

contents

Volume 110 Number 2 Pages 49 - 88

News

- 51 Labour Market Update**
- 55 News and research**
Items on: prices data in *Labour Market Trends*; website developments; *Social Trends* 32; motherhood and careers; young people in Europe; and job vacancies in Greater Manchester.
- 59 Parliamentary Questions**
- 60 Research programme quarterly update**

Spotlight

- 63 Labour Market Spotlight**
This month's topics include: economic activity of young people; women in the labour market; sickness absence; length of time continuously employed by sex, occupation and industry; and looking for a different or additional job.

National Statistics feature

- 69 Economic inactivity and the labour market**
The characteristics of economically inactive people and reasons for inactivity are examined.
Catherine Barham, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Technical report

- 79 Labour Force Survey regrossing April 2002**
This article describes the methodology used to produce revised Labour Force Survey estimates and the anticipated impact of the changes.
Allan Smith, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Research briefs

- 83 New Deal for Lone Parents evaluation: a quantitative survey of lone parents on Income Support**
A summary of the findings from a survey of lone parents eligible for New Deal for Lone Parents.
Carli Lessof, Jon Hales, Miranda Phillips, Kevin Pickering, Susan Purdon and Melissa Miller, National Centre for Social Research
- 85 National Adult Learning Survey 2001**
This research brief highlights the main findings from the 2001 National Adult Learning Survey.
Ivana La Valle and Margaret Blake, National Centre for Social Research

Labour market data

- S1-I04** The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, earnings, government-supported training, New Deal, vacancies, labour disputes and retail prices, plus statistical enquiry points.

Labour Market trends

incorporating **Employment** GAZETTE

Next issue: 7 March 2002



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

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

Editorial office

For editorial queries please contact:

**Room B3/08,
Office for National Statistics,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ**

Telephone: 020 7533 6126

Fax: 020 7533 6186

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

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

© Crown copyright 2002

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

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

www.clickanduse.hmso.gov.uk.

Alternatively applications can be made in writing to:

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

Statistical enquiries

For general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on:
0845 601 3034

Fax: **01633 652747**

minicom **01633 812399**

e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk,
or by post to:

**ONS Library,
Government Buildings,
Cardiff Road,
Newport,
Gwent, NP10 8XG**

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

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

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

Fax: **020 7533 6183**

A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS104.

Subscriptions

Single issue £9.50

Annual subscription (UK) £95.00

Annual subscription (overseas) £122.00

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

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

Labour Market
trends

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 16 January 2002

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

Headlines

① **Employment rate** unchanged as indicated by September-November 2001 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

① **ILO unemployment rate** unchanged in September-November 2001 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in December 2001.

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

The working-age employment rate for September-November 2001 was 74.6 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 65,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.1 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 15,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count rose by 3,200 in December 2001. The average rise has been 5,600 per month over the past three months and 100 per month over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in November 2001 was 4.2 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from October 2001.

New this month

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

December 2001 data: Claimant count;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

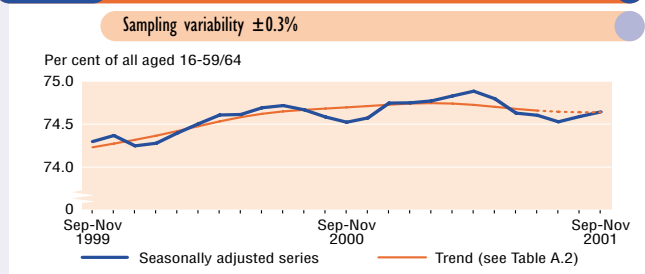


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

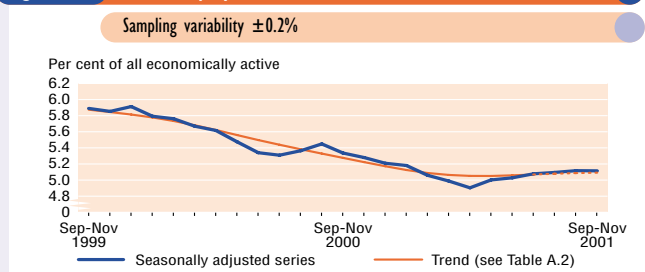
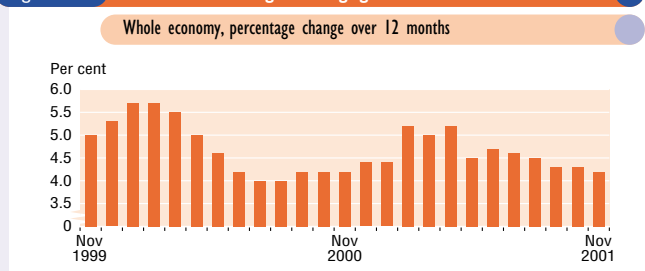


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- ① **Employment rate** was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the September-November 2001 period, unchanged from June-August 2001 but up 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.1 per cent in the September-November 2001 period, unchanged from June-August 2001 but down 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- ① **Employment** was 28.23 million in September-November 2001, up 252,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ① **Workforce jobs** rose by 116,000 over the year to 29.42 million in September 2001; this comprised a rise of 80,000 male jobs and a rise of 36,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- ① **ILO unemployment level** was 1.52 million in September-November 2001. This is 55,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ① **Claimant count** up 3,200 on the month to December 2001 to 963,500. Claimant count rate in December 2001 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from the November 2001 rate (Table A.3).
- ① **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in September-November 2001, up 0.1 percentage point from June-August 2001 but down 0.1 percentage point from September-November 2000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the September-November 2001 period, down 0.1 percentage point from June-August 2001 but up 0.1 percentage point from September-November 2000 (Table A.1).
- ① **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.2 per cent in November 2001 unchanged on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.1 percentage point from the October 2001 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- ① Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, pS14).

EMPLOYMENT

- ① **Men in employment** up 28,000 since June-August 2001 to 15.55 million in September-November 2001, and women up 37,000 in the same period to 12.67 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** up 22,000 since June-August 2001 to 21.23 million in September-November 2001. People in **part-time employment** up 43,000 over the same period to 7.00 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** down by 146,000 in the three months to November 2001 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.78 million (Table B.12).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 920.9 million during September-November 2001, up 0.7 per cent from September-November 2000. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.9 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.2 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **ILO unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** was down 11,000 over the year to stand at 217,000 in September-November 2001 (Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment over 12 months** fell 53,000 over the year to stand at 359,000 in September-November 2001 (Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** rose 14,000 over the year to stand at 409,000 in September-November 2001 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions** down in all regions over the year except for East of England, South East, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The North West region remained unchanged. The highest rate was in North East at 7.3 per cent and lowest was in South East at 3.4 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 44,200 over the year to stand at 168,500 in December 2001 (Table C.12).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 231,900 in December 2001, a fall of 6,500 since December 2000 (Table C.12).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,300 in December 2001, a fall of 500 since December 2000 (Table C.12).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	December 2001	Change on year
18-24 over six months	32,793	-863
25 and over, 18 months to two years	28,700	-8,394
25 and over, more than two years	74,026	-31,456
Total	135,519	-40,713

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 29.75 million in September-November 2001. Of this total, 16.48 million were men and 13.27 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was down 15,000 over the quarter to 7.79 million in September-November 2001. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 69,000. The number not wanting a job was up 67,000 over the year to 5.53 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 2,000 over the year to 2.26 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- ① The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 252,000 in the year to September-November 2001. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 55,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 50,000, and an increase of 246,000 in the total population aged 16 and over (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.3 per cent in September-November 2001, unchanged from June-August 2001, while the rate for women was 72.7 per cent for the same period, up 0.2 percentage points from the June-August 2001 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

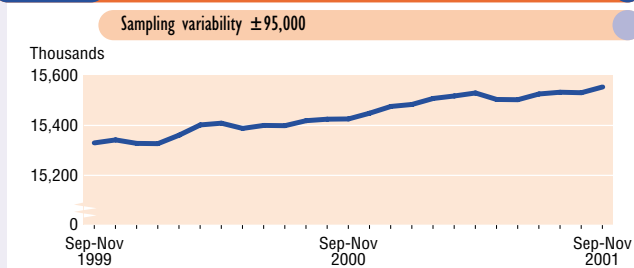


Figure 5 Female employment

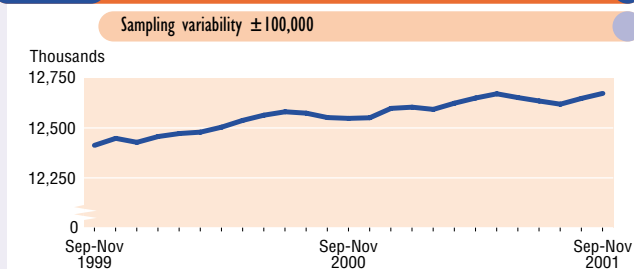


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

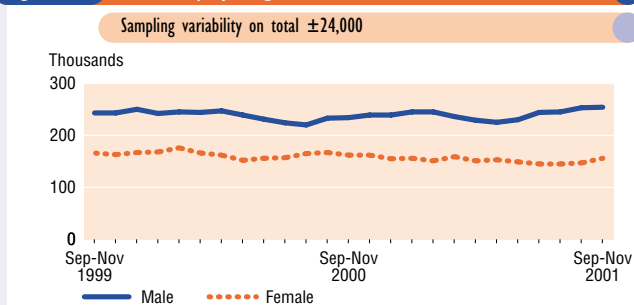


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

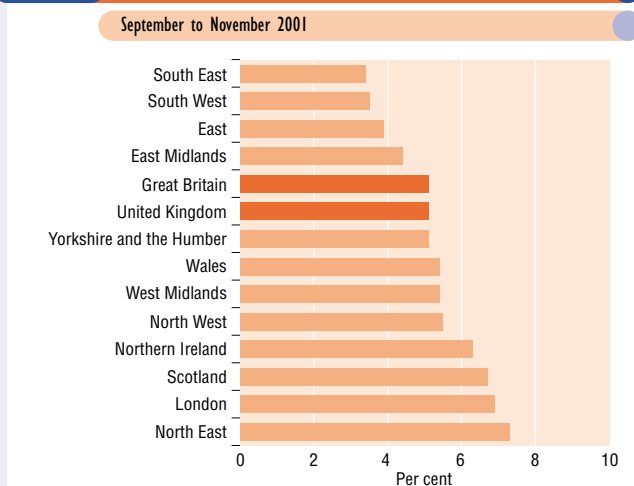


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

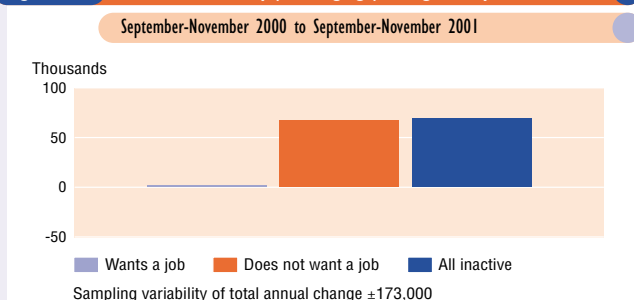


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

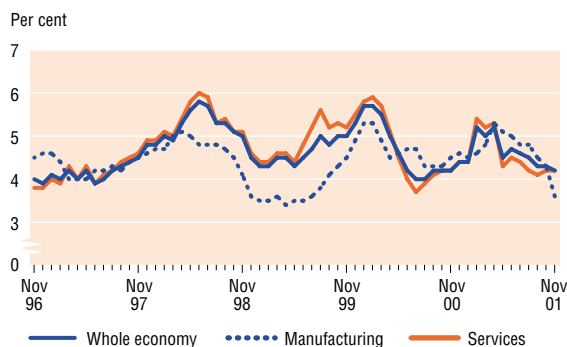


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

Percentage change over 12 months

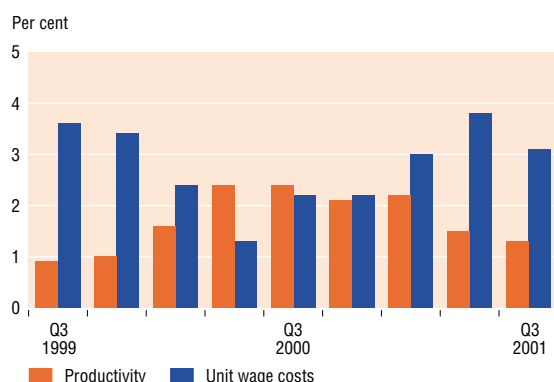
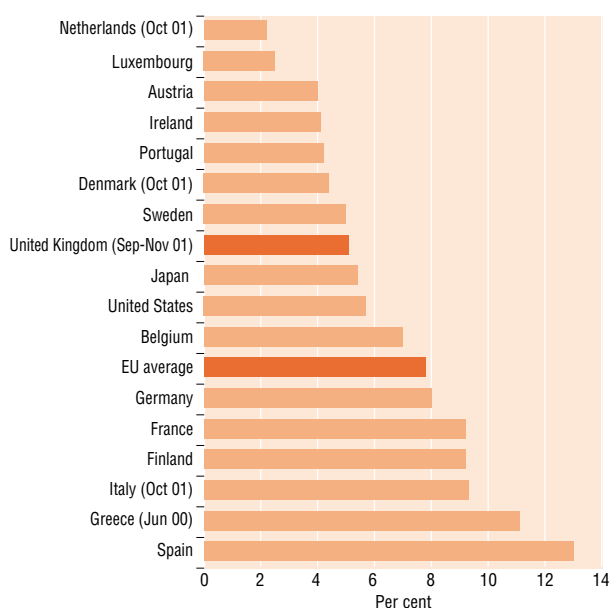


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates

International comparisons, November 2001 (source: UK LFS and Eurostat)



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 193,000 people made **redundant** in autumn 2001 (September–November). This compares with 163,000 in autumn 2000 (Table C.41).
- Results for autumn 2001 show that ten per thousand of male employees and six per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 46 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to November 2001 was provisionally estimated to be 4.2 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the revised October 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to November 2001 was 3.9 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points from the revised October 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing** industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for November 2001 was 3.6 per cent, down 0.7 percentage points from the revised October 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **private sector services** headline (three-month average) increase was 3.9 per cent for November 2001, up 0.2 percentage points from the October 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.2 per cent in November 2001, unchanged from the October 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase for November 2001 was 5.4 per cent, up 1.8 percentage points compared with a year earlier. This is down 0.3 percentage points from the October 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase for November 2001 was 3.9 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points compared with a year earlier. This is also down 0.1 percentage point from the October 2001 rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 4.7 per cent lower in the three months ending November 2001 compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 0.1 per cent lower in the three months ending November 2001 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 3.7 per cent higher in the three months ending November 2001 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job** was 1.3 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2001 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs** were 3.1 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2001 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate** in September–November 2001 was 5.1 per cent, below the EU average of 7.8 per cent in November 2001 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s** at 12.3 per cent in September–November 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 1.8 per cent, over the 12 months to November 2001, compared with 0.8 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.3 per cent and in Germany by 1.5 per cent.

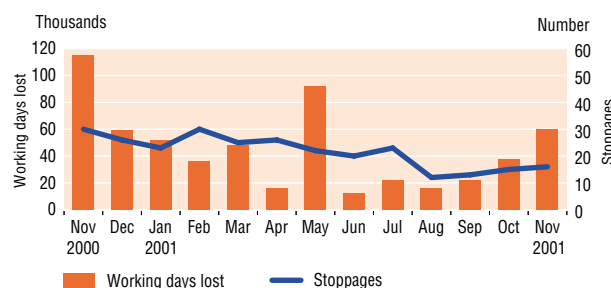
VACANCIES

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

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to November 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 473,000 from 190 stoppages. Some 29 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 24 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost in November 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 59,600 from 16 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G12).

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- As at 23 September 2001, 43 per cent of people in **work-based training for young people** were participating in **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**, 39 per cent were in **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**, 15 per cent were in **other training**, and 3 per cent were in **Life Skills**. The numbers participating in **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** and **Life Skills** were 105,700 and 9,200 respectively; these being the highest totals to date (Table F.1).
- In the past three years, **other training** starts have fallen from 182,000 to 57,000, while starts on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** have risen from 1,000 to 104,000 (Table F.2).
- There are traditionally more **work-based learning for young people** starts in July-September and 2001 was no exception: there were 85,000 **work-based learning for young people** starts in July-September 2001 (Table F.2).
- In the 12 months between April 2000 and March 2001 **work-based learning for adults** leavers in England entering employment increased by 2 percentage points compared with the previous year 1999-2000. There were similar increases for all leavers gaining either a full or part qualification. The qualification rates for those who completed their training have remained constant (Tables F.3 and F.4).
- The **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** qualification rate was 27 per cent in 1997-98, 36 per cent in 1998-99, 48 per cent in 1999-2000 and 49 per cent in 2000-01. The qualification rate for **other training** is falling. It was 40 per cent in 1997-99, 38 per cent in 1999-2000 and 33 per cent in 2000-01. This is likely to be because the more able young people, who would have been involved in **other training** a year or two ago, are starting **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** instead (Table F.5).
- The employment rate following **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** has never been higher than its latest value of 73 per cent. When leavers into government-supported training or full-time education are also included this rate increases to 90 per cent (Table F.6).
- The proportion of individuals completing the **other training** programme in England remained constant at 55 per cent, of which 73 per cent found employment (Table F.7).
- Some 719,400 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of October 2001. Of these, 638,800 had left, leaving 80,600 participants at the end of October 2001 (Table F.11).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of October 2001, 353,300 **people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed** in Great Britain (Pre-April 2001 re-engineered programme) and 338,700 had left, leaving 14,500 participating at the end of October 2001. A further 73,300 people have started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of October 2001 (Table F.16).
- In all, from the pre-April ND25+, 62,140 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of October 2001, of which 48,990 were unsubsidised jobs and 13,150 were subsidised (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the third quarter of 2001 grew by 0.5 per cent, up from 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 2000, GDP has grown by 2.1 per cent.
- In December, the seasonally adjusted estimate of **retail sales volume** was 130.5. This was 0.3 per cent below the November figure of 131.0 and 5.7 per cent higher than the December 2000 level.
- In the three months to November 2001, **manufacturing output** fell by 1.9 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 4.7 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- Business investment** was 1.6 per cent lower in the third quarter of 2001 than in the previous quarter, and 0.3 per cent lower than the third quarter of 2000.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to October 2001 was in deficit by £7.8 billion, down from a deficit of £8.7 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £7.5 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to October 2001 were 3.4 per cent lower than the previous three months and 3.6 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to October 2001 were 1.4 per cent lower than the previous three months and 1.6 per cent lower than the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 173.4 for December, down from 173.6 in November.
- In the 12 months to December, the all items RPI rose by 0.7 per cent, down from 0.9 per cent in November.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.9 per cent, up from 1.8 in November.
- The largest downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in housing costs. A smaller downward effect from within housing came from the depreciation component. Another small downward effect came from motoring costs. The largest upward effect on the all items twelve-month rate came from changes in food prices. The slightly larger effect was for non-seasonal food while seasonal food prices rose by more in December than last year. Price changes for household goods also led to a small upward effect. In addition there was a small upward effect from household services, clothing and footwear.

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

Next month

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

Prices data in *Labour Market Trends*

DUE TO improved electronic access to its statistical outputs, ONS has decided to reduce the amount of prices data published in *Labour Market Trends*, beginning with the April 2002 issue. Two tables will continue to be published in *Labour Market Trends*: an amended version of H.11 that will contain summary data on the RPI, and a new table, H.12, that will contain headline HICP data.

In line with the move to electronic dissemination, all of the Retail Prices Index (RPI) and Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) information published in the labour market data section (ppS96-S103) can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi, and www.statistics.gov.uk/hicp, respectively. As well as allowing free access to the user, a major benefit of electronic delivery of information is the timeliness of release. Data are available on the National Statistics website within minutes of the 9.30 am publication time of the Consumer Price Indices (CPI) First Release each month.

Other consumer prices data can be accessed through the RPI and HICP homepages via a number of methods designed to meet the needs of different customers. These methods are:

- **Latest data.** This link provides the key latest economic indicators including the RPI and RPIX for the latest month. It is updated within minutes of publication and is a useful feature for those that need headline figures within minutes of release;
- **Consumer Price Indices.** This is a link to the CPI First Release. It is available within minutes of the 9.30am publication time. The First Release can be viewed on screen or downloaded as a PDF file. It contains the all latest RPI and HICP data

with commentary, charts and background notes. The tables at the end of the First Release include a three- year history of data as well as detailed figures for both the RPI and HICP;

- **RP02.** This table lists the RPI since it began in 1947. It is a one-page PDF file that can be viewed on screen or downloaded;
- **RP04.** This table is in the same format as RP02 but instead lists the 12-month percentage changes of the RPI;
- **Dataset Retail Prices Index: index numbers of retail prices 1948 to 2001.** This link to StatBase® allows users to download the main RPI and HICP indices and 12-month percentage changes data into a CSV file that can be viewed through popular spreadsheet packages. This is a useful option for users that need to manipulate the published data; and
- **Focus on Consumer Price Indices.** This publication is presently available on the website on the first Monday of the month after the First Release. It is planned that this will be brought forward to the Monday after publication to meet better our customers' needs. This PDF file contains detailed data for the RPI and the HICP. It is ideal for the user that needs

detailed price information. The layout of this publication is also replicated in **TimeZone**. TimeZone allows users to download individual series into a CSV file.

On the RPI homepage, there are also links to:

- **A Brief Guide to the RPI.** This guide provides a useful summary of how the RPI is calculated and what it is used for;
- **the RPI Technical Manual** which is the definitive explanation of how the RPI is produced; and
- future publication dates and background articles, including information on methodological issues; budget effects on the RPI; and items used as price indicators, can all be viewed and downloaded.

Users may find it useful to bookmark their preferred method of access to their Internet browser. This will allow easy access without having to navigate around the site each time data are required.

The following table shows where to access the RPI and HICP data that are published in the H-tables. This table will be replicated under the new tables to remind users of where to access the data.

<i>Labour Market Trends</i> Table	Focus on CPI equivalent	CPI First Release equivalent
H.11	Table 1	Table 1
H.12	Table 2	Table 2
H.13	Table 4	N/A
H.14	Tables 5/7	Table 3
H.15	Table 8	Table 3
H.21	Table 17	Table 6

- Users needing help in accessing RPI data can call the RPI Helpline, tel. 020 7533 5874, or e-mail rpi@ons.gov.uk. For assistance with the HICP, tel. 020 7533 5819 or e-mail hicp@ons.gov.uk.

Website developments

IMPROVEMENTS HAVE recently been made to the labour market theme pages on the National Statistics website. These improvements are designed to make the pages easier to navigate, and to provide better access to the increasing amount of material available on the site.

Restructured web-pages

The labour market theme homepage now provides links to latest releases, an overview of the labour market, useful guides to labour market statistics, and links to other related themes. It also offers links to topic homepages structured around the key areas of labour market statistics:

employment; unemployment and the claimant count; economic activity; pay and earnings; vacancies and redundancies; and industrial relations. Each provides a guide to the available data, articles, publications and data sources relevant to the topic with direct links.

The navigation pane on the left-hand side

of the screen is identical on all of the labour market pages, and allows users to move quickly between the different areas within the theme. It provides links to all of the topic pages, as well as pages of more general user interest such as 'what's new, products and services' (including StatBase®), and 'contacts and consultation'.

Labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement

In January 2002 ONS published on the National Statistics website a historical supplement to the labour market statistics First Release. This web only supplement provides full historical data for the series published in the First Release in Excel

spreadsheets, which can be downloaded or viewed on screen.

The supplement contains data compiled from a wide range of sources and provides information on employment, unemployment, economic activity and inactivity, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs. It also contains a number of summary tables including Labour Force Survey and subnational summaries.

The publication is aimed at those with an interest in key labour market statistics over the entire economic cycle, and the Excel format allows for further manipulation and analysis. It also meets the needs of users unfamiliar with the First Release and navigation through

StatBase® and Timezone.

The supplement will be updated monthly, but for technical reasons it cannot currently be updated with new data on the day of release. Users are advised to continue accessing the labour market statistics First Release or Timezone for the most up-to-date information.

- The labour market theme pages on the National Statistics website can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/. The Labour Market Statistics First Release Historical Supplement is at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/LMS_FR_HS.asp.

Social Trends 32

THE OCCUPATIONAL composition of the population changed during the twentieth century according to the recently published edition of *Social Trends*. There was an upward trend in the share of professional, managerial and supervisory grades among working-age men and an increase in the numbers of women in higher socio-economic occupations. There has also been an industrial shift. In 2001, just over one in five male employee jobs were in manufacturing, compared with one in three male jobs in 1981, while the largest increase, in both male and female jobs, has been in financial and business services, which now account for about one in five jobs.

Social Trends draws together statistics from a wide range of government departments and other organisations to paint a broad picture of British society today and how it has been changing. Each of the 13 chapters focuses on a different social policy area, described in tables, charts and text. Chapter 4 deals with aspects of the labour market. This chapter makes widespread use of ONS surveys, especially the Labour Force Survey, and other sources such as Eurostat, the Employment Service and the Department of Trade and Industry. Other facts about the labour market highlighted in *Social Trends 32* include the following:

- in spring 2001, of the 36.6 million people of working age in the United Kingdom, 27.3 million were in employment;
- employment rates for men have gradually fallen from 94 per cent of the working-age population in 1959 to 80 per cent in 2000, while, among women, employment rates have risen from 47 per cent to 70 per cent;
- the proportion of people's lifetime spent in the labour force is decreasing as the increase in life expectancy means more years are spent in retirement;
- in Great Britain, around a fifth of Pakistani/Bangladeshi people in employment were self-employed in spring 2000 to winter 2000/01, compared with one in ten people from the White ethnic group and less than one in ten people from the Black ethnic group;
- in the United Kingdom in spring 2001, there were 6.8 million people of working age with long-term or work-limiting disabilities, of whom just over half were economically active. Among the economically inactive, disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to want a job;
- overall, about 7.9 million people were classified as economically inactive in spring 2001, about the same number as in 1996;
- within the EU the highest levels of employment for young people aged 15 to 24 were in the Netherlands and Denmark (both almost 70 per cent), United Kingdom and Austria were both over 50 per cent and the lowest employment rates were in Greece, France and Italy (less than 30 per cent);
- of those young people in Great Britain leaving the New Deal between January 1998 and August 2001, 59 per cent went into unsubsidised and sustained jobs;
- around a fifth of employees in the UK working full time and almost a quarter of

those working part time had adopted some type of flexible working arrangement in spring 2001;

- the number of employees with temporary work increased during the early 1990s and has since stabilised at around 1.7 million people;
- promotion played a substantial role in workers' mobility, and accounted for about 36 per cent of position changes each year. The promotion rates of younger workers were higher than those of older workers, but the gender differences were small; and
- in spring 2001, about 6 per cent of full-time employees were looking for a new job, with more than a fifth citing unsatisfactory pay as the trigger.

Other chapters in the publication cover population; households and families; education and training; income and wealth; expenditure; health; social protection; crime and justice; housing; environment; transport; and lifestyles and social participation. Recent editions of the book have also included articles focusing on topical social issues, for example drugs, and the 2001 Census. In *Social Trends 32* the article concentrates on one particular social group: children. It presents an overview of the social trends that have affected children in the United Kingdom since the 1980s.

- *Social Trends 32* is published by The Stationery Office, PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1GN, tel. 0870 600 5522. ISBN 011 621472 4. £39.50. The interactive PDF version of the publication can also be accessed at www.statistics.gov.uk/socialtrends.

OTHER NEWS

Young people in Europe

YOUNG PEOPLE across Europe have quite diverse experiences within the labour market, according to a report recently published by the Institute for Social and Economic Research. In the UK half of all young people were in work by the age of 19 years and one month in 1994, while half of young Spanish and Italian people did not have a job until they were aged 24 years and four months.

The report entitled *Young People's Lives: A Map of Europe* brings together the findings from nearly 25,000 individuals aged between 17 and 25 who took part in the European Community Household Panel survey (ECHP). In most of the countries covered, interviews first took place in 1994. In Austria, Finland and Sweden, interviews were first carried out in 1995, 1996 and 1997 respectively.

The ECHP, carried out in the 15 EU member states, is the first survey to collect such a wide variety of information on such a large number of young people. Other issues examined in the report include educational achievements, patterns of family formation and standards of living.

The report argues that the late entry of young Italians into the labour market can be explained by the fact that they spent more time in the education system than their UK peers. Around two-thirds of Italians were still in education at the age of 22, compared with less than a tenth of UK people.

In several countries including the Netherlands, Ireland and the UK, 17 to 20-year-olds earned only about 50 per cent of the wages available to older employees, while in Belgium, Austria and Italy, 17 to 20-year-olds earned up to 70 per cent of the wages paid to older workers. Having a university degree had a varying impact upon salary.

Young men in the UK were more likely than anywhere else to work long hours:

around one in three of those with a full-time job worked 50 hours or more, compared with less than one in ten in Sweden. In Europe as a whole, young people under the age of 25 were more likely than older workers to be in insecure employment, e.g. on a fixed term contract or in casual work: half of all 17 to 20-year-olds and a third of those aged 21 to 25. Spain had the highest proportion of workers on insecure arrangements (77 per cent of all young workers). The proportion of young workers on insecure contracts in Finland, France, Portugal and Greece was also high (at 37 per cent or more). The young workers who were best protected were in Austria (15 per cent), the UK and Germany (24 per cent).

Although young Italians spent longer in the education system than their UK counterparts, they also spent longer periods in unemployment. Italy, Greece and Spain had the highest levels of unemployment among young men (over half of all young men in these countries in the 17 to 20 age group and over a third of all those aged 21 to 25 were not in paid work), while Austria and the Netherlands had the lowest levels.

In Italy over 50 per cent of men and women who turned 20 in the 1960s cohort and more than two-thirds of the those in the 1980s cohort were unemployed before taking their first job, compared with less than 10 per cent in Germany. Over this period, the rise in initial unemployment was comparatively steep in France, Denmark, the UK and Spain. In each of these countries the rate of joblessness before people's first job was at least five times higher in the 1980s cohort than in the 1960s cohort.

In general, countries with high levels of male unemployment among the young also had relatively high rates of unemployment in the older age groups. The exceptions were in Belgium, Greece and Sweden,

where youth unemployment was much higher than might have been expected from the position of men in their thirties and in Ireland, UK and Denmark, where unemployment rates among young men were much lower than might be expected.

The authors go on to explain how interpreting the economic activities of young women is more difficult than for young men, because women who had left education might have been employed, or unemployed and looking for work, or might count themselves primarily as homemakers. Unemployment rates fell with increasing age for women, but the number of women working full time on family care increased. The report explains how the total proportion of young women concentrating on home-making in any country will depend on the proportion who have children, and the economic and social conventions in each society (this mediates the relationship between the family and the labour market). The proportion of young women engaged in family care ranged from under 2 per cent in Denmark and Belgium to over 15 per cent in Greece and the UK, with the proportion in all other countries being within the range of 5 and 8 per cent.

The authors conclude that despite these diverse labour market experiences, young people within Europe still share some common concerns. A changing youth labour market has led to young people spending longer in education, being more likely to be unemployed and increasingly likely to have an insecure contract rather than a 'job for life' as was the norm for their parents' generation.

• *Young People's Lives: A Map of Europe*, by Maria Iacovou and Richard Berthoud is published by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER). The report is available free at www.iser.essex.ac.uk.

Motherhood and careers

FEWER WOMEN are staying in full-time employment after the birth of their first baby than previously suggested, according to new research funded by the Economic and Social Research Council. Only one in ten women maintained continuous full-time employment during the first 11 years after birth, and these women were distinctive in terms of their occupations, they had smaller families

and experienced more marital disruption than other mothers.

From a survey of around 5,000 mothers of 11-year-old children (drawn from DSS child benefit records), researchers at Oxford Brookes University collected information on their working hours, employment status and continuity at three points in time (1992, 1993 and 1999). This enabled them to draw up a work history typography.

The longitudinal data showed that there had been an increase over the past two decades in the proportions of women who: returned to work within one year of childbirth (from 24 per cent in 1979 to 67 per cent in 1996); were working full time within one year of having a baby (from 5 per cent to 24 per cent); and had children under the age of five and were in paid work (from 28 per cent in 1980 to 53 per cent in

1999). Nevertheless, the extent and continuity of women's full-time employment after they became mothers had been overstated. More than ten years after the birth of a first baby, fewer mothers were in full-time employment than had been within the first 12 months of that birth. Mothers were still reluctant or unable to mix full-time jobs with motherhood, and the explanation of women's labour market choices after childbirth depends as much on understanding the constraints which affect them as it does on understanding their preferences.

The research suggested that mothers fall into four categories: those who worked continuously full time; those who worked continuously part time; those who mixed full-time and part-time work; and those who had not been employed since the birth of their first child. Four stereotypes of modern motherhood were then drawn from these differing work histories. Women who fell into the 'I want a career' group typically returned to work within 12 months of their first child and stayed in full-time work thereafter. Of these mainly professional

women, many had experienced marital disruption and, of those with partners at the birth of their first child, only 73 per cent remained with the same man.

The second stereotype, 'I want children and a job' also returned to work within a year of giving birth and stayed employed, but worked part time in order to balance work and family. Of these women, 90 per cent were married and 92 per cent of those with husbands or partners were still living with the father of that child.

The third group included the 'my family comes first' type. They had work histories that mixed part-time and full-time work and spending time at home. These mothers were less likely to return to work within a year of having their first baby and their spells in the labour market were more intermittent. These mothers also included some of the youngest in the study who did not have such stable partnerships. They also achieved much less in the labour market than other mothers.

The final group of women, 'my family is my job', gave up paid employment when they became mothers. One in five of these

women had expected to return to work soon after the birth of their first baby, but the fact that they did not subsequently do so was often related to difficulties finding work or affordable childcare. These women had the largest families and 84 per cent remained with the father of their first child.

The study also found a shift in women's attitudes towards work and family life and the balance of roles between the sexes. The attitude that married women work for pin money has almost disappeared with only 4 per cent of women agreeing with this statement in 1999, compared with around a fifth of women in 1980. Concomitant with this, less than a tenth of women agreed in 1999 that they should stay at home in times of high unemployment, compared with a third in 1980.

- For more information, contact Professor Susan McRae, tel. 01865 483750, e-mail smcrae@brookes.ac.uk, School of Social Sciences and Law, Oxford Brookes University, Gypsy Lane, Oxford OX3 0PB.

Job vacancies in Greater Manchester

THE QUALITY of many of the jobs on offer in 2001 at the lower end of the labour market was poor, according to a recent report by the Greater Manchester Low Pay Unit. And despite the introduction of the national minimum wage, weekly incomes remained low with many individuals and households relying on social security benefits and in-work tax credits.

The report *Jobwatch 2001* is based on data from a survey of Jobcentre vacancies which has been carried out in Greater Manchester since 1989. The report describes the job opportunities available to local unemployed people and informs debate about government labour market policies. The inclusion of historical data provides an overview of key changes in the local labour market.

The survey, undertaken in April 2001, covered all vacancies displayed in ten Jobcentres plus 12 per cent of unfilled vacancies from the remaining Jobcentres in Greater Manchester. In total the survey covered at least 46 per cent of local Jobcentre vacancies.

In April 2001 there were 4,067 jobs on display in Greater Manchester Jobcentres. This was a rise of nearly 5 per cent on the previous year and is the highest number of vacancies since the survey began. Around 2,500 jobs were full time and 1,500 were part time (under 30 hours a week).

Catering, office, cleaning and shop work accounted for more than half of all vacancies on offer. These occupations tend

to be associated with female employment and are, in general, low-paid occupations. Many of the jobs traditionally seen as male (e.g. skilled, driving, security, motor trade, warehouse and engineering) accounted for a lower proportion of jobs in the survey (less than a fifth of all vacancies).

Since 1989 the number of catering vacancies has doubled and in 2001 represented 17 per cent of all jobs on offer. In 1989 engineering vacancies represented 5.3 per cent of all vacancies compared with only 1.8 per cent in 2001. Between 1989 and 2001 the number of security jobs has risen seven fold. Other higher-paid occupations such as managerial, professional and nursing had few vacancies. In total, these three categories represented only 5.3 per cent of all vacancies.

Temporary vacancies made up 7.8 per cent of the total. This was a reduction on the previous year but almost twice the figure for 1989. Many of the temporary jobs were in occupations which are traditionally higher paid, such as skilled and professional occupations. When temporary jobs were removed from the analysis the effect was to reduce both average hourly and weekly pay.

The average hourly rate of pay for full-time jobs was £5.28 an hour and for part-time jobs, £4.30 an hour. In 1998, the year before the introduction of the national minimum wage, more than 42 per cent of all jobs were below the minimum. By 2001 this had fallen to 0.6 per cent. Nearly six out of ten jobs in the survey were paying above the present adult minimum wage

level of £4.10 six months before this rate came into force, although six in ten part-time jobs were paying below £4.10.

Many jobs paid at levels requiring supplementary assistance from social security or in-work benefits. Around a quarter of the vacancies on offer paid below the National Insurance lower earnings limit of £72 a week and about three-fifths of part-time vacancies paid below this level. This means employees taking them would not be able to claim contributory social security benefits such as statutory sick pay, statutory maternity pay, Jobseeker's Allowance and a state pension. Almost all jobs paid below £368.53, the level at which a couple with two children paying average council house rent and council tax stop receiving Working Families Tax Credit.

Average hours of work for full-time workers were 38.4 hours per week and for part-time workers, 15.9 hours per week. More than a fifth of jobs were for less than 16 hours a week, while almost a third of jobs were for between 36 and 40 hours a week.

The authors conclude that there has been no real improvement in the quality of jobs on offer at Jobcentres and that current vacancies continue to be low-paid, with low skills levels which require tax credit top-ups to make them viable.

- *Jobwatch 2001: A Survey of Vacancies in Greater Manchester Jobcentres* is available from the Greater Manchester Low Pay Unit, 23 Mount Street, Manchester, M4 4DE, tel. 0161 953 4078. £10.

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

Manufacturing jobs

LINDSAY HOYLE (Chorley) asked the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry how many (a) management and (b) shop floor jobs in manufacturing have been lost in (i) Lancashire and (ii) the United Kingdom in each of the last three years.

LEN COOK: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of the numbers of people employed in manufacturing in Lancashire and the United Kingdom. The LFS does not classify occupations in terms of

'management' and 'shopfloor'. However, it does provide estimates of the numbers of people employed in manufacturing by social class based on occupation (formerly known as Registrar General's Social Class), up to and including winter (December to February) 2000-01. The attached table gives the LFS estimates of the numbers of people employed in manufacturing in Lancashire and the United Kingdom for winter (December to February) 1997-98 to winter (December to February) 2000-01 by social class.

All persons employed in manufacturing^a by social class; United Kingdom and Lancashire; winter (December to February) 1997-98 to winter (December to February) 2000-01, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands	Winter			
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
United Kingdom				
All persons employed in manufacturing ^b	5,006	4,959	4,806	4,614
Professional, intermediate and skilled non-manual occupations	2,078	2,080	2,034	1,965
Skilled manual, partly skilled and unskilled occupations	2,916	2,868	2,760	2,636
Lancashire				
All persons employed in manufacturing ^b	120	112	129	117
Professional, intermediate and skilled non-manual occupations	45	47	53	43
Skilled manual, partly skilled and unskilled occupations	75	65	75	73

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Standard Industrial Classification 1992 sector D: Manufacturing.

b Includes people who did not state their occupation.

(26 November)

Graduate earnings

STEPHEN HEPBURN (Jarrow) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what were the average annual earnings for graduates in (a) 1999, (b) 2000 and (c) 2001.

JOHN KIDGELL: I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of average gross weekly earnings for graduates of working age (i.e. men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59) who have a first degree qualification or higher.

The figures for summer (June to August) 1999, 2000 and 2001, are given in the table below.

Average gross weekly earnings of working-age^a graduates who are full-time^b employees; United Kingdom; summer (June to August) 1999, 2000 and 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Average gross weekly earnings (£)	
Summer 1999	538
Summer 2000	567
Summer 2001	601

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

b The definition of 'full time' is based on respondents' self-assessment not on the number of hours worked.

(5 December)

Unemployment

JOHN BERCOW (Buckingham) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide a breakdown for each of the last two Parliaments of the change in the number of 18 to 24-year-olds unemployed for over six months.

LEN COOK: The Office for National Statistics (ONS) compiles statistics for unemployment from surveys following the internationally standard International Labour Organisation definition. ONS also compiles statistics of claimants of unemployment-related benefits. The claimant count consists of all people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance or National Insurance credits at Employment Service local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made. The table below provides a breakdown of the available figures.

United Kingdom: changes over the last two parliaments for 18 to 24-year-olds (A) ILO unemployed for six months or more; (B) claiming unemployment benefit for six months or more

	Number
ILO unemployment^a six months or more duration LFS reference period^b	
March to May 1992	364,000
April to June 1997	189,000
May to July 2001	104,000
Change March to May 1992 to April to June 1997	-175,000
Percentage	-48.1
Change April to June 1997 to May to July 2001	-85,000
Percentage	-45.0
Claimant count^{c,d} claiming for six months or more Claimant count reference month^e	
April 1992	358,114
May 1997	169,498
June 2001	40,089
Change April 1992 to May 1997	-188,616
Percentage	52.7
Change May 1997 to June 2001	-129,409
Percentage	-76.3

a Seasonally adjusted.

b As asked for in the question, the periods shown are centred around the General Election dates. It would be more useful to make comparisons between consecutive three-month periods.

c Not seasonally adjusted.

d Monthly claimant count data by age and duration are on the basis of all claims for April 1992 and computerised claims only for later years.

e For data that are not seasonally adjusted, comparisons should normally be made between data for the same month each year. For this reason, comparisons between different months should be used with caution.

(11 December)

Research programme quarterly update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Department for Education and Skills (DfES), the Employment Service and the Employment Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

DfES

Projects started since 1 November

2001078	Individual learning accounts – community projects	2001075	Evaluating the quality of eight week short intensive basic skills (Sibs) and basic employment training (Bet) provision
2001046	Modern Apprenticeship employers – evaluation studies	2001110	Evaluation of Sure Start Plus
2001040	Evaluation of Adult Basic Skills Pathfinder Extension activities	2001105	Research on Investors in People charging policies – Phase I
1122001	Use and attitudes towards information and communications technology among Black and ethnic minority groups.	2001067	Sex and relationship education teaching pilot: An investigation of key stakeholder perceptions
1372001	Good practice guide for the retention of early years, childcare and playworkers	2001099	Industry regulations and codes of practice which might be used to improve skill levels
1292001	Factors affecting teachers' decisions to leave the profession	2001079	What works in relation to promoting children's social and emotional competence
1502001	Causes and effects of truancy by pupils of compulsory school age	2001094	Analysis of the labour market for educational staff
2002010	Analysis of the labour market for childcare workers and teachers	2001071	Identification and evaluation of employer collaboration activities
2001058	Evaluation of the Connexions Direct pilot	2001085	Attitude survey for schools facing extremely challenging circumstances
1482001	Citizenship education – longitudinal study	2001083	Evaluation of University for Industry (Ufi) Ltd. and Learndirect
2001070	Early professional development for teachers in their second and third years of teaching	2001103	Production of material for local education authorities' conferences for effective reception class practice
2001066	Omnibus survey work: trends in information and communications technology access and use		

Projects completed since 1 November

1262000	Learning package for A-Level geography	19399	Monitoring and evaluation of the education (National Curriculum) (exceptions at key stage 4) regulations 1998
3212000	Evaluation of playing for success 2001-2002 (stage 3)	15499	A longitudinal study of young people with special educational needs
16399	Monitoring the Disability Discrimination Act: stage 2	14120012	Potential mature student recruitment to higher education
18299	Participation in higher education by mature students	2001084	Information and communications technology audit of schools in challenging circumstances
16299	Disability: attitudes and experiences	1982000	Effective pedagogy in the early years
1762000	Feasibility study for a longitudinal survey of the impact of out-of-school childcare on children		

Reports published since 1 November

RR297	For Me or Not for Me? That is the Question. A Study of Mature Students' Decision-making and higher education	RR319	Feasibility study for a longitudinal survey of the impact of out-of-school childcare on children
RR310	Research on recent developments in Employee Development Schemes	RR320	Research on Ratios, Group Size and staff Qualifications and Training in Early Years and childcare Settings
RR313	The Returns to Education: Evidence from the Labour Force Survey	RR321	National Adult Learning Survey (NALS) 2001
RR314	Patterns of Educational Attainment in the British Coalfields	RR322	Childcare Students and Nursery Workers Follow Up Surveys and In-depth Interviews
RR315	Post-16 Transitions of Pupils with Special Educational Needs	RR324	Local Education Authority Management Information on Adult Learning
RR318	Evaluating the Connexions Card Demonstration and Pathfinder Projects	RR327	The Roles of NVQ Internal Verifiers

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

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Projects published in quarter ending 31 December

ESR 96	The Evaluation of Soft Skills Pilots Contact: Jenny Carrino, tel. 0114 259 6671	ESR 101	New Deal for Lone Parents Evaluation: A Qualitative Survey of Lone Parents on Income Support Contact: Andrew Birtwhistle, tel. 0114 259 5612
ESR 97	The Evaluation of Occupational Skills Pilots Contact: Jenny Carrino, tel. 0114 259 6671	ESR 102	Joint Claims for JSA: Case Studies of Delivery Contact: Nicola Moss, tel. 0114 259 5328
ESR 98	Workless Couples: Modelling Labour Market Transitions Contact: Jenny Carrino, tel. 0114 259 6671	ESR 103	Evaluation of the New Deal 50plus: Summary Report Contact: Paula Maratos, tel. 0114 259 7730
ESR 99	Evaluation of New Deal 50 plus - Qualitative Evidence from Clients: Third phase Contact: Paula Maratos, tel. 0114 259 7730	ESR 104	Finding the right job; The role of the Standard Occupational Classification in Matching Jobseekers to Vacancies Contact Jayne Middlemas, tel. 0114 259 6270
ESR 100	The impact of the 26 Week Sanctioning Regime Contact: Maureen Moroney, tel. 0114 259 5471		

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@gt.net.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ongoing projects

Employee voice and its influence over training provision

How employers manage absences

Employers survey on support for working parents

Survey of how parents in employment balance work, family and home

Awareness and attitudes towards work-life balance

Effects of the working time regulations: a survey of workers

Part-time workers and fixed-term contracts survey

Third periodic survey of employment tribunal applications

Bargaining structures and workplace performance

Survey of redundancy practices

The transfer of undertaking and protection of employment (TUPE) regulations

Evaluation of the partnership fund

Survey of individuals' awareness and knowledge of their employment rights

Small firms' awareness, knowledge and access to information on individual employment rights

Job separations: a survey of workers who have recently left an employer

The effect of employment legislation on small firms' decisions and management practices

Future projects

Employers' experience of the working time regulations

Partnership: the bottom line

Monitoring the statutory union recognition procedure

Managing case loads in the employment tribunal service

Workers in the new economy

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

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094 Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

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

TOPICS COVERED

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

Statistical enquiries

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

0845 601 3034 Fax: 01633 652747

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

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

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



Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for February 2002

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS) | 4 Length of time continuously employed by sex, occupation and industry (LFS) |
| 2 Women in the labour market (LFS) | 5 Looking for a different or additional job (LFS) |
| 3 Sickness absence (LFS) | |

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

1 Economic activity of young people

Table | Young people by academic age;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Academic age (in years)				Thousands		
	All persons				All	Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19
In employment							
All	307	418	434	432	1,593	840	753
Not in FTE	109	182	304	334	929	533	395
In FTE	198	237	130	99	664	306	358
ILO unemployed							
All	99	68	83	69	319	175	144
Not in FTE	45	44	66	55	209	130	80
In FTE	55	24	17	14	110	45	65
Economically inactive							
All	338	242	208	204	992	476	516
Not in FTE	38	35	50	59	182	63	118
In FTE	300	207	158	146	811	413	398
Total							
All	745	729	725	705	2,904	1,491	1,413
Not in FTE	192	261	420	447	1,320	727	593
In FTE	553	468	305	258	1,584	764	820
Economic activity rate (%)							
All	54.6	66.8	71.3	71.0	65.8	68.0	63.5
Not in FTE	80.1	86.6	88.2	86.9	86.2	91.3	80.1
In FTE	45.8	55.7	48.2	43.6	48.8	46.0	51.5
ILO unemployment rate (%)							
All	24.4	14.0	16.0	13.7	16.7	17.3	16.1
Not in FTE	29.0	19.5	17.8	14.1	18.4	19.6	16.8
In FTE	21.6	9.3	11.4	12.4	14.2	12.9	15.3

a Age on previous 31 August.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE) although young people can be in both employment and education. It is worth noting that after leaving full-time education some may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government-supported training. **Table 1** shows the economic and educational status in autumn 2001 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

- ❶ Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.6 million (54 per cent) were in full-time education in autumn 2001.
- ❷ Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (58 per cent compared with 51 per cent).
- ❸ Of young people not in FTE 86 per cent were economically active, of whom 18 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- ❹ For those in FTE, 49 per cent were economically active, of whom 14 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 12.1 million women of working age in employment in autumn 2001.
- ① The employment rate for working-age women was 69.5 per cent (compared with 79.6 per cent for working-age men).
- ① Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was 0-4 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 personal service occupations, administrative and secretarial and sales and customer service occupations were women.
- ① 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.
- ① More than two-thirds of those in public administration, education and health were women.

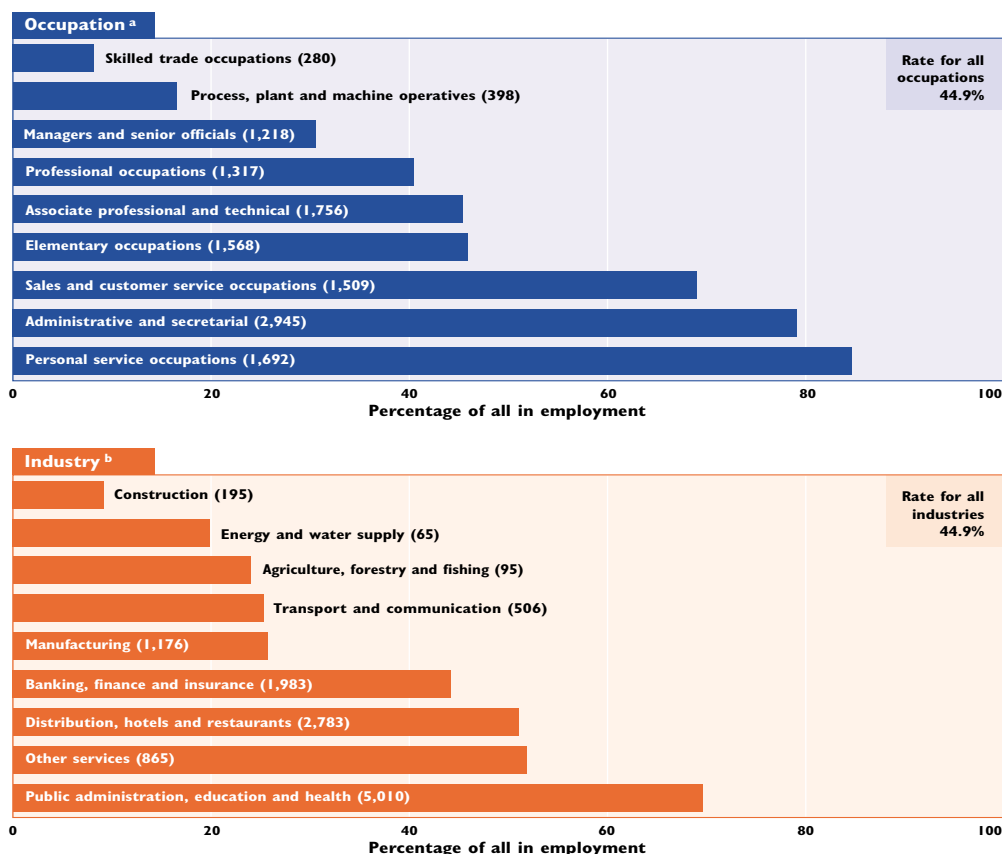
Table 2 Labour market and family status of women; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	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
All in employment	12,126	4,859	1,583	1,635	1,222	419	7,267	15,299
Full-time	6,998	1,965	537	604	592	232	5,032	14,076
Part-time	5,125	2,892	1,046	1,031	629	186	2,233	1,218
Employees	11,291	4,462	1,443	1,495	1,134	390	6,829	12,948
Temporary employees	817	301	84	119	75	23	516	758
Self-employed	735	361	122	130	83	27	374	2,254
Unpaid family workers	55	27	14	*	*	*	28	23
Home workers	400	224	94	75	42	12	176	208
ILO unemployed	608	245	95	87	52	10	363	908
ILO unemployed 1 year or more	96	47	*	21	17	*	50	258
All economically active	12,734	5,104	1,678	1,722	1,274	429	7,630	16,207
Economically inactive	4,714	2,343	1,260	637	356	91	2,371	3,007
Total	17,448	7,447	2,938	2,359	1,630	520	10,001	19,214
Employment rate (%)	69.5	65.2	53.9	69.3	75.0	80.6	72.7	79.6
Economic activity rate (%)	73.0	68.5	57.1	73.0	78.2	82.5	76.3	84.4
ILO unemployment rate (%)	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.1	4.1	2.4	4.8	5.6

* 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; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



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

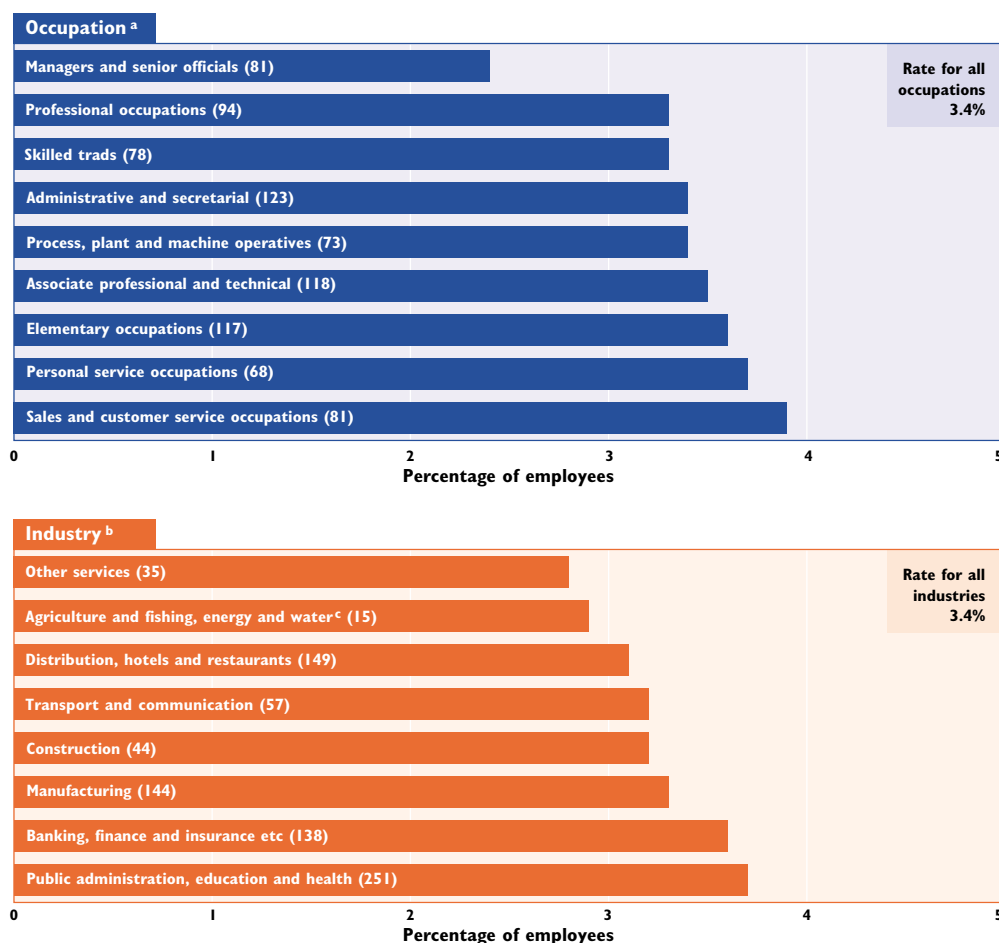
^b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of women in employment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Sickness absence

Figure 2 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



- a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
 b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
 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.

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

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	835	398	436
percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:			
1 day	39	40	37
2 days	21	20	22
3 days	11	10	12
4 days	5	4	6
All week ^b	24	26	23
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	24,036	12,703	11,333
All employees^c (thousands)	24,871	13,101	11,770

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 if 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.

- There were 2.2 million working days lost to sickness or injury per week in the autumn quarter. This accounts for 2.0 per cent of the total scheduled working days.

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

- For all employees, this rate was 3.4 per cent.
- The sickness absence rate varied between occupations from 2.4 per cent for managers and senior officials to 3.9 per cent for sales and customer services.
- The sickness absence rate also varied between industries from 2.8 per cent for other services to 3.7 per cent for public administration, education and health.

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.

- 835,000 employees had at least one day off in the reference week due to sickness.
- In autumn 2001, 3.7 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (436,000), compared with 3.0 per cent of men (395,000).

3 Sickness absence (cont.)

- ❶ Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 39 per cent were away for just one day.
- ❷ Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 24 per cent were unable to work for five to seven days.

Figure 3 shows the occurrence of sickness absence for employees by government office region.

- ❶ The areas with the highest rates of sickness absence were the South West and North East with 3.7 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively.
- ❷ Northern Ireland had the lowest incidence of sickness absence with just 1.7 per cent.

Table 4 compares the occurrence of sickness absence for employees by public or private sector and full-time or part-time for autumn 2001.

- ❶ Overall, full-time employees have higher rates of sickness absence than part-time employees (3.5 per cent, compared with 2.8 per cent).
- ❷ Those in the public sector had higher sickness absence rates than those in the private sector.

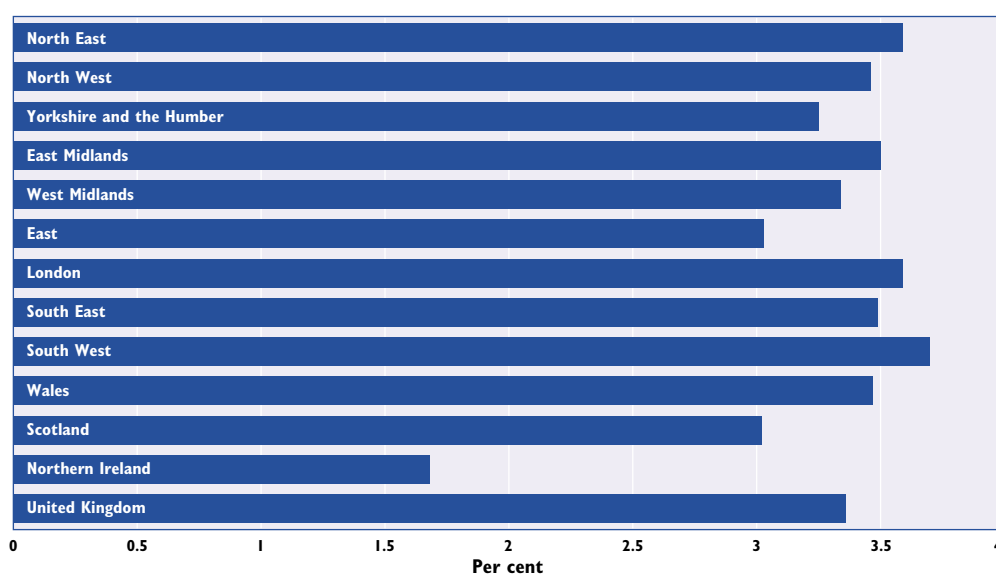
Figure 4 shows the occurrence of sickness absence of employees by age group.

- ❶ In autumn 2001 a higher proportion of employees aged 16 to 24 were absent from work due to sickness or injury than any other age group.
- ❷ Employees above pensionable age had the lowest rate of sickness absence at 1.9 per cent.

Employees aged under 50 were more likely than average to take one day off per week sick, while those aged 50 years and over were more likely to take five days or more off.

