014	4.4	3.4		
Hexham	314	117	431	3.2	2.7	Stafford	1,279	432	1,711	2.9	2.5		

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at March 8 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>SCOTLAND</b>													
Stamford	327	142	469	1.6	1.3	Aberdeen	2,975	861	3,836	2.2	1.9		
Stevenage	1,941	643	2,584	1.6	1.4	Annan	337	126	463	4.6	4.0		
Stoke	5,913	1,958	7,871	4.2	3.8	Argyll Islands	146	91	237	8.1	6.2		
Stroud	643	257	900	2.6	2.1	Ayr	2,082	655	2,737	6.3	5.5		
Sunderland and Durham	9,296	2,470	11,766	6.5	5.9	Badenoch	177	71	248	5.0	4.3		
Swindon	1,791	610	2,401	1.8	1.7	Banff	223	82	305	3.3	2.7		
Taunton	796	271	1,067	2.1	1.8	Berwickshire	262	96	358	5.4	4.7		
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,169	802	2,971	3.0	2.6	Brechin and Montrose	635	224	859	5.4	4.6		
Tenet	2,462	700	3,162	8.5	7.6	Campbeltown	260	79	339	9.4	7.2		
Tewford	406	171	577	2.4	2.0	Crieff	156	66	222	3.3	2.8		
Twyton	330	110	440	2.7	2.1	Dingwall	819	172	991	7.6	6.4		
Torquay	1,057	303	1,360	4.9	4.2	Dufftown	110	47	157	5.7	4.0		
Trowbridge and Warminster	713	289	1,002	2.2	1.8	Dumfries	1,744	517	2,261	8.3	7.1		
Turo	737	239	976	3.5	3.0	Dumfries	1,477	519	1,996	5.7	4.9		
Tunbridge Wells	947	307	1,254	1.2	1.0	Dumfries	5,162	1,584	6,746	8.0	7.4		
Tyneside	21,021	4,969	25,990	6.1	5.6	Dunfermline	2,399	657	3,056	5.4	4.9		
Wadebridge and Bodmin	366	169	535	3.9	3.0	Dunoon and Rothesay	432	111	543	7.3	5.6		
Wakefield	4,807	1,443	6,250	4.9	4.4	East Ayrshire	2,913	975	3,888	9.3	8.5		
Warrington	4,576	1,409	5,985	3.5	3.2	Edinburgh	9,634	2,710	12,344	3.1	2.9		
Warwick	1,454	426	1,880	1.7	1.5	Elgin and Forres	704	240	944	5.2	3.7		
Wellington	1,224	486	1,710	3.1	2.7	Falkirk	2,604	744	3,348	5.9	5.5		
Wells	653	258	911	3.3	2.6	Forfar	517	235	752	4.2	3.6		
Weston-super-Mare	741	253	994	2.9	2.5	Fraserburgh	195	45	240	2.8	2.2		
Whitby	393	135	528	6.6	5.6	Galashiels and Peebles	506	146	652	2.8	2.5		
Whitehaven	1,434	399	1,833	5.7	5.1	Girvan	230	71	301	9.7	8.5		
Wigan and St Helens	6,685	1,933	8,618	5.6	5.0	Glasgow	27,743	6,968	34,711	5.6	5.1		
Widmerpool	82	31	113	1.1									

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at March 8 2001

	Male			Female			All			Rate <sup>a</sup>	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>											
Darlington UA	1,941	496	2,437	5.3	4.8	5.0	6.1	5.4	5.8		
Hartlepool UA	2,438	534	2,972	8.6	7.7	8.0	6.4	5.6	6.0		
Middlesbrough UA	4,756	1,030	5,786	8.1	7.6	7.9	6.3	5.6	6.0		
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,565	855	4,420	9.7	8.3	9.0	6.6	5.6	6.1		
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,343	1,072	5,415	6.8	6.2	6.5	5.7	5.1	5.4		
<b>County Durham</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>10,176</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>		
Chester-le-Street	768	176	944	8.8	7.9	8.4	5.6	5.1	5.4		
Derwentside	1,429	345	1,774	7.9	6.9	7.4	4.9	4.2	4.6		
Durham	1,061	346	1,407	3.4	3.2	3.3	4.2	3.6	3.9		
Easington	1,490	438	1,928	7.9	7.3	7.6	4.2	3.6	3.9		
Sedgefield	1,524	468	1,992	6.2	5.7	6.0	3.5	3.2	3.4		
Teesdale	283	70	353	4.4	3.4	3.9	5.0	4.5	4.8		
Wear Valley	1,354	424	1,778	8.7	7.1	7.9	4.3	4.0	4.2		
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>4,875</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>6,363</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>		
Alnwick	425	153	578	5.2	3.8	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	433	184	617	5.2	4.8	5.0	0.9	0.7	0.9		
Blyth Valley	1,522	481	2,003	8.2	7.2	7.7	4.3	3.7	4.0		
Castle Morpath	564	153	717	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.9		
Tynedale	622	186	808	3.7	3.0	3.4	5.4	5.0	5.2		
Wansbeck	1,309	331	1,640	9.0	7.7	8.4	1.9	1.5	1.7		
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>	<b>24,794</b>	<b>5,911</b>	<b>30,705</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>		
Gateshead	3,509	736	4,245	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.1	2.5	2.8		
Newcastle upon Tyne	6,328	1,401	7,729	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.9	5.8	6.4		
North Tyneside	3,804	953	4,757	7.6	6.6	7.1	2.4	2.2	2.3		
South Tyneside	4,442	1,088	5,530	10.8	9.7	10.3	3.8	3.6	3.7		
Sunderland	6,711	1,673	8,384	7.2	6.6	6.9	3.6	2.9	3.3		
<b>NORTH WEST</b>											
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,292	611	2,903	4.7	4.3	4.5	2.8	2.4	2.6		
Blackpool UA	3,037	759	3,796	6.0	5.4	5.7	2.4	1.9	2.2		
Halton UA	2,502	719	3,221	6.1	5.7	5.9	2.2	2.1	2.2		
Warrington UA	1,963	649	2,612	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3		
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>7,219</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>		
Chester	1,007	259	1,266	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.5	2.7		
Congleton	598	205	803	2.4	2.1	2.2	3.3	3.1	3.2		
Crewe and Nantwich	1,032	339	1,371	2.9	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.3		
Ellesmere Port and Neston	934	212	1,146	3.3	3.1	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.2		
Macclesfield	898	220	1,118	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.8	2.8		
Vale Royal	1,159	366	1,515	3.1	2.8	2.9	4.2	3.6	3.9		
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>6,619</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>8,490</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>		
Allerdale	1,508	411	1,919	5.6	5.0	5.3	3.1	2.3	2.7		
Barrow-in-Furness	1,254	287	1,541	7.3	6.7	7.0	3.5	3.1	3.3		
Carlisle	1,489	474	1,963	4.0	3.5	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.5		
Copeland	1,486	410	1,896	5.8	5.2	5.5	2.0	1.6	1.8		
Eden	319	93	412	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3		
South Lakeland	563	196	759	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.6		
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>	<b>37,019</b>	<b>9,738</b>	<b>46,757</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>		
Bolton	3,688	958	4,646	4.0	3.6	3.8	6.3	5.6	5.9		
Bury	1,666	480	2,146	3.4	2.9	3.2	5.3	4.7	5.0		
Manchester	10,841	2,595	13,436	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9		
Oldham	3,158	900	4,058	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.5		
Rochdale	3,143	827	3,970	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.0		
Salford	3,146	778	3,924	3.5	3.3	3.4	6.3	5.2	5.8		
Stockport	2,427	677	3,104	2.5	2.2	2.4	4.3	3.8	4.1		
Tameside	2,559	738	3,297	4.3	3.8	4.1	2.3	2.1	2.2		
Trafford	2,311	593	2,904	2.3	2.1	2.2	4.6	4.6	4.6		
Wigan	4,080	1,212	5,292	5.2	4.6	4.9	3.6	3.1	3.4		
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>12,456</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>16,064</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>		
Burnley	1,032	291	1,323	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.6	4.3	4.4		
Chorley	932	252	1,184	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9		
Fylde	386	123	509	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.8	2.8	2.8		
Hyndburn	785	264	1,049	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.1		
Lancaster	2,113	591	2,704	5.4	4.7	5.1	2.9	2.7	2.8		
Pendle	1,050	357	1,407	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.3	3.1	3.2		
Preston	2,077	497	2,574	3.3	3.1	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.2		
Ribble Valley	196	75	271	1.3	1.1	1.2	3.3	2.8	3.0		
Rossendale	626	198	824	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.2		
South Ribble	678	196	874	2.3	2.0	2.1	5.5	4.6	5.0		
West Lancashire	1,561	487	2,048	5.5	4.6	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.7		
Wyre	1,020	277	1,297	4.6	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.3		
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>	<b>33,109</b>	<b>9,024</b>	<b>42,133</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>		
Knowsley	4,176	1,215	5,391	11.2	10.2	10.7	8.5	7.6	8.0		
Liverpool	14,106	3,720	17,826	8.2	7.6	7.9	6.6	6.6	6.6		
Saint Helens	3,345	940	4,285	7.5	6.6	7.1	6.7	5.8	6.3		
Sefton	5,276	1,327	6,603	6.7	5.8	6.3	2.4	2.1	2.3		
Wirral	6,206	1,822	8,028	7.4	6.6	7.0	5.7	5.2	5.5		
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>											
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,914	1,435	5,349	5.9	4.6	5.3	2.4	2.1	2.3		
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	7,610	2,098	9,708	8.3	7.7	8.0	4.4	4.0	4.2		
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,926	1,171	5,097	7.6	6.7	7.2	2.0	1.8	1.9		
North Lincolnshire UA	2,251	789	3,040	4.3	4.0	4.1	5.7	5.2	5.5		
York UA	1,768	598	2,366	2.5	2.3	2.4	5.7	5.2	5.5		
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>6,478</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>		
Craven	349	115	464	2.0	1.6	1.8	5.3	4.8	5.1		
Hambleton	528	189	717	1.8	1.5	1.6	6.2	5.7	6.0		
Harrogate	729	264	993	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.5		
Richmondshire	258	115	373	2.6	1.6	2.1	5.2	4.7	5.0		
Ryedale	307	155	462	2.1	1.6	1.8	6.2	5.2	5.7		
Scarborough	1,949	616	2,565	6.2	5.2	5.7	5.2	4.7	5.0		
Selby	664	240	904	3.3	3.0	3.2	6.6	6.6	6.6		
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>23,485</b>	<b>6,473</b>	<b>29,958</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>		
Barnsley	3,648	1,116	4,764	6.4	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.1	5.4		
Doncaster	5,064	1,438	6,502	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.4		
Rotherham	4,325	1,225	5,550	6.6	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.4		
Sheffield	10,448	2,694	13,142	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.4		
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>33,318</b>	<b>9,005</b>	<b>42,323</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>		
Bradford	9,233	2,296	11,529	5.6	4.9	5.2	6.1	5.4	5.8		
Calderdale	2,989	835	3,824	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.8		
Kirklees	5,217	1,576	6,793	4.2	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.9		
Leeds	11,118	2,899	14,017	3.5	3.2	3.4	5.0	4.5	4.8		
Wakefield	4,701	1,399	6,100	5.0	4.5	4.8	2.4	2.1	2.3		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>											
Derby UA	4,184	1,175	5,359	4.3	4.0	4.2	5.2	4.8	5.0		
Leicester UA	6,182	2,006	8,188	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8		
Nottingham UA	6,657	1,755	8,412	4.9	4.7	4.8	0.9	0.7	0.9		
Rutland UA	77	41	118	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.8	2.4	2.6		
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>9,285</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>12,193</b>	<b></b>							



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

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 8 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate*P		Male	Female	All	Rate*P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Lincolnshire</b>										
Boston and Skegness	1,006	331	1,337	3.7	3.2					
Gainsborough	991	361	1,352	5.9	4.9					
Grantham and Stamford	699	297	996	2.4	2.0					
Lincoln	1,583	442	2,025	3.8	3.6					
Louth and Horncastle	1,031	376	1,407	5.5	4.4					
Sleaford and North Hykeham	617	245	862	3.0	2.3					
South Holland and The Deepings	502	186	688	2.0	1.8					
<b>Northamptonshire</b>										
Corby	952	354	1,306	3.0	2.6					
Daventry	585	274	859	2.0	1.5					
Kettering	717	290	1,007	2.5	2.1					
Northampton North	1,229	417	1,646	4.4	4.0					
Northampton South	1,109	349	1,458	1.8	1.6					
Wellingborough	1,042	411	1,453	3.2	2.8					
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>										
Ashfield	1,731	536	2,267	5.8	5.1					
Bassetlaw	1,363	544	1,907	5.6	5.0					
Broxtowe	847	326	1,173	4.6	3.9					
Gedling	1,015	320	1,335	5.1	4.2					
Mansfield	1,542	534	2,076	6.7	5.9					
Newark	1,106	418	1,524	4.6	4.1					
Nottingham East	2,735	678	3,413	7.7	7.3					
Nottingham North	2,048	590	2,638	10.5	10.0					
Nottingham South	1,874	487	2,361	2.3	2.2					
Rushcliffe	699	213	912	2.6	2.1					
Sherwood	1,205	404	1,609	6.6	5.8					
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>										
<b>Herefordshire</b>										
Hereford	910	297	1,207	2.5	2.1					
Leominster	552	201	753	2.9	2.4					
<b>Shropshire</b>										
Ludlow	532	187	719	2.8	2.1					
North Shropshire	842	357	1,199	3.5	2.8					
Shrewsbury and Atcham	809	222	1,031	2.3	2.0					
Telford	1,185	408	1,593	3.7	3.4					
Wrekin, The	692	266	958	2.3	2.0					
<b>Staffordshire</b>										
Burton	1,208	392	1,600	3.3	3.1					
Cannock Chase	1,057	366	1,423	4.7	4.1					
Lichfield	643	255	898	3.0	2.5					
Newcastle-under-Lyme	891	272	1,163	3.7	3.3					
South Staffordshire	801	292	1,093	4.0	3.3					
Stafford	1,053	362	1,415	3.3	2.8					
Staffordshire Moorlands	681	262	943	3.4	2.8					
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,542	409	1,951	3.2	3.0					
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,062	315	1,377	5.2	4.9					
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,561	503	2,064	6.8	6.3					
Stone	509	283	792	2.3	2.0					
Tamworth	1,108	412	1,520	4.0	3.5					
<b>Warwickshire</b>										
North Warwickshire	877	323	1,200	3.0	2.7					
Nuneaton	923	301	1,224	3.8	3.5					
Rugby and Kenilworth	821	273	1,094	2.3	2.1					
Stratford-on-Avon	527	156	683	1.4	1.1					
Warwick and Leamington	970	300	1,270	2.0	1.8					
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>										
Aldridge - Brownhills	809	310	1,119	4.3	3.8					
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,979	583	2,562	5.8	5.4					
Birmingham Erdington	2,315	597	2,912	7.4	6.8					
Birmingham Hall Green	1,489	464	1,953	13.0	12.0					
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,311	553	2,864	15.4	14.0					
Birmingham Ladywood	5,346	1,269	6,615	3.4	3.1					
Birmingham Northfield	1,606	428	2,034	11.6	10.7					
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,641	761	3,402	11.5	10.5					
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,874	576	2,450	7.1	6.5					
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,252	1,074	5,326	11.2	10.2					
Birmingham Yardley	1,524	408	1,932	5.9	5.3					
Coventry North East	1,834	493	2,327	5.3	5.0					
Coventry North West	1,286	356	1,642	6.1	5.7					
Coventry South	1,553	359	1,912	2.5	2.3					
Dudley North	1,847	531	2,378	6.7	6.1					
Dudley South	1,500	470	1,970	4.6	4.2					
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,395	418	1,813	5.3	4.8					
Meriden	1,476	399	1,875	5.1	4.3					
Solihull	663	253	916	2.0	1.7					
Stourbridge	1,293	374	1,667	5.2	4.7					
Sutton Coldfield	803	301	1,104	3.6	3.3					
Walsall North	1,789	542	2,331	6.8	6.3					
Walsall South	1,791	591	2,382	4.6	4.2					
Warley	1,858	512	2,370	7.7	7.1					
West Bromwich East	1,817	548	2,365	6.3	5.9					
West Bromwich West	2,098	641	2,739	5.2	4.8					
Wolverhampton North East	1,866	504	2,370	8.1	7.1					
Wolverhampton South East	1,854	531	2,385	7.6	6.7					
Wolverhampton South West	1,725	526	2,251	4.3	3.9					
<b>Worcestershire</b>										
Bromsgrove	843	270	1,113	3.1	2.7					
Mid Worcestershire	582	222	804	1.9	1.6					
Redditch	974	390	1,364	3.4	3.0					
West Worcestershire	457	159	616	2.0	1.5					
Worcester	937	279	1,216	2.7	2.5					
Wyre Forest	942	362	1,304	3.5	3.1					
<b>EAST</b>										
<b>Bedfordshire</b>										
Bedford	1,429	421	1,850	3.6	3.0					
Luton North	1,015	333	1,348	7.2	6.4					
Luton South	1,523	442	1,965	3.2	2.8					
Mid Bedfordshire	396	150	546	1.9	1.4					
North East Bedfordshire	454	211	665	2.6	2.0					
South West Bedfordshire	657	218	875	2.4	1.9					
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>										
Cambridge	860	246	1,106	1.8	1.6					
Huntingdon	554	209	763	1.4	1.2					
North East Cambridgeshire	855	344	1,199	3.6	3.0					
North West Cambridgeshire	709	202	911	3.1	2.8					
Peterborough	1,330	379	1,709	2.7	2.5					
South Cambridgeshire	328	129	457	1.0	0.8					
South East Cambridgeshire	516	185	701	1.7	1.4					
<b>Essex</b>										
Basildon	986	399	1,385	3.2	2.8					
Billerica	752	304	1,056	3.4	2.9					
Braintree	665	271	936	2.7	2.3					
Brentwood and Ongar	325	117	442	1.4	1.2					
Castle Point	571	237	808	4.2	3.2					
Colchester	748	307	1,055	1.9	1.6					
Epping Forest	863	293	1,156	3.2	2.6					
Harlow	1,276	400	1,676	6.9	5.4					
Maldon and East Chelmsford	528	213	741	3.1	2.4					
North Essex	468	191	659	3.4	2.8					
Rayleigh	492	215	707	3.0	2.5					
Rochford and Southend East	1,734	435	2,169	4.7	3.9					
Saffron Walden	322	137	459	1.2	1.0					
Southend West	928	294	1,222	5.3	4.5					
Thurrock	1,289	479	1,768	3.9	3.4					
West Chelmsford	580	225	805	1.5	1.3					
<b>Hertfordshire</b>										
Broxbourne	617	277	894	2.8	2.3					
Hemel Hempstead	609	221	830	1.6	1.4					
Hertford and Stortford	308	134	442	0.9	0.8					
Hertsmere	510	188	698	1.6	1.3					
Hitchin and Harpenden	352	122	474	1.3	1.2					
North East Hertfordshire	351	122	473	1.5	1.3					
South West Hertfordshire	445	162	607	1.8	1.4					
St. Albans	301	87	388	0.9	0.7					
Stevenage	735	236	971	2.2	1.9					
Watford	767	227	994	1.7	1.5					
Welwyn Hatfield	483	140	623	1.1	1.0					
<b>Norfolk</b>										
Great Yarmouth	2,558	915	3,473	9.6	8.1					
Mid Norfolk	711	265	976	3.8	3.1					
North Norfolk	906	308	1,214	4.0	3.1					
North West Norfolk	944	336	1,280	3.1	2.5					
Norwich North	1,173	313	1,486	4.2	3.7					
Norwich South	1,572	449	2,021	2.4	2.3					
South Norfolk	606	239	845	2.8	2.2					
South										

# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

### Parliamentary constituencies as at March 8 2001

	Male		Female		All		Rate <sup>a</sup> P	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>WALES</b>								
Aberavon	1,138	317	1,455	5.8	5.2			
Alyn and Deeside	934	308	1,242	3.2	2.8			
Blaenau Gwent	1,584	452	2,036	9.2	8.3			
Brecon and Radnorshire	767	294	1,061	4.6	3.3			
Bridgend	1,021	337	1,358	3.6	3.3			
Caernarfon	1,150	300	1,540	8.1	6.4			
Caerphilly	1,545	431	1,976	7.1	6.3			
Cardiff Central	1,288	360	1,648	2.3	2.1			
Cardiff North	558	153	711	2.0	1.8			
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,710	379	2,089	4.6	4.1			
Cardiff West	1,557	343	1,900	7.6	6.9			
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	740	241	981	6.9	5.4			
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,165	393	1,558	6.0	4.8			
Ceredigion	839	279	1,118	4.8	3.3			
Clwyd South	790	238	1,028	5.6	4.7			
Clwyd West	895	269	1,164	5.7	4.9			
Conwy	1,274	398	1,672	5.3	4.2			
Cynon Valley	1,075	309	1,384	8.9	8.0			
Delyn	701	210	911	3.8	3.3			
Gower	913	292	1,205	7.1	6.4			
Islwyn	837	327	1,164	5.6	5.1			
Llanelli	1,261	310	1,571	7.4	5.8			
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	727	304	1,031	8.2	6.4			
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,504	405	1,909	8.0	7.2			
Monmouth	673	210	883	2.6	2.4			
Montgomeryshire	406	161	567	2.7	1.9			
Neath	1,182	338	1,520	8.1	7.3			
Newport East	1,113	349	1,462	5.4	4.9			
Newport West	1,405	369	1,774	3.3	3.0			
Ogmore	1,065	312	1,377	7.5	6.7			
Pontypridd	979	287	1,266	3.4	3.0			
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,103	364	1,467	6.6	5.3			
Rhondda	1,185	319	1,504	8.2	7.3			
Swansea East	1,570	340	1,910	6.2	5.6			
Swansea West	1,519	375	1,894	4.0	3.6			
Torfaen	1,191	359	1,550	4.5	4.1			
Vale of Clwyd	1,127	325	1,452	5.5	4.7			
Vale of Glamorgan	1,437	356	1,793	5.3	4.8			
Wrexham	887	230	1,117	2.8	2.4			
Scyts Mon	1,440	469	1,909	10.1	7.7			
<b>SCOTLAND</b>								
Aberdeen Central	1,055	222	1,277	2.2	2.0			
Aberdeen North	590	178	768	1.9	1.8			
Aberdeen South	715	227	942	2.2	2.0			
Airdrie and Shotts	1,521	444	1,965	6.3	5.7			
Angus	1,264	509	1,773	6.0	5.3			
Argyll and Bute	1,194	435	1,629	6.9	6.2			
Ayr	1,500	459	1,959	5.9	5.4			
Banff and Buchan	718	231	949	3.7	3.1			
Caitness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,229	367	1,596	7.5	6.4			
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,911	597	2,508	10.4	9.4			
Central Fife	2,011	594	2,605	8.5	7.7			
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,380	321	1,701	8.8	8.0			
Clydesdale	1,266	394	1,660	6.4	5.9			
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,275	330	1,605	8.2	7.5			
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	949	252	1,201	5.2	4.7			
Cunninghame North	1,649	504	2,153	11.3	10.3			
Cunninghame South	2,041	645	2,686	10.5	9.5			
Dumbarton	1,744	517	2,261	8.4	7.6			
Dumfries	1,405	467	1,872	4.8	4.1			
Dumfries East	2,316	659	2,975	13.0	12.4			
Dumfries West	1,850	514	2,364	5.9	5.6			
Dunfermline East	1,340	316	1,656	7.1	6.4			
Dunfermline West	1,105	332	1,437	4.7	4.3			
East Kilbride	1,163	385	1,548	3.8	3.4			
East Lothian	695	169	864	4.4	4.0			
Eastwood	803	241	1,044	6.4	4.9			
Edinburgh Central	1,131	347	1,478	1.9	1.7			
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	892	242	1,134	4.6	4.2			
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,280	356	1,636	1.9	1.8			
Edinburgh Pentlands	871	254	1,125	4.7	4.2			
Edinburgh South	926	221	1,147	4.4	4.0			
Edinburgh West	749	191	940	1.8	1.7			
Falkirk East	1,251	354	1,605	6.4	5.9			
Falkirk West	1,353	390	1,743	5.5	5.2			
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,233	464	1,697	7.1	6.2			
Glasgow Anniesland	1,518	325	1,843	11.2	10.2			
Glasgow Baillieston	1,798	444	2,242	11.0	9.9			
Glasgow Cathcart	1,206	289	1,495	9.0	8.2			
Glasgow Govan	1,753	417	2,170	5.6	5.0			
Glasgow Kelvin	1,649	440	2,089	1.2	1.1			
Glasgow Maryhill	2,103	520	2,623	7.1	6.4			
Glasgow Pollok	1,753	388	2,141	13.3	12.1			
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,095	268	1,363	8.1	7.3			
Glasgow Shettleston	1,927	413	2,340	8.5	7.6			
Glasgow Springburn	2,154	528	2,682	13.6	12.2			
Gordon	568	201	769	3.3	2.8			
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,194	308	1,502	5.2	4.8			
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,538	453	1,991	4.2	3.8			
Hamilton South	1,173	293	1,466	11.0	9.9			
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,301	414	1,715	3.7	3.1			
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,814	645	2,459	8.0	7.3			
Kirkcaldy	1,865	525	2,390	8.4	7.7			
Linlithgow	1,119	320	1,439	5.5	5.0			
Livingston	1,262	377	1,639	4.3	4.0			
Midlothian	650	184	834	4.2	3.8			
Moray	1,050	373	1,423	5.7	4.8			
Motherswell and Wishaw	1,423	372	1,795	7.9	7.1			
North East Fife	786	305	1,091	4.5	4.1			
North Tayside	853	330	1,183	4.3	3.8			
Orkney and Shetland	1,239	392	1,631	6.6	5.8			
Paisley North	387	167	554	2.7	2.2			
Paisley South	1,367	322	1,689	4.5	4.1			
Paisley South	1,442	358	1,800	6.8	6.2			
Perth	911	350	1,261	3.0	2.6			
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,592	481	2,073	8.9	7.6			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	776	260	1,036	3.8	3.2			
Stirling	911	267	1,178	3.4	3.0			
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	961	283	1,244	6.0	5.4			
Tweeddale, Etnick and Lauderdale	631	175	806	3.6	3.1			
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	456	183	639	2.8	2.4			
West Renfrewshire	851	197	1,048	3.8	3.4			
Western Isles	638	164	802	6.8	6.3			
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>								
Belfast East	1,437	362	1,799	4.4	3.8			
Belfast North	2,335	478	2,813	4.5	3.9			
Belfast South	1,522	485	2,007	2.9	2.5			
Belfast West	3,557	646	4,203	15.4	13.4			
East Antrim	1,485	441	1,926	6.2	5.4			
East Londonderry	1,792	594	2,386	7.5	6.4			
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,749	539	2,288	6.4	5.1			
Foyle	3,508	893	4,401	10.1	8.7			
Lagan Valley	840	326	1,166	3.2	2.7			
Mid Ulster	930	407	1,337	5.2	4.3			
Newry and Armagh	1,965	587	2,552	6.8	5.6			
North Antrim	1,477	558	2,035	5.3	4.3			
North Down	1,187	422	1,609	6.9	6.1			
South Antrim	1,033	365	1,398	3.7	3.2			
South Down	1,596	545	2,141	7.8	6.4			
Strangford	1,185	411	1,596	5.6	4.8			
Upper Bann	1,445	448	1,893	4.5	3.8			
West Tyrone	2,009	612	2,621	9.1	7.4			

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

## Claimant count area statistics

### NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at March 8 2001

	Male		Female		All		Rate <sup>a</sup>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>								
Teess Valley and Durham	24,952	6,254	31,206	7.1	6.4			
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	6,781	1,606	8,387	7.3	6.7			
South Teesside	8,321	1,885	10,206	8.7	7.9			
Darlington	1,941	496	2,437	5.3	4.8			
Durham CC	7,909	2,267	10,176	6.4	5.7			
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	29,669	7,399	37,068	6.2	5.6			
Northumbria	4,875	1,488	6,363	5.7	4.8			
Tyneside	18,083	4,238	22,321	6.0	5.5			
Sunderland	6,711	1,673	8,384	7.2	6.6			
<b>NORTH WEST</b>								
Cumbria	6,619	1,871	8,490	4.2	3.6			
West Cumbria	4,248	1,108	5,356	6.1	5.5			
East Cumbria	2,371	763	3,134	2.8	2.3			

UNITED KINGDOM INFLOW			Thousands					
Month ending	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			Change since previous month	Total
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female		
2000 Mar 9	248.2	179.6	68.6	246.7	176.1	70.6	-0.3	70.6
Apr 13	234.8	170.5	64.3	237.8	170.4	67.4	-8.9	67.4
May 11	222.3	160.8	61.5	242.0	173.5	68.5	4.2	68.5
Jun 8	221.0	158.7	62.3	238.0	170.6	67.4	-4.0	67.4
Jul 13	266.0	181.5	84.5	230.4	166.3	64.1	-7.6	64.1
Aug 10	257.0	175.0	81.9	236.4	170.4	66.0	6.0	66.0
Sep 14	238.7	167.3	71.4	235.5	169.4	66.1	-0.9	66.1
Oct 12	246.7	176.9	69.8	236.3	170.2	66.1	0.8	66.1
Nov 9	241.6	175.4	66.2	234.5	168.1	66.4	-1.8	66.4
Dec 14	228.4	170.1	58.3	233.5	166.9	66.6	-1.0	66.6
2001 Jan 11	243.9	174.6	69.3	234.2	167.5	66.7	0.7	66.7
Feb 8	261.5	187.5	74.0	232.8	166.9	66.9	-1.4	66.9
Mar 8 P	229.4	166.9	62.5	229.1	164.4	64.7	-3.7	64.7

UNITED KINGDOM OUTFLOW			Thousands					
Month ending	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			Change since previous month	Total
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female		
2000 Mar 9	283.7	205.7	77.9	258.4	185.2	73.2	-1.3	73.2
Apr 13	280.1	204.4	75.7	261.4	187.9	73.5	3.0	73.5
May 11	259.0	186.9	72.1	255.6	183.5	72.1	-5.8	72.1
Jun 8	254.5	186.1	68.4	252.0	180.9	71.1	-3.6	71.1
Jul 13	255.9	184.8	71.1	253.8	182.1	71.7	1.8	71.7
Aug 10	256.7	182.1	74.6	251.4	181.4	70.0	-2.4	70.0
Sep 14	278.8	192.4	86.5	245.8	178.4	67.4	-5.6	67.4
Oct 12	283.1	197.6	85.5	239.4	171.9	67.5	-6.4	67.5
Nov 9	251.0	178.0	73.0	241.8	173.9	67.9	2.4	67.9
Dec 14	219.0	156.7	62.3	240.3	172.9	67.4	-1.5	67.4
2001 Jan 11	172.0	123.3	48.7	244.6	176.6	68.0	4.3	68.0
Feb 8	266.3	194.1	72.2	242.3	174.2	68.1	-2.3	68.1
Mar 8 P	264.3	192.0	72.3	240.5	172.9	67.6	-1.8	67.6

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

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

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

The seasonally adjusted claimant count series have been revised back three years (to January 1998). A few improvements have been made to the models and adjustments as a result of the latest annual review. For example some improvements have been made to the adjustments for Easter. For further details see pp277-80.

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	81.1	23.2	12.2	4.2	2.2	123.0
Found work	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.9
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	6.6
Gone abroad	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	4.8
Claimed Income Support	4.2	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.1	11.8
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.9
Claimed ancillary benefit	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Full-time education	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Approved training	7.2	2.0	5.2	2.0	1.1	17.5
Government supported training	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Automatic credits	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Attending court	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Defective claim	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.7
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deceased	5.5	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.5	9.9
Not known	33.4	9.2	6.2	1.8	0.8	51.4
Failed to sign	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0
New claim review	146.4	44.3	31.6	11.8	6.9	241.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Comprehended claims only.

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



# C.41 REDUNDANCIES

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Male			Female				
		All made redundant	of whom: not now in employment <sup>a</sup>	now in employment <sup>b</sup>	All made redundant	of whom: not now in employment <sup>a</sup>	now in employment <sup>b</sup>		
Spring 1995	181	98	84	114	60	54	68	38	30
Winter 1995/6	185	115	70	123	76	47	62	39	33
Spring 1996	171	100	71	119	68	51	52	32	19
Summer 1996	171	93	78	112	62	51	59	32	19
Autumn 1996	136	87	89	100	57	43	56	36	23
Winter 1996/7	153	90	82	102	62	40	51	29	23
Spring 1997	169	100	70	114	69	45	55	30	23
Summer 1997	161	89	72	101	56	46	60	33	19
Autumn 1997	141	74	57	90	49	42	51	25	19
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	125	70	56	44	25	19
Spring 1998	170	101	69	107	62	45	63	40	23
Summer 1998	166	90	77	111	56	56	56	36	19
Autumn 1998	179	94	84	114	62	53	64	32	19
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	144	91	63	68	43	23
Spring 1999	187	97	90	128	68	61	58	30	23
Summer 1999	171	93	78	109	56	53	62	37	19
Autumn 1999	168	89	78	107	55	52	61	34	19
Winter 1999/2000	193	118	75	122	77	45	71	40	23
Spring 2000	180	97	83	117	64	53	64	33	23
Summer 2000	157	85	72	99	57	52	59	29	19
Autumn 2000	163	81	62	105	50	42	58	31	19
Winter 2000/2001	167	95	72	110	64	47	57	32	19

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

Note: The method of calculating redundancy estimates has changed from that used to calculate data previously published in these tables. Thus the data in these tables are not comparable to those previously published. See a and b below, and also the article on redundancies in this issue.

Except where stated, figures show the total of:

- a: The number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the month of the reference week or in the two calendar months prior to this and
- b: The number of people who were in employment during the reference week who started their job in the same calendar month as, or the two calendar months prior to, the reference week, and who reported that they had been made redundant in the past three months.

# C.42 REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION

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
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>															
All															
Winter 1999/2000	193	188	154	10	21	13	19	21	13	21	23	12	16	18	*
Spring 2000	180	176	146	10	20	18	13	17	10	21	21	16	*	20	*
Summer 2000	157	154	132	*	19	11	16	17	12	11	24	16	*	13	*
Autumn 2000	163	162	142	*	22	16	12	17	14	19	21	12	*	14	*
Winter 2000/2001	167	165	141	*	24	12	12	19	12	16	21	16	*	13	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>															
All															
Winter 1999/2000	8	8	7	11	7	7	11	10	5	7	7	6	15	9	*
Spring 2000	7	7	7	10	7	9	8	8	4	7	6	8	*	10	*
Summer 2000	6	6	6	*	7	5	7	7	5	4	7	8	*	6	*
Autumn 2000	7	7	7	*	8	7	6	8	6	6	6	8	*	7	*
Winter 2000/2001	7	7	7	*	9	6	7	9	5	6	6	8	*	6	*

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

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
See note to table C.41.

# C.43 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport	Banking, finance and insurance	Public admin, education and health	Other services
SIC 1992	(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(I)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
All									
Winter 1999/2000	*	*	67	21	39	10	30	*	10
Spring 2000	*	*	73	15	37	14	25	*	*
Summer 2000	*	*	50	19	36	12	27	*	*
Autumn 2000	*	*	52	14	36	16	25	12	*
Winter 2000/2001	*	*	63	14	31	12	25	*	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
All									
Winter 1999/2000	*	*	15	16	8	6	8	*	8
Spring 2000	*	*	16	11	8	8	7	*	*
Summer 2000	*	*	11	14	8	7	7	*	*
Autumn 2000	*	*	12	11	7	9	7	2	*
Winter 2000/2001	*	*	14	11	6	7	7	*	*


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

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
See note to table C.41.

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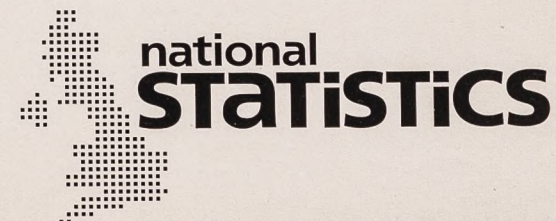
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# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBZL</b>	<b>YBZO</b>	<b>YBZR</b>	<b>YBZU</b>	<b>YBZX</b>	<b>YCAD</b>	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	28,699	27,855	821	4,599	7,504	9,877	5,054	844	
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803	
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805	
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811	
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788	
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822	
1998	29,049	28,258	853	3,710	7,708	10,318	5,668	791	
1999	29,356	28,525	846	3,706	7,593	10,525	5,856	830	
2000	29,574	28,736	848	3,750	7,414	10,724	6,000	839	
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	29,493	28,635	837	3,748	7,459	10,653	5,938	857	
Jan-Mar 2000	29,535	28,693	846	3,749	7,445	10,683	5,960	852	
Feb-Apr	29,556	28,705	858	3,746	7,422	10,710	5,969	851	
Mar-May (Spr)	29,574	28,736	848	3,750	7,414	10,724	6,000	839	
Apr-Jun	29,543	28,702	838	3,723	7,380	10,737	6,024	841	
May-Jul	29,542	28,697	819	3,715	7,365	10,758	6,042	844	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,549	28,709	826	3,721	7,336	10,782	6,045	840	
Jul-Sep	29,579	28,746	824	3,733	7,325	10,812	6,052	833	
Aug-Oct	29,590	28,755	828	3,742	7,313	10,808	6,064	835	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,552	28,711	823	3,731	7,293	10,801	6,062	841	
Oct-Dec	29,562	28,726	819	3,723	7,289	10,820	6,076	835	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	29,617	28,787	829	3,734	7,280	10,857	6,087	830	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	29,623	28,795	819	3,731	7,261	10,876	6,108	828	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	71	84	-4	-1	-33	75	46	-13	
Percent	0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.7	0.8	-1.6	
Over last 12 months	130	160	-18	-17	-198	223	171	-30	
Percent	0.4	0.6	-2.2	-0.5	-2.7	2.1	2.9	-3.5	
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBZM</b>	<b>YBZP</b>	<b>YBZS</b>	<b>YBZV</b>	<b>YBZY</b>	<b>YCAE</b>	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	16,265	15,949	430	2,515	4,368	5,436	3,200	316	
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268	
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275	
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,559	3,186	297	
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277	
1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280	
1998	16,181	15,900	431	2,020	4,385	5,624	3,439	282	
1999	16,318	16,025	436	2,012	4,282	5,747	3,548	294	
2000	16,411	16,121	430	2,038	4,185	5,862	3,605	290	
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	16,353	16,060	423	2,034	4,209	5,827	3,568	293	
Jan-Mar 2000	16,379	16,084	430	2,035	4,202	5,838	3,579	295	
Feb-Apr	16,406	16,108	439	2,041	4,192	5,849	3,589	298	
Mar-May (Spr)	16,411	16,121	430	2,038	4,185	5,862	3,605	290	
Apr-Jun	16,371	16,086	421	2,024	4,160	5,864	3,616	285	
May-Jul	16,350	16,063	411	2,009	4,147	5,872	3,624	287	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,344	16,063	420	2,018	4,127	5,872	3,626	281	
Jul-Sep	16,365	16,087	424	2,018	4,123	5,888	3,633	279	
Aug-Oct	16,387	16,103	424	2,016	4,122	5,900	3,641	284	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,378	16,092	422	2,013	4,120	5,898	3,639	286	
Oct-Dec	16,399	16,118	419	2,023	4,113	5,910	3,653	281	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	16,420	16,143	425	2,031	4,107	5,920	3,661	276	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	16,433	16,155	422	2,035	4,096	5,932	3,671	278	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	55	63	0	21	-24	34	32	-8	
Percent	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.1	-0.6	0.6	0.9	-2.8	
Over last 12 months	80	95	-1	0	-113	105	103	-15	
Percent	0.5	0.6	-0.2	0.0	-2.7	1.8	2.9	-5.1	
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBZN</b>	<b>YBZQ</b>	<b>YBZT</b>	<b>YBZW</b>	<b>YBZZ</b>	<b>YCAF</b>	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	12,434	11,906	392	2,083	3,136	4,441	1,854	528	
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535	
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530	
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514	
1996	12,570	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511	
1997	12,619	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542	
1998	12,668	12,359	422	1,689	3,323	4,695	2,229	509	
1999	13,037	12,501	410	1,694	3,311	4,778	2,308	537	
2000	13,163	12,615	417	1,711	3,229	4,861	2,395	548	
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	13,140	12,575	415	1,713	3,250	4,826	2,370	565	
Jan-Mar 2000	13,155	12,598	415	1,714	3,243	4,845	2,380	557	
Feb-Apr	13,150	12,597	420	1,706	3,230	4,861	2,381	553	
Mar-May (Spr)	13,163	12,615	417	1,711	3,229	4,861	2,395	548	
Apr-Jun	13,172	12,616	416	1,699	3,221	4,873	2,408	556	
May-Jul	13,192	12,634	407	1,706	3,218	4,885	2,418	557	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,205	12,646	406	1,702	3,210	4,909	2,418	559	
Jul-Sep	13,214	12,659	401	1,715	3,201	4,924	2,419	554	
Aug-Oct	13,202	12,652	404	1,726	3,191	4,908	2,423	550	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,174	12,619	401	1,718	3,173	4,903	2,424	555	
Oct-Dec	13,163	12,609	399	1,700	3,176	4,910	2,423	554	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	13,198	12,644	404	1,703	3,174	4,937	2,426	554	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	13,190	12,640	398	1,696	3,165	4,944	2,438	550	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	16	21	-3	-22	-8	41	14	-5	
Percent	0.1	0.2	-0.9	-1.3	-0.3	0.8	0.6	-1.0	
Over last 12 months	50	65	-17	-18	-86	117	68	-15	
Percent	0.4	0.5	-4.1	-1.0	-2.6	2.4	2.9	-2.6	

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

All figures from winter 1997/98 onwards are revised based on the findings of the annual LFS seasonal adjustment review.