Figure 3

Proportion of employees absent from work for at least one day by government office region; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4

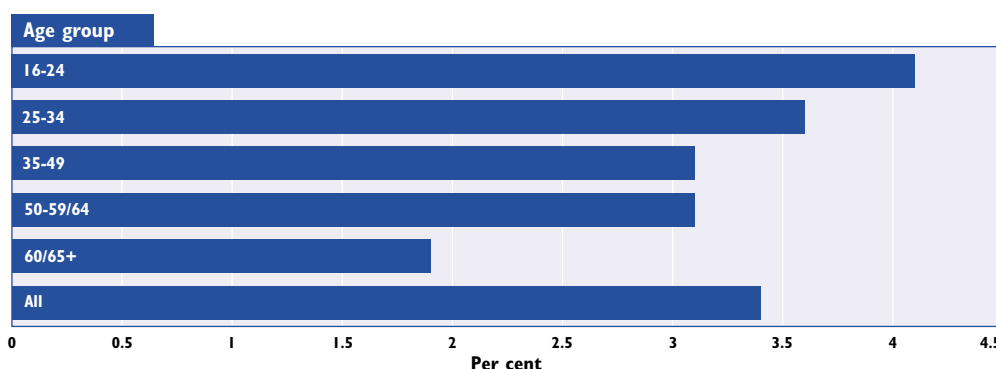
Occurrence of sickness absence of employees by public/private sector and part/full-time; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Had days off sick/injured in reference week			
	Yes (000s)	Per cent	No (000s)	All (000s)(=100%)
Private sector employees				
Full-time	475	3.4	13,705	14,181
Part-time	114	2.7	4,106	4,219
Public sector employees				
Full-time	183	4.1	4,298	4,481
Part-time	59	3.1	1,860	1,918
All employees				
Full-time	658	3.5	18,003	18,662
Part-time	172	2.8	5,965	6,137
All	830	3.3	23,968	24,799

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4

Occurrence of sickness absence by age group; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

4 Length of time continuously employed by sex, occupation and industry

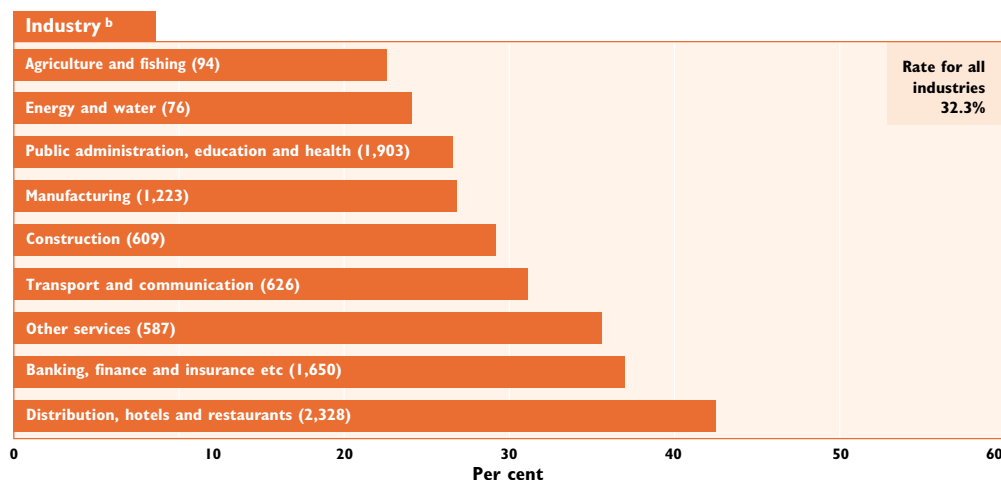
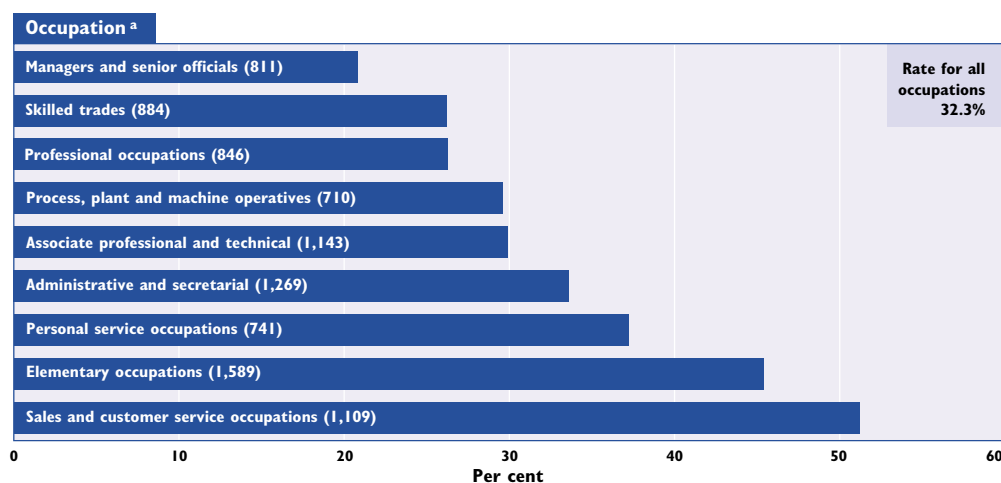
Table 5 Table 5 Length of time in current employment by sex; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Men	Women
Thousands			
All in employment^a	28,289	15,613	12,676
Less than two years	9,110	4,686	4,424
Two years but less than five years	5,782	3,090	2,692
Five years but less than ten years	4,335	2,374	1,961
Ten years but less than 20 years	5,661	3,122	2,539
20 years or more	3,272	2,262	1,011
Per cent			
Less than two years	32	30	35
Two years but less than five years	21	20	21
Five years but less than ten years	15	15	16
Ten years but less than 20 years	20	20	20
20 years or more	12	15	8

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state length of time in current employment, but percentages are based on totals that exclude this group.

Figure 5 People in employment continuously employed by the same employer for less than two years, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted



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

b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of people employed by the same employer for less than two years.

Source: Labour Force Survey

A common request from callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is for LFS data on the length of time those in employment have worked for their current employer. **Table 5** shows the length of time men and women had worked with their current employer in summer 2001. This is not the same as the total time employees stay with the same employer.

① In summer 2001 there were 28.3 million people in employment in the UK. Of these, nearly a third had been with the same employer for less than two years. Men were less likely than women to have been with the same employer for less than two years (30 per cent, compared with 35 per cent).

① Nearly twice the proportion of men compared with women had stayed with the same employer for 20 years or more (15 per cent, compared with 8 per cent).

Figure 5 shows the proportion of people who had been with the same employer (or continuously self-employed) for less than two years by broad occupation and industry categories. This can give indications of areas where job turnover is greatest or the workforce is youngest.

① Just over half of all those in employment in sales and customer service occupations had been with the same employer for less than two years. At the opposite end of the scale, a fifth of managers and senior officials had been continuously employed for less than two years.

① Between industries, the proportion of people who had been continuously employed for less than two years ranged from 23 per cent in the agriculture and fishing category to 42 per cent in the distribution, hotels and restaurants category.

5 Looking for a different or additional job

The LFS asks people who are in employment whether they are looking for a different or additional job, and their reasons for doing so. **Table 6** shows the number of employees and self-employed people who were looking for a different or additional job in summer 2001.

- ❶ In summer 2001, 1.5 million people (5.4 per cent of all employees and self-employed) were looking for a different job and 0.2 million (0.7 per cent) were looking for an additional job.
- ❷ Men were more likely than women to be looking for a different job (5.5 per cent compared with 5.2 per cent). However, the reverse was true for people looking for an additional job (0.6 per cent, compared with 0.9 per cent).

Table 7 lists the main reasons given by employees and self-employed for looking for a different job only.

- ❶ Almost a quarter of people who were looking for a different job said that their main reason for doing so was that their pay was unsatisfactory.
- ❷ Men were less likely than women to say they wanted longer hours than in their present job (3 per cent, compared with 6 per cent)

The LFS also asks people who are looking for a different or additional job what they consider to be their main method of jobsearch. **Figure 6** shows the answers that were given in summer 2001, by sex.

- ❶ Some 47 per cent of all employees and self-employed people looking for a different or additional job said they used the 'situations vacant' column as their main method of jobsearch. Women were more likely than men to use the situations vacant column (51 per cent, compared with 44 per cent).
- ❷ Included in the 19 per cent who gave an 'other' method of jobsearch were 8 per cent who gave 'being on the books of a private agency' as their main method.

Table 6 Employees and self-employed looking for a different or additional job; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands		
	All	Men	Women
Total number of employees and self-employed	28,060	15,494	12,566
of which:			
looking for a different/additional job ^a	1,720	956	765
different job	1,513	860	653
as a percentage of all employees and self-employed	5.4	5.5	5.2
additional job	200	93	107
as a percentage of all employees and self-employed	0.7	0.6	0.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

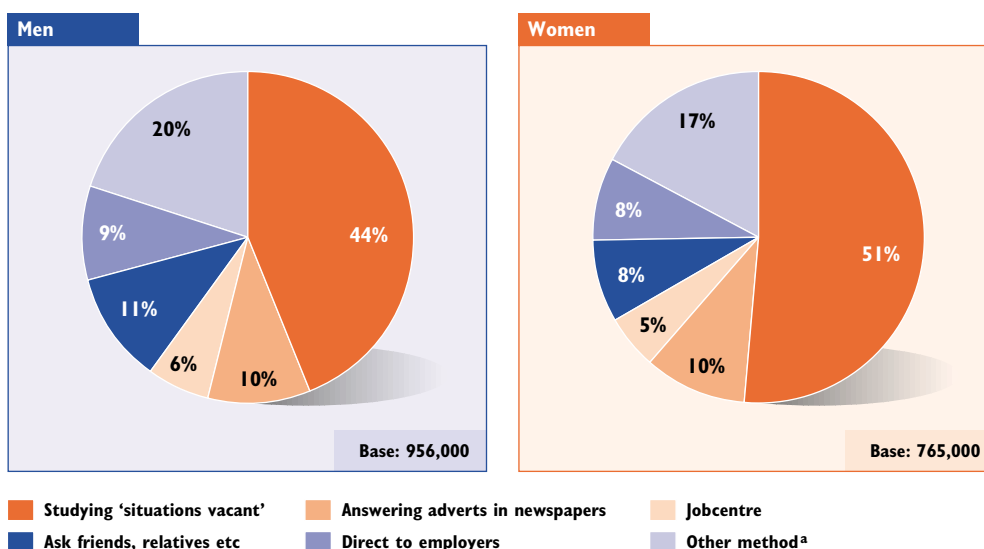
a Includes a small number of people who did not state whether the job they were seeking was different or additional.

Table 7 Main reason employees and self-employed gave for looking for a different job; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Pay unsatisfactory in present job	24	25	22
Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory	22	21	23
Present job may come to an end	13	14	11
Present job to fill time before find another	11	11	12
Wants longer hours than in present job	4	3	6
Journey unsatisfactory in present job	4	5	4
Wants shorter hours than in present job	3	3	3
Other reasons	19	19	20
All employees and self-employed looking for a different job (thousands) (=100%)	1,513	860	653

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Main method of looking for a different or additional job; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Base for calculations excludes a small number of people looking for a different or additional job but who did not state their main method of jobsearch.

a 'Other method' includes: careers office; jobclub; private employment agency; advertise in newspapers; waiting for job application results; looking for premises/equipment; seek any permits for jobs; try to obtain finance; some other method.

Economic inactivity and the labour market

By Catherine Barham, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The number of economically inactive people of working age has grown from double the number of unemployed in 1984 to five times the number in 2001. This is due to a much lower level of unemployment in 2001 compared with 1984, and inactivity remaining almost constant.
- The trends in economic inactivity for men and women show different patterns. Inactivity rates for women have declined from 35 per cent in 1984 to 28 per cent in 2001 while for men the inactivity rate has increased from 12 per cent to 16 per cent over the same period.
- The composition of the inactive group has changed over time. For men, there has been an increase in the proportion who are long-term sick or disabled and for women there has been a decline in the proportion who are inactive due to looking after a family or home.
- Family responsibilities are the main difference in economic inactivity rates between men and women. Among women aged 25-34, 72 per cent were inactive as a result of family/home responsibilities compared with only 11 per cent of men of the same age.
- Sickness and disability is a major reason for economic inactivity among males. Among inactive men aged 25-34, 43 per cent were long-term sick or disabled. This proportion increases to 64 per cent among men aged 35-49.
- Certain groups of people classified as inactive can be considered to be more attached to the labour market than others. In particular, those who satisfy the two criteria of wanting a job and looking for work, but who are unavailable to start, are more likely to move into economic activity than others within the inactive group.

This is the first in a series of articles focusing on economic inactivity. It gives background information on the characteristics of inactive people, reasons for inactivity, and compares inactivity rates for different subgroups.

Introduction

THE UK labour market is often described in terms of classificatory groups of people, as measured by the Labour Force Survey. The main three are the employed, the ILO unemployed and the economically inactive. Headline figures have, in the past, focused on the number of employed and unemployed in the labour market and relatively little attention has been paid to those people who are classified as economically inactive. Changes in inactivity rates are, however, a key part of the impact of labour supply on potential output growth. This is due to the large number of potential workers among this group. It is important to recognise that this group may well be less isolated from the labour market than the name suggests.

This purpose of this article is to identify:

- trends in the groups of people classified as economically inactive;
- the reasons why people are classified as inactive; and
- the characteristics of those in inactivity.

Trends in the economically inactive

A brief study of the trends in the unemployed and economically inactive groups over the past decade or so shows a number of interesting changes (*Figures 1a* and *1b*). It should be noted that the denominators for the unemployment rate and the inactivity rate are slightly different (see *Box 1*), and

so in order to compare directly the changes in proportions classified as unemployed and economically inactive, the rates shown in *Figure 1b* have both been calculated as percentages of the working-age population. Although the focus of this article is on the inactive population of working age, in terms of absolute figures the inactive population aged over 59 for women and 64 for men constitutes 55 per cent of all those in inactivity. This group, despite its size, is clearly less important when considering the potential of these people to enter into economic activity.

The proportions of the working-age population who were unemployed fluctuated at around 9 per cent in the late 1980s and then dropped to a low of 6 per cent in 1990. During the economic recession this proportion rose to a peak of 8 per cent in spring 1993, and has been falling ever since. In contrast, the economic inactivity rate has been more constant over this time. During the boom period, which resulted in a fall in unemployment in the late 1980s, inactivity rates tracked the proportion of the working-age population who were unemployed by falling slightly. Initially, as the proportion who were unemployed rose so did the inactivity rate, but, latterly, during the economic upturn, there has been a much larger fall in the measure of unemployment than for the inactivity rate. By spring 2001 unemployment as a proportion of the working-age population had fallen to a low of 3.8 per cent, while inactivity was still around 22 per cent – unchanged since 1993. It should be noted that these changes might well reflect the different stages in the economic cycle which have occurred over the period. It is possible that the two groups of unemployed and economically inactive have different cyclical patterns and therefore the fluctuations in the size of the ratio between these two groups may be due to these variations.

These changes to the labour market have been a cause for concern for labour market analysts, as a number of recent articles have highlighted.^{1, 2, 3} They have also been the subject of a recent paper produced jointly by HM Treasury (HMT) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).⁴ Many

Box 1 Definitions

Economically inactive

These are people who are not in work, but who do not satisfy all the criteria for ILO unemployment (wanting a job, seeking in the last four weeks and available to start in the next two), such as those in retirement and those who are not actively seeking work.

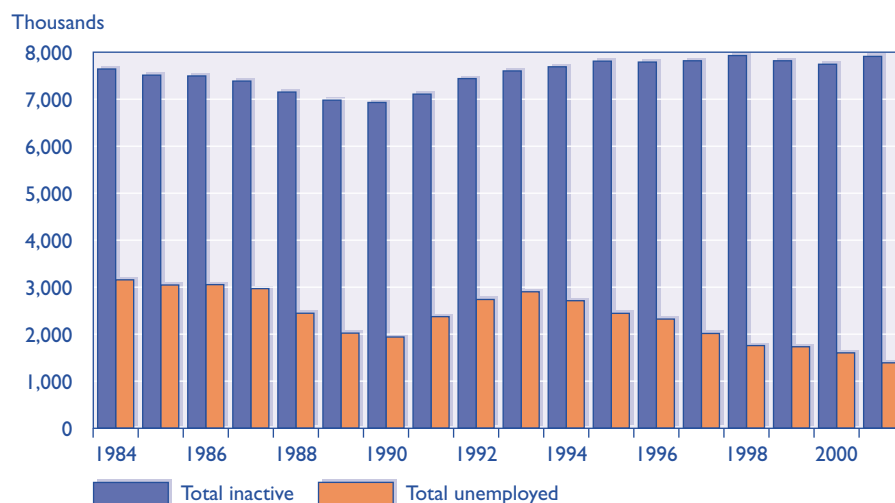
Economic inactivity rate

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

ILO unemployment rate

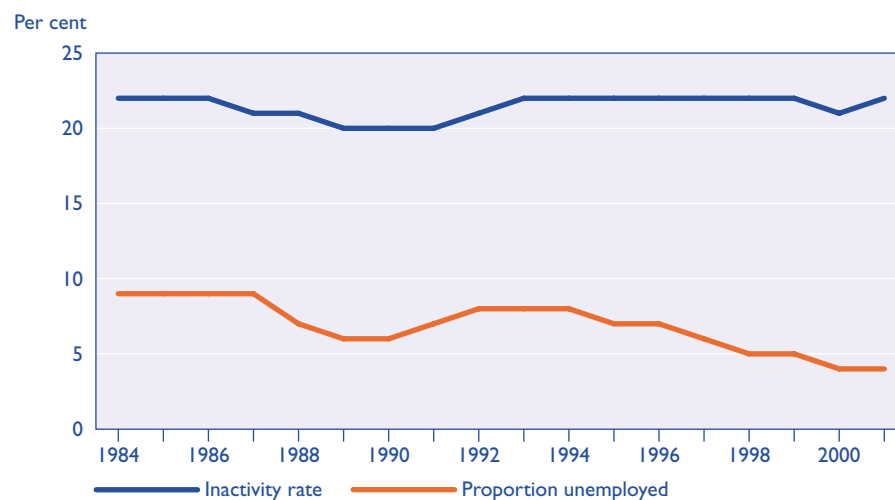
The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure. Can be calculated for any population group.

Figure 1a Total numbers of inactive and unemployed people of working age; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1984 to 2001



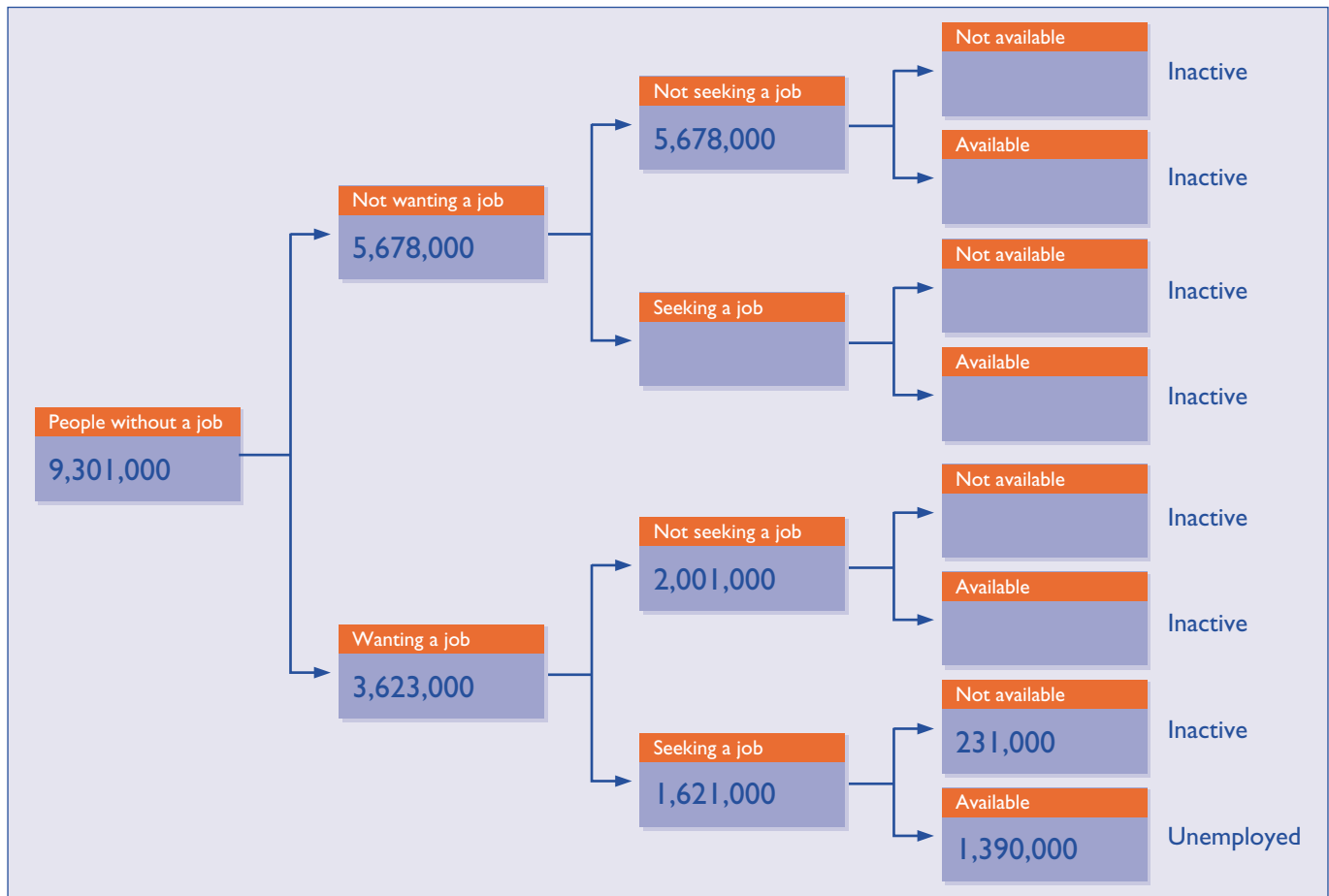
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1b Inactivity and unemployment proportions for people of working age; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1984-2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Hierarchy of criteria used to classify those who are unemployed and those who are economically inactive; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

of these articles focus on the impact of these changes on the labour market given the size of the inactive group. *Figure 1a* gives an indication of the difference in absolute size of these two groups, the number of inactive people of working age being over five times that of the unemployed in 2001. In 1984, inactive people outnumbered the unemployed by a ratio of just over two to one. This growth in the relative size of the inactive group is particularly remarkable when it is considered that this has occurred among the population of working age. Demographic changes resulting in an increase in the number of older people above state pension age in the UK population cannot therefore fully explain these changes.

Inactivity criteria

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) collects information from respondents on

their reasons for inactivity based on a number of criteria. These criteria of wanting a job, being available to start, and seeking work are based on the ILO definition of unemployment. Those people who are classified as unemployed have, by definition, met all three conditions. This means that inactivity is a result of not satisfying one, two or all three of these criteria.

Although these groups are mutually exclusive, the proximity of those in the inactive group to the employed and unemployed groups varies. For example, someone who is looking for a job but has not yet arranged childcare and so is unavailable to start is classified as inactive, alongside someone who is looking after an elderly relative on a full-time basis. For this reason it is important to break down the various groups within the inactive category to try and get the full picture of the reasons why these people are not economically

active. *Figure 2* shows how the inactive group can be broken down by the three main criteria of wanting, seeking and being available to start. An indication is given of the number of people in each of these groups in spring 2001.

On the right-hand side at the bottom of the diagram are the unemployed, who satisfy all three criteria of wanting a job, seeking a job, and being available to start. These numbered around 1.4 million in spring 2001. All the other groups on the right-hand side of the diagram are classified as inactive. Some of the groups are not filled in with figures as the sequence of questions on the LFS does not ask about all three criteria if a classification can be made already, i.e., those who do not want a job and are not seeking one are not asked whether they are available to start work. Similarly, people who want a job but are not looking are not asked if they are available to start.

Table 1 shows a broad breakdown of inactivity according to criteria by sex and age. There appears to be a u-shaped distribution by age of the proportion of people who are inactive because they do not want a job, particularly for men. During term time it would be expected that the majority of students would not want a job and therefore would make up the largest proportion in the 16-24 age group. For men, those aged 35-49 were the most likely to want a job, while for women the highest proportion was in the 24-34 age group. It could be considered that those who satisfy the two criteria of wanting a job and looking for work, but who are not available to start, are the most likely to move into activity and therefore relatively more attached to the labour market than others in inactivity, including those who want a job but are not looking. This is supported by information on flows out of inactivity using the longitudinal LFS datasets. These data indicate that those people who are seeking work but not available to start are around five times more likely to move into employment than those who were not seeking or wanting work. Many of these people are likely to be students. It should, however, be noted that the group of people with relatively high transition rates into employment constitutes a relatively small proportion of all those in inactivity. More detail on transition probabilities out of inactivity will be covered in a future *Labour Market Trends* article. For more information about the concept of labour market attachment see pp407-14, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1997.

Reasons for economic inactivity

Within the broad breakdown by wanting/seeking/availability, the LFS asks people the reasons they are not seeking, not available, etc., using certain categories required by Eurostat. The main groups are people looking after the family and home, students, and those who are temporarily or permanently sick. These main groups of people can be identified in each of the wanting/seeking divisions. The majority of students, for example, are classified into the top row of *Figure 2* as not

Table 1 Inactivity criteria for inactive men and women by age group; United Kingdom; spring 2001					
	Per cent				
	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	All
Men					
Wants a job, not seeking	20	36	41	24	27
Wants a job, not available to start	8	5	3	0	4
Does not want a job	72	59	55	75	69
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Women					
Wants a job, not seeking	21	31	29	17	24
Wants a job, not available to start	5	3	2	1	2
Does not want a job	74	66	69	83	73
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Main reasons for inactivity by age group for men and women; United Kingdom; spring 2001					
	Per cent				
	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
Men					
Long-term sick or disabled	5	43	64	55	
Looking after family/home	1	11	15	4	
Students	83	21	5	0	
Retired	0	0	1	29	
Other	11	25	16	12	
Total	100	100	100	100	
Women					
Long-term sick or disabled	3	11	25	39	
Looking after family/home	24	72	60	28	
Students	66	8	4	1	
Retired	0	0	0	15	
Other	7	9	11	18	
Total	100	100	100	100	

Source: Labour Force Survey

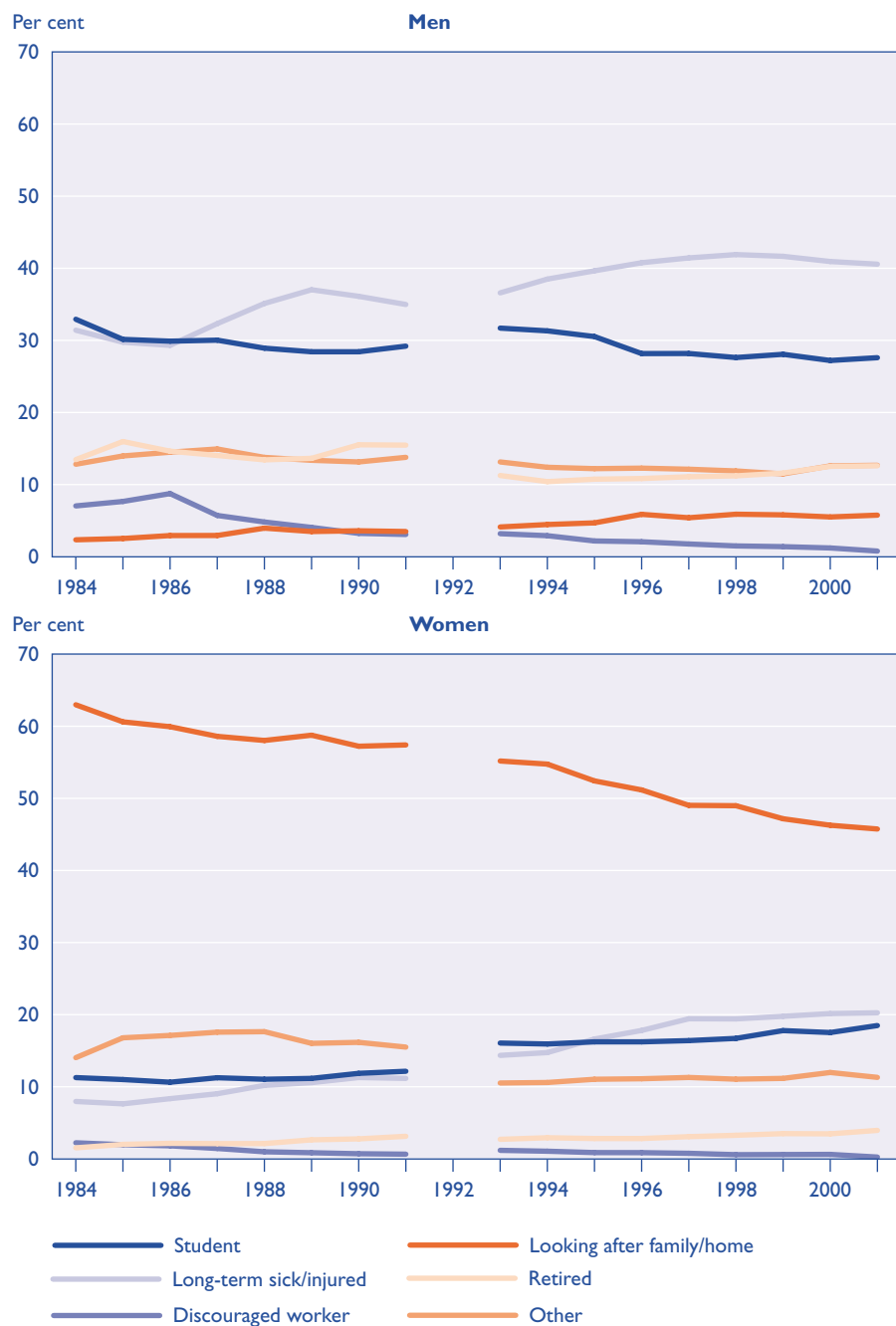
wanting a job, not looking, and not being able to start.

The changes in these groups can also be looked at over time (see *Figure 3*). Among men of working age, there appears to have been a shift in the make-up of the inactive group over the past 15 years. Students were the largest group within the inactive, making up over a third of all those in the group in 1984. Since 1987 this group has been overtaken by those classified as long-term sick or disabled, who made up 41 per cent of all those in inactivity in 2001. There has also been a fairly dramatic decline in the proportions of discouraged workers, from 9 per cent in 1986 to 1 per cent of the total in 2001.

There have also been some changes in the make-up of the inactive group among working age women. A sharp decline in the proportions looking after the family and home has been accompanied by increases in the long-term sick group, although this is still much lower than for men. This increase has been particularly marked since 1993 when 14 per cent of those in inactivity were long-term sick, compared with 20 per cent in 2001.

Table 2 shows a breakdown of the inactive population according to reasons for inactivity and age group. As would be expected, the largest group of inactive people among the youngest age groups are students, who make up 83

Figure 3 Main reasons for inactivity for men and women of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1984 to spring 2001^{a,b}



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Annual datasets for 1984 to 1991; spring quarters 1993 to 2001. Due to a questionnaire routing error, figures for 1992 are not available.
b Some of those in inactivity between 1984 and 1991 were initially classified as 'LF unemployed' (the definition then in use) and therefore are not classified by reason. They have been included in the 'other' category and hence there are discontinuities between 1991 and 1993 in some of the proportions, notably for the 'other' category.

per cent of this group for men and 66 per cent for women. The main differences by sex tend to be related to family responsibilities. Among women aged 25-34, 72 per cent were inactive as a result of family/home responsibilities compared with only 11 per cent of men of the same age. Around 60 per cent of inactive women aged 35-49 also gave this as their reason for inactivity.

Another striking aspect of *Table 2* is the proportions of men giving their reason for inactivity as being long-term sickness or disability. Among inactive males aged 25 to 34, 43 per cent were long-term sick or disabled. This proportion was higher for the 35-49 age group at 64 per cent than for the 50-64 age group at 55 per cent. This is mainly due to the higher proportion of people

in the latter age group who were inactive due to early retirement (29 per cent).

Characteristics of those who are economically inactive

It is clear that the inactive groups make up a significant sector of the population but how do the data differ for men and women and by different age groups? The relative stability of the total inactivity rate masks different patterns among men and women. For women, the rate shows a reduction from 35 per cent of those of working age classified as inactive in 1984, to 28 per cent in 2001, but the proportion of men who are inactive has risen from 12 per cent to 16 per cent over the same period.

Over the past 20 years or so there has been an increase in the economic inactivity rates among young people. This reflects the increase in proportions staying on in full-time education. These changes have had quite a substantial impact on the inactivity rate of people aged 18-24. In spring 2001, for example, the economic inactivity rate excluding students was 14 per cent compared with 27 per cent with students included. Men aged 35 to 49 have seen the largest increases in inactivity rates in the past ten years (see *Table 3*), although in terms of numbers, the 50-64 group is still by far the largest, making up 44 per cent of the total. The patterns are slightly different for women. The largest declines in the proportion inactive have been in the 25-34 age group due to a number of factors including an increase in the age of childbearing and a reduction in the length of time women spend away from work as a result of having children.

Occupation

The LFS also collects information from inactive and unemployed respondents who left employment in the past three years about their previous occupation. Using SOC90 categories, it is possible to compare the distribution of previous occupations for those in inactivity in spring 1992 with those in spring

2000. In 1992, 17 per cent of those in inactivity were previously employed in clerical and other occupations – the largest group – while in 2000 the most common previous occupational group was personal and protective services. In comparison with the total working-age population, a higher proportion of those in inactivity are concentrated in personal and protective services, service occupations, and plant and machine operatives. Conversely, a smaller proportion had worked as managers and administrators and in professional occupations than the total population.

Qualifications

Inactivity rates also vary quite significantly by levels of educational attainment, as *Figure 4* shows. More than half of all working age women with no qualification were inactive in spring 2001, and just over a third of men. In contrast, among those whose highest qualification was a GCSE, the proportion inactive dropped to 14 per cent of men and 24 per cent of women. Those people educated to degree level are the least likely to be inactive: only 7 per cent of men and 12 per cent of women were classified as such. The gap between men and women, in terms of their inactivity rates, reduces with

Table 3 Inactivity rates for working age men and women by age group; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1992 to 2001

	Per cent									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Men										
16-17	12	13	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	12
18-24	21	19	20	19	17	17	17	18	18	18
25-34	9	10	9	10	11	11	10	10	9	10
35-49	12	13	14	14	16	17	17	16	16	17
50-64	45	45	45	45	44	44	44	45	46	44
All	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
Women										
16-17	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	7	7	7
18-24	17	17	17	17	15	15	16	16	16	16
25-34	27	27	27	26	26	25	24	23	22	22
35-49	26	27	27	28	28	28	28	29	29	29
50-59	23	23	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	26
All	29	29	29	29	29	29	28	28	28	28

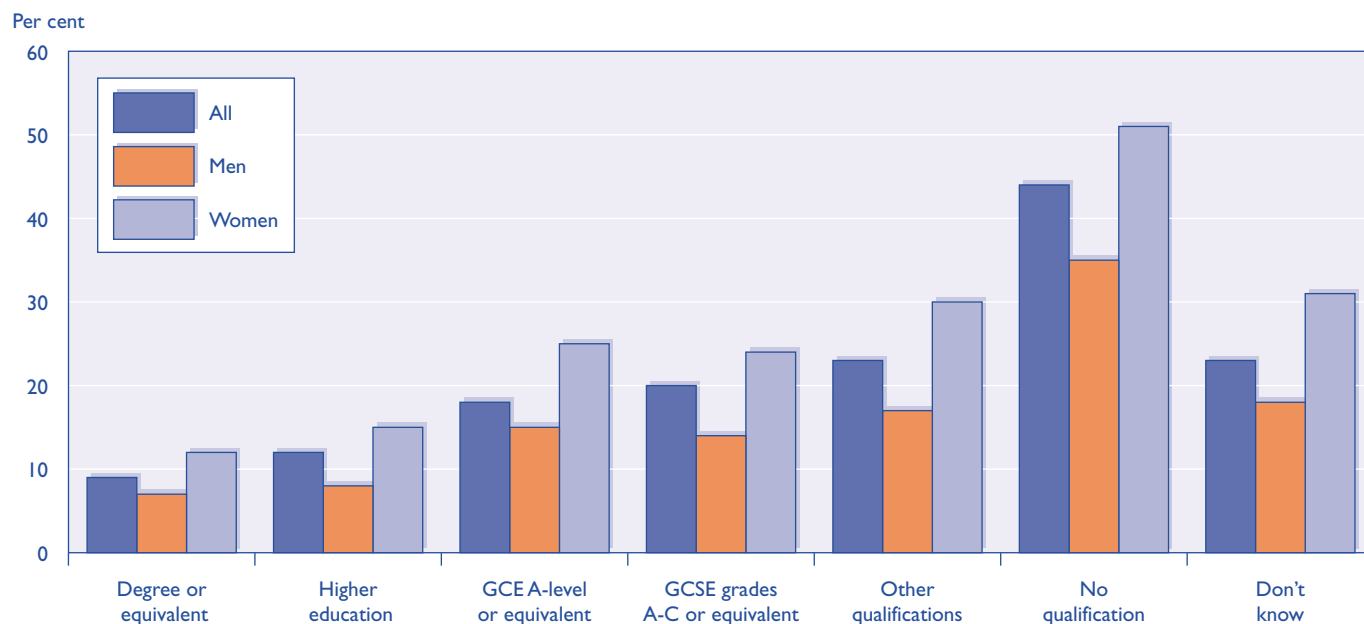
Source: Labour Force Survey

increases in the level of education. This may indicate that although inactivity rates are generally higher for women, mainly due to childbearing and time spent looking after the family/home, this is a less significant reason for inactivity than for those women who are educated to a higher level.

The joint HMT/DWP⁴ paper notes that, while overall inactivity rates have

been relatively stable since the late 1970s, the composition of those who are inactive has changed considerably. Between the late 1970s and mid-1990s inactivity rose among people with low levels of qualifications, people with disabilities or health problems, the over-50s, lone parents and those in certain disadvantaged areas within the countries and regions of the UK. Like

Figure 4 Inactivity rates by highest level of educational attainment; United Kingdom; spring 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Nickell,³ HMT/DWP argue that a key economic driving force behind these trends has been a shift in the employment prospects of workers with low skills. The decline in employment rates among those with no qualifications has been particularly reflected in increased inactivity.

Regions

As would be expected, there are a number of regional variations in economic inactivity and unemployment rates. In Tyne and Wear, for example, one in four people aged 45-49 are classified as inactive compared with one in ten of those of the same age in the East and South West of England. *Figure 5* indicates that higher rates of inactivity tend to exist in areas with above average unemployment rates. In Merseyside, where the unemployment rate was 8.7 per cent in spring 2001, around 28 per cent of those of working age were inactive. In comparison, in more buoyant areas like the South East

unemployment was around 3 per cent and the inactivity rate was 17 per cent. It is also possible to compare the proportions of those in inactivity who were long-term sick or disabled by region, as well as the proportions of those in inactivity who wanted a job. Looking at these four variables together, it appears that there are a number of regions with above average rates for all four indicators. These regions are Tyne and Wear, the rest of the North East, Merseyside, West Yorkshire, Wales and Strathclyde. In general, these patterns indicate that in areas of greatest labour market hardship a particularly large share of the jobless may have moved into inactivity, and (recorded) sickness in particular. It should, however, be noted that looking at these sorts of patterns on a regional level might well over-simplify the picture. There is evidence to suggest that differences within regions may well be much larger than the differences between regions. Further analysis would have to be car-

ried out to establish whether the patterns identified at the regional level hold for smaller geographical areas.

European comparisons

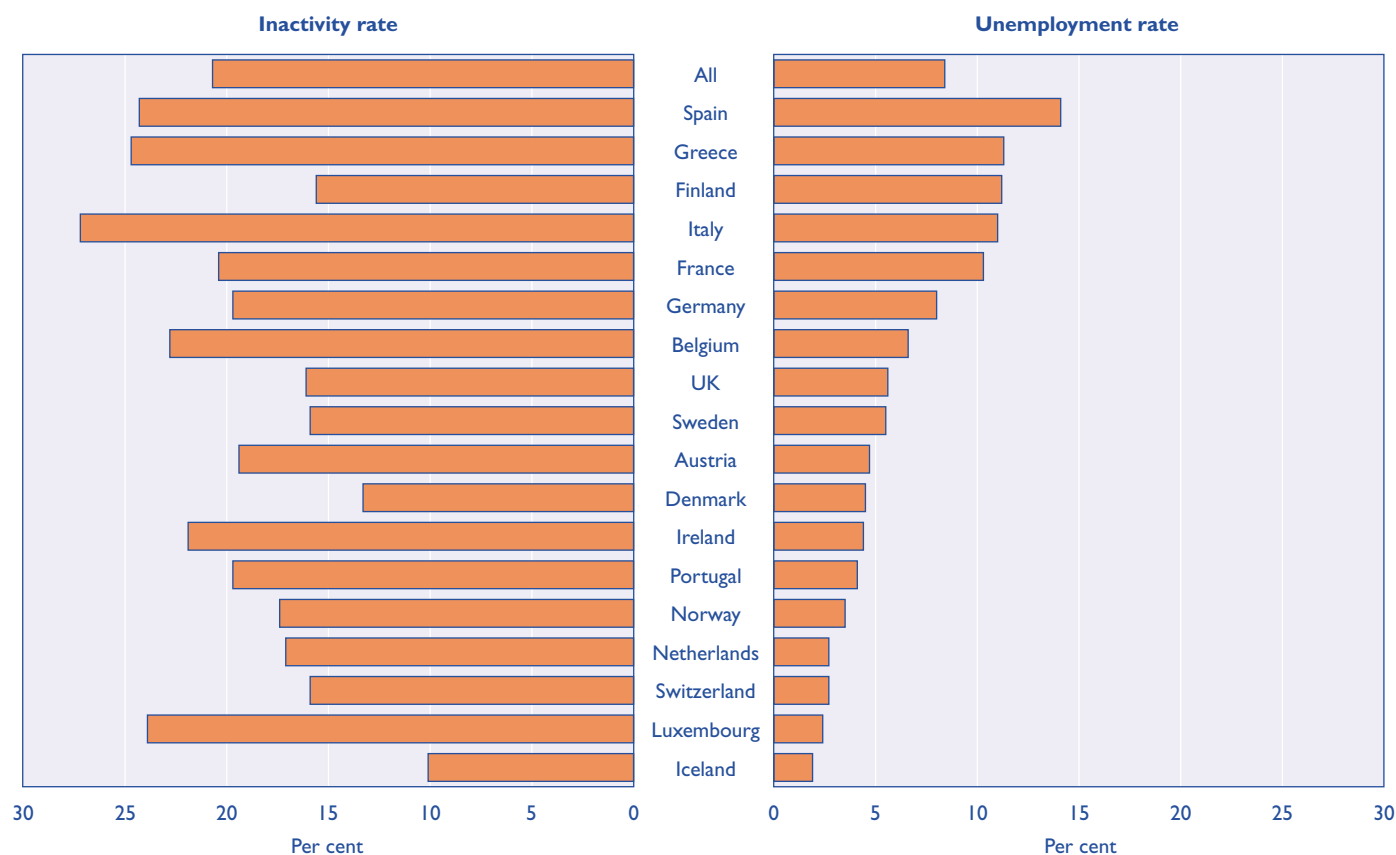
As well as looking at regional patterns, it is also interesting to look at levels of inactivity and unemployment across EU countries. *Figure 6* shows the range of levels of unemployment and inactivity for working age men and women in 18 European countries. The lowest unemployment levels are found in Luxembourg and the Netherlands with rates of around 2 per cent, whereas countries such as Spain, France, Italy and Finland have rates well above the European average of 8 per cent. The lowest and highest levels of inactivity seem, to various degrees, to follow the pattern of unemployment. The more southern European countries tend to have both the highest inactivity and unemployment rates whereas the more northern countries (Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, the UK and

Figure 5 Inactivity and unemployment rates for the working-age population, by government office region and selected sub-regional areas; spring 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Inactivity and unemployment rates for working age people in selected European countries; 2000



Source: European Labour Force Survey

Iceland) tend to have both low unemployment and inactivity rates. This general pattern almost exactly reflects employment rates, as would be expected, with southern countries having low employment rates and northern countries having high employment rates.

This may be partly a reflection of differences in the social and political structures across Europe. For example, the highest proportions who are classified as inactive due to personal and family responsibilities, such as child-care, are found in the more southern European countries including Italy, Greece and Spain. The highest rates of inactivity due to illness or disability are found in Denmark, Iceland, Norway and the UK. High levels of retired people in the inactive group are more common in Denmark, Finland, Austria and Germany. Clearly there are a number of complex factors interacting to determine the levels and reasons for inactivity in Europe. Further analysis would

need to be carried out to investigate the impact of these factors on individual subgroups of people across countries. There is also some evidence to suggest that more protective employment legislation has a negative impact on the even distribution of work and efforts to reduce unemployment. For more detail on this see pp445-54, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2001.

Conclusion

This article is intended as an introduction to a forthcoming series of articles on inactivity. While it is clear that the economically inactive group possess a number of distinct characteristics, the relevance of this group in providing a supply of labour is hard to determine from cross-sectional data. The concept of labour market attachment referred to above is key to understanding how those in inactivity interact with the rest of the labour market. In order to understand this more fully,

analyses of the longitudinal LFS databases have been carried out, looking at movements out of inactivity and into other statuses. As mentioned above, this should identify the groups of inactives who are the most mobile and therefore likely to move into activity.

As this article has identified, there are a number of distinct groups of people in inactivity. Further research is planned to look in more detail at a number of these groups, including older men, students and those looking after families and homes including lone parents. These studies will use cross-sectional LFS data as well as longitudinal flows data to help understand the reasons for inactivity for these people and also the dynamics of the groups. In addition, work is underway to look in more detail at the European and international rates of inactivity and to try and explain these differences. The results will be published in future issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

Notes

- 1 Britten, S., 'The rise of the inactive man', *Financial Times*, 21 June 2001.
- 2 'The redundant male', *The Economist*, 6 September 2001.
- 3 Nickell S., 'Has UK labour market performance changed?' (speech given at the Society of Business Economists), 16 May 2001.
- 4 *The changing welfare state: employment opportunity for all*, HM Treasury and the Department for Work and Pensions, 2001.

Further information

For further information please contact:

Catherine Barham,
Room B3/04,
Office for National Statistics,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ,
e-mail catherine.barham@ons.gov.uk,
tel. 020 7533 6159.

Labour Force Survey regrossing April 2002

By **Allan Smith**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) databases and aggregates will be revised in line with up-to-date population data and published in April 2002.
- ONS has developed a methodology to make best use of all recently published population data to produce subnational grossing totals for the LFS ahead of the publication of formal subnational population projections.
- For mid-2001 (summer quarter 2001) the new 16-plus grossing totals are approximately 250,000 higher than those currently being used to gross the LFS. For the working-age population the new grossing totals are approximately 209,000 higher than the current totals.

Revised Labour Force Survey estimates based on more up-to-date population data will be released in April 2002 along with the annual seasonal adjustment review. This article describes the methodology used and the anticipated impact of the population revisions.

Introduction

ONS PLANS to release revised Labour Force Survey (LFS) data based on more up-to-date population data in April 2002. The release of these results will coincide with the publication of data revised in line with the annual seasonal adjustment review for the LFS. This article describes the need to move to the new population base, explains the methodology used to produce subnational population data and estimates the anticipated impact on grossing totals at an aggregate level.

The LFS collects information from a sample of the population living in

households. To convert this information to give estimates for the entire household population, the data must be grossed. This is achieved by creating grossing factors, often referred to as weights, which can be applied to each sampled individual so that the grossed results match published National Statistics population data.

A news item in the October 2001 issue of *Labour Market Trends* drew attention to the plans to regross LFS data – both individual database records and aggregates – for all periods after summer quarter (June to August) 1998.

Regrossing is the process of moving from one set of population data, as a basis for grossing the survey, to another. Regrossing will be completed and revised data released in the labour market statistics First Release on 17 April 2002.

The need for regrossing

To understand the need to regross LFS data, it is first necessary to understand the population data which are used in grossing. Four types of official population data exist: the decennial Census of Population; annual mid-year population estimates (MYEs); national population projections (produced every two years); and subnational projections (normally produced every two years for each country of the UK). The MYEs, for a given time period, supersede the existing population projections for that period and each new set of projections supersede previously published projections.

The timetable for publication of population data is broadly as follows: MYEs are published in the August following the period to which they refer (most recently mid-year estimates for mid-2000 were published in August 2001); national population projections are published in the November after this (2000-based projections were published in November 2001); and the subnational projections are published the following year (2000-based subnational projections are therefore yet to be published).

From this, two key points should be noted. Firstly, LFS survey results are available ahead of the timetable for the production of MYEs so that, for example, in August 2001 when the MYEs for 2000 were published, LFS data for April to June 2001 were being published. The LFS therefore uses a combination of estimates and projections for grossing survey results. Secondly, unless new projections and MYEs are adopted by the LFS, grossed survey estimates will no longer reflect the best view of population levels and growth. It is these two factors which necessitate revisions to LFS historic data by regrossing.

At the time the last LFS regrossing was completed (in April 2000) the popu-

lation data available were 1998 MYEs and 1996-based population projections. While 1998-based national population projections became available as the project was being undertaken, the subnational projections required for the creation of LFS grossing totals had not then been published for each country. These data were subsequently used to produce growth rates for LFS grossing totals. For this project ONS intends to use MYEs for 2000 and 2000-based national projections. As the necessary subnational projections are not yet available, an interim methodology will be used to create subnational data purely for LFS grossing purposes.

Methodology for producing subnational data

As identified above, LFS grossing procedures require subnational population data for the UK disaggregated by age and sex. However, formal 2000-based subnational population projections have not yet been published. To avoid delay to the regrossing project, a methodology has been developed to create the necessary subnational data, consistent with 2000-based national projections.

The approach adopted makes use of all available recent population data. Specifically, the method employs: mid-year population estimates for 1998, 1999 and 2000; the 2000-based national projections; and the 1998-based subnational projections. The main strength of the methodology is that it uses all the data to reflect recent trends in fertility, mortality and migration.

The method takes mid-2000 population estimates and applies growth factors for 2000 to 2001 and 2001 to 2002 which are calculated using information from the 1998-based subnational population projections. These are then scaled to allow for relative change between mid-1998 and mid-2000 estimates. Finally, the results are constrained to the 2000-based national projections for constituent countries of the UK. These results are then converted to estimates of the household population by removing the proportion of people living in communal establish-

ments. A more detailed explanation of the method is available on request.

Scale of revisions

As already identified, grossing factors are calculated at a detailed geographic, age and sex disaggregation. It is only when this detailed calculation is undertaken that a formal estimate of the impact of the regrossing on LFS estimates can be made. At this stage, however, it is possible to give an indication, at the national level, of the estimated difference between the population data being used currently in LFS grossing and those that will be used in the regrossing project. *Table 1* demonstrates that for mid-2001 (summer quarter 2001) the new grossing totals for the population aged 16 and over are approximately 250,000 higher than those currently being used to gross the LFS. For the working-age population, the new grossing totals are approximately 209,000 higher than the current totals.

For indicative purposes, applying existing employment and unemployment rates to these higher population levels would imply an upward revision to employment of approximately 150,000 and an upward revision of approximately 10,000 to ILO unemployment for summer quarter 2001. As this approach to estimating the impact of regrossing takes no account of the difference in age, sex or geographical structure of the new population data relative to that currently being used, the results when published in April 2002 may be considerably different from those quoted above.

Evidence from the last regrossing demonstrated that the impact on published headline rates was quite small with few changes larger than plus or minus 0.1 percentage point on any of the headline rates. It is reasonable to assume that the effect on the rates will be similar on this occasion.

Annual seasonal adjustment review

Each year ONS undertakes a review of the seasonal adjustment of LFS series. This is a large-scale assessment

Table | Published population data and current and estimated LFS population grossing totals;^a United Kingdom; mid-1998 to mid-2003

	Current published LFS population grossing totals ^a	Published mid-year population estimates (resident based)	Published 2000 based projections (resident based)	New estimated LFS population grossing totals ^a	Thousands Estimated difference between old and new grossing totals
I6-plus population					
1998	46,309	47,127		46,309	0
1999	46,471	47,387		46,572	100
2000	46,617	47,679	47,679	46,851	234
2001	46,894		47,984	47,144	250
2002			48,261	47,412	
2003			48,535	47,680 ^b	
Working-age population					
1998	36,072	36,397		36,072	0
1999	36,212	36,634		36,308	96
2000	36,346	36,890	36,890	36,563	217
2001	36,615		37,154	36,824	209
2002			37,387	37,055	
2003			37,582	37,250 ^b	

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Grossing totals refer to resident-based population data converted to estimates of household population.

b Estimated grossing totals; household population has been estimated at aggregate level.

of the seasonality of LFS series and an evaluation of the methodology used to seasonally adjust them. The review is also the point at which the seasonally adjusted back series are revised. The 2002 review will combine the publication of the results of the seasonal

adjustment review with the release of revised regrossed data.

Future regrossing

It is anticipated that the MYEs for 2001, based on the results of the 2001

Census will be published in August 2002. Rebased population MYEs for the period back to mid-1991 will be published later. ONS is currently assessing a range of approaches for making the best use of population data as they become available.

Further information

For further information, contact:

Allan Smith,
Room B2/09,
Office for National Statistics,
1 Drummond Gate,
London SW1V 2QQ,
e-mail allan.smith@ons.gov.uk,
tel. 020 7533 6140.

New Deal for Lone Parents evaluation: a quantitative survey of lone parents on Income Support

By Carli Lessof, Jon Hales, Miranda Phillips, Kevin Pickering, Susan Purdon and Melissa Miller, National Centre for Social Research

A summary of the findings from a survey of lone parents eligible for New Deal for Lone Parents.

Key points

- Most lone parents claiming Income Support are women and White. Nearly half reported having only one child; and half stated they had a child under the age of five. The majority rented their accommodation, while significant proportions did not have a telephone, a driving licence or qualifications. Over half had been claiming Income Support for two or more years.
- Only one in ten lone parents were working at the time of the survey. Seven in ten were not working at the time, though they had in the past. The remaining two in ten had never worked; they were likely to lack qualifications, live in social housing, be women, younger, and have had longer spells on Income Support.
- About 33 per cent of lone parents not working at the time of the survey wanted to start work within a year, but 40 per cent did not expect to start paid work within three years. Nearly half of the sample expressed an interest in starting a course within the next three years.
- The common barriers to work were childcare, lack of opportunities for work, perceptions about employers and pay and low levels of skill or confidence. Compared with those not working, many lone parents working at the time of the survey cited a similar number of barriers, indicating that some lone parents manage to work in spite of these difficulties. Nearly two-thirds of lone parents were unwilling to work at the minimum wage.
- A quarter of eligible lone parents expressed interest in one or more of the specific services offered by the New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP). Those expressing greater interest in the services offered by NDLP tended to be younger, held better qualifications, and were interested in starting a job in the next six months to a year.

Introduction

THE NATIONAL Centre for Social Research was commissioned by the Employment Service to carry out a quantitative study as part of the evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP). NDLP is one element of the Government's Welfare to Work strategy. It is a national voluntary programme aimed at helping lone parents claiming Income Support to improve their living standards, by taking up or increasing hours of paid work, and to increase their job readiness and employment opportunities. The key feature of the programme is a network of Personal Advisers who offer employment-related guidance through a series of interviews and contacts with participants.

This report presents findings from the foundation stage of the evaluation. A postal survey was carried out between October 2000 and April 2001 which gathered data about lone parents' demographic characteristics, qualifications, work experience, motivation and barriers to work. The findings bear out many aspects of existing research on lone parents.

Methodology

In the first stage of the project a postal survey was sent to almost 70,000 lone parents on Income Support who were eligible to participate in NDLP. Over 42,000 questionnaires were returned, indicating a response rate of 64.4 per cent. The postal questionnaire was designed to identify key characteristics of the eligible population not available from administrative data.

When selecting the sample for the postal questionnaire, administrative records were checked to establish that individuals selected had not participated in NDLP. Later monitoring identified a subset of lone parents who had participated after returning the questionnaire. The report includes a preliminary comparison of these NDLP participants with non-participants. The next stage of the project will match the participants identified in the postal survey with a control sample of non-participants in order to measure the impact of NDLP.

Characteristics of the eligible population

Confirming what is already known from administrative data, most eligible lone parents who returned the postal questionnaire were women, in the middle age ranges, and White. Nearly half had only one child in their care. A similar proportion had a child under the age of five. In addition:

- the majority rented their accommodation, usually from the local authority or housing association;
- a significant proportion did not have a telephone at home, and this was particularly true among social renters;
- the majority lacked a full driving licence;
- half reported no academic or technical qualifications; and
- over half had been on Income Support for two or more years.

These factors suggest that the capacity to find work is low for many lone parents.

Employment experience

Only one in ten lone parents on Income Support were working at the time of the survey. They tended to be women, have qualifications, and be homeowners or have a mortgage. This group had relatively brief spells on Income Support.

The majority of lone parents on benefit – nearly three in four – were not working at the time of the survey but had some experience of work. A third wished to start work within a year, but 40 per cent did not anticipate working in the next three years.

Another 18 per cent of the eligible population reported no work experience at all. A lack of qualifications and accommodation in social housing proved to be strongly associated with never having worked. In addition, those who had never worked tended to be: women; lone parents in the younger age bands; those who were younger at the time of their first child's birth; and those who had longer spells on Income Support.

Barriers to work

An array of barriers to work were cited by lone parents on Income Support. Health-

related factors were least commonly cited, though they tended to be more persistent as barriers to work. Barriers more widely cited included those pertaining to childcare, the perceived availability of work, perceptions about employers and pay, and low levels of skill or confidence. It is barriers such as these that NDLP is designed to address.

Many lone parents who were presently working faced a number of barriers, suggesting that lone parents do not necessarily move into work when they cease to face barriers but when they can sustain work in spite of barriers. However, the barriers they cited differed in important ways from lone parents who had never worked. Those presently working were less likely to cite: a lack of confidence or skills; worry about leaving their child with someone else; worry that employers would not hire them due to their childcare responsibilities; and a health condition or disability.

Wage expectations may act as an additional barrier to work. Nearly two-thirds of the lone parents queried indicated they would not be willing to work at the minimum wage, although the percentage was lower among those lone parents currently working.

Commitment to work

A set of nine attitudinal statements gauged attitudes toward work. They included such notions as 'A person must have a job to feel a full member of society' and 'If I didn't like a job, I'd pack it in...' Based on a summary analysis of responses to these statements, overall 'commitment to work' was assessed.

Commitment to work was especially high among: lone parents who were currently working; those who intend to work in the near future; and Black lone parents.

Those who face multiple barriers and demonstrate low levels of commitment to work are less likely to be selected in the next stage of research, since they are unlikely to be programme participants or closely matched to them on key characteristics. As such, the postal survey data can continue to be exploited for insight into the circumstances of all eligible lone parents.

Interest in study, training and NDLP services

A small minority of eligible lone parents were engaged in study or training at the time of the postal survey. An additional group – nearly half of the sample – expressed interest in starting a course within the next three years. Those hoping to start a paid job in the near future were especially interested.

A quarter of eligible lone parents expressed interest in one or more of the specific services offered by NDLP. There was little variation in interest among the services tested. Only 'help in trying out a job' was less popular. Those professing greater interest in the services offered by NDLP tended to be: younger; interested in starting a job in the next six months to a year; and those with academic and/or technical qualifications.

Lack of interest in NDLP services was especially prevalent among older lone parents, those who felt that work was not an option in the next three years, and lone parents who lacked qualifications.

NDLP participants and non-participants

Because some of the postal survey respondents participated in NDLP after returning their questionnaire a preliminary analysis is available comparing participants to non-participants. There was little variation in programme participation based on age and ethnicity, although participants tended to: have fewer children; have had briefer spells on Income Support; hold some qualifications; and anticipate working in the near future.

The next stage of the survey has involved matching the participants identified in the postal survey with similar non-participants and carrying out face-to-face interviews among each group in October 2001. A comparison of outcomes among participants and non-participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents will be used to judge the programme's effects.

Copies of the full report New Deal for Lone Parents Evaluation: A Quantitative Survey of Lone Parents on Income Support (ESR101) are available from the Employment Service, Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259 5655, fax 0114 259 6463, e-mail red.es.rh@gtmet.gov.uk. Further information about this research can be obtained from Susan Agnew, e-mail susan.agnew@employment.gov.uk or directly from the researchers, e-mail c.lessof@natcen.ac.uk.

National Adult Learning Survey 2001

By Ivana La Valle and Margaret Blake, National Centre for Social Research

This research brief highlights the main findings from the 2001 National Adult Learning Survey.

Key points

- Between 1997 and 2001 the proportion of non-learners has gone down from 26 to 24 per cent, in line with the national learning target for adult participation.
- Learning participation was considerably lower than average among some groups, including: people aged 70 or over (25 per cent), adults with no qualifications (31 per cent), those looking after the family (52 per cent), people with a family income below £10,400 (53 per cent) and those living in the most deprived areas (63 per cent).
- While negative attitudes to learning might influence the behaviour of some non-learners, many in this group faced more practical obstacles, including: lack of time due to work and family, financial difficulties, lack of knowledge about learning opportunities and concern about their perceived inadequacy (e.g. literacy problems).
- Some 44 per cent of non-learners would like to have done some learning; financial support (25 per cent), advice (19 per cent) and improved job chances (17 per cent) were identified as the main factors that would facilitate their learning.
- Most respondents started learning for job-related reasons and believed that they had benefited from vocational learning in many different ways, from increased competence in one's job to more job satisfaction.
- Wider motivators and benefits, such as increased confidence, self-esteem and better social life, were also mentioned by many and were particularly important for certain groups, such as older people and those not in paid employment.
- Over half (55 per cent) of respondents were computer users, while 44 per cent were Internet users. Use of ICT for learning was also very common, with around half of learners saying they had used a computer and/or the Internet for their learning.

Introduction

THE NATIONAL Adult Education Learning Survey (NALS) series, which explores participation in a wide range of learning activities, was started in 1997. It is used by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) to evaluate the effectiveness of its adult learning policies. It is also used to monitor progress in meeting the national learning target for adult participation, which aims to reduce the proportion of non-learners found in 1997 by 7 per cent, that is, to reduce this group from 26 to 24 per cent by 2002.

Methodology

NALS 2001 was carried out by the National Centre for Social Research on behalf of the DfES between January and May 2001. The survey achieved a 63 per cent response rate and included 6,459 face-to-face interviews with adults aged 16 or over¹ in England and Wales. For the first time, in 2001, people aged over 70 were included in the survey. In order to maintain comparability with previous NALS the results for older respondents are usually presented separately.

Learning trends

The survey asked a number of questions about a variety of learning experiences in the previous three years (i.e. since January 1998), or since leaving continuous full-time education, if this was more recent. Learning activities were classified either as taught learning, if they involved some formal teaching (including distance learning), or as self-directed learning, if people taught themselves without receiving any form of tuition.

Between 1997 and 2001 the proportion of respondents classified as non-learners has gone down from 26 to 24 per cent thus meeting the national target set for participation in adult learning.

The overall increase in participation in learning in the past four years (from 74 to 76 per cent) is mainly due to an increase in self-directed learning (57 to 60 per cent), while participation in taught learning has changed very little (from 58 to 59 per cent).

Participation in vocational learning² has also hardly changed (from 67 to 68 per cent).

Analysis of participation in learning using a 12-month reference period shows that 68 per cent of respondents reported some learning in the previous year and only 8 per cent had done some learning since January 1998, but not in the previous 12 months.

The survey also found that the likelihood of participating in future learning was strongly related to involvement in learning in the past. While three-quarters of learners said they were likely to do job-related learning in the next three years, only a third of non-learners were likely to do so. The corresponding figures for future non-vocational learning were 54 per cent for learners and 23 per cent for non-learners.

Learning among different groups

Previous NALS have shown some consistent variations in participation in learning among different groups. Looking at age, the highest learning participation rates (between 80-86 per cent) were found among those aged 20-49, the lowest (25 per cent) among the 70+ group. Since 1997, learning among the under-20s has declined from 82 to 76 per cent, while it has increased from 67 to 74 per cent among those in the 50-59 age group.

Among adults with no qualifications 31 per cent reported some learning, compared with 93-95 per cent of people qualified at NVQ level four or above. Since 1997, participation has increased from 71 to 78 per cent among those qualified at level one.

Looking at people's main activity at the time of the survey, the highest participation rates were found among respondents in paid work (81-89 per cent), followed by the unemployed (68 per cent) and those looking after the family (52 per cent). The lowest participation was among those outside the labour market, that is, the retired (48 per cent) and those unable to work because of a disability (42 per cent). Since 1997 participation in learning has gone up among people looking after a family (from 47 to 52 per cent) and the retired (from 43 to 48 per cent) while it has declined among the unemployed (from 72 to 68 per cent).

Around 91 per cent of respondents with a household income of £31,200 and over reported some learning; the equivalent figure for those in the lowest income bracket (below £10,400) was 53 per cent.

A strong association was also found between learning and local deprivation:³ participation in learning ranges from 85 per cent in the least deprived areas to 63 per cent in the most deprived ones.

Obstacles and incentives to learning

While negative attitudes to learning and perceptions about its relevance might influence the behaviour of some non-learners many in this group faced more practical obstacles including: lack of time due to work (24 per cent), family (30 per cent) and childcare responsibilities (19 per cent); difficulties in paying for course fees (27 per cent) and fear of losing benefits if started a course (9 per cent); lack of knowledge about local learning opportunities (28 per cent) and learning advice sources (15 per cent); and being nervous about going back to the classroom (26 per cent); lack of necessary qualifications to join a course (24 per cent); concern about not being able to keep up with the course (21 per cent); and difficulties with reading and writing (11 per cent), English (7 per cent) and numeracy (6 per cent).

Some 44 per cent of non-learners would like to have done some learning. The most common subjects they would like to have learnt about were: computing (30 per cent), training for professions (20 per cent) and leisure activities (19 per cent). The main factors that would have helped their learning were: funding (25 per cent), advice (19 per cent) and improved job chances (17 per cent).

The motivators and benefits of learning

Work remains an important motivator for learning: 80 per cent of taught courses and 55 per cent of self-directed learning episodes were started to help with a current or future (paid or voluntary) job. Factors associated with the need to maintain and enhance one's employability came very high on the list of reasons for taught and self-directed vocational learning, including: the need to gain skills for the current job (54-55 per cent); to develop one's career (52-57 per cent); and to increase job satisfaction (39-47 per cent).

Learning experiences seem to be meeting people's work expectations, as most respondents believed they had benefited in a vari-

ety of ways from vocational learning, from increased competence in one's job (45-48 per cent) and skill acquisition (39-49 per cent) to more job satisfaction (26-31 per cent).

People also engaged in learning for a variety of non-work related reasons including: improvement of skills and knowledge (78-82 per cent); the desire to do something interesting (39-46 per cent); and curiosity about the subject (27-47 per cent).

Learning had a positive impact on many aspects of respondents' lives. Apart from the predictable improvement in skills and knowledge (71-75 per cent) around a third said the learning experience had boosted their confidence, improved their social life (13-33 per cent) and improved their health (10-11 per cent). The wider motivators and benefits of learning seemed particularly important for some groups, such as older people and those not in paid employment.

Use of and attitudes towards ICT

For the first time in 2001, the survey explored the use of information communication and technology (ICT):⁴ 67 per cent of adults had used ICT at some point in their life, while around half were current users (55 per cent were current computer users and 44 per cent were current Internet users).

Looking at ICT use among different groups it was found that:

- between 71 and 78 per cent of under-50s were ICT users, compared with 29 per cent of those in the 60-69 age group and 10 per cent of older people;
- only 27 per cent of people not in paid employment were ICT users, compared with 78 per cent of employees and 67 per cent of self-employed people;
- a quarter of those in the lowest income group (under £10,400) were ICT users, compared with 86 per cent of those with a family income of £31,200 and over; and
- less than half (45 per cent) of respondents in the most deprived areas were ICT users, compared with 64 per cent in the least deprived areas.

While a third of ICT non-users said they were not interested in using a computer, the majority reported a wide range of obstacles including: lack of knowledge about computers (68 per cent), not having a computer at home (34 per cent), not being very good with computers (28 per cent) and the cost of ICT (27 per cent).

Social capital and learning

For the first time, in 2001, information was collected about respondents' involve-

ment in leisure, voluntary and community activities to investigate the extent to which these measures of social capital are associated with learning⁵. Learning among people who watched high levels of television (more than two hours a day) was lower than average (58 per cent). Even when controlling for factors such as level of education and income those who watched high levels of television were still less likely to have participated in learning. Looking at newspaper reading, it was found that respondents who read broadsheets were considerably more likely than others to have done some learning (85 per cent) and this relationship remained even after controlling for socioeconomic characteristics. People not involved in community and voluntary activities (e.g., helping their neighbours, going to a group or place of worship, tackling local issues) were least likely to have participated in learning (57 per cent), while the more of these activities people were involved in the more likely they were to have participated in learning; for example, 81 per cent of those who reported participating in three or more of these activities had done some learning.

Information, knowledge and attitudes about learning

The survey included some questions on advice and information about learning⁶ and awareness of government initiatives:

- the main sources of learning advice were employers (31 per cent), educational institutions (28 per cent), friends and family (19 per cent) and work colleagues (17 per cent);
- the most common advice sought was about courses available (54 per cent), places to do learning (50 per cent) and courses for particular jobs (40 per cent); and
- a third of respondents had heard of 'learn direct',⁷ a quarter of Career Development Loans and 15 per cent of Individual Learning Accounts. Use of these among respondents was very low, although this might reflect the relatively recent introduction of some of these schemes.

Notes

- 1 The survey excluded adults in continuous full-time education.
- 2 Vocational learning was defined as learning, either taught or self-directed, which was started to help with current or future work, paid or voluntary.
- 3 This analysis was carried out by using the Department for the Environment, Transport and the Regions multiple deprivation index, only respondents in England were included.
- 4 The results in this section include respondents of all ages and not only those under 70 as in the previous sections.
- 5 The results in this section include all respondents.
- 6 Only learners were asked these questions.
- 7 The survey asked about awareness of the learndirect telephone helpline and website, and not about the full range of services developed by Ufl Ltd, which also include a network of learning centres and a range of learndirect branded learning materials.

Copies of the full report National Adult Learning Survey (NALS) 2001 (RR321) the summary (RR321/S) and the Research Brief (RB321) are available, free of charge, from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed at www.dfee.gov.uk/research/. Further information about this research can be obtained from Peter Vallely, Room N611, DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail peter.vallely@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
DEFINITIONS	S3	D.1 Economic activity by age	S68
COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS	S4	D.2 Economic inactivity	S70
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S5	D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S72
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY		EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
A.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S6	E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S74
A.2 Trends	S13	E.2 Average Earnings Index: industries	S76
A.3 Other headline indicators	S14	E.4 Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S78
A.4 Working-age households	S15	E.21 Unit wage costs	S80
A.11 Regional summary	S16	E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S81
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES	
B.1 Employment by category	S18	F.1 Number of people participating in the programmes	S82
B.2 Employment by age	S20	F.2 Number of starts on the programmes	S82
B.3 Employment by occupation	S22	F.3 Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	S83
B.11 Workforce jobs	S23	F.4 Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	S83
B.12 Employee jobs by industry	S24	F.5 Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers	S84
B.13 Employee jobs: production industries	S26	F.6 Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers	S84
B.16 Employee jobs by region industry	S28	F.7 Other training: outcomes for completers	S85
B.17 Employment in tourism-related industries	S30	F.11 New Deal 18-24 summary figures	S86
B.18 Workforce jobs by industry	S31	F.12 Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	S86
B.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S32	F.13 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S87
B.22 Usual weekly hours of work	S33	F.14 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	S87
B.32 Output, employment and productivity	S34	F.15 Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	S88
B.41 Job-related training	S36	F.16 New Deal 25+ summary figures	S88
B.51 Selected countries: national definitions	S38	F.17 Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	S88
UNEMPLOYMENT		F.18 Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	S89
C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration	S40	F.19 Numbers into employment from New Deal 25+	S89
C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age	S43	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
C.4 ILO rates by previous occupation	S44	G.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S90
C.11 Claimant count by region	S45	G.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S90
C.12 Claimant count by age and duration	S49	G.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S91
C.13 Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S51	G.11 Labour disputes: summary	S92
C.21 Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S52	G.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S93
C.22 Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S54	G.21 Labour market and educational status of young people	S94
C.23 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S57	G.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S94
C.24 Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S61	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
C.31 Claimant count flows	S62	H.1 Background economic indicators	S95
C.32 Claimant history: number of previous claims	S63	H.11 Retail prices: summary	S96
C.34 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S64	H.12 Retail prices: detailed indices	S96
C.41 Redundancies in UK	S65	H.13 Retail prices: selected items	S97
C.42 Redundancies by region	S65	H.14 Retail prices: general index	S98
C.43 Redundancies by industry	S65	H.15 Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	S100
C.51 International comparisons	S66	H.21 EU countries: comparisons	S102
		STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S104

Publication dates of main economic indicators February – April

Labour market statistics

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

February	13 Wednesday
March	20 Wednesday
April	17 Wednesday

Consumer price indices

February	12 Tuesday
March	19 Tuesday
April	16 Tuesday

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

The LFS household datasets are designed specifically to be used for analysis at the household and family

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

Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

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

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

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

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

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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

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

Workforce jobs

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

Self-employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

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

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment

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

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

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

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

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economically inactive

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

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

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES			
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.11
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
EMPLOYMENT			
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
UNEMPLOYMENT			
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	
VACANCIES			
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
LABOUR DISPUTES			
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
EARNINGS			
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
RETAIL PRICES			
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
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
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
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
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
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES			
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	Statistical update	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.

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
UK summary	M	Feb 2002	A.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	Feb 2002	F.1
Trends	M	Feb 2002	A.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	Feb 2002	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	Feb 2002	A.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.3
Working-age households	Q	Feb 2002	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.4
Regional labour market summary	M	Feb 2002	A.11	Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.5
LFS annual local area data	A	Jan 2002	A.12	Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.6
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	Feb 2002	F.7
Employment by category	M	Feb 2002	B.1	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	Feb 2002	F.11
Employment by age	M	Feb 2002	B.2	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Feb 2002	F.12
Employment by occupation	Q	Feb 2002	B.3	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	Feb 2002	F.13
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Feb 2002	B.11	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	Feb 2002	F.14
Employee jobs by industry	M	Feb 2002	B.12	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	Feb 2002	F.15
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Feb 2002	B.13	New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	Feb 2002	F.16
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jan 2002	B.14	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	Feb 2002	F.17
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jan 2002	B.15	Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	M	Feb 2002	F.18
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Feb 2002	B.16	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	Feb 2002	F.19
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Feb 2002	B.17	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Feb 2002	B.18	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Feb 2002	G.1
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Feb 2002	B.21	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Feb 2002	G.2
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Feb 2002	B.22	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Feb 2002	G.3
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Feb 2002	B.32	Labour disputes: summary	M	Feb 2002	G.11
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jan 2002	B.33	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Feb 2002	G.12
Job-related training	Q	Feb 2002	B.41	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2001	301
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Feb 2002	B.51	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2001	195
UNEMPLOYMENT				Trade union membership	A	Sep 2001	433
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Feb 2002	C.1	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Feb 2002	G.21
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Feb 2002	C.2	Economic activity of young people	Q	Feb 2002	63
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Feb 2002	C.4	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Dec 2001	541
Claimant count by region	M	Feb 2002	C.11	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Feb 2002	G.22
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Feb 2002	C.12	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 2001	429
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Feb 2002	C.13	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Jan 2002	29
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	C.14	Women in the labour market	Q	Feb 2002	64
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Feb 2002	C.21	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Feb 2001	93
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Feb 2002	C.22	Job-related training	Q	Dec 2001	543
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Feb 2002	C.23	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jan 2002	G.31
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Feb 2002	C.24	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jan 2002	G.32
Claimant count flows	M	Feb 2002	C.31	Sickness absence	Q	Feb 2002	65
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 2002	C.32	Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 2001	269
Interval between claims	Q	Dec 2001	C.33	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Feb 2002	C.34	Background economic indicators	M	Feb 2002	H.1
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jan 2002	C.35	Retail prices: summary	M	Feb 2002	H.11
Redundancies in UK	Q	Feb 2002	C.41	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Feb 2002	H.12
Redundancies by region	Q	Feb 2002	C.42	Retail prices: selected items	M	Feb 2002	H.13
Redundancies by industry	Q	Feb 2002	C.43	Retail prices: general index	M	Feb 2002	H.14
Redundancies	A	Jun 2001	315	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Feb 2002	H.15
International comparisons	M	Feb 2002	C.51	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Feb 2002	H.21
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A – Annual Q – Quarterly M – Monthly			
Economic activity by age	M	Feb 2002	D.1	Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 <i>Labour Market Trends</i> , pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Economic inactivity	M	Feb 2002	D.2	* Currently suspended.			
Economic inactivity by age	M	Feb 2002	D.3				
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Feb 2002	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Feb 2002	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Feb 2002	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Dec 2001	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2001	145				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jan 2002	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Dec 2001	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Dec 2001	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Feb 2002	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Feb 2002	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		All							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MG SX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,641	28,618	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.3
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.2
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0
1998	46,253	29,049	27,227	1,822	17,204	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2
1999	46,431	29,356	27,560	1,795	17,075	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
2000	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
2001	46,832	29,634	28,180	1,453	17,198	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
3 month averages									
Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	46,508	29,480	27,743	1,737	17,028	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,518	27,790	1,728	17,002	63.5	59.7	5.9	36.5
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,500	27,756	1,744	17,032	63.4	59.6	5.9	36.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,493	27,784	1,709	17,051	63.4	59.7	5.8	36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,535	27,833	1,702	17,022	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,556	27,881	1,676	17,012	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,543	27,926	1,618	17,050	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6
May-Jul	46,605	29,542	27,964	1,578	17,063	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,617	29,549	27,980	1,569	17,068	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Jul-Sep	46,665	29,579	27,992	1,587	17,086	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Aug-Oct	46,686	29,590	27,977	1,613	17,096	63.4	59.9	5.4	36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,707	29,552	27,975	1,577	17,155	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Oct-Dec	46,727	29,562	28,001	1,561	17,165	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,748	29,617	28,075	1,543	17,131	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,769	29,623	28,088	1,535	17,146	63.3	60.1	5.2	36.7
Jan-Mar 2001	46,790	29,598	28,101	1,497	17,192	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	46,811	29,619	28,142	1,478	17,191	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,832	29,634	28,180	1,453	17,198	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Apr-Jun	46,853	29,659	28,175	1,484	17,194	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
May-Jul	46,873	29,646	28,155	1,491	17,227	63.2	60.1	5.0	36.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,894	29,668	28,161	1,507	17,226	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,914	29,663	28,152	1,511	17,251	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Aug-Oct	46,933	29,699	28,179	1,520	17,234	63.3	60.0	5.1	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,953	29,748	28,227	1,522	17,205	63.4	60.1	5.1	36.6
Changes									
Over last 3 months	59	80	65	15	-21	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>				
Over last 12 months	246	197	252	-55	50	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MG SU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.4
1997	35,844	28,182	26,118	2,063	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4
1998	36,026	28,258	26,457	1,802	7,768	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
1999	36,177	28,525	26,750	1,775	7,652	78.8	73.9	6.2	21.2
2000	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,577	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
2001	36,554	28,812	27,374	1,438	7,743	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
3-month averages									
Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	36,245	28,647	26,930	1,717	7,599	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,671	26,963	1,708	7,585	79.1	74.4	6.0	20.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,652	26,928	1,724	7,616	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,635	26,947	1,688	7,643	78.9	74.3	5.9	21.1
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,999	1,684	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	21.0
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,705	27,046	1,659	7,596	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,577	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,702	27,102	1,601	7,621	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
May-Jul	36,334	28,697	27,139	1,559	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,346	28,709	27,157	1,552	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Jul-Sep	36,392	28,746	27,173	1,573	7,646	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,412	28,755	27,158	1,597	7,657	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,433	28,711	27,151	1,560	7,722	78.8	74.5	5.4	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,452	28,726	27,184	1,543	7,726	78.8	74.6	5.4	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,473	28,787	27,262	1,525	7,686	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,493	28,795	27,278	1,517	7,698	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Jan-Mar 2001	36,514	28,780	27,302	1,479	7,733	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Feb-Apr	36,534	28,798	27,338	1,460	7,736	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,554	28,812	27,374	1,438	7,743	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
Apr-Jun	36,575	28,826	27,357	1,470	7,749	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
May-Jul	36,595	28,788	27,311	1,477	7,807	78.7	74.6	5.1	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,615	28,809	27,316	1,493	7,806	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jul-Sep	36,631	28,798	27,300	1,498	7,832	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Aug-Oct	36,646	28,840	27,334	1,506	7,806	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,662	28,871	27,365	1,506	7,790	78.8	74.6	5.2	21.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	47	62	49	13	-15	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-0.2</i>				
Over last 12 months	229	161	215	-54	69	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY **A.1**

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.8
1998	22,547	16,181	15,067	1,114	6,366	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
1999	22,657	16,318	15,210	1,108	6,339	72.0	67.1	6.8	28.0
2000	22,754	16,411	15,409	1,002	6,343	72.1	67.7	6.1	27.9
2001	22,917	16,406	15,530	876	6,512	71.6	67.8	5.3	28.4
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	22,706	16,383	15,330	1,053	6,323	72.2	67.5	6.4	27.8
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,387	15,342	1,045	6,327	72.1	67.5	6.4	27.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,389	15,328	1,061	6,333	72.1	67.5	6.5	27.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,353	15,327	1,026	6,377	71.9	67.4	6.3	28.1
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,379	15,361	1,019	6,359	72.0	67.6	6.2	28.0
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,406	15,402	1,004	6,340	72.1	67.7	6.1	27.9
Mar-May (Spr)	22,754	16,411	15,409	1,002	6,343	72.1	67.7	6.1	27.9
Apr-Jun	22,762	16,371	15,388	983	6,391	71.9	67.6	6.0	28.1
May-Jul	22,770	16,350	15,400	950	6,420	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,778	16,344	15,399	945	6,434	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Jul-Sep	22,811	16,365	15,419	947	6,446	71.7	67.6	5.8	28.3
Aug-Oct	22,823	16,387	15,425	962	6,436	71.8	67.6	5.9	28.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,837	16,378	15,426	952	6,459	71.7	67.5	5.8	28.3
Oct-Dec	22,850	16,399	15,449	949	6,451	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,864	16,420	15,476	943	6,444	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,877	16,433	15,484	949	6,444	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Jan-Mar 2001	22,890	16,428	15,508	920	6,463	71.8	67.7	5.6	28.2
Feb-Apr	22,904	16,413	15,518	895	6,491	71.7	67.8	5.5	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,917	16,406	15,530	876	6,512	71.6	67.8	5.3	28.4
Apr-Jun	22,931	16,406	15,504	902	6,525	71.5	67.6	5.5	28.5
May-Jul	22,944	16,421	15,503	918	6,523	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,957	16,453	15,526	927	6,504	71.7	67.6	5.6	28.3
Jul-Sep	22,969	16,458	15,533	925	6,511	71.7	67.6	5.6	28.3
Aug-Oct	22,981	16,469	15,531	937	6,512	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,993	16,482	15,554	928	6,511	71.7	67.6	5.6	28.3
Changes Over last 3 months	36	29	28	1	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>				
Over last 12 months	156	104	128	-24	52	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
1989	18,242	16,191	14,986	1,205	2,051	88.8	82.1	7.4	11.2
1990	18,312	16,249	15,085	1,164	2,063	88.7	82.4	7.2	11.3
1991	18,350	16,172	14,660	1,512	2,178	88.1	79.9	9.3	11.9
1992	18,382	15,949	14,072	1,877	2,433	86.8	76.3	11.8	12.2
1993	18,414	15,831	13,830	2,001	2,583	86.0	75.1	12.6	14.0
1994	18,460	15,803	13,960	1,843	2,657	85.6	75.6	11.7	14.4
1995	18,541	15,793	14,163	1,631	2,747	85.2	76.4	10.3	14.8
1996	18,641	15,859	14,296	1,562	2,782	85.1	76.7	9.9	14.9
1997	18,744	15,905	14,589	1,316	2,839	84.9	77.8	8.3	15.1
1998	18,852	15,900	14,795	1,105	2,952	84.3	78.5	6.9	15.7
1999	18,943	16,025	14,925	1,099	2,918	84.6	78.8	6.9	15.4
2000	19,020	16,121	15,126	995	2,899	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.2
2001	19,155	16,136	15,268	868	3,019	84.2	79.7	5.4	15.8
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	18,983	16,089	15,043	1,046	2,893	84.8	79.2	6.5	15.2
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,087	15,049	1,038	2,902	84.7	79.3	6.5	15.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,093	15,039	1,054	2,902	84.7	79.2	6.5	15.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,060	15,040	1,020	2,941	84.5	79.2	6.4	15.5
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,084	15,072	1,012	2,923	84.6	79.3	6.3	15.4
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,108	15,110	999	2,905	84.7	79.5	6.2	15.3
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,121	15,126	995	2,899	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.2
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,086	15,110	976	2,940	84.5	79.4	6.1	15.5
May-Jul	19,032	16,063	15,122	941	2,969	84.4	79.5	5.9	15.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,063	15,125	938	2,975	84.4	79.4	5.8	15.6
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,087	15,145	942	2,981	84.4	79.4	5.9	15.6
Aug-Oct	19,078	16,103	15,147	956	2,975	84.4	79.4	5.9	15.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,089	16,092	15,149	943	2,997	84.3	79.4	5.9	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,100	16,118	15,177	940	2,982	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,111	16,143	15,208	935	2,968	84.5	79.6	5.8	15.5
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,122	16,155	15,215	940	2,967	84.5	79.6	5.8	15.5
Jan-Mar 2001	19,133	16,160	15,249	911	2,973	84.5	79.7	5.6	15.5
Feb-Apr	19,144	16,143	15,257	887	3,001	84.3	79.7	5.5	15.7
Mar-May (Spr)	19,155	16,136	15,268	868	3,019	84.2	79.7	5.4	15.8
Apr-Jun	19,167	16,129	15,234	895	3,038	84.2	79.5	5.5	15.8
May-Jul	19,177	16,135	15,226	910	3,042	84.1	79.4	5.6	15.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,188	16,171	15,251	920	3,017	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Jul-Sep	19,197	16,172	15,253	919	3,025	84.2	79.5	5.7	15.8
Aug-Oct	19,205	16,183	15,253	930	3,022	84.3	79.4	5.7	15.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,214	16,191	15,270	921	3,023	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Changes Over last 3 months	26	20	18	1	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>				
Over last 12 months	124	99	121	-22	25	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>				

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

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

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		All								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)		MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1989		23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8
1990		23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1991		23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992		23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993		23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8
1994		23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7
1995		23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996		23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997		23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	45.7
1998		23,707	12,868	12,160	708	10,838	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
1999		23,774	13,037	12,350	687	10,736	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
2000		23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
2001		23,915	13,228	12,650	578	10,687	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
3-month average Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)		23,801	13,096	12,413	683	10,705	55.0	52.2	5.2	45.0
Oct-Dec		23,805	13,131	12,448	683	10,675	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000		23,810	13,111	12,428	683	10,699	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)		23,814	13,140	12,457	682	10,674	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Jan-Mar 2000		23,818	13,155	12,472	683	10,663	55.2	52.4	5.2	44.8
Feb-Apr		23,822	13,150	12,479	671	10,672	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)		23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
Apr-Jun		23,831	13,172	12,538	635	10,658	55.3	52.6	4.8	44.7
May-Jul		23,835	13,192	12,564	627	10,643	55.3	52.7	4.8	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)		23,839	13,205	12,581	624	10,634	55.4	52.8	4.7	44.6
Jul-Sep		23,855	13,214	12,574	640	10,641	55.4	52.7	4.8	44.6
Aug-Oct		23,863	13,202	12,552	650	10,660	55.3	52.6	4.9	44.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)		23,870	13,174	12,548	626	10,696	55.2	52.6	4.7	44.8
Oct-Dec		23,877	13,163	12,551	612	10,714	55.1	52.6	4.6	44.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001		23,884	13,198	12,598	600	10,687	55.3	52.7	4.5	44.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		23,892	13,190	12,604	586	10,702	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Jan-Mar 2001		23,899	13,170	12,593	578	10,729	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Feb-Apr		23,907	13,207	12,624	583	10,700	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)		23,915	13,228	12,650	578	10,687	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Apr-Jun		23,922	13,253	12,671	582	10,669	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
May-Jul		23,929	13,225	12,652	573	10,705	55.3	52.9	4.3	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)		23,937	13,215	12,635	580	10,721	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Jul-Sep		23,944	13,205	12,619	586	10,740	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Aug-Oct		23,952	13,230	12,648	582	10,722	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)		23,960	13,267	12,673	594	10,693	55.4	52.9	4.5	44.6
Changes Over last 3 months		23	51	37	14	-28	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
<i>Per cent</i>		<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-0.3</i>				
Over last 12 months		90	93	124	-32	-2	0.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.2
<i>Per cent</i>		<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-5.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>				
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)		YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
1989		16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8
1990		16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
1991		16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7
1992		16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993		16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994		16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1995		16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996		17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997		17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998		17,174	12,359	11,662	697	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999		17,234	12,501	11,825	676	4,734	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
2000		17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2	5.1	27.0
2001		17,399	12,675	12,106	570	4,724	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)		17,263	12,557	11,887	671	4,705	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3
Oct-Dec		17,268	12,584	11,914	670	4,683	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000		17,273	12,558	11,889	669	4,714	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)		17,277	12,575	11,907	668	4,702	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Jan-Mar 2000		17,282	12,598	11,927	672	4,684	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.1
Feb-Apr		17,287	12,597	11,937	660	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.2	27.1
Mar-May (Spr)		17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2	5.1	27.0
Apr-Jun		17,297	12,616	11,992	624	4,681	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1
May-Jul		17,301	12,634	12,017	618	4,667	73.0	69.5	4.9	27.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)		17,307	12,646	12,031	614	4,661	73.1	69.5	4.9	26.9
Jul-Sep		17,324	12,659	12,028	632	4,665	73.1	69.4	5.0	26.9
Aug-Oct		17,334	12,652	12,011	641	4,682	73.0	69.3	5.1	27.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)		17,343	12,619	12,002	617	4,725	72.8	69.2	4.9	27.2
Oct-Dec		17,352	12,609	12,006	602	4,743	72.7	69.2	4.8	27.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001		17,362	12,644	12,054	590	4,717	72.8	69.4	4.7	27.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		17,371	12,640	12,063	577	4,731	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Jan-Mar 2001		17,380	12,620	12,053	568	4,760	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Feb-Apr		17,389	12,655	12,081	573	4,735	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)		17,399	12,675	12,106	570	4,724	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
Apr-Jun		17,408	12,697	12,123	574	4,711	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
May-Jul		17,418	12,652	12,085	567	4,765	72.6	69.4	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)		17,427	12,638	12,065	573	4,789	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Jul-Sep		17,434	12,626	12,047	579	4,808	72.4	69.1	4.6	27.6
Aug-Oct		17,441	12,656	12,081	576	4,784	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)		17,448	12,680	12,096	585	4,768	72.7	69.3	4.6	27.3
Changes Over last 3 months		21	42	31	12	-21	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
<i>Per cent</i>		<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>				
Over last 12 months		105	62	94	-32	43	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
<i>Per cent</i>		<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	9.6	37.4
1995	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17,172	62.5	57.4	8.2	37.5
1997	46,036	28,852	26,814	2,037	17,184	62.7	58.2	7.1	37.3
1998	46,253	28,892	27,116	1,776	17,361	62.5	58.6	6.1	37.5
1999	46,431	29,194	27,442	1,752	17,237	62.9	59.1	6.0	37.1
2000	46,581	29,412	27,793	1,619	17,169	63.1	59.7	5.5	36.9
2001	46,832	29,470	28,066	1,404	17,362	62.9	59.9	4.8	37.1
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	46,508	29,542	27,807	1,735	16,966	63.5	59.8	5.9	36.5
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,524	27,857	1,667	16,996	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,463	27,767	1,696	17,069	63.3	59.7	5.8	36.7
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,382	27,693	1,689	17,162	63.1	59.5	5.7	36.9
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,418	27,696	1,722	17,138	63.2	59.5	5.9	36.8
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,448	27,765	1,683	17,121	63.2	59.6	5.7	36.8
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,412	27,793	1,619	17,169	63.1	59.7	5.5	36.9
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,433	27,844	1,589	17,160	63.2	59.8	5.4	36.8
May-Jul	46,605	29,564	27,977	1,587	17,040	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,617	29,750	28,118	1,632	16,868	63.8	60.3	5.5	36.2
Jul-Sep	46,665	29,803	28,146	1,657	16,862	63.9	60.3	5.6	36.1
Aug-Oct	46,686	29,716	28,077	1,639	16,971	63.6	60.1	5.5	36.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,707	29,611	28,036	1,575	17,096	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Oct-Dec	46,727	29,568	28,068	1,500	17,158	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,748	29,585	28,088	1,497	17,163	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,769	29,516	27,997	1,519	17,253	63.1	59.9	5.1	36.9
Jan-Mar 2001	46,790	29,480	27,961	1,519	17,309	63.0	59.8	5.2	37.0
Feb-Apr	46,811	29,508	28,027	1,481	17,303	63.0	59.9	5.0	37.0
Mar-May (Spr)	46,832	29,470	28,066	1,404	17,362	62.9	59.9	4.8	37.1
Apr-Jun	46,853	29,544	28,097	1,448	17,309	63.1	60.0	4.9	36.9
May-Jul	46,873	29,658	28,159	1,498	17,216	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,894	29,866	28,289	1,576	17,028	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
Jul-Sep	46,914	29,886	28,299	1,587	17,028	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
Aug-Oct	46,933	29,828	28,270	1,558	17,105	63.6	60.2	5.2	36.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,953	29,821	28,288	1,533	17,132	63.5	60.2	5.1	36.5
Changes Over last 12 months	246	210	252	-42	36	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
1989	34,908	27,928	25,905	2,022	6,980	80.0	74.2	7.2	20.0
1990	35,108	28,087	26,149	1,939	6,931	80.2	74.7	6.9	19.8
1991	35,103	27,995	25,662	2,373	7,108	79.8	73.0	8.5	20.2
1992	35,174	27,734	24,997	2,738	7,440	78.8	71.1	9.9	21.2
1993	35,242	27,640	24,738	2,902	7,602	78.4	70.2	10.5	21.6
1994	35,337	27,648	24,936	2,712	7,690	78.2	70.6	9.8	21.8
1995	35,483	27,673	25,230	2,443	7,810	78.0	71.1	8.8	22.0
1996	35,663	27,873	25,552	2,321	7,790	78.2	71.6	8.3	21.8
1997	35,844	28,026	26,012	2,015	7,818	78.2	72.6	7.2	21.8
1998	36,026	28,097	26,341	1,757	7,929	78.0	73.1	6.3	22.0
1999	36,177	28,359	26,627	1,732	7,818	78.4	73.6	6.1	21.6
2000	36,312	28,568	26,966	1,602	7,744	78.7	74.3	5.6	21.3
2001	36,554	28,643	27,253	1,390	7,911	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	36,245	28,711	26,997	1,714	7,534	79.2	74.5	6.0	20.8
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,679	27,032	1,647	7,578	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,619	26,945	1,675	7,648	78.9	74.3	5.9	21.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,531	26,862	1,669	7,748	78.6	74.0	5.8	21.4
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,564	26,860	1,704	7,726	78.7	74.0	6.0	21.3
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,594	26,928	1,666	7,707	78.8	74.2	5.8	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,568	26,966	1,602	7,744	78.7	74.3	5.6	21.3
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,587	27,015	1,572	7,737	78.7	74.4	5.5	21.3
May-Jul	36,334	28,717	27,148	1,569	7,617	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,346	28,907	27,291	1,617	7,438	79.5	75.1	5.6	20.5
Jul-Sep	36,392	28,975	27,332	1,643	7,417	79.6	75.1	5.7	20.4
Aug-Oct	36,412	28,883	27,261	1,623	7,529	79.3	74.9	5.6	20.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,433	28,773	27,215	1,557	7,660	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,452	28,734	27,252	1,481	7,718	78.8	74.8	5.2	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,473	28,759	27,279	1,479	7,714	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,493	28,694	27,192	1,501	7,799	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Jan-Mar 2001	36,514	28,660	27,161	1,499	7,853	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Feb-Apr	36,534	28,684	27,220	1,464	7,850	78.5	74.5	5.1	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,554	28,643	27,253	1,390	7,911	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
Apr-Jun	36,575	28,705	27,271	1,434	7,870	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
May-Jul	36,595	28,791	27,305	1,486	7,804	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,615	29,000	27,436	1,563	7,615	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Jul-Sep	36,631	29,022	27,447	1,574	7,609	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Aug-Oct	36,646	28,969	27,425	1,544	7,676	79.1	74.8	5.3	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,662	28,941	27,425	1,516	7,721	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
Changes Over last 12 months	229	168	209	-41	61	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>				

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

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

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGQT	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
2000	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
2001	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	22,706	16,398	15,364	1,033	6,309	72.2	67.7	6.3	27.8
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,341	15,323	1,018	6,406	71.8	67.4	6.2	28.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,762	16,320	15,346	974	6,442	71.7	67.4	6.0	28.3
May-Jul	22,770	16,365	15,414	950	6,405	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,778	16,468	15,491	977	6,310	72.3	68.0	5.9	27.7
Jul-Sep	22,811	16,502	15,525	977	6,309	72.3	68.1	5.9	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,823	16,458	15,497	960	6,366	72.1	67.9	5.8	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,837	16,392	15,461	931	6,445	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Oct-Dec	22,850	16,390	15,478	912	6,460	71.7	67.7	5.6	28.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,864	16,403	15,474	929	6,461	71.7	67.7	5.7	28.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,877	16,373	15,421	952	6,504	71.6	67.4	5.8	28.4
Jan-Mar 2001	22,890	16,358	15,422	936	6,533	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
Feb-Apr	22,904	16,345	15,441	904	6,559	71.4	67.4	5.5	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
Apr-Jun	22,931	16,347	15,458	889	6,584	71.3	67.4	5.4	28.7
May-Jul	22,944	16,428	15,508	920	6,516	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,957	16,577	15,613	963	6,381	72.2	68.0	5.8	27.8
Jul-Sep	22,969	16,596	15,638	957	6,374	72.3	68.1	5.8	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,981	16,542	15,601	941	6,439	72.0	67.9	5.7	28.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,993	16,500	15,585	915	6,493	71.8	67.8	5.5	28.2
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	156 0.7	109 0.7	124 0.8	-16 -1.7	48 0.7	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI		
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.7
2000	19,020	16,034	15,049	994	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.9
2001	19,155	16,045	15,194	851	3,110	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	18,983	16,105	15,079	1,026	2,878	84.8	79.4	6.4	15.2
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	15.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	15.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,042	15,029	1,012	2,972	84.4	79.0	6.3	15.6
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,065	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.7
May-Jul	19,032	16,075	15,134	942	2,957	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,184	15,214	970	2,854	85.0	79.9	6.0	15.0
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,224	15,252	972	2,844	85.1	80.0	6.0	14.9
Aug-Oct	19,078	16,175	15,221	955	2,903	84.8	79.8	5.9	15.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,089	16,107	15,184	923	2,982	84.4	79.5	5.7	15.6
Oct-Dec	19,100	16,111	15,208	903	2,989	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,111	16,131	15,211	920	2,980	84.4	79.6	5.7	15.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,122	16,100	15,157	943	3,022	84.2	79.3	5.9	15.8
Jan-Mar 2001	19,133	16,090	15,164	927	3,043	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
Feb-Apr	19,144	16,075	15,178	896	3,070	84.0	79.3	5.6	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	19,155	16,045	15,194	851	3,110	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
Apr-Jun	19,167	16,066	15,185	881	3,101	83.8	79.2	5.5	16.2
May-Jul	19,177	16,137	15,225	912	3,040	84.1	79.4	5.7	15.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,188	16,292	15,335	956	2,896	84.9	79.9	5.9	15.1
Jul-Sep	19,197	16,309	15,358	951	2,888	85.0	80.0	5.8	15.0
Aug-Oct	19,205	16,256	15,321	935	2,949	84.6	79.8	5.8	15.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,214	16,207	15,299	908	3,007	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	124 0.7	100 0.6	114 0.8	-14 -1.6	24 0.8	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

A.1
Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX			MGUG	MGUM	
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
2000	23,826	13,084	12,457	628	10,742	54.9	52.3	4.8	45.1
2001	23,915	13,153	12,607	546	10,762	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	23,801	13,144	12,443	701	10,657	55.2	52.3	5.3	44.8
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,147	12,488	660	10,658	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,095	12,443	652	10,715	55.0	52.3	5.0	45.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814	13,093	12,430	664	10,721	55.0	52.2	5.1	45.0
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,111	12,423	688	10,707	55.0	52.2	5.2	45.0
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,107	12,442	665	10,715	55.0	52.2	5.1	45.0
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,084	12,457	628	10,742	54.9	52.3	4.8	45.1
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,113	12,498	615	10,718	55.0	52.4	4.7	45.0
May-Jul	23,835	13,199	12,563	636	10,635	55.4	52.7	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,839	13,282	12,627	655	10,557	55.7	53.0	4.9	44.3
Jul-Sep	23,855	13,301	12,621	680	10,554	55.8	52.9	5.1	44.2
Aug-Oct	23,863	13,258	12,579	678	10,605	55.6	52.7	5.1	44.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,870	13,220	12,575	644	10,650	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Oct-Dec	23,877	13,178	12,590	588	10,699	55.2	52.7	4.5	44.8
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,884	13,182	12,613	569	10,703	55.2	52.8	4.3	44.8
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,892	13,143	12,576	568	10,749	55.0	52.6	4.3	45.0
Jan-Mar 2001	23,899	13,123	12,540	583	10,777	54.9	52.5	4.4	45.1
Feb-Apr	23,907	13,163	12,586	577	10,744	55.1	52.6	4.4	44.9
Mar-May (Spr)	23,915	13,153	12,607	546	10,762	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
Apr-Jun	23,922	13,198	12,639	559	10,724	55.2	52.8	4.2	44.8
May-Jul	23,929	13,230	12,652	578	10,700	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,937	13,289	12,676	613	10,648	55.5	53.0	4.6	44.5
Jul-Sep	23,944	13,291	12,661	630	10,654	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Aug-Oct	23,952	13,286	12,669	617	10,666	55.5	52.9	4.6	44.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,960	13,321	12,703	618	10,639	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	90 0.4	102 0.8	128 1.0	-26 -4.0	-11 -0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUJ		
1989	16,666	11,811	10,978	833	4,855	70.9	65.9	7.1	29.1
1990	16,706	11,912	11,122	790	4,794	71.3	66.6	6.6	28.7
1991	16,754	11,897	11,020	877	4,857	71.0	65.8	7.4	29.0
1992	16,792	11,863	10,975	888	4,929	70.6	65.4	7.5	29.4
1993	16,828	11,887	10,958	928	4,941	70.6	65.1	7.8	29.4
1994	16,877	11,923	11,026	896	4,955	70.6	65.3	7.5	29.4
1995	16,942	11,960	11,121	839	4,982	70.6	65.6	7.0	29.4
1996	17,022	12,098	11,315	783	4,924	71.1	66.5	6.5	28.9
1997	17,101	12,208	11,488	720	4,892	71.4	67.2	5.9	28.6
1998	17,174	12,284	11,616	668	4,890	71.5	67.6	5.4	28.5
1999	17,234	12,422	11,776	646	4,812	72.1	68.3	5.2	27.9
2000	17,292	12,534	11,916	618	4,758	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
2001	17,399	12,598	12,059	539	4,801	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	17,263	12,606	11,918	688	4,657	73.0	69.0	5.5	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,600	11,954	647	4,667	73.0	69.2	5.1	27.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,543	11,905	638	4,730	72.6	68.9	5.1	27.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,277	12,530	11,881	649	4,748	72.5	68.8	5.2	27.5
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,552	11,876	676	4,730	72.6	68.7	5.4	27.4
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,552	11,898	654	4,735	72.6	68.8	5.2	27.4
Mar-May (Spr)	17,292	12,534	11,916	618	4,758	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,297	12,555	11,950	605	4,742	72.6	69.1	4.8	27.4
May-Jul	17,301	12,642	12,014	628	4,660	73.1	69.4	5.0	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,307	12,723	12,077	647	4,584	73.5	69.8	5.1	26.5
Jul-Sep	17,324	12,751	12,080	671	4,573	73.6	69.7	5.3	26.4
Aug-Oct	17,334	12,708	12,040	668	4,626	73.3	69.5	5.3	26.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,343	12,665	12,031	634	4,678	73.0	69.4	5.0	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,352	12,623	12,044	579	4,729	72.7	69.4	4.6	27.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,362	12,627	12,068	559	4,734	72.7	69.5	4.4	27.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,371	12,594	12,036	558	4,777	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Jan-Mar 2001	17,380	12,570	11,997	573	4,810	72.3	69.0	4.6	27.7
Feb-Apr	17,389	12,609	12,041	568	4,780	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Mar-May (Spr)	17,399	12,598	12,059	539	4,801	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
Apr-Jun	17,408	12,639	12,087	553	4,769	72.6	69.4	4.4	27.4
May-Jul	17,418	12,654	12,080	574	4,764	72.6	69.4	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,427	12,708	12,101	607	4,719	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Jul-Sep	17,434	12,713	12,090	623	4,721	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1
Aug-Oct	17,441	12,713	12,104	609	4,728	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,448	12,734	12,126	608	4,714	73.0	69.5	4.8	27.0
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	105 0.6	68 0.5	95 0.8	-27 -4.2	37 0.8	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0

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

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

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

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 Sep-Nov 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)	28,227	±161	65	±117	252	±207
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,522	±52	15	±54	-55	±71
ILO unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,748	±158	80	±115	197	±204
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±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

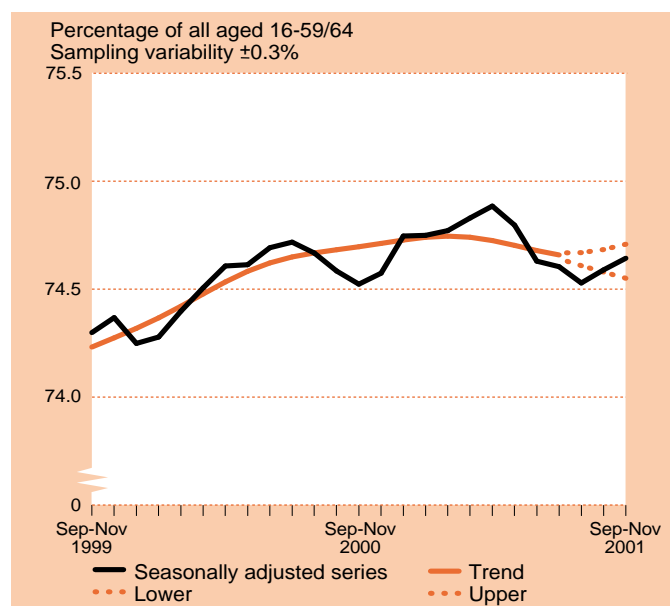
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this 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.

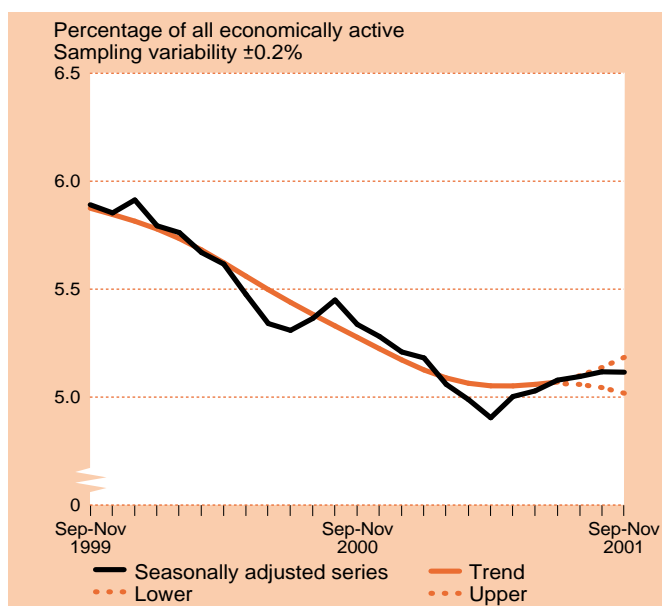
There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

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 ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Sep-Nov 1993	25,623	70.4	2,935	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,645	70.5	2,921	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669	70.5	2,903	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,696	70.6	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,833	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,683	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,905	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,617	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,975	71.1	2,566	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,030	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,514	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,505	8.7
May-Jul	26,162	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,488	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.7	2,470	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,459	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,447	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,336	71.8	2,436	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,354	71.8	2,424	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,369	71.8	2,411	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,419	71.9	2,373	8.2
May-Jul	26,443	71.9	2,359	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,473	72.0	2,344	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,509	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,552	72.2	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,601	72.3	2,285	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,654	72.4	2,258	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,710	72.5	2,229	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,197	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,823	72.7	2,164	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.3
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,101	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,963	73.0	2,071	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,042	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,031	73.1	2,012	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,058	73.1	1,982	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,953	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,101	73.2	1,924	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,121	73.2	1,898	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,141	73.3	1,877	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,162	73.3	1,860	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,185	73.4	1,848	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,211	73.4	1,840	6.3
Mar-May	27,239	73.5	1,835	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,268	73.5	1,832	6.3
May-Jul	27,300	73.6	1,830	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,334	73.6	1,828	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,368	73.7	1,826	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,403	73.8	1,824	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,436	73.8	1,823	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,465	73.9	1,821	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,492	73.9	1,819	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,514	73.9	1,816	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,534	73.9	1,812	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,552	74.0	1,805	6.1
Mar-May	27,571	74.0	1,795	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,591	74.0	1,784	6.1
May-Jul	27,614	74.1	1,771	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,639	74.1	1,759	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,667	74.1	1,749	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,694	74.2	1,739	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,722	74.2	1,731	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,750	74.3	1,723	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,778	74.3	1,715	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,806	74.4	1,704	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,836	74.4	1,692	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,866	74.5	1,677	5.7
Mar-May	27,895	74.5	1,660	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,923	74.6	1,643	5.6
May-Jul	27,947	74.6	1,625	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,968	74.6	1,609	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,987	74.7	1,592	5.4
Aug-Oct	28,004	74.7	1,576	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,021	74.7	1,560	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,038	74.7	1,544	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,057	74.7	1,529	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,077	74.7	1,516	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,097	74.7	1,506	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,115	74.7	1,500	5.1
Mar-May	28,131	74.7	1,497	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,146	74.7	1,498	5.1
May-Jul	28,160	74.7	1,501	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,174	74.7	1,505	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,190	74.6	1,509	5.1
Aug-Oct	28,207	74.6	1,512	5.1
Sep-Nov	28,225	74.6	1,514	5.1

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

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

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

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

All figures are revised.

February 2002

Labour Market **trends**

S I 3

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1999	September R	29,106	15,612	13,495
	December R	29,155	15,592	13,563
2000	March R	29,161	15,576	13,584
	June R	29,233	15,685	13,548
	September R	29,300	15,707	13,593
	December R	29,408	15,809	13,599
2001	March R	29,417	15,818	13,599
	June R	29,461	15,828	13,633
	September R	29,416	15,787	13,628
Change on quarter		-45	-40	-5
Percent		-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Change on year		116	80	36
Percent		0.4	0.5	0.3

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels			Rates (%) ^b		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2000	December ^c	1,033.6	790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8
2001	January	1,006.3	768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7
	February	996.7	761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
	March	986.0	753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
	April ^c	980.0	748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
	May	975.7	743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.7
	June ^c	963.1	733.8	229.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July	951.6	727.0	224.6	3.2	4.4	1.6
	August	947.0	724.7	222.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
	September ^c	946.8	722.4	224.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
	October	954.3	726.2	228.1	3.2	4.4	1.7
	November R	960.3	729.4	230.9	3.2	4.5	1.7
	December ^c P	963.5	730.5	233.0	3.2	4.5	1.7
Change on month		3.2	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		0.3	0.2	0.9			
Change on year		-70.1	-59.9	-10.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1
Percent		-6.8	-7.6	-4.2			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^e
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW
2000	November R	126.7	4.2	2000	December	222.8
	December	127.7	4.4			
2001	January	128.0	4.4	2001	January	224.9
	February	131.0	5.2		February	233.2
	March	128.5	5.0		March	232.8
	April	128.7	5.2		April	237.6
	May	128.8	4.5			
	June	129.5	4.7			
	July	129.7	4.6			
	August	130.4	4.5			
	September R	130.8	4.3			
	October R	131.4	4.3			
	November P	131.6	4.2			
Change on month		0.2	-0.1			
Change on year		4.9	0.0			

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

- a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.
b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
c Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.
d The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.
e Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and the Employment Service will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon - as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

R Revised
P Provisional

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Working-age households^a

A.4

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Households with all persons in employment ^b	Workless households ^{b,c}	Workless lone parent households with dependent children ^{c,d}	Working-age people in workless households ^{c,e}	Children in workless households ^{c,f,g}
Thousands					
Spring 1990	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
Spring 2001	10,802	3,060	691	4,326	1,850
Autumn 2001	10,887	3,087	723	4,306	1,888
Per cent					
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
Spring 2001	57.5	16.3	44.2	11.8	15.4
Autumn 2001	57.5	16.3	45.0	11.7	15.7

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

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

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

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (September to November 2001)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment							
		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
		Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,033	1,184	73.8	650	534	1,097	68.3	592	71.4	505	64.9	86	7.3	57	8.8	29	5.5		
North West	5,370	3,275	76.2	1,811	1,464	3,096	72.0	1,697	76.0	1,399	67.5	180	5.5	114	6.3	66	4.5		
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,974	2,448	77.3	1,373	1,075	2,323	73.3	1,287	77.7	1,036	68.3	125	5.1	86	6.2	39	3.6		
East Midlands	3,338	2,147	80.6	1,187	960	2,052	76.9	1,136	81.6	915	71.7	95	4.4	51	4.3	44	4.6		
West Midlands	4,185	2,647	79.0	1,504	1,143	2,505	74.7	1,411	80.5	1,095	68.1	142	5.4	93	6.2	49	4.3		
East	4,313	2,853	82.7	1,576	1,277	2,743	79.5	1,523	85.5	1,220	72.8	110	3.9	54	3.4	57	4.5		
London	5,747	3,734	76.6	2,101	1,633	3,475	71.2	1,937	76.9	1,538	64.8	259	6.9	164	7.8	95	5.8		
South East	6,408	4,294	83.0	2,373	1,921	4,148	80.1	2,294	85.8	1,854	73.9	146	3.4	79	3.3	67	3.5		
South West	3,947	2,528	82.2	1,371	1,157	2,440	79.3	1,325	83.3	1,115	74.8	89	3.5	47	3.4	42	3.6		
England	39,313	25,110	79.3	13,946	11,164	23,878	75.3	13,202	80.4	10,677	69.8	1,232	4.9	745	5.3	487	4.4		
Wales	2,320	1,332	73.4	731	600	1,260	69.4	686	72.9	574	65.5	72	5.4	45	6.2	27	4.4		
Scotland	4,045	2,553	78.8	1,378	1,175	2,382	73.4	1,273	76.6	1,110	69.9	170	6.7	106	7.7	65	5.5		
Great Britain	45,678	28,995	79.0	16,056	12,939	27,521	74.9	15,161	79.7	12,360	69.6	1,474	5.1	895	5.6	579	4.5		
Northern Ireland	1,275	754	71.6	426	328	706	67.0	393	73.0	312	60.5	48	6.3	33	7.7	15	4.6		
United Kingdom	46,953	29,748	78.8	16,482	13,267	28,227	74.6	15,554	79.5	12,673	69.3	1,522	5.1	928	5.6	594	4.5		

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment						
		All	All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All	Male		Female				
		Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	1	2	0.0	-5	7	0	-0.2	-10	-1.4	9	1.1	2	0.2	5	0.8	-2	-0.5	
North West	3	-3	-0.2	-14	11	-5	-0.2	-17	-0.7	12	0.3	2	0.1	3	0.2	0	-0.1	
Yorkshire and the Humber	4	-14	-0.5	7	-21	-5	-0.2	9	0.6	-14	-1.1	-10	-0.4	-2	-0.2	-7	-0.6	
East Midlands	5	26	0.8	9	17	33	1.1	17	1.0	16	1.1	-7	-0.4	-9	-0.8	1	0.1	
West Midlands	3	30	0.6	19	11	27	0.4	17	0.6	10	0.3	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0	
East	8	17	0.5	10	7	14	0.4	11	0.6	3	0.3	3	0.1	-2	-0.1	4	0.3	
London	9	28	0.3	12	16	3	-0.1	-3	-0.4	6	0.1	25	0.6	15	0.7	10	0.6	
South East	12	2	-0.1	11	-9	-4	-0.2	11	0.1	-15	-0.6	6	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.3	
South West	8	7	-0.1	-1	8	12	0.1	2	-0.1	10	0.2	-5	-0.2	-4	-0.3	-1	-0.1	
England	52	95	0.1	47	47	74	0.1	39	0.1	36	0.1	21	0.1	9	0.0	12	0.1	
Wales	2	1	0.3	-7	8	8	0.8	1	0.4	7	1.2	-7	-0.5	-8	-1.1	1	0.1	
Scotland	2	-2	-0.1	-5	3	-2	-0.1	-4	-0.3	2	0.1	0	0.0	-2	-0.1	2	0.1	
Great Britain	56	93	0.1	35	58	80	0.1	36	0.0	44	0.1	13	0.0	-1	0.0	15	0.1	
Northern Ireland	3	-13	-1.5	-6	-7	-15	-1.7	-8	-1.9	-6	-1.6	2	0.4	3	0.7	-1	-0.1	
United Kingdom	59	80	0.1	29	51	65	0.0	28	0.0	37	0.1	15	0.0	1	0.0	14	0.1	

Change on year

	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
Government Office Regions	All	All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	0	-10	-0.6	-17	7	-2	-0.1	-12	-1.5	11	1.5	-8	-0.6	-4	-0.4	-4	-0.9
North West	6	13	0.1	-2	15	12	0.1	-5	-0.4	18	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.2	-3	-0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	-46	-1.6	-5	-41	-18	-0.7	2	0.0	-20	-1.5	-28	-1.0	-8	-0.5	-21	-1.7
East Midlands	20	34	0.6	3	31	39	0.8	12	0.1	27	1.6	-6	-0.3	-10	-0.8	4	0.3
West Midlands	10	42	0.9	40	3	61	1.4	49	2.4	12	0.4	-18	-0.8	-9	-0.8	-10	-0.8
East	30	25	0.2	14	11	16	-0.1	23	0.9	-7	-1.1	9	0.3	-9	-0.6	18	1.4
London	65	80	0.4	49	30	77	0.4	35	0.1	43	0.7	2	-0.1	14	0.5	-12	-0.9
South East	52	56	0.1	38	18	45	0.0	33	0.2	12	-0.3	11	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.3
South West	29	14	-0.6	-7	21	27	-0.1	5	-0.4	22	0.2	-13	-0.5	-12	-0.9	-1	-0.1
England	224	206	0.0	113	93	258	0.2	141	0.2	116	0.1	-52	-0.2	-28	-0.2	-23	-0.2
Wales	8	-12	-0.7	-15	3	3	0.1	-4	-0.4	7	0.8	-15	-1.1	-12	-1.5	-4	-0.6
Scotland	6	-6	-0.3	0	-6	-13	-0.6	-11	-0.8	-2	-0.4	7	0.3	11	0.8	-4	-0.3
Great Britain	238	188	-0.1	98	90	248	0.1	127	0.1	121	0.1	-59	-0.2	-29	-0.2	-30	-0.3
Northern Ireland	8	8	0.3	6	2	4	0.0	1	-0.1	4	0.0	4	0.5	5	1.2	-1	-0.4
United Kingdom	246	197	-0.1	104	93	252	0.1	128	0.1	124	0.1	-55	-0.2	-24	-0.2	-32	-0.3

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

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (September 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (December 2001)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (December 2001)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,034	534	500	62.4	5.4	50.0	8.1	12.4	2.3			
North West	3,176	1,708	1,469	122.8	3.7	96.0	5.4	26.8	1.8			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,322	1,222	1,100	93.0	3.8	71.8	5.5	21.2	1.9			
East Midlands	1,973	1,059	914	61.3	3.1	45.4	4.2	15.9	1.7			
West Midlands	2,580	1,391	1,189	96.5	3.6	73.4	5.0	23.1	1.9			
East	2,556	1,398	1,157	54.3	2.1	39.9	2.8	14.4	1.2			
London	4,591	2,527	2,064	162.7	3.5	117.9	4.6	44.8	2.1			
South East	4,093	2,203	1,889	68.1	1.6	50.6	2.2	17.5	0.9			
South West	2,413	1,274	1,139	51.1	2.1	37.8	2.8	13.3	1.2			
England	24,827	13,348	11,479	772.2	3.0	582.8	4.2	189.4	1.6			
Wales	1,226	632	594	48.5	3.7	37.3	5.4	11.2	1.8			
Scotland	2,461	1,247	1,214	104.7	4.2	81.5	6.0	23.2	2.0			
Great Britain	28,514	15,227	13,287	925.4	3.2	701.6	4.4	223.8	1.7			
Northern Ireland	752	406	346	38.1	4.8	28.9	6.6	9.2	2.7			
United Kingdom	29,266	15,633	13,633	963.5	3.2	730.5	4.5	233.0	1.7			

Changes on period (period specified below)

	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on June 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on November 2001)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (change on November 2001)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	-12	-6	-6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0			
North West	9	23	-14	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	-1	1	-2	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
East Midlands	1	4	-3	-0.8	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
West Midlands	34	7	27	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0			
East	-18	1	-19	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
London	11	2	9	3.2	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.3	0.1			
South East	-34	17	-52	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0			
South West	5	0	5	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			
England	53	53	0	4.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.4	0.0			
Wales	-8	-25	17	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0			
Scotland	-14	-30	16	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
Great Britain	31	-2	33	3.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.0			
Northern Ireland	2	1	1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
United Kingdom	33	-1	34	3.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.0			

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

^e National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-1999 for 1999 and 2000 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

^f See footnote e in Table A3.