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<b>All</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>YCAG</b>	<b>YCAJ</b>	<b>YCAM</b>	<b>YCAP</b>	<b>MGWP</b>	<b>MGWS</b>	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.3	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.3	
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9	
1994	62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9	
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0	
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7	
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1	
1998	62.8	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7	
1999	63.2	78.8	58.6	75.5	84.5	84.9	69.4	8.1	
2000	63.5	79.1	58.9	76.0	84.8	85.2	69.7	8.2	
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	63.4	78.9	58.1	76.0	84.7	85.0	69.3	8.4	
Jan-Mar 2000	63.4	79.0	58.7	76.0	84.8	85.1	69.5	8.3	
Feb-Apr	63.5	79.1	59.6	75.9	84.7	85.2	69.5	8.3	
Mar-May (Spr)	63.5	79.1	58.9	76.0	84.8	85.2	69.7	8.2	
Apr-Jun	63.4	79.0	58.2	75.4	84.6	85.2	69.9	8.2	
May-Jul	63.4	79.0	56.9	75.2	84.7	85.2	70.0	8.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.4	79.0	57.4	75.3	84.5	85.3	69.9	8.2	
Jul-Sep	63.4	79.0	57.2	75.4	84.4	85.3	69.9	8.1	
Aug-Oct	63.4	79.0	57.3	75.5	84.5	85.2	69.9	8.1	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.3	78.8	56.9	75.3	84.4	85.0	69.8	8.2	
Oct-Dec	63.3	78.8	56.5	75.0	84.5	85.0	69.9	8.1	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	63.4	78.9	57.1	75.2	84.6	85.2	69.9	8.1	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	63.3	78.9	56.4	75.0	84.6	85.2	70.1	8.1	

# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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

	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks						Wants job and seeking work but not available to start					
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks					Reasons for not seeking						
					Total					Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
					Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>																
<b>All</b>																
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSN	YBVS	YBWC	YCFE	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ	
1993	16,836	7,481	5,335	2,146	1,870	873	997	150	414	748	211	346	275	117	158	
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	129	
1995	17,023	7,676	5,396	2,280	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118	
1996	17,030	7,645	5,328	2,317	2,132	896	1,256	104	579	776	240	411	184	86	116	
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	268	393	207	92	113	
1998	17,204	7,768	5,367	2,400	2,181	735	1,446	72	750	743	248	367	220	94	122	
1999	17,075	7,652	5,331	2,321	2,107	688	1,419	68	749	678	242	371	213	90	123	
2000	17,007	7,577	5,268	2,309	2,120	670	1,450	62	765	651	241	400	189	77	113	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,051	7,643	5,338	2,305	2,116	662	1,454	69	741	654	236	415	189	83	106	
Jan-Mar 2000	17,022	7,607	5,305	2,302	2,114	661	1,453	66	745	655	237	412	188	78	110	
Feb-Apr	17,012	7,596	5,290	2,306	2,118	671	1,447	64	758	653	236	408	188	78	110	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,007	7,577	5,268	2,309	2,120	670	1,450	62	765	651	241	400	189	77	113	
Apr-Jun	17,050	7,621	5,309	2,312	2,116	670	1,446	67	757	643	247	401	196	80	115	
May-Jul	17,063	7,637	5,326	2,311	2,111	660	1,451	62	751	643	260	396	200	82	113	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,068	7,637	5,336	2,300	2,102	658	1,444	61	750	637	257	397	198	86	113	
Jul-Sep	17,086	7,646	5,360	2,286	2,076	658	1,417	53	736	635	253	399	210	87	124	
Aug-Oct	17,096	7,657	5,391	2,266	2,061	652	1,409	53	734	634	245	395	205	82	123	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,155	7,722	5,461	2,261	2,053	649	1,404	47	754	626	234	392	208	79	124	
Oct-Dec	17,165	7,726	5,464	2,261	2,049	633	1,416	45	747	626	240	391	212	83	124	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,131	7,686	5,434	2,251	2,032	634	1,398	42	742	617	243	388	220	94	123	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,146	7,698	5,455	2,243	2,018	627	1,390	40	732	617	248	381	225	98	124	
<b>Changes</b>																
Overlast 3 months	-8	-24	-6	-18	-35	-21	-14	-7	-22	-9	15	-12	17	19	4	
Percent	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.8	-1.7	-3.3	-1.0	-15.3	-2.9	-1.4	6.2	-3.0	8.3	24.6	-1.7	
Overlast 12 months	95	55	117	-63	-98	-35	-64	-29	-9	-38	12	-35	36	15	27	
Percent	0.6	0.7	2.2	-2.7	-4.7	-5.3	-4.4	-42.2	-1.3	-5.7	5.1	-8.3	19.0	17.8	18.0	
<b>Male</b>																
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFB	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGI	
1993	5,886	2,583	1,807	777	654	307	348	89	259	44	112	150	122	58	66	
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	67	
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	58	68	
1996	6,147	2,782	1,882	900	815	340	475	80	362	69	141	183	96	41	69	
1997	6,228	2,848	1,941	845	845	372	573	51	419	70	137	168	96	33	70	
1998	6,356	2,952	1,984	988	880	279	601	44	472	75	130	159	108	55	71	
1999	6,339	2,918	1,972	946	854	274	580	41	460	72	123	158	92	44	72	
2000	6,343	2,899	1,957	942	862	264	598	36	465	64	117	181	81	40	73	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6,377	2,941	2,002	939	854	266	588	45	447	65	118	180	84	45	74	
Jan-Mar 2000	6,359	2,923	1,985	938	858	265	593	43	453	61	117	184	80	40	73	
Feb-Apr	6,340	2,905	1,962	943	862	268	594	40	460	64	113	184	81	41	74	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,343	2,899	1,957	942	862	264	598	36	465	64	117	181	81	40	73	
Apr-Jun	6,391	2,940	1,988	953	870	264	605	37	460	66	124	183	83	41	74	
May-Jul	6,420	2,969	2,007	962	877	262	615	36	457	66	136	184	85	42	75	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,434	2,975	2,005	970	885	268	617	37	462	65	134	186	85	41	74	
Jul-Sep	6,446	2,981	2,020	962	864	267	598	32	455	64	131	183	97	44	75	
Aug-Oct	6,436	2,975	2,027	948	856	264	592	32	451	67	128	178	92	42	74	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,459	2,997	2,048	949	855	264	591	30	463	64	120	178	94	43	75	
Oct-Dec	6,451	2,982	2,038	944	852	257	595	26	462	65	125	174	92	44	74	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	6,444	2,968	2,025	943	848	260	588	24	460	68	123	173	96	49	74	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,444	2,967	2,024	943	842	251	590	22	455	67	128	169	101	52	74	
<b>Changes</b>																
Overlast 3 months	-15	-30	-24	-6	-13	-13	0	-8	-7	3	8	-9	7	9	-2	
Percent	-0.2	-1.0	-1.2	-0.6	-1.5	-4.8	-0.1	-27.5	-1.6	4.8	6.9	-4.9	7.4	21.1	-4.1	
Overlast 12 months	67	26	22	4	-13	-15	2	-23	9	2	10	-11	17	6	10	
Percent	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.4	-1.5	-5.5	0.4	-51.3	2.0	3.8	8.2	-6.0	19.8	14.1	26.4	
<b>Female</b>																
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFB	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL	
1993	10,949	4,897	3,528	1,369	1,216	566	650	61	155	704	99	196	153	59	94	
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	688	118	209	112	39	73	
1999	10,736	4,734	3,358	1,375	1,254	414	840	27	289	606	119	213	121	36	75	
2000	10,663	4,677	3,311	1,367	1,258	406	852	27	300	587	125	219	109	36	72	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	10,674	4,702	3,336	1,367	1,262	396	866	24	295	590	118	235	105	38	67	
Jan-Mar 2000	10,663	4,684	3,320	1,364	1,255	396	860	23	291	593	120	228	108	38	71	
Feb-Apr	10,672	4,690	3,327	1,363	1,256	403	853	24	297	588	123	224	107	37	70	
Mar-May (Spr)	10,663	4,677	3,311	1,367	1,258	406	852	27	300	587	125	219	109	36	72	
Apr-Jun	10,658	4,681	3,322	1,359	1,246	406	840	31	297	577	123	218	113	39	74	
May-Jul	10,643	4,667	3,319	1,349	1,234	399	836	26	294	578	123	212	114	45	70	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,634	4,661	3,331	1,330	1,217	390	827	24	287	572	122	211	113	45	68	
Jul-Sep	10,641	4,665	3,340	1,324	1,211	392	820	21	281	572	122	216	113	42	71	
Aug-Oct	10,660	4,682	3,364	1,318	1,205	389										

**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	
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YCAS</b>	<b>YCAV</b>	<b>YCAV</b>	<b>YCBB</b>	<b>MGWA</b>	<b>MGWD</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,611	7,318	559	1,278	1,578	1,630	2,273	9,293
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,564	569	1,304	1,572	1,756	2,363	9,345
1995	17,023	7,676	592	1,271	1,576	1,805	2,432	9,347
1996	17,030	7,645	597	1,166	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,384
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,204	7,768	601	1,194	1,476	1,917	2,579	9,436
1999	17,075	7,652	589	1,204	1,392	1,869	2,588	9,423
2000	17,007	7,577	592	1,185	1,327	1,868	2,604	9,430
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,051	7,643	603	1,180	1,345	1,887	2,629	9,408
Jan-Mar 2000	17,022	7,607	595	1,181	1,338	1,874	2,619	9,415
Feb-Apr	17,012	7,596	582	1,187	1,341	1,864	2,622	9,416
Mar-May (Spr)	17,007	7,577	592	1,185	1,327	1,868	2,604	9,430
Apr-Jun	17,050	7,621	602	1,215	1,340	1,871	2,593	9,429
May-Jul	17,063	7,637	621	1,225	1,365	1,867	2,588	9,426
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,068	7,637	614	1,221	1,343	1,861	2,598	9,432
Jul-Sep	17,086	7,646	618	1,215	1,352	1,856	2,605	9,441
Aug-Oct	17,096	7,657	616	1,211	1,346	1,879	2,605	9,439
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,155	7,722	624	1,227	1,347	1,906	2,619	9,433
Oct-Dec	17,165	7,726	630	1,240	1,333	1,904	2,618	9,439
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,131	7,686	622	1,234	1,324	1,886	2,619	9,445
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,146	7,698	634	1,242	1,326	1,886	2,610	9,448
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	-8	-24	10	16	-21	-19	-9	15
Percent	0.0	-0.3	1.6	1.3	-1.6	-1.0	-0.3	0.2
Over last 12 months	95	55	31	62	-19	-1	31	40
Percent	0.6	0.7	5.1	5.3	-1.4	0.0	-0.7	0.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YCAT</b>	<b>YCAW</b>	<b>YCAZ</b>	<b>YCBC</b>	<b>MGWB</b>	<b>MGWE</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	5,659	2,433	278	483	230	315	1,127	3,226
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	491	491	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	313	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,839	312	446	302	488	1,291	3,389
1998	6,366	2,952	313	484	294	521	1,340	3,414
1999	6,339	2,918	304	482	298	486	1,338	3,420
2000	6,343	2,899	307	477	270	479	1,367	3,444
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6,377	2,941	315	477	278	486	1,385	3,436
Jan-Mar 2000	6,359	2,923	307	478	274	484	1,380	3,436
Feb-Apr	6,340	2,905	299	473	274	483	1,377	3,435
Mar-May (Spr)	6,343	2,899	307	477	270	479	1,367	3,444
Apr-Jun	6,391	2,940	316	482	284	486	1,363	3,451
May-Jul	6,420	2,969	326	508	286	487	1,362	3,451
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,434	2,975	317	500	296	497	1,366	3,458
Jul-Sep	6,446	2,981	315	504	301	495	1,366	3,485
Aug-Oct	6,436	2,975	316	509	293	493	1,364	3,461
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,459	2,997	319	515	286	506	1,372	3,462
Oct-Dec	6,451	2,982	323	508	284	504	1,364	3,469
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	6,444	2,968	318	502	282	504	1,362	3,476
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,444	2,967	322	501	284	502	1,358	3,477
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	-15	-30	3	-13	-2	-4	-14	15
Percent	-0.2	-1.0	1.1	-2.6	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	0.4
Over last 12 months	67	26	7	24	6	15	-27	41
Percent	1.0	0.9	2.4	5.0	2.3	3.1	-1.9	1.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YCAU</b>	<b>YCAV</b>	<b>YCBA</b>	<b>YCBD</b>	<b>MGWC</b>	<b>MGWF</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	10,952	4,885	281	795	1,349	1,315	1,146	6,067
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	4,929	290	780	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,883	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,399	1,228	5,981
1998	10,838	4,815	288	710	1,182	1,396	1,239	6,023
1999	10,736	4,734	295	712	1,095	1,382	1,249	6,003
2000	10,663	4,677	285	709	1,057	1,389	1,237	5,986
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	10,674	4,702	288	703	1,067	1,400	1,244	5,972
Jan-Mar 2000	10,663	4,684	288	703	1,064	1,390	1,240	5,979
Feb-Apr	10,672	4,690	283	713	1,067	1,381	1,245	5,982
Mar-May (Spr)	10,663	4,677	285	709	1,057	1,389	1,237	5,986
Apr-Jun	10,658	4,681	286	723	1,056	1,385	1,230	5,978
May-Jul	10,643	4,667	295	717	1,049	1,380	1,226	5,976
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,634	4,661	297	722	1,047	1,365	1,232	5,973
Jul-Sep	10,641	4,665	303	711	1,051	1,361	1,238	5,976
Aug-Oct	10,660	4,682	301	702	1,053	1,386	1,241	5,978
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,696	4,725	305	712	1,061	1,400	1,247	5,971
Oct-Dec	10,714	4,743	307	732	1,049	1,401	1,254	5,970
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	10,687	4,717	304	732	1,042	1,383	1,257	5,969
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,702	4,731	311	741	1,042	1,385	1,252	5,971
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	6	7	7	29	-19	-16	6	0
Percent	0.1	0.1	2.2	4.1	-1.8	-1.1	0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	28	29	23	38	-25	-16	8	-1
Percent	0.3	0.6	8.1	5.5	-2.4	-1.1	0.7	0.0

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

All figures from winter 1997/98 onwards are revised based on the findings of the annual LFS seasonal adjustment review.

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY**  
Economic inactivity rates<sup>a</sup> by age **D.3**

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
<b>All</b>	<b>YBTC</b>	<b>YBTL</b>	<b>LWEX</b>	<b>LWFA</b>	<b>LWFD</b>	<b>LWFG</b>	<b>LWFJ</b>	<b>LWFM</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.7	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.7
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	15.2	31.5	91.9
1998	37.2	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.8	21.2	41.4	24.5	15.5	15.1	30.6	91.9
2000	36.5	20.9	41.1	24.0	15.2	14.8	30.3	91.8
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36.6	21.1	41.9	24.0	15.3	15.0	30.7	91.6
Jan-Mar 2000	36.6	21.0	41.3	24.0	15.2	14.9	30.5	91.7
Feb-Apr	36.5	20.9	40.4	24.1	15.3	14.8	30.5	91.7
Mar-May (Spr)	36.5	20.9	41.1	24.0	15.2	14.8	30.3	91.8
Apr-Jun	36.6	21.0	41.8	24.6	15.4	14.8	30.1	91.8
May-Jul	36.6	21.0	43.1	24.8	15.3	14.8	30.0	91.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.6	21.0	42.6	24.7	15.5	14.7	30.1	91.8
Jul-Sep	36.6	21.0	42.8	24.6	15.6	14.7	30.1	91.9
Aug-Oct	36.6	21.0	42.7	24.5	15.5	14.8	30.1	91.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.7	21.2	43.1	24.7	15.6	15.0	30.2	91.8
Oct-Dec	36.7	21.2	43.5	25.0	15.5	15.0	30.1	91.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36.6	21.1	42.9	24.8	15.4	14.8	30.1	91.9
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36.7	21.1	43.6	25.0	15.4	14.8	29.9	91.9
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	0.3
<b>Male</b>	<b>YBTD</b>	<b>YBTN</b>	<b>LWEY</b>	<b>LWFB</b>	<b>LWFE</b>	<b>LWFH</b>	<b>LWFK</b>	<b>LWFN</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3</					

# E.1 EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992		Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
1995=100				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate		Monthly rate		Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
		LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995	)	100.0				100.0			
1996	)	103.6				103.0			
1997	) Annual averages	108.0				105.3			
1998	)	113.5				108.6			
1999	)	119.0				113.0			
2000	)	124.3				117.3			
1999	Jan	115.7	116.0	4.4	4.4	110.3	111.2	4.0	3.7
	Feb	118.7	116.7	4.8	4.5	111.1	111.5	4.1	3.5
	Mar	122.5	117.2	4.6	4.6	110.6	112.0	4.2	4.1
	Apr	117.4	117.6	4.1	4.5	111.9	112.5	4.8	4.4
	May	117.8	118.3	4.1	4.3	113.3	113.2	4.7	4.1
	Jun	119.0	118.9	5.3	4.5	114.4	113.6	4.8	4.5
	Jul	119.3	119.3	4.6	4.7	113.5	113.6	4.2	4.0
	Aug	117.6	119.8	5.0	4.9	114.0	113.8	3.7	4.2
	Sep	117.6	120.2	4.6	4.7	114.0	114.1	3.8	3.8
	Oct	118.1	120.9	5.1	4.9	113.9	114.5	3.9	3.9
	Nov	119.1	121.1	4.9	4.9	114.4	114.8	3.7	3.8
	Dec	124.9	122.2	5.9	5.3	115.1	115.0	3.8	3.6
2000	Jan	123.2	123.3	6.3	5.7	115.1	116.0	4.4	4.3
	Feb	125.3	123.0	5.4	5.9	116.3	116.4	4.4	4.3
	Mar	129.3	123.2	5.1	5.6	115.1	116.1	3.7	3.7
	Apr	122.5	122.9	4.5	5.0	116.7	117.3	4.3	4.3
	May	122.4	123.1	4.0	4.5	117.0	116.9	3.3	3.7
	Jun	123.3	123.5	3.8	4.1	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.7
	Jul	123.6	123.9	3.9	3.9	117.4	117.5	3.5	3.8
	Aug	122.5	124.8	4.2	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.5
	Sep	122.2	125.2	4.2	4.1	117.7	117.8	3.2	3.4
	Oct	122.7	125.8	4.1	4.2	117.6	118.5	3.5	3.4
	Nov	124.0	128.4	4.4	4.2	118.5	119.2	3.9	3.6
	Dec	131.1	128.1	4.8	4.4	120.2	119.9	4.3	3.7
2001	Jan R	128.6	128.6	4.3	4.5	119.0	119.8	3.3	3.8
	Feb P	132.8	130.2	5.9	5.0	119.4	119.8	3.0	3.7

SIC1992		Private sector				of which: Private sector services <sup>b</sup>			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
1995=100				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate		Monthly rate		Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGD
1995	)	100.0				100.0			
1996	)	103.7				103.5			
1997	) Annual averages	108.7				108.8			
1998	)	114.7				115.2			
1999	)	120.4				121.4			
2000	)	126.1				127.2			
1999	Jan	117.0	117.1	4.4	4.5	118.0	117.5	4.5	4.2
	Feb	120.6	118.1	5.0	4.6	122.7	119.1	5.6	4.1
	Mar	125.4	118.4	4.7	4.7	127.9	119.3	4.9	5.0
	Apr	118.8	118.9	3.9	4.5	119.3	119.4	3.8	4.5
	May	118.9	119.6	4.1	4.2	120.1	120.9	4.2	4.3
	Jun	120.1	120.3	5.5	4.5	121.6	121.6	6.5	4.8
	Jul	120.7	120.7	4.7	4.7	121.7	121.8	5.3	5.3
	Aug	118.4	121.3	5.3	5.1	119.0	122.2	5.8	5.9
	Sep	118.4	121.6	4.8	4.9	118.6	122.7	5.2	5.4
	Oct	119.2	122.5	5.4	5.2	119.0	123.5	5.8	5.6
	Nov	120.3	122.6	5.2	5.1	120.1	123.9	5.6	5.5
	Dec	127.3	124.0	6.4	5.7	129.0	125.2	6.8	6.1
2000	Jan	125.2	125.0	6.7	6.1	126.9	126.1	7.3	6.6
	Feb	127.6	124.7	5.6	6.3	130.3	126.1	5.9	6.7
	Mar	132.9	124.9	5.5	5.9	136.0	126.1	5.7	6.3
	Apr	123.9	124.4	4.6	5.2	124.6	125.2	4.8	5.5
	May	123.7	124.6	4.2	4.8	124.2	125.3	3.6	4.7
	Jun	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.2	125.5	125.7	3.4	4.0
	Jul	125.1	125.5	3.9	4.0	125.7	126.4	3.7	3.6
	Aug	123.6	126.6	4.4	4.1	124.5	127.9	4.7	3.9
	Sep	123.3	127.1	4.5	4.3	123.5	128.2	4.5	4.3
	Oct	124.0	127.7	4.2	4.4	124.0	128.9	4.4	4.5
	Nov	125.4	128.2	4.5	4.4	125.1	129.5	4.5	4.4
	Dec	133.8	130.1	4.9	4.5	135.7	131.5	5.0	4.6
2001	Jan R	131.0	130.6	4.5	4.6	133.2	132.2	4.9	4.8
	Feb P	136.1	132.9	6.5	5.3	140.2	135.4	7.4	5.8