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY - September to November 2001

	Employment level(000s)	ILO unemployment level(000s)	Economically active level(000s)	Working age economically inactive level(000s)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 12	± 35	± 36	± 1.8%	± 1.0%
North West	± 59	± 18	± 58	± 58	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 47	± 15	± 46	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East Midlands	± 43	± 13	± 43	± 40	± 1.3%	± 0.6%
West Midlands	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 47	± 15	± 46	± 42	± 1.0%	± 0.5%
London	± 59	± 23	± 57	± 56	± 1.1%	± 0.6%
South East	± 57	± 16	± 56	± 51	± 0.9%	± 0.4%
South West	± 46	± 12	± 46	± 42	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 37	± 11	± 36	± 38	± 1.7%	± 0.8%
Scotland	± 46	± 16	± 45	± 44	± 1.2%	± 0.6%

The Labour Force Survey data in table A.11 are based on statistical samples and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If many samples were drawn, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in this table represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. It is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*. Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey, the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed, from June 2000, temporarily increasing standard errors. See technical note, pS12.

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government-supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
1993	25,568	21,877	3,186	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,604	582	1,042
1994	25,780	21,998	3,303	145	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,692	611	1,149
1995	26,100	22,312	3,364	139	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,431	2,734	630	1,293
1996	26,412	22,730	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,656	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
2001	28,180	24,760	3,171	97	153	21,161	7,020	18,544	6,215	2,513	658	1,182
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
Jan-Mar 2001	28,101	24,670	3,181	99	151	21,065	7,035	18,454	6,216	2,511	670	1,152
Feb-Apr	28,142	24,722	3,174	96	150	21,127	7,015	18,519	6,203	2,507	666	1,165
Mar-May (Spr)	28,180	24,760	3,171	97	153	21,161	7,020	18,544	6,215	2,513	658	1,182
Apr-Jun	28,175	24,773	3,161	95	146	21,158	7,018	18,545	6,228	2,512	648	1,189
May-Jul	28,155	24,756	3,157	95	147	21,148	7,007	18,547	6,209	2,499	658	1,190
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,161	24,751	3,180	95	136	21,203	6,959	18,583	6,167	2,522	658	1,146
Jul-Sep	28,152	24,732	3,201	94	125	21,191	6,961	18,558	6,174	2,540	661	1,142
Aug-Oct	28,179	24,778	3,193	93	115	21,206	6,973	18,590	6,188	2,530	663	1,125
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,227	24,821	3,183	101	122	21,225	7,001	18,624	6,197	2,510	672	1,125
Changes Over last 3 months	65	70	3	6	-14	22	43	40	30	-12	15	-20
Percent	0.2	0.3	0.1	6.1	-10.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	-0.5	2.2	-1.8
Over last 12 months	252	237	30	-4	-11	265	-13	234	3	33	-3	-57
Percent	0.9	1.0	1.0	-3.4	-8.5	1.3	-0.2	1.3	0.0	1.3	-0.5	-4.8
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
1993	14,085	11,421	2,389	43	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	49	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	734	2,270	215	510
1995	14,451	11,670	2,554	43	183	13,296	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	238	552
1997	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	558
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	994	2,148	271	526
1999	15,210	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
2001	15,530	13,045	2,349	36	100	14,121	1,410	11,950	1,095	2,100	249	488
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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	505
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	15,476	13,007	2,343	36	91	14,056	1,421	11,902	1,105	2,088	255	507
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
Jan-Mar 2001	15,508	13,011	2,362	37	98	14,071	1,437	11,893	1,117	2,110	252	479
Feb-Apr	15,518	13,023	2,360	37	98	14,097	1,421	11,924	1,099	2,105	255	475
Mar-May (Spr)	15,530	13,045	2,349	36	100	14,121	1,410	11,950	1,095	2,100	249	488
Apr-Jun	15,504	13,036	2,335	34	96	14,108	1,396	11,946	1,090	2,092	243	491
May-Jul	15,503	13,039	2,332	32	100	14,098	1,405	11,947	1,092	2,080	252	493
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,526	13,049	2,355	32	90	14,120	1,406	11,955	1,094	2,100	256	468
Jul-Sep	15,533	13,044	2,375	31	83	14,122	1,411	11,941	1,104	2,120	256	462
Aug-Oct	15,531	13,054	2,375	30	73	14,115	1,417	11,942	1,111	2,117	258	460
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,554	13,076	2,368	33	77	14,118	1,436	11,957	1,119	2,102	266	456
Changes Over last 3 months	28	27	13	1	-13	-1	29	3	24	2	10	-12
Percent	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.8	-14.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.2	0.1	4.1	-2.6
Over last 12 months	128	86	52	-2	-8	94	34	53	33	40	11	-42
Percent	0.8	0.7	2.2	-6.7	-9.2	0.7	2.4	0.4	3.0	2.0	4.5	-8.3
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700
1998	12,160	11,155	871	72	62	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
2001	12,650	11,715	823	60	53	7,040	5,610	6,595	5,120	413	410	694
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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	685
Jan-Mar 2001	12,593	11,659	819	62	53	6,994	5,599	6,561	5,099	401	418	673
Feb-Apr	12,624	11,699	813	59	52	7,030	5,594	6,595	5,104	402	412	689
Mar-May (Spr)	12,650	11,715	823	60	53	7,040	5,610	6,595	5,120	413	410	694
Apr-Jun	12,671	11,737	825	61	48	7,050	5,622	6,599	5,138	420	406	698
May-Jul	12,652	11,717	825	63	47	7,050	5,601	6,600	5,117	419	406	697
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,635	11,702	825	64	45	7,083	5,552	6,628	5,073	423	402	677
Jul-Sep	12,619	11,688	826	64	42	7,069	5,550	6,617	5,071	421	405	680
Aug-Oct	12,648	11,725	818	63	42	7,092	5,556	6,648	5,076	412	406	665
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,673	11,745	815	68	45	7,107	5,566	6,666	5,079	408	406	670
Changes Over last 3 months	37	43	-10	5	-1	24	14	38	6	-14	4	-8
Percent	0.3	0.4	-1.2	7.7	-2.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	-3.4	1.1	-1.1
Over last 12 months	124	151	-21	-1	-4	172	-47	181	-30	-7	-15	-15
Percent	1.0	1.3	-2.6	-1.7	-7.4	2.5	-0.8	2.8	-0.6	-1.7	-3.5	-2.2

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

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part time)						
Total	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	
YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ	All Spring quarters (Mar-May)
1,357	6.2	569	42.0	361	81	346	5,792	808	13.9	4,300	87	598	1993
1,492	6.8	626	42.0	402	98	365	5,961	841	14.1	4,355	89	675	1994
1,631	7.3	705	43.2	457	92	377	6,060	835	13.8	4,398	92	735	1995
1,671	7.4	684	40.9	472	86	430	6,337	814	12.9	4,579	85	858	1996
1,791	7.7	685	38.3	543	99	464	6,516	818	12.6	4,660	91	948	1997
1,745	7.4	632	36.2	535	98	480	6,804	781	11.8	4,742	112	969	1998
1,715	7.1	603	35.2	541	113	458	6,690	703	10.5	4,878	119	990	1999
1,729	7.1	532	30.8	558	102	537	6,798	673	9.9	4,942	124	1,059	2000
1,726	7.0	480	27.8	522	93	631	6,874	633	9.2	5,033	141	1,067	2001
1,689	6.9	476	28.2	542	101	571	6,870	660	9.6	5,012	131	1,067	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)
1,689	6.9	474	28.1	542	105	569	6,865	660	9.6	5,026	131	1,049	Oct-Dec
1,692	6.9	475	28.1	538	106	573	6,896	646	9.4	5,048	134	1,068	Nov 2000-Jan 2001
1,702	6.9	465	27.3	555	105	577	6,899	630	9.1	5,066	127	1,075	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)
1,710	6.9	469	27.5	541	102	597	6,886	636	9.2	5,044	129	1,077	Jan-Mar 2001
1,733	7.0	470	27.1	541	103	619	6,869	630	9.2	5,042	134	1,064	Feb-Apr
1,726	7.0	480	27.8	522	93	631	6,874	633	9.2	5,033	141	1,067	Mar-May (Spr)
1,727	7.0	474	27.5	519	101	633	6,877	621	9.0	5,049	145	1,063	Apr-Jun
1,676	6.8	446	26.6	504	95	631	6,867	608	8.9	5,059	139	1,060	May-Jul
1,617	6.5	420	26.0	477	95	624	6,825	591	8.7	5,031	141	1,062	Jun-Aug (Sum)
1,611	6.5	408	25.3	485	97	622	6,835	588	8.6	5,045	135	1,067	Jul-Sep
1,655	6.7	421	25.4	484	104	646	6,851	590	8.6	5,061	132	1,068	Aug-Oct
1,655	6.7	416	25.1	500	107	632	6,870	593	8.6	5,085	131	1,061	Sep-Nov (Aut)
38	0.1	-4	-0.9	22	11	8	45	2	0.0	54	-10	-1	Changes Over last 3 months
2.3		-1.1		4.7	12.1	1.3	0.7	0.4		1.1	-7.3	-0.1	Per cent
-35	-0.2	-60	-3.0	-42	6	61	0.0	-67	-1.0	73	0.4	-6	Over last 12 months
-2.1		-12.6		-7.8	5.7	10.8		-10.1		1.4		-0.6	Per cent
YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)
607	5.3	294	48.4	110	44	159	881	267	30.4	336	29	248	1993
665	5.8	320	48.1	131	46	168	948	266	28.0	350	31	302	1994
762	6.5	382	50.1	155	55	170	1,034	288	27.8	387	32	328	1995
753	6.3	357	47.4	158	51	187	1,127	294	26.1	420	29	384	1996
829	6.8	362	43.7	203	56	209	1,238	306	24.7	476	42	415	1997
788	6.3	335	42.5	192	53	208	1,264	303	23.9	490	46	426	1998
824	6.5	334	40.5	217	66	207	1,301	284	21.8	548	40	428	1999
805	6.2	292	36.3	219	57	236	1,334	267	20.0	558	47	462	2000
805	6.2	259	32.1	210	54	283	1,344	244	18.2	587	52	461	2001
776	6.0	260	33.5	209	56	251	1,341	260	19.4	578	46	456	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)
777	6.0	259	33.3	212	59	248	1,350	268	19.8	589	46	447	Oct-Dec
786	6.0	264	33.5	214	60	248	1,360	261	19.2	591	50	457	Nov 2000-Jan 2001
796	6.1	255	32.0	223	63	255	1,369	256	18.7	601	46	465	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)
799	6.1	253	31.6	215	62	270	1,370	251	18.3	598	47	473	Jan-Mar 2001
811	6.2	254	31.4	214	65	278	1,354	250	18.4	593	49	462	Feb-Apr
805	6.2	259	32.1	210	54	283	1,344	244	18.2	587	52	461	Mar-May (Spr)
796	6.1	250	31.4	209	59	278	1,333	232	17.4	592	56	454	Apr-Jun
776	6.0	231	29.7	209	54	282	1,343	228	17.0	605	53	457	May-Jul
751	5.8	218	29.0	200	53	281	1,350	225	16.6	605	55	465	Jun-Aug (Sum)
758	5.8	212	27.9	200	52	294	1,359	218	16.0	613	56	473	Jul-Sep
773	5.9	215	27.9	197	57	304	1,369	222	16.2	612	58	477	Aug-Oct
782	6.0	226	28.9	202	56	297	1,385	235	17.0	618	58	474	Sep-Nov (Aut)
30	0.2	8	-0.1	3	4	16	35	10	0.3	13	3	9	Changes Over last 3 months
4.0		3.6		1.4	7.0	5.7	2.6	4.6		2.2	4.6	1.9	Per cent
6	0.0	-34	-4.6	-7	46	44	-25	-2.5	40	11	18	0	Over last 12 months
0.8		-13.0		-3.1	18.5	3.3	-9.8		6.9	24.8	4.0		Per cent
YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)
750	7.2	276	36.8	251	37	187	4,911	540	11.0	3,964	58	349	1993
827	7.9	307	37.1	271	53	197	5,012	575	11.5	4,005	59	373	1994
869	8.2	323	37.1	303	37	207	5,026	547	10.9	4,012	60	407	1995
918	8.5	327	35.6	313	36	242	5,209	520	10.0	4,159	56	474	1996
961	8.7	323	33.6	340	43	255	5,278	512	9.7	4,184	49	532	1997
957	8.6	298	31.1	343	45	272	5,339	478	9.0	4,251	67	543	1998
891	7.8	269	30.2	324	47	250	5,390	420	7.8	4,330	79	561	1999
924	8.0	240	26.0	339	44	301	5,464	406	7.4	4,384	76	597	2000
921	7.9	222	24.1	313	39	348	5,530	389	7.0	4,446	89	606	2001
914	7.9	216	23.7	333	44	320	5,529	400	7.2	4,434	84	611	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)
911	7.8	215	23.6	330	45	321	5,515	392	7.1	4,437	85	601	Oct-Dec
906	7.8	211	23.3	324	46	324	5,536	385	7.0	4,457	84	610	Nov 2000-Jan 2001
906	7.8	210	23.1	332	43	322	5,530	374	6.8	4,465	81	610	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)
910	7.8	217	23.8	326	40	327	5,516	385	7.0	4,446	81	605	Jan-Mar 2001
923	7.9	216	23.4	328	38	341	5,515	380	6.9	4,448	84	602	Feb-Apr
921	7.9	222	24.1	313	39	348	5,530	389	7.0	4,446	89	606	Mar-May (Spr)
930	7.9	224	24.0	310	42	355	5,544	389	7.0	4,457	89	609	Apr-Jun
900	7.7	215	23.9	294	41	349	5,523	380	6.9	4,454	86	603	May-Jul
865	7.4	203	23.4	278	42	343	5,475	366	6.7	4,426	86	597	Jun-Aug (Sum)
853	7.3	196	23.0	285	44	328	5,476	370	6.8	4,432	79	595	Jul-Sep
883	7.5	205	23.3	287	47	343	5,482	369	6.7	4,449	74	591	Aug-Oct
873	7.4	190	21.8	297	50	335	5,485	358	6.5	4,467	73	586	Sep-Nov (Aut)
7	0.0	-12	-1.6	20	8	-8	10	-8	-0.2	41	-13	-10	Changes Over last 3 months
0.9		-6.1		7.1	18.4	-2.2	0.2	-2.1		0.9	-14.9	-1.7	Per cent
-41	-0.5	-26	-1.9	-35	6	15	-45	-42	-0.7	33	-11	-25	Over last 12 months
-4.5		-12.2		-10.7	12.6	4.7	-0.8	-10.4		0.7	-13.0	-4.0	Per cent

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment 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
	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	769
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,227	26,457	695	3,263	7,225	9,874	5,400	770
1999	27,560	26,750	678	3,273	7,156	10,054	5,588	811
2000	27,913	27,092	674	3,340	7,036	10,298	5,744	822
2001	28,180	27,374	665	3,363	6,873	10,518	5,955	807
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
Jan-Mar 2001	28,101	27,302	662	3,336	6,899	10,501	5,904	799
Feb-Apr	28,142	27,338	665	3,352	6,882	10,508	5,932	804
Mar-May (Spr)	28,180	27,374	665	3,363	6,873	10,518	5,955	807
Apr-Jun	28,175	27,357	661	3,399	6,847	10,500	5,950	819
May-Jul	28,155	27,311	655	3,382	6,811	10,513	5,949	844
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,161	27,316	649	3,391	6,781	10,522	5,973	845
Jul-Sep	28,152	27,300	654	3,372	6,757	10,553	5,963	851
Aug-Oct	28,179	27,334	666	3,392	6,756	10,548	5,973	845
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,227	27,365	670	3,412	6,733	10,550	5,999	861
Changes Over last 3 months	65	49	21	21	-48	29	27	16
Percent	0.2	0.2	3.3	0.6	-0.7	0.3	0.4	1.9
Over last 12 months	252	215	20	76	-214	153	179	37
Percent	0.9	0.8	3.2	2.3	-3.1	1.5	3.1	4.5
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	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	268
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	283
2001	15,530	15,268	331	1,802	3,869	5,717	3,548	262
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
Jan-Mar 2001	15,508	15,249	332	1,790	3,886	5,718	3,524	259
Feb-Apr	15,518	15,257	334	1,794	3,875	5,718	3,535	261
Mar-May (Spr)	15,530	15,268	331	1,802	3,869	5,717	3,548	262
Apr-Jun	15,504	15,234	327	1,823	3,848	5,697	3,539	270
May-Jul	15,503	15,226	323	1,819	3,830	5,716	3,537	278
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,526	15,251	332	1,825	3,816	5,714	3,565	275
Jul-Sep	15,533	15,253	335	1,810	3,807	5,742	3,559	280
Aug-Oct	15,531	15,253	339	1,811	3,804	5,735	3,564	278
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,554	15,270	342	1,823	3,788	5,734	3,582	284
Changes Over last 3 months	28	18	10	-1	-28	20	17	9
Percent	0.2	0.1	3.0	-0.1	-0.7	0.4	0.5	3.4
Over last 12 months	128	121	17	43	-122	66	116	7
Percent	0.8	0.8	5.2	2.4	-3.1	1.2	3.4	2.4
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,662	349	1,515	3,132	4,511	2,155	498
1999	12,350	11,825	343	1,521	3,131	4,594	2,235	526
2000	12,504	11,966	338	1,549	3,074	4,682	2,323	538
2001	12,650	12,106	334	1,560	3,004	4,801	2,407	544
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	12,548	12,002	325	1,556	3,037	4,730	2,354	546
Oct-Dec	12,551	12,006	329	1,538	3,041	4,745	2,353	545
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	12,598	12,054	336	1,548	3,041	4,766	2,363	545
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,604	12,063	334	1,540	3,034	4,779	2,375	541
Jan-Mar 2001	12,593	12,053	330	1,547	3,013	4,783	2,380	540
Feb-Apr	12,624	12,081	331	1,557	3,007	4,790	2,397	542
Mar-May (Spr)	12,650	12,106	334	1,560	3,004	4,801	2,407	544
Apr-Jun	12,671	12,123	334	1,576	2,999	4,803	2,411	548
May-Jul	12,652	12,085	332	1,563	2,981	4,797	2,412	567
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,635	12,065	317	1,567	2,965	4,808	2,408	570
Jul-Sep	12,619	12,047	320	1,562	2,950	4,810	2,405	572
Aug-Oct	12,648	12,081	326	1,580	2,951	4,814	2,409	567
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,673	12,096	329	1,589	2,945	4,816	2,417	577
Changes Over last 3 month	37	31	11	22	-20	8	9	7
Percent	0.3	0.3	3.5	1.4	-0.7	0.2	0.4	1.1
Over last 12 months	124	94	4	33	-92	87	63	31
Percent	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.1	-3.0	1.8	2.7	5.6

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 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)								
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.7	66.5	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	73.9	46.9	66.7	79.6	81.1	66.2	7.9
2000	59.9	74.6	46.8	67.7	80.5	81.8	66.8	8.0
2001	60.2	74.9	45.5	67.4	80.5	82.1	68.0	7.8
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
Jan-Mar 2001	60.1	74.8	45.5	67.0	80.5	82.2	67.6	7.8
Feb-Apr	60.1	74.8	45.6	67.3	80.5	82.1	67.9	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.9	45.5	67.4	80.5	82.1	68.0	7.8
Apr-Jun	60.1	74.8	45.2	68.1	80.4	81.8	67.9	8.0
May-Jul	60.1	74.6	44.8	67.7	80.2	81.8	67.8	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.1	74.6	44.3	67.8	80.0	81.7	67.9	8.2
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.5	44.5	67.3	79.9	81.8	67.8	8.3
Aug-Oct	60.0	74.6	45.2	67.6	80.1	81.7	67.8	8.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.1	74.6	45.5	67.9	80.0	81.6	68.0	8.4
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	1.0	0.3
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	64.1	75.1	42.6	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.2	83.7	85.5	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	85.9	65.9	7.3
1997	66.3	77.8	46.0	69.9	86.4	86.4	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	67.9	87.9	86.7	68.7	7.7
2000	67.7	79.5	45.5	71.2	88.9	88.6	68.8	7.6
2001	67.8	79.7	44.3	70.9	88.9	88.5	70.3	7.0
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	67.5	79.4	43.8	70.4	88.7	88.5	69.2	7.4
Oct-Dec	67.6	79.5	43.8	70.5	88.7	88.6	69.4	7.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	67.7	79.6	44.5	70.7	88.8	88.6	69.6	7.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	67.7	79.6	43.6	70.6	88.8	88.7	69.8	7.2
Jan-Mar 2001	67.7	79.7	44.5	70.5	88.9	88.7	70.0	6.9
Feb-Apr	67.8	79.7	44.7	70.6	88.8	88.6	70.1	7.0
Mar-May (Spr)	67.8	79.7	44.3	70.9	88.9	88.5	70.3	7.0
Apr-Jun	67.6	79.5	43.7	71.6	88.6	88.0	70.0	7.2
May-Jul	67.6	79.4	43.1	71.4	88.3	88.2	69.9	7.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.6	79.5	44.2	71.5	88.2	88.0	70.4	7.3
Jul-Sep	67.6	79.5	44.5	70.8	88.2	88.3	70.2	7.4
Aug-Oct	67.6	79.4	45.0	70.8	88.3	88.0	70.2	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.6	79.5	45.2	71.2	88.2	87.9	70.6	7.5
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.8	-0.5	-0.6	1.4	0.1
Female	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	49.0	65.2	44.3	62.0	65.0	72.6	58.6	7.8
1994	49.3	65.4	45.2	61.1	65.6	72.6	59.5	7.8
1995	49.6	65.8	45.9	61.2	66.4	72.4	60.3	7.7
1996	50.3	66.7	46.7	63.3	67.0	73.5	60.2	7.7
1997	51.0	67.4	50.0	63.2	69.2	73.6	60.6	8.1
1998	51.3	67.9	49.1	63.1	69.5	74.1	62.1	7.6
1999	51.9	68.6	48.7	63.2	71.1	74.6	62.8	8.0
2000	52.5	69.2	48.1	64.0	71.7	74.9	63.9	8.2
2001	52.9	69.6	46.8	63.8	71.9	75.5	64.9	8.4
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	52.6	69.2	46.0	64.0	71.7	75.0	64.1	8.4
Oct-Dec	52.6	69.2	46.6	63.2	72.0	75.2	64.0	8.4
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	52.7	69.4	47.5	63.6	72.1	75.4	64.1	8.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	52.8	69.4	47.2	63.2	72.1	75.5	64.4	8.3
Jan-Mar 2001	52.7	69.3	46.5	63.4	71.8	75.5	64.4	8.3
Feb-Apr	52.8	69.5	46.5	63.8	71.8	75.5	64.7	8.3
Mar-May (Spr)	52.9	69.6	46.8	63.8	71.9	75.5	64.9	8.4
Apr-Jun	53.0	69.6	46.8	64.4	71.9	75.5	64.9	8.4
May-Jul	52.9	69.4	46.5	63.8	71.7	75.3	64.8	8.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.8	69.2	44.4	63.9	71.4	75.3	64.6	8.8
Jul-Sep	52.7	69.1	44.6	63.7	71.3	75.3	64.4	8.8
Aug-Oct	52.8	69.3	45.4	64.3	71.5	75.2	64.5	8.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.9	69.3	45.7	64.5	71.5	75.2	64.6	8.9
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5

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

B.3 EMPLOYMENT

All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^a	Managers and senior officials 1	Professional occupations 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Administrative and secretarial 4	Skilled trades 5	Personal services 6	Sales and customer services 7	Process plant and machine operatives 8	Elementary occupations 9
All										
Spring 2001	28,066	3,834	3,337	3,718	3,748	3,348	2,020	2,188	2,400	3,412
Summer 2001	28,289	3,914	3,228	3,835	3,784	3,393	1,997	2,172	2,408	3,509
Autumn 2001	28,288	3,976	3,258	3,868	3,724	3,396	2,000	2,186	2,412	3,419
Male										
Spring 2001	15,459	2,692	2,012	2,012	789	3,071	311	693	1,984	1,851
Summer 2001	15,613	2,705	1,933	2,117	811	3,119	316	670	2,001	1,910
Autumn 2001	15,585	2,759	1,942	2,113	779	3,117	308	677	2,014	1,850
Female										
Spring 2001	12,607	1,142	1,324	1,706	2,960	277	1,709	1,495	416	1,561
Summer 2001	12,676	1,210	1,296	1,718	2,973	273	1,681	1,502	407	1,599
Autumn 2001	12,703	1,218	1,317	1,756	2,945	280	1,692	1,509	398	1,568

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

a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to Spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-364, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001. General information on SOC2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a B.11

Thousands

		Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^e	Workforce jobs ^f				
		Male		Female									
		All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b								
UNITED KINGDOM													
Not seasonally adjusted		BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYDZ				
1998	Mar	12,415	1,555	12,134	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	12,633	1,628	12,267	5,860	24,900	3,467	209	28,700				
	Jun	12,719	1,664	12,378	5,888	25,097	3,513	208	28,941				
	Sep	12,877	1,698	12,506	5,943	25,383	3,432	208	29,153				
	Dec	12,919	1,680	12,598	6,008	25,517	3,424	208	29,278				
2000	Mar	12,789	1,684	12,494	5,965	25,284	3,412	208	29,026				
	Jun	12,953	1,726	12,523	5,929	25,476	3,423	207	29,219				
	Sep	13,016	1,758	12,603	5,920	25,618	3,397	205	29,343				
	Dec	13,134	1,778	12,674	6,016	25,809	3,392	206	29,528				
2001	Mar	13,006	1,730	12,562	5,946	25,568	3,392	206	29,279				
	Jun	13,072	1,757	12,624	5,969	25,696	3,426	204	29,437				
	Sep	13,081	1,768	12,686	6,018	25,767	3,403	203	29,469				
UNITED KINGDOM													
Seasonally adjusted		BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	DYDC				
1998	Mar	12,489	1,573	12,214	5,540	24,703	3,563	210	28,626				
	Jun	12,529	1,549	12,192	5,464	24,722	3,499	210	28,563				
	Sep	12,610	1,529	12,238	5,435	24,848	3,481	210	28,667				
	Dec	12,591	1,580	12,242	5,792	24,833	3,492	210	28,656				
1999	Mar R	12,710	1,647	12,336	5,874	25,046	3,464	208	28,841				
	Jun R	12,735	1,669	12,395	5,919	25,130	3,487	209	28,966				
	Sep R	12,843	1,703	12,489	5,967	25,332	3,436	209	29,106				
	Dec R	12,855	1,653	12,529	5,942	25,385	3,438	208	29,155				
2000	Mar R	12,863	1,702	12,559	5,976	25,422	3,409	207	29,161				
	Jun R	12,970	1,732	12,540	5,960	25,510	3,397	207	29,233				
	Sep R	12,984	1,761	12,584	5,943	25,568	3,403	206	29,300				
	Dec R	13,071	1,753	12,610	5,953	25,681	3,405	206	29,408				
2001	Mar R	13,080	1,748	12,627	5,956	25,706	3,392	205	29,417				
	Jun R	13,089	1,762	12,641	5,999	25,729	3,413	204	29,461				
	Sep R	13,050	1,768	12,666	6,038	25,716	3,399	204	29,416				
GREAT BRITAIN													
Not seasonally adjusted		DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE				
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	12,325	1,577	11,954	5,711	24,279	3,379	209	27,978				
	Jun	12,408	1,613	12,065	5,738	24,473	3,427	208	28,220				
	Sep	12,563	1,646	12,189	5,792	24,753	3,346	208	28,425				
	Dec	12,602	1,626	12,275	5,852	24,877	3,338	208	28,540				
2000	Mar	12,474	1,632	12,174	5,812	24,648	3,326	208	28,293				
	Jun	12,637	1,673	12,201	5,775	24,838	3,330	207	28,477				
	Sep	12,697	1,705	12,282	5,767	24,979	3,304	205	28,599				
	Dec	12,814	1,722	12,347	5,858	25,161	3,299	206	28,773				
2001	Mar	12,688	1,675	12,236	5,788	24,923	3,298	206	28,529				
	Jun	12,753	1,702	12,299	5,811	25,052	3,332	204	28,687				
	Sep	12,763	1,713	12,360	5,861	25,123	3,309	203	28,717				
GREAT BRITAIN													
Seasonally adjusted		DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	DYDH				
1998	Mar	12,185	1,524	11,907	5,394	24,092	3,472	210	27,908				
	Jun	12,225	1,499	11,883	5,317	24,108	3,411	210	27,847				
	Sep	12,304	1,479	11,927	5,290	24,231	3,393	210	27,948				
	Dec	12,284	1,528	11,931	5,642	24,214	3,404	210	27,935				
1999	Mar R	12,401	1,596	12,023	5,725	24,424	3,377	208	28,119				
	Jun R	12,424	1,617	12,081	5,769	24,504	3,402	209	28,233				
	Sep R	12,529	1,652	12,171	5,817	24,701	3,351	209	28,377				
	Dec R	12,540	1,599	12,210	5,786	24,749	3,352	208	28,422				
2000	Mar R	12,546	1,649	12,239	5,822	24,785	3,323	207	28,426				
	Jun R	12,653	1,678	12,217	5,805	24,871	3,304	207	28,490				
	Sep R	12,666	1,707	12,262	5,789	24,928	3,310	206	28,554				
	Dec R	12,752	1,697	12,285	5,795	25,037	3,312	206	28,658				
2001	Mar R	12,760	1,693	12,300	5,798	25,061	3,299	205	28,666				
	Jun R	12,770	1,707	12,314	5,842	25,084	3,318	204	28,709				
	Sep R	12,732	1,713	12,339	5,882	25,071	3,305	204	28,662				

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

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

R Revised

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

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands								
UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY
1989 Jun		23,990	23,990	4,904	4,914	5,327	5,371	6,583
1990 Jun		24,265	24,254	4,779	4,794	5,182	5,227	6,452
1991 Jun		23,576	23,556	4,360	4,372	4,737	4,778	5,908
1992 Jun		23,213	23,196	4,140	4,146	4,480	4,512	5,514
1993 Jun		22,879	22,854	3,960	3,960	4,259	4,278	5,221
1994 Jun		22,971	22,934	3,977	3,975	4,242	4,257	5,204
1995 Jun		23,317	23,277	4,076	4,076	4,317	4,331	5,250
1996 Jun		23,601	23,598	4,117	4,121	4,349	4,354	5,270
1997 Jun		24,156	24,195	4,175	4,185	4,406	4,416	5,382
1998 Jun		24,680	24,721	4,196	4,204	4,416	4,424	5,514
1999 Jun R		25,097	25,130	4,063	4,068	4,267	4,272	5,378
1999 Sep		25,383	25,332	4,051	4,038	4,250	4,236	5,402
Oct				4,038	4,029	4,236	4,226	
Nov				4,036	4,022	4,232	4,218	
Dec		25,517	25,385	4,035	4,025	4,228	4,218	5,380
2000 Jan				4,003	4,009	4,192	4,200	
Feb				3,997	4,005	4,186	4,195	
Mar		25,284	25,422	3,983	3,992	4,172	4,181	5,320
Apr				3,968	3,982	4,155	4,168	
May				3,960	3,975	4,146	4,160	
Jun		25,476	25,510	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150	5,317
Jul				3,958	3,954	4,141	4,137	
Aug				3,954	3,946	4,137	4,128	
Sep		25,618	25,568	3,936	3,927	4,117	4,107	5,281
Oct				3,932	3,925	4,111	4,104	
Nov				3,926	3,913	4,105	4,091	
Dec		25,809	25,681	3,904	3,896	4,081	4,074	5,243
2001 Jan				3,890	3,896	4,067	4,075	
Feb				3,880	3,887	4,058	4,065	
Mar		25,568	25,706	3,874	3,881	4,052	4,058	5,211
Apr				3,865	3,876	4,043	4,055	
May				3,845	3,858	4,024	4,036	
June		25,696	25,729	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,209
July				3,829	3,826	4,008	4,004	
Aug				3,816	3,808	3,995	3,986	
Sep		25,767	25,716	3,797	3,790	3,978	3,970	5,212
Oct P				3,782	3,777	3,962	3,956	
Nov P				3,771	3,760	3,951	3,940	

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24
		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted							
SIC 1992 Section subsection, group				A, B 01-05		DA 15-16		DD 20		
		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJJ	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1989	Jun	17,087	17,043	324	457	532	570	95	472	318
1990	Jun	17,496	17,440	318	433	525	525	98	473	306
1991	Jun	17,359	17,298	309	406	527	448	86	463	277
1992	Jun	17,421	17,312	311	366	500	430	85	454	270
1993	Jun	17,328	17,283	327	319	486	423	91	445	257
1994	Jun	17,466	17,413	300	281	475	414	92	459	246
1995	Jun	17,793	17,738	273	255	474	398	83	466	254
1996	Jun	18,051	18,031	285	233	468	390	85	466	252
1997	Jun	18,460	18,472	317	231	494	383	87	466	251
1998	Jun	18,844	18,872	318	220	506	369	86	474	258
1999	Jun	19,401	19,429	313	204	502	324	84	469	249
1999	Sep	19,657	19,650	304	198	499	315	83	469	246
	Oct				196	506	312	82	469	245
	Nov				195	507	309	82	469	244
	Dec	19,859	19,729	293	194	499	306	82	470	243
2000	Jan				191	502	304	83	468	242
	Feb				190	502	302	83	467	241
	Mar	19,658	19,764	315	189	501	297	83	467	241
	Apr				187	501	292	83	466	240
	May				185	500	288	82	466	239
	Jun	19,838	19,872	314	185	498	285	83	465	239
	Jul				183	500	282	83	463	239
	Aug				181	500	278	84	461	239
	Sep	20,024	20,013	294	180	493	274	83	461	239
	Oct				179	498	271	84	459	238
	Nov				179	497	269	83	458	238
	Dec	20,286	20,155	296	178	493	266	83	457	237
2001	Jan				179	495	260	82	456	237
	Feb				178	494	260	82	455	237
	Mar	20,095	20,203	272	177	493	258	82	455	236
	Apr				178	494	257	81	455	236
	May				179	494	254	81	452	236
	Jun	20,208	20,244	271	179	492	252	80	451	235
	Jul				178	493	249	81	450	235
	Aug				178	492	246	80	448	235
	Sep	20,281	20,268	254	180	491	243	81	449	233
	Oct P				179	492	241	80	447	233
	Nov P				180	492	238	81	445	233

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

P Provisional
R Revised

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

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1989	Jun	236	892	482	575	498	244	1,252	3,953	1,363
1990	Jun	230	878	481	544	489	245	1,269	4,027	1,430
1991	Jun	203	785	451	483	435	215	1,171	3,957	1,400
1992	Jun	197	741	416	442	404	208	1,060	3,946	1,384
1993	Jun	201	698	376	421	355	208	965	3,922	1,344
1994	Jun	211	708	373	436	349	213	964	4,014	1,350
1995	Jun	234	709	386	473	372	227	935	4,065	1,418
1996	Jun	240	720	391	497	386	225	928	4,109	1,478
1997	Jun	251	721	391	508	390	242	990	4,248	1,505
1998	Jun	253	700	390	518	408	243	1,107	4,314	1,577
1999	Jun R	243	675	370	496	402	252	1,116	4,364	1,631
1999	Sep	239	671	367	493	401	254	1,143	4,386	1,646
	Oct	239	671	365	495	401	243			
	Nov	239	672	364	495	401	242			
	Dec	239	672	363	494	400	258	1,144	4,403	1,650
2000	Jan	239	671	362	494	399	244			
	Feb	239	669	362	494	400	245			
	Mar	237	669	361	492	400	243	1,162	4,378	1,660
	Apr	238	665	361	492	401	243			
	May	239	663	361	492	400	245			
	Jun	237	660	360	493	400	244	1,175	4,376	1,662
	Jul	237	656	360	493	398	244			
	Aug	235	654	360	494	398	244			
	Sep	234	650	359	493	396	244	1,154	4,396	1,649
	Oct	233	648	359	493	396	245			
	Nov	233	645	358	492	396	243			
	Dec	232	641	358	492	395	244	1,156	4,432	1,650
2001	Jan	232	642	358	491	394	247			
	Feb	231	639	358	489	393	247			
	Mar	230	638	358	487	394	248	1,173	4,454	1,647
	Apr	230	639	357	486	392	249			
	May	229	635	355	481	392	248			
	Jun	227	632	353	477	389	248	1,198	4,459	1,656
	Jul	227	630	351	471	389	249			
	Aug	227	628	349	464	389	249			
	Sep	226	625	348	460	388	247	1,224	4,451	1,653
	Oct P	225	624	346	454	388	246			
	Nov P	225	622	344	450	386	245			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L ^a 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q ^b 90-99
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1989	Jun	945	489	1,095	203	2,347	1,404	1,827	2,373	1,042
1990	Jun	978	488	1,104	211	2,481	1,445	1,848	2,393	1,035
1991	Jun	965	480	1,080	206	2,444	1,465	1,834	2,450	1,017
1992	Jun	954	471	1,045	227	2,433	1,469	1,816	2,520	1,048
1993	Jun	941	444	1,012	262	2,493	1,466	1,795	2,531	1,075
1994	Jun	934	446	1,019	276	2,495	1,448	1,817	2,546	1,069
1995	Jun	922	446	1,039	287	2,654	1,411	1,825	2,588	1,082
1996	Jun	907	461	1,015	280	2,800	1,417	1,854	2,591	1,116
1997	Jun	927	464	1,038	299	2,991	1,369	1,861	2,619	1,148
1998	Jun	950	472	1,054	299	3,143	1,403	1,844	2,626	1,189
1999	Jun R	987	488	1,075	314	3,281	1,412	2,000	2,596	1,280
1999	Sep	1,002	497	1,081	323	3,330	1,397	2,073	2,621	1,292
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,013	514	1,087	333	3,320	1,385	2,097	2,639	1,293
2000	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,007	503	1,074	338	3,374	1,399	2,116	2,634	1,280
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,010	511	1,072	351	3,418	1,399	2,119	2,672	1,280
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,016	514	1,073	351	3,497	1,397	2,120	2,717	1,283
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,018	527	1,078	358	3,551	1,403	2,125	2,730	1,288
2001	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,018	533	1,077	367	3,546	1,407	2,125	2,733	1,295
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,023	536	1,070	368	3,552	1,409	2,131	2,748	1,291
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,027	526	1,082	365	3,553	1,410	2,155	2,754	1,290
	Oct									
	Nov									

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

B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	September 2000			September 2001			2001					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct P	Nov P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2978.0	1138.9	4116.9	2906.6	1071.0	3977.5	4012.4	4008.1	3994.9	3977.5	3961.9	3,950.3
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.9	8.4	73.3	67.0	9.6	76.6	75.1	74.8	75.7	76.6	76.2	76.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.3	5.1	43.3	40.0	5.7	45.7	44.7	44.3	45.0	45.7	45.2	45.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.6	3.3	29.9	27.0	3.9	30.9	30.4	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.0	30.9
MANUFACTURING	D	2834.0	1102.1	3936.1	2766.4	1030.4	3796.8	3833.7	3829.4	3815.3	3796.8	3782.3	3770.7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	311.8	187.0	498.8	316.1	179.1	495.1	488.6	493.7	496.5	495.1	496.9	498.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	127.3	122.4	249.7	120.5	101.2	221.7	229.3	227.5	225.1	221.7	219.9	218.8
of textiles	17	82.9	63.1	146.0	77.8	55.6	133.4	138.2	136.5	134.8	133.4	133.0	132.4
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	44.5	59.2	103.7	42.7	45.5	88.2	91.2	90.9	90.2	88.2	87.0	86.4
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	14.2	9.6	23.7	12.8	8.1	20.9	21.7	21.3	21.3	20.9	20.6	20.4
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	60.1	23.5	83.5	58.6	22.6	81.2	80.8	81.5	80.2	81.2	80.7	80.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	285.3	175.7	461.0	281.9	167.2	449.1	450.6	451.4	448.9	449.1	447.6	445.4
	21	70.8	28.0	98.9	68.0	25.6	93.6	95.5	95.2	94.2	93.6	93.1	92.6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.4	147.7	362.1	214.0	141.6	355.5	355.1	356.2	354.7	355.5	354.5	352.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.7	6.3	28.9	25.1	5.9	31.0	31.4	31.4	31.5	31.0	30.7	30.7
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.7	75.5	239.2	161.0	72.7	233.7	235.5	236.1	235.6	233.7	233.7	233.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	183.5	50.9	234.4	176.0	49.6	225.6	227.1	226.9	226.9	225.6	225.5	225.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	113.2	25.6	138.8	109.8	26.3	136.1	136.1	135.9	136.1	136.1	134.8	134.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	423.1	90.1	513.1	406.0	84.5	490.5	497.5	496.5	494.2	490.5	489.0	487.1
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	95.8	19.8	115.6	94.0	13.7	107.6	109.9	109.3	109.2	107.6	106.9	106.5
	28	327.2	70.3	397.5	312.0	70.9	382.9	387.5	387.2	385.0	382.9	382.1	380.6
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	290.4	69.6	360.1	281.4	66.9	348.3	352.0	350.1	349.5	348.3	347.1	344.8
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL	345.4	146.7	492.1	326.9	131.3	458.2	477.4	471.6	463.4	458.2	452.2	448.5
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	30	36.5	16.3	52.8	34.8	14.2	48.9	51.4	50.9	49.6	48.9	48.5	47.6
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	31	124.0	51.7	175.7	117.1	45.8	162.9	167.8	165.7	163.5	162.9	160.1	158.5
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	32	89.9	40.9	130.8	79.8	34.3	114.1	123.9	120.3	117.3	114.1	111.9	111.1
	33	95.0	37.7	132.8	95.2	37.0	132.2	134.3	134.7	133.0	132.2	131.7	131.3
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	343.4	52.6	396.1	339.9	47.9	387.9	388.4	387.9	387.8	387.9	388.0	386.8
	34	191.7	31.2	222.8	185.9	27.6	213.6	213.9	213.5	213.0	213.6	214.2	213.9
	35	151.8	21.5	173.2	154.0	20.3	174.3	174.5	174.3	174.8	174.3	173.8	172.9
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	150.0	66.7	216.7	150.4	67.1	217.5	217.1	217.8	218.4	217.5	215.4	215.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	79.1	28.4	107.5	73.1	31.0	104.1	103.7	104.0	103.9	104.1	103.4	103.5

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

P Provisional

B.16 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Thousands

Government Office Region		Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted							
		Male		Female		Total ^b	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time											
SIC 1992																
North East																
2000	Sep R	416	60	241	241	957	474	482	956	239	186	176	712	6		
	Dec R	428	55	244	236	963	480	477	957	242	187	175	715	5		
2001	Mar R	422	53	243	232	950	478	477	954	237	187	175	708	5		
	Jun R	419	54	243	231	947	474	476	949	233	184	172	709	5		
	Sep	417	54	243	231	945	469	474	943	227	183	171	712	5		
North West																
2000	Sep R	1,254	175	741	665	2,836	1,426	1,406	2,832	648	512	501	2,167	21		
	Dec R	1,258	180	718	680	2,837	1,431	1,389	2,820	642	508	499	2,176	18		
2001	Mar R	1,243	178	717	664	2,803	1,429	1,387	2,816	637	501	492	2,149	17		
	Jun R	1,248	178	723	666	2,815	1,429	1,393	2,822	634	495	486	2,162	19		
	Sep	1,270	182	724	671	2,847	1,448	1,394	2,843	652	490	481	2,177	18		
Yorkshire and the Humber																
2000	Sep R	902	132	495	536	2,065	1,034	1,028	2,062	499	402	388	1,542	23		
	Dec R	907	138	494	541	2,081	1,041	1,032	2,073	495	396	383	1,565	20		
2001	Mar R	901	131	496	535	2,063	1,034	1,037	2,071	496	393	379	1,548	18		
	Jun R	898	134	495	542	2,069	1,033	1,038	2,072	495	389	375	1,555	20		
	Sep	899	135	495	544	2,073	1,034	1,036	2,070	495	389	375	1,559	19		
East Midlands																
2000	Sep R	781	104	424	417	1,726	885	839	1,724	482	403	387	1,215	29		
	Dec R	773	120	409	431	1,734	889	838	1,727	479	399	383	1,229	26		
2001	Mar R	761	118	409	432	1,720	882	844	1,726	473	392	376	1,223	24		
	Jun R	763	120	416	435	1,734	884	853	1,737	476	388	371	1,233	26		
	Sep	766	122	417	437	1,742	888	852	1,739	474	384	368	1,242	25		
West Midlands																
2000	Sep R	1,037	140	576	526	2,279	1,179	1,099	2,277	610	520	502	1,644	25		
	Dec R	1,056	138	566	528	2,288	1,185	1,085	2,270	605	514	495	1,661	22		
2001	Mar R	1,042	139	564	530	2,274	1,185	1,099	2,284	600	511	492	1,654	20		
	Jun R	1,033	145	563	534	2,274	1,181	1,103	2,284	590	505	486	1,662	22		
	Sep	1,039	146	576	540	2,301	1,186	1,112	2,299	595	499	480	1,685	21		
East																
2000	Sep R	985	156	540	516	2,197	1,134	1,058	2,192	460	352	335	1,693	43		
	Dec R	989	153	539	550	2,231	1,136	1,083	2,219	458	352	334	1,735	38		
2001	Mar R	982	147	536	542	2,207	1,138	1,082	2,220	461	351	333	1,711	35		
	Jun R	989	151	541	542	2,223	1,143	1,082	2,225	463	350	331	1,722	38		
	Sep	990	151	530	532	2,202	1,134	1,064	2,198	461	349	329	1,704	37		
London																
2000	Sep R	1,791	301	1,240	699	4,031	2,091	1,935	4,026	435	300	289	3,593	4		
	Dec R	1,856	292	1,259	667	4,073	2,133	1,916	4,049	426	297	287	3,642	5		
2001	Mar R	1,852	287	1,249	659	4,047	2,147	1,916	4,063	426	296	286	3,617	4		
	Jun R	1,870	286	1,256	651	4,064	2,162	1,913	4,075	435	294	283	3,624	5		
	Sep	1,887	289	1,252	663	4,090	2,173	1,912	4,086	429	291	281	3,656	5		
South East																
2000	Sep R	1,558	267	907	834	3,565	1,814	1,743	3,558	612	456	440	2,901	53		
	Dec R	1,542	274	913	882	3,611	1,807	1,786	3,592	607	451	436	2,959	45		
2001	Mar R	1,527	261	903	865	3,555	1,801	1,775	3,576	607	452	437	2,905	43		
	Jun R	1,536	266	905	865	3,573	1,808	1,769	3,577	613	448	433	2,913	47		
	Sep	1,543	267	888	832	3,529	1,799	1,723	3,523	618	446	431	2,865	45		
South West																
2000	Sep R	854	152	478	529	2,013	1,000	1,002	2,002	407	321	306	1,568	37		
	Dec R	847	159	474	534	2,014	1,011	1,005	2,016	404	317	302	1,577	33		
2001	Mar R	843	156	476	527	2,002	1,007	1,014	2,021	398	316	302	1,573	31		
	Jun R	855	162	482	540	2,039	1,009	1,021	2,029	401	312	298	1,605	33		
	Sep	850	163	488	543	2,045	1,008	1,026	2,034	406	309	295	1,607	32		
England																
2000	Sep R	9,589	1,487	5,660	4,964	21,700	11,050	10,611	21,661	4,399	3,458	3,327	17,061	241		
	Dec R	9,663	1,509	5,629	5,050	21,852	11,120	10,624	21,744	4,362	3,424	3,297	17,279	212		
2001	Mar R	9,604	1,469	5,595	4,986	21,654	11,132	10,634	21,767	4,343	3,406	3,279	17,113	199		
	Jun R	9,640	1,496	5,628	5,006	21,771	11,153	10,649	21,802	4,349	3,372	3,243	17,208	213		
	Sep	9,680	1,505	5,622	5,038	21,847	11,159	10,648	21,807	4,370	3,350	3,219	17,268	209		
Wales																
2000	Sep R	441	78	268	290	1,076	517	552	1,069	262	209	201	797	17		
	Dec R	466	72	268	275	1,081	535	540	1,075	266	209	201	799	15		
2001	Mar R	462	71	265	272	1,070	537	542	1,079	262	206	198	794	14		
	Jun R	465	70	266	270	1,071	535	539	1,074	261	205	197	795	15		
	Sep	446	71	269	287	1,073	516	550	1,066	258	199	192	801	14		
Scotland																
2000	Sep R	963	140	587	513	2,203	1,099	1,099	2,198	477	341	304	1,686	40		
	Dec R	962	141	592	533	2,228	1,097	1,121	2,218	471	339	302	1,720	37		
2001	Mar R	946	135	587	530	2,199	1,091	1,124	2,215	463	332	295	1,701	34		
	Jun R	947	136	593	535	2,210	1,082	1,126	2,208	458	329	292	1,717	36		
	Sep	924	137	607	536	2,203	1,057	1,141	2,198	445	324	286	1,723	35		
Great Britain																
2000	Sep R	10,993	1,705	6,515	5,767	24,979	12,666	12,262	24,928	5,138	4,008	3,832	19,544	298		
	Dec R	11,091	1,722	6,489	5,858	25,161	12,752	12,285	25,037	5,099	3,972	3,800	19,798	264		
2001	Mar R	11,012	1,675	6,447	5,788	24,923	12,760	12,300	25,061	5,068	3,944	3,772	19,608	247		
	Jun R	11,052	1,702	6,487	5,811	25,052	12,770	12,314	25,084	5,068	3,906	3,732	19,720	264		
	Sep	11,050	1,713	6,498	5,861	25,123	12,732	12,339	25,071	5,073	3,873	3,697	19,792	258		
Northern Ireland																
2000	Sep	264	54	168	153	639	318	322	641	144	109	104	480	16		
	Dec	265	56	169	158	648	319	324	643	144	109	104	488	16		
2001	Mar	264	55	168	157	644	320	326	646	143	108	103	486	16		
	Jun R	263	55	168	157	644	319	327	646	141	107	102	488	15		
	Sep	263	54	169	157	644	318	328	645	139	105	100	490	15		
United Kingdom																
2000	Sep R	11,257	1,758	6,683	5,920	25,618	12,984	12,584	25,568	5,281	4,117	3,936	20,024	313		
	Dec R	11,356	1,778	6,658	6,016	25,809	13,071	12,610	25,681	5,243	4,081	3,904	20,286	280		
2001	Mar R	11,276	1,730	6,616	5,946	25,568	13,080	12,627	25,706	5,211	4,052	3,874	20,095	262		
	Jun R	11,315	1,757	6,656	5,969	25,696	13,089	12,641	25,729	5,209	4,012	3,834	20,208	279		
	Sep	11,313	1,768	6,668	6,018	25,767	13,050	12,666	25,716	5,212	3,978	3,797	20,281	273		

EMPLOYMENT B.16

Employee jobs by region and industry^a Thousands

Not seasonally adjusted

Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale, retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal activities	Government Office Region
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O-Q	SIC1992
													North East
3	176	8	52	149	60	46	20	99	71	85	131	51	2000 Sep R
3	175	8	55	152	59	47	21	100	69	87	129	52	Dec R
4	175	8	50	149	56	46	21	100	69	88	128	52	2001 Mar R
4	172	9	49	149	57	46	21	100	69	86	129	51	Jun R
4	171	9	44	148	57	46	20	101	69	85	133	53	Sep
													North West
3	501	7	137	500	183	160	95	358	165	250	323	133	2000 Sep R
3	499	6	135	515	182	162	94	357	165	252	320	130	Dec R
3	492	6	136	501	177	160	94	355	165	255	316	125	2001 Mar R
3	486	6	139	504	182	160	95	357	166	255	319	125	Jun R
3	481	6	163	505	181	156	92	366	166	253	329	127	Sep
													Yorkshire and the Humber
7	388	8	97	357	127	118	67	242	111	185	239	95	2000 Sep R
7	383	7	99	369	128	125	66	250	115	189	230	94	Dec R
7	379	7	103	361	126	123	66	245	115	190	229	94	2001 Mar R
7	375	7	106	359	129	124	65	248	115	189	232	93	Jun R
7	375	7	106	360	131	119	67	248	114	187	239	94	Sep
													East Midlands
8	387	8	79	295	99	91	36	205	81	144	192	72	2000 Sep R
9	383	8	80	303	100	93	37	210	81	144	189	73	Dec R
9	376	7	81	299	98	90	37	206	81	148	190	73	2001 Mar R
9	371	7	88	302	100	90	35	208	81	150	193	74	Jun R
9	368	7	90	302	98	91	36	212	80	149	198	76	Sep
													West Midlands
3	502	15	89	395	129	127	70	281	102	199	237	102	2000 Sep R
3	495	16	91	406	128	131	70	282	102	203	234	104	Dec R
3	492	16	89	398	126	131	70	278	104	209	234	103	2001 Mar R
3	486	16	86	399	128	133	70	276	105	209	237	104	Jun R
3	480	16	96	397	129	143	71	280	105	209	246	104	Sep
													East
4	335	14	108	420	133	152	80	345	89	167	210	97	2000 Sep R
4	334	15	106	440	133	150	79	357	91	174	215	97	Dec R
4	333	15	109	430	128	149	79	349	91	171	217	96	2001 Mar R
4	331	15	112	430	134	150	78	353	91	171	218	96	Jun R
4	329	15	113	428	133	146	78	354	92	171	206	96	Sep
													London
4	289	6	135	604	266	332	343	991	212	255	329	260	2000 Sep R
4	287	6	129	619	266	337	343	1,018	210	256	330	264	Dec R
4	286	6	130	613	266	342	338	1,001	210	255	326	266	2001 Mar R
4	283	6	141	611	269	347	338	1,004	209	251	328	266	Jun R
4	281	6	138	612	267	358	338	1,009	211	249	338	273	Sep
													South East
4	440	12	155	681	227	222	144	678	164	278	328	180	2000 Sep R
4	436	11	156	704	229	220	142	689	166	296	336	178	Dec R
4	437	11	156	688	219	218	140	676	167	282	340	174	2001 Mar R
4	433	11	165	686	226	220	138	680	166	279	342	175	Jun R
4	431	11	172	685	224	216	138	681	170	276	302	173	Sep
													South West
6	306	9	86	367	161	97	80	241	119	177	234	94	2000 Sep R
6	302	9	87	378	149	97	82	246	122	181	231	91	Dec R
6	302	9	81	371	152	95	82	246	122	186	228	91	2001 Mar R
6	298	9	89	373	173	96	80	247	123	189	228	97	Jun R
6	295	9	97	375	170	92	80	247	123	189	236	94	Sep
													England
43	3,327	87	941	3,774	1,387	1,346	936	3,445	1,117	1,742	2,228	1,086	2000 Sep R
43	3,297	85	938	3,890	1,375	1,363	935	3,511	1,122	1,782	2,217	1,082	Dec R
44	3,279	84	938	3,815	1,351	1,359	929	3,461	1,126	1,787	2,210	1,075	2001 Mar R
44	3,243	86	978	3,819	1,398	1,369	922	3,479	1,127	1,782	2,227	1,083	Jun R
45	3,219	86	1,020	3,826	1,395	1,371	924	3,510	1,134	1,774	2,240	1,094	Sep
													Wales
3	201	5	53	168	74	43	30	100	75	104	148	56	2000 Sep R
4	201	5	57	173	67	45	31	100	76	105	146	57	Dec R
3	198	5	55	169	67	44	31	99	76	106	146	56	2001 Mar R
3	197	4	56	168	70	44	32	98	76	105	146	57	Jun R
3	192	4	59	169	68	42	35	99	74	105	152	57	Sep
													Scotland
25	304	12	136	332	165	116	93	268	147	178	264	123	2000 Sep R
25	302	11	132	342	164	117	99	276	146	183	272	121	Dec R
25	295	11	131	332	162	115	99	273	146	182	270	122	2001 Mar R
26	292	11	128	333	169	117	98	276	146	182	273	124	Jun R
27	286	11	121	331	167	115	109	272	144	181	283	121	Sep
													Great Britain
71	3,832	104	1,130	4,274	1,626	1,505	1,059	3,813	1,339	2,024	2,640	1,265	2000 Sep R
72	3,800	101	1,127	4,405	1,606	1,525	1,065	3,887	1,344	2,070	2,635	1,260	Dec R
72	3,772	100	1,124	4,316	1,580	1,518	1,059	3,833	1,348	2,075	2,626	1,253	2001 Mar R
73	3,732	101	1,162	4,320	1,637	1,530	1,052	3,853	1,349	2,069	2,646	1,264	Jun R
75	3,697	101	1,200	4,326	1,630	1,528	1,068	3,881	1,352	2,060	2,675	1,272	Sep
													Northern Ireland
2	104	3	35	105	38	26	15	50	59	64	95	28	2000 Sep
2	104	3	35	109	39	26	15	50	59	66	95	28	Dec
2	103	3	35	106	38	26	16	50	59	66	96	28	2001 Mar
2	102	3	35	106	38	26	16	51	59	66	96	29	Jun
2	100	3	34	107	38	27	16	52	59	64	96	29	Sep
													United Kingdom
73	3,936	108	1,165	4,378	1,664	1,531	1,074	3,863	1,398	2,087	2,734	1,294	2000 Sep R
74	3,904	104	1,161	4,514	1,644	1,552	1,081	3,937	1,403	2,136	2,731	1,288	Dec R
74	3,874	103	1,159	4,422	1,618	1,544	1,074	3,884	1,407	2,141	2,722	1,282	2001 Mar R
75	3,834	104	1,197	4,425	1,675	1,556	1,068	3,905	1,408	2,135	2,741	1,293	Jun R
77	3,797	104	1,235	4,434	1,668	1,555	1,084	3,933	1,411	2,124	2,772	1,301	Sep

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

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:	
SIC 1992		551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927		employee jobs	self-employment jobs
Employee jobs and self-employment jobs^{a,b}										
1996	Mar	366.0	433.0	486.1	87.9	77.2	360.7	1,810.9	1,595.8	215.1
	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	379.1	540.1	552.7	132.3	81.6	383.5	2,069.1	1,905.1	164.1
	Jun	410.9	554.7	558.9	137.2	83.9	397.5	2,143.2	1,972.8	170.4
	Sep	413.6	547.9	541.8	137.8	80.3	407.4	2,128.8	1,961.8	167.0
	Dec	383.7	553.1	538.7	136.9	78.0	408.9	2,099.3	1,927.7	171.6
2001	Mar	383.4	538.8	520.2	137.0	78.4	408.8	2,066.6	1,900.9	165.7
	Jun	410.0	550.2	532.9	141.3	79.9	406.6	2,121.0	1,962.5	158.5
	Sep	410.9	556.2	528.0	140.9	81.8	414.6	2,132.4	1,955.8	176.6
<i>Changes:</i>										
Sep 2000-2001		-2.7	8.3	-13.8	3.1	1.4	7.2	3.5	-6.0	9.5
<i>Percent</i>		<i>-0.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport
Enquiries: 0207211 2189

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

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1995 Sep		27,371	561	249	4,400	1,792	6,261	1,577	4,652	6,405	1,475	20,370
Dec		27,501	565	253	4,470	1,766	6,275	1,569	4,702	6,424	1,478	20,447
1996 Mar		27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432
Jun		27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611
Sep		27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716
Dec		27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785
1997 Mar		27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924
Jun		28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123
Sep		28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147
Dec		28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253
1998 Mar		28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455
Jun		28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433
Sep		28,667	545	228	4,508	1,798	6,678	1,641	5,165	6,474	1,630	21,589
Dec		28,656	529	222	4,449	1,828	6,649	1,674	5,207	6,490	1,609	21,628
1999 Mar R		28,841	525	215	4,405	1,827	6,664	1,683	5,291	6,572	1,660	21,869
Jun R		28,956	517	211	4,364	1,822	6,677	1,699	5,339	6,600	1,728	22,042
Sep R		29,106	507	208	4,332	1,833	6,675	1,727	5,408	6,681	1,736	22,227
Dec R		29,155	498	205	4,319	1,810	6,705	1,752	5,417	6,688	1,760	22,323
2000 Mar R		29,161	519	199	4,280	1,817	6,695	1,741	5,452	6,704	1,754	22,346
Jun R		29,233	513	194	4,237	1,866	6,677	1,744	5,503	6,763	1,736	22,423
Sep R		29,300	495	190	4,197	1,845	6,700	1,758	5,569	6,831	1,714	22,572
Dec R		29,408	494	186	4,151	1,855	6,724	1,777	5,640	6,831	1,749	22,722
2001 Mar R		29,417	477	187	4,134	1,888	6,732	1,788	5,656	6,823	1,733	22,733
Jun R		29,461	468	188	4,091	1,912	6,741	1,798	5,681	6,865	1,716	22,801
Sep		29,416	448	189	4,046	1,931	6,733	1,785	5,669	6,885	1,730	22,802
Change on quarter		-45	-20	1	-44	18	-8	-13	-13	20	13	1
Percent		-0.2	-4.3	0.5	-1.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0
Change on year		116	-47	-1	-151	86	33	28	100	54	15	229
Percent		0.4	-9.5	-0.6	-3.6	4.7	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1995 Sep		14,730	447	200	3,111	1,595	2,967	1,211	2,369	2,117	713	9,377
Dec		14,772	451	203	3,173	1,567	2,941	1,203	2,401	2,126	708	9,378
1996 Mar		14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315
Jun		14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378
Sep		14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	2,149	731	9,414
Dec		14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,356	2,142	731	9,490
1997 Mar		15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637
Jun		15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740
Sep		15,142	443	185	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,208	2,532	2,096	759	9,763
Dec		15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810
1998 Mar		15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889
Jun		15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,059	785	9,906
Sep		15,387	411	176	3,215	1,587	3,243	1,213	2,689	2,065	787	9,997
Dec		15,386	402	173	3,206	1,623	3,181	1,240	2,792	1,971	796	9,981
1999 Mar		15,504	400	168	3,185	1,626	3,206	1,242	2,828	2,012	836	10,125
Jun R		15,532	391	165	3,160	1,611	3,219	1,251	2,850	2,020	865	10,205
Sep R		15,612	387	162	3,141	1,630	3,214	1,266	2,907	2,035	869	10,291
Dec R		15,592	379	163	3,102	1,621	3,197	1,277	2,930	2,071	854	10,329
2000 Mar		15,576	384	159	3,075	1,621	3,195	1,284	2,936	2,086	838	10,339
Jun		15,685	386	155	3,047	1,663	3,177	1,302	2,966	2,159	830	10,434
Sep		15,707	371	153	3,024	1,649	3,188	1,316	3,002	2,186	818	10,511
Dec R		15,809	376	145	3,004	1,651	3,241	1,334	3,016	2,169	873	10,633
2001 Mar		15,818	360	146	3,001	1,674	3,240	1,342	3,029	2,158	868	10,637
Jun R		15,828	347	147	2,980	1,699	3,247	1,347	3,064	2,142	853	10,654
Sep R		15,787	340	147	2,959	1,697	3,239	1,359	3,048	2,146	852	10,644
Change on quarter		-40	-6	0	-21	-2	-7	12	-17	4	-2	-10
Percent		-0.3	-1.9	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	1	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Change on year		80	-30	-6	-64	48	51	44	45	-40	33	133
Percent		0.5	-8.2	-3.7	-2.1	2.9	1.6	3	1.5	-1.8	4.1	1.3
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LQLQ	LOLT	LQLW	LQLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1995 Sep		12,641	115	48	1,288	197	3,294	366	2,283	4,288	762	10,993
Dec		12,729	115	49	1,297	199	3,334	366	2,300	4,298	770	11,069
1996 Mar		12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	4,332	795	11,117
Jun		12,883	114	46	1,281	209	3,375	370	2,336	4,335	817	11,233
Sep		12,933	119	47	1,284	181	3,379	376	2,358	4,351	840	11,303
Dec		12,932	117	46	1,288	185	3,333	378	2,406	4,333	845	11,295
1997 Mar		12,928	119	48	1,289	186	3,348	396	2,420	4,293	830	11,286
Jun		13,024	116	49	1,297	178	3,373	403	2,454	4,310	842	11,383
Sep		13,068	138	48	1,298	201	3,379	401	2,459	4,311	833	11,383
Dec		13,155	146	49	1,300	216	3,406	403	2,471	4,316	848	11,444
1998 Mar		13,283	141	50	1,314	212	3,435	410	2,498	4,369	855	11,567
Jun		13,228	136	51	1,306	208	3,411	419	2,482	4,383	832	11,528
Sep		13,280	134	51	1,292	211	3,436	428	2,476	4,409	843	11,592
Dec		13,270	126	49	1,243	205	3,468	434	2,415	4,518	812	11,648
1999 Mar R		13,338	125	48	1,219	201	3,457	441	2,463	4,559	824	11,745
Jun		13,424	126	46	1,205	210	3,458	448	2,489	4,580	863	11,837
Sep		13,495	119	46	1,190	203	3,461	461	2,501	4,646	867	11,936
Dec R		13,563	119	43	1,217	190	3,508	475	2,487	4,617	906	11,994
2000 Mar R		13,584	135	41	1,205	196	3,500	457	2,516	4,618	916	12,007
Jun R		13,548	127	39	1,190	203	3,500	442	2,537	4,604	906	11,989
Sep R		13,593	124	38	1,174	195	3,512	442	2,567	4,645	896	12,062
Dec R		13,599	118	41	1,147	204	3,483	444	2,625	4,662	875	12,088
2001 Mar		13,599	117	41	1,133	213	3,492	446	2,627	4,665	866	12,095
Jun R		13,633	121	41	1,110	213	3,494	451	2,617	4,723	863	12,147
Sep		13,628	107	42	1,087	233	3,494	426	2,621	4,739	878	12,158
Change on quarter		-5	-14	1	-23	20	-1	-25	4	17	15	10
Percent		0.0	-11.4	2.5	-2.1	9.6	0.0	-5.5	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.1
Change on year		36	-17	5	-87	38	-18	-16	54	94	-18	96
Percent		0.3	-13.6	12.3	-7.4	19.7	-0.5	-3.7	2.1	2.0	-2.0	0.8

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

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

R Revised

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
All	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	878.8	33.4	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	892.0	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	901.6	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.1
1999	915.5	33.3	38.6	15.4	9.1
2000	912.6	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
2001	925.0	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
3-month averages					
Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	914.3	32.7	37.9	15.6	9.1
Oct-Dec	918.6	32.9	38.1	15.8	9.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	923.8	33.0	38.2	15.7	9.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	923.6	32.9	38.2	15.6	9.2
Jan-Mar 2001	921.9	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.3
Feb-Apr	920.6	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.2
Mar-May (Spr)	925.0	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
Apr-Jun	924.6	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.3
May-Jul	924.7	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	926.0	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5
Jul-Sep	923.0	32.8	37.9	15.6	9.6
Aug-Oct	922.0	32.8	37.9	15.6	9.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	920.9	32.7	37.8	15.5	9.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-5.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
Over last 12 months	6.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	540.4	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	550.6	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.8
1995	564.0	39.2	40.9	14.6	9.9
1996	566.7	39.1	40.8	14.8	9.6
1997	574.4	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.7
1998	581.9	38.7	40.6	15.0	9.8
1999	585.6	38.6	40.5	15.1	9.8
2000	583.5	37.9	39.9	15.1	9.4
2001	589.5	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
3-month averages					
Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	583.8	37.9	39.8	15.7	10.0
Oct-Dec	586.8	38.0	39.9	15.8	10.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	590.1	38.2	40.1	15.8	10.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	589.8	38.2	40.1	15.8	10.1
Jan-Mar 2001	588.5	38.0	39.9	15.8	10.1
Feb-Apr	587.0	37.9	39.7	15.8	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	589.5	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
Apr-Jun	588.8	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
May-Jul	589.2	38.1	40.0	15.6	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	590.8	38.1	39.9	15.4	10.4
Jul-Sep	587.9	37.9	39.8	15.2	10.4
Aug-Oct	586.6	37.8	39.7	15.1	10.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	585.0	37.7	39.6	15.0	10.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-5.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Over last 12 months	1.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	298.4	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302.9	26.3	34.5	15.1	8.6
1995	307.6	26.5	34.5	15.2	8.6
1996	312.1	26.4	34.7	15.1	8.3
1997	317.7	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.4
1998	319.7	26.3	34.4	15.1	8.5
1999	329.8	26.8	34.8	15.4	8.5
2000	329.1	26.4	34.3	15.5	8.7
2001	335.5	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.8
3-month averages					
Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	330.6	26.4	34.3	15.6	8.5
Oct-Dec	331.8	26.5	34.4	15.8	8.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	333.7	26.5	34.4	15.6	8.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	333.8	26.5	34.5	15.6	8.6
Jan-Mar 2001	333.4	26.5	34.4	15.5	8.7
Feb-Apr	333.6	26.5	34.3	15.6	8.7
Mar-May (Spr)	335.5	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.8
Apr-Jun	335.8	26.5	34.3	15.7	8.7
May-Jul	335.5	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	335.3	26.6	34.2	15.8	9.0
Jul-Sep	335.0	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.1
Aug-Oct	335.4	26.5	34.3	15.7	8.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	336.0	26.5	34.3	15.6	8.7
Changes					
Over last 3 months	0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-2.8</i>
Over last 12 months	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All		YCDM	LUA A	YCDP	LWYX	YCD S	LWZ A	YCDV	LWZ D	YCDY	LWZ G
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1993		525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994		506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995		531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996		541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997		502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998		504	1.8	2,154	7.9	4,160	15.3	13,360	49.1	7,049	25.9
1999		494	1.8	2,145	7.8	4,297	15.6	13,871	50.3	6,754	24.5
2000		474	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,414	15.8	14,045	50.3	6,837	24.5
2001		429	1.5	2,051	7.3	4,552	16.2	14,313	50.8	6,835	24.3
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)		452	1.6	2,097	7.5	4,515	16.1	14,108	50.4	6,802	24.3
Oct-Dec		448	1.6	2,080	7.4	4,524	16.2	14,152	50.5	6,797	24.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001		452	1.6	2,098	7.5	4,519	16.1	14,169	50.5	6,836	24.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		443	1.6	2,073	7.4	4,537	16.2	14,182	50.5	6,852	24.4
Jan-Mar 2001		436	1.6	2,078	7.4	4,540	16.2	14,168	50.4	6,879	24.5
Feb-Apr		437	1.6	2,046	7.3	4,539	16.1	14,265	50.7	6,855	24.4
Mar-May (Spr)		429	1.5	2,051	7.3	4,552	16.2	14,313	50.8	6,835	24.3
Apr-Jun		424	1.5	2,027	7.2	4,583	16.3	14,339	50.9	6,802	24.1
May-Jul		420	1.5	2,034	7.2	4,600	16.3	14,307	50.8	6,794	24.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)		408	1.4	2,009	7.1	4,604	16.3	14,314	50.8	6,828	24.2
Jul-Sep		412	1.5	2,000	7.1	4,613	16.4	14,330	50.9	6,797	24.1
Aug-Oct		413	1.5	2,024	7.2	4,614	16.4	14,347	50.9	6,781	24.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)		415	1.5	2,059	7.3	4,608	16.3	14,424	51.1	6,721	23.8
Changes Over last 3 months		7		50		4		110		-106	
<i>Percent</i>		<i>1.8</i>		<i>2.5</i>		<i>0.1</i>		<i>0.8</i>		<i>-1.6</i>	
Over last 12 months		-37		-38		93		316		-81	
<i>Percent</i>		<i>-8.2</i>		<i>-1.8</i>		<i>2.1</i>		<i>2.2</i>		<i>-1.2</i>	
Male		YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1993		114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994		120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995		134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996		131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997		129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998		117	0.8	466	3.1	818	5.4	7,864	52.2	5,802	38.5
1999		129	0.9	464	3.1	900	5.9	8,236	54.1	5,481	36.0
2000		117	0.8	490	3.2	888	5.8	8,320	54.0	5,595	36.3
2001		93	0.6	462	3.0	922	5.9	8,508	54.8	5,545	35.7
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)		104	0.7	460	3.0	908	5.9	8,406	54.5	5,548	36.0
Oct-Dec		102	0.7	464	3.0	912	5.9	8,424	54.5	5,546	35.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001		103	0.7	473	3.1	912	5.9	8,413	54.4	5,576	36.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		102	0.7	469	3.0	927	6.0	8,408	54.3	5,578	36.0
Jan-Mar 2001		98	0.6	474	3.1	930	6.0	8,402	54.2	5,604	36.1
Feb-Apr		97	0.6	459	3.0	925	6.0	8,455	54.5	5,582	36.0
Mar-May (Spr)		93	0.6	462	3.0	922	5.9	8,508	54.8	5,545	35.7
Apr-Jun		92	0.6	456	2.9	913	5.9	8,531	55.0	5,512	35.6
May-Jul		92	0.6	458	3.0	929	6.0	8,504	54.9	5,519	35.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)		87	0.6	466	3.0	942	6.1	8,503	54.8	5,528	35.6
Jul-Sep		89	0.6	475	3.1	946	6.1	8,506	54.8	5,517	35.5
Aug-Oct		94	0.6	485	3.1	933	6.0	8,508	54.8	5,511	35.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)		100	0.6	497	3.2	931	6.0	8,553	55.0	5,473	35.2
Changes Over last 3 months		12		31		-11		50		-55	
<i>Percent</i>		<i>13.9</i>		<i>6.6</i>		<i>-1.1</i>		<i>0.6</i>		<i>-1.0</i>	
Over last 12 months		-5		38		23		147		-75	
<i>Percent</i>		<i>-4.6</i>		<i>8.2</i>		<i>2.5</i>		<i>1.7</i>		<i>-1.4</i>	
Female		YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)											
1993		411	3.6	1,687	14.7	2,943	25.6	5,403	47.0	1,040	9.1
1994		386	3.3	1,722	14.9	3,002	26.0	5,319	46.0	1,127	9.8
1995		396	3.4	1,681	14.4	3,010	25.8	5,426	46.6	1,136	9.7
1996		410	3.5	1,710	14.4	3,166	26.7	5,364	45.3	1,200	10.1
1997		373	3.1	1,710	14.2	3,256	27.0	5,453	45.2	1,267	10.5
1998		387	3.2	1,688	13.9	3,342	27.5	5,496	45.2	1,248	10.3
1999		364	3.0	1,680	13.6	3,397	27.5	5,635	45.6	1,274	10.3
2000		358	2.9	1,652	13.2	3,526	28.2	5,725	45.8	1,242	9.9
2001		336	2.7	1,590	12.6	3,631	28.7	5,805	45.9	1,289	10.2
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)		348	2.8	1,637	13.0	3,607	28.7	5,702	45.4	1,254	10.0
Oct-Dec		346	2.8	1,616	12.9	3,612	28.8	5,728	45.6	1,251	10.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001		349	2.8	1,625	12.9	3,607	28.6	5,757	45.7	1,260	10.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		342	2.7	1,604	12.7	3,610	28.6	5,774	45.8	1,274	10.1
Jan-Mar 2001		338	2.7	1,604	12.7	3,610	28.7	5,766	45.8	1,275	10.1
Feb-Apr		340	2.7	1,587	12.6	3,614	28.6	5,810	46.0	1,273	10.1
Mar-May (Spr)		336	2.7	1,590	12.6	3,631	28.7	5,805	45.9	1,289	10.2
Apr-Jun		333	2.6	1,571	12.4	3,670	29.0	5,808	45.8	1,289	10.2
May-Jul		328	2.6	1,575	12.5	3,671	29.0	5,803	45.9	1,275	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)		320	2.5	1,542	12.2	3,662	29.0	5,811	46.0	1,300	10.3
Jul-Sep		323	2.6	1,525	12.1	3,667	29.1	5,824	46.2	1,280	10.1
Aug-Oct		319	2.5	1,539	12.2	3,681	29.1	5,839	46.2	1,270	10.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)		315	2.5	1,562	12.3	3,677	29.0	5,871	46.3	1,248	9.8
Changes Over last 3 months		-5		19		14		60		-52	
<i>Percent</i>		<i>-1.5</i>		<i>1.3</i>		<i>0.4</i>		<i>1.0</i>		<i>-4.0</i>	

^a Main job only.

UNITED KINGDOM		Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							
				Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper prod- ucts, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
Section			C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM
Output											
1992		90.6	91.3	92.8	98.9	101.2	93.0	88.5	94.7	79.0	99.9
1993		92.9	93.3	94.1	99.2	101.0	96.0	90.4	94.6	83.4	98.1
1994		97.3	98.3	98.6	101.7	103.0	98.5	95.2	99.9	93.5	100.8
1995		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996		102.7	101.3	100.7	100.9	98.2	98.0	100.6	98.0	104.9	107.7
1997		106.0	102.4	102.1	103.2	96.8	98.2	102.4	95.8	108.1	112.1
1998		109.4	103.4	102.8	101.5	89.0	98.9	104.0	95.8	114.8	118.2
1999		111.6	104.2	103.2	100.8	82.5	99.1	107.4	90.1	126.0	120.1
2000		115.1	106.0	105.1	99.7	78.3	98.8	111.8	89.9	144.6	115.3
1996	Q4	103.9	102.0	101.4	101.0	97.7	98.1	101.9	97.2	105.1	111.1
1997	Q1	104.8	102.3	102.2	104.1	99.6	96.5	102.9	96.6	106.0	111.5
	Q2	105.5	102.3	101.8	102.3	96.5	97.8	102.0	95.8	108.8	111.0
	Q3	106.3	102.6	102.1	102.8	96.5	99.7	103.3	95.5	107.7	112.5
	Q4	107.3	102.4	102.2	103.7	94.7	98.9	101.4	95.1	109.8	113.5
1998	Q1	108.3	102.9	102.9	102.4	92.1	98.6	103.6	98.3	113.1	115.5
	Q2	109.2	103.9	103.5	101.7	90.5	100.1	105.0	96.0	113.7	118.8
	Q3	109.8	103.7	102.9	101.2	88.7	98.2	104.4	95.1	115.4	120.1
	Q4	110.2	103.1	102.0	100.7	84.8	98.7	103.1	93.8	116.8	118.5
1999	Q1	110.3	102.7	101.9	100.6	83.0	98.6	102.9	89.9	122.9	118.4
	Q2	110.9	103.6	102.5	100.9	82.6	99.0	105.9	89.8	124.2	118.7
	Q3	112.2	105.2	104.0	101.1	82.1	99.6	109.1	90.4	127.0	122.3
	Q4	113.1	105.2	104.2	100.6	82.3	99.1	111.6	90.1	129.9	120.8
2000	Q1	113.5	104.6	103.8	99.8	80.4	99.0	110.1	87.9	130.4	120.7
	Q2	114.7	106.2	104.8	99.6	78.1	99.9	110.8	89.9	141.2	115.9
	Q3	115.7	107.0	105.7	99.8	78.6	98.1	112.2	90.2	151.9	112.6
	Q4	116.3	106.2	106.1	99.4	76.1	98.2	114.2	91.5	154.8	112.1
2001	Q1	117.1	105.5	105.3	100.2	70.5	98.0	113.7	92.9	149.8	112.3
	Q2	117.5	104.4	103.4	100.9	69.5	97.2	115.0	91.9	136.9	111.7
	Q3	117.9	103.6	102.2	101.4	68.3	96.4	116.6	90.2	127.5	115.5
Productivity jobs											
1992		99.3	103.1	101.2	105.9	106.6	98.1	105.2	105.6	93.4	107.3
1993		98.3	99.0	97.8	103.4	105.5	97.6	101.0	96.4	89.9	96.1
1994		99.1	98.7	98.0	100.8	104.3	99.9	98.8	95.7	93.4	94.8
1995		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996		101.0	101.2	101.3	100.2	97.7	101.3	98.9	100.3	105.4	104.1
1997		102.8	101.5	101.8	98.7	97.3	100.4	99.7	99.9	106.2	106.4
1998		104.6	101.4	101.6	97.4	93.7	101.1	101.5	98.5	106.8	107.8
1999		105.8	98.0	98.4	96.8	85.5	97.1	100.7	91.6	103.7	104.4
2000		106.8	94.5	94.9	95.5	75.4	94.1	95.9	88.7	101.5	100.5
1996	Q4	101.6	101.4	101.5	100.9	98.0	101.3	98.4	99.3	106.9	104.5
1997	Q1	101.9	101.4	101.5	100.3	97.9	101.4	98.8	99.5	106.3	104.9
	Q2	102.6	101.6	102.0	98.9	98.1	100.9	99.8	99.9	106.2	106.0
	Q3	103.0	101.5	101.8	98.0	97.1	99.8	100.2	100.2	105.9	106.9
	Q4	103.6	101.5	101.8	97.7	95.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	106.2	107.9
1998	Q1	104.2	102.0	102.2	98.0	95.7	100.9	101.0	99.5	107.3	108.8
	Q2	104.5	101.9	102.1	98.1	95.0	101.2	101.3	98.9	107.6	108.2
	Q3	104.8	101.4	101.6	97.3	93.3	101.5	101.6	98.3	107.2	107.8
	Q4	104.8	100.4	100.7	96.1	90.9	100.8	102.3	97.1	105.1	106.4
1999	Q1	105.1	99.3	99.7	96.3	88.4	99.3	102.1	94.8	104.0	105.0
	Q2	105.6	98.4	98.6	96.8	86.2	97.6	101.3	92.3	103.5	104.5
	Q3	106.2	97.6	97.9	97.1	84.3	96.4	100.4	90.5	103.3	104.3
	Q4	106.5	96.8	97.3	96.9	82.9	95.3	99.2	88.8	103.9	103.7
2000	Q1	106.5	95.8	96.3	96.7	79.9	94.6	97.4	88.9	102.7	101.9
	Q2	106.6	94.9	95.4	95.7	76.4	94.3	96.5	89.0	101.7	101.0
	Q3	106.9	94.0	94.4	95.1	73.6	93.9	95.5	88.6	101.1	99.9
	Q4	107.3	93.2	93.5	94.7	71.7	93.5	94.2	88.3	100.5	99.3
2001	Q1	107.5	92.4	92.5	94.2	67.7	92.3	93.7	88.4	100.2	99.6
	Q2	107.6	91.5	91.7	93.6	65.0	91.9	93.2	87.2	98.8	99.1
	Q3	107.5	90.4	90.4	92.7	62.7	91.6	92.8	85.8	95.6	98.9
Output per filled job ^a											
1992		91.3	88.5	91.7	93.3	94.9	94.8	84.1	89.8	84.7	93.0
1993		94.5	94.2	96.2	95.9	95.8	98.4	89.5	98.2	92.7	102.1
1994		98.1	99.6	100.5	100.9	98.7	98.6	96.4	104.4	100.1	106.2
1995		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996		101.6	100.1	99.4	100.6	100.6	96.8	101.7	97.7	99.5	103.4
1997		103.1	100.9	100.3	104.5	99.5	97.8	102.7	95.9	101.8	105.3
1998		104.6	101.9	101.1	104.2	95.0	97.8	102.4	97.3	107.5	109.6
1999		105.5	106.3	104.8	104.1	96.5	102.0	106.6	98.4	121.5	114.9
2000		107.7	112.2	110.8	104.3	103.9	105.0	116.7	101.3	142.5	114.6
1996	Q4	102.3	100.6	99.8	100.1	99.8	96.8	103.6	97.9	98.3	106.2
1997	Q1	102.8	100.9	100.6	103.8	101.7	95.2	104.1	97.1	99.7	106.2
	Q2	102.8	100.7	99.8	103.4	98.3	96.9	102.2	95.9	102.5	104.7
	Q3	103.2	101.0	100.3	104.9	99.3	99.9	103.1	95.3	101.7	105.2
	Q4	103.6	100.9	100.3	106.1	98.7	99.2	101.5	95.2	103.4	105.1
1998	Q1	103.9	100.8	100.7	104.4	96.2	97.7	102.6	98.8	105.4	106.1
	Q2	104.5	102.0	101.3	103.6	95.3	98.9	103.6	97.1	105.7	109.7
	Q3	104.7	102.2	101.3	104.0	95.1	96.7	102.8	96.8	107.6	111.4
	Q4	105.1	102.7	101.3	104.7	93.3	97.9	100.8	96.6	111.1	111.3
1999	Q1	104.9	103.4	102.2	104.4	93.9	99.3	100.8	94.8	118.1	112.7
	Q2	105.1	105.3	103.9	104.2	95.7	101.5	104.5	97.3	120.0	113.5
	Q3	105.7	107.8	106.2	104.1	97.4	103.3	108.6	99.9	122.9	117.2
	Q4	106.2	108.7	107.1	103.8	99.2	103.9	112.5	101.4	125.1	116.4
2000	Q1	106.6	109.2	107.8	103.2	100.6	104.6	113.0	98.9	127.0	118.4
	Q2	107.6	111.9	109.9	104.0	102.2	106.0	114.9	101.0	138.9	114.7
	Q3	108.3	113.8	111.9	105.0	106.7	104.5	117.5	101.9	150.3	112.6
	Q4	108.4	114.0	113.5	104.9	106.1	105.1	121.2	103.6	154.0	112.9
2001	Q1	108.9	114.2	113.8	106.3	104.1	106.1	121.3	105.1	149.4	112.7
	Q2	109.2	114.0	112.7	107.8	106.9	105.7	123.3	105.4	138.6	112.6
	Q3	109.7	114.6	113.1	109.3	108.9	105.2	125.7	105.2	133.4	116.7

PRODUCTIVITY **B.32**

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

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM
Output per hour worked^b										
1993	96.0	96.9	99.1	95.5	100.6	102.7	91.0	97.1	94.2	108.1
1994	98.7	101.4	102.2	100.9	100.7	100.1	98.1	105.7	101.9	110.3
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.6	99.7	98.9	99.4	99.8	97.7	101.8	95.8	100.2	104.4
1997	103.0	100.9	100.4	103.8	98.6	98.2	102.3	95.0	101.6	107.9
1998	105.2	102.7	102.0	102.3	95.4	99.2	103.9	98.1	109.6	111.4
1999	106.6	107.9	106.4	102.9	99.7	103.0	106.4	101.1	124.7	117.0
2000	109.6	113.9	112.7	104.8	105.5	107.8	119.2	102.6	143.7	117.9
1996 Q4	102.4	100.0	99.1	98.2	97.8	97.1	102.9	94.9	98.9	108.6
1997 Q1	102.5	100.6	100.3	102.7	100.8	95.0	103.8	95.5	98.8	109.3
1997 Q2	102.6	100.8	100.1	103.2	98.7	96.3	101.3	96.4	102.7	106.8
1997 Q3	102.9	100.8	100.1	103.9	97.1	100.4	101.9	93.9	100.9	106.7
1997 Q4	104.2	101.5	101.2	105.5	97.8	101.2	102.1	94.1	104.2	108.7
1998 Q1	104.3	102.3	102.2	104.9	95.0	99.1	105.7	100.5	107.9	108.6
1998 Q2	105.1	102.3	101.8	101.4	94.1	101.7	105.0	97.1	107.2	111.7
1998 Q3	105.2	102.6	101.5	101.3	96.4	96.7	102.9	95.7	110.3	113.0
1998 Q4	106.2	103.7	102.4	101.4	96.0	99.4	102.2	99.0	112.9	112.3
1999 Q1	105.6	104.8	103.6	102.6	97.8	100.9	99.8	97.9	120.0	113.6
1999 Q2	106.0	107.0	105.4	103.9	98.1	101.9	102.7	99.0	122.9	116.1
1999 Q3	106.9	109.0	107.4	100.7	100.5	104.8	108.7	103.2	126.8	119.5
1999 Q4	107.8	110.9	109.3	104.2	102.2	104.3	114.4	104.5	129.0	118.9
2000 Q1	109.0	110.5	109.2	101.4	102.0	105.8	114.7	100.5	129.1	120.0
2000 Q2	109.2	113.2	111.4	102.1	104.1	108.5	117.2	102.6	141.6	118.6
2000 Q3	110.2	115.6	114.0	106.9	107.9	108.0	121.3	102.5	148.1	116.8
2000 Q4	110.2	116.4	116.1	108.7	108.1	109.0	123.4	104.7	155.9	116.4
2001 Q1	110.5	115.7	115.5	108.9	102.4	108.6	122.0	106.0	152.3	116.9
2001 Q2	110.6	115.1	114.1	107.9	106.1	108.2	127.7	106.7	140.2	113.6
2001 Q3	111.1	115.1	113.7	108.1	102.9	106.1	127.6	105.8	138.9	120.1

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

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

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

Data in this table have been revised due to the incorporation of the latest ABI benchmark for 2000 and revisions to the 1999 benchmark.

This table formerly included data for the construction industry. These series have now been withdrawn for quality reasons. For information on the changes to this table, please e-mail productivity@ons.gov.uk.

B.41 EMPLOYMENT

Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks							
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted					
			Age groups					
	All of working age ^a		16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
All								
Spring 1992	2,881	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291
Spring 1993	2,874	3,114	79	689	768	957	1,108	281
Spring 1994	3,099	3,332	81	696	777	1,078	1,158	319
Spring 1995	2,864	3,088	69	598	667	1,009	1,100	314
Spring 1996	3,051	3,271	103	656	759	1,052	1,154	306
Spring 1997	3,255	3,472	137	700	837	1,089	1,190	355
Spring 1998	3,389	3,599	127	708	835	1,111	1,248	405
Spring 1999	3,518	3,723	132	730	862	1,093	1,313	456
Spring 2000	3,630	3,833	137	768	905	1,079	1,363	485
Autumn 2000	3,759	3,895	145	705	849	1,135	1,396	515
Winter 2000/2001	3,840	3,797	112	731	842	1,097	1,374	484
Spring 2001	3,715	3,934	118	764	881	1,101	1,436	515
Summer 2001	3,638	3,537	100	681	781	991	1,284	482
Autumn 2001	3,859	3,998	162	751	914	1,093	1,446	545
Male								
Spring 1992	1,510	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155
Spring 1993	1,480	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150
Spring 1994	1,568	1,682	37	344	381	581	560	160
Spring 1995	1,452	1,557	32	307	340	538	523	157
Spring 1996	1,542	1,643	57	343	400	567	530	147
Spring 1997	1,611	1,709	67	354	421	560	547	181
Spring 1998	1,714	1,806	64	373	438	582	586	190
Spring 1999	1,744	1,830	68	380	447	566	604	214
Spring 2000	1,788	1,872	70	390	461	555	634	221
Autumn 2000	1,841	1,918	81	361	441	596	633	248
Winter 2000/2001	1,894	1,855	57	367	424	564	630	237
Spring 2001	1,800	1,855	56	386	441	554	628	231
Summer 2001	1,902	1,747	55	360	415	496	594	243
Autumn 2001	1,867	1,944	92	378	469	559	659	256
Female								
Spring 1992	1,371	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	135
Spring 1993	1,394	1,513	38	320	358	446	578	131
Spring 1994	1,531	1,650	44	352	396	497	598	159
Spring 1995	1,412	1,531	36	291	327	470	577	157
Spring 1996	1,509	1,628	47	312	359	485	625	159
Spring 1997	1,643	1,763	71	346	417	523	643	174
Spring 1998	1,674	1,793	62	336	397	625	652	215
Spring 1999	1,774	1,893	64	350	415	527	709	242
Spring 2000	1,841	1,961	66	378	444	524	729	264
Autumn 2000	1,918	1,977	64	344	408	539	762	267
Winter 2000/2001	1,946	1,942	55	364	418	532	745	247
Spring 2001	1,915	2,079	62	378	440	547	808	284
Summer 2001	1,936	1,790	45	321	366	485	690	239
Autumn 2001	1,992	2,054	71	374	444	534	787	289

Per cent of all employees

UNITED KINGDOM	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted					
			Age groups ^b					
	All of working age ^a		16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
All								
Spring 1992	13.4	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	8.3
Spring 1995	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.5	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1
Spring 1996	13.8	14.8	19.0	21.6	21.2	16.6	14.1	7.7
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.1	23.2	16.8	14.4	8.5
Spring 1998	14.7	15.6	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Spring 1999	15.0	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9
Spring 2000	15.2	16.1	23.3	24.6	24.4	16.8	15.3	10.2
Autumn 2000	15.7	16.2	23.5	22.1	22.3	17.9	15.4	10.6
Winter 2000/2001	15.9	15.8	18.5	23.4	22.6	17.4	15.1	10.0
Spring 2001	15.4	16.4	20.4	24.2	23.6	17.6	15.7	10.4
Summer 2001	15.8	14.6	16.7	20.3	19.8	16.0	14.0	9.7
Autumn 2001	15.9	16.5	25.5	23.0	23.4	17.8	15.7	10.9
Male								
Spring 1992	13.2	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
Spring 1993	13.1	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
Spring 1994	13.8	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
Spring 1995	12.6	13.6	14.7	19.5	18.9	15.9	12.7	7.2
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	20.9	22.2	22.0	16.4	12.7	6.5
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	24.5	22.3	22.6	15.8	12.9	7.7
Spring 1998	13.9	14.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	16.4	13.6	7.7
Spring 1999	13.9	14.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
Spring 2000	14.0	14.7	24.6	23.6	23.8	15.7	13.7	8.3
Autumn 2000	14.3	14.9	26.9	21.5	22.3	17.2	13.5	9.1
Winter 2000/2001	14.7	14.5	19.9	22.4	22.0	16.4	13.4	8.7
Spring 2001	13.9	14.4	20.0	23.3	22.8	16.1	13.3	8.4
Summer 2001	14.6	13.5	18.5	20.3	20.0	14.7	12.5	8.8
Autumn 2001	14.4	15.0	28.9	22.1	23.1	16.7	13.8	9.2
Female								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	15.1	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.2	19.5	18.9	16.4	14.8	9.2
Spring 1996	14.5	15.6	17.2	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.1	15.9	9.6
Spring 1998	15.6	16.7	20.5	23.4	22.9	17.9	15.9	11.2
Spring 1999	16.2	17.3	21.3	24.1	23.6	17.9	16.9	12.0
Spring 2000	16.6	17.8	22.1	25.7	25.1	18.1	17.0	12.5
Autumn 2000	17.2	17.7	20.3	22.7	22.3	18.7	17.5	12.6
Winter 2000/2001	17.3	17.3	17.3	24.4	23.2	18.6	17.0	11.5
Spring 2001	17.0	18.5	20.9	25.2	24.5	19.3	18.3	13.0
Summer 2001	17.1	15.9	14.8	20.4	19.5	17.6	15.7	11.0
Autumn 2001	17.6	18.2	22.1	24.0	23.7	19.2	17.7	13.1

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

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

^b Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.

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

B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent												
		United Kingdom a,b,c	Australia ^{b,d}	Austria b,d,e	Belgium ^{c,e}	Canada ^{b,f}	Denmark	Finland ^b	France ^{b,d,e}	Germany ^b	Greece ^{f,g}	Ireland ^g
		R	R					R	R	R		
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
											Thousands	
Civilian labour force												
1998	Q3	29,176	9,353	3,879	..	15,457	..	2,502	..	39,551	..	1,689
	Q4	29,272	9,392	3,895	..	15,553	..	2,507	..	39,731	..	1,651
1999	Q1	29,352	9,402	3,917	..	15,617	..	2,537	..	39,769	..	1,650
	Q2	29,366	9,423	3,900	..	15,718	..	2,548	..	39,745	..	1,688
	Q3	29,434	9,477	3,912	..	15,762	..	2,550	..	39,870	..	1,770
	Q4	29,518	9,536	3,911	..	15,789	..	2,558	..	39,826	..	1,736
2000	Q1	29,535	9,599	3,920	..	15,899	..	2,570	..	39,717	..	1,732
	Q2	29,543	9,679	3,910	..	15,946	..	2,569	..	39,743	..	1,746
	Q3	29,579	9,744	3,914	..	16,027	..	2,589	..	39,741	..	1,816
	Q4	29,562	9,705	3,927	..	16,137	..	2,590	..	39,778	..	1,779
2001	Q1	29,598	9,770	3,906	..	16,188	..	2,593	..	39,704	..	1,776
	Q2	29,659	9,827	3,952	..	16,237	..	2,588	..	39,754	..	1,782
	Q3	29,663	9,867	..	..	16,242	..	2,591	..	39,784	..	1,866
Civilian employment												
1998	Q3	27,348	8,640	3,689	..	14,194	..	2,218	22,519	35,976	..	1,560
	Q4	27,464	8,658	3,703	..	14,299	..	2,235	22,606	36,226	..	1,545
1999	Q1	27,541	8,715	3,746	..	14,384	..	2,271	22,735	36,344	..	1,555
	Q2	27,592	8,751	3,715	..	14,482	..	2,286	22,844	36,177	..	1,591
	Q3	27,689	8,836	3,737	..	14,577	..	2,292	22,978	36,448	..	1,669
	Q4	27,790	8,905	3,730	..	14,689	..	2,300	23,139	36,467	..	1,647
2000	Q1	27,833	8,982	3,737	..	14,818	..	2,302	23,298	36,396	..	1,651
	Q2	27,926	9,051	3,734	..	14,881	..	2,319	23,445	36,529	..	1,671
	Q3	27,992	9,161	3,737	..	14,918	..	2,338	23,596	36,572	..	1,738
	Q4	28,001	9,083	3,755	..	15,028	..	2,346	23,747	36,665	..	1,710
2001	Q1	28,101	9,118	3,749	..	15,062	..	2,356	23,880	36,530	..	1,710
	Q2	28,175	9,152	3,767	..	15,101	..	2,357	23,925	36,602	..	1,717
	Q3	28,152	9,213	..	..	15,083	..	2,349	..	36,599	..	1,787
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2000 unless stated												
											Thousands	
Civilian labour force												
Male		16,406	5,424	2,219	2,395	8,649	1,494	1,341	14,033	22,223	2,651	1,046
Female		13,228	4,223	1,696	1,920	7,350	1,329	1,238	12,016	17,523	1,787	722
All		29,634	9,647	3,915	4,316	15,999	2,824	2,579	26,049	39,746	4,437	1,768
Civilian employment												
Male		15,530	5,070	2,110	2,176	8,049	1,433	1,219	12,890	20,489	2,457	1,000
Female		12,650	3,961	1,631	1,634	6,860	1,259	1,107	10,641	16,052	1,489	692
All		28,180	9,031	3,741	3,811	14,910	2,692	2,326	23,531	36,541	3,946	1,692
Civilian employment by sector											Per cent	
Male:	Agriculture	2.2	6.0	5.6	..	4.5	..	8.1	..	3.1	..	11.5
	Industry	30.5	30.9	43.3	..	32.3	..	40.1	..	45.4	..	38.0
	Services	67.3	63.1	51.1	..	63.2	..	51.8	..	51.4	..	50.5
Female:	Agriculture	0.9	3.4	6.1	..	1.9	..	3.9	..	2.2	..	2.0
	Industry	10.0	10.5	14.0	..	11.4	..	13.9	..	18.0	..	15.6
	Services	89.1	86.1	79.8	..	86.8	..	82.2	..	79.8	..	82.4
All:	Agriculture	1.6	4.9	5.8	2.3	3.3	3.3	6.1	4.0	2.7	17.0	7.7
	Industry	21.0	22.0	30.5	25.1	22.6	26.4	27.6	24.4	33.4	22.5	28.8
	Services	77.4	73.1	63.6	72.6	74.1	69.9	66.3	71.6	63.9	60.5	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 Annual figures for United Kingdom refer to 2001; Belgium to 1998; and Netherlands to 1999.
- d Quarterly figures for Australia relate to February, May, August and November; for Austria to March, June, September and December; for France to end-March, June, September and December; for Italy to January, April, July and October; for Portugal up to 1997 to February, May, August and November and from 1998 to calendar quarters.
- e Figures include apprentices in professional training in Belgium and France; permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Sweden; foreign commuters working in Luxembourg; armed forces in Japan. Employment (and not labour force figures) include armed forces in Austria.
- f Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.
- g Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.
- h Quarterly data for the US from 1997 Q1, and for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods.

R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.51

Selected countries

		Italy ^{b,d}	Japan ^{b,e}	Luxem- bourg ^e	Nether- lands ^{b,c}	Norway ^{b,h}	Portugal ^{b,d}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,e}	Switzer- land ^{b,e}	United States ^{b,h}
						R	R	R	R	R	
Thousands and per cent											
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											Thousands
Civilian labour force											
1998	Q3	23,001	67,893	..	..	2,295	4,938	16,303	4275	3,979	137,809
	Q4	23,103	67,835	..	..	2,300	4,964	16,299	4274	3,976	138,419
1999	Q1	23,134	67,829	..	..	2,299	5,000	16,297	4290	3,978	138,871
	Q2	23,138	67,742	..	..	2,304	5,020	16,356	4309	3,983	139,132
	Q3	23,188	67,805	..	..	2,307	5,020	16,443	4306	3,987	139,514
	Q4	23,185	67,797	..	..	2,322	5,010	16,595	4327	4,001	140,003
2000	Q1	23,239	67,643	..	..	2,326	5,072	16,755	4342	4,005	140,737
	Q2	23,281	67,479	..	..	2,326	5,059	16,830	4365	4,004	140,815
	Q3	23,408	67,517	..	..	2,327	5,102	16,888	4340	4,022	140,706
	Q4	23,544	68,007	..	..	2,329	5,093	16,904	4395	4,048	141,208
2001	Q1	23,621	67,887	..	..	2,337	5,143	16,914	4419	4,072	141,858
	Q2	23,445	67,354	..	..	2,338	5,151	16,935	4414	4,072	141,461
	Q3	23,576	67,286	..	..	2,339	5,182	17,007	..	..	141,771
Civilian employment											
1998	Q3	20,253	65,003	..	..	2,222	4,703	13,264	3,994	3,846	131,585
	Q4	20,319	64,847	..	..	2,231	4,750	13,364	4,021	3,845	132,290
1999	Q1	20,411	64,685	..	..	2,233	4,757	13,556	4,046	3,848	132,923
	Q2	20,456	64,533	..	..	2,231	4,774	13,760	4,068	3,862	133,192
	Q3	20,514	64,598	..	..	2,229	4,805	13,888	4,070	3,871	133,627
	Q4	20,584	64,661	..	..	2,241	4,828	14,067	4,084	3,886	134,263
2000	Q1	20,637	64,400	..	..	2,240	4,841	14,266	4,108	3,892	135,036
	Q2	20,767	64,306	..	..	2,249	4,851	14,434	4,153	3,902	135,181
	Q3	20,931	64,360	..	..	2,249	4,892	14,556	4,157	3,921	135,049
	Q4	21,155	64,778	..	..	2,250	4,922	14,639	4,208	3,945	135,593
2001	Q1	21,292	64,676	..	..	2,256	4,920	14,670	4,236	3,965	135,865
	Q2	21,202	64,051	..	..	2,255	4,933	14,690	4,235	3,973	135,130
	Q3	21,312	63,839	..	..	2,252	4,969	14,817	..	3,986	134,984
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2000 unless stated											Thousands
Civilian labour force											
Male		14,289	40,137	168.0	4,492	1,235	2,753	10,067	2,281	2,312	75,247
Female		9,080	27,525	99.0	3,406	1,091	2,329	6,777	2,079	1,708	65,616
All		23,369	67,663	266.2	7,898	2,327	5,081	16,844	4,360	4,020	140,863
Civilian employment											
Male		13,110	38,173	165.0	4,369	1,190	2,665	9,087	2,166	2,264	72,293
Female		7,764	26,292	97.0	3,253	1,056	2,212	5,387	1,990	1,651	62,915
All		20,874	64,463	261.8	7,622	2,247	4,877	14,474	4,157	3,915	135,208
Civilian employment by sector											Per cent
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	40.6	36.7	35.8	32.2
	Services	55.0	57.3	..	..	60.9	43.4	51.4	59.7	58.8	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	3.1	4.1	12.6	6.8	2.4	4.5	2.6
	Industry	32.4	31.2	25.2	21.4	21.9	35.3	30.9	24.6	26.4	22.9
	Services	62.2	63.7	72.8	72.7	73.8	52.1	62.3	72.9	69.1	74.5

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

Enquiries: 020 7533 6119

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBW X	YBXA
All														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
1994	2,798	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
1997	2,087	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
1998	1,822	6.3	987	254	581	31.9	363	1,802	6.4	978	252	572	31.7	355
1999	1,795	6.1	1,011	269	515	28.7	303	1,775	6.2	1,002	267	507	28.5	298
2000	1,661	5.6	969	243	449	27.0	252	1,644	5.7	961	241	443	26.9	247
2001	1,453	4.9	856	218	379	26.1	218	1,438	5.0	848	215	375	26.1	216
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	1,577	5.3	937	227	413	26.2	233	1,560	5.4	930	225	405	26.0	228
Oct-Dec	1,561	5.3	925	230	407	26.0	227	1,543	5.4	916	228	399	25.9	222
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	1,543	5.2	913	228	402	26.0	222	1,525	5.3	905	226	395	25.9	218
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	1,535	5.2	909	225	400	26.1	224	1,517	5.3	901	222	393	25.9	221
Jan-Mar 2001	1,497	5.1	888	217	393	26.2	222	1,479	5.1	880	212	386	26.1	219
Feb-Apr	1,478	5.0	866	222	390	26.4	222	1,460	5.1	858	218	384	26.3	219
Mar-May (Spr)	1,453	4.9	856	218	379	26.1	218	1,438	5.0	848	215	375	26.1	216
Apr-Jun	1,484	5.0	883	219	382	25.7	214	1,470	5.1	876	216	378	25.7	212
May-Jul	1,491	5.0	903	209	379	25.4	212	1,477	5.1	895	208	374	25.3	211
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,507	5.1	918	212	377	25.0	212	1,493	5.2	910	209	373	25.0	209
Jul-Sep	1,511	5.1	920	218	374	24.8	213	1,498	5.2	911	216	371	24.8	210
Aug-Oct	1,520	5.1	940	216	364	24.0	206	1,506	5.2	932	214	361	23.9	203
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,522	5.1	946	217	359	23.6	199	1,506	5.2	936	214	356	23.6	197
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	15	0.0	28	5	-18	-1.4	-13	13	0.0	26	4	-17	-1.4	-12
	1.0		3.0	2.3	-4.7		-6.1	0.9		2.8	2.1	-4.6		-5.9
Over last 12 months Percent	-55	-0.2	9	-11	-53	-2.5	-34	-54	-0.2	6	-11	-49	-2.3	-32
	-3.5		0.9	-4.7	-12.9		-14.8	-3.5		0.7	-5.1	-12.1		-13.8
Male														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380
1998	1,114	6.9	532	167	416	37.3	277	1,105	6.9	528	166	411	37.2	274
1999	1,108	6.8	568	169	372	33.6	231	1,099	6.9	563	167	369	33.5	228
2000	1,002	6.1	531	144	328	32.7	193	985	6.2	528	143	325	32.6	191
2001	876	5.3	467	134	274	31.3	166	868	5.4	463	132	273	31.4	165
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	952	5.8	509	141	302	31.7	177	943	5.9	507	140	297	31.5	174
Oct-Dec	949	5.8	507	143	300	31.6	174	940	5.8	504	142	295	31.3	170
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	943	5.7	502	140	302	32.0	172	935	5.8	499	139	297	31.8	169
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	949	5.8	507	137	305	32.2	174	940	5.8	504	135	301	32.0	172
Jan-Mar 2001	920	5.6	494	131	295	32.0	171	911	5.6	491	128	292	32.0	169
Feb-Apr	895	5.5	479	132	284	31.7	168	887	5.5	476	129	282	31.8	167
Mar-May (Spr)	876	5.3	467	134	274	31.3	166	868	5.4	463	132	273	31.4	165
Apr-Jun	902	5.5	491	135	276	30.6	162	895	5.5	487	133	274	30.7	162
May-Jul	918	5.6	508	132	277	30.2	161	910	5.6	504	131	275	30.2	161
Jun-Aug (Sum)	927	5.6	522	132	273	29.5	159	920	5.7	519	131	271	29.4	157
Jul-Sep	925	5.6	520	135	270	29.2	157	919	5.7	517	134	268	29.1	155
Aug-Oct	937	5.7	533	139	265	28.3	154	930	5.7	531	138	262	28.2	151
Sep-Nov (Aut)	928	5.6	528	139	261	28.1	152	921	5.7	524	138	259	28.1	151
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	1	0.0	6	7	-12	-1.3	-7	1	0.0	6	7	-11	-1.3	-6
	0.1		1.1	5.6	-4.5		-4.2	0.2		1.1	5.5	-4.2		-4.0
Over last 12 months Percent	-24	-0.2	19	-1	-41	-3.6	-25	-22	-0.2	17	-2	-38	-3.3	-23
	-2.5		3.7	-1.0	-13.5		-14.1	-2.3		3.4	-1.2	-12.7		-13.2
Female														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	982	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	153	961	8.1	446	199	316	32.8	147
1994	943	7.5	465	165	313	33.2	162	928	7.7	460	163	304	32.8	157
1995	879	7.0	458	146	275	31.2	151	869	7.2	455	144	270	31.1	148
1996	820	6.5	455	145	221	26.9	113	811	6.7	449	144	218	26.9	111
1997	760	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	109	748	6.1	433	119	196	26.2	105
1998	708	5.5	455	87	166	23.4	85	697	5.6	450	86	161	23.1	82
1999	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	56
2001	578	4.4	389	84	104	18.1	52	570	4.5	385	83	102	17.9	50
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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	17.3	52
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	600	4.5	411	89	100	16.7	50	590	4.7	405	87	98	16.5	48
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	586	4.4	403	88	95	16.3	50	577	4.6	397	87	93	16.0	48
Jan-Mar 2001	578	4.4	394	86	98	17.0	51	568	4.5	389	84	94	16.6	50
Feb-Apr	583	4.4	387	90	106	18.1	53	573	4.5	382	88	103	17.9	52
Mar-May (Spr)	578	4.4	389	84	104	18.1	52	570	4.5	385	83	102	17.9	50
Apr-Jun	582	4.4	392	85	105	18.1	52	574	4.5	388	83	103	18.0	50
May-Jul	573	4.3	394	77	101	17.7	52	567	4.5	391	77	99	17.5	50
Jun-Aug (Sum)	580	4.4	396	80	104	17.9	53	573	4.5	391	79	103	17.9	52
Jul-Sep	586	4.4	400	82	104	17.8	56	579	4.6	394	81	104	17.9	55
Aug-Oct	582	4.4	406	77	99	17.0	52	576	4.5	401	76	99	17.1	51
Sep-Nov (Aut)	594	4.5	418	77	98	16.5	47	585	4.6	412	76	97	16.6	46
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	14	0.1	22	-2	-6	-1.4	-6	12	0.1	20	-3	-6	-1.4	-6
	2.4		5.5	-3.0	-5.4		-11.6	2.0		5.2	-3.6	-5.8		-11.6
Over last 12 months Percent	-32	-0.3	-10	-9	-12	-1.1	-9	-32	-0.3	-11	-10	-11	-0.9	-8
	-5.1		-2.3	-10.6	-11.2		-16.8	-5.2		-2.7	-11.3	-10.3		-15.6

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	137	19.2	92	27	18	13.0	*	787	17.8	361	158	269	34.1	112
1994	145	19.9	110	19	16	11.1	*	682	16.4	310	132	240	35.1	120
1995	146	19.4	111	23	12	8.0	*	619	15.4	320	115	185	29.9	94
1996	167	20.2	128	27	12	7.2	*	570	14.6	311	94	165	28.9	77
1997	169	19.5	129	23	17	9.9	*	498	13.1	291	81	126	25.3	59
1998	159	18.6	130	19	10	6.1	*	446	12.0	289	71	86	19.4	37
1999	168	19.9	135	23	10	6.0	*	433	11.7	294	73	66	15.3	26
2000	174	20.5	141	23	10	5.6	*	410	10.9	286	56	67	16.4	28
2001	145	17.9	120	15	10	7.1	*	380	10.2	271	54	55	14.5	18
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	173	21.0	141	22	10	6.0	*	396	10.6	284	57	55	13.9	23
Oct-Dec	164	20.1	132	22	10	6.1	*	401	10.8	285	62	54	13.4	21
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	162	19.5	131	21	10	6.1	*	394	10.5	279	62	53	13.4	20
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	160	19.6	129	21	10	6.5	*	400	10.7	283	61	56	14.1	22
Jan-Mar 2001	153	18.8	126	17	11	7.0	*	385	10.6	278	59	58	14.6	22
Feb-Apr	145	18.0	123	14	*	*	*	385	10.5	281	58	56	14.2	22
Mar-May (Spr)	145	17.9	120	15	10	7.1	*	380	10.2	271	54	55	14.5	18
Apr-Jun	150	18.5	125	15	10	6.7	*	377	10.0	272	51	54	14.4	17
May-Jul	155	19.1	126	17	11	7.4	*	379	10.1	275	49	55	14.4	17
Jun-Aug (Sum)	156	19.4	129	16	10	6.7	*	389	10.3	281	52	57	14.6	15
Jul-Sep	160	19.7	131	21	*	*	*	390	10.4	285	49	56	14.4	18
Aug-Oct	163	19.6	133	22	*	*	*	401	10.6	285	53	52	13.1	16
Sep-Nov (Aut)	161	19.3	129	22	10	6.1	*	409	10.7	306	49	54	13.2	20
Changes Over last 3 months	4	-0.1	-1	6	-1	-0.6	*	20	0.4	25	-3	-2	-1.3	5
<i>Percent</i>	<i>2.8</i>		<i>-0.7</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>-5.9</i>		<i>*</i>	<i>5.1</i>		<i>8.9</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>-4.4</i>		<i>31.5</i>
Over last 12 months	-13	-1.7	-13	1	-1	0.1	*	14	0.1	22	-8	-1	-0.7	-2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-7.2</i>		<i>-8.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-5.5</i>		<i>*</i>	<i>3.5</i>		<i>7.9</i>	<i>-13.9</i>	<i>-1.6</i>		<i>-10.6</i>
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	75	20.5	50	15	10	12.9	*	517	21.3	219	104	194	37.5	85
1994	78	20.7	60	*	10	12.5	*	447	19.4	179	87	181	40.4	93
1995	81	20.9	62	12	*	*	*	397	18.0	177	75	134	33.9	70
1996	99	22.7	74	17	*	*	*	374	17.4	186	68	123	32.9	62
1997	91	21.0	69	14	*	*	*	316	15.2	171	51	94	29.7	47
1998	86	19.9	70	10	*	*	*	272	13.5	163	51	58	21.5	28
1999	101	23.2	80	13	*	*	*	260	12.9	166	49	45	17.4	20
2000	94	22.0	77	12	*	*	*	247	12.1	164	34	50	20.1	21
2001	84	20.3	68	10	*	*	*	229	11.3	151	37	41	17.8	12
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	97	23.0	77	13	*	*	*	234	11.6	161	35	37	16.1	16
Oct-Dec	94	22.4	72	15	*	*	*	239	11.8	161	39	38	16.1	16
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	94	22.1	72	15	*	*	*	239	11.8	159	41	39	16.3	16
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	97	23.0	75	15	*	*	*	245	12.0	163	40	42	17.3	16
Jan-Mar 2001	91	21.4	73	11	*	*	*	245	12.0	162	40	43	17.6	16
Feb-Apr	86	20.4	71	*	*	*	*	236	11.6	158	38	41	17.2	16
Mar-May (Spr)	84	20.3	68	10	*	*	*	229	11.3	151	37	41	17.8	12
Apr-Jun	89	21.3	72	*	*	*	*	225	11.0	153	33	38	17.0	11
May-Jul	91	22.0	71	11	*	*	*	230	11.2	157	32	40	17.6	10
Jun-Aug (Sum)	90	21.3	70	11	*	*	*	244	11.8	166	35	43	17.6	10
Jul-Sep	88	20.7	68	13	*	*	*	245	11.9	170	34	42	17.0	11
Aug-Oct	90	20.9	71	12	*	*	*	253	12.3	178	34	41	16.2	10
Sep-Nov (Aut)	87	20.3	67	13	*	*	*	254	12.2	183	29	42	16.4	15
Changes Over last 3 months	-3	-1.0	-3	2	*	*	*	9	0.4	17	-6	-1	-1.1	5
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-3.2</i>		<i>-4.7</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>*</i>		<i>*</i>	<i>3.8</i>		<i>10.1</i>	<i>-17.5</i>	<i>-2.9</i>		<i>56.5</i>
Over last 12 months	-10	-2.7	-10	*	*	*	*	20	0.6	22	-6	4	0.4	-1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-10.4</i>		<i>-13.5</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>*</i>		<i>*</i>	<i>8.6</i>		<i>13.7</i>	<i>-17.6</i>	<i>11.1</i>		<i>-6.9</i>
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	62	17.7	42	11	*	*	*	270	13.6	141	54	75	27.7	27
1994	68	19.1	50	11	*	*	*	235	12.6	131	45	59	25.2	27
1995	64	17.7	49	11	*	*	*	223	12.4	133	39	51	22.7	24
1996	68	17.3	54	10	*	*	*	196	11.1	126	29	42	21.4	15
1997	78	17.9	60	*	*	*	*	182	10.6	120	30	32	17.6	12
1998	73	17.4	61	*	*	*	*	174	10.3	127	19	28	16.1	*
1999	67	16.3	55	10	*	*	*	173	10.2	128	23	21	12.1	*
2000	79	19.0	64	11	*	*	*	162	9.5	122	22	18	10.8	*
2001	61	15.5	52	*	*	*	*	151	8.8	119	17	14	9.6	*
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	76	19.0	64	*	*	*	*	162	9.4	123	22	18	10.8	*
Oct-Dec	70	17.6	60	*	*	*	*	162	9.5	124	23	15	9.3	*
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	68	16.8	59	*	*	*	*	155	9.1	120	21	14	8.7	*
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	63	15.9	54	*	*	*	*	156	9.2	120	22	14	9.1	*
Jan-Mar 2001	62	15.9	53	*	*	*	*	151	8.9	116	20	15	9.7	*
Feb-Apr	60	15.3	52	*	*	*	*	159	9.3	123	21	16	9.9	*
Mar-May (Spr)	61	15.5	52	*	*	*	*	151	8.8	119	17	14	9.6	*
Apr-Jun	61	15.5	53	*	*	*	*	153	8.8	119	17	16	10.6	*
May-Jul	64	16.1	55	*	*	*	*	149	8.7	118	17	14	9.4	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	66	17.3	60	*	*	*	*	145	8.5	115	16	14	9.5	*
Jul-Sep	72	18.5	63	*	*	*	*	145	8.5	115	16	14	10.0	*
Aug-Oct	73	18.3	62	10	*	*	*	147	8.5	118	18	11	7.7	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	74	18.3	62	*	*	*	*	156	8.9	123	20	13	8.0	*
Changes Over last 3 months	7	1.0	2	*	*	*	*	11	0.5	8	3	-1	-1.5	*
<i>Percent</i>	<i>10.9</i>		<i>4.0</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>		<i>*</i>	<i>7.3</i>		<i>7.3</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>-9.2</i>		<i>*</i>
Over last 12 months	-2	-0.7	-2	*	*	*	*	-6	-0.5	0	-2	-5	-2.8	*
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-3.3</i>		<i>-3.3</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>		<i>*</i>	<i>-3.9</i>		<i>0.3</i>	<i>-7.8</i>	<i>-28.7</i>		<i>*</i>