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

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

R Revised  
P Provisional

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
1995=100				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate		Monthly rate		Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
		LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995	)	100.0				100.0			
1996	)	104.4				104.4			
1997	) Annual averages	108.5				108.8			
1998	)	113.4				113.7			
1999	)	117.8				118.3			
2000	)	122.9				123.8			
1999	Jan	114.7	115.3	3.8	3.5	115.1	115.7	4.0	3.5
	Feb	116.3	115.8	3.3	3.4	116.7	116.1	3.4	3.5
	Mar	120.4	116.3	3.3	3.5	120.7	116.7	3.4	3.6
	Apr	117.3	116.8	3.5	3.4	117.5	117.1	3.6	3.5
	May	116.4	116.7	3.4	3.4	116.7	117.2	3.5	3.5
	Jun	116.6	117.3	3.4	3.4	117.1	117.8	3.6	3.5
	Jul	118.2	117.9	3.5	3.4	118.7	118.4	3.6	3.5
	Aug	116.5	118.5	3.8	3.6	117.0	119.1	4.1	3.8
	Sep	116.8	118.8	4.0	3.8	117.4	119.4	4.2	4.0
	Oct	118.3	118.4	4.2	4.0	119.0	120.1	4.4	4.3
	Nov	119.5	119.7	4.3	4.1	120.3	120.4	4.6	4.4
	Dec	122.8	120.4	5.2	4.6	123.7	121.2	5.6	4.9
2000	Jan	121.2	121.5	5.3	4.9	121.8	122.0	5.5	5.3
	Feb	121.6	121.0	4.5	5.0	122.1	121.5	4.7	5.3
	Mar	125.4	121.1	4.1	4.7	126.1	121.9	4.5	4.9
	Apr	122.0	121.4	3.9	4.2	122.8	122.3	4.5	4.5
	May	121.9	122.1	4.6	4.2	122.7	123.1	5.1	4.7
	Jun	121.8	122.3	4.3	4.3	122.4	123.0	4.4	4.7
	Jul	123.0	122.6	4.0	4.3	124.0	123.6	4.4	4.6
	Aug	120.9	123.0	3.8	4.0	121.8	124.0	4.1	4.3
	Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.8	4.5	4.3
	Oct	122.8	124.2	4.0	4.0	123.9	125.2	4.2	4.3
	Nov	124.7	125.1	4.4	4.2	125.8	126.1	4.7	4.5
	Dec	128.4	125.8	4.5	4.3	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.6
2001	Jan R	125.4	125.7	3.5	4.1	126.3	126.6	3.8	4.5
	Feb P	127.5	126.8	4.9	4.3	128.0	127.5	5.0	4.5

SIC1992		Services (Divisions 50-93)			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
1995=100				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995	)	100.0			
1996	)	103.3			
1997	) Annual averages	107.9			
1998	)	113.4			
1999	)	119.2			
2000	)	124.5			
1999	Jan	115.9	115.8	4.4	4.5
	Feb	119.5	117.0	5.2	4.6
	Mar	123.1	117.4	4.6	4.7
	Apr	117.3	117.4	4.0	4.6
	May	118.2	118.8	4.3	4.3
	Jun	119.6	119.4	6.0	4.8
	Jul	119.5	119.6	5.0	5.1
	Aug	117.7	120.0	5.3	5.4
	Sep	117.4	120.5	4.9	5.1
	Oct	117.7	121.1	5.3	5.2
	Nov	118.6	121.5	5.2	5.2
	Dec	125.2	122.4	6.0	5.5
2000	Jan	123.7	123.4	6.5	5.9
	Feb	126.5	123.4	5.5	6.0
	Mar	130.2	123.5	5.2	5.7
	Apr	122.4	122.9	4.7	5.1
	May	122.3	123.0	3.5	4.5
	Jun	123.5	123.5	3.5	3.9
	Jul	123.5	124.0	3.7	3.6
	Aug	122.8	125.2	4.3	3.8
	Sep	121.9	125.4	4.1	4.0
	Oct	122.3	126.2	4.1	4.2
	Nov	123.4	126.8	4.3	4.2
	Dec	131.6	128.4	4.9	4.5
2001	Jan R	129.4	128.9	4.5	4.6
	Feb P	134.6	131.3	6.4	5.2

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

# E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
March 1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1997 Annual	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1	106.5
1998 averages	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	108.4
1999	109.8	110.0	111.2	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	109.3	111.8	109.4
2000	112.7	114.6	114.5	109.3	121.6	116.1	124.2	117.6	119.1	124.1	111.5	117.0	111.8
1998 Feb	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4	107.4
Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6	107.6
Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5	108.5
May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	107.4	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0	109.0
Jun	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5	109.5
Jul	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	110.1
Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5	110.5
Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4	110.4
Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	110.1
Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0	110.0
Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0	110.0
1999 Jan <sup>a</sup>	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	109.9
Feb <sup>a</sup>	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	109.7
Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	108.6	108.6
Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1	110.1
May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	110.7
Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	111.3
Jul	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7	111.7
Aug	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	112.0	112.0
Sep	109.8	110.3	112.3	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.4	110.0	112.0	112.0
Oct	110.3	110.6	113.0	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.2	115.6	114.4	117.2	110.0	112.4	112.4
Nov	110.9	110.8	113.7	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.4	110.7	113.4	113.4
Dec	111.0	111.2	114.4	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.1	114.3	114.3
2000 Jan	111.3	111.8	113.4	112.0	118.1	114.8	122.9	116.9	116.3	120.5	110.0	114.4	114.4
Feb	111.4	112.4	112.4	110.9	118.3	114.5	123.0	115.5	117.8	120.5	110.0	114.6	114.6
Mar	112.1	113.1	111.8	108.6	118.6	114.1	122.9	115.0	118.5	120.6	110.6	115.1	115.1
Apr	112.1	114.6	112.0	108.7	119.3	114.4	123.3	114.7	119.3	120.6	110.4	116.0	116.0
May	112.0	115.8	112.6	107.2	119.2	115.0	123.6	115.7	120.2	121.4	110.8	116.3	116.3
Jun	111.9	116.1	113.5	107.6	119.6	115.2	123.7	117.0	120.6	122.8	111.0	117.1	117.1
Jul	112.3	114.8	114.7	108.0	120.3	115.6	123.8	118.3	120.1	125.8	111.9	117.8	117.8
Aug	112.5	113.9	115.2	108.2	121.4	115.7	124.0	118.6	119.0	126.7	111.4	118.0	118.0
Sep	112.7	113.7	115.6	109.0	122.3	116.9	124.2	118.9	118.5	127.1	111.2	117.5	117.5
Oct	113.0	113.9	116.2	109.7	117.7	117.7	124.3	118.7	118.7	125.4	111.6	117.4	117.4
Nov	114.0	114.7	117.4	111.3	124.7	118.5	124.8	119.4	118.3	126.2	112.7	118.4	118.4
Dec	114.1	115.5	117.1	112.0	125.9	118.3	126.0	119.3	118.9	125.9	113.2	118.4	118.4
2001 Jan R	113.9	116.2	117.2	112.5	126.7	118.4	127.1	119.7	119.4	125.8	113.1	118.7	118.7
Feb P	113.1	116.4	116.4	112.7	126.8	118.3	127.8	119.8	120.0	125.2	112.7	118.8	118.8

<sup>a</sup> As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for further details.  
<sup>b</sup> The average of the latest three months.  
<sup>c</sup> As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the other series.  
<sup>d</sup> The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.  
<sup>e</sup> Excluding sea transport.  
<sup>f</sup> Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

R Revised  
P Provisional

# EARNINGS E.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication <sup>e</sup>	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>f</sup>
March 1996=100	(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)
1997 Annual	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1998 averages	110.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	107.9	113.3	110.3	103.5	107.6	114.8
1999	116.5	110.7	102.1	115.0	113.8	103.0	117.4	109.5	118.0	115.2	106.0	112.9	121.9
2000	124.2	116.4	100.2	121.7	118.3	105.9	124.4	113.3	124.4	121.4	109.8	117.6	130.4
1998 Feb	107.5	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.2	102.5	104.9	110.9
Mar	107.7	105.0	102.3	107.1	107.8	99.2	109.5	107.3	110.7	108.8	102.8	104.5	111.6
Apr	108.6	105.7	103.2	107.7	108.8	99.8	109.3	108.6	111.3	109.2	102.9	104.9	112.9
May	108.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	109.9	101.1	109.9	109.1	112.3	109.7	102.9	105.6	113.7
Jun	108.4	106.5	104.1	109.0	111.0	102.1	110.4	107.5	113.2	110.1	102.9	106.7	113.7
Jul	110.0	107.0	104.3	110.1	111.6	102.9	110.9	106.1	113.8	110.4	103.4	107.7	114.1
Aug	110.4	107.0	104.3	111.0	111.9	103.0	110.8	105.9	113.9	110.1	103.8	108.9	115.6
Sep	110.7	106.5	104.6	111.9	112.0	103.3	110.8	108.0	114.1	110.4	103.7	109.8	116.7
Oct	111.0	106.2	104.5	112.4	112.1	102.8	110.7	108.3	114.4	110.5	104.1	109.9	117.0
Nov	111.6	106.4	104.5	113.3	112.2	102.5	111.0	109.3	114.9	111.3	104.3	109.5	117.0
Dec	112.5	107.0	104.5	113.5	112.5	102.6	112.7	108.9	115.4	112.0	104.7	109.5	117.3
1999 Jan <sup>a</sup>	112.9	107.3	103.7	113.6	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	113.1	104.8	109.8	117.2
Feb <sup>a</sup>	113.2	107.5	102.5	113.0	112.4	103.1	113.8	109.5	115.7	113.7	104.8	110.2	117.1
Mar	113.5	107.7	101.4	113.0	112.4	102.1	112.9	109.8	115.9	114.2	105.0	109.9	117.3
Apr	114.0	108.9	102.2	113.0	113.1	101.6	113.4	109.8	116.5	114.6	105.0	110.4	117.7
May	114.6	109.7	103.8	113.3	113.6	102.1	115.2	108.6	117.6	115.2	105.1	111.2	118.3
Jun	115.1	110.3	104.9	113.4	113.8	103.2	117.1	107.8	118.2	115.8	105.6	112.7	119.5
Jul	116.0	110.5	103.7	113.9	113.8	103.2	118.0	108.1	118.6	116.0	105.9	113.4	121.2
Aug	116.9	111.1	102.2	114.3	114.0	103.7	119.0	108.6	118.6	115.4	106.1	114.4	122.6
Sep	118.0	111.5	101.0	115.5	114.3	104.0	118.7	109.9	118.6	115.0	105.9	114.7	123.8
Oct	118.7	112.1	100.8	116.5	114.4	103.9	118.7	109.8	118.2	114.6	106.4	114.8	124.5
Nov	119.3	112.8	100.9	117.8	114.3	103.3	118.2	110.0	118.5	115.1	107.2	114.5	125.8
Dec	119.4	113.3	101.2	118.0	114.6	102.8	120.8	110.5	119.3	115.6	107.6	114.3	126.9
2000 Jan	119.8	113.7	101.8	118.2	115.3	104.0	121.8	111.7	121.3	117.2	108.0	114.6	128.7
Feb	120.3	113.4	101.3	118.5	116.4	104.7	122.8						

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN  
SIC 1992

Whole economy (Division 01-93)

Public sector

1995=100	Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
									LNMM
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	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	123.3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.7	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.1	5.0	4.6	0.4	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan R	128.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb P	132.8	6.0	4.1	1.9	119.4	2.7	2.9	-0.2

Private sector

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

1995=100	Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
									LNKX
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.0	4.9	...	...
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	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	125.1	3.6	4.3	-0.7	125.7	3.3	4.2	-0.9
	Aug	123.6	4.3	4.4	-0.1	124.5	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Sep	123.3	4.2	4.4	-0.2	123.5	4.1	4.6	-0.5
	Oct	124.0	4.0	4.6	-0.6	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Nov	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	125.1	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Dec	133.8	5.1	4.8	0.3	135.7	5.3	5.0	0.3
2001	Jan R	131.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	133.2	5.0	3.4	1.6
	Feb P	136.1	6.7	4.4	2.3	140.2	7.6	4.3	3.3

<sup>a</sup> 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.

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

R Revised  
P Provisional

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN  
SIC 1992

Production (Divisions 10-41)

of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)

1995=100	Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
									LNMO
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8
	Mar	120.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	120.7	3.5	2.6	0.9
	Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0
	May	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Jul	118.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7
	Aug	116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1
	Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5
	Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6
	Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6
2001	Jan R	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8
	Feb P	127.5	4.9	4.3	0.6	128.0	4.9	4.5	0.4

Services (Divisions 50-93)

1995=100	Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
					LNMP
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.9	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	119.5	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	123.1	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.3	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	118.2	4.3	3.4	0.9
	Jun	119.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6	1.1
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul	123.5	3.3	4.1	-0.8
	Aug	122.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2
	Sep	121.9	3.9	4.3	-0.4
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Nov	123.4	4.0	4.8	-0.8
	Dec	131.6	5.1	4.7	0.4
2001	Jan P	129.4	4.6	3.5	1.1
	Feb P	134.6	6.4	3.9	2.5

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



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

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
1992		95.0	0.2	99.0	2.8
1993		94.9	-0.2	99.0	0.0
1994		95.4	0.5	98.6	-0.5
1995		100.0	4.8	100.0	1.5
1996		105.3	5.3	101.8	1.8
1997		108.9	3.4	104.7	2.9
1998		113.1	3.8	107.9	3.1
1999		113.4	0.3	111.6	3.4
2000		112.4	-0.9	113.8	1.9
1997	Q3	109.2	2.6	104.9	2.9
	Q4	110.9	3.9	105.7	2.9
1998	Q1	111.9	4.9	106.8	2.9
	Q2	112.7	3.6	107.1	2.5
	Q3	113.6	4.0	108.3	3.3
	Q4	114.1	2.9	109.6	3.7
1999	Q1	114.3	2.1	110.8	3.8
	Q2	113.8	1.0	111.4	4.0
	Q3	112.5	-0.9	111.5	3.0
	Q4	113.0	-1.0	112.7	2.8
2000	Q1	113.5	-0.7	114.1	3.0
	Q2	112.9	-0.8	113.0	1.5
	Q3	111.7	-0.7	113.4	1.6
	Q4	111.6	-1.2	114.6	1.7
1998	Sep	114.1	3.9	..	..
	Oct	114.3	3.8	..	..
	Nov	114.3	2.5	..	..
	Dec	113.7	2.4	..	..
1999	Jan	114.2	2.4	..	..
	Feb	114.8	2.7	..	..
	Mar	113.9	1.3	..	..
	Apr	114.0	1.1	..	..
	May	113.4	0.6	..	..
	Jun	114.0	1.2	..	..
	Jul	112.7	-0.4	..	..
	Aug	112.6	-0.9	..	..
	Sep	112.3	-1.6	..	..
	Oct	113.1	-1.0	..	..
	Nov	112.4	-1.6	..	..
	Dec	113.3	-0.4	..	..
2000	Jan	114.3	0.1	..	..
	Feb	113.5	-1.1	..	..
	Mar	112.6	-1.2	..	..
	Apr	113.2	-0.7	..	..
	May	113.0	-0.3	..	..
	Jun	112.4	-1.4	..	..
	Jul	112.3	-0.3	..	..
	Aug	111.2	-1.2	..	..
	Sep	111.7	-0.6	..	..
	Oct	111.5	-1.4	..	..
	Nov	111.5	-0.8	..	..
	Dec	111.7	-1.4	..	..
2001	Jan	112.0	-2.0	..	..
	Feb P	112.4	-1.0	..	..
Three months ending	1998	Sep	113.6	4.0	..
		Oct	114.0	3.8	..
		Nov	114.2	3.4	..
		Dec	114.1	2.9	..
	1999	Jan	114.1	2.4	..
		Feb	114.2	2.5	..
		Mar	114.3	2.1	..
		Apr	114.2	1.7	..
		May	113.8	1.0	..
		Jun	113.8	1.0	..
		Jul	113.4	0.5	..
		Aug	113.1	0.0	..
		Sep	112.5	-0.9	..
		Oct	112.7	-1.1	..
		Nov	112.6	-1.4	..
		Dec	113.0	-1.0	..
	2000	Jan	113.4	-0.6	..
		Feb	113.7	-0.5	..
		Mar	113.5	-0.7	..
		Apr	113.1	-1.0	..
		May	112.9	-0.7	..
		Jun	112.9	-0.8	..
		Jul	112.6	-0.7	..
		Aug	112.0	-1.0	..
		Sep	111.7	-0.7	..
		Oct	111.5	-1.1	..
		Nov	111.6	-0.9	..
		Dec	111.6	-1.2	..
	2001	Jan	111.8	-1.4	..
		Feb P	112.1	-1.4	..

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

<sup>a</sup> Wages and salaries per unit of output.  
<sup>b</sup> Provisional.  
<sup>c</sup> Manufacturing is based on the seasonally adjusted monthly index of average earnings, manufacturing productivity workforce jobs index and the manufacturing index of production. Whole economy is based on national accounts data for output, wages and salaries and the productivity workforce jobs index for employment.  
<sup>d</sup> Data have been revised to incorporate enhancements that have been made to the methodology used to compile the data and to incorporate new ABI employee data. A description of the changes being made can be found in the article in the May edition of *Economic Trends*. For further information about the ABI, see pp259-68. Both articles and the full revised data can be found on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/economy/Articles/NationalAccounts/productivity.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/economy/Articles/NationalAccounts/productivity.asp). Contact the helpline for more information.