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

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

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	1,557	8.9	551	296	709	45.6	373	517	8.8	151	96	270	52.2	162
1994	1,483	8.4	532	242	709	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	286	58.7	187
1995	1,350	7.6	491	212	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	158
1996	1,280	7.1	503	226	552	43.1	361	377	6.2	119	57	202	53.4	147
1997	1,079	6.0	453	165	461	42.7	297	341	5.4	118	41	182	53.3	139
1998	928	5.1	463	135	331	35.6	214	289	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112
1999	908	5.0	461	139	308	33.9	179	287	4.3	121	34	131	45.7	99
2000	804	4.4	425	122	257	32.0	151	274	4.0	117	42	115	42.0	73
2001	723	4.0	377	116	229	31.7	145	205	2.9	88	33	84	40.9	55
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	749	4.1	397	114	238	31.7	137	259	3.8	115	34	109	42.2	73
Oct-Dec	738	4.1	395	110	233	31.6	134	258	3.7	112	37	110	42.6	71
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	739	4.1	399	109	231	31.3	131	248	3.6	104	36	108	43.5	69
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	732	4.0	397	107	228	31.2	135	243	3.5	101	36	105	43.4	67
Jan-Mar 2001	724	4.0	392	105	227	31.3	136	225	3.3	92	36	98	43.3	63
Feb-Apr	720	4.0	372	116	231	32.1	140	217	3.1	90	34	93	43.0	59
Mar-May (Spr)	723	4.0	377	116	229	31.7	145	205	2.9	88	33	84	40.9	55
Apr-Jun	743	4.1	389	121	233	31.4	143	214	3.1	97	33	84	39.2	53
May-Jul	739	4.1	400	111	228	30.9	140	218	3.1	101	33	84	38.6	54
Jun-Aug (Sum)	731	4.1	396	110	225	30.8	138	230	3.3	111	34	85	37.0	57
Jul-Sep	728	4.0	393	112	222	30.5	135	233	3.3	110	35	88	37.5	59
Aug-Oct	728	4.0	402	109	217	29.8	130	228	3.2	109	32	87	38.3	58
Sep-Nov (Aut)	740	4.1	412	112	216	29.2	125	212	3.0	99	33	79	37.3	52
Changes Over last 3 months	9	0.1	15	2	-9	-1.5	-12	-18	-0.3	-12	0	-6	0.0	0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.2</i>		<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-3.8</i>		<i>-8.9</i>	<i>-7.9</i>		<i>-10.5</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-7.2</i>		<i>-8.1</i>
Over last 12 months	-9	0.0	15	-2	-22	-2.5	-11	-47	-0.8	-16	-1	-30	-4.9	-21
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-1.2</i>		<i>3.7</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-9.0</i>		<i>-8.3</i>	<i>-18.3</i>		<i>-13.9</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>-27.7</i>		<i>-28.6</i>
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	1,035	10.5	322	183	530	51.2	284	388	11.3	108	72	207	53.5	127
1994	970	9.8	289	152	530	54.6	332	359	10.4	87	55	217	60.5	147
1995	862	8.6	251	133	479	55.5	323	299	8.6	81	38	181	60.4	124
1996	821	8.2	270	134	416	50.7	291	281	8.0	76	43	163	57.9	119
1997	681	6.8	240	96	345	50.7	231	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109
1998	553	5.5	233	84	235	42.6	164	203	5.5	66	22	116	57.0	87
1999	545	5.4	242	84	219	40.2	134	202	5.3	80	22	100	49.7	78
2000	469	4.7	216	69	184	39.3	115	191	4.9	74	29	88	46.3	58
2001	415	4.2	188	66	161	38.7	109	147	3.7	59	22	66	45.1	45
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	440	4.4	202	69	169	38.4	101	181	4.6	69	23	89	49.1	60
Oct-Dec	437	4.4	205	66	166	38.0	99	180	4.6	68	23	89	49.5	58
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	435	4.3	205	62	168	38.6	98	175	4.4	65	22	88	50.2	57
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	436	4.3	205	61	171	39.2	103	171	4.3	64	22	85	49.7	55
Jan-Mar 2001	426	4.2	200	59	167	39.2	103	159	4.0	59	22	78	49.0	51
Feb-Apr	417	4.2	188	64	165	39.6	105	156	3.9	62	21	73	47.0	48
Mar-May (Spr)	415	4.2	188	66	161	38.7	109	147	3.7	59	22	66	45.1	45
Apr-Jun	435	4.4	200	72	163	37.4	106	154	3.9	65	21	68	44.1	45
May-Jul	441	4.4	212	68	160	36.4	105	156	3.9	68	21	68	43.5	45
Jun-Aug (Sum)	433	4.4	212	66	155	35.8	103	159	4.0	74	19	66	41.7	45
Jul-Sep	429	4.3	210	66	152	35.5	100	163	4.1	72	23	69	41.9	46
Aug-Oct	437	4.4	218	70	149	34.1	95	157	3.9	66	22	69	43.7	48
Sep-Nov (Aut)	444	4.5	219	73	151	34.0	93	144	3.6	59	23	61	42.6	43
Changes Over last 3 months	10	0.1	7	7	-4	-1.8	-9	-16	-0.4	-15	4	-5	0.9	-2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>2.4</i>		<i>3.4</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>-2.6</i>		<i>-9.1</i>	<i>-9.9</i>		<i>-19.8</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>-7.8</i>		<i>-4.3</i>
Over last 12 months	3	0.1	17	4	-18	-4.3	-8	-37	-1.0	-10	1	-28	-6.5	-16
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>		<i>8.6</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>-10.6</i>		<i>-7.7</i>	<i>-20.5</i>		<i>-15.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>-31.1</i>		<i>-27.4</i>
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYV	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	522	6.8	229	114	180	34.4	89	129	5.3	43	24	62	48.3	35
1994	513	6.6	243	91	179	35.0	94	128	5.1	41	18	68	53.3	40
1995	498	6.2	240	80	169	34.4	94	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33
1996	459	5.8	233	91	136	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28
1997	398	5.0	213	69	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30
1998	375	4.7	229	51	95	25.4	51	85	3.1	38	*	39	45.2	25
1999	363	4.5	219	56	89	24.4	45	84	3.0	42	12	30	36.0	21
2000	335	4.1	209	53	72	21.6	36	83	2.8	43	13	27	32.1	15
2001	308	3.8	190	50	69	22.3	36	58	1.9	29	11	17	30.2	10
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
Jan-Mar 2001	298	3.7	192	46	60	20.0	33	66	2.2	33	14	20	29.7	11
Feb-Apr	303	3.7	185	52	65	21.8	35	61	2.0	28	13	20	32.7	11
Mar-May (Spr)	308	3.8	190	50	69	22.3	36	58	1.9	29	11	17	30.2	10
Apr-Jun	308	3.8	188	49	71	22.9	36	60	2.0	32	12	16	26.6	9
May-Jul	298	3.7	188	42	68	22.9	35	62	2.0	34	12	17	26.6	9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	298	3.7	184	44	70	23.4	35	70	2.3	38	14	19	26.5	12
Jul-Sep	299	3.7	183	46	70	23.4	35	70	2.3	38	13	19	27.1	13
Aug-Oct	292	3.6	184	39	68	23.4	35	71	2.3	42	10	18	26.1	10
Sep-Nov (Aut)	296	3.7	192	39	65	22.0	32	68	2.2	40	10	18	26.1	9
Changes Over last 3 months	-2	0.0	8	-5	-5	-1.4	-3	-2	-0.1	3	-4	-1	-0.4	-3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.5</i>		<i>4.5</i>	<i>-12.1</i>	<i>-6.5</i>		<i>-8.4</i>	<i>-3.4</i>		<i>7.7</i>	<i>-31.2</i>	<i>-4.7</i>		<i>-23.1</i>
Over last 12 months	-12	-0.1	-3	-6	-4	-0.3	-4	-10	-0.4	-6	-2	-3	0.0	-5
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-4.0</i>		<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-13.6</i>	<i>-5.2</i>		<i>-9.9</i>	<i>-13.3</i>		<i>-12.2</i>	<i>-17.7</i>	<i>-13.2</i>		<i>-34.0</i>

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

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

ILO unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All		MG SX	YB TI	YB VK	YB VQ	YCG P	YCG V	MG XE	MG XH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	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	6.8	2.6
	1997	7.2	7.3	19.5	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.9
	1998	6.3	6.4	18.6	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6
	1999	6.1	6.2	19.9	11.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.4
	2000	5.6	5.7	20.5	10.9	5.1	4.0	4.3	2.0
	2001	4.9	5.0	17.9	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.9
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)		5.3	5.4	21.0	10.6	4.7	3.7	4.0	2.0
	Oct-Dec	5.3	5.4	20.1	10.8	4.8	3.6	3.9	2.2
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	5.2	5.3	19.5	10.5	4.7	3.7	3.8	2.1
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.2	5.3	19.6	10.7	4.7	3.6	3.7	2.2
	Jan-Mar 2001	5.1	5.1	18.8	10.6	4.6	3.6	3.4	2.3
	Feb-Apr	5.0	5.1	18.0	10.5	4.6	3.5	3.3	2.1
	Mar-May (Spr)	4.9	5.0	17.9	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.9
	Apr-Jun	5.0	5.1	18.5	10.0	4.8	3.7	3.2	1.7
	May-Jul	5.0	5.1	19.1	10.1	4.8	3.6	3.3	1.6
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.1	5.2	19.4	10.3	4.8	3.6	3.5	1.6
	Jul-Sep	5.1	5.2	19.7	10.4	4.9	3.5	3.6	1.5
	Aug-Oct	5.1	5.2	19.6	10.6	4.8	3.5	3.5	1.6
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.1	5.2	19.3	10.7	4.9	3.6	3.2	1.8
Changes Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.2
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.2	-1.7	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.2
Male		MG SY	YB TJ	YB VL	YB VR	YCG Q	YCG W	MG XF	MG XI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1993	12.5	12.6	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.9
	1994	11.5	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.6	8.3	10.9	4.0
	1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	18.0	10.2	7.4	9.1	*
	1996	9.8	9.9	22.7	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.3
	1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.8	4.3
	1998	6.9	6.9	19.9	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.6	*
	1999	6.8	6.9	23.2	12.9	6.0	5.0	5.4	*
	2000	6.1	6.2	22.0	12.1	5.3	4.2	5.1	*
	2001	5.3	5.4	20.3	11.3	4.8	3.7	3.8	*
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)		5.8	5.9	23.0	11.6	5.1	3.9	4.7	*
	Oct-Dec	5.8	5.8	22.4	11.8	5.1	3.8	4.7	*
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	5.7	5.8	22.1	11.8	5.1	3.8	4.5	*
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.8	5.8	23.0	12.0	5.1	3.9	4.4	*
	Jan-Mar 2001	5.6	5.6	21.4	12.0	4.9	3.8	4.1	*
	Feb-Apr	5.5	5.5	20.4	11.6	4.9	3.7	4.0	*
	Mar-May (Spr)	5.3	5.4	20.3	11.3	4.8	3.7	3.8	*
	Apr-Jun	5.5	5.5	21.3	11.0	5.1	3.8	4.0	*
	May-Jul	5.6	5.6	22.0	11.2	5.4	3.8	4.0	*
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.6	5.7	21.3	11.8	5.2	3.8	4.1	*
	Jul-Sep	5.6	5.7	20.7	11.9	5.2	3.7	4.2	*
	Aug-Oct	5.7	5.7	20.9	12.3	5.2	3.8	4.1	*
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.6	5.7	20.3	12.2	5.3	3.9	3.7	*
Changes Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.4	*
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.2	-2.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	-1.1	*
Female		MG SZ	YB TK	YB VM	YB VS	YCG R	YCG X	MG XG	MG XJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1993	7.9	8.1	17.7	13.6	8.5	5.6	5.7	3.9
	1994	7.5	7.7	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0
	1995	7.0	7.2	17.7	12.4	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.0
	1996	6.5	6.7	17.3	11.1	7.3	4.7	4.3	*
	1997	5.9	6.1	17.9	10.6	5.8	4.4	4.3	2.2
	1998	5.5	5.6	17.4	10.3	5.8	3.9	3.3	2.2
	1999	5.3	5.4	16.3	10.2	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.0
	2000	5.0	5.1	19.0	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.0	1.8
	2001	4.4	4.5	15.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.0	*
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)		4.7	4.9	19.0	9.4	4.3	3.5	2.9	*
	Oct-Dec	4.6	4.8	17.6	9.5	4.3	3.4	2.9	*
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	4.5	4.7	16.8	9.1	4.2	3.5	2.6	*
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	4.4	4.6	15.9	9.2	4.1	3.3	2.6	*
	Jan-Mar 2001	4.4	4.5	15.9	8.9	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.8
	Feb-Apr	4.4	4.5	15.3	9.3	4.3	3.4	2.1	*
	Mar-May (Spr)	4.4	4.5	15.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.0	*
	Apr-Jun	4.4	4.5	15.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	*
	May-Jul	4.3	4.5	16.1	8.7	4.1	3.4	2.3	*
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.4	4.5	17.3	8.5	4.2	3.4	2.6	*
	Jul-Sep	4.4	4.6	18.5	8.5	4.6	3.2	2.6	*
	Aug-Oct	4.4	4.5	18.3	8.5	4.4	3.2	2.6	*
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.5	4.6	18.3	8.9	4.4	3.2	2.4	*
Changes Over last 3 months		0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	*
Over last 12 months		-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	*

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

a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment rates^a by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted										
UNITED KINGDOM	All unemployed ^b	Managers and senior officials 1	Professional occupations 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Administrative and secretarial 4	Skilled trades 5	Personal services 6	Sales and customer services 7	Process plant and machine operatives 8	Elementary occupations 9
All										
Spring 2001	4.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	3.9	2.8	4.8	5.9	7.8
Summer 2001	5.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.7	2.9	5.5	6.0	8.0
Autumn 2001	5.1	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.5	5.3	5.4	8.2
Male										
Spring 2001	5.3	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.0	*	5.7	5.7	9.6
Summer 2001	5.8	1.8	1.6	2.4	4.5	3.8	3.5	7.0	5.7	10.3
Autumn 2001	5.5	2.1	1.8	2.2	4.3	3.8	4.7	6.2	5.1	10.3
Female										
Spring 2001	4.2	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.9	2.8	4.4	6.8	5.7
Summer 2001	4.6	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.5	*	2.8	4.8	7.2	5.1
Autumn 2001	4.6	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.8	*	3.3	5.0	6.7	5.6

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

a Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus ILO unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation.

b Includes those who did not state their current or previous occupation.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000). Estimates prior to Spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-364, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001. General information on SOC2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom		BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1995)	Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4.1	2,289.7	..	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	7.6	10.5	4.0
1996)		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)		1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,584.5	..	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8
1998)		1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	..	1,029.5	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
1999)		1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	..	955.1	293.1	4.2	5.8	2.1
2000)		1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	..	..	..	831.6	256.9	3.6	5.1	1.9
1999	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
2000	Jan 13	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.1	5.8	2.1	1,162.4	-1.6	-13.1		886.5	275.9	3.9	5.4	2.0
	Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,151.7	-10.7	-11.9		878.8	272.9	3.8	5.4	2.0
	Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.0	5.6	2.0	1,139.9	-11.8	-8.0		869.2	270.7	3.8	5.3	2.0
	Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,115.0	-24.9	-15.8		850.4	264.6	3.7	5.2	1.9
	May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,106.2	-8.8	-15.2		843.5	262.7	3.7	5.1	1.9
	Jun 8	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
2001	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
	Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	996.7	-9.6	-14.4		761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
	Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	986.0	-10.7	-15.9		753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
	Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	980.0	-6.0	-8.8		748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
	May 10	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	975.7	-4.3	-7.0		743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.7
	Jun 14	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	963.1	-12.6	-7.6		733.8	229.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
	Jul 12	961.8	724.1	237.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	951.6	-11.5	-9.5		727.0	224.6	3.2	4.4	1.6
	Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	947.0	-4.6	-9.6		724.7	222.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	946.8	-0.2	-5.4		722.4	224.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	954.3	7.5	0.9		726.2	228.1	3.2	4.4	1.7
	Nov 8 R	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	960.3	6.0	4.4		729.4	230.9	3.2	4.5	1.7
	Dec 13 P	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	963.5	3.2	5.6		730.5	233.0	3.2	4.5	1.7
Great Britain		BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG						DPAJ		
1995)	Annual averages	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	7.6	10.5	4.1	2,201.8	..	..	..	1,683.6	518.2	7.5	10.4	4.0
1996)		2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.0	9.7	3.8	2,003.7	..	..	..	1,528.2	475.5	6.9	9.6	3.6
1997)		1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.3	7.4	2.8	1,521.1	..	..	..	1,165.0	356.1	5.3	7.3	2.7
1998)		1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,290.4	..	..	..	984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3
1999)		1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.4	..	..	..	915.8	281.6	4.1	5.7	2.1
2000)		1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.4	..	..	..	799.6	246.8	3.6	5.0	1.8
2000	Dec 14	971.5	748.5	223.0	3.3	4.7	1.7	991.7	-6.5	-3.6		758.6	233.1	3.4	4.8	1.7
2001	Jan 11	1,036.6	794.9	241.7	3.5	5.0	1.8	965.5	-26.2	-13.3		737.9	227.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
	Feb 8	1,032.4	789.0	243.3	3.5	4.9	1.8	956.4	-9.1	-13.9		730.6	225.8	3.3	4.6	1.7
	Mar 8	1,001.0	766.5	234.5	3.4	4.8	1.7	945.9	-10.5	-15.3		723.0	222.9	3.2	4.5	1.7
	Apr 12	966.9	738.7	228.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	940.0	-5.9	-8.5		718.2	221.8	3.2	4.5	1.7
	May 10	942.1	721.4	220.7	3.2	4.5	1.6	935.7	-4.3	-6.9		713.2	222.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
	Jun 14	909.2	693.5	215.7	3.1	4.3	1.6	923.3	-12.4	-7.5		703.7	219.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Jul 12	920.1	693.5	226.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	912.3	-11.0	-9.2		697.1	215.2	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Aug 9	930.9	696.0	234.9	3.2	4.4	1.7	908.2	-4.1	-9.2		695.1	213.1	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Sep 13	900.2	675.7	224.5	3.1	4.2	1.7	908.0	-0.2	-5.1		693.0	215.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Oct 11	880.5	663.8	216.7	3.0	4.2	1.6	915.7	7.7	1.1		696.9	218.8	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Nov 8 R	889.3	672.8	216.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	922.0	6.3	4.6		700.4	221.6	3.1	4.4	1.7
	Dec 13 P	911.9	696.1	215.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	925.4	3.4	5.8		701.6	223.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
North East		DPCF			DPDA			DPDG			ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL	
1995)	Annual averages	130.5	104.4	26.1	10.9	15.9	4.9	128.5	..	..	..	103.3	25.2	10.8	15.7	4.7
1996)		118.4	94.0	24.4	10.2	14.9	4.5	116.4	..	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.0	14.8	4.4
1997)		94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.2	..	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.1	11.8	3.6
1998)		84.4	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.8	3.2	83.3	..	..	..	66.7	16.6	7.2	10.7	3.1
1999)		81.0	64.4	16.6	7.1	10.4	3.2	79.9	..	..	..	63.8	16.1	7.0	10.3	3.1
2000)		73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.5	2.8	72.2	..	..	..	57.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	2.7
2000	Dec 14	67.4	54.8	12.6	5.9	8.9	2.4	68.4	-1.0	-0.2		54.9	13.5	6.0	8.9	2.5
2001	Jan 11	72.2	58.2	14.0	6.3	9.4	2.6	66.5	-1.9	-1.1		53.4	13.1	5.8	8.7	2.5
	Feb 8	70.8	56.8	14.0	6.2	9.2	2.6	65.2	-1.3	-1.4		52.2	13.0	5.7	8.5	2.4
	Mar 8	68.3	54.6	13.7	5.9	8.9	2.6	63.8	-1.4	-1.5		51.1	12.7	5.6	8.3	2.4
	Apr 12	66.1	52.8	13.3	5.8	8.6	2.5	63.2	-0.6	-1.1		50.6	12.6	5.5	8.2	2.4
	May 10	63.9	51.1	12.8	5.6	8.3	2.4	62.8	-0.4	-0.8		50.2	12.6	5.5	8.1	2.4
	Jun 14	61.3	48.8	12.4	5.3	7.9	2.3	61.8	-1.0	-0.7		49.4	12.4	5.4	8.0	2.3
	Jul 12	61.8	48.7	13.0	5.4	7.9	2.5	61.4	-							

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT				RATE ^b			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Government Office Regions															
Yorkshire and the Humber		BCKB			DPAM			DPAX			ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB
1995) Annual		207.9	160.6	47.3	8.3	11.6	4.2	204.5	..	..	158.9	45.6	8.1	11.4	4.1
1996) averages		191.8	147.9	43.9	7.7	10.8	3.9	188.3	..	..	146.2	42.1	7.6	10.7	3.8
1997)		152.0	117.9	34.1	6.2	8.7	3.1	150.1	..	..	116.8	33.3	6.1	8.7	3.0
1998)		134.9	104.4	30.5	5.5	7.7	2.8	133.2	..	..	103.5	29.7	5.4	7.6	2.7
1999)		124.7	96.6	28.1	5.1	7.1	2.6	123.0	..	..	95.6	27.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000)		108.5	83.9	24.5	4.5	6.4	2.2	107.0	..	..	83.1	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.2
2000	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
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
	Feb 8	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
	Mar 8	104.3	81.1	23.3	4.3	6.2	2.1	98.1	-0.6	-1.2	75.9	22.2	4.0	5.8	2.0
	Apr 12	101.4	78.3	23.1	4.2	6.0	2.1	98.0	-0.1	-0.5	75.9	22.1	4.0	5.8	2.0
	May 10	98.1	75.9	22.2	4.0	5.8	2.0	97.4	-0.6	-0.4	75.1	22.3	4.0	5.7	2.0
	Jun 14	94.3	72.7	21.6	3.9	5.5	1.9	96.4	-1.0	-0.6	74.4	22.0	4.0	5.7	2.0
	Jul 12	95.6	73.0	22.6	3.9	5.6	2.0	95.4	-1.0	-0.9	73.9	21.5	3.9	5.6	1.9
	Aug 9	96.6	73.2	23.4	4.0	5.6	2.1	94.4	-1.0	-1.0	73.3	21.1	3.9	5.6	1.9
	Sep 13	92.7	70.6	22.1	3.8	5.4	2.0	93.9	-0.5	-0.8	72.8	21.1	3.9	5.5	1.9
	Oct 11	89.4	68.5	20.9	3.7	5.2	1.9	93.7	-0.2	-0.6	72.5	21.2	3.9	5.5	1.9
	Nov 8 R	89.9	69.2	20.7	3.7	5.3	1.9	93.7	0.0	-0.2	72.4	21.3	3.9	5.5	1.9
	Dec 13 P	91.8	71.4	20.4	3.8	5.4	1.8	93.0	-0.7	-0.3	71.8	21.2	3.8	5.5	1.9
East Midlands		BCKC			DPAN			DPAY			ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPD
1995) Annual		148.3	112.5	35.7	7.2	9.8	3.9	145.9	..	..	111.4	34.5	7.1	9.7	3.8
1996) averages		133.6	101.0	32.5	6.6	9.1	3.6	131.3	..	..	99.9	31.4	6.5	9.0	3.4
1997)		97.4	74.2	23.2	4.7	6.6	2.5	96.3	..	..	73.5	22.8	4.7	6.5	2.5
1998)		81.1	61.3	19.8	4.0	5.5	2.2	80.3	..	..	60.9	19.4	4.0	5.4	2.1
1999)		77.0	58.3	18.7	3.7	5.2	2.0	76.3	..	..	57.9	18.4	3.7	5.2	1.9
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
2000	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
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
	Feb 8	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
	Mar 8	70.0	52.5	17.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	65.6	-0.2	-0.6	49.0	16.6	3.3	4.5	1.8
	Apr 12	67.5	50.5	17.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	65.3	-0.3	-0.1	48.8	16.5	3.3	4.5	1.8
	May 10	65.8	49.4	16.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	65.0	-0.3	-0.3	48.5	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8
	Jun 14	63.0	47.0	16.0	3.1	4.4	1.7	64.1	-0.9	-0.5	47.8	16.3	3.2	4.4	1.8
	Jul 12	63.3	46.6	16.6	3.2	4.3	1.8	63.2	-0.9	-0.7	47.2	16.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
	Aug 9	63.4	46.3	17.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	62.3	-0.9	-0.9	46.6	15.7	3.1	4.3	1.7
	Sep 13	60.5	44.5	16.0	3.0	4.1	1.7	62.1	-0.2	-0.7	46.4	15.7	3.1	4.3	1.7
	Oct 11	58.3	43.0	15.3	2.9	4.0	1.7	62.2	0.1	-0.3	46.3	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.7
	Nov 8 R	58.1	43.1	15.0	2.9	4.0	1.6	62.1	-0.1	-0.1	46.1	16.0	3.1	4.3	1.7
	Dec 13 P	59.2	44.3	14.9	3.0	4.1	1.6	61.3	-0.8	-0.3	45.4	15.9	3.1	4.2	1.7
West Midlands		BCKG			DPAR			DPBC			ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPF	ZMPH
1995) Annual		210.3	158.6	51.7	7.8	10.4	4.5	207.5	..	..	157.3	50.2	7.7	10.3	4.3
1996) averages		188.6	142.0	46.6	7.0	9.4	4.0	186.0	..	..	140.8	45.2	6.9	9.4	3.8
1997)		142.3	108.2	34.1	5.4	7.3	2.9	141.0	..	..	107.5	33.6	5.3	7.2	2.9
1998)		123.5	93.4	30.1	4.6	6.1	2.6	122.4	..	..	92.8	29.6	4.6	6.1	2.6
1999)		120.9	92.1	28.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	119.6	..	..	91.4	28.3	4.5	6.2	2.4
2000)		109.2	83.1	26.1	4.1	5.6	2.2	108.0	..	..	82.4	25.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
2000	Dec 14	103.1	79.4	23.7	3.9	5.4	2.0	106.3	-0.3	0.5	81.3	25.0	4.0	5.5	2.1
2001	Jan 11	109.1	83.6	25.5	4.1	5.7	2.1	104.5	-1.8	-0.6	79.9	24.6	3.9	5.4	2.0
	Feb 8	108.4	83.0	25.4	4.1	5.6	2.1	103.6	-0.9	-1.0	79.2	24.4	3.9	5.4	2.0
	Mar 8	105.7	81.1	24.6	4.0	5.5	2.0	102.4	-1.2	-1.3	78.3	24.1	3.8	5.3	2.0
	Apr 12	103.4	79.2	24.2	3.9	5.4	2.0	101.5	-0.9	-1.0	77.8	23.7	3.8	5.3	2.0
	May 10	101.4	78.0	23.4	3.8	5.3	1.9	100.8	-0.7	-0.9	77.1	23.7	3.8	5.2	2.0
	Jun 14	98.1	75.2	22.9	3.7	5.1	1.9	98.7	-2.1	-1.2	75.5	23.2	3.7	5.1	1.9
	Jul 12	98.8	74.8	24.0	3.7	5.1	2.0	96.9	-1.8	-1.5	74.3	22.6	3.6	5.1	1.9
	Aug 9	100.4	75.4	25.0	3.8	5.1	2.1	96.1	-0.8	-1.6	73.6	22.5	3.6	5.0	1.9
	Sep 13	97.2	73.2	24.0	3.6	5.0	2.0	95.3	-0.8	-1.1	73.0	22.3	3.6	5.0	1.9
	Oct 11	92.9	70.3	22.6	3.5	4.8	1.9	95.7	0.4	-0.4	73.0	22.7	3.6	5.0	1.9
	Nov 8 R	91.6	69.7	22.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	96.0	0.3	0.0	73.1	22.9	3.6	5.0	1.9
	Dec 13 P	93.7	71.7	22.0	3.5	4.9	1.8	96.5	0.5	0.4	73.4	23.1	3.6	5.0	1.9
East		DPCL			DPDD			DPDJ			ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON
1995) Annual		167.5	124.8	42.7	6.3	8.5	3.6	164.8	..	..	123.5	41.3	6.2	8.4	3.5
1996) averages		148.7	110.6	38.1	5.8	7.8	3.3	146.2	..	..	109.4	36.8	5.7	7.7	3.2
1997)		105.5	79.0	26.5	4.0	5.5	2.3	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.0	5.4	2.2
1998)		85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	84.2	..	..	62.6	21.6	3.2	4.4	1.8
1999)		77.3	57.6	19.8	2.9	4.0	1.7	76.5	..	..	57.1	19.4	2.9	4.0	1.6
2000)		64.9	47.9	17.0	2.5	3.3	1.4	64.1	..	..	47.5	16.6	2.5	3.3	1.4
2000	Dec 14	57.6	43.0	14.7	2.2	3.0	1.3	59.0	-1.0	-0.5	43.7	15.3	2.3	3.0	1.3
2001	Jan 11	62.0	46.1	15.9	2.4	3.2	1.4	56.6	-2.4	-1.4	41.7	14.9	2.2	2.9	1.3
	Feb 8	62.6	46.3	16.3	2.4	3.2	1.4	56.3	-0.3	-1.2	41.6	14.7	2.2	2.9	1.3
	Mar 8	60.5	44.9	15.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	55.7	-0.6	-1.1	41.1	14.6	2.1	2.9	1.2
	Apr 12	57.2	42.4	14.8	2.2	3.0	1.3	55.2	-0.5	-0.5	40.8	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
	May 10	55.4	41.2	14.2	2.1	2.9	1.2	55.2	0.0	-0.4	40.8	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Jun 14	52.7	39.1	13.7	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.6	-0.6	-0.4	40.4	14.2	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Jul 12	53.2	39.0	14.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.1	-0.5	-0.4	40.1	14.0	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Aug 9	54.0	39.1	14.9	2.1	2.7	1.3	53.9	-0.2	-0.4	40.0	13.9	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Sep 13	52.9	38.3	14.5	2.0	2.7	1.2	53.8	-0.1	-0.3	39.9	13.9	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Oct 11	51.7	37.6	14.1	2.0	2.6	1.2	54.0	0.2	0.0	39.8	14.2	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Nov 8 R	52.4	38.2	14.2	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.4							

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT					RATE ^b		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
London		DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR
1995)	Annual averages	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.0	12.0	5.3	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1
1996)		360.1	265.2	95.0	8.3	11.1	4.9	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8
1997)		271.4	199.8	71.6	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6
1998)		226.6	166.5	60.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9
1999)		204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.6	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6
2000)		175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.4	..	..	128.9	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2
2000	Dec 14	159.1	118.2	40.9	3.4	4.6	1.9	162.3	-1.7	-1.0	120.2	42.1	3.5	4.7	2.0
2001	Jan 11	160.4	119.2	41.2	3.5	4.7	2.0	158.7	-3.6	-2.1	117.4	41.3	3.4	4.6	2.0
	Feb 8	160.0	118.6	41.4	3.4	4.7	2.0	156.6	-2.1	-2.5	115.8	40.8	3.4	4.6	1.9
	Mar 8	156.4	116.0	40.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	153.8	-2.8	-2.8	113.7	40.1	3.3	4.5	1.9
	Apr 12	153.3	113.6	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.4	-1.4	-2.1	112.6	39.8	3.3	4.4	1.9
	May 10	152.9	113.2	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.4	0.0	-1.4	112.4	40.0	3.3	4.4	1.9
	Jun 14	151.4	111.8	39.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	151.5	-0.9	-0.8	111.5	40.0	3.3	4.4	1.9
	Jul 12	152.0	111.1	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	150.5	-1.0	-0.6	110.7	39.8	3.2	4.4	1.9
	Aug 9	154.7	112.0	42.6	3.3	4.4	2.0	150.8	0.3	-0.5	110.9	39.9	3.2	4.4	1.9
	Sep 13	155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	152.2	1.4	0.2	111.6	40.6	3.3	4.4	1.9
	Oct 11	155.7	112.5	43.2	3.3	4.4	2.0	155.7	3.5	1.7	113.7	42.0	3.4	4.5	2.0
	Nov 8 R	157.8	113.8	43.9	3.4	4.5	2.1	159.5	3.8	2.9	116.0	43.5	3.4	4.6	2.1
	Dec 13 P	161.0	116.6	44.4	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.7	3.2	3.5	117.9	44.8	3.5	4.6	2.1
South East		DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			ZMOS	ZMOU	DPDR	ZMOT	ZMOV
1995)	Annual averages	229.0	173.8	55.1	5.7	7.9	3.1	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0
1996)		200.2	151.3	48.9	5.0	6.9	2.7	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6
1997)		136.2	103.7	32.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7
1998)		107.0	81.3	25.7	2.6	3.7	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3
1999)		96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.2	1.2
2000)		79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.8	2.6	1.0
2000	Dec 14	71.9	55.0	16.9	1.7	2.4	0.9	72.7	-0.5	-0.6	55.2	17.5	1.7	2.4	0.9
2001	Jan 11	75.9	57.9	18.0	1.8	2.5	0.9	68.8	-3.9	-1.8	52.3	16.5	1.6	2.3	0.8
	Feb 8	75.2	57.0	18.2	1.8	2.5	0.9	67.9	-0.9	-1.8	51.4	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
	Mar 8	71.6	54.4	17.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	67.3	-0.6	-1.8	51.0	16.3	1.6	2.2	0.8
	Apr 12	68.6	52.1	16.5	1.6	2.3	0.8	67.0	-0.3	-0.6	50.7	16.3	1.6	2.2	0.8
	May 10	66.1	50.2	16.0	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	-0.3	-0.4	50.3	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8
	Jun 14	63.1	47.7	15.4	1.5	2.1	0.8	66.0	-0.7	-0.4	49.7	16.3	1.5	2.2	0.8
	Jul 12	63.8	47.6	16.2	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.2	-0.8	-0.6	49.2	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8
	Aug 9	64.9	47.7	17.2	1.5	2.1	0.9	64.6	-0.6	-0.7	48.7	15.9	1.5	2.1	0.8
	Sep 13	63.3	46.5	16.8	1.5	2.0	0.9	64.5	-0.1	-0.5	48.5	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8
	Oct 11	63.2	46.6	16.6	1.5	2.0	0.8	65.3	0.8	0.0	48.8	16.5	1.5	2.1	0.8
	Nov 8 R	64.8	48.0	16.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	66.4	1.1	0.6	49.5	16.9	1.6	2.1	0.9
	Dec 13 P	68.4	51.3	17.1	1.6	2.2	0.9	68.1	1.7	1.2	50.6	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9
South West		BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			ZMOW	ZMOY	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ
1995)	Annual averages	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.6	9.0	3.7	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.5	8.9	3.6
1996)		148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.1	3.4	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3
1997)		105.4	79.0	26.4	4.2	5.8	2.4	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.7	5.7	2.3
1998)		84.8	63.0	21.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.6	1.9
1999)		76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7
2000)		62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.4	1.4	61.9	..	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.4	1.4
2000	Dec 14	56.4	42.0	14.4	2.3	3.1	1.3	56.2	-1.1	-0.9	41.8	14.4	2.3	3.1	1.3
2001	Jan 11	61.4	45.4	15.9	2.5	3.4	1.4	54.0	-2.2	-1.4	40.2	13.8	2.2	3.0	1.2
	Feb 8	60.6	44.8	15.8	2.4	3.3	1.4	53.2	-0.8	-1.4	39.6	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2
	Mar 8	58.0	43.0	14.9	2.3	3.2	1.3	53.5	0.3	-0.9	39.8	13.7	2.2	2.9	1.2
	Apr 12	55.6	41.2	14.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	53.7	0.2	-0.1	39.8	13.9	2.2	2.9	1.2
	May 10	53.3	39.7	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	53.8	0.1	0.2	39.7	14.1	2.2	2.9	1.2
	Jun 14	49.9	37.2	12.7	2.0	2.8	1.1	53.2	-0.6	-0.1	39.4	13.8	2.1	2.9	1.2
	Jul 12	50.4	37.0	13.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	52.3	-0.9	-0.5	38.7	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2
	Aug 9	51.1	37.4	13.7	2.1	2.8	1.2	52.0	-0.3	-0.6	38.6	13.4	2.1	2.9	1.2
	Sep 13	50.0	36.5	13.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	51.3	-0.7	-0.6	38.0	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Oct 11	48.8	35.8	13.0	2.0	2.6	1.1	51.2	-0.1	-0.4	37.9	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Nov 8 R	50.1	36.9	13.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	51.3	0.1	-0.2	38.0	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
	Dec 13 P	51.6	38.3	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2	51.1	-0.2	-0.1	37.8	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2
England		VASR			VASS			BWK			ZMQK	ZMQM	VASQ	ZMQL	ZMQN
1995)	Annual averages	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	7.6	10.4	4.1	1,897.7	..	..	1,447.7	449.9	7.5	10.3	4.0
1996)		1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	6.9	9.6	3.8	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	6.8	9.5	3.6
1997)		1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,285.7	..	..	981.6	304.1	5.1	7.1	2.7
1998)		1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,083.1	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.3	6.0	2.3
1999)		1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1
2000)		882.8	670.7	212.1	3.5	4.8	1.8	872.8	..	..	665.0	207.9	3.4	4.8	1.8
2000	Dec 14	808.0	620.4	187.5	3.2	4.5	1.6	824.7	-5.9	-3.0	629.1	195.6	3.2	4.5	1.7
2001	Jan 11	857.4	655.6	201.9	3.4	4.7	1.7	801.5	-23.2	-11.8	610.7	190.8	3.1	4.4	1.6
	Feb 8	853.9	651.0	202.9	3.3	4.7	1.7	793.6	-7.9	-12.3	604.4	189.2	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Mar 8	827.9	632.2	195.7	3.2	4.5	1.7	785.6	-8.0	-13.0	598.5	187.1	3.1	4.3	1.6
	Apr 12	803.4	612.1	191.2	3.1	4.4	1.6	781.7	-3.9	-6.6	595.4	186.3	3.1	4.3	1.6
	May 10	784.0	598.5	185.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	778.8	-2.9	-4.9	591.7	187.1	3.0	4.3	1.6
	Jun 14	755.7	575.0	180.7	3.0	4.1	1.5	769.0	-9.8	-5.5	584.1	184.9	3.0	4.2	1.6
	Jul 12	762.3	573.4	188.9	3.0	4.1	1.6	760.1	-8.9	-7.2	578.3	181.8	3.0	4.2	1.6
	Aug 9	771.1	575.0	196.2	3.0	4.1	1.7	756.2	-3.9	-7.5	575.9	180.3	3.0	4.1	1.5
	Sep 13	751.0	561.1	189.9	2.9	4.0	1.6	754.8	-1.4	-4.7	573.7	181.1	3.0	4.1	1.6
	Oct 11	734.6	551.1	183.5	2.9	4.0	1.6	761.6	6.8	0.5	577.2	184.4	3.0	4.2	1.6
	Nov 8 R	740.8	557.5	183.3	2.9	4.0	1.6	767.6	6.0	3.8	580.6	187.0	3.0	4.2	1.6
	Dec 13 P	761.0	577.8	183.2	3.0	4.2	1.6	772.2	4.6	5.8	582.8	189.4	3.0	4.2	1.6

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT						RATE ^b		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months		Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE				ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.2	11.6	4.1	106.1	..	..		82.5	23.6	8.1	11.5	4.0
1996) averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	7.9	11.1	4.0	100.9	..	..		78.3	22.6	7.7	11.0	3.8
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.3	8.9	3.1	79.3	..	..		61.9	17.5	6.2	8.8	3.1
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.5	7.7	2.8	69.0	..	..		53.5	15.5	5.4	7.6	2.7
1999)	64.9	50.2	14.7	5.1	7.2	2.5	64.1	..	..		49.8	14.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000)	57.9	44.7	13.1	4.5	6.5	2.1	57.2	..	..		44.4	12.9	4.4	6.5	2.1
2000 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	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	57.2	44.3	13.0	4.4	6.4	2.1	53.6	-1.0	-0.8		41.4	12.2	4.1	6.0	2.0
Apr 12	53.9	41.6	12.3	4.1	6.1	2.0	52.8	-0.8	-0.7		40.7	12.1	4.1	5.9	2.0
May 10	51.4	39.9	11.5	4.0	5.8	1.9	52.1	-0.7	-0.8		40.1	12.0	4.0	5.8	2.0
Jun 14	48.8	37.6	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8	50.6	-1.5	-1.0		38.9	11.7	3.9	5.7	1.9
Jul 12	49.6	37.7	11.9	3.8	5.5	1.9	50.1	-0.5	-0.9		38.8	11.3	3.9	5.6	1.8
Aug 9	50.4	38.0	12.3	3.9	5.5	2.0	49.7	-0.4	-0.8		38.6	11.1	3.8	5.6	1.8
Sep 13	48.7	37.0	11.7	3.7	5.4	1.9	49.7	0.0	-0.3		38.4	11.3	3.8	5.6	1.8
Oct 11	46.8	35.9	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	49.4	-0.3	-0.2		38.1	11.3	3.8	5.5	1.8
Nov 8 R	47.4	36.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	49.0	-0.4	-0.2		37.8	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
Dec 13 P	48.4	37.8	10.6	3.7	5.5	1.7	48.5	-0.5	-0.4		37.3	11.2	3.7	5.4	1.8
Scotland	BCKJ			DPAU			DPBF				ZMQG	ZMQI	DPBQ	ZMQH	ZMQJ
1995) Annual	203.5	156.3	47.2	7.7	11.0	3.9	198.1	..	..		153.4	44.7	7.5	10.8	3.7
1996) averages	195.1	149.3	45.7	7.6	10.8	3.8	189.7	..	..		146.5	43.3	7.3	10.6	3.6
1997)	159.6	123.5	36.0	6.3	9.1	3.1	156.1	..	..		121.5	34.6	6.2	9.0	3.0
1998)	141.5	108.5	32.9	5.7	8.2	2.8	138.2	..	..		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 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	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	115.8	90.0	25.9	4.6	6.6	2.3	106.7	-1.5	-1.5		83.1	23.6	4.3	6.1	2.1
Apr 12	109.7	85.0	24.7	4.4	6.2	2.2	105.5	-1.2	-1.2		82.1	23.4	4.2	6.0	2.1
May 10	106.7	83.0	23.8	4.3	6.1	2.1	104.9	-0.6	-1.1		81.4	23.5	4.2	6.0	2.1
Jun 14	104.7	80.9	23.9	4.2	5.9	2.1	103.8	-1.1	-1.0		80.7	23.1	4.1	5.9	2.0
Jul 12	108.2	82.4	25.8	4.3	6.0	2.3	102.2	-1.6	-1.1		80.0	22.2	4.1	5.9	1.9
Aug 9	109.4	83.0	26.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	102.2	0.0	-0.9		80.6	21.6	4.1	5.9	1.9
Sep 13	100.5	77.6	22.9	4.0	5.7	2.0	103.6	1.4	-0.1		80.9	22.7	4.1	5.9	2.0
Oct 11	99.2	76.8	22.3	4.0	5.6	2.0	104.9	1.3	0.9		81.7	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
Nov 8 R	101.2	78.7	22.5	4.0	5.8	2.0	105.3	0.4	1.0		82.0	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
Dec 13 P	102.5	80.5	22.0	4.1	5.9	1.9	104.7	-0.6	0.4		81.5	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAV			DPBG				ZMQO	ZMQQ	DPBR	ZMQP	ZMQR
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 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	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	40.2	31.1	9.1	5.1	7.0	2.6	39.9	-0.5	-0.7		30.3	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
Apr 12	39.5	30.5	9.1	5.0	6.9	2.6	40.0	0.1	-0.3		30.4	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
May 10	38.8	30.0	8.8	4.9	6.8	2.5	40.0	0.0	-0.1		30.4	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
Jun 14	38.7	29.5	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7	39.7	-0.3	-0.1		30.1	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.8
Jul 12	41.7	30.6	11.2	5.3	6.9	3.2	39.3	-0.4	-0.2		29.9	9.4	5.0	6.8	2.7
Aug 9	42.2	30.6	11.6	5.4	6.9	3.4	38.9	-0.4	-0.4		29.6	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
Sep 13	40.1	29.6	10.5	5.1	6.7	3.0	38.7	-0.2	-0.3		29.4	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
Oct 11	37.9	28.5	9.4	4.8	6.5	2.7	38.5	-0.2	-0.3		29.2	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Nov 8 R	36.9	28.1	8.7	4.7	6.4	2.5	38.3	-0.2	-0.2		29.0	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Dec 13 P	36.6	28.3	8.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	38.1	-0.2	-0.2		28.9	9.2	4.8	6.6	2.7

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207533 6094

a The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p608 for the historical list of discontinuities taken into account, and 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.

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.12

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All ages							18-24						
		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All		GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA		GEZC				GEZE
1999	Dec 9	1,130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	1.1
2000	Jan 13	1,225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.1
	Feb 10	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9
	Mar 9	1,185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	0.8
	Apr 13	1,134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7
	May 11	1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.7
	Jun 8	1,069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	0.6
	Jul 13	1,081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6
	Aug 10	1,082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5
	Sep 14	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6
	Oct 12	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5
	Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
	Dec 14	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5
	Jan 11	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	168.0	107.5	19.8	104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5
	Feb 8	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
	Mar 8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
	Apr 12	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
2001	May 10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
	Jun 14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
	Jul 12	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
	Aug 9	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
	Sep 13	930.2	416.8	174.6	155.6	96.4	19.7	86.8	238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	0.5
	Oct 11	908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5	94.7	19.5	82.4	226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	0.5
	Nov 8	915.2	423.6	175.9	143.1	94.0	18.9	78.7	225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
	Dec 13	937.4	440.4	185.1	143.4	94.0	18.0	74.5	231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	0.5
Male		GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL		GEZN				GEZP
1999	Dec 9	868.1	344.5	156.2	141.1	113.2	26.1	113.1	181.7	107.3	43.6	25.6	4.4	2.9	0.8
2000	Jan 13	938.8	378.8	175.2	156.0	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7	0.8
	Feb 10	929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	0.7
	Mar 9	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	0.6
	Apr 13	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5
	May 11	844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	0.5
	Jun 8	819.0	301.5	157.3	155.6	99.8	25.0	104.9	172.7	92.3	43.3	32.7	3.9	2.5	0.4
	Jul 13	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.4
	Aug 10	809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.4
	Sep 14	780.3	317.2	140.8	132.0	93.6	24.4	96.7	176.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5	0.4
	Oct 12	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3	0.4
	Nov 9	759.6	318.0	140.9	120.8	87.9	23.7	92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	2.1	0.3
	Dec 14	775.3	331.8	146.6	119.7	87.0	22.8	90.1	169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	2.0	0.3
	Jan 11	822.4	353.8	160.8	130.9	87.7	21.5	89.2	184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	1.9	0.3
	Feb 8	816.4	345.1	167.2	130.0	86.6	21.3	87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
	Mar 8	793.1	323.1	170.6	129.5	84.7	21.4	85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	0.3
	Apr 12	764.5	310.9	154.9	132.9	83.3	21.7	82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	0.3
2001	May 10	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
	Jun 14	716.5	278.6	143.4	133.7	81.7	22.4	79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	0.3
	Jul 12	717.4	288.9	142.2	128.0	80.7	22.1	77.6	164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	1.9	0.3
	Aug 9	719.2	302.5	133.3	127.6	79.9	21.7	75.9	167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	0.3
	Sep 13	698.2	295.4	129.3	121.9	78.1	21.7	73.4	161.6	101.1	34.8	22.6	2.8	1.9	0.3
	Oct 11	695.0	294.6	127.1	116.8	76.8	21.4	69.7	154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	1.9	0.3
	Nov 8	693.1	308.3	130.1	111.8	76.4	20.6	66.5	156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	1.8	0.3
	Dec 13	716.3	328.3	137.0	111.5	76.5	19.5	63.1	163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	1.8	0.3
Female		GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW		GEZY				GEYU
1999	Dec 9	262.3	121.1	55.6	39.9	25.7	17.4	19.9	76.0	43.7	19.8	10.4	1.7	2.7	0.3
2000	Jan 13	286.9	133.4	61.5	45.7	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6	0.3
	Feb 10	287.0	133.3	62.9	45.4	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.3
	Mar 9	278.7	127.3	60.9	45.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.2
	Apr 13	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	2.4	0.2
	May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.2
	Jun 8	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5	0.2
	Jul 13	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.2
	Aug 10	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2
	Sep 14	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	2.4	0.2
	Oct 12	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	0.2
	Nov 9	235.1	116.5	49.2	32.6	20.6	15.7	16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
	Dec 14	230.7	111.7	50.4	33.0	19.7	15.4	15.8	68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	2.1	0.1
	Jan 11	249.7	123.2	54.0	37.1	19.8	14.2	15.7	76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	1.9	0.2
	Feb 8	251.3	125.2	54.4	36.7	19.6	13.9	15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	0.2
	Mar 8	242.2	117.8	53.4	36.8	19.1	14.1	15.1	74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	0.2
	Apr 12	235.5	114.8	48.9	38.4	18.7	14.2	14.7	71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	1.8	0.2
2001	May 10	227.0	105.5	49.9	38.5	18.5	14.5	14.4	68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9	0.2
	Jun 14	222.2	104.9	47.7	37.0	18.6	14.7	14.2	67.6	39.1	16.8	10.4	1.1	1.9	0.2
	Jul 12	235.0	118.5	48.3	35.4	18.7	13.9	14.0	76.6	48.4	17.0	9.8	1.2	1.9	0.2
	Aug 9	243.5	129.5	45.8	35.8	18.7	13.3	13.7	80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	1.8	0.2
	Sep 13	232.0	121.4	45.3	33.7	18.3	13.6	13.3	77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	0.2
	Oct 11	223.1	115.0	44.8	32.7	17.9	13.7	12.7	71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	2.1	0.2
	Nov 8	222.1	115.3	45.7	31.3	17.6	13.4	12.1	70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	2.0	0.2
	Dec 13	221.0	112.1	48.2	31.9	17.5	13.1	11.5	68.3	40.4	17.7	8.9	1.2	2.0	0.2

Note: Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table

C.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	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All			GEZF			IACM			IACS	IACY		IACB				IADH
1999	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
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
	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	42.0
	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	41.3
	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
	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
	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	39.3
	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	38.3
	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	37.5
	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	36.5
	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	35.7
	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	34.9
	Dec	14	586.1	228.7	108.5	98.0	79.6	25.7	71.3	169.6	60.1	27.5	25.2	22.7	33.5	34.1
2001	Jan	11	618.8	244.5	118.2	105.4	80.0	24.3	70.7	179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9	31.6	33.8
	Feb	8	611.1	236.4	121.9	104.5	79.2	24.3	69.1	175.7	60.5	32.7	26.7	22.6	31.8	33.2
	Mar	8	593.2	221.8	122.4	104.2	77.4	24.4	67.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	32.4
	Apr	12	577.0	217.0	111.8	106.9	76.2	24.5	65.2	166.8	57.0	29.2	27.1	22.0	32.1	31.5
	May	10	564.1	204.5	110.3	109.0	76.2	24.9	64.1	161.5	53.4	27.9	27.6	21.7	32.6	30.9
	Jun	14	545.8	196.3	104.4	107.6	75.1	25.2	62.4	155.4	50.7	26.4	26.6	21.3	33.3	30.3
	Jul	12	544.7	201.6	104.4	103.4	74.2	24.8	61.1	154.8	50.8	27.2	25.7	21.1	33.0	29.9
	Aug	9	547.2	212.6	98.8	102.6	73.5	24.3	59.6	155.4	53.8	25.9	25.3	21.0	32.4	29.5
	Sep	13	529.7	205.4	96.6	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	52.1	25.1	24.4	20.7	32.8	28.9
	Oct	11	519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	54.1	24.1	24.2	20.5	32.3	28.2
	Nov	8	524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	58.0	24.9	23.3	20.5	31.2	27.7
	Dec	13	537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46.9	157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1
Male			IACI			IACN			IACT	IACW		IADC				IADI
1999	Dec	9	532.9	185.4	90.0	93.4	86.6	30.8	77.4	146.2	46.0	21.6	21.6	22.1	39.0	34.9
2000	Jan	13	571.3	204.6	100.0	100.7	87.7	29.0	78.2	155.7	50.1	24.8	23.5	22.3	36.8	35.0
	Feb	10	562.4	195.0	105.3	99.7	85.4	28.9	77.1	153.2	47.2	24.8	23.2	21.8	36.6	34.2
	Mar	9	548.9	183.7	107.4	99.1	83.0	28.9	75.8	149.6	44.0	27.2	23.3	21.5	36.9	33.6
	Apr	13	528.3	176.9	97.7	99.8	79.9	29.1	74.0	145.8	44.4	24.1	23.4	20.9	37.0	33.0
	May	11	516.0	168.9	95.0	100.6	78.0	29.4	73.4	141.8	42.2	23.0	23.6	20.3	37.3	32.6
	Jun	8	501.1	162.9	90.3	99.3	76.2	29.6	72.3	137.1	40.3	21.9	23.0	19.7	37.8	32.1
	Jul	13	492.2	165.7	89.0	92.6	74.6	29.4	70.3	133.3	39.3	22.3	21.4	19.1	37.8	31.3
	Aug	10	485.9	168.6	84.7	90.8	73.3	29.2	68.5	130.8	39.8	20.8	20.9	18.7	37.7	30.6
	Sep	14	470.6	164.4	82.1	86.3	71.3	29.3	66.5	126.4	38.5	19.9	20.0	18.3	38.0	29.8
	Oct	12	462.6	164.6	81.2	83.2	69.0	28.9	64.7	125.8	40.0	19.1	19.7	17.8	37.3	29.2
	Nov	9	462.5	169.9	81.3	80.9	67.3	28.2	63.1	126.2	42.3	19.1	18.9	17.4	36.4	28.5
	Dec	14	472.1	178.4	84.9	80.3	66.6	27.2	61.9	126.9	43.5	19.7	18.5	17.2	35.6	27.9
2001	Jan	11	496.6	189.3	93.0	86.1	67.1	25.8	61.2	133.8	46.6	22.2	19.9	17.4	33.7	27.7
	Feb	8	489.4	181.4	96.4	85.3	66.4	25.8	59.9	130.7	43.0	23.8	19.6	17.1	33.9	27.2
	Mar	8	475.8	169.9	97.5	85.0	65.0	25.9	58.3	127.0	40.2	24.1	19.4	16.8	34.1	26.5
	Apr	12	461.8	165.6	88.9	87.0	63.9	26.1	56.4	124.0	40.5	21.3	19.8	16.7	34.2	25.8
	May	10	452.3	156.8	87.2	88.8	64.0	26.4	55.4	120.6	38.2	20.2	20.3	16.5	34.7	25.3
	Jun	14	436.5	149.5	82.2	88.1	62.8	26.7	53.9	115.7	35.9	18.9	19.8	16.2	35.4	24.8
	Jul	12	432.1	150.7	82.0	84.7	61.9	26.6	52.8	114.5	35.5	19.6	19.1	16.0	35.3	24.4
	Aug	9	431.0	156.8	77.5	84.0	61.3	26.2	51.4	114.2	37.1	18.5	18.7	15.8	34.9	24.1
	Sep	13	419.0	153.4	75.6	80.9	59.7	26.0	49.5	111.8	36.5	18.0	18.1	15.6	35.1	23.6
	Oct	11	412.2	155.8	73.5	78.1	58.5	25.4	46.3	112.3	38.5	17.2	17.9	15.6	34.4	23.1
	Nov	8	416.5	164.7	75.0	75.1	58.2	24.4	43.6	115.0	41.7	17.8	17.3	15.6	33.3	22.6
	Dec	13	428.9	177.3	78.5	74.4	58.3	23.0	40.5	118.0	44.2	18.7	17.2	15.6	32.1	22.2
Female			IACJ			IACO			IACU	IACX		IADD				IADJ
1999	Dec	9	131.0	55.1	26.5	21.0	16.7	21.7	11.8	49.8	17.9	8.7	8.2	7.2	30.1	7.8
2000	Jan	13	142.5	61.2	29.0	23.4	16.9	20.3	12.0	53.1	19.2	9.8	9.0	7.3	28.5	7.8
	Feb	10	141.1	59.6	29.8	23.3	16.5	20.1	11.8	52.3	18.1	10.6	8.8	7.2	28.5	7.7
	Mar	9	136.7	56.6	28.8	23.5	16.1	20.3	11.7	51.2	17.4	10.3	8.8	7.1	28.8	7.6
	Apr	13	131.9	54.8	26.2	23.9	15.6	20.5	11.5	49.6	17.3	9.0	8.9	6.9	29.1	7.5
	May	11	128.0	51.7	25.8	23.8	15.4	20.8	11.3	48.2	16.8	8.6	8.8	6.7	29.3	7.4
	Jun	8	125.2	51.0	24.8	23.1	15.1	21.0	11.2	47.0	16.4	8.4	8.4	6.6	29.4	7.2
	Jul	13	128.3	56.7	24.5	21.2	15.0	20.2	11.0	46.9	17.1	8.6	7.7	6.4	28.8	7.0
	Aug	10	131.3	61.5	23.4	20.9	14.8	19.4	10.7	47.4	18.3	8.4	7.6	6.3	27.8	6.9
	Sep	14	123.2	55.8	23.2	19.4	14.5	20.2	10.4	44.8	16.5	8.2	7.2	6.1	28.6	6.7
	Oct	12	117.5	52.1	23.2	18.2	14.0	20.4	10.0	43.5	16.4	7.8	6.9	5.9	28.6	6.5
	Nov	9	115.3	51.6	23.2	17.4	13.3	20.0	9.8	43.1	16.7	7.7	6.6	5.8	28.0	6.3
	Dec	14	114.0	50.4	23.5	17.7	12.9	19.7	9.5	42.7	16.6	7.8	6.7	5.5	27.3	6.2
2001	Jan	11	122.2	55.3	25.2	19.3	12.9	18.3	9.4	45.6	18.2	8.6	7.2	5.5	25.6	6.1
	Feb	8	121.7	55.0	25.5	19.2	12.8	18.1	9.3	45.0	17.4	8.9	7.1	5.5	25.5	6.0
	Mar	8	117.4	51.8	24.9	19.2	12.5	18.3	9.1	43.3	16.2	8.8	7.1	5.4	25.9	5.9
	Apr	12	115.3	51.4	22.9	19.9	12.3	18.3	8.8	42.7	16.5	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.8	5.8
	May	10	111.8	47.7	23.1	20.2	12.2	18.6	8.6							