# EARNINGS E.31

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (l)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
Annual averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	106.4	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.7	111.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	114.6	105.1	..	..	121.3	..
Quarterly averages														
1998	Q3	114.4	106.0	105.4	113.3	108.0	124.4	112.8	110.3	104.0	109.1	112.8	114.9	112.0
	Q4	114.9	106.0	106.2	114.2	108.2	115.5	115.0	111.0	104.3	109.2	113.7	116.1	113.0
1999	Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	116.1	111.5	105.0	109.8	114.4	114.0
	Q2	117.3	108.0	106.1	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	118.2	111.9	103.6	110.7	115.2	115.0
	Q3	119.0	109.0	106.0	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	119.2	112.8	103.7	112.7	115.7	116.4
	Q4	120.6	109.0	107.1	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.6	117.0
2000	Q1	121.8	110.0	110.0	120.1	114.5	111.2	..	121.1	113.6	107.1	113.5	117.5	118.0
	Q2	122.8	110.0	110.3	120.5	115.4	112.4	..	125.0	114.7	106.0	114.6	117.3	120.0
	Q3	124.1	112.0	109.9	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	..	115.1	105.1	116.0	118.6	121.0
	Q4	126.1	112.0	109.5	..	..	..	..	115.2	105.1	..	..	121.8	122.0
Monthly														
1999	Jan	115.7	..	107.5	..	..	108.2	..	111.5	106.1	109.6	..	117.1	110.0
	Feb	116.1	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.6	109.6	..	116.3	110.0
	Mar	116.7	107.0	105.6	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.5	109.9	..	115.9	111.0
	Apr	117.1	..	105.0	..	..	109.8	..	111.9	105.4	110.7	..	117.9	112.0
	May	117.2	..	105.8	116.6	..	..	..	111.9	104.8	110.7	..	119.4	112.0
	Jun	117.8	108.0	107.5	..	..	..	..	111.8	100.5	110.8	..	117.0	112.0
	Jul	118.4	..	107.7	..	..	110.1	..	112.8	100.7	112.7	..	116.8	112.0
	Aug	119.1	..	106.2	117.4	..	..	..	112.8	104.1	112.7	..	115.6	113.0
	Sep	119.4	109.0	104.1	..	..	..	..	112.8	106.2	112.7	..	116.7	114.0
	Oct	120.1	..	106.2	..	..	111.2	..	113.0	106.2	112.7	..	118.0	113.0
	Nov	120.4	..	106.3	118.7	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.7	..	118.6	117.0
	Dec	121.2	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.7	118.0
2000	Jan	122.0	..	109.6	..	..	111.2	..	..	106.8	113.3	..	120.9	118.0
	Feb	121.5	..	110.4	120.1	..	..	..	113.6	107.1	113.5	..	120.2	118.0
	Mar	121.9	110.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.3	113.8	..	119.9	119.0
	Apr	122.3	..	110.0	120.5	..	112.4	..	114.3	107.7	114.6	..	122.7	119.0
	May	123.1	..	110.8	..	..	..	..	114.9	107.0	114.6	..	121.7	120.0
	Jun	123.0	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	115.0	103.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
	Jul	123.6	..	109.9	..	..	113.7	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5	120.0
	Aug	124.0	..	110.1	121.8	..	..	..	115.1	106.2	115.8	..	119.4	121.0
	Sep	124.8	112.0	109.6	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3	121.0
	Oct	125.2	..	109.5	..	..	..	..	115.2	106.6	..	..	121.6	121.0
	Nov	126.1	..	109.1	..	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	..	..	121.1	122.0
	Dec	127.1	112.0	110.0	..	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	..	..	122.8	123.0
2001	Jan	126.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105.5	..	..	..	123.0
	Feb P	127.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increase % 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	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	0	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages														
1998	Q3	5	2	3	4	2	2	5	0	3	-2	4	3	3
	Q4	4	2	1	5	2	2	0	-3	3	-1	3	2	2
1999	Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
	Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	5	-1	3	3	1	3
	Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	6	0	3	3	1	4
	Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	7	2	0	3	2	4
2000	Q1	5	3	3	4	5	3	..	4	2	2	3	3	4
	Q2	5	2	4	3	5	2	..	6	2	4	2	4	4
	Q3	4	3	4	4	5	3	..	2	1	3	3	4	4
	Q4	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	4
Monthly														
1999	Jan	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	-2	3	..	3	2
	Feb	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	3	2
	Mar</													

# F.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

Period ending	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup>			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships <sup>b</sup>			Other Training			Work-based training for young people <sup>c</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
31 Mar 1991							193.2	16.4	209.6	193.2	16.4	209.6
29 Mar 1992							233.2	16.5	249.7	233.2	16.5	249.7
28 Mar 1993							231.8	15.1	246.9	231.8	15.1	246.9
27 Mar 1994							234.1	16.1	250.2	234.1	16.1	250.2
26 Mar 1995							224.2	15.3	239.5	224.2	15.3	239.5
24 Mar 1996	24.8	3.0	27.8				211.0	13.2	224.2	235.8	16.2	252.0
30 Mar 1997	75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8
29 Mar 1998	110.8	8.1	118.8	0.9		0.9	153.6	12.4	166.0	265.2	20.5	285.7
28 Mar 1999	126.5	9.2	135.7	27.8	3.9	31.7	112.0	9.3	121.3	266.3	22.4	288.7
26 Mar 2000	130.4	9.0	139.4	69.8	8.1	78.0	69.9	2.5	72.4	273.8	21.9	295.7
1998-1999												
28 Jun	107.2	8.1	115.3	4.0	0.6	4.6	126.3	10.5	136.8	237.5	19.2	256.7
27 Sep	119.9	8.8	128.7	15.7	1.7	17.4	130.3	10.6	140.9	265.8	21.1	286.9
27 Dec	125.2	9.1	134.3	21.7	2.8	24.4	121.0	10.4	131.3	268.2	22.3	290.5
28 Mar	126.5	9.2	135.7	27.8	3.9	31.7	112.0	9.3	121.3	266.3	22.4	288.7
1999-2000												
27 Jun	123.2	8.7	131.9	32.5	4.6	37.0	92.4	5.2	97.6	248.0	20.2	268.2
28 Sep	130.1	8.8	138.9	54.0	6.4	60.5	88.4	4.1	92.5	272.5	21.5	294.0
26 Dec	133.3	9.0	142.3	65.2	7.5	72.7	80.3	3.2	83.5	280.7	21.8	302.5
25 Mar	130.4	9.0	139.4	69.8	8.1	78.0	69.9	2.5	72.4	273.8	21.9	295.7
2000-2001												
25 Jun	128.2	8.4	136.6	71.0	8.3	79.3	58.6	1.7	60.4	262.3	20.6	282.9
24 Sep	133.6	8.4	141.9	86.3	9.2	95.5	58.2	1.1	59.3	284.8	21.2	306.0
22 Dec	135.3	8.5	143.8	90.2	9.6	99.8	53.5	0.7	54.2	286.7	21.3	308.1

Period ending	Basic employability <sup>d</sup>			Occupational (other) <sup>e</sup>			Work-based training for adults <sup>f</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
31 Mar 1991							114.7	10.3	125.0
29 Mar 1992							127.7	11.5	139.2
28 Mar 1993							133.4	11.8	145.2
27 Mar 1994							124.4	8.7	133.1
26 Mar 1995							94.9	8.6	103.4
24 Mar 1996							68.2	4.7	72.8
30 Mar 1997							53.4	3.8	57.1
29 Mar 1998							42.4	1.7	44.1
28 Mar 1999	13.3	0.4	13.6	19.8	1.4	21.2	33.1	1.8	34.9
26 Mar 2000	15.6	0.6	16.1	17.8	1.3	19.1	33.4	1.9	35.2
1998-1999									
28 Jun	8.6	0.2	8.7	23.2	1.0	24.2	31.7	1.2	32.9
27 Sep	10.1	0.3	10.3	20.1	1.1	21.2	30.2	1.3	31.5
27 Dec	11.6	0.3	12.0	18.2	1.1	19.3	29.8	1.4	31.2
28 Mar	13.3	0.4	13.6	19.8	1.4	21.2	33.1	1.8	34.9
1999-2000									
27 Jun	13.4	0.4	13.8	18.1	1.2	19.4	31.5	1.7	33.2
28 Sep	14.1	0.4	14.5	18.3	1.2	19.4	32.4	1.6	34.0
26 Dec	14.7	0.5	15.2	18.1	1.2	19.4	32.9	1.7	34.6
25 Mar	15.6	0.6	16.1	17.8	1.3	19.1	33.4	1.9	35.2
2000-2001									
25 Jun	15.8	0.5	16.3	17.5	1.1	18.6	33.4	1.6	34.9
24 Sep	16.3	0.4	16.6	17.2	0.9	18.1	33.4	1.4	34.8
22 Dec	15.8	0.4	16.2	15.6	1.0	16.6	31.4	1.5	32.9

Sources: TEC management information, the National Assembly for Wales

... Not applicable  
 .. Not available

a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and were fully operational from September 1995.  
 b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. (Welsh figures for Foundation Modern Apprenticeships are not available for 1997-98).  
 c From 1995-96 work-based training for young people equates the sum of Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training. Includes Life Skills (LS) from October 1999.  
 d At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as having basic employability needs.  
 e At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as having occupational needs.  
 f 1990-91 and 1991-92 = Employment Training; 1992-93 = Employment Training and Employment Action; 1993-94 to 1996-97 = Training for Work; 1996-97 Starts and In training figures include Pre-vocational Pilots (PVPs); 1997-98 Pre-vocational Training formed part of mainstream work-based training for adults.

# F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

F.2  
Thousands

Period ending	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup>			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships <sup>b</sup>			Other training			Work-based training for young people <sup>c</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-1991							225.9	18.2	244.1	225.9	18.2	244.1
1991-1992							227.4	17.9	245.3	227.4	17.9	245.3
1992-1993							236.4	15.3	251.7	236.4	15.3	251.7
1993-1994							238.7	17.6	256.3	238.7	17.6	256.3
1994-1995							251.8	16.7	268.5	251.8	16.7	268.5
1995-1996	25.8	2.6	28.4				250.7	17.4	268.1	259.8	20.0	279.9
1996-1997	70.3	5.3	75.6				235.8	21.5	257.3	285.1	24.6	309.7
1997-1998	83.3	4.4	87.7	0.9		0.9	181.9	17.7	199.6	252.5	21.6	274.1
1998-1999	82.3	5.2	87.4	36.8	5.1	41.9	119.1	12.4	131.5	222.6	20.9	243.5
1999-2000	84.1	4.6	88.7	86.6	10.6	97.1	78.8	1.2	80.0	237.7	20.7	258.4
1998-1999												
Apr-Jun	12.0	0.8	12.8	3.5	0.7	4.2	15.8	2.5	18.4	27.6	3.3	31.0
Jul-Sep	31.0	2.0	33.0	13.7	1.4	15.0	53.0	4.3	57.3	93.4	7.2	100.6
Oct-Dec	21.4	1.5	22.9	9.3	1.5	10.7	27.0	3.2	30.2	54.1	5.8	59.9
Jan-Mar	17.8	0.9	18.7	10.4	1.6	12.0	23.2	2.4	25.6	47.5	4.6	52.1
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	12.2	0.9	13.1	10.6	1.9	12.5	11.5	0.4	11.9	30.6	3.8	34.4
Jul-Sep	28.4	1.4	29.8	31.7	3.3	35.0	32.0	0.5	32.5	87.3	7.1	94.4
Oct-Dec	23.8	1.4	25.3	23.3	2.8	26.1	18.6	0.2	18.7	63.4	5.3	68.7
Jan-Mar	19.7	0.8	20.5	21.0	2.5	23.5	16.8	0.1	16.9	56.5	4.5	61.0
2000-2001												
Apr-Jun	14.2	0.8	15.0	15.7	2.5	18.2	8.8	0.0	8.8	38.3	4.5	42.8
Jul-Sep	27.9	1.5	29.4	35.6	3.5	39.1	21.4	0.0	21.4	87.5	7.6	95.2
Oct-Dec	24.5	1.4	25.9	25.8	2.8	28.6	14.2	0.0	14.2	64.2	6.2	70.3

Period ending	Basic employability <sup>d</sup>			Occupational (other) <sup>e</sup>			Work-based training for adults <sup>f</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-1991							280.2	24.4	304.6
1991-1992							253.2	24.0	277.2
1992-1993							291.2	27.2	318.4
1993-1994							290.7	19.1	309.8
1994-1995							269.8	19.3	289.1
1995-1996							212.4	12.1	224.4
1996-1997							216.3	12.5	228.8
1997-1998							183.6	9.0	192.6
1998-1999	32.5	1.5	34.0	65.5	3.3	68.9	98.1	4.8	102.9
1999-2000	40.7	2.6	43.3	62.0	4.1	66.0	102.7	5.6	108.3
1998-1999									
Apr-Jun	6.5	0.2	6.7	16.1	0.8	16.8	22.6	1.0	23.5
Jul-Sep	7.9	0.3	8.3	17.1	0.9	18.0	25.0	1.2	26.3
Oct-Dec	8.4	0.4	8.8	15.4	0.9	16.2	23.8	1.3	25.1
Jan-Mar	9.7	0.5	10.2	17.0	0.8	17.8	26.7	1.4	28.0
1999-2000									
Apr-Jun	9.1	0.6	9.7	14.3	0.9	15.3	23.4	1.3	24.7
Jul-Sep	10.2	0.5	10.7	15.8	1.1	16.9	26.0	1.4	27.4
Oct-Dec	10.2	0.7	10.9	15.0	1.0	16.0	25.2	1.4	26.6
Jan-Mar	11.3	0.7	12.0	16.8	1.0	17.8	28.1	1.5	29.6
2000-2001									
Apr-Jun	10.4	0.7	11.1	15.1	0.9	16.0	25.6	1.5	27.1
Jul-Sep	11.8	0.8	12.6	16.4	0.8	17.1	28.2	1.5	29.7
Oct-Dec	10.8	1.5	12.3	14.6	0.7	15.4	25.4	1.4	26.8

Sources: TEC management information, the National Assembly for Wales

... Not applicable  
 .. Not available

a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and were fully operational from September 1995.  
 b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. (Welsh figures for Foundation Modern Apprenticeships are not available for 1997-98).  
 c Note these columns do not equal the sum of the starts on AMA, FMA and OT because they exclude conversions between programmes whereas the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes. Includes Life Skills (LS) from October 1999.  
 d At the point of entry to training, trainees who were identified as having basic employability needs.  
 e At the point of entry to training, trainees who were identified as having occupational needs.  
 f 1990-91 and 1991-92 = Employment Training; 1992-93 = Employment Training and Employment Action; 1993-94 to 1996-97 = Training for Work; 1996-97 Starts and In training figures include Pre-vocational Pilots (PVPs); 1997-98 Pre-vocational Training formed part of mainstream work-based training for adults.

### F.3 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

#### Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	Completers <sup>d</sup>	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed
Month of leaving <sup>b</sup>							
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>	33	36	53	47	38	41	48
1991-92	31	36	55	55	35	40	51
1992-93	34	40	52	60	37	43	49
1993-94	36	43	48	60	40	47	45
1994-95	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
1995-96	39	44	47	69	41	46	45
1996-97	44	49	42	71	46	51	41
1997-98	44	48	45	71	46	50	43
1998-99	41	45	47	71	42	47	46
1999-2000	40	46	48	71	42	47	47
1997-1998							
Apr-Jun	46	51	42	72	48	53	40
Jul-Sep	44	49	44	71	45	51	42
Oct-Dec	43	47	47	70	45	48	45
Jan-Mar	42	46	48	72	43	47	47
1998-1999							
Apr-Jun	43	48	44	72	44	49	44
Jul-Sep	40	45	47	71	41	47	46
Oct-Dec	40	44	48	70	42	46	46
Jan-Mar	39	43	49	70	40	44	49
1999-2000							
Apr-Jun	41	46	47	72	42	48	45
Jul-Sep	40	46	48	71	41	48	46
Oct-Dec	40	45	49	71	42	48	48
Jan-Mar	41	45	48	72	42	46	47
2000-2001							
Apr-Jun	42	46	47	72	43	47	46

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 b Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.  
 c The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.  
 d In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 e Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?' Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details.

### F.4 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

#### Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:		COMPLETERS <sup>d</sup> Percentage of those who completed who:	
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
Month of leaving <sup>b</sup>				
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>	32	28	48	43
1991-92	36	29	49	42
1992-93	41	34	49	42
1993-94	42	36	51	49
1994-95	46	39	53	53
1995-96	48	42	54	54
1996-97	44	38	59	54
1997-98	44	37	54	49
1998-99	47	40	54	48
1999-2000	47	40	58	51
1997-1998				
Apr-Jun	45	39	55	49
Jul-Sep	44	38	55	49
Oct-Dec	41	35	51	45
Jan-Mar	45	38	55	48
1998-1999				
Apr-Jun	48	42	58	52
Jul-Sep	48	41	59	52
Oct-Dec	44	38	55	49
Jan-Mar	47	40	58	51
1999-2000				
Apr-Jun	47	40	58	51
Jul-Sep	47	40	58	51
Oct-Dec	45	38	56	49
Jan-Mar	47	41	58	51
2000-2001				
Apr-Jun	47	39	57	49

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 b Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.  
 c The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.  
 d Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?' Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

#### Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers

F.5  
Per cent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup> survey respondents who were:			Other training: survey respondents who were:			Work-based training for young people: survey respondents who were:			
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above <sup>e</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above <sup>c</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above <sup>c</sup>	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above <sup>e</sup>
Month of leaving <sup>b</sup>										
1990-91 <sup>b</sup>										
1991-92 <sup>d</sup>										
1992-93										
1993-94										
1994-95										
1995-96										
1996-97										
1997-98										
1998-99										
1999-2000										
1997-1998										
Apr-Jun										
Jul-Sep										
Oct-Dec										
Jan-Mar										
1998-1999										
Apr-Jun										
Jul-Sep										
Oct-Dec										
Jan-Mar										
1999-2000										
Apr-Jun										
Jul-Sep										
Oct-Dec										
Jan-Mar										
2000-2001										
Apr to Jun										
Current and previous years to date										
Jul 1998 to Jun 1999										
Jul 1999 to Jun 2000 <sup>f</sup>										

Source: WBTP trainee database

a Not applicable.  
 b Not available.  
 c Formally known as Modern Apprenticeships.  
 d Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 e Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.  
 f The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.  
 g From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.  
 h Other training and Work-based training for young people figures only relate to April 2000 leavers due to low numbers of responses processed.  
 i Other training and Work-based training for young people figures only relate to July 1999 to April 2000 leavers due to low numbers of responses processed.

### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

#### Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers

F.6  
Per cent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup> survey respondents who were:			Other training: survey respondents who were:			Work-based training for young people: survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed
Month of leaving <sup>b</sup>									
1990-91 <sup>b</sup>									
1991-92									
1992-93									
1993-94									
1994-95									
1995-96									
1996-97									
1997-98									
1998-99									
1999-2000									
1997-1998									
Apr-Jun									
Jul-Sep									
Oct-Dec									
Jan-Mar									
1998-1999									
Apr-Jun									
Jul-Sep									
Oct-Dec									
Jan-Mar									
1999-2000									
Apr-Jun									
Jul-Sep									
Oct-Dec									
Jan-Mar									
2000-2001									
Apr to Jun									
Current and previous years to date									
Jul 1998 to Jun 1999									
Jul 1999 to Jun 2000 <sup>f</sup>									

Source: WBTP trainee database

a Not applicable.  
 b Formally known as Modern Apprenticeships.  
 c Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 d In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 e From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.  
 f Other training and Work-based training for young people figures only relate to April 2000 leavers due to low numbers of responses processed.  
 g Other training and Work-based training for young people figures only relate to July 1999 to April 2000 leavers due to low numbers of responses processed.  
 h Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details.

## F.7 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Other training: outcomes for completers

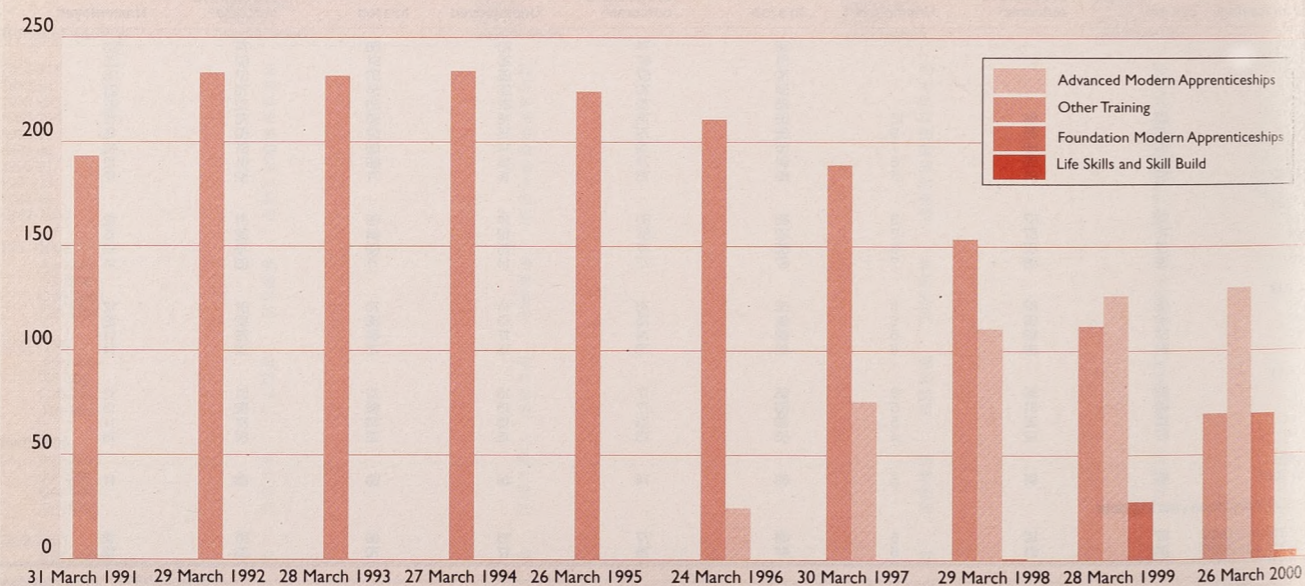
ENGLAND	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan who:						
	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan <sup>b</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above <sup>c</sup>	Were in a job	Were in a positive outcome <sup>d</sup>	Were unemployed
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>	37	73	62	41	75	83	14
1991-92	42	72	58	47	69	77	17
1992-93	43	71	58	47	67	76	20
1993-94	45	72	61	53	68	79	17
1994-95	46	72	64	56	72	81	14
1995-96	51	70	64	58	75	85	11
1996-97	54	70	64	59	77	87	9
1997-98	54	71	65	59	76	86	8
1998-99	54	71	65	59	74	84	9
1999-2000	55	68	62	55	73	83	11
1997-1998							
Apr-Jun	55	72	65	59	78	86	9
Jul-Sep	57	72	66	61	72	88	7
Oct-Dec	48	69	64	53	77	85	9
Jan-Mar	53	70	64	59	78	85	9
1998-1999							
Apr-Jun	55	71	65	59	75	84	9
Jul-Sep	57	74	68	62	71	84	8
Oct-Dec	48	69	63	57	74	82	11
Jan-Mar	55	69	63	57	76	85	9
1999-2000							
Apr-Jun	56	71	65	58	76	85	10
Jul-Sep	57	70	64	57	71	83	10
Oct-Dec	51	65	60	52	72	82	11
Jan-Mar	56	65	59	51	74	83	11
2000-2001							
Apr	52	67	61	55	68	81	12

Source: WBTPY training database

... Not available

<sup>a</sup> Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
<sup>b</sup> Those whose response to the question, "Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?" was "No".  
<sup>c</sup> Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.  
<sup>d</sup> In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
<sup>e</sup> From April 1995 the definition of YTL leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions completing their training, in jobs and gaining qualifications.

Numbers on work-based training for young people; England; 1990-91 to 1999-2000



Source: TEC management information

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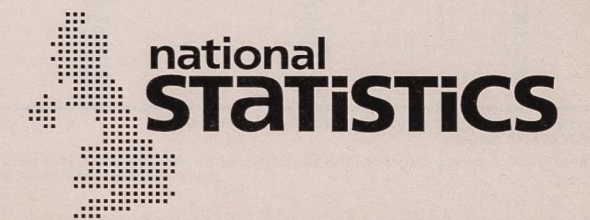
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## F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month			Thousands
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	
	UNITED KINGDOM <sup>e</sup>									
Oct-Dec 1998	101.4	33.8	135.4	34.1	12.6	46.8	22.7	9.5	32.3	
Jan-Mar 1999	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7	
Apr-Jun 1999	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8	
Jul-Sep 1999	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6	
Oct-Dec 1999	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	41.7	37.9	15.9	53.3	
GREAT BRITAIN										
Oct-Dec 1998	101.4	33.8	135.4	34.1	12.6	46.8	22.7	9.5	32.3	
Jan-Mar 1999	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7	
Apr-Jun 1999	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8	
Jul-Sep 1999	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6	
Oct-Dec 1999	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	41.7	37.9	15.9	53.3	
Jan-Mar 2000	96.5	34.7	131.3	27.3	11.1	38.5	37.9	15.1	53.0	
Apr-Jun 2000	89.5	32.3	121.9	26.0	10.4	36.4	38.0	14.9	53.9	
Jul-Sep 2000	76.9	28.3	105.5	10.0	4.2	14.3	20.7	7.9	28.7	
Oct-Dec 2000	72.9	26.1	99.2	9.3	3.9	13.2	12.5	4.6	17.1	
Jan 2001	74.6	27.1	101.9	11.1	4.7	15.8	13.4	4.9	18.2	

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

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

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

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

	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options					Follow-Through <sup>b</sup>	Thousands
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force		
GREAT BRITAIN									
All <sup>c</sup>	101.9	53.9	29.70	4.19	13.06	6.33	6.11	18.22	
Male	74.6	38.9	21.67	3.04	9.22	3.76	5.65	14.00	
Female	27.1	14.8	8.01	1.15	3.83	2.57	0.46	4.22	
People with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	13.1	6.1	4.36	0.59	2.02	0.97	0.79	2.73	
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	15.0	8.8	3.86	0.35	2.12	1.00	0.38	2.38	
White	81.2	41.6	24.56	3.69	10.29	5.04	5.54	15.08	
Prefer not to say	5.1	3.0	1.26	0.14	0.64	0.29	0.19	0.77	

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

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

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

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

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options					Other			Thousands
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>	
GREAT BRITAIN <sup>e</sup>											
All	52.2	11.89	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.69	4.41	4.18	3.85	7.74	
Oct-Dec 1998	54.1	11.70	25.20	4.12	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.64	3.89	8.63	
Jan-Mar 1999	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.98	3.77	9.04	
Apr-Jun 1999	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89	
Jul-Sep 1999	47.4	12.60	17.90	2.70	7.20	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80	
Oct-Dec 1999	57.8	15.53	19.62	2.79	7.28	4.92	4.63	4.62	5.41	12.64	
Jan-Mar 2000	48.6	13.62	17.42	3.56	5.58	4.33	3.94	3.83	4.50	9.22	
Apr-Jun 2000	54.1	14.95	18.70	2.96	8.06	4.06	3.62	4.45	5.99	10.01	
Jul-Sep 2000	46.0	14.24	11.97	1.82	4.20	3.02	2.94	4.08	4.95	10.78	
Oct-Dec 2000	15.0	4.02	3.89	0.50	1.39	1.00	1.01	1.56	1.82	3.75	
Jan 2001											
Male	37.8	8.63	18.32	3.25	8.11	2.82	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.82	
Oct-Dec 1998	39.5	8.67	18.91	3.04	7.85	3.21	4.81	2.57	2.79	6.57	
Jan-Mar 1999	36.6	10.17	14.84	2.87	4.98	2.73	4.26	2.14	2.67	6.82	
Apr-Jun 1999	41.9	11.27	17.11	2.48	7.82	2.67	4.14	2.23	3.90	7.44	
Jul-Sep 1999	33.8	9.20	13.20	1.90	5.20	2.40	3.70	1.80	3.20	6.40	
Oct-Dec 1999	41.9	11.45	14.56	2.07	5.23	2.90	4.36	2.46	3.88	9.55	
Jan-Mar 2000	34.8	9.93	12.89	2.60	4.12	2.53	3.65	1.95	3.13	6.92	
Apr-Jun 2000	38.3	10.89	13.48	2.17	5.63	2.36	3.33	2.30	4.16	7.47	
Jul-Sep 2000	33.5	10.47	8.93	1.33	3.06	2.76	2.26	3.60	8.20		
Oct-Dec 2000	11.0	3.00	2.91	0.36	1.03	0.59	0.94	0.87	1.32	2.87	
Jan 2001											
Female	14.5	3.26	6.24	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.26	1.87	1.17	1.93	
Oct-Dec 1998	14.5	3.02	6.29	1.08	2.83	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.10	2.07	
Jan-Mar 1999	13.8	3.54	5.12	1.03	1.90	1.91	0.28	1.85	1.10	2.22	
Apr-Jun 1999	16.6	3.93	6.52	0.85	3.44	1.94	0.29	1.97	1.70	2.46	
Jul-Sep 1999	13.6	3.40	4.70	0.70	2.00	1.70	0.30	1.90	1.30	2.30	
Oct-Dec 1999	15.9	4.09	5.05	0.72	2.04	2.01	0.27	2.16	1.53	3.09	
Jan-Mar 2000	13.7	3.69	4.52	0.97	1.46	1.80	0.29	1.88	1.37	2.28	
Apr-Jun 2000	15.8	4.06	5.21	0.78	2.44	1.70	0.29	2.15	1.82	2.53	
Jul-Sep 2000	12.5	3.76	3.03	0.49	1.14	1.22	0.18	1.83	1.35	2.55	
Oct-Dec 2000	4.0	1.02	0.97	0.14	0.35	0.41	0.07	0.68	0.50	0.88	
Jan 2001											

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

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.  
b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later contacted in follow-up surveys, find work.  
c For Northern Ireland, figures include those for whom destinations are not known and those for whom the reason for leaving has not been classified e.g. those who transfer to other benefits.  
d Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'.  
e Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for January 2001 are not available.

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

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

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination		Not known	Thousands
				Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>a</sup>		
GREAT BRITAIN							
All New Deal leavers	33.24	13.65	4.77	4.78		10.04	
Oct-Dec 1998	39.86	14.81	5.68	6.23		13.15	
Jan-Mar 1999	45.90	18.59	7.78	7.78		14.29	
Apr-Jun 1999	55.52	21.65	5.72	12.55		15.59	
Jul-Sep 1999	52.16	19.37	5.16	12.77		14.86	
Oct-Dec 1999	52.24	18.55	5.95	12.26		15.48	
Jan-Mar 2000	50.54	19.66	5.40	10.20		15.28	
Apr-Jun 2000	54.65	20.90	5.91	11.89		15.95	
Jul-Sep 2000	58.13	22.12	5.75	11.71		18.55	
Oct-Dec 2000	18.23	5.83	2.15	4.14		6.12	
Jan 2001							
Those leaving before having a first interview							
Oct-Dec 1998	4.12	1.32	0.36	0.36		1.56	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.69	1.58	0.45	0.85		1.81	
Apr-Jun 1999	4.92	1.89	0.41	0.74		1.88	
Jul-Sep 1999	5.82	2.04	0.44	1.07		2.26	
Oct-Dec 1999	5.09	1.57	0.47	0.90		2.16	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.20	1.99	0.55	1.05		2.61	
Apr-Jun 2000	5.68	1.92	0.47	0.88		2.41	
Jul-Sep 2000	5.39	1.71	0.47	0.97		2.24	
Oct-Dec 2000	4.90	1.47	0.38	0.77		2.28	
Jan 2001	1.94	0.59	0.20	0.29		0.86	
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview							
Oct-Dec 1998	23.37	10.45	3.77	3.11		6.03	
Jan-Mar 1999	23.69	9.86	4.15	3.16		6.52	
Apr-Jun 1999	24.70	11.46	3.51	2.98		6.75	
Jul-Sep 1999	27.72	12.63	4.72	3.66		6.66	
Oct-Dec 1999	23.37	10.72	3.20	3.72		5.73	
Jan-Mar 2000	23.98	10.37	3.74	3.80		6.07	
Apr-Jun 2000	24.96	11.48	3.35	3.50		6.63	
Jul-Sep 2000	27.92	12.26	3.89	4.69		7.08	
Oct-Dec 2000	22.32	9.39	3.40	4.47		6.06	
Jan 2001	9.20	3.43	1.36	1.53		2.89	
Those leaving having started an option <sup>a</sup>							
Oct-Dec 1998	4.05	1.25	0.41	0.30		2.10	
Jan-Mar 1999	6.54	1.80	0.51	0.29		3.95	
Apr-Jun 1999	7.44	2.31	0.55	0.31		4.27	
Jul-Sep 1999	8.38	2.51	0.55	0.50		4.81	
Oct-Dec 1999	8.51	2.53	0.53	0.48		4.96	
Jan-Mar 2000	7.92	2.27	0.80	0.32		4.73	
Apr-Jun 2000	7.67	2.53	0.80	0.31		4.23	
Jul-Sep 2000	8.26	2.68	0.57	0.48		4.53	
Oct-Dec 2000	8.91	2.95	0.59	0.41		4.96	
Jan 2001	2.40	0.64	0.20	0.10		1.46	

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

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

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

## F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>c</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	16.56	13.64	2.92	7.41	7.13	0.28	
Jan-Mar 1999	17.86	14.97	2.89	5.73	5.44	0.28	
Apr-Jun 1999	21.71	18.92	2.78	7.30	7.02	0.29	
Jul-Sep 1999	24.85	22.08	2.76	9.08	8.78	0.31	
Oct-Dec 1999	22.89	20.09	2.80	10.66	10.33	0.33	
Jan-Mar 2000	26.42	23.36	3.06	5.34	5.11	0.23	
Apr-Jun 2000	21.76	18.90	2.86	6.93	6.30	0.63	
Jul-Sep 2000	26.64	24.07	2.57	5.44	5.11	0.33	
Oct-Dec 2000	22.08	20.30	1.78	4.67	4.48	0.19	
Jan 2001	5.84	5.30	0.53	0.83	0.79	0.05	
<b>Male</b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	12.01	9.90	2.11	5.75	5.53	0.21	
Jan-Mar 1999	13.26	11.11	2.15	4.50	4.30	0.20	
Apr-Jun 1999	14.03	12.03	2.00	5.68	5.46	0.22	
Jul-Sep 1999	18.48	16.40	2.09	7.21	6.98	0.23	
Oct-Dec 1999	16.51	14.64	1.87	8.09	7.85	0.24	
Jan-Mar 2000	19.69	17.41	2.28	3.95	3.87	0.08	
Apr-Jun 2000	15.93	13.85	2.08	4.76	4.87	0.46	
Jul-Sep 2000	16.77	15.01	1.76	5.29	4.89	0.40	
Oct-Dec 2000	16.06	14.77	1.29	3.52	3.39	0.14	
Jan 2001	4.29	3.92	0.37	0.62	0.59	0.04	
<b>Female</b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	4.55	3.74	0.81	1.67	1.59	0.08	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.60	3.85	0.74	1.22	1.14	0.08	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.62	4.90	0.72	1.63	1.56	0.07	
Jul-Sep 1999	6.36	5.69	0.68	1.87	1.79	0.08	
Oct-Dec 1999	6.18	5.45	0.73	2.51	2.42	0.09	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.73	5.95	0.78	1.20	1.15	0.05	
Apr-Jun 2000	5.83	5.05	0.78	1.60	1.43	0.17	
Jul-Sep 2000	6.37	5.71	0.66	1.51	1.37	0.14	
Oct-Dec 2000	6.01	5.52	0.49	1.14	1.09	0.06	
Jan 2001	1.54	1.39	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.01	
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	2.21	1.93	0.28	0.93	0.91	0.03	
Jan-Mar 1999	1.97	1.70	0.27	0.69	0.66	0.03	
Apr-Jun 1999	2.31	2.06	0.25	0.74	0.72	0.02	
Jul-Sep 1999	2.66	2.42	0.24	0.98	0.95	0.03	
Oct-Dec 1999	2.92	2.59	0.33	1.21	1.21	0.00	
Jan-Mar 2000	2.79	2.58	0.21	0.57	0.57	0.00	
Apr-Jun 2000	2.34	2.11	0.23	0.74	0.70	0.04	
Jul-Sep 2000	2.74	2.54	0.20	0.77	0.73	0.05	
Oct-Dec 2000	2.81	2.67	0.13	0.60	0.58	0.02	
Jan 2001	0.68	0.65	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.01	

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

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

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

## F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 25+ summary figures

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/monthend <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month			
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
Oct-Dec 1998	52.5	9.5	62.1	32.8	6.1	38.9	7.4	1.6	9.0	
Jan-Mar 1999	64.2	11.4	75.6	30.7	5.7	36.4	19.0	3.8	22.8	
Apr-Jun 1999	67.3	12.1	79.4	28.9	5.5	34.4	25.8	4.7	30.5	
Jul-Sep 1999	68.0	12.4	80.4	27.2	5.3	32.5	26.5	5.0	31.5	
Oct-Dec 1999	72.5	13.0	86.0	31.8	5.8	38.3	27.4	5.3	32.9	
Jan-Mar 2000	70.4	12.8	84.0	28.4	5.5	34.4	30.7	5.7	36.6	
Apr-Jun 2000	63.3	11.8	75.9	25.3	5.0	30.6	32.5	6.0	38.8	
Jul-Sep 2000	56.4	10.6	67.6	7.8	1.5	9.4	8.7	1.7	10.5	
Oct-Dec 2000	55.3	10.0	65.9	8.1	1.5	9.7	7.7	1.4	9.2	
Jan 2001	55.2	10.1	65.9	8.1	1.6	9.8	8.1	1.5	9.7	

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

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

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

## F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-January 2001

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
All <sup>d</sup>	65.9	55.0	1.93	1.42	3.94	3.59
Male	55.2	46.1	1.61	1.21	3.24	3.04
Female	10.1	8.4	0.30	0.20	0.68	0.53
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	6.5	5.4	0.10	0.19	0.42	0.38
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	14.6	12.1	0.49	0.32	0.91	0.76

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

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

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

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination<sup>a</sup> F.18

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA <sup>a</sup>		Still on New Deal		On JSA Education and training opportunities
		Left JSA		Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>	Left JSA		Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW	
		Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Employer subsidy				Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW		
<b>All</b>										
Oct-Dec 1998	12.7	2.07	1.57	0.55	2.55	2.01	1.36	1.82	0.74	
Jan-Mar 1999	26.3	3.54	3.27	1.21	2.39	10.65	1.62	2.70	0.89	
Apr-Jun 1999	32.2	4.03	3.26	1.32	2.77	16.06	1.76	2.39	0.63	
Jul-Sep 1999	33.2	4.35	3.31	1.41	2.92	15.38	1.72	2.65	1.48	
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	4.30	3.21	1.27	3.01	17.44	1.58	2.54	0.80	
Jan-Mar 2000	39.6	4.88	4.14	1.49	3.16	20.72	1.51	3.04	0.68	
Apr-Jun 2000	38.2	4.36	3.39	1.57	2.58	21.53	1.65	2.66	0.45	
Jul-Sep 2000	29.3	4.19	3.26	1.42	2.15	13.41	1.35	2.59	0.89	
Oct-Dec 2000	26.4	4.33	3.05	1.39	2.36	12.19	0.96	1.86	0.27	
Jan 2001	9.2	1.30	1.23	0.44	0.74	4.50	0.31	0.66	0.06	
<b>Male</b>										
Oct-Dec 1998	10.4	1.71	1.24	0.43	2.05	1.69	1.17	1.51	0.63	
Jan-Mar 1999	22.0	2.95	2.63	0.97	1.94	9.03	1.39	2.27	0.77	
Apr-Jun 1999	27.2	3.38	2.66	1.05	2.27	13.76	1.51	1.99	0.56	
Jul-Sep 1999	27.9	3.65	2.71	1.14	2.38	13.11	1.47	2.18	1.27	
Oct-Dec 1999	28.2	3.26	2.58	0.98	2.42	14.86	1.30	2.12	0.67	
Jan-Mar 2000	33.3	4.04	3.38	1.21	2.63	17.58	1.28	2.58	0.59	
Apr-Jun 2000	32.0	3.64	2.73	1.24	2.10	18.25	1.42	2.22	0.40	
Jul-Sep 2000	24.3	3.42	2.64	1.13	1.75	11.29	1.16	2.12	0.75	
Oct-Dec 2000	22.0	3.54	2.43	1.11	1.95	10.34	0.80	1.56	0.24	
Jan 2001	7.7	1.10	1.01	0.34	0.62	3.81	0.26	0.56	0.05	
<b>Female</b>										
Oct-Dec 1998	2.2	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.49	0.31	0.19	0.31	0.11	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.3	0.58	0.64	0.24	0.45	1.57	0.23	0.42	0.11	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.0	0.65	0.60	0.27	0.49	2.26	0.25	0.40	0.07	
Jul-Sep 1999	5.3	0.69	0.60	0.27	0.54	2.26	0.25	0.47	0.21	
Oct-Dec 1999	5.4	0.70	0.62	0.27	0.56	2.56	0.22	0.40	0.11	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.0	0.73	0.67	0.27	0.49	3.06	0.20	0.43	0.09	
Apr-Jun 2000	5.9	0.66	0.63	0.31	0.44	3.15	0.21	0.42	0.05	
Jul-Sep 2000	4.7	0.71	0.60	0.27	0.36	2.01	0.18	0.44	0.13	
Oct-Dec 2000	4.2	0.75	0.60	0.26	0.39	1.77	0.16	0.28	0.04	
Jan 2001	1.4	0.19	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.66	0.05	0.09	0.00	

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

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.  
b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'.  
c Includes, for example, gone abroad.  
d Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.  
e At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

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

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+<sup>a</sup> F.19

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>c</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	3.22	2.15	1.07	0.77	0.69	0.08	
Jan-Mar 1999	5.01	3.80	1.21	0.89	0.80	0.10	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.79	4.49	1.29	0.93	0.89	0.11	
Jul-Sep 1999	6.27	4.95	1.32	1.23	1.11	0.12	
Oct-Dec 1999	5.95	4.67	1.28	1.40	1.30	0.11	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.94	5.62	1.31	0.72	0.66	0.06	
Apr-Jun 2000	6.83	5.40	1.40	0.59	0.55	0.04	
Jul-Sep 2000	6.91	5.68	1.23	0.86	0.79	0.07	
Oct-Dec 2000	5.80	4.85	0.95	0.98	0.92	0.06	
Jan 2001	1.78	1.47	0.31	0.21	0.19	0.02	
<b>Male</b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	2.70	1.78	0.92	0.66	0.60	0.07	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.2						

# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW			of which PLACINGS		Thousands
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended		
	<b>DPCB</b>			<b>DRYW</b>		<b>DRZL</b>		<b>DTQR</b>			
1997	283.3			225.5		225.3		140.0			
1998	295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5			
1999	314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4			
2000	359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6			
1999	Mar	298.5	-2.9	-1.6	221.8	1.1	220.9	-2.0	116.7	-0.9	
	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	0.3	
	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	1.2	
	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	1.0	
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	223.6	-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	-1.1	
	Jul	362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-0.4	
	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	1.5	
	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	0.0	
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 P	399.2	7.6	7.6	233.1	3.4	224.2	1.3	108.3	0.0	

Source: Employment Service administrative system  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

<sup>a</sup> 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).

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

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

Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates. The figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/5 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.