UNEMPLOYMENT C.13

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at December 13 2001

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST									SOUTH WEST							
13 or less	7,956	11,942	3,455	23,745	2,481	2,402	747	5,909	5,673	10,896	3,236	20,079	2,447	3,546	1,487	7,709
Over 13 and up to 26	2,912	4,608	1,297	8,895	1,096	1,004	338	2,509	1,704	4,163	1,243	7,168	782	1,314	481	2,623
26 and up to 52	1,509	4,465	1,090	7,092	565	846	268	1,702	810	3,452	1,018	5,294	339	796	353	1,505
52 and up to 104	143	3,827	1,052	5,027	54	586	239	879	86	2,164	824	3,075	48	481	268	797
Over 104	12	3,101	1,825	4,938	4	365	253	622	17	1,256	964	2,237	8	236	254	498
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.2	24.8	33.0	20.1	1.4	18.3	26.7	12.9	1.2	15.6	24.5	14.0	1.5	11.3	18.4	9.9
All	12,532	27,943	8,719	49,697	4,200	5,203	1,845	11,621	8,290	21,931	7,285	37,853	3,624	6,373	2,843	13,132
NORTH WEST									ENGLAND							
13 or less	14,960	22,313	5,379	43,377	5,197	5,468	1,756	12,925	79,977	142,324	35,668	261,361	32,431	42,497	13,714	91,409
Over 13 and up to 26	5,678	9,669	2,164	17,657	2,316	2,277	769	5,474	30,630	63,483	15,133	109,888	14,329	18,578	5,939	39,461
26 and up to 52	3,010	9,563	2,048	14,679	1,274	1,715	582	3,608	15,475	60,449	13,957	90,107	7,178	13,954	4,936	26,293
52 and up to 104	348	8,075	1,885	10,310	175	1,269	451	1,899	1,974	46,388	12,152	60,534	936	9,417	3,833	14,198
Over 104	35	5,061	2,542	7,638	16	710	478	1,205	235	31,899	16,948	49,082	130	5,227	3,846	9,204
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	24.0	31.6	19.2	2.1	17.3	23.0	12.4	1.7	22.7	31.0	19.2	1.9	16.3	23.8	13.0
All	24,031	54,681	14,018	93,661	8,978	11,439	4,036	25,111	128,291	344,543	93,858	570,972	55,004	89,673	32,268	180,565
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									WALES							
13 or less	10,709	17,454	4,422	33,093	4,018	4,283	1,462	10,166	6,509	9,204	2,322	18,290	2,327	2,263	825	5,603
Over 13 and up to 26	4,023	7,586	1,858	13,544	1,814	1,826	661	4,390	2,358	3,822	1,014	7,237	967	922	327	2,252
26 and up to 52	1,894	7,141	1,766	10,819	970	1,480	560	3,045	928	3,363	812	5,109	409	636	279	1,334
52 and up to 104	196	5,444	1,521	7,163	110	952	416	1,480	62	2,684	783	3,529	41	479	217	737
Over 104	40	3,509	2,130	5,679	9	503	436	948	15	2,150	1,132	3,297	7	311	266	584
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	21.8	31.2	18.3	1.7	16.1	24.1	12.1	0.8	22.8	31.6	18.2	1.3	17.1	25.2	12.6
All	16,862	41,134	11,697	70,298	6,921	9,044	3,535	20,029	9,872	21,223	6,063	37,462	3,751	4,611	1,914	10,510
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAND							
13 or less	6,515	10,745	3,081	20,599	2,757	3,348	1,312	7,623	12,023	21,135	5,281	39,406	4,184	5,240	1,715	11,821
Over 13 and up to 26	2,352	4,592	1,242	8,224	1,188	1,439	505	3,177	4,202	8,764	2,129	15,292	1,550	2,179	766	4,658
26 and up to 52	1,254	4,421	1,187	6,871	618	1,084	459	2,176	1,970	7,559	1,824	11,441	797	1,450	561	2,880
52 and up to 104	150	3,438	1,002	4,590	69	624	342	1,035	150	5,715	1,674	7,540	50	926	434	1,415
Over 104	10	2,213	1,336	3,559	7	359	330	696	14	3,722	2,500	6,236	4	496	500	1,000
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	22.2	29.8	18.6	1.6	14.3	22.8	11.8	0.9	20.1	31.1	17.2	0.8	13.8	23.5	11.1
All	10,281	25,409	7,848	43,843	4,639	6,854	2,948	14,707	18,359	46,895	13,408	79,915	6,585	10,291	3,976	21,774
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT BRITAIN							
13 or less	10,011	15,295	4,103	29,756	4,062	4,453	1,591	10,425	98,509	172,663	43,271	319,057	38,942	50,000	16,254	108,833
Over 13 and up to 26	4,015	7,406	1,871	13,372	1,890	2,014	726	4,692	37,190	76,069	18,276	132,417	16,846	21,679	7,032	46,371
26 and up to 52	2,118	7,787	1,910	11,857	1,034	1,646	631	3,342	18,373	71,371	16,593	106,657	8,384	16,040	5,776	30,507
52 and up to 104	299	6,187	1,619	8,110	126	1,175	540	1,842	2,186	54,787	14,609	71,603	1,027	10,822	4,484	16,350
Over 104	43	5,244	2,477	7,764	31	822	584	1,437	264	37,771	20,580	58,615	141	6,034	4,612	10,788
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	27.3	34.2	22.4	2.2	19.8	27.6	15.1	1.6	22.4	31.1	18.9	1.8	16.1	23.8	12.7
All	16,486	41,919	11,980	70,859	7,143	10,110	4,072	21,738	156,522	412,661	113,329	688,349	65,340	104,575	38,158	212,849
EAST									NORTHERN IRELAND							
13 or less	5,586	11,034	3,232	20,122	2,430	3,592	1,344	7,608	3,671	4,606	926	9,246	1,454	1,337	394	3,222
Over 13 and up to 26	1,771	4,354	1,321	7,491	912	1,418	599	2,983	1,649	2,416	462	4,535	849	703	220	1,779
26 and up to 52	819	3,716	1,033	5,581	385	924	479	1,807	1,247	2,980	642	4,870	472	630	263	1,371
52 and up to 104	110	2,469	853	3,433	56	510	286	854	418	3,471	1,018	4,908	184	599	342	1,125
Over 104	16	1,604	1,086	2,706	10	269	273	552	71	2,742	1,627	4,440	26	347	313	686
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	17.6	25.8	15.6	1.7	11.6	18.8	10.2	6.9	38.3	56.6	33.4	7	26.2	42.8	22.1
All	8,302	23,177	7,525	39,333	3,793	6,713	2,981	13,804	7,056	16,215	4,675	27,999	2,985	3,616	1,532	8,183
LONDON									UNITED KINGDOM							
13 or less	11,444	27,114	4,204	43,074	6,173	10,501	2,166	19,153	102,180	177,269	44,197	328,303	40,396	51,337	16,648	112,055
Over 13 and up to 26	6,085	15,256	2,450	23,868	3,343	5,533	1,224	10,187	38,839	78,485	18,738	136,952	17,695	22,382	7,252	48,150
26 and up to 52	3,244	15,525	2,602	21,402	1,593	4,399	1,157	7,180	19,620	74,351	17,235	111,527	8,856	16,670	6,039	31,878
52 and up to 104	547	11,953	2,384	14,885	252	3,178	981	4,413	2,604	58,258	15,627	76,511	1,211	11,421	4,826	17,475
Over 104	48	8,100	3,242	11,390	38	1,635	899	2,572	335	40,513	22,207	63,055	167	6,381	4,925	11,474
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.8	25.7	37.8	22.9	2.5	19.1	29.3	16.1	1.8	23.0	32.1	19.5	2.0	16.5	24.6	13.1
All	21,368	77,948	14,882	114,619	11,399	25,246	6,427	43,505	163,578	428,876	118,004	716,348	68,325	108,191	39,690	221,032
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	7,123	15,531	4,556	27,516	2,866	4,904	1,849	9,891								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,090	5,849	1,687	9,669	988	1,753	636	3,426								
26 and up to 52	817	4,379	1,303	6,512	400	1,064	447	1,928								
52 and up to 104	95	2,831	1,012	3,941	46	642	310	999								
Over 104	14	1,811	1,346	3,171	7	328	339	674								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.1	15.3	23.8	14.0	1.2	11.2	18.1	9.9								
All	10,139	30,401	9,904	50,809	4,307	8,691	3,581	16,918								

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

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

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

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b			Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND											
Alnwick and Amble	477	168	645	4.7	3.6	Holsworthy	65	39	104	3.2	2.4
Andover	253	101	354	0.9	0.8	Horncastle	110	64	174	2.4	1.9
Appleby	42	17	59	1.4	1.1	Huddersfield	2,767	871	3,638	3.8	3.3
Ashford	633	197	830	2.0	1.7	Hull	8,859	2,410	11,269	6.8	6.0
Axminster	128	45	173	2.5	1.9	Huntingdon	653	240	893	1.4	1.3
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,249	728	2,977	1.6	1.3	Ilfracombe	331	110	441	6.8	5.6
Banbury	380	148	528	0.9	0.8	Ipswich	2,456	717	3,173	2.7	2.3
Barnard Castle	110	33	143	2.2	1.7	Isle of Wight	1,944	678	2,622	5.9	5.1
Barnsley	3,120	945	4,065	5.1	4.5	Keighley and Skipton	1,222	388	1,610	2.9	2.6
Barnstaple	568	198	766	3.2	2.6	Kendal	200	84	284	1.2	0.9
Barrow-in-Furness	1,287	332	1,619	5.6	4.9	Keswick	42	20	62	1.4	1.2
Basingstoke	712	269	981	1.1	0.9	Kettering and Corby	1,063	386	1,449	2.2	2.0
Bath	924	352	1,276	1.5	1.3	Kidderminster	887	295	1,182	2.6	2.3
Bedford	1,881	608	2,489	3.0	2.4	King's Lynn	862	318	1,180	2.5	2.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	312	123	435	4.1	3.8	Kingsbridge	107	57	164	2.5	1.9
Bideford	559	210	769	5.2	3.9	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,917	529	2,446	4.5	3.8
Birmingham	31,398	9,315	40,713	4.9	4.4	Launceston	175	73	248	3.0	2.3
Bishop Auckland	2,747	841	3,588	6.5	5.6	Leeds	9,858	2,675	12,533	3.2	2.9
Blackburn	3,267	899	4,166	3.2	2.9	Leek	330	159	489	2.7	2.2
Blackpool	4,086	1,070	5,156	4.0	3.5	Leicester	7,605	2,601	10,206	3.7	3.3
Bolton	3,886	1,086	4,972	4.0	3.6	Leominster	203	63	266	2.9	2.5
Boston	451	172	623	2.5	2.2	Lincoln	1,752	538	2,290	3.1	2.8
Bournemouth	2,226	637	2,863	2.3	1.9	Liskeard	336	169	505	4.6	3.3
Bradford	9,600	2,560	12,160	5.0	4.5	Liverpool	22,445	5,761	28,206	7.2	6.5
Bridgwater	657	240	897	2.7	2.2	London	114,841	43,686	158,527	3.8	3.3
Bridlington and Driffield	1,116	432	1,548	8.2	6.5	Loughborough	1,164	439	1,603	3.2	2.8
Bridport	115	45	160	1.8	1.4	Louth	417	162	579	5.3	4.2
Brighton	4,632	1,716	6,348	3.5	3.0	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,612	503	2,115	5.3	4.6
Bristol	6,502	2,056	8,558	2.2	1.9	Ludlow	237	80	317	3.2	2.5
Bude	213	103	316	6.0	4.7	Luton	3,039	1,091	4,130	3.2	2.7
Burnley	862	266	1,128	2.9	2.6	Maidstone and North Kent	5,873	1,969	7,842	2.9	2.5
Burton on Trent	1,432	569	2,001	2.6	2.3	Malton	148	62	210	1.8	1.4
Bury St Edmunds	376	154	530	1.4	1.2	Malvern	264	108	372	1.5	1.1
Buxton	354	129	483	2.1	1.7	Manchester	26,875	7,112	33,987	3.4	3.0
Calderdale	2,567	777	3,344	4.3	3.7	Mansfield	3,448	1,183	4,631	4.3	3.8
Cambridge	1,615	556	2,171	1.4	1.2	Matlock	373	125	498	1.6	1.3
Camelford	96	44	140	6.2	4.8	Melton Mowbray	225	81	306	1.9	1.5
Canterbury	1,078	366	1,444	2.2	1.9	Middlesbrough and Stockton	11,324	2,567	13,891	6.8	6.2
Carlisle	1,299	385	1,684	3.2	2.8	Mildenhall	197	70	267	1.9	1.6
Chard	131	58	189	1.6	1.3	Milton Keynes	1,700	628	2,328	1.6	1.4
Cheltenham	1,282	412	1,694	2.0	1.7	Minehead	261	97	358	4.7	3.6
Chesterfield	3,011	906	3,917	5.6	5.0	Morpeth and Ashington	2,462	668	3,130	6.2	5.4
Chichester	1,220	440	1,660	1.9	1.5	Nelson and Colne	801	244	1,045	3.6	3.1
Chippenham	289	105	394	1.4	1.1	Newark	496	159	655	2.9	2.6
Cinderford	563	225	788	3.9	3.4	Newbury	383	142	525	0.9	0.8
Cirencester	260	87	347	1.3	1.1	Newquay	557	241	798	8.2	6.4
Clacton	975	283	1,258	6.4	5.0	Newton Abbot	547	198	745	2.8	2.1
Colchester	1,925	785	2,710	2.1	1.8	Northallerton and Thirsk	291	115	406	1.4	1.1
Coventry	6,017	1,886	7,903	3.2	3.0	Northampton	2,679	922	3,601	2.4	2.1
Crawley	1,879	640	2,519	1.0	0.8	Norwich	2,991	1,015	4,006	2.4	2.1
Crewe	2,102	666	2,768	2.6	2.3	Nottingham	9,423	2,678	12,101	3.8	3.4
Cromer	459	170	629	3.6	2.7	Okehampton	154	68	222	2.5	1.8
Darlington	1,657	450	2,107	4.6	4.1	Oswestry	355	157	512	3.0	2.5
Dartmouth	68	29	97	3.0	2.3	Oxford	1,986	644	2,630	1.1	1.0
Derby	4,302	1,325	5,627	3.4	3.1	Paignton and Totnes	1,118	441	1,559	5.9	4.8
Devizes	175	66	241	1.7	1.2	Penrith	144	57	201	1.3	1.1
Diss	227	117	344	2.0	1.6	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	951	400	1,351	6.8	5.5
Doncaster	4,464	1,288	5,752	5.3	4.7	Peterborough	1,817	559	2,376	2.4	2.2
Dorchester and Weymouth	738	263	1,001	2.2	1.7	Pickering	137	60	197	2.5	2.0
Dover	1,034	268	1,302	4.3	3.8	Plymouth	3,527	1,099	4,626	3.4	2.8
Dudley and Sandwell	8,231	2,295	10,526	4.5	4.1	Poole	968	344	1,312	1.4	1.2
Eastbourne	1,300	428	1,728	2.8	2.3	Portsmouth	3,991	1,269	5,260	2.5	2.0
Evesham	287	115	402	1.4	1.2	Preston	3,290	903	4,193	2.7	2.4
Exeter	1,968	654	2,622	2.1	1.8	Reading	2,934	1,072	4,006	1.4	1.2
Fakenham	194	76	270	2.7	2.1	Redruth and Camborne	735	222	957	5.5	3.9
Falmouth	485	164	649	5.6	4.6	Retford	451	211	662	4.5	4.0
Folkestone	1,101	304	1,405	3.9	3.3	Richmond	171	95	266	2.6	1.5
Gainsborough	591	213	804	6.7	5.6	Rochdale	2,252	638	2,890	4.6	4.0
Gloucester	1,623	500	2,123	2.9	2.6	Rugby	582	229	811	2.1	1.8
Goole and Selby	1,018	350	1,368	4.5	3.8	Salisbury	391	127	518	1.1	0.9
Grantham	482	177	659	2.4	2.0	Scarborough	1,378	433	1,811	5.2	4.4
Great Yarmouth	2,187	782	2,969	7.9	6.6	Scunthorpe	1,942	644	2,586	3.9	3.6
Grimsby	3,623	1,031	4,654	6.1	5.4	Settle	73	32	105	1.7	1.4
Guildford and Aldershot	1,731	662	2,393	1.0	0.8	Shaftesbury	235	85	320	1.4	1.0
Haltwhistle	107	37	144	4.2	3.4	Sheffield and Rotherham	12,989	3,360	16,349	5.1	4.5
Harlow	1,390	478	1,868	1.5	1.2	Shrewsbury	1,019	318	1,337	2.1	1.8
Harrogate and Ripon	743	261	1,004	1.3	1.1	Skegness and Mablethorpe	795	308	1,103	5.9	4.7
Hartlepool	2,321	517	2,838	8.2	7.4	Sleaford	243	120	363	2.5	1.9
Harwich	253	81	334	5.7	4.3	Slough and Woking	10,992	4,210	15,202	2.0	1.7
Hastings	1,959	531	2,490	4.7	3.6	South Molton	87	42	129	3.1	2.6
Haverhill and Sudbury	464	173	637	2.2	1.9	Southampton and Winchester	3,961	1,069	5,030	1.8	1.6
Hawes and Leyburn	40	21	61	1.7	1.0	Southend	6,433	2,247	8,680	3.7	3.1
Helston	304	184	488	7.5	5.3	Spalding and Holbeach	361	210	571	1.9	1.7
Hereford	994	328	1,322	2.4	2.0	St Austell	625	224	849	3.7	2.8
Hexham	250	88	338	2.5	2.1	Stafford	1,158	432	1,590	2.7	2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b			Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SCOTLAND											
Stamford	291	138	429	1.5	1.2	Aberdeen	2,228	617	2,845	1.6	1.4
Stevenage	1,734	590	2,324	1.4	1.2	Annan	256	98	354	3.5	3.0
Stoke	5,621	1,743	7,364	3.9	3.6	Argyll Islands	111	81	192	6.6	5.0
Stroud	652	245	897	2.6	2.1	Ayr	1,831	488	2,319	5.3	4.7
Sunderland and Durham	8,340	1,915	10,255	5.6	5.1	Badenoch	161	68	229	4.6	3.9
Swindon	1,777	609	2,386	1.8	1.7	Banff	167	69	236	2.6	2.1
Taunton	539	197	736	1.5	1.2	Berwickshire	170	54	224	3.4	2.9
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,091	718	2,809	2.8	2.5	Brechin and Montrose	549	206	755	4.7	4.1
Thanet	2,184	624	2,808	7.5	6.8	Campbeltown	239	95	334	9.3	7.1
Thetford	313	127	440	1.9	1.5	Crieff	161	46	207	3.1	2.6
Tiverton	263	116	379	2.3	1.8	Dingwall	827	131	958	7.3	6.2
Torquay	1,069	347	1,416	5.1	4.4	Dufftown	85	28	113	4.1	2.9
Trowbridge and Warminster	454	181	635	1.4	1.1	Dumbarton	1,576	488	2,064	7.6	6.5
Truro	589	231	820	2.9	2.5	Dumfries	1,179	411	1,590	4.5	3.9
Tunbridge Wells	845	324	1,169	1.1	1.0	Dundee	4,589	1,203	5,792	6.8	6.4
Tyneside	20,032	4,366	24,398	5.8	5.2	Dunfermline	2,555	663	3,218	5.7	5.2
Wadebridge and Bodmin	295	131	426	3.1	2.4	Dunoon and Rothesay	403	115	518	7.0	5.3
Wakefield	3,797	1,114	4,911	3.9	3.5	East Ayrshire	2,763	897	3,660	8.8	8.0
Warrington	3,983	1,111	5,094	3.0	2.8	Edinburgh	8,833	2,342	11,175	2.8	2.6
Warwick	1,238	398	1,636	1.5	1.3	Elgin and Forres	511	181	692	3.8	2.7
Wellingborough	1,000	359	1,359	2.5	2.2	Falkirk	2,650	627	3,277	5.8	5.4
Wells	552	227	779	2.8	2.2	Forfar	468	208	676	3.8	3.2
Weston-super-Mare	724	225	949	2.8	2.4	Fraserburgh	173	44	217	2.5	2.0
Whitby	361	142	503	6.3	5.3	Galashiels and Peebles	553	138	691	3.0	2.6
Whitehaven	1,346	369	1,715	5.3	4.8	Girvan	222	63	285	9.2	8.1
Wigan and St. Helens	5,658	1,577	7,235	4.7	4.2	Glasgow	24,639	5,930	30,569	4.9	4.5
Widmermere	60	28	88	0.9	0.7	Greenock	1,252	291	1,543	4.5	4.3
Wirral and Chester	7,369	1,941	9,310	4.3	3.9	Hawick	261	76	337	3.9	3.4
Wisbech	601	288	889	3.3	2.7	Huntly	84	40	124	4.4	3.5
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,503	2,891	12,394	5.3	4.7	Inverness	1,266	283	1,549	3.7	3.2
Woodbridge	386	121	507	2.7	2.2	Keith and Buckie	249	93	342	5.2	3.7
Worcester	1,095	400	1,495	2.0	1.8	Kelso and Jedburgh	124	36	160	2.2	1.9
Workington	1,281	369	1,650	6.2	5.5	Kirkcaldy	3,807	1,100	4,907	7.5	6.9
Worsop	1,047	416	1,463	5.8	5.1	Kirkcudbright	200	63	263	4.3	3.7
Worthing	802	214	1,016	1.4	1.2	Lewis and Harris	539	118	657	7.0	6.5
Yeovil	516	153	669	1.5	1.2	Lochaber	167	115	282	3.3	2.8
York	1,673	501	2,174	2.0	1.8	Lochgilthead	90	31	121	3.4	2.6
WALES											
Aberystwyth	345	121	466	3.5	2.4	Motherwell and Lanark	5,643	1,608	7,251	5.9	5.3
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,536	398	1,934	6.3	5.1	Newton Stewart	142	57	199	5.5	4.8
Betws-y-Coed	99	45	144	5.4	4.3	North Ayrshire	3,154	984	4,138	9.3	8.4
Brecon	180	77	257	2.9	2.0	Oban	219	85	304	4.5	3.4
Bridgend	1,507	409	1,916	3.7	3.3	Orkney Islands	188	82	270	3.1	2.5
Cardiff	6,530	1,621	8,151	3.5	3.2	Perth	762	223	985	2.5	2.1
Cardigan	229	80	309	4.6	3.3	Peterhead	330	81	411	3.3	2.6
Carmarthen	572	170	742	4.3	3.5	Pitlochry	59	28	87	2.5	2.1
Colwyn and Conwy	1,034	264	1,298	5.0	3.9	Shetland Isles	133	47	180	1.5	1.3
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,190	340	1,530	3.3	3.0	Skye and Ullapool	337	204	541	7.3	6.2
Dolgellau and Barmouth	227	63	290	6.9	5.8	St Andrews	445	149	594	3.5	3.2
Fishguard and St David's	156	50	206	5.5	4.5	Stirling	1,868	491	2,359	4.4	4.0
Flint	1,333	406	1,739	2.8	2.5	Stranraer	338	116	454	5.7	5.0
Haverfordwest	854	252	1,106	5.9	4.8	Sutherland	315	138	453	9.8	8.4
Holyhead	512	167	679	12.2	9.3	Thurso	212	47	259	4.0	3.4
Knighton and Radnor	89	31	120	4.6	3.1	Uists and Barra	121	36	157	6.4	5.9
Lampeter	236	110	346	5.9	4.1	Wick	302	66	368	8.2	7.0
Llandello	117	40	157	5.4	4.3	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Llandrindod Wells	245	109	354	4.9	3.3	Ballymena	896	374	1,270	4.0	3.2
Llanelli	1,032	301	1,333	6.2	5.0	Belfast	13,837	3,707	17,544	4.7	4.1
Llangefni and Amlwch	659	202	861	8.9	6.7	Coleraine	1,600	541	2,141	6.6	5.6
Machynlleth	158	56	214	6.5	5.0	Craigavon	2,005	650	2,655	4.3	3.7
Merthyr	1,053	264	1,317	6.3	6.0	Derry	4,097	1,154	5,251	9.7	8.3
Neath and Port Talbot	1,537	426	1,963	4.9	4.4	Dungannon	491	184	675	3.8	3.1
Newport	2,737	743	3,480	3.6	3.3	Enniskillen	1,333	439	1,772	8.0	6.4
Newtown	123	34	157	1.4	1.0	Mid-Ulster	643	247	890	4.1	3.4
Pembroke and Tenby	669	215	884	7.6	6.1	Newry	1,624	419	2,043	7.0	5.8
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,727	727	3,454	4.5	4.1	Omagh	854	341	1,195	6.8	5.5
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	317	127	444	7.9	6.5	Strabane	920	231	1,151	10.9	9.0
Pwllheli	223	95	318	6.1	5.0						
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,187	373	1,560	4.8	3.8						
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,887	854	3,741	6.0	5.2						
Ruthin and Bala	168	67	235	3.2	2.6						
Swansea	3,873	988	4,861	4.6	4.1						
Welshpool	154	74	228	2.7	1.8						
Wrexham	1,296	345	1,641	2.9	2.6						

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

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

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

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

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						South Yorkshire (Met County)	20,016	5,382	25,398	5.2	4.5
Darlington UA	1,658	450	2,108	4.6	4.2	Barnsley	2,868	869	3,737	5.0	4.4
Hartlepool UA	2,321	517	2,838	8.2	7.4	Doncaster	4,148	1,184	5,332	5.1	4.6
Middlesbrough UA	4,116	899	5,015	7.0	6.6	Rotherham	3,739	988	4,727	5.6	4.8
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,151	701	3,852	8.4	7.3	Sheffield	9,261	2,341	11,602	5.0	4.5
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,916	926	4,842	6.1	5.5	West Yorkshire (Met County)	29,518	8,279	37,797	3.9	3.5
County Durham	6,922	1,953	8,875	5.6	4.9	Bradford	8,876	2,397	11,273	5.4	4.9
Chester-le-Street	648	129	777	7.2	6.5	Calderdale	2,567	777	3,344	4.3	3.7
Derwentside	1,209	304	1,513	6.7	5.9	Kirklees	4,510	1,354	5,864	3.6	3.1
Durham	1,015	321	1,336	3.2	3.0	Leeds	9,857	2,673	12,530	3.1	2.8
Easington	1,297	351	1,648	6.7	6.2	Wakefield	3,708	1,078	4,786	3.9	3.5
Sedgefield	1,384	477	1,861	5.8	5.3	EAST MIDLANDS					
Teesdale	207	60	267	3.3	2.6	Derby UA	3,589	1,060	4,649	3.8	3.5
Wear Valley	1,162	311	1,473	7.2	5.9	Leicester UA	5,690	1,835	7,525	4.8	4.4
Northumberland	4,358	1,297	5,655	5.1	4.3	Nottingham UA	5,535	1,400	6,935	4.1	3.8
Alnwick	389	138	527	4.8	3.4	Rutland UA	85	31	116	0.9	0.7
Berwick-upon-Tweed	340	145	485	4.1	3.8	Derbyshire	7,521	2,475	9,996	3.5	3.0
Blyth Valley	1,389	400	1,789	7.3	6.4	Amber Valley	1,017	344	1,361	2.4	2.1
Castle Morpeth	513	151	664	2.8	2.4	Bolsover	938	306	1,244	6.6	5.8
Tynedale	511	165	676	3.1	2.5	Chesterfield	1,814	548	2,362	4.8	4.4
Wansbeck	1,216	298	1,514	8.3	7.1	Derbyshire Dales	396	129	525	1.6	1.3
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	23,520	4,979	28,499	5.9	5.4	Erewash	1,011	353	1,364	3.5	3.0
Gateshead	3,431	824	4,255	4.5	4.2	High Peak	612	225	837	2.5	2.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,655	1,173	6,828	4.3	3.9	North East Derbyshire	1,213	356	1,569	5.5	4.6
North Tyneside	3,678	813	4,491	7.2	6.2	South Derbyshire	520	214	734	3.3	2.6
South Tyneside	4,738	921	5,659	11.1	9.9	Leicestershire	3,938	1,547	5,485	2.4	2.1
Sunderland	6,018	1,248	7,266	6.3	5.7	Blaby	458	179	637	2.0	1.7
NORTH WEST						Charnwood	1,356	507	1,863	3.4	2.9
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,084	533	2,617	4.2	3.8	Harborough	322	139	461	1.6	1.4
Blackpool UA	2,800	706	3,506	5.5	5.0	Hincley and Bosworth	583	254	837	2.0	1.8
Halton UA	2,198	545	2,743	5.2	4.8	Melton	240	79	319	1.9	1.5
Warrington UA	1,660	541	2,201	2.0	1.8	North West Leicestershire	561	246	807	2.1	1.9
Cheshire	5,000	1,454	6,454	2.0	1.8	Oadby and Wigston	418	143	561	3.1	2.5
Chester	847	242	1,089	1.5	1.4	Lincolnshire	5,588	2,137	7,725	3.2	2.7
Congleton	604	181	785	2.4	2.0	Boston	427	157	584	2.4	2.2
Crewe and Nantwich	932	282	1,214	2.6	2.2	East Lindsey	1,398	563	1,961	5.1	4.0
Ellesmere Port and Neston	790	204	994	2.8	2.7	Lincoln	1,272	323	1,595	3.0	2.9
Macclesfield	797	205	1,002	1.2	1.0	North Kesteven	500	225	725	2.7	2.0
Vale Royal	1,030	340	1,370	2.8	2.5	South Holland	381	219	600	1.9	1.7
Cumbria	5,732	1,671	7,403	3.7	3.2	South Kesteven	741	306	1,047	2.2	1.9
Allerdale	1,391	408	1,799	5.3	4.7	West Lindsey	869	344	1,213	5.5	4.6
Barrow-in-Furness	1,106	261	1,367	6.5	5.9	Northamptonshire	4,907	1,744	6,651	2.3	2.0
Carlisle	1,180	352	1,532	3.1	2.7	Corby	518	185	703	2.2	2.1
Copeland	1,396	383	1,779	5.4	4.9	Daventry	327	170	497	1.8	1.4
Eden	210	81	291	1.4	1.1	East Northamptonshire	447	169	616	2.7	2.0
South Lakeland	449	186	635	1.5	1.2	Kettering	518	189	707	2.1	1.8
Greater Manchester (Met County)	34,517	9,222	43,739	3.7	3.4	Northampton	2,248	714	2,962	2.5	2.3
Bolton	3,471	971	4,442	3.8	3.5	South Northamptonshire	253	109	362	1.4	1.1
Bury	1,464	474	1,938	3.1	2.6	Wellingborough	596	208	804	2.2	2.1
Manchester	10,656	2,566	13,222	4.5	4.3	Nottinghamshire	7,454	2,652	10,106	4.1	3.5
Oldham	2,931	814	3,745	4.4	3.8	Ashfield	1,507	492	1,999	4.8	4.3
Rochdale	2,877	818	3,695	4.8	4.3	Bassettlaw	1,502	642	2,144	5.0	4.4
Salford	2,878	718	3,596	3.2	3.0	Broxtowe	818	326	1,144	3.7	3.1
Stockport	2,219	588	2,807	2.3	2.0	Gedling	938	268	1,206	3.8	3.2
Tameside	2,421	686	3,107	4.1	3.6	Mansfield	1,266	451	1,717	5.2	4.6
Trafford	2,130	608	2,738	2.1	1.9	Newark and Sherwood	865	283	1,148	3.4	3.1
Wigan	3,470	979	4,449	4.4	3.9	Rushcliffe	558	190	748	2.2	1.7
Lancashire	10,841	3,146	13,987	3.1	2.7	WEST MIDLANDS					
Burnley	821	248	1,069	3.0	2.7	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,274	442	1,716	2.4	2.0
Chorley	810	256	1,066	3.3	2.8	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,844	1,126	4,970	4.2	3.9
Fylde	418	136	554	1.3	1.2	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,728	587	2,315	2.9	2.6
Hyndburn	646	198	844	2.9	2.5	Shropshire	1,966	676	2,642	2.4	2.0
Lancaster	1,871	516	2,387	4.8	4.1	Bridgnorth	327	121	448	2.5	1.8
Pendle	829	256	1,085	3.6	3.1	North Shropshire	394	130	524	2.7	2.1
Preston	1,873	450	2,323	3.0	2.8	Oswestry	300	136	436	2.9	2.4
Ribble Valley	172	58	230	1.1	0.9	Shrewsbury and Atcham	671	194	865	1.9	1.7
Rossendale	503	165	668	2.6	2.3	South Shropshire	274	95	369	3.0	2.4
South Ribble	530	171	701	1.9	1.6	Staffordshire	7,042	2,681	9,723	3.1	2.7
West Lancashire	1,449	451	1,900	5.1	4.3	Cannock Chase	862	338	1,200	4.0	3.5
Wyre	919	241	1,160	4.1	3.3	East Staffordshire	905	350	1,255	2.6	2.4
Merseyside (Met County)	29,564	7,606	37,170	7.0	6.3	Lichfield	621	267	888	2.5	2.1
Knowsley	3,759	999	4,758	9.9	9.0	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,158	350	1,508	3.6	3.2
Liverpool	12,613	3,119	15,732	7.2	6.7	South Staffordshire	949	323	1,272	4.2	3.5
Saint Helens	2,845	806	3,651	6.4	5.6	Stafford	1,029	388	1,417	2.2	1.9
Sefton	4,615	1,187	5,802	5.9	5.1	Staffordshire Moorlands	752	356	1,108	3.8	3.1
Wirral	5,732	1,495	7,227	6.7	5.9	Tamworth	766	309	1,075	3.5	3.1
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Warwickshire	3,279	1,184	4,463	1.9	1.7
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,604	1,242	4,846	5.3	4.2	North Warwickshire	384	146	530	1.8	1.6
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	7,089	1,846	8,935	7.7	7.1	Nuneaton and Bedworth	942	340	1,282	3.5	3.2
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,398	958	4,356	6.5	5.7	Rugby	592	239	831	1.9	1.7
North Lincolnshire UA	2,038	677	2,715	3.8	3.5	Stratford-on-Avon	427	183	610	1.2	1.0
York UA	1,492	431	1,923	2.0	1.9	Warwick	934	276	1,210	1.7	1.6
North Yorkshire	4,257	1,542	5,799	2.5	2.0	West Midlands (Met County)	48,809	13,944	62,753	5.1	4.7
Craven	263	97	360	1.5	1.2	Birmingham	23,283	6,405	29,688	5.9	5.4
Hambleton	481	190	671	1.7	1.4	Coventry	4,281	1,212	5,493	3.7	3.5
Harrogate	640	228	868	1.4	1.2	Dudley	4,593	1,276	5,869	4.5	4.1
Richmondshire	224	119	343	2.4	1.3	Sandwell	5,947	1,696	7,643	5.6	5.2
Ryedale	316	131	447	2.0	1.6	Solihull	1,634	563	2,197	2.7	2.2
Scarborough	1,721	567	2,288	5.5	4.6	Walsall	4,141	1,326	5,467	4.9	4.4
Selby	612	210	822	3.0	2.7	Wolverhampton	4,930	1,466	6,396	5.7	5.0

UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
Worcestershire	3,782	1,366	5,148	2.2	1.9	SOUTH EAST						
Bromsgrove	673	215	888	2.5	2.2	Bracknell Forest UA	499	184	683	1.1	1.0	
Malvern Hills	293	95	388	1.5	1.1	Brighton and Hove UA	3,808	1,374	5,182	4.4	3.8	
Redditch	705	292	997	2.5	2.2	Isle of Wight UA	1,944	678	2,622	5.9	5.1	
Worcester	738	250	988	2.2	2.0	Medway UA	2,472	838	3,310	3.8	3.2	
Wychavon	560	239	799	1.6	1.3	Milton Keynes UA	1,453	554	2,007	1.6	1.5	
Wyre Forest	813	275	1,088	2.8	2.5	Portsmouth UA	2,010	568	2,578	2.6	2.1	
EAST						Reading UA	1,234	379	1,613	1.7	1.5	
Luton UA	2,224	747	2,971	3.8	3.4	Slough UA	1,238	420	1,658	2.1	1.9	
Peterborough UA	1,605	488	2,093	2.5	2.3	Southampton UA	2,496	571	3,067	2.7	2.6	
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,227	665	2,892	4.6	3.9	West Berkshire UA	497	192	689	0.9	0.8	
Thurrock UA	1,414	502	1,916	3.5	3.1	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	712	296	1,008	1.3	1.2	
Bedfordshire	2,806	978	3,784	2.6	2.1	Wokingham UA	509	212	721	1.2	1.0	
Bedford	1,598	470	2,068	3.2	2.7	Buckinghamshire	2,493	833	3,326	1.6	1.3	
Mid Bedfordshire	569	235	804	2.1	1.6	Aylesbury Vale	759	246	1,005	1.6	1.3	
South Bedfordshire	639	273	912	2.1	1.7	Chiltern	357	127	484	1.6	1.2	
Cambridgeshire	2,842	1,068	3,910	1.6	1.4	South Bucks	221	95	316	1.0	0.9	
Cambridge	838	268	1,106	1.4	1.2	Wycombe	1,156	365	1,521	1.8	1.5	
East Cambridgeshire	362	149	511	2.6	2.1	East Sussex	3,940	1,244	5,184	3.1	2.4	
Fenland	552	262	814	2.8	2.3	Eastbourne	913	276	1,189	3.4	2.9	
Huntingdonshire	692	245	937	1.5	1.3	Hastings	1,436	369	1,805	6.0	4.6	
South Cambridgeshire	398	144	542	1.0	0.8	Lewes	598	235	833	2.5	1.9	
Essex	8,667	3,231	11,898	2.5	2.1	Rother	540	169	709	2.9	2.2	
Basildon	1,468	584	2,052	3.1	2.7	Wealden	453	195	648	1.5	1.1	
Braintree	823	342	1,165	2.7	2.3	Hampshire	5,322	1,873	7,195	1.4	1.2	
Brentwood	265	98	363	1.3	1.1	Basingstoke and Deane	618	237	855	1.2	1.0	
Castle Point	588	195	783	4.0	3.1	East Hampshire	389	153	542	1.5	1.2	
Chelmsford	855	310	1,165	1.7	1.5	Eastleigh	419	147	566	1.1	0.9	
Colchester	869	343	1,212	1.8	1.5	Fareham	405	179	584	1.4	1.1	
Epping Forest	760	307	1,067	2.8	2.3	Gosport	467	148	615	2.7	2.1	
Harlow	715	248	963	2.7	2.4	Hart	142	39	181	0.6	0.5	
Maldon	318	131	449	2.5	1.9	Havant	970	316	1,286	3.3	2.8	
Rochford	446	176	622	3.0	2.3	New Forest	766	250	1,016	1.8	1.5	
Tendring	1,357	422	1,779	5.4	4.2	Rushmoor	433	154	587	1.2	1.0	
Uttlesford	203	75	278	0.9	0.7	Test Valley	314	129	443	0.9	0.8	
Hertfordshire	5,172	1,893	7,065	1.5	1.3	Winchester	399	121	520	0.9	0.7	
Broxbourne	521	211	732	2.4	1.9	Kent	11,014	3,511	14,525	2.7	2.3	
Dacorum	735	290	1,025	1.6	1.4	Ashford	631	194	825	2.0	1.7	
East Hertfordshire	397	135	532	1.0	0.8	Canterbury	987	342	1,329	2.3	2.0	
Hertsmer	493	190	683	1.5	1.3	Dartford	546	210	756	2.0	1.7	
North Hertfordshire	512	180	692	1.5	1.3	Dover	1,145	307	1,452	3.6	3.2	
St. Albans	455	167	622	1.1	0.9	Gravesham	1,005	361	1,366	4.4	3.8	
Stevenage	566	186	752	1.8	1.6	Maidstone	788	234	1,022	1.3	1.2	
Three Rivers	411	150	561	2.1	1.5	Sevenoaks	436	190	626	1.5	1.2	
Watford	606	223	829	1.5	1.4	Shepway	1,094	294	1,388	3.8	3.2	
Welwyn Hatfield	476	161	637	1.1	1.0	Swale	1,298	424	1,722	4.0	3.4	
Norfolk	7,311	2,625	9,936	3.1	2.6	Thanet	2,184	624	2,808	7.5	6.8	
Breckland	653	288	941	2.4	2.0	Tonbridge and Malling	468	179	647	1.3	1.1	
Broadland	518	229	747	2.3	1.9	Tunbridge Wells	432	152	584	1.2	1.0	
Great Yarmouth	2,138	764	2,902	8.1	6.8	Oxfordshire	2,505	826	3,331	1.1	0.9	
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	952	329	1,281	2.5	2.0	Cherwell	414	157	571	0.9	0.8	
North Norfolk	693	262	955	3.2	2.4	Oxford	1,120	335	1,455	1.5	1.4	
Norwich	1,856	541	2,397	2.5	2.3	South Oxfordshire	435	150	585	1.1	0.9	
South Norfolk	501	212	713	2.1	1.7	Vale of White Horse	333	117	450	0.8	0.7	
Suffolk	5,576	1,779	7,355	2.7	2.3	West Oxfordshire	203	67	270	0.7	0.5	
Babergh	490	168	658	2.4	2.0	Surrey	3,531	1,303	4,834	0.9	0.8	
Forest Heath	236	81	317	1.3	1.1	Elmbridge	440	191	631	1.2	1.0	
Ipswich	1,653	450	2,103	3.4	3.2	Epsom and Ewell	243	102	345	1.2	1.0	
Mid Suffolk	420	167	587	2.0	1.6	Guildford	485	164	649	1.0	0.8	
St. Edmundsbury	497	203	700	1.5	1.3	Mole Valley	228	63	291	0.6	0.5	
Suffolk Coastal	699	223	922	2.1	1.7	Reigate and Banstead	340	129	469	0.8	0.7	
Waveney	1,581	487	2,068	5.2	4.5	Runnymede	257	99	356	0.9	0.7	
LONDON						Spelthorne	388	129	517	0.8	0.7	
Greater London	116,596	44,416	161,012	3.9	3.5	Surrey Heath	220	104	324	0.7	0.6	
Barking and Dagenham	2,066	731	2,797	4.7	4.2	Tandridge	263	74	337	1.2	1.0	
Barnet	3,436	1,393	4,829	4.0	3.2	Waverley	347	156	503	1.0	0.8	
Bexley	1,672	727	2,399	3.4	2.9	Woking	320	92	412	0.9	0.8	
Brent	5,806	2,017	7,823	7.5	6.3	West Sussex	3,590	1,229	4,819	1.4	1.2	
Bromley	2,546	1,003	3,549	3.3	2.8	Adur	294	108	402	2.2	1.8	
Camden	4,248	1,757	6,005	2.4	2.2	Arun	779	255	1,034	2.3	1.9	
City of London	67	28	95	0.0	0.0	Chichester	514	217	731	1.4	1.1	
Croydon	4,543	1,754	6,297	4.5	3.9	Crawley	597	198	795	1.1	1.1	
Ealing	4,357	1,578	5,935	4.9	4.4	Horsham	489	157	646	1.3	1.0	
Enfield	3,829	1,512	5,341	5.3	4.5	Mid Sussex	411	178	589	1.0	0.8	
Greenwich	4,179	1,767	5,946	8.6	7.4	Worthing	506	116	622	1.3	1.1	
Hackney	5,774	2,128	7,902	8.5	7.4	SOUTH WEST						
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,137	1,259	4,396	4.3	3.8	Bath and North East Somerset UA	829	300	1,129	1.5	1.2	
Haringey	5,467	1,970	7,437	10.5	8.8	Bournemouth UA	1,605	433	2,038	2.8	2.5	
Harrow	1,883	760	2,643	3.7	3.1	Bristol, City of UA	4,934	1,476	6,410	2.7	2.4	
Havering	1,589	635	2,224	2.9	2.4	North Somerset UA	1,034	349	1,383	2.1	1.8	
Hillingdon	1,928	747	2,675	1.6	1.5	Plymouth UA	2,974	871	3,845	3.7	3.0	
Hounslow	1,855	772	2,627	2.0	1.8	Poole UA	684	219	903	1.4	1.2	
Islington	4,588	1,981	6,569	4.4	3.9	South Gloucestershire UA	1,109	408	1,517	1.4	1.2	
Kensington and Chelsea	1,920	974	2,894	2.3	1.9	Swindon UA	1,458	486	1,944	1.8	1.7	
Kingston upon Thames	933	369	1,302	1.7	1.5	Torbay UA	2,027	704	2,731	5.9	4.9	
Lambeth	7,788	2,977	10,765	8.9	7.6	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	5,627	2,283	7,910	4.8	3.7	
Lewisham	5,956	2,108	8,064	12.1	9.9	Caradon	640	281	921	4.4	3.1	
Merton	1,897	750	2,647	3.7	3.1	Carrick	948	354	1,302	3.4	2.9	
Newham	5,640	1,870	7,510	9.9	8.6	Kerrier	1,185	457	1,642	6.3	4.4	
Redbridge	2,694	1,099	3,793	5.2	4.1	North Cornwall	747	341	1,088	3.9	3.0	
Richmond upon Thames	1,146	486	1,632	2.4	1.8	Penwith	947	389	1,336	7.1	5.6	
Southwark	6,786	2,583	9,369	5.8	5.3	Restormel	1,156	450	1,606	5.0	3.8	
Sutton	1,162	446	1,608	2.5	2.2	Isles of Scilly	4	11	15	1.7	1.7	
Tower Hamlets	6,317	1,798	8,115	5.6	5.2							
Waltham Forest	4,116	1,492	5,608	8.5	7.0							
Wandsworth	4,016	1,566	5,582	5.2	4.3							
Westminster	3,255	1,379	4,634	0.8	0.8							

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon	5,286	1,984	7,270	2.7	2.1	NORTHERN IRELAND					
East Devon	632	220	852	2.0	1.5	Antrim	499	184	683	3.1	2.7
Exeter	1,058	309	1,367	2.0	1.9	Ards	892	317	1,209	6.3	5.4
Mid Devon	375	192	567	2.5	2.0	Armagh	713	235	948	5.2	4.4
North Devon	989	351	1,340	3.8	3.2	Ballymena	603	259	862	3.2	2.6
South Hams	459	236	695	2.4	1.8	Ballymoney	367	131	498	6.1	5.0
Teignbridge	858	301	1,159	3.0	2.3	Banbridge	331	141	472	4.8	3.9
Torridge	649	263	912	4.8	3.6	Belfast	6,954	1,523	8,477	4.6	4.0
West Devon	266	112	378	2.4	1.7	Carrickfergus	501	159	660	7.5	6.6
Dorset	1,734	646	2,380	1.7	1.3	Castlereagh	581	156	737	3.1	2.7
Christchurch	229	66	295	1.7	1.5	Coleraine	997	338	1,335	6.1	5.2
East Dorset	259	120	379	1.4	1.0	Cookstown	283	99	382	4.1	3.3
North Dorset	200	72	272	1.3	0.8	Craigavon	1,090	314	1,404	3.9	3.4
Purbeck	161	68	229	1.4	1.2	Derry	3,408	918	4,326	10.0	8.6
West Dorset	313	116	429	1.1	0.9	Down	905	298	1,203	6.4	5.4
Weymouth and Portland	572	204	776	4.5	3.5	Dungannon	459	181	640	3.5	2.9
Gloucestershire	4,498	1,508	6,006	2.4	2.1	Fermanagh	1,270	401	1,671	8.0	6.4
Cheltenham	999	279	1,278	2.2	1.9	Lame	459	180	639	7.1	5.9
Cotswold	329	109	438	1.4	1.1	Limavady	610	209	819	8.2	6.9
Forest of Dean	649	268	917	3.7	3.3	Lisburn	1,347	371	1,718	4.7	4.0
Gloucester	1,342	369	1,711	2.8	2.6	Magherafelt	391	162	553	4.2	3.5
Stroud	747	282	1,029	2.5	2.0	Moyle	357	113	470	12.4	9.9
Tewkesbury	432	201	633	2.1	1.6	Newry and Mourne	1,624	419	2,043	7.0	5.8
Somerset	2,821	1,033	3,854	2.0	1.7	Newtonabbey	941	271	1,212	4.2	3.6
Mendip	618	246	864	2.3	1.8	North Down	839	291	1,130	5.3	4.7
Sedgemoor	712	270	982	2.8	2.2	Omagh	880	359	1,239	7.1	5.7
South Somerset	697	231	928	1.6	1.3	Strabane	999	258	1,257	11.2	9.2
Taunton Deane	499	178	677	1.4	1.2						
West Somerset	295	108	403	3.9	3.0						
Wiltshire	1,649	609	2,258	1.4	1.1						
Kennet	333	123	456	1.8	1.3						
North Wiltshire	481	183	664	1.5	1.2						
Salisbury	379	121	500	1.2	0.9						
West Wiltshire	456	182	638	1.4	1.1						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent	1,403	399	1,802	8.1	7.3						
Bridgend	1,472	389	1,861	3.9	3.5						
Caerphilly	2,317	671	2,988	5.7	5.0						
Cardiff	4,216	1,007	5,223	3.0	2.7						
Cardiff	2,011	641	2,652	5.6	4.5						
Cardiff	688	254	942	4.1	2.8						
Cardiff	1,452	410	1,862	5.3	4.2						
Cardiff	1,048	333	1,381	4.0	3.2						
Cardiff	1,405	427	1,832	2.9	2.5						
Cardiff	2,141	661	2,802	6.4	5.3						
Cardiff	1,420	435	1,855	9.9	7.5						
Cardiff	971	233	1,204	6.1	5.7						
Cardiff	664	211	875	2.6	2.2						
Cardiff	1,851	503	2,354	5.3	4.7						
Cardiff	2,214	582	2,796	3.7	3.5						
Cardiff	1,738	537	2,275	6.5	5.2						
Cardiff	1,007	395	1,402	3.2	2.2						
Cardiff	2,727	727	3,454	4.5	4.1						
Cardiff	3,202	779	3,981	4.2	3.8						
Cardiff	1,080	305	1,385	3.6	3.4						
Cardiff	1,548	424	1,972	4.6	3.9						
Cardiff	1,216	321	1,537	2.9	2.5						
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen City	1,767	462	2,229	1.6	1.5						
Aberdeenshire	1,301	436	1,737	2.4	1.9						
Angus	1,457	549	2,006	4.7	4.1						
Argyll and Bute	1,413	544	1,957	5.6	4.3						
Clackmannanshire	883	243	1,126	8.0	7.3						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,115	745	2,860	4.5	3.9						
Dundee City	3,767	918	4,685	7.4	7.1						
East Ayrshire	2,763	897	3,660	8.8	8.0						
East Dunbartonshire	1,014	263	1,277	4.8	3.5						
East Lothian	689	170	859	3.3	2.8						
East Renfrewshire	745	204	949	5.8	4.5						
Edinburgh, City of	5,141	1,290	6,431	2.3	2.1						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	660	154	814	6.9	6.4						
Falkirk	2,650	627	3,277	5.8	5.4						
Fife	6,799	1,909	8,708	6.3	5.8						
Glasgow City	13,959	3,181	17,140	4.7	4.5						
Highland	3,587	1,052	4,639	5.1	4.3						
Inverclyde	1,252	291	1,543	4.5	4.3						
Midlothian	679	175	854	3.6	3.1						
Moray	845	302	1,147	4.2	3.0						
North Ayrshire	3,154	984	4,138	9.3	8.4						
North Lanarkshire	6,014	1,671	7,685	6.4	6.0						
Orkney Islands	188	82	270	3.1	2.5						
Perth and Kinross	1,286	403	1,689	2.7	2.3						
Renfrewshire	2,904	642	3,546	4.1	3.9						
Scottish Borders	1,120	304	1,424	3.1	2.7						
Shetland Islands	133	47	180	1.5	1.3						
South Ayrshire	2,053	551	2,604	5.6	4.9						
South Lanarkshire	4,380	1,279	5,659	4.8	4.2						
Stirling	1,046	276	1,322	3.2	2.8						
West Dunbartonshire	2,430	621	3,051	9.8	9.1						
West Lothian	2,312	707	3,019	4.7	4.3						

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207533 6094

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST											
Cleveland (former county)											
Hartlepool	2,321	517	2,838	8.2	7.4						
Middlesbrough	3,160	671	3,831	6.1	5.7						
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,843	472	2,315	10.8	9.7						
Redcar	2,264	457	2,721	8.2	7.1						
Stockton North	2,211	512	2,723	6.3	5.8						
Stockton South	1,705	414	2,119	5.8	5.3						
Durham											
Bishop Auckland	1,288	369	1,657	5.2	4.4						
Darlington	1,560	426	1,986	4.8	4.3						
Durham, City of	1,015	321	1,336	3.2	3.0						
Easington	1,134	325	1,459	6.5	6.0						
North Durham	1,205	273	1,478	7.8	6.9						
North West Durham	1,204	315	1,519	6.9	5.9						
Sedgefield	1,174	374	1,548	5.6	5.1						
Northumberland											
Berwick-upon-Tweed	934	330	1,264	4.8	3.9						
Blyth Valley	1,389	400	1,789	7.3	6.4						
Hexham	583	194	777	2.7	2.3						
Wansbeck	1,452	373	1,825	5.6	4.9						
Tyne and Wear (Met County)											
Blaydon	1,097	270	1,367	3.8	3.6						
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,325	326	1,651	6.8	6.3						
Houghton and Washington East	1,479	365	1,844	5.2	4.7						
Jarrow	2,013	395	2,408	10.2	9.1						
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,661	377	2,038	3.3	3.1						
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,010	421	2,431	6.2	5.7						
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,205	234	1,439	5.8	5.3						
North Tyneside	1,729	371	2,100	7.8	6.7						
South Shields	2,881	562	3,443	12.1	10.9						
Sunderland North	1,924	366	2,280	5.9	5.4						
Sunderland South	2,192	422	2,614	8.1	7.4						
Tyne Bridge	2,552	555	3,107	3.5	3.3						
Tynemouth	1,452	325	1,777	6.6	5.7						
NORTH WEST											
Cheshire											
Chester, City of	755	202	957	1.5	1.3						
Congleton	604	181	785	2.4	2.0						
Crewe and Nantwich	876	265	1,141	2.9	2.5						
Eddisbury	581	218	799	2.5	2.2						
Ellesmere Port and Neston	820	220	1,040	2.9	2.7						
Halton	1,405	346	1,751	5.4	5.0						
Macclesfield	481	109	590	1.5	1.2						
Tatton	450	136	586	1.3	1.1						
Warrington North	917	279	1,196	2.3	2.1						
Warrington South	743	262	1,005	1.7	1.6						
Weaver Vale	1,226	322	1,548	3.5	3.2						
Cumbria											
Barrow and Furness	1,261	322	1,583	5.8	5.1						
Carlisle	1,031	271	1,302	3.1	2.7						
Copeland	1,396	383	1,779	5.4	4.9						
Penrith and The Border	467	187	654	2.1	1.7						
Westmorland and Lonsdale	294	125	419	1.1	0.9						
Workington	1,283	383	1,666	5.5	4.8						
Greater Manchester (Met County)											
Altrincham and Sale West	596	198	794	1.8	1.6						
Ashton under Lyne	1,221	340	1,561	3.9	3.4						
Bolton North East	1,323	347	1,670	4.7	4.2						
Bolton South East	1,521	421	1,942	3.8	3.5						
Bolton West	627	203	830	2.7	2.5						
Bury North	689	241	930	2.4	2.1						
Bury South	775	233	1,008	4.2	3.6						
Cheadle	390	115	505	1.5	1.3						
Denton and Reddish	907	239	1,146	3.9	3.4						
Eccles	1,036	248	1,284	3.5	3.2						
Hazel Grove	546	154	700	2.6	2.2						
Heywood and Middleton	1,268	382	1,650	4.9	4.3						
Leigh	1,134	322	1,456	4.7	4.2						
Makerfield	899	228	1,127	4.8	4.3						
Manchester Blackley	1,985	485	2,470	7.5	7.2						
Manchester Central	3,452	756	4,208	2.5	2.4						
Manchester Gorton	2,366	593	2,959	14.2	13.4						
Manchester Withington	1,427	420	1,847	6.0	5.7						
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,117	361	1,478	4.9	4.3						
Oldham West and Royton	1,544	370	1,914	3.8	3.4						
Rochdale	1,525	411	1,936	4.9	4.3						
Salford	1,273	295	1,568	2.6	2.4						
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,014	299	1,313	5.0	4.4						
Stockport	916	235	1,151	2.3	2.0						
Stretford and Urmston	1,328	340	1,668	2.3	2.1						
Wigan	997	297	1,294	3.3	3.0						
Worsley	1,009	307	1,316	5.8	5.2						
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,632	382	2,014	3.7	3.5						
Lancashire											
Blackburn	1,677	403	2,080	4.1	3.8						
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,448	333	1,781	5.3	4.5						
Blackpool South	2,010	533	2,543	5.8	5.2						
Burnley	821	248	1,069	3.0	2.7						
Chorley	810	256	1,066	3.3	2.8						
Fylde	610	186	796	1.8	1.6						
Hyndburn	732	224	956	2.8	2.5						
Lancaster and Wyre	764	219	983	2.5	2.1						
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,353	373	1,726	7.3	6.3						
Pendle	829	256	1,085	3.6	3.1						
Preston	1,652	369	2,021	2.8	2.5						
Ribble Valley	342	119	461	1.2	1.1						
Rossendale and Darwen	824	269	1,093	3.4	3.0						
South Ribble	496	169	665	2.4	2.1						
West Lancashire	1,357	428	1,785	5.3	4.4						
Merseyside (Met County)											
Birkenhead	2,299	493	2,792	7.6	6.7						
Bootle	2,254	509	2,763	8.1	6.9						
Crosby	883	256	1,139	5.2	4.5						
Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,843	519	2,362	7.5	6.7						
Knowsley South	2,304	600	2,904	10.7	9.8						
Liverpool Garston	1,737	461	2,198	8.4	7.7						
Liverpool Riverside	3,279	823	4,102	3.5	3.3						
Liverpool Walton	2,709	635	3,344	12.9	11.9						
Liverpool Wavertree	2,280	575	2,855	8.6	8.0						
Liverpool West Derby	2,608	625	3,233	20.7	19.1						
Southport	1,090	302	1,392	4.4	3.8						
St. Helens North	1,209	368	1,577	7.4	6.5						
St. Helens South	1,636	438	2,074	5.8	5.1						
Wallasey	1,851	507	2,358	8.9	7.9						
Wirral South	714	220	934	3.7	3.3						
Wirral West	868	275	1,143	5.8	5.2						
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER											
Humberside (former county)											
Beverley and Holderness	1,062	336	1,398	5.3	4.2						
Brigg and Goole	991	357	1,348	5.3	4.6						
Cleethorpes	1,382	439	1,821	6.1	5.4						
East Yorkshire	1,252	479	1,731	6.3	5.0						
Great Grimsby	2,267	607	2,874	6.0	5.3						
Haltemprice and Howden	645	215	860	3.7	2.9						
Kingston upon Hull East	2,284	599	2,883	10.4	9.5						
Kingston upon Hull North	2,507	671	3,178	10.9	10.0						
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,442	622	3,064	4.8	4.4						
Scunthorpe	1,297	398	1,695	3.8	3.5						
North Yorkshire											
Harrogate and Knaresborough	421	131	552	1.4	1.1						
Richmond	536	214	750	2.0	1.4						
Ryedale	530	224	754	2.3	1.9						
Scarborough and Whitby	1,581	501	2,082	5.3	4.5						
Selby	687	236	923	2.5	2.2						
Skipton and Ripon	412	161	573	1.5	1.3						
Vale of York	356	171	527	1.6	1.3						
York, City of	1,226	335	1,561	2.3	2.1						
South Yorkshire (Met County)											
Barnsley Central	1,125	335	1,460	3.9	3.4						
Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,172	326	1,498	6.8	5.9						
Barnsley West and Penistone	969	336	1,305	5.5	4.7						
Don Valley	1,025	282	1,307	7.4	6.6						
Doncaster Central	1,513	413	1,926	3.3	3.0						
Doncaster North	1,212	361	1,573	8.4	7.5						