The seasonally adjusted Jobcentre vacancies series have been revised back three years (to January 1998). A few improvements have been made to the models and adjustments as a result of the latest annual review. For example some improvements have been made to the adjustments for Easter. For further details see pp 277-80.

# G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

	Thousands															
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
	<b>DPCL</b>	<b>IBWE</b>	<b>BCQG</b>	<b>BCQF</b>	<b>BCQE</b>	<b>DPCO</b>	<b>BCQB</b>	<b>DPCP</b>	<b>BCQD</b>	<b>VAST</b>	<b>BCQJ</b>	<b>BCQK</b>	<b>BCQL</b>	<b>BCQM</b>	<b>DPCE</b>	
1999	Mar	11.1	37.7	24.3	19.9	37.1	23.6	27.4	34.8	26.5	242.4	16.8	30.4	289.6	298.5	
	Apr	12.0	35.8	21.3	19.5	35.0	23.7	31.5	35.5	25.3	239.6	16.2	31.0	286.8	295.7	
	May	14.8	35.7	22.2	20.9	35.3	23.6	32.1	36.6	26.0	247.2	16.3	32.2	295.7	304.6	
	Jun	15.6	35.7	22.6	21.0	34.5	23.4	32.1	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.6	296.7	305.6	
	Jul	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	307.8	
	Aug	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	315.8	
	Sep	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	314.7	
	Oct	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	336.5	
	Nov	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	338.5	
	Dec	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	347.4	
2000	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	340.3	
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	341.7	
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	344.6	
	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	355.7	
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	354.3	
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	357.2	
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	362.9	
	Aug	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	361.6	
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	365.6	
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	364.5	
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	374.3	
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	376.5	
2001	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	395.7	
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	391.6	
	Mar P	25.7	46.5	39.4	25.5	40.2	25.2	36.7	48.5	36.8	324.5	20.2	45.7	390.3	399.2	

Source: Employment Service administrative system  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

<sup>a</sup> 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).

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

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

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to Table G.3.

The seasonally adjusted Jobcentre vacancies series have been revised back three years (to January 1998). A few improvements have been made to the models and adjustments as a result of the latest annual review. For example some improvements have been made to the adjustments for Easter. For further details see pp 277-80.

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

## Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres<sup>a</sup> and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands															
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
	<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>DPCQ</b>	<b>IBWF</b>	<b>BCRG</b>	<b>BCRF</b>	<b>BCRE</b>	<b>DPCT</b>	<b>BCRB</b>	<b>DPCU</b>	<b>BCRD</b>	<b>VASU</b>	<b>BCRJ</b>	<b>BCRK</b>	<b>BCRL</b>	<b>BCRM</b>	<b>BCOM</b>
1997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9	
1998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6	
1999	16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..	
2000	19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..	
2000	Mar	17.5	36.5	27.0	19.7	32.2	22.1	33.6	37.4	30.4	256.4	18.2	36.3	311.0	..	..
	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	..	..
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	..	..
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..	..
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..
2001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
	Mar	22.9														

# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes<sup>a</sup>

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
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
1998 Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
1998 Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
1998 Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
1998 May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
1998 Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
1998 Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
1998 Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
1998 Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
1998 Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
1998 Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
1998 Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
1999 Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
1999 Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
1999 Apr	12	1	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
1999 May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
1999 Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
1999 Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
1999 Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
1999 Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	4.5
1999 Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	1.1
1999 Nov	36	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
1999 Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000 Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
2000 Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
2000 Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
2000 Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
2000 May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
2000 Jun	7	10	16.4	2.9	6.6	0.4
2000 Jul	24	28	17.9	17.9	36.2	10.7
2000 Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
2000 Sep	12	19	3.2	88.9	93.1	4.2
2000 Oct	23 R	29 R	4.9 R	7.8 R	14.2 R	1.6 R
2000 Nov	27 R	30 R	7.3 R	87.9 R	115.1 R	6.0 R
2000 Dec	19	26 R	16.1	19.6 R	59.0 R	7.9
2001 Jan	16 R	23 R	9.9 R	23 R	52.2 R	2.2 R
2001 Feb	23	29	13.2	22.7	34.0	4.8

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	Thousands	
												Other community, social and personal services activities O,P,Q	
1994	-	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	1	1
1995	-	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	96	67	16	2	2
1996	-	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	-	-
1997	-	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	-	-
1998	-	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	3	3
1999	-	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	36	25	5	-	7
1998 Feb	-	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	-	1.2
1998 Mar	-	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	-	1.9
1998 Apr	-	-	-	2.9	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	-	1.4
1998 May	-	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	-	1.1
1998 Jun	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	-	10.7
1998 Jul	-	0.2	-	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	-	0.6
1998 Aug	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	-	0.8
1998 Sep	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	-	0.1
1998 Oct	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	-	5.3
1998 Nov	-	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	-	3.7
1998 Dec	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.8
1999 Jan	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	-	3.0
1999 Feb	-	-	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	-	1.6
1999 Mar	-	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	-	2.4
1999 Apr	-	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-	-
1999 May	-	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	-	0.1
1999 Jun	-	-	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-	-
1999 Jul	-	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	-	0.2
1999 Aug	-	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	-	0.1
1999 Sep	-	-	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-	-
1999 Oct	-	-	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
1999 Nov	-	-	-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-	-
1999 Dec	-	-	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-	-
2000 Jan	-	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-	-
2000 Feb	-	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-	-
2000 Mar	-	-	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	-	0.2
2000 Apr	-	0.2	-	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000 May	-	-	-	3.2	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1
2000 Jun	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.4
2000 Jul	-	-	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.6
2000 Aug	-	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	-	9.1
2000 Sep	-	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	-	3.0
2000 Oct	-	-	-	1.6 R	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.5	-	0.2
2000 Nov	-	2.1	-	6.0 R	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3 R	13.4	37.0	-	11.7
2000 Dec	-	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9 R	4.6	18.1	-	4.4
2001 Jan	-	-	-	2.2 R	3.5	3.0	12.6	-	5.5 R	4.7	18.2	-	2.6
2001 Feb	-	-	-	4.8	3.7	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-	-

<sup>a</sup> See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2000 and 2001 are provisional.

R Revised

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

## Labour disputes

#### Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to February 2000			12 months to February 2001		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	2	900	2,300
Manufacturing of: food, beverages and tobacco;	4	100	100	1	-	-
textiles and textile products;	-	-	-	3	300	500
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	1	-	1,800
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	300	300	2	300	500
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	2	1,600	900
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	2	200	300	2	1,200	1,700
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	1	100	1,000	3	600	2,400
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	2	500	900	3	2,000	2,400
electrical and optical equipment;	1	100	100	3	1,200	2,800
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	24	29,700	44,700	15	19,300	44,600
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	400	600	1	200	300
Construction	1	500	1,000	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	20	19,700	51,200	16	15,200	54,000
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	100	100
Transport, storage and communication	3	500	8,300	3	12,200	41,500
Financial intermediation	88	34,600	40,800	128	51,300	117,700
Real estate, renting and business activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence	2	300	900	1	-	100
Education	16	15,700	36,700	11	30,100	57,700
Health and social work	23	28,400	26,100	16	16,500	53,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	6	1,300	7,700	8	27,200	144,400
All industries and services	7	1,100	2,800	13	13,200	38,300
All industries and services	202 <sup>a</sup>	133,400	223,500	222 <sup>a</sup>	193,800	567,300

<sup>a</sup> Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

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

#### Stoppages: February 2001

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	29	22,700	34,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	23	13,200 <sup>a</sup>	19,300
Continuing from earlier months	6	9,400	14,700

<sup>a</sup> Includes 13,100 directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2000 and 2001 are provisional.

#### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to February 2001		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	67	116,300	386,400
extra wage and fringe benefits	11	1,900	6,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	7,400	10,100
Redundancy questions	21	28,600	95,400
Trade union matters	5	800	1,500
Working conditions and supervision	12	8,000	13,600
Manning and work allocation	52	13,200	22,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	43	17,500	31,400
All causes	222	193,800	567,300



# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

### December 2000 to February 2001

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Economically active		Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
		Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total		Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total		Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>LEVELS</b>													
All	16-17	807	307	500	664	234	430	143	73	70	647	57	590
	18-24	3,666	3,066	600	3,279	2,741	538	387	324	63	1,307	506	802
	All under 25	4,472	3,372	1,100	3,943	2,975	968	529	397	133	1,954	563	1,391
Male	16-17	414	183	231	328	138	190	86	45	42	330	28	301
	18-24	1,990	1,719	271	1,752	1,512	240	239	207	32	546	129	417
	All under 25	2,405	1,902	503	2,080	1,650	429	325	252	73	875	157	718
Female	16-17	392	124	269	336	96	240	56	28	28	317	28	289
	18-24	1,675	1,346	329	1,527	1,229	298	148	117	31	762	377	385
	All under 25	2,068	1,470	598	1,863	1,325	538	204	144	60	1,079	405	673
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
All	16-17	55.5	84.4	45.9	45.7	64.4	39.5	17.7	23.7	14.0	44.5	15.6	54.7
	18-24	73.7	85.8	42.8	65.9	76.8	38.3	10.6	10.6	10.5	26.3	14.2	57.2
	All under 25	69.6	85.7	44.2	61.4	75.6	38.8	11.8	11.8	12.1	30.4	14.3	58.8
Male	16-17	55.7	86.6	43.4	44.1	65.3	35.6	20.9	24.5	18.0	44.3	13.4	58.3
	18-24	78.5	93.0	39.4	69.1	81.8	34.8	12.0	12.1	11.7	21.5	7.0	60.8
	All under 25	73.3	92.4	41.2	63.4	80.1	35.2	13.5	13.3	14.6	26.7	7.6	58.3
Female	16-17	55.3	81.3	48.2	47.4	63.1	43.1	14.3	22.4	10.6	44.7	18.7	51.3
	18-24	68.7	78.1	46.1	62.7	71.4	41.7	8.8	8.7	9.5	31.3	21.9	51.1
	All under 25	65.7	78.4	47.0	59.2	70.7	42.3	9.9	9.8	10.0	34.3	21.6	51.1
<b>CHANGES ON YEAR</b>													
<b>LEVELS</b>													
All	16-17	-18	-6	-11	-5	-9	5	-13	3	-16	30	-1	30
	18-24	-15	-41	25	-7	-35	27	-8	-6	-2	60	12	43
	All under 25	-33	-47	14	-12	-44	32	-21	-3	-18	90	11	87
Male	16-17	-1	-2	5	-5	-8	3	4	6	-1	7	2	8
	18-24	2	-3	1	-3	-6	3	4	3	2	22	11	31
	All under 25	1	-5	6	-8	-13	6	9	8	0	30	13	39
Female	16-17	-17	-5	-13	0	-2	2	-18	-3	-15	23	-3	37
	18-24	-17	-38	21	-5	-29	24	-12	-4	-4	38	0	38
	All under 25	-34	-42	8	-4	-31	27	-30	-11	-19	61	-2	86
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
All	16-17	-1.7	-0.1	-1.9	-0.7	-1.3	-0.3	-1.2	1.5	-2.9	1.7	0.1	0.8
	18-24	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6
	All under 25	-1.1	-0.4	-1.1	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-1.8	1.1	0.4	0.7
Male	16-17	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3	-1.1	-3.7	0.1	1.1	3.4	-0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9
	18-24	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
	All under 25	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.8	-1.0	-0.2	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
Female	16-17	-2.9	0.9	-3.5	-0.4	1.8	-0.7	-3.7	-1.4	-4.8	2.9	-0.9	0.2
	18-24	-1.3	-0.5	-0.9	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	-0.4	-1.9	-1.9	1.3	0.5	0.7
	All under 25	-1.7	-0.4	-2.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.3	-1.3	-0.5	-3.3	1.7	0.4	0.5

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 786 36094

a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.  
b Full-time education.  
c Denominator= All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 1=4+7; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.

# G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service												
	AJHX		AMIH		HSEL		EUAC		EUAD		BQKU	
	1990=100	Change on year (%)	1990=100	Change on year (%)	1990=100	Change on year (%)	1990=100	Change on year (%)	1990=100	Change on year (%)	1990=100	Change on year (%)
1999	88.9	-8.3	6.01	1,682	23.3	4.9	3.5	82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	-13.3
1999 Q1	89.2	0.3	5.46	1,521	-9.6	6.4	5.1	91.3	10.3	94.6	4.4	-11.1
1999 Q2	84.8	-4.9	6.70	1,802	18.5	5.9	7.3	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.7	-11.7
1999 Q3	86.3	1.8	5.96	2,013	11.7	6.7	9.9	107.7	7.7	109.1	9.1	-13.1
1999 Q4	100.6	16.6	6.59	2,411	19.7	6.2	11.2	116.5	8.2	119.0	9.1	-11.9
2000	103.9	3.3	7.24	2,673	10.9	6.1	9.8	117.9	1.2	129.1	9.5	-20.5
2000 Q1	103.8	-0.1	5.34	3,242	21.2	7.4	5.4	122.0	3.5	138.7	7.4	-26.2
2000 Q2	107.5	3.6	5.97	2,983	-8.0	8.0	6.5	134.7	10.5	153.3	10.5	-28.8
2000 Q3	108.4	7.2	5.86	3,110	7.5	9.8	4.0	130.3	13.1	146.5	9.6	-6.6
2000 Q4	107.7	3.5	6.00	3,029	2.8	7.9	5.6	134.4	13.4	153.4	14.6	-7.2
2001	106.4	2.5	6.00	3,029	7.2	7.6	8.3	135.6	5.9	155.4	9.1	-7.4
2001 Q1	107.6	1.6	6.00	2,983	-8.0	6.6	8.3	135.6	9.6	157.9	9.2	-7.6

a This figure includes job entries achieved by Employment Service call centres.  
The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

## Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output														
	GDP 1995 prices	GDP market prices		Index of output UK				Index of production OECD Countries							
		£ billion		Change on year (%)		Production industries <sup>b</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>c</sup>		Service industries		Construction output			
	1995=100	1995=100	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)			
1999	YBES	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	GDQS	GDQB									
1999 Q1	932	665.4	2.5	93.3	94.1	97.1	-1.2								
1999 Q2	973	694.6	4.4	98.3	98.5	100.8	3.8								
1999 Q3	100.0	714.0	2.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	-0.8								
1999 Q4	102.6	732.2	2.6	101.1	100.4	103.3	3.3								
2000	106.2	757.9	3.5	102.1	101.7	107.8	4.4								
2000 Q1	109.0	777.9	2.6	102.9	102.2	112.3	4.2								
2000 Q2	111.5	795.7	2.3	103.4	102.2	115.6	2.9								
2000 Q3	114.8	819.9	3.0	105.0	103.8	119.5	3.4								
2000 Q4	113.0	201.7	3.2	104.5	1.9	117.3	3.4	108.4	3.1	117.0	5.5				
2001	113.4	202.4	3.1	103.8	1.8	117.8	3.2	111.3	5.5	118.5	5.8				
2001 Q1	114.5	204.5	3.5	106.2	2.4	119.2	3.7	108.8	2.5	120.6	6.7				
2001 Q2	115.5	206.1	3.0	105.9	1.3	120.3	3.7	106.8	-0.9	122.3	6.2				
2001 Q3	115.9	206.9	2.6	105.2	0.7	121.1	3.5	107.8	-0.6	123.3	6.2				
2001 Q4															
<b>Income</b>															
Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>d</sup> £ billion		RPI		RPIX		Producer Price Index <sup>e,f,j,l</sup>				Changes on year 1995 prices <sup>g</sup> £ billion			
1995=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Materials and fuels		Input prices		Output prices		Home sales	
1995=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		1995=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)	
<b>Prices</b>															
<b>Expenditure</b>															
Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value <sup>a</sup>		All industries <sup>a</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>f</sup>		Service industries		General government final consumption			
1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices			
£ billion		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)			
<b>Financial indicators</b>															
Effective exchange rate <sup>a,l</sup>		Base lending rate <sup>h</sup>		FTSE All-share		Money supply growth		Trade in goods		Balance of payments					
1990=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Export volume		Import volume		Trade in goods balance			
1990=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		1995=100		Change on year (%)		1995=100			
<b>Trade in goods</b>															
<b>Balance of payments</b>															
<b>Financial indicators</b>															
AJHX		AMIH		HSEL		EUAC		EUAD		BQKU		BQKV			
1999	88.9	-8.3	6.01	1,682	23.3	4.9	3.5	82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	-13.3			
1999 Q1	89.2	0.3	5.46	1,521	-9.6	6.4	5.1	91.3	10.3	94.6	4.4	-11.1			
1999 Q2	84.8	-4.9	6.70	1,802	18.5	5.9	7.3	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.7	-11.7			
1999 Q3	86.3	1.8	5.96	2,013	11.7	6.7	9.9	107.7	7.7	109.1	9.1	-13.1			
1999 Q4	100.6	16.6	6.59	2,411	19.7	6.2	11.2	116.5	8.2	119.0	9.1	-11.9			
2000	103.9	3.3	7.24	2,673	10.9	6.1	9.8	117.9	1.2	129.1	9.5	-20.5			
2000 Q1	103.8	-0.1	5.34	3,242	21.2	7.4	5.4	122.0	3.5	138.7	7.4	-26.2			
2000 Q2	107.5	3.6	5.97	2,983	-8.0	8.0	6.5	134.7	10.5	153.3	10.5	-28.8			
2000 Q3	108.4	7.2	5.86	3,110	7.5	9.8	4.0	130.3	13.1	146.5	9.6	-6.6			
2000 Q4	107.7	3.5	6.00	3,029	2.8	7.9	5.6	134.4	13.4	153.4	14.6	-7.2			
2															

# H.11 RETAIL PRICES

## Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPII)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
2000	Mar	CHAW 168.4	CZBH 2.6	CHMK 166.4	CDKQ 2.0	CBZW 159.2	CBZX 2.1	CHAZ 160.5	CZBI 1.3
	Apr	170.1	3.0	167.5	1.9	159.4	1.6	161.3	1.4
	May	170.7	3.1	168.0	2.0	160.0	1.7	161.7	1.4
	Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	2.2	160.4	2.0	162.0	1.8
	Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9	161.2	1.6
	Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5	160.9	1.3
	Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0	162.2	1.6
	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6	162.0	1.5
	Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8	162.5	1.8
	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7	162.5	1.5
2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	169.1	1.8	162.0	1.5	161.1	1.3
	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6	162.0	1.4
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8	162.7	1.4

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for 13 March 2001

UNITED KINGDOM	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over				
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months			
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	CHAW	172.2	0.1	2.3	<b>Tobacco</b>	CHBE 283.9	1.4	10.5	
<b>Food and catering</b>	CHBS	160.4	0.9	3.5	Cigarettes	DOBN	230.0	1.1	
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	CHBT	215.4	0.6	4.6	Tobacco	DOBO	226.2	2.2	
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	CHBU	178.7	-0.3	3.2	<b>Housing</b>	CHBF	219.4	-1.0	5.2
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	CHBV	137.1	1.2	-1.0	Rent	DOBP	241.1	1.3	3.3
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	CHBW	170.5	-0.2	0.8	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	237.7	1.4	3.4
<b>Consumer durables</b>	CHBY	106.7	1.7	-2.6	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	154.6	1.1	1.1
<b>Seasonal food</b>	CHBP	131.7	1.7	12.0	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	189.4	0.6	0.6
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	CHBB	149.3	1.0	1.8	Water and other payments	DOBS	257.8	-0.5	-0.5
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	CHAX	173.2	0.1	2.1	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	227.8	0.7	1.7
<b>All items excluding food</b>	CHAY	176.9	0.0	2.1	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	155.6	0.8	1.8
<b>Other indices</b>					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	209.8	1.5	1.5
<b>All items excluding:</b>					<b>Fuel and light</b>	CHBG	123.2	0.0	-1.2
<b>Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)</b>	CHMK	169.6	0.4	1.9	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	139.4	0.8	0.8
<b>Housing</b>	CHAZ	162.7	0.4	1.4	Electricity	DOBX	127.7	-0.3	-0.3
<b>Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPII)<sup>a</sup></b>	CBZW	162.1	0.6	1.8	Gas	DOBY	114.9	-0.2	-0.2
<b>Mortgage interest payments and council tax</b>	DQAD	168.8	0.4	1.8	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	157.5	0.7	0.7
<b>Mortgage interest payments and depreciation</b>	CHON	168.0	0.4	1.6	<b>Household goods</b>	CHBH	141.9	1.7	1.0
<b>Food</b>	CHBA	146.7	1.1	3.3	Furniture	DOCA	149.5	0.3	0.3
Bread	DOAA	137.6	1	1	Furnishings	DOCB	149.6	1	1
Cereals	DOAB	139.8	0	0	Electrical appliances	DOCC	90.9	-0.2	-0.2
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	157.7	0	0	Other household equipment	DOCD	140.1	-0.2	-0.2
Beef	DOAD	137.5	4	4	Household consumables	DOCE	161.7	1	1
Lamb	DOAE	159.9	5	5	Pet care	DOCF	152.0	1	1
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	175.6	9	9	<b>Household services</b>	CHBI	156.4	-0.4	-0.2
Pork	DOAG	152.1	14	14	Postage	DOCG	157.6	0	0
Bacon	DOAH	178.6	14	14	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	86.9	-11	-11
Poultry	DOAI	111.5	2	2	Domestic services	DOCI	219.7	6	6
Other meat	DOAJ	138.2	5	5	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	202.2	5	5
Fish	DOAK	152.4	1	1	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	CHBJ	110.2	1.8	-3.8
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	165.0	3	3	Men's outerwear	DOCK	110.2	-4	-4
Butter	DOAM	164.8	-1	-1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	88.1	-7	-7
Oil and fats	DOAN	132.7	-3	-3	Children's outerwear	DOCM	110.5	-3	-3
Cheese	DOAO	160.3	1	1	Other clothing	DOCN	157.5	0	0
Eggs	DOAP	153.6	0	0	Footwear	DOCO	116.0	0	0
Milk fresh	DOAQ	155.9	4	4	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	CHBQ	190.1	0.5	2.9
Milk products	DOAR	138.5	-2	-2	Personal articles	DOCP	128.5	1	1
Tea	DOAS	161.0	0	0	Chemists goods	DOCQ	191.0	2	2
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	114.9	-3	-3	Personal services	DOCR	277.0	6	6
Soft drinks	DOAU	187.6	0	0	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	CHBK	179.2	-0.6	-0.8
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	133.9	-1	-1	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	124.6	-4	-4
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	158.6	2	2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	217.1	4	4
Potatoes	DOAX	156.2	13	13	Petrol and oil	DOCU	219.4	-4	-4
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	149.1	42	42	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	264.8	7	7
Vegetables	DOAZ	118.3	10	10	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	CHBR	188.5	0.1	3.6
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	107.1	13	13	Rail fares	DOCW	212.0	3	3
Fruit	DOBB	136.7	6	6	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	208.6	5	5
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	132.8	7	7	Other travel costs	DOCY	163.3	3	3
Other foods	DOBD	152.2	2	2	<b>Leisure goods</b>	CHBL	110.2	-0.2	-2.4
<b>Catering</b>	CHBC	208.7	0.4	3.7	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	36.4	-14	-14
Restaurant meals	DOBE	204.4	3	3	Tapes and discs	DODA	109.9	0	0
Canter meals	DOBF	242.0	5	5	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	110.6	0	0
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	202.3	4	4	Books and newspapers	DODC	204.1	2	2
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	CHBD	188.8	0.3	1.9	Gardening products	DODD	148.5	2	2
Beer	DOBH	204.4	2	2	<b>Leisure services</b>	CHBM	215.1	0.3	5.4
on sales	DOBI	212.9	3	3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	127.9	-4	-4
off sales	DOBJ	161.3	0	0	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	267.6	5	5
Wines and spirits	DOBK	169.7	1	1	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	144.4	8	8
on sales	DOBL	200.9	3	3	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	127.6	7	7
off sales	DOBM	152.6	0	0					

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

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

See general notes under Table H.13.

# RETAIL PRICES

## Average retail prices of selected items

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

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

### Average prices on 13 March 2001

Item		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	
<b>Beef: home-killed, per kg</b>					<b>Cheese, per kg</b>				
Best beef mince	CZPI	587	441	249-598	Cheddar type	CZNV	185	497	319-659
Topside	CZPH	515	661	539-784					
Rump steak <sup>a</sup>	CZPF	583	898	769-1199	<b>Eggs</b>				
Stewing steak	CZPE	526	487	328-793	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	150	173	125-219
					Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	159	158	115-209
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>					<b>Milk</b>				
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	382	963	679-1199	Pasteurised, per pint <sup>b</sup>	CZNT	238	36	27-39
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	318	382	327-459					
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>					<b>Tea</b>				
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	102	541	336-698	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	196	81	62-99
Leg (with bone)	CZQZ	114	424	348-472	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ	234	148	107-185
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>					<b>Coffee</b>				
Loin (with bone)	CZQX	542	486	389-599	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	241	181	165-219
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	336	353	284-439	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	206	191	99-219
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>					<b>Sugar</b>				
Gammie <sup>a</sup>	CZOU	531	589	464-732	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	179	57	49-82
Back <sup>a</sup>	DOIF	625	708	538-1143					
<b>Ham</b>					<b>Fresh vegetables</b>				
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	732	94	55-129	Potatoes, old loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNM	514	83	40-99
					Potatoes, new loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNK	534	87	55-148
<b>Sausages, per kg<sup>c</sup></b>					Tomatoes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNJ	636	130	119-174
Pork	CZOQ	604	328	218-436	Cabbage, hearted, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNH	489	58	48-69
					Cauliflowers, each	CZNG	590	87	65-99
<b>Canned meats</b>					Brussel sprouts, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNF	193	99	79-230
Corned beef, 340g	CZOO	204	95	75-119	Carrots, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNE	635	52	39-66
					Onions, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZND	637	52	39-66
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>					Mushrooms, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNC	621	256	231-310
Frozen	CZON	148	170	125-209	Cucumber, each	CZNB	599	59	40-75
Fresh chilled	CZOM	596	241	195-286	Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	612	53	48-69
					Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	449	113	94-169
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>					<b>Fresh fruit</b>				
Cod filets	CZOL	369	868	659-1195	Apples, cooking, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMZ	558	122	97-139
Salmon filets	ZPTX	322	965	761-1248	Apples, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMY	594	108	87-149
					Pears, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMX	571	115	86-132
<b>Bread</b>					Oranges, each	CZMW	580	24	19-30
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	229	49	35-81	Bananas, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMV	609	103	99-110
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	180	69	59-90	Grapes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMU	548	262	216-350
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	200	54	39-69	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	376	73	58-85
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	142	72	59-103	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	566	31	25-36
					<b>Items other than food</b>				
<b>Flour</b>					Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	535	179	150-210
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	222	60	38-87	Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	536	2	

# H.14 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food <sup>a</sup>	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries <sup>b</sup>	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal <sup>a</sup>	Non-seasonal <sup>a</sup>		
	<b>Weights</b>	<b>CZGU</b>	<b>CZGV</b>	<b>CZGW</b>	<b>CZGX</b>	<b>CZGY</b>	<b>CBWA</b>	<b>CZGZ</b>	<b>CZHA</b>	<b>CZHB</b>	<b>CZHC</b>	<b>CZHD</b>
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	83
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	78
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	77
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	80
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	81
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	81
2000	1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	85
2001	1,000	884	982	795	954	-	125	116	18	98	53	88
	<b>Annual averages</b>	<b>CHAW</b>	<b>CHAY</b>	<b>CHAX</b>	<b>CHAZ</b>	<b>CHMK</b>	<b>CHBY</b>	<b>CHBA</b>	<b>CHBP</b>	<b>CHBB</b>	<b>CHBC</b>	<b>CHBD</b>
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	103.9
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	124.8
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	132.2
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	138.1
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	134.7
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	135.5
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	112.2	138.5	169.0	134.5
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	139.2
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	139.9
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	139.8
1999	165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3	-	112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.6	144.5
2000	170.3	175.1	171.4	161.3	167.7	-	108.0	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.6	147.4
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	103.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	108.0	116.0	116.3	112.1	116.0	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	133.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	131.0
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	136.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	113.2	134.1	126.3	136.3	165.7	131.3
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	136.0
1997	Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	141.1
1998	Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	145.5
1999	Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	153.3
	Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	153.7
	May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	154.6
	Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	154.4
	Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	153.1
	Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	153.3
	Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	153.3
	Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	153.5
	Nov 16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6	112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.9	153.0
	Dec 14	167.3	171.8	168.4	160.1	165.9	113.2	142.9	122.4	146.7	199.3	153.5
2000	Jan 18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2	106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	153.8
	Feb 15	167.5	172.0	168.7	159.7	165.8	108.4	142.9	121.2	146.9	200.9	153.9
	Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	160.5	166.4	109.6	142.0	117.6	146.6	201.3	154.2
	Apr 11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5	110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	154.7
	May 16	170.7	175.7	171.9	161.7	168.0	110.1	143.1	121.8	147.0	203.1	154.8
	Jun 13	171.1	176.1	172.3	162.0	168.4	109.3	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.4	154.9
	Jul 18	170.5	175.2	171.5	161.2	167.7	104.5	144.6	130.1	147.1	204.1	154.7
	Aug 15	170.5	175.4	171.7	160.9	167.6	105.6	143.4	123.3	147.0	204.6	154.9
	Sep 12	171.7	176.8	172.9	162.2	168.9	108.0	143.6	124.4	147.0	205.3	154.3
	Oct 17	171.6	176.6	172.8	162.0	168.7	107.4	143.8	124.4	147.3	205.7	154.5
	Nov 14	172.1	177.1	173.2	162.5	169.2	108.2	144.5	129.5	147.0	206.1	154.4
	Dec 12	172.2	177.1	173.2	162.5	169.3	108.6	144.7	131.9	146.8	206.6	154.7
2001	Jan 16	171.1	175.8	172.1	161.1	168.1	102.8	145.1	129.7	147.7	207.1	154.0
	Feb 13	172.0	176.9	173.0	162.0	169.0	104.9	145.1	129.5	147.8	207.9	154.3
	Mar 13	172.2	176.9	173.2	162.7	169.6	106.7	146.7	131.7	149.3	208.7	154.8

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

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

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

# RETAIL PRICES H.14

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights	
<b>CZHE</b>	<b>CZHF</b>	<b>CZHG</b>	<b>CZHH</b>	<b>CZHI</b>	<b>CZHI</b>	<b>CZHK</b>	<b>CZHL</b>	<b>CZHM</b>	<b>CZHN</b>	<b>CZHQ</b>	<b>Weights</b>	
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988	
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989	
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990	
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991	
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1993	
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	31	1994	
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	31	1995	
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	31	1996	
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	31	1997	
34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	31	1998	
31	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	31	1999	
30	195	32	72	56	58	43	146	21	46	31	2000	
29	205	29	71	57	53	43	140	23	49	31	2001	
<b>Annual averages</b>	<b>CHBE</b>	<b>CHBF</b>	<b>CHBG</b>	<b>CHBH</b>	<b>CHBI</b>	<b>CHBJ</b>	<b>CHBQ</b>	<b>CHBK</b>	<b>CHBR</b>	<b>CHBL</b>	<b>CHBM</b>	<b>Annual averages</b>
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	
103.4	112.5	101										

# H.15 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

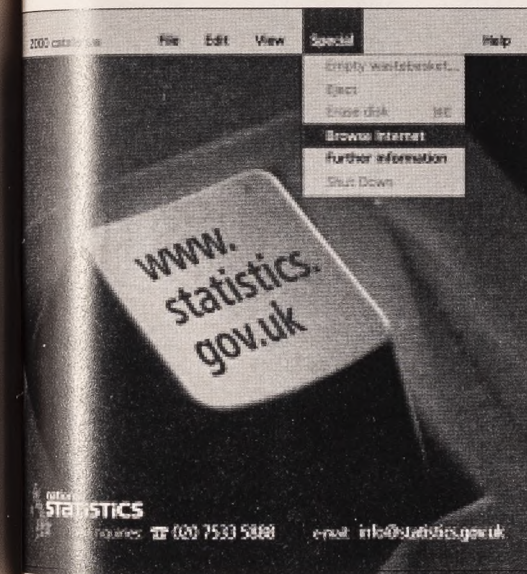
		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
		CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1997	Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1998	Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
1999	Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	-3.5	3.6
	Apr 20	1.6	1.5	4.2	2.8	11.6	0.4	-1.6	0.9	2.7	-2.6	3.6	2.1	2.8	-3.5	3.9
	May 18	1.3	0.6	4.1	2.6	11.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	2.6	-3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	-3.5	3.8
	Jun 15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6	3.9
	Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3	4.0
	Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	-4.6	4.1
	Sep 14	1.1	-1.2	3.7	2.3	13.3	-0.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	-4.7	4.2
	Oct 19	1.2	-1.6	3.7	2.1	13.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	-3.0	2.4	3.6	3.9	-4.8	4.6
	Nov 16	1.4	-1.0	3.4	2.2	13.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	3.0	-3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	-5.0	4.8
	Dec 14	1.8	-1.6	3.4	1.9	9.9	2.4	1.0	-0.6	3.3	-3.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	-5.0	4.6
2000	Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
	Feb 15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3	4.9
	Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	-4.5	5.2
	Apr 11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	-4.1	4.6
	May 16	3.1	-1.2	3.5	1.6	9.9	9.8	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	-2.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	-3.8	4.7
	Jun 13	3.3	-0.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	10.1	-1.2	-0.9	3.2	-3.0	0.6	5.4	3.2	-3.9	4.9
	Jul 18	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	8.1	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-5.3	0.7	4.6	3.1	-3.7	4.9
	Aug 15	3.0	0.6	3.4	1.4	8.4	10.3	-1.4	-1.1	2.8	-5.2	0.7	2.5	3.6	-2.8	5.0
	Sep 12	3.3	0.8	3.6	1.6	9.1	10.3	-0.3	-0.4	3.1	-5.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	-2.6	5.5
	Oct 17	3.1	1.2	3.5	1.6	9.2	9.7	0.0	-0.5	2.3	-4.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	-2.6	5.3
	Nov 14	3.2	1.3	3.6	1.8	9.2	9.4	-0.6	-0.5	2.3	-4.2	1.3	3.3	3.2	-2.3	4.9
	Dec 12	2.9	1.3	3.7	1.7	9.2	8.8	-1.3	-0.8	1.5	-4.2	1.4	2.6	3.2	-2.6	5.1
2001	Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	2.2	1.0	3.6	-3.3	5.4
	Feb 13	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.8	9.1	7.8	-1.8	0.4	0.3	-4.0	2.8	1.3	3.6	-2.7	5.5
	Mar 13	2.3	3.3	3.7	1.9	10.5	5.8	-1.8	1.0	-0.2	-3.8	2.9	-0.8	3.6	-2.4	5.4

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

# National Statistics Website

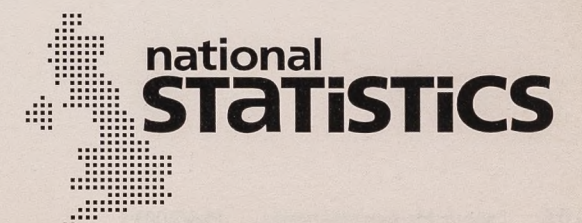
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# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

## EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup>

1996=100	European Union (15) <sup>c</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998	103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1
1999	104.3	104.8	102.5	103.6	105.4	103.9R	102.5	102.8
2000	106.4	105.6	104.5	106.4R	108.3	107.0	104.4	104.9
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999	Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.3
	Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	102.6	102.7
	May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	102.6	102.7
	Jun	104.3	105.1	102.1	103.5	105.7	102.6	102.8
	Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	102.3	103.3
	Aug	104.4	104.8	102.4	103.5	105.7	102.5	103.3
	Sep	104.6	105.2	102.3	103.8	106.1	102.7	103.0
	Oct	104.6	105.1	102.7	103.9	106.2	102.8	102.9
	Nov	104.8	105.3	103.0	104.1	106.4	102.9	103.0
	Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	103.4	103.4
2000	Jan	105.0	104.5	103.5	103.1R	106.5	103.3	103.8
	Feb	105.4	104.9	104.3	105.2	107.0	103.5	104.2
	Mar	105.8	105.1	104.4	105.7	107.8	104.0	104.4
	Apr	106.0	105.5	104.2	105.9	108.0	104.0	104.3
	May	106.1	105.7	104.1	106.2	108.4	104.2	104.2
	Jun	106.5	105.9	104.5	106.6	108.8	104.5	104.9
	Jul	106.5	105.4	104.2	105.5R	108.3	104.3	105.4
	Aug	106.5	106.4	104.3	107.1	108.0	104.5	105.2
	Sep	107.1	106.2	104.7	107.9	109.0	105.1	105.7
	Oct	107.2	106.1	105.0	107.7	109.2	105.0	105.4
	Nov	107.5	106.4	105.4	107.9	109.3	105.2	105.7
	Dec	107.5	106.4	105.8	107.6	109.1	105.2	105.8
2001	Jan	107.3	105.4	105.8	105.9R	108.9	104.7	106.1
	Feb	107.8P	105.7	106.2P	107.8	109.5	105.0P	106.8
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>								
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.4
1998	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
1999	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
2000	2.1	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.1
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999	Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.1
	Mar	1.1	1.7	0.2	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.5
	Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.8
	May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.4
	Jun	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.4
	Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.6
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	0.5	0.7
	Sep	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	0.6	0.8
	Oct	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	0.8	0.9
	Nov	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.0	1.0
	Dec	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.4	1.4
2000	Jan	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.3R	2.8	1.7	1.9
	Feb	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	1.5	2.1
	Mar	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.1
	Apr	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.6
	May	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	1.6	1.5
	Jun	2.1	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	1.9	2.0
	Jul	2.1R	1.0	2.0	1.7R	2.8	2.0	2.0
	Aug	2.0	0.6	1.9	3.5R	2.2	2.0	1.8
	Sep	2.3	1.0	2.3	3.9	2.7	2.3	2.6
	Oct	2.4	1.0	2.2	3.7	2.8	2.1	2.4
	Nov	2.6	1.0	2.3	3.7	2.7	2.2	2.6
	Dec	2.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.7	2.3
2001	Jan	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.7	2.3	1.4	2.2
	Feb	2.3P	0.8	1.8P	2.5	2.3	1.4P	2.5

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

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

c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised  
P Provisional  
E Estimate

# RETAIL PRICES

## EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup>

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999	122.8	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
2000	155.8	111.5	108.4	107.3	108.2	109.4	109.7	104.8
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999	Mar	112.5	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	103.2
	Apr	113.9	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	103.4
	May	113.6	105.9	105.5	103.6	106.2	106.5	103.7
	Jun	113.4	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	103.6
	Jul	111.0	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	103.1
	Aug	110.9	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	103.1
	Sep	113.1	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	104.0
	Oct	113.5	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	104.2
	Nov	113.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	103.8
	Dec	114.7	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	104.1
2000	Jan	113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	103.5
	Feb	112.7	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	104.0
	Mar	115.6	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	104.6
	Apr	116.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0	108.4	104.4
	May	116.6	111.3	108.1	106.6	108.3	109.1	105.0
	Jun	115.9	111.9	108.4	108.1	108.3	109.7	105.0
	Jul	113.9	111.9	108.6	107.0	108.0	110.2	104.4
	Aug	114.1	112.5	108.6	107.7	108.4	110.3	104.5
	Sep	116.5	112.8	108.9	108.5	109.4	110.2	105.4
	Oct	117.8	113.4	109.2	108.9	109.8	110.5	105.6
	Nov	118.5	113.6	109.6	109.2	109.7	111.2	105.7
	Dec	118.9	113.5	109.7	109.4	109.2	111.6	105.5
2001	Jan	116.8	112.4	109.8	107.3	110.6P	112.0	105.2
	Feb	116.9	113.4	110.2P	108.5	111.6P	112.2	105.6
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>								
	CLNF	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	7.0	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
2000	2.0	5.3	2.6	3.8	2.3	2.8	3.5	1.3
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999	Feb	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8
	Mar	3.0	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1
	Apr	2.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3
	May	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Jun	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Jul	1.8	1.9	1.7	-0.3R	1.8	1.9	2.1
	Aug	1.2	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3
	Sep	1.2	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5
	Oct	1.7	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4
	Nov	2.6	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7
	Dec	2.5	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
2000	Jan	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.9
	Feb	2.6	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.0
	Mar	2.5	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0
	Apr	2.5	5.0	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0
	May	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.0R	2.4	3.2
	Jun	2.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.5
	Jul	2.6	5.9	2.6	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.7
	Aug	2.6	5.7	2.6	3.7	2.5	3.6	3.6
	Sep	3.0	5.5	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.7
	Oct	3.8	6.0	2.7	4.3	3.2	3.7	4.0
	Nov	4.0	6.0	2.9	4.5	2.9	3.6	4.1
	Dec	3.7	4.6	2.8	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.0
2001	Jan	3.2	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.5P	4.4	3.8
	Feb	3.5	3.9	2.7P	2.9	4.9P	4.9	4.0

Source: ONS/Eurostat

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### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

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Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01633 819002
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<b>Economic activity and inactivity</b>	
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<b>Employment</b>	
Annual Employment Statistics	01928 792733
	<a href="mailto:annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk">annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk</a>
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Total workforce hours worked per week	01633 812766
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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)	
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Enquiries	020 7533 5874
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<b>Small firms (DTI)</b>	
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	<a href="mailto:maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk">maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk</a>
<b>Trade unions (DTI)</b>	
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Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data  
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### FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline  
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[labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

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RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

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ISBN 0-11-621324-8



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