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						Cambridgeshire					
Boston and Skegness	892	322	1,214	3.4	2.9	Cambridge	755	245	1,000	1.6	1.4
Gainsborough	916	355	1,271	5.6	4.6	Huntingdon	492	177	669	1.2	1.1
Grantham and Stamford	625	260	885	2.1	1.8	North East Cambridgeshire	683	294	977	2.9	2.4
Lincoln	1,295	338	1,633	3.0	2.9	North West Cambridgeshire	612	184	796	2.7	2.4
Louth and Horncastle	886	387	1,273	5.0	4.0	Peterborough	1,153	366	1,519	2.4	2.2
Steafor and North Hykeham	527	230	757	2.7	2.0	South Cambridgeshire	317	114	431	0.9	0.8
South Holland and The Deepings	447	245	692	2.0	1.8	South East Cambridgeshire	435	176	611	1.5	1.2
Northamptonshire						Essex					
Corby	736	257	993	2.3	2.0	Basildon	950	370	1,320	3.1	2.7
Daventry	482	232	714	1.7	1.3	Billerica	693	293	986	3.1	2.7
Kettering	564	217	781	1.9	1.6	Braintree	672	279	951	2.7	2.3
Northampton North	1,219	415	1,634	4.3	4.0	Brentwood and Ongar	323	124	447	1.4	1.2
Northampton South	1,081	318	1,399	1.7	1.5	Castle Point	588	195	783	4.0	3.1
Wellingborough	825	305	1,130	2.4	2.2	Colchester	662	260	922	1.6	1.4
Nottinghamshire						Epping Forest	651	266	917	2.9	2.3
Asfield	1,249	439	1,688	4.3	3.8	Harlow	766	263	1,029	2.7	2.4
Bassetlaw	1,301	531	1,832	5.4	4.8	Harwich	1,170	339	1,509	6.2	4.9
Broxtowe	682	263	945	3.7	3.1	Maldon and East Chelmsford	483	191	674	2.8	2.2
Gedling	761	220	981	3.8	3.1	North Essex	394	166	560	2.9	2.4
Mansfield	1,109	397	1,506	4.8	4.3	Rayleigh	470	194	664	2.9	2.3
Newark	854	324	1,178	3.5	3.2	Rochford and Southend East	1,513	449	1,962	4.3	3.6
Nottingham East	2,222	504	2,726	6.1	5.8	Saffron Walden	354	138	492	1.3	1.0
Nottingham North	1,771	512	2,283	9.1	8.6	Southend West	822	255	1,077	4.7	3.9
Nottingham South	1,542	384	1,926	1.9	1.8	Thurrock	1,239	423	1,662	3.6	3.2
Rushcliffe	558	190	748	2.2	1.7	West Chelmsford	558	193	751	1.4	1.2
Sherwood	940	288	1,228	5.1	4.4	Hertfordshire					
WEST MIDLANDS						Broxbourne	534	217	751	2.3	1.9
Herefordshire						Hemel Hempstead	570	215	785	1.6	1.3
Hereford	830	262	1,092	2.3	1.9	Hertford and Stortford	304	105	409	0.9	0.7
Leominster	483	195	678	2.6	2.2	Hertsmere	493	190	683	1.5	1.3
Shropshire						Hitchin and Harpenden	325	133	458	1.3	1.1
Ludlow	517	191	708	2.7	2.1	North East Hertfordshire	349	112	461	1.5	1.3
North Shropshire	694	266	960	2.8	2.3	South West Hertfordshire	456	185	641	1.9	1.5
Shrewsbury and Atcham	671	194	865	1.9	1.7	St. Albans	358	126	484	1.1	0.9
Telford	1,109	366	1,475	3.4	3.2	Stevenage	607	196	803	1.8	1.6
Wrekin, The	703	246	949	2.3	2.0	Watford	713	259	972	1.7	1.5
Staffordshire						Welwyn Hatfield	463	155	618	1.1	1.0
Burton	888	339	1,227	2.6	2.4	Norfolk					
Cannock Chase	911	349	1,260	4.1	3.7	Great Yarmouth	2,138	764	2,902	8.1	6.8
Lichfield	527	234	761	2.5	2.1	Mid Norfolk	490	227	717	2.8	2.3
Newcastle-under-Lyme	853	238	1,091	3.5	3.1	North Norfolk	693	262	955	3.2	2.4
South Staffordshire	743	246	989	3.6	3.0	North West Norfolk	782	247	1,029	2.5	2.0
Stafford	929	330	1,259	2.9	2.5	Norwich North	862	272	1,134	3.2	2.8
Staffordshire Moorlands	784	302	1,086	3.9	3.3	Norwich South	1,263	379	1,642	2.0	1.8
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,531	369	1,900	3.1	2.9	South Norfolk	479	204	683	2.2	1.8
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,059	319	1,378	5.2	4.8	South West Norfolk	604	270	874	2.3	1.9
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,288	457	1,745	5.5	5.1	Suffolk					
Stone	496	271	767	2.2	1.9	Bury St Edmunds	492	200	692	1.4	1.2
Tamworth	877	353	1,230	3.2	2.8	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	604	196	800	3.0	2.5
Warwickshire						Ipswich	1,381	364	1,745	3.2	3.0
North Warwickshire	666	256	922	2.3	2.1	South Suffolk	507	174	681	2.4	2.0
Nuneaton	701	251	952	3.0	2.8	Suffolk Coastal	648	205	853	2.1	1.7
Rugby and Kenilworth	654	242	896	1.9	1.7	Waveney	1,495	466	1,961	5.7	4.9
Stratford-on-Avon	403	169	572	1.2	0.9	West Suffolk	449	174	623	1.5	1.3
Warwick and Leamington	855	266	1,121	1.7	1.6	LONDON					
West Midlands (Met County)						Greater London					
Aldridge - Brownhills	774	291	1,065	4.1	3.7	Barking	1,091	376	1,467	5.1	4.6
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,715	470	2,185	4.9	4.6	Battersea	1,533	580	2,113	4.5	3.8
Birmingham Erdington	1,984	560	2,544	6.5	5.9	Beckenham	1,110	418	1,528	5.2	4.3
Birmingham Hall Green	1,328	388	1,716	11.5	10.5	Bethnal Green and Bow	3,673	1,117	4,790	5.4	5.1
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,053	531	2,584	13.9	12.7	Bexleyheath and Crayford	563	246	809	3.1	2.7
Birmingham Ladywood	4,985	1,267	6,252	3.2	3.0	Brent East	2,299	780	3,079	11.2	9.4
Birmingham Northfield ^b	1,393	368	1,761	5.3	4.8	Brent North	1,054	382	1,436	5.6	4.8
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,370	694	3,064	10.4	9.5	Brent South	2,453	855	3,308	6.4	5.4
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,638	479	2,117	6.1	5.6	Brentford and Isleworth	880	407	1,287	1.7	1.6
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	3,839	1,032	4,871	10.3	9.3	Bromley and Chislehurst	726	285	1,011	2.1	1.8
Birmingham Yardley	1,285	373	1,658	5.0	4.6	Camberwell and Peckham	2,855	1,001	3,856	14.6	13.4
Coventry North East	1,744	474	2,218	5.1	4.7	Carshalton and Wallington	704	243	947	3.4	2.9
Coventry North West	1,121	328	1,449	5.4	5.0	Chingford and Woodford Green	730	334	1,064	4.9	4.0
Coventry South	1,416	410	1,826	2.4	2.2	Chipping Barnet	818	344	1,162	3.2	2.5
Dudley North	1,593	438	2,031	5.7	5.2	Cities of London and Westminster	1,649	740	2,389	0.3	0.3
Dudley South	1,305	363	1,668	3.9	3.5	Croydon Central	1,623	628	2,251	3.2	2.8
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,301	370	1,671	4.8	4.4	Croydon North	2,234	806	3,040	8.0	7.0
Meriden	1,116	364	1,480	4.1	3.4	Croydon South	686	320	1,006	3.2	2.8
Solihull	518	199	717	1.5	1.3	Dagenham	975	355	1,330	4.4	3.9
Stourbridge	1,111	306	1,417	4.4	4.0	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,293	963	3,256	16.0	14.3
Sutton Coldfield	693	243	936	3.0	2.8	Ealing North	1,378	509	1,887	6.8	6.0
Walsall North	1,628	479	2,107	6.1	5.5	Ealing Southall	2,019	736	2,755	5.3	4.7
Walsall South	1,739	556	2,295	4.4	4.0	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,269	802	3,071	4.4	3.9
Warley	1,683	478	2,161	7.0	6.5	East Ham	2,398	726	3,124	12.3	10.7
West Bromwich East	1,597	472	2,069	5.6	5.2	Edmonton	1,585	618	2,203	7.7	6.5
West Bromwich West	1,350	545	2,495	4.7	4.3	Eltham	1,062	478	1,540	10.0	8.6
Wolverhampton North East	1,639	480	2,119	7.2	6.3	Enfield North	1,174	416	1,590	3.4	2.8
Wolverhampton South East	1,676	525	2,201	7.0	6.2	Enfield, Southgate	1,070	478	1,548	6.3	5.4
Wolverhampton South West	1,615	461	2,076	4.0	3.6	Erith and Thamesmead	1,659	669	2,328	9.1	7.6
Worcestershire						Feltham and Heston	975	365	1,340	2.3	2.1
Bromsgrove	673	215	888	2.5	2.2	Finchley and Golders Green	1,139	512	1,651	4.4	3.4
Mid Worcestershire	467	196	663	1.6	1.3	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,165	886	3,051	6.9	6.0
Redditch	711	296	1,007	2.5	2.2	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,803	1,034	3,837	17.1	15.0
West Worcestershire	351	124	475	1.6	1.2	Hackney South and Shoreditch	2,971	1,094	4,065	5.7	5.0
Worcester	738	250	988	2.2	2.0	Hammersmith and Fulham	1,828	790	2,618	3.6	3.2
Wyre Forest	803	270	1,073	2.8	2.5	Hampstead and Highgate	1,678	741	2,419	6.2	5.7
EAST						Harrow East	1,109	445	1,554	3.3	2.7
Bedfordshire						Harrow West	774	315	1,089	4.4	3.6
Bedford	1,380	389	1,769	3.4	2.9	Hayes and Harlington	903	351	1,254	1.6	1.4
Luton North	923	333	1,256	6.7	6.0	Hendon	1,479	537	2,016	4.3	3.4
Luton South	1,339	430	1,769	2.9	2.6	Holborn and St Pancras	2,570	1,016	3,586	1.7	1.5
Mid Bedfordshire	394	147	541	1.9	1.4	Hornchurch	549	207	756	3.3	2.7
North East Bedfordshire	454	208	662	2.6	2.0	Hornsey and Wood Green	1,902	756	2,658	7.9	6.7
South West Bedfordshire	540	218	758	2.1	1.7	Ilford North	799	357	1,156	5.1	4.0
						Ilford South	1,643	603	2,246	5.7	4.5
						Islington North	2,598	1,112	3,710	10.1	8.9
						Islington South and Finsbury	1,990	869	2,859	2.5	2.2

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	918	501	1,419	1.2	1.1	Oxfordshire					
Kingston and Surbiton	698	266	964	1.7	1.4	Banbury	351	138	489	0.9	0.8
Lewisham East	1,423	556	1,979	9.1	7.5	Henley	299	92	391	1.0	0.8
Lewisham West	1,960	667	2,627	13.0	10.6	Oxford East	949	275	1,224	2.3	2.1
Lewisham Deptford	2,573	885	3,458	14.0	11.4	Oxford West and Abingdon	385	128	513	0.7	0.6
Leyton and Wanstead	1,663	598	2,261	9.9	8.1	Wantage	302	123	425	0.9	0.8
Mitcham and Morden	1,297	496	1,793	8.1	6.8	Witney	219	70	289	0.8	0.5
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,902	1,136	4,038	3.2	3.0	Surrey					
Old Bexley and Sidcup	402	215	617	2.1	1.8	East Surrey	328	93	421	1.1	1.0
Orpington	710	300	1,010	3.5	2.9	Epsom and Ewell	336	136	472	1.4	1.2
Poplar and Canning Town	3,488	983	4,471	6.4	5.9	Esher and Walton	364	158	522	1.4	1.2
Putney	909	407	1,316	4.1	3.4	Guildford	395	133	528	0.9	0.8
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,675	1,140	3,815	7.5	6.9	Mole Valley	235	75	310	0.6	0.5
Richmond Park	720	304	1,024	2.1	1.7	Reigate	229	89	318	0.7	0.6
Romford	545	215	760	2.3	1.9	Runnymede and Weybridge	333	132	465	0.8	0.7
Ruislip - Northwood	466	198	664	2.4	2.2	South West Surrey	300	136	436	1.0	0.8
Streatham	3,114	1,129	4,243	16.2	13.8	Surrey Heath	289	121	410	0.8	0.7
Sutton and Cheam	458	203	661	1.8	1.6	Woking	334	101	435	1.0	0.8
Tooting	1,574	579	2,153	7.5	6.3	West Sussex					
Tottenham	3,565	1,214	4,779	12.7	10.7	Arundel and South Downs	286	120	406	1.5	1.2
Twickenham	661	285	946	2.5	1.9	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	611	195	806	2.8	2.2
Upminster	495	213	708	3.4	2.8	Chichester	496	205	701	1.4	1.1
Uxbridge	559	198	757	1.4	1.3	Crawley	597	198	795	1.1	1.1
Vauxhall	3,410	1,331	4,741	5.5	4.7	East Worthing and Shoreham	452	138	590	1.8	1.5
Walthamstow	1,975	699	2,674	8.3	6.8	Horsham	417	132	549	1.2	1.0
West Ham	2,398	842	3,240	8.5	7.4	Mid Sussex	310	133	443	0.9	0.8
Wimbledon	600	254	854	1.7	1.5	Worthing West	421	108	529	1.3	1.2
SOUTH EAST						Wight, Isle of					
Berkshire (former county)						Isle of Wight	1,944	678	2,622	5.9	5.1
Bracknell	483	188	671	1.1	1.0	SOUTH WEST					
Maidenhead	486	206	692	1.6	1.4	Avon (former county)					
Newbury	369	135	504	0.8	0.7	Bath	631	225	856	1.6	1.3
Reading East	698	237	935	1.1	1.0	Bristol East	1,479	455	1,934	4.0	3.6
Reading West	718	213	931	2.8	2.5	Bristol North West	882	249	1,131	2.1	1.8
Slough	1,135	391	1,526	2.2	2.0	Bristol South	1,240	352	1,592	4.0	3.6
Spelthorne	404	131	535	0.7	0.6	Bristol West	1,360	446	1,806	1.6	1.4
Windsor	456	177	633	1.4	1.3	Kingswood	619	182	801	2.7	2.4
Wokingham	314	130	444	1.0	0.9	Northavon	395	163	558	1.0	0.9
Buckinghamshire						Wansdyke	266	112	378	1.3	1.1
Aylesbury	542	161	703	1.4	1.2	Weston-Super-Mare	727	224	951	2.8	2.4
Beaconsfield	340	143	483	1.1	0.9	Woodspring	307	125	432	1.3	1.1
Buckingham	330	131	461	2.0	1.7	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					
Chesham and Amersham	358	132	490	1.7	1.4	Falmouth and Camborne	1,292	419	1,711	5.7	4.3
Milton Keynes South West	817	302	1,119	1.8	1.6	North Cornwall	1,266	567	1,833	5.0	3.9
North East Milton Keynes	636	252	888	1.5	1.4	South East Cornwall	817	338	1,155	4.5	3.2
Wycombe	937	270	1,207	1.9	1.7	St Ives	1,284	592	1,876	7.0	5.5
East Sussex						Truro and St Austell	968	367	1,335	2.9	2.4
Bexhill and Battle	483	146	629	2.7	2.1	Devon					
Brighton, Kemptown	1,313	467	1,780	5.6	4.8	East Devon	497	173	670	2.7	2.1
Brighton, Pavilion	1,401	494	1,895	3.5	3.0	Exeter	1,058	309	1,367	2.0	1.9
Eastbourne	936	289	1,225	3.3	2.8	North Devon	1,010	359	1,369	3.8	3.2
Hastings and Rye	1,541	411	1,952	5.7	4.4	Plymouth Devonport	1,178	346	1,524	3.5	2.9
Hove	1,253	468	1,721	5.1	4.4	Plymouth Sutton	1,544	436	1,980	3.9	3.3
Lewes	495	199	694	2.1	1.6	South West Devon	386	159	545	2.2	1.7
Wealden	326	144	470	1.3	1.0	Teignbridge	765	270	1,035	3.0	2.2
Hampshire						Tiverton and Honiton	489	231	720	1.8	1.4
Aldershot	503	170	673	1.2	1.0	Torbay	1,609	534	2,143	5.8	4.9
Basingstoke	471	170	641	1.1	0.9	Torridge and West Devon	901	365	1,266	3.7	2.7
East Hampshire	436	143	579	1.7	1.4	Totnes	850	377	1,227	4.1	3.2
Eastleigh	370	140	510	1.0	0.9	Dorset					
Fareham	370	164	534	1.4	1.1	Bournemouth East	762	228	990	3.7	3.2
Gosport	502	163	665	2.6	2.0	Bournemouth West	843	205	1,048	2.3	2.0
Havant	795	271	1,066	3.6	3.1	Christchurch	373	130	503	1.7	1.4
New Forest East	432	145	577	2.0	1.6	Mid Dorset and North Poole	317	126	443	1.6	1.4
New Forest West	334	105	439	1.6	1.3	North Dorset	294	115	409	1.1	0.8
North East Hampshire	200	78	278	0.8	0.6	Poole	459	143	602	1.3	1.1
North West Hampshire	313	138	451	1.1	1.0	South Dorset	678	239	917	3.2	2.6
Portsmouth North	674	197	871	1.9	1.5	West Dorset	297	112	409	1.1	0.9
Portsmouth South	1,336	371	1,707	3.3	2.7	Gloucestershire					
Romsey	286	85	371	1.4	1.2	Cheltenham	928	249	1,177	2.2	2.0
Southampton, Itchen	1,258	286	1,544	2.3	2.2	Cotswold	366	124	490	1.4	1.1
Southampton, Test	1,149	265	1,414	3.2	3.0	Forest of Dean	667	277	944	3.7	3.2
Winchester	399	121	520	0.9	0.7	Gloucester	1,342	369	1,711	2.8	2.6
Kent						Stroud	710	267	977	2.5	2.0
Ashford	631	194	825	2.0	1.7	Tewkesbury	485	222	707	2.0	1.6
Canterbury	721	253	974	2.0	1.7	Somerset					
Chatham and Aylesford	828	279	1,107	3.4	3.0	Bridgwater	799	273	1,072	3.2	2.6
Dartford	593	226	819	2.0	1.7	Somerton and Frome	371	151	522	1.8	1.4
Dover	1,069	286	1,355	4.4	3.9	Taunton	526	192	718	1.4	1.2
Faversham and Mid Kent	470	158	628	2.4	2.0	Wells	625	269	894	2.6	2.1
Folkestone and Hythe	1,094	294	1,388	3.8	3.2	Yeovil	500	148	648	1.5	1.2
Gillingham	811	293	1,104	3.8	3.2	Wiltshire					
Gravesham	1,005	361	1,366	4.4	3.8	Devizes	485	181	666	1.8	1.4
Maidstone and The Weald	577	152	729	1.2	1.0	North Swindon	582	201	783	2.1	1.9
Medway	960	319	1,279	2.8	2.4	North Wiltshire	379	139	518	1.3	1.0
North Thanet	1,376	423	1,799	7.2	6.4	Salisbury	353	106	459	1.1	0.8
Sevenoaks	328	138	466	1.4	1.1	South Swindon	889	295	1,184	1.6	1.5
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,100	366	1,466	4.2	3.6	Westbury	419	173	592	1.5	1.2
South Thanet	1,150	311	1,461	5.0	4.5						
Tonbridge and Malling	402	162	564	1.5	1.3						
Tunbridge Wells	371	134	505	1.1	1.0						

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES											
Aberavon	875	215	1,090	4.3	3.9	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,357	405	1,762	3.7	3.3
Alyn and Deeside	807	231	1,038	2.7	2.3	Hamilton South	1,055	330	1,385	10.3	9.3
Blaenau Gwent	1,403	399	1,802	8.1	7.3	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,027	328	1,355	2.9	2.5
Brecon and Radnorshire	663	266	929	4.0	2.9	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,784	560	2,344	7.7	7.0
Bridgend	854	252	1,106	3.0	2.7	Kirkcaldy	1,758	483	2,241	7.9	7.2
Caernarfon	1,075	329	1,404	7.4	5.8	Linlithgow	1,119	357	1,476	5.6	5.2
Caerphilly	1,234	338	1,572	5.6	5.0	Livingston	1,193	350	1,543	4.1	3.7
Cardiff Central	1,125	295	1,420	2.0	1.8	Midlothian	567	140	707	3.6	3.2
Cardiff North	510	144	654	1.8	1.6	Moray	769	263	1,032	4.1	3.5
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,466	341	1,807	4.0	3.6	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,471	366	1,837	8.0	7.3
Cardiff West	1,325	283	1,608	6.4	5.8	North East Fife	700	255	955	3.9	3.6
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	682	229	911	6.4	5.0	North Tayside	757	293	1,050	3.8	3.4
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,015	329	1,344	5.2	4.1	Ochil	1,202	332	1,534	6.2	5.5
Ceredigion	688	254	942	4.1	2.8	Orkney and Shetland	321	129	450	2.2	1.8
Clwyd South	640	187	827	4.5	3.8	Paisley North	1,207	261	1,468	3.9	3.5
Clwyd West	811	238	1,049	5.2	4.4	Paisley South	1,311	275	1,586	6.0	5.4
Conwy	1,134	297	1,431	4.5	3.6	Perth	801	238	1,039	2.4	2.2
Cynon Valley	812	221	1,033	6.7	5.9	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,329	419	1,748	7.5	6.4
Delyn	598	196	794	3.3	2.9	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	611	180	791	2.9	2.5
Gower	756	188	944	5.6	5.0	Stirling	837	235	1,072	3.1	2.7
Islwyn	792	273	1,065	5.1	4.7	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	825	215	1,040	5.0	4.5
Llanelli	1,031	321	1,352	6.4	5.0	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	621	159	780	3.4	3.0
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	637	238	875	6.9	5.5	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	368	139	507	2.3	1.9
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,262	293	1,555	6.5	5.8	West Renfrewshire	820	207	1,027	3.7	3.3
Monmouth	582	191	773	2.3	2.1	Western Isles	660	154	814	6.9	6.4
Montgomeryshire	332	125	457	2.2	1.5						
Neath	976	288	1,264	6.5	5.9						
Newport East	1,099	280	1,379	5.1	4.6						
Newport West	1,273	346	1,619	3.0	2.8						
Ogmore	775	197	972	5.3	4.7						
Pontypridd	838	231	1,069	2.9	2.6						
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,021	299	1,320	6.0	4.7						
Rhondda	980	243	1,223	6.6	6.0						
Swansea East	1,207	263	1,470	4.8	4.3						
Swansea West	1,239	328	1,567	3.3	3.0						
Torfaen	1,004	281	1,285	3.7	3.4						
Vale of Clwyd	872	267	1,139	4.3	3.6						
Vale of Glamorgan	1,278	340	1,618	4.8	4.3						
Wrexham	700	173	873	2.2	1.9						
Ynys Mon	1,420	435	1,855	9.9	7.5						
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen Central	780	183	963	1.7	1.5	Belfast East	1,138	272	1,410	3.4	3.0
Aberdeen North	460	108	568	1.4	1.3	Belfast North	2,071	435	2,506	4.0	3.4
Aberdeen South	527	171	698	1.6	1.5	Belfast South	1,431	457	1,888	2.7	2.4
Airdrie and Shotts	1,537	429	1,966	6.3	5.7	Belfast West	3,278	593	3,871	14.2	12.4
Angus	1,075	373	1,448	4.9	4.4	East Antrim	1,413	456	1,869	6.0	5.2
Argyll and Bute	1,062	407	1,469	6.2	5.6	East Londonderry	1,607	547	2,154	6.7	5.8
Ayr	1,325	371	1,696	5.1	4.7	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,575	517	2,092	5.8	4.7
Banff and Buchan	626	174	800	3.1	2.6	Foyle	3,408	918	4,326	10.0	8.6
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,231	305	1,536	7.2	6.1	Lagan Valley	819	266	1,085	3.0	2.5
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,707	517	2,224	9.2	8.4	Mid Ulster	828	326	1,154	4.5	3.7
Central Fife	1,751	520	2,271	7.4	6.7	Newry and Armagh	1,759	484	2,243	6.0	5.0
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,354	313	1,667	8.6	7.8	North Antrim	1,327	503	1,830	4.7	3.9
Clydesdale	1,252	375	1,627	6.3	5.8	North Down	994	348	1,342	5.7	5.1
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,193	338	1,531	7.9	7.1	South Antrim	987	338	1,325	3.5	3.0
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	827	238	1,065	4.6	4.2	South Down	1,440	463	1,903	6.9	5.7
Cunninghame North	1,423	431	1,854	9.8	8.9	Strangford	1,052	344	1,396	4.9	4.2
Cunninghame South	1,731	553	2,284	8.9	8.1	Upper Bann	1,294	403	1,697	4.0	3.4
Dumbarton	1,576	488	2,064	7.7	6.9	West Tyrone	1,879	617	2,496	8.7	7.1
Dumfries	1,104	393	1,497	3.8	3.3						
Dundee East	2,042	509	2,551	11.1	10.6						
Dundee West	1,725	409	2,134	5.3	5.1						
Dunfermline East	1,373	326	1,699	7.2	6.5						
Dunfermline West	1,217	325	1,542	5.1	4.6						
East Kilbride	1,012	321	1,333	3.3	3.0						
East Lothian	595	137	732	3.8	3.4						
Eastwood	745	204	949	5.8	4.5						
Edinburgh Central	1,016	307	1,323	1.7	1.5						
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	853	193	1,046	4.3	3.9						
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,142	290	1,432	1.7	1.5						
Edinburgh Pentlands	821	189	1,010	4.2	3.8						
Edinburgh South	710	185	895	3.8	3.4						
Edinburgh West	693	159	852	1.7	1.5						
Falkirk East	1,311	337	1,648	6.5	6.0						
Falkirk West	1,339	290	1,629	5.2	4.8						
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,011	352	1,363	5.7	5.0						
Glasgow Anniesland	1,379	290	1,669	10.1	9.2						
Glasgow Baillieston	1,538	369	1,907	9.4	8.4						
Glasgow Cathcart	1,096	214	1,310	7.9	7.2						
Glasgow Govan	1,472	374	1,846	4.8	4.3						
Glasgow Kelvin	1,511	402	1,913	1.1	1.0						
Glasgow Maryhill	1,748	384	2,132	5.8	5.2						
Glasgow Pollok	1,496	301	1,797	11.2	10.1						
Glasgow Rutherglen	978	207	1,185	7.1	6.4						
Glasgow Shettleston	1,636	377	2,013	7.3	6.6						
Glasgow Springburn	1,835	416	2,251	11.4	10.3						
Gordon	383	162	545	2.3	2.0						
Greenock and Inverclyde	818	190	1,008	3.5	3.2						
NORTHERN IRELAND											

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

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

P Provisional

UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
NORTH EAST						SOUTH EAST						
Tees Valley and Durham	22,084	5,446	27,530	6.3	5.7	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	11,140	3,896	15,036	1.4	1.2	
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	6,237	1,443	7,680	6.7	6.1	Berkshire	4,689	1,683	6,372	1.4	1.3	
South Teeside	7,267	1,600	8,867	7.5	6.9	Milton Keynes	1,453	554	2,007	1.6	1.5	
Darlington	1,658	450	2,108	4.6	4.2	Buckinghamshire CC	2,493	833	3,326	1.6	1.3	
Durham CC	6,922	1,953	8,875	5.6	4.9	Oxfordshire	2,505	826	3,331	1.1	0.9	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	27,878	6,276	34,154	5.7	5.1	Surrey, East and West Sussex	14,869	5,150	20,019	1.7	1.5	
Northumberland	4,358	1,297	5,655	5.1	4.3	Brighton and Hove	3,808	1,374	5,182	4.4	3.8	
Tyneside	17,502	3,731	21,233	5.7	5.3	East Sussex CC	3,940	1,244	5,184	3.1	2.4	
Sunderland	6,018	1,248	7,266	6.3	5.7	Surrey	3,531	1,303	4,834	0.9	0.8	
NORTH WEST						West Sussex	3,590	1,229	4,819	1.4	1.2	
Cumbria	5,732	1,671	7,403	3.7	3.2	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	11,772	3,690	15,462	2.0	1.7	
West Cumbria	3,893	1,052	4,945	5.6	5.1	Portsmouth	2,010	568	2,578	2.6	2.1	
East Cumbria	1,839	619	2,458	2.2	1.8	Southampton	2,496	571	3,067	2.7	2.6	
Cheshire	8,858	2,540	11,398	2.4	2.1	Hampshire CC	5,322	1,873	7,195	1.4	1.2	
Halton and Warrington	3,858	1,086	4,944	3.0	2.8	Isle of Wight	1,944	678	2,622	5.9	5.1	
Cheshire CC	5,000	1,454	6,454	2.0	1.8	Kent	13,486	4,349	17,835	2.8	2.4	
Greater Manchester	34,517	9,222	43,739	3.7	3.4	Medway Towns	2,472	838	3,310	3.8	3.2	
Greater Manchester South	20,304	5,166	25,470	3.5	3.2	Kent CC	11,014	3,511	14,525	2.7	2.3	
Greater Manchester North	14,213	4,056	18,269	4.1	3.7	SOUTH WEST						
Lancashire	15,725	4,385	20,110	3.5	3.1	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	15,511	5,136	20,647	2.1	1.8	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,084	533	2,617	4.2	3.8	Bristol, City of	4,934	1,476	6,410	2.7	2.4	
Blackpool	2,800	706	3,506	5.5	5.0	North and North East Somerset,						
Lancashire CC	10,841	3,146	13,987	3.1	2.7	South Gloucestershire						
Merseyside	29,564	7,606	37,170	7.0	6.3	Gloucestershire						
East Merseyside	6,804	1,805	8,409	8.0	7.1	Swindon						
Liverpool	12,613	3,119	15,732	7.2	6.7	Wiltshire CC						
Sefton	4,615	1,187	5,802	5.9	5.1	Dorset and Somerset	6,844	2,331	9,175	2.0	1.6	
Wirral	5,732	1,495	7,227	6.7	5.9	Bournemouth and Poole						
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Dorset CC						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	16,129	4,723	20,852	6.0	5.3	Somerset						
Kingston upon Hull, City of	7,089	1,846	8,935	7.7	7.1	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	5,627	2,283	7,910	4.8	3.7	
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,604	1,242	4,846	5.3	4.2	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly						
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,436	1,635	7,071	5.1	4.6	Devon						
North Yorkshire	5,749	1,973	7,722	2.4	2.0	Plymouth						
York	1,492	431	1,923	2.0	1.9	Torbay						
North Yorkshire CC	4,257	1,542	5,799	2.5	2.0	Devon CC						
South Yorkshire	20,016	5,382	25,398	5.2	4.5	WALES						
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	10,755	3,041	13,796	5.3	4.6	West Wales and The Valleys	25,521	7,277	32,798	5.2	4.4	
Sheffield	9,261	2,341	11,602	5.0	4.5	Isle of Anglesey						
West Yorkshire	29,518	8,279	37,797	3.9	3.5	Gwynedd						
Bradford	8,876	2,397	11,273	5.4	4.9	Conwy and Denbighshire						
Leeds	9,857	2,673	12,530	3.1	2.8	South West Wales						
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	10,785	3,209	13,994	3.8	3.4	Central Valleys						
EAST MIDLANDS						Gwent Valleys						
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	24,099	7,587	31,686	3.8	3.4	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot						
Derby	3,589	1,060	4,649	3.8	3.5	Swansea						
East Derbyshire	3,965	1,210	5,175	5.3	4.7	East Wales	12,270	3,367	15,637	3.2	2.8	
South and West Derbyshire	3,556	1,265	4,821	2.6	2.2	Monmouthshire and Newport						
Nottingham	5,535	1,400	6,935	4.1	3.8	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan						
North Nottinghamshire	5,140	1,868	7,008	4.6	4.1	Flintshire and Wrexham						
South Nottinghamshire	2,314	784	3,098	3.2	2.6	Powys						
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	14,620	5,157	19,777	2.9	2.5	SCOTLAND						
Leicester City	5,690	1,835	7,525	4.8	4.4	North East Scotland	3,638	1,122	4,760	2.0	1.7	
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,023	1,578	5,601	2.3	2.0	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray						
Northamptonshire	4,907	1,744	6,651	2.3	2.0	Eastern Scotland	27,829	7,571	35,400	4.1	3.7	
Lincolnshire	5,588	2,137	7,725	3.2	2.7	Angus and Dundee City						
Lincolnshire	5,588	2,137	7,725	3.2	2.7	Clackmannanshire and Fife						
WEST MIDLANDS						East Lothian and Midlothian						
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	8,335	2,992	11,327	2.1	1.8	Scottish Borders, The						
Herefordshire, County of	1,274	442	1,716	2.4	2.0	Edinburgh, City of						
Worcestershire	3,782	1,366	5,148	2.2	1.9	Falkirk						
Warwickshire	3,279	1,184	4,463	1.9	1.7	Perth and Kinross and Stirling						
Shropshire and Staffordshire	14,580	5,070	19,650	3.2	2.8	West Lothian						
Telford and Wrekin	1,728	587	2,315	2.9	2.6	South Western Scotland	43,077	11,432	54,509	5.5	5.0	
Shropshire CC	1,966	676	2,642	2.4	2.0	East and West Dumfrieshire,						
Stoke-on-Trent	3,844	1,126	4,970	4.2	3.9	Helensburgh and Lomond						
Staffordshire CC	7,042	2,681	9,723	3.1	2.7	Dumfries and Galloway						
West Midlands	48,809	13,944	62,753	5.1	4.7	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland						
Birmingham	23,283	6,405	29,688	5.9	5.4	Glasgow City						
Solihull	1,634	563	2,197	2.7	2.2	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire						
Coventry	4,281	1,212	5,493	3.7	3.5	North Lanarkshire						
Dudley and Sandwell	10,540	2,972	13,512	5.1	4.7	South Ayrshire						
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,071	2,792	11,863	5.3	4.7	South Lanarkshire						
EAST						Highlands and the Islands	5,962	1,854	7,816	5.0	4.2	
East Anglia	17,334	5,960	23,294	2.5	2.2	Caitness and Sutherland						
Peterborough	1,805	488	2,093	2.5	2.3	and Ross and Cromarty						
Cambridgeshire CC	2,842	1,068	3,910	1.6	1.4	Inverness and Nairn and Moray,						
Norfolk	7,311	2,625	9,936	3.1	2.6	Badenoch and Strathspey						
Suffolk	5,576	1,779	7,355	2.7	2.3	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh						
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	10,202	3,618	13,820	2.0	1.7	and Argyll and the Islands						
Luton	2,224	747	2,971	3.8	3.4	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)						
Bedfordshire CC	2,806	978	3,784	2.6	2.1	Orkney Islands						
Hertfordshire	5,172	1,893	7,065	1.5	1.3	Shetland Islands						
Essex	12,308	4,398	16,706	2.8	2.4							
Southend-on-Sea	2,227	665	2,892	4.6	3.9							
Thurrock	1,414	502	1,916	3.5	3.1							
Essex CC	8,667	3,231	11,898	2.5	2.1							
LONDON						NORTHERN IRELAND						
Inner London	64,959	24,378	89,337	3.8	3.5	Northern Ireland	28,300	8,287	36,587	5.5	4.6	
Inner London - West	16,643	6,963	23,606	1.6	1.5	Belfast						
Inner London - East	48,316	17,415	65,731	7.4	6.6	Outer Belfast						
Outer London	51,637	20,038	71,675	4.1	3.5	East of Northern Ireland						
Outer London - East and North East	20,145	7,963	28,108	5.5	4.6	North of Northern Ireland						
Outer London - South	11,081	4,322	15,403	3.4	2.9	West and South of Northern Ireland						
Outer London - West and North West	20,411	7,753	28,164	3.6	3.1							

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.

Note: This table gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, and NUTS 3 areas are indented and in lighter type. For more information, see Labour Market Trends, July 1999, p335.

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2000	Dec 14	228.4	170.1	58.3	233.5	-1.0	166.9	66.6
2001	Jan 11	243.9	174.6	69.3	234.2	0.7	167.5	66.7
	Feb 8	261.5	187.5	74.0	232.8	-1.4	166.9	65.9
	Mar 8	229.4	166.9	62.5	229.3	-3.5	164.7	64.6
	Apr 12	226.3	163.5	62.8	228.5	-0.8	163.7	64.8
	May 10	201.0	146.3	54.7	224.1	-4.4	160.1	64.0
	Jun 14	208.3	149.1	59.2	222.4	-1.7	159.6	62.8
	Jul 12	247.3	169.7	77.6	217.6	-4.8	157.7	59.9
	Aug 9	240.0	165.6	74.4	220.4	2.8	160.0	60.4
	Sep 13	224.7	157.5	67.2	222.3	1.9	160.0	62.3
	Oct 11	239.2	170.5	68.7	226.8	4.5	162.7	64.1
	Nov 8	239.8	173.5	66.3	229.1	2.3	164.2	64.9
	Dec 13 P	226.3	168.5	57.7	228.8	-0.3	164.0	64.8

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2000	Dec 14	219.0	156.7	62.3	240.3	-1.5	172.9	67.4
2001	Jan 11	172.0	123.3	48.7	244.6	4.3	176.6	68.0
	Feb 8	266.3	194.1	72.2	242.3	-2.3	174.2	68.1
	Mar 8	264.3	192.0	72.3	240.7	-1.6	173.1	67.6
	Apr 12	256.4	188.1	68.3	237.5	-3.2	170.7	66.8
	May 10	228.6	165.5	63.2	229.0	-8.5	166.0	63.0
	Jun 14	236.9	173.8	63.1	233.4	4.4	168.3	65.1
	Jul 12	232.3	168.4	63.8	228.8	-4.6	165.2	63.6
	Aug 9	227.7	162.8	64.9	224.2	-4.6	162.7	61.5
	Sep 13	253.2	175.9	77.2	223.8	-0.4	162.7	61.1
	Oct 11	263.0	184.6	78.4	223.2	-0.6	161.5	61.7
	Nov 8	231.4	164.2	67.2	223.8	0.6	161.5	62.3
	Dec 13 P	206.9	148.2	58.7	227.4	3.6	164.0	63.4

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 4¹/₃-week month.

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

CLAIMANT COUNT C.32

Claim history: number of previous claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending October 2001 by number of previous claims

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Thousands							
Region							
North East	8.0	6.1	4.7	3.9	3.2	15.8	41.7
North West	18.2	13.8	10.8	7.3	6.4	25.8	82.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	14.2	9.5	7.5	6.2	5.0	21.1	63.5
East Midlands	11.1	6.9	4.7	3.4	3.2	12.0	41.4
West Midlands	16.9	10.3	7.6	6.3	4.1	15.9	61.1
East	11.3	7.0	4.2	4.0	3.3	10.8	40.6
London	24.6	14.4	11.2	9.3	6.3	17.6	83.5
South East	13.8	8.7	6.0	5.0	4.1	14.2	51.9
South West	10.0	6.2	4.9	3.9	2.8	13.4	41.2
Wales	9.0	6.0	4.5	3.9	2.5	11.4	37.3
Scotland	15.4	10.9	9.1	7.1	5.7	27.0	75.3
Great Britain	152.6	99.8	75.2	60.4	46.5	185.1	619.5
Sex							
Male	84.6	60.5	50.4	44.6	34.9	158.5	433.3
Female	68.0	39.4	24.8	15.8	11.6	26.6	186.2
Percent							
Region							
North East	19	15	11	9	8	38	100
North West	22	17	13	9	8	31	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	22	15	12	10	8	33	100
East Midlands	27	17	11	8	8	29	100
West Midlands	28	17	12	10	7	26	100
East	28	17	10	10	8	27	100
London	29	17	13	11	8	21	100
South East	27	17	12	10	8	27	100
South West	24	15	12	10	7	33	100
Wales	24	16	12	10	7	31	100
Scotland	20	15	12	9	8	36	100
Great Britain	25	16	12	10	7	30	100
Sex							
Male	20	14	12	10	8	37	100
Female	37	21	13	8	6	14	100

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

Note:
This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
Onflows in this table started between 12 July and 11 October 2001 inclusive.
Previous claims in this table started after 11 July 1991.
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is ± 2.1 percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ± 1.6 percentage points.
Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 8 November and 12 December 2001

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	82.0	19.3	11.4	4.5	1.7	118.8
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.6
Gone abroad	3.9	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	6.4
Claimed Income Support	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	5.0
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.4	2.1	2.1	1.5	0.9	10.9
Claimed another benefit	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.7
Full-time education	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Approved training	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Government-supported training	6.3	1.8	4.4	3.2	2.3	17.9
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Ceased claiming	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	3.7
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	7.7	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.4	12.4
Failed to sign	32.6	7.9	5.7	1.9	0.7	48.9
New claim review	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1
Total	148.5	37.9	29.0	13.5	6.9	235.8
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	75.8	68.7	52.6	41.2	29.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	
Gone abroad	3.6	4.5	3.5	2.8	1.6	
Claimed Income Support	1.7	4.1	4.4	5.1	7.3	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.0	7.5	9.9	13.4	14.7	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	
Full-time education	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	
Approved training	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	5.8	6.6	20.3	29.2	38.6	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	
Gone to prison	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Defective claim	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.8	2.3	3.3	2.6	1.7	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	
New claim review	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

Note: Computerised claims only.

REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All			Male			Female		
	of whom:			of whom:			of whom:		
	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment
Spring 1995	181	98	84	114	60	54	68	38	30
Winter 1995/6	185	115	70	123	76	47	62	39	23
Spring 1996	171	100	71	119	68	51	52	32	19
Summer 1996	171	93	78	112	62	51	59	32	27
Autumn 1996	156	87	69	100	57	43	56	30	26
Winter 1996/7	153	90	62	102	62	40	51	29	22
Spring 1997	169	100	70	114	69	45	55	30	24
Summer 1997	161	89	72	101	56	46	60	33	27
Autumn 1997	141	74	67	90	49	42	51	25	26
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	125	70	55	44	25	20
Spring 1998	170	101	69	107	62	45	63	40	24
Summer 1998	166	90	77	111	55	56	56	35	21
Autumn 1998	179	94	84	114	62	53	64	32	32
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	144	91	52	68	43	25
Spring 1999	187	97	90	128	68	61	59	30	30
Summer 1999	171	93	78	109	56	53	62	37	25
Autumn 1999	168	89	78	107	55	52	61	34	27
Winter 1999/2000	193	118	75	122	77	45	71	40	30
Spring 2000	180	97	83	117	64	53	64	33	31
Summer 2000	157	85	72	99	57	42	59	28	31
Autumn 2000	163	81	82	105	50	55	58	31	27
Winter 2000/2001	167	96	72	110	64	47	57	32	25
Spring 2001	169	85	84	111	59	53	58	26	31
Summer 2001	179	98	81	116	61	55	63	37	26
Autumn 2001	193	104	89	125	70	56	68	35	33

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

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (thousands)															
All															
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	*
Spring 2001	169	167	139	*	22	11	14	17	14	19	19	14	*	20	*
Summer 2001	179	175	149	*	22	14	12	19	20	16	26	11	*	17	*
Autumn 2001	193	190	168	*	25	22	12	14	17	23	32	13	*	15	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All															
Autumn 2000	7	7	7	*	8	7	6	8	6	6	6	6	*	7	*
Winter 2000/2001	7	7	7	*	9	6	7	9	5	6	6	8	*	6	*
Spring 2001	7	7	7	*	8	5	8	8	6	7	5	7	*	10	*
Summer 2001	7	7	7	*	8	7	7	8	8	5	7	5	*	8	*
Autumn 2001	8	8	8	*	9	10	7	6	7	8	9	6	*	7	*

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing	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)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All									
Autumn 2000	*	*	52	14	36	16	25	12	*
Winter 2000/2001	*	*	63	14	31	12	25	*	*
Spring 2001	*	*	57	15	34	13	28	*	*
Summer 2001	*	*	70	11	29	17	35	*	*
Autumn 2001	*	*	71	15	29	11	44	12	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All									
Autumn 2000	*	*	12	11	7	9	7	2	*
Winter 2000/2001	*	*	14	11	6	7	7	*	*
Spring 2001	*	*	13	12	7	7	7	*	*
Summer 2001	*	*	16	8	6	10	9	*	*
Autumn 2001	*	*	16	11	6	6	11	2	*

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent											
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium ^f	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	..	7.2	11.2	9.2	11.6	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.2	10.3	10.6	3.9	8.8	11.4	10.2	16.4	11.7	7.9
1994	11.1	7.0	9.4	9.5	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4
1995	10.7	6.7	8.6	8.2	3.9	9.9	9.4	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996	10.8	6.8	8.0	8.2	4.4	9.7	9.6	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.3	4.4	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998	9.9	6.4	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.5	8.3	5.2	11.4	11.8	9.3
1999	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.0	3.9	8.8	7.6	5.2	10.2	11.2	8.6
2000	8.2	5.7	5.4	6.3	3.7	7.0	6.8	4.7	9.8	9.5	7.9
2000 Dec	7.8	5.6	5.2	6.3	3.5	6.8	6.8	4.7	9.3	9.1	7.7
2001 Jan	7.8	5.7	5.2	6.3	3.6	6.8	6.9	4.6	9.3	9.0	7.7
Feb	7.7	5.6	5.1	6.6	3.7	6.8	6.9	4.7	9.2	9.0	7.7
Mar	7.7	5.7	5.0	6.5	3.7	6.8	7.0	4.6	9.1	8.9	7.8
Apr	7.7	5.8	4.9	6.8	3.7	6.9	7.0	4.6	9.1	8.9	7.8
May	7.7	5.8	5.0	6.9	3.8	6.9	7.0	4.6	9.0	8.9	7.8
Jun	7.7	5.8	5.0	6.9	3.8	6.8	7.0	4.6	9.0	8.9	7.9
Jul	7.7	5.9	5.1	6.9	3.9	6.8	7.0	4.5	9.1	8.9	7.9
Aug	7.7	6.0	5.1	6.8	3.9	6.8	7.2	4.4	9.1	9.0	7.9
Sep	7.7	6.1	5.1	6.7	4.0	6.9	7.2	4.4	9.2	9.0	7.9
Oct	7.8	6.3	5.1	7.1	4.0	7.0	7.3	4.4	9.2	9.1	8.0
Nov	7.8	6.4	..	6.7	4.0	7.0	7.5	..	9.2	9.2	8.0
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
2000 Dec	..	..	1,034	615	188	461	1,103	150	242	2,165	..
2001 Jan	..	..	1,006	617	199	462	1,113	149	240	2,122	..
Feb	..	..	997	646	195	463	1,123	151	238	2,103	..
Mar	..	..	986	633	192	463	1,143	151	237	2,085	..
Apr	..	..	980	671	189	464	1,139	149	236	2,063	..
May	..	..	976	676	195	469	1,137	145	235	2,069	..
Jun	..	..	963	681	198	466	1,132	144	235	2,077	..
Jul	..	..	952	674	202	469	1,141	142	236	2,117	..
Aug	..	..	947	669	205	466	1,173	142	237	2,128	..
Sep	..	..	947	658	210	484	1,163	140	239	2,141	..
Oct	..	..	954	697	212	487	1,187	140	240	2,168	..
Nov	..	..	960	661	217	472	1,232	139	241	2,201	..
Dec	..	..	964	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.2	6.7	6.9	11.1	7.5	5.0	9.2	9.0	9.5
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
1992	..	..	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,639	829	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	739	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	751	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	760	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	721	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999	..	..	1,263	659	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
2000	..	..	1,102	611	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,879
2000 Dec	..	..	1,011	617	217	460	1,015	139	210	2,209	3,809
2001 Jan	..	..	1,078	648	258	467	1,188	170	248	2,232	4,093
Feb	..	..	1,073	722	248	460	1,183	162	248	2,178	4,113
Mar	..	..	1,041	676	211	448	1,212	157	247	2,084	4,000
Apr	..	..	1,006	669	191	443	1,194	150	267	2,019	3,868
May	..	..	981	672	175	436	1,159	134	304	1,964	3,721
Jun	..	..	948	654	163	431	1,106	130	256	1,943	3,694
Jul	..	..	962	618	164	484	1,205	140	204	2,022	3,799
Aug	..	..	973	644	171	510	1,242	144	206	2,136	3,789
Sep	..	..	940	673	176	513	1,069	130	223	2,178	3,743
Oct	..	..	918	660	196	503	1,090	129	214	2,224	3,725
Nov	..	..	926	630	225	471	1,157	127	226	2,259	3,789
Dec	..	..	949	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.4	8.0	11.5	7.1	4.5	8.8	..	9.2

a ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.

b The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.

c Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.

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

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

f The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to October for Netherlands and November for Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to October and for Italy to July.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51

Selected countries Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^{d,f}	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.9	2.2	2.1	5.6	6.0	4.3	18.4	5.6	3.1	7.5
1993	8.6	15.6	10.2	2.5	2.6	6.6	6.1	5.7	22.7	9.1	4.0	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996	9.6	11.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997	9.8	9.9	11.7	3.4	2.7	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	10.9	7.5	11.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	18.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999	11.6	5.6	11.4	4.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000	11.1	4.2	10.5	4.7	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.1	14.1	5.9	..	4.0
2000 Dec	..	3.8	9.9	4.9	2.4	2.7	..	4.0	13.5	5.2	..	4.0
2001 Jan	..	3.8	9.8	4.9	2.3	2.6	..	4.1	13.4	5.3	..	4.2
Feb	..	3.8	9.7	4.7	2.3	2.4	3.5	4.2	13.3	5.2	2.5	4.2
Mar	..	3.8	9.6	4.7	2.3	2.3	..	4.2	13.3	5.2	..	4.3
Apr	..	3.8	9.5	4.8	2.4	2.2	..	4.2	13.2	5.0	..	4.5
May	..	3.8	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.3	3.4	4.1	13.2	5.1	2.6	4.4
Jun	..	3.8	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.3	..	4.1	13.1	4.9	..	4.6
Jul	..	3.8	9.5	5.0	2.5	2.2	..	4.1	13.0	4.9	..	4.6
Aug	..	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.5	2.2	3.6	4.1	13.0	4.9	..	4.9
Sep	..	3.9	9.4	5.3	2.5	2.2	..	4.1	13.0	5.0	..	5.0
Oct	..	3.9	9.3	5.4	2.5	2.2	..	4.0	13.0	5.1	..	5.4
Nov	..	4.1	..	5.4	2.5	..	..	4.2	13.0	5.0	..	5.6
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.8
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
2000 Dec	..	139	..	3,320	4.8	..	66	..	1,536	143	65	5,656
2001 Jan	..	138	2344	3,290	4.8	..	62	..	1,558	148	66	5,887
Feb	..	138	..	3,180	4.7	..	61	..	1,532	149	63	5,888
Mar	..	138	..	3,200	4.7	..	62	..	1,525	148	62	6,061
Apr	..	139	2270	3,230	4.8	..	61	..	1,518	148	63	6,310
May	..	140	..	3,290	4.8	..	59	..	1,501	147	63	6,210
Jun	..	141	..	3,300	5.0	..	59	..	1,498	146	64	6,465
Jul	..	140	2250	3,380	5.0	..	59	..	1,517	141	65	6,545
Aug	..	141	..	3,340	5.0	..	60	..	1,523	..	66	6,972
Sep	..	141	..	3,560	4.8	..	65	..	1,530	147	67	7,064
Oct	..	147	2198	3,600	5.2	..	65	..	1,549	147	72	7,665
Nov	..	154	..	3,700	5.2	..	71	..	1,551	142	77	8,026
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	1,553	..	..	8,259
Rate (%): latest month	..	4.1	9.4	5.5	..	1.9	..	..	..	4.0	2.1	5.8
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
1992	185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993	176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994	180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995	184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996	185	279	2,654	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997	214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998	290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999	..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	60	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
2000	..	155	2,495	3,198	5.0	187	63	327	1,558	178	72	5,655
2000 Dec	..	142	..	2,980	5.0	187	61	326	1,556	154	70	5,227
2001 Jan	..	142	2,379	3,170	5.3	184	70	339	1,621	152	72	6,587
Feb	..	140	..	3,180	5.1	176	65	342	1,599	143	70	6,464
Mar	..	136	..	3,430	4.9	155	62	339	1,578	134	66	6,453
Apr	..	137	2,271	3,480	4.8	134	59	328	1,535	128	63	5,951
May	..	134	..	3,480	4.6	132	55	319	1,478	130	61	5,846
Jun	..	141	..	3,380	4.5	132	58	315	1,461	174	59	6,762
Jul	..	147	2,193	3,300	4.6	136	65	313	1,451	189	60	6,797
Aug	..	149	..	3,360	4.7	141	67	310	1,459	..	61	6,956
Sep	..	141	..	3,570	4.8	140	61	318	1,489	136	62	6,708
Oct	..	142	2,225	3,520	5.2	141	64	323	1,540	127	68	7,106
Nov	..	147	..	3,500	5.4	..	65	327	1,573	122	78	7,551
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,575	..	..	7,678
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	9.2	5.2	..	2.0	..	..	..	3.7	2.1	5.4

Enquiries: 02075336119

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
All	MGSG	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
	1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
	1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
	1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
	1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
	1998	29,049	28,258	853	3,710	7,708	10,318	5,668	791
	1999	29,356	28,525	846	3,706	7,593	10,525	5,856	830
	2000	29,574	28,736	848	3,750	7,414	10,724	6,000	839
	2001	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822
	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
	Jan-Mar 2001	29,598	28,780	815	3,732	7,230	10,894	6,110	818
	Feb-Apr	29,619	28,798	810	3,747	7,215	10,894	6,132	821
	Mar-May (Spr)	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822
	Apr-Jun	29,659	28,826	811	3,777	7,189	10,900	6,150	833
	May-Jul	29,646	28,788	810	3,761	7,155	10,908	6,154	858
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,668	28,809	805	3,781	7,120	10,915	6,189	859
	Jul-Sep	29,663	28,798	815	3,763	7,107	10,930	6,184	865
	Aug-Oct	29,699	28,840	828	3,792	7,098	10,934	6,187	859
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,748	28,871	831	3,821	7,084	10,941	6,195	877
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	80 0.3	62 0.2	26 3.2	41 1.1	-36 -0.5	26 0.2	6 0.1	18 2.1
	Over last 12 months Per cent	197 0.7	161 0.6	8 1.0	90 2.4	-210 -2.9	140 1.3	133 2.2	36 4.3
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	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
	2001	16,406	16,136	415	2,031	4,064	5,937	3,688	269
	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
	Jan-Mar 2001	16,428	16,160	422	2,035	4,088	5,941	3,674	267
	Feb-Apr	16,413	16,143	420	2,030	4,073	5,937	3,683	269
	Mar-May (Spr)	16,406	16,136	415	2,031	4,064	5,937	3,688	269
	Apr-Jun	16,406	16,129	416	2,048	4,056	5,924	3,686	277
	May-Jul	16,421	16,135	414	2,049	4,046	5,940	3,685	286
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,453	16,171	421	2,069	4,024	5,939	3,717	282
	Jul-Sep	16,458	16,172	422	2,056	4,016	5,962	3,716	286
	Aug-Oct	16,469	16,183	429	2,065	4,012	5,963	3,714	285
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,482	16,191	429	2,077	4,001	5,965	3,719	291
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	29 0.2	20 0.1	7 1.7	8 0.4	-23 -0.6	26 0.4	2 0.1	9 3.2
	Over last 12 months Per cent	104 0.6	99 0.6	7 1.6	63 3.2	-119 -2.9	67 1.1	81 2.2	5 1.8
Female	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
	1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
	1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
	1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
	1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
	1998	12,868	12,359	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
	2001	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553
	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
	Jan-Mar 2001	13,170	12,620	392	1,697	3,142	4,952	2,436	550
	Feb-Apr	13,207	12,655	390	1,716	3,142	4,957	2,449	552
	Mar-May (Spr)	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553
	Apr-Jun	13,253	12,697	395	1,729	3,133	4,977	2,464	556
	May-Jul	13,225	12,652	396	1,712	3,108	4,968	2,469	572
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,215	12,638	384	1,712	3,095	4,976	2,471	577
	Jul-Sep	13,205	12,626	392	1,707	3,091	4,969	2,468	579
	Aug-Oct	13,230	12,656	399	1,727	3,086	4,970	2,473	574
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,267	12,680	402	1,744	3,082	4,976	2,476	586
	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	51 0.4	42 0.3	18 4.8	32 1.9	-13 -0.4	0 0.0	5 0.2	9 1.5
	Over last 12 months Per cent	93 0.7	62 0.5	1 0.3	26 1.5	-91 -2.9	73 1.5	52 2.2	31 5.6

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a 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
All		MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	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
	2001	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.0	84.4	85.1	70.2	8.0
	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
	Jan-Mar 2001	63.3	78.8	56.0	75.0	84.4	85.2	70.0	8.0
	Feb-Apr	63.3	78.8	55.6	75.2	84.4	85.1	70.1	8.0
	Mar-May (Spr)	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.0	84.4	85.1	70.2	8.0
	Apr-Jun	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.6	84.4	84.9	70.1	8.1
	May-Jul	63.2	78.7	55.3	75.3	84.2	84.8	70.1	8.3
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3	78.7	54.9	75.6	84.0	84.8	70.4	8.4
	Jul-Sep	63.2	78.6	55.4	75.1	84.0	84.8	70.3	8.4
	Aug-Oct	63.3	78.7	56.3	75.6	84.1	84.7	70.2	8.4
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	78.8	56.3	76.1	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.5
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.2
	Over last 12 months	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.3
Male		MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.8	7.5
	1994	72.9	85.6	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.7
	1995	72.6	85.2	56.2	81.8	94.2	93.1	71.5	8.2
	1996	72.4	85.1	59.5	82.6	93.4	92.5	71.8	7.6
	1997	72.2	84.9	58.2	82.4	93.6	92.0	72.2	7.6
	1998	71.8	84.3	57.9	80.7	93.7	91.5	72.0	7.6
	1999	72.0	84.6	58.9	80.4	93.5	92.2	72.6	7.9
	2000	72.1	84.8	58.4	81.0	93.9	92.5	72.5	7.9
	2001	71.6	84.2	55.6	79.9	93.3	91.9	73.1	7.2
	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	71.7	84.3	56.9	79.6	93.5	92.1	72.6	7.6
	Oct-Dec	71.8	84.4	56.5	79.9	93.5	92.1	72.8	7.5
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	71.8	84.5	57.2	80.2	93.6	92.2	72.9	7.4
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	71.8	84.5	56.7	80.2	93.5	92.2	73.0	7.4
	Jan-Mar 2001	71.8	84.5	56.7	80.2	93.5	92.2	73.0	7.1
	Feb-Apr	71.7	84.3	56.2	79.9	93.4	92.0	73.1	7.2
	Mar-May (Spr)	71.6	84.2	55.6	79.9	93.3	91.9	73.1	7.2
	Apr-Jun	71.5	84.2	55.5	80.4	93.3	91.5	73.0	7.4
	May-Jul	71.6	84.1	55.2	80.4	93.3	91.6	72.9	7.6
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	71.7	84.3	56.1	81.1	93.0	91.4	73.4	7.5
	Jul-Sep	71.7	84.2	56.2	80.5	93.0	91.7	73.3	7.6
	Aug-Oct	71.7	84.3	56.9	80.7	93.2	91.5	73.2	7.6
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	71.7	84.3	56.8	81.1	93.2	91.4	73.3	7.7
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
	Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1.4	-0.4	-0.7	0.6	0.1
Female		MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	53.2	70.9	53.9	71.7	71.0	76.9	62.2	8.1
	1994	53.3	70.9	55.9	69.9	71.2	76.9	63.1	8.1
	1995	53.3	70.9	55.7	69.8	71.6	76.6	63.2	7.9
	1996	53.8	71.4	56.5	71.2	72.3	77.1	62.9	7.8
	1997	54.3	71.8	60.9	70.7	73.5	76.9	63.3	8.3
	1998	54.3	72.0	59.4	70.4	73.8	77.1	64.3	7.8
	1999	54.8	72.5	58.2	70.4	75.2	77.6	64.9	8.2
	2000	55.2	73.0	59.4	70.7	75.3	77.8	66.0	8.4
	2001	55.3	72.9	55.4	70.0	75.1	78.3	66.2	8.5
	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	55.2	72.8	56.8	70.7	74.9	77.8	66.0	8.5
	Oct-Dec	55.1	72.7	56.5	69.9	75.2	77.8	65.9	8.5
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	55.3	72.8	57.1	69.9	75.3	78.1	65.9	8.5
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	55.2	72.8	56.1	69.6	75.2	78.1	66.1	8.4
	Jan-Mar 2001	55.1	72.6	55.3	69.6	74.9	78.1	65.9	8.4
	Feb-Apr	55.2	72.8	54.9	70.3	75.0	78.1	66.1	8.5
	Mar-May (Spr)	55.3	72.9	55.4	70.0	75.1	78.3	66.2	8.5
	Apr-Jun	55.4	72.9	55.4	70.7	75.1	78.2	66.3	8.5
	May-Jul	55.3	72.6	55.4	69.9	74.7	78.0	66.3	8.8
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	55.2	72.5	53.7	69.9	74.6	78.0	66.3	8.9
	Jul-Sep	55.1	72.4	54.7	69.6	74.6	77.8	66.1	8.9
	Aug-Oct	55.2	72.6	55.6	70.3	74.7	77.7	66.2	8.8
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	55.4	72.7	55.9	70.9	74.8	77.7	66.2	9.0
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	2.3	1.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.5

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)																
UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks										Wants job and seeking work but not available to start	
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking								
								Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
						1	2									
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFF	YCFI	YCFL	YCFO	YCFR	YCFU	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ	
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128	
1995	17,023	7,676	5,396	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	1,236	104	579	776	262	411	184	86	99	
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	268	393	207	92	115	
1998	17,204	7,768	5,367	2,400	2,181	735	1,446	72	750	743	248	367	220	94	126	
1999	17,075	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	
2001	17,198	7,743	5,549	2,194	1,997	621	1,375	34	727	630	253	354	197	72	125	
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	17,155	7,722	5,461	2,261	2,053	649	1,404	47	754	626	234	392	208	79	129	
Oct-Dec	17,165	7,726	5,464	2,261	2,049	633	1,416	45	747	626	240	391	212	83	129	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,131	7,686	5,434	2,251	2,032	634	1,398	42	742	617	243	388	220	94	126	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,146	7,698	5,455	2,243	2,018	627	1,390	40	732	617	248	381	225	98	127	
Jan-Mar 2001	17,192	7,733	5,493	2,240	2,019	633	1,385	39	737	629	253	361	221	92	129	
Feb-Apr	17,191	7,736	5,504	2,231	2,015	629	1,386	34	727	634	255	365	217	81	136	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,198	7,743	5,549	2,194	1,997	621	1,375	34	727	630	253	354	197	72	125	
Apr-Jun	17,194	7,749	5,563	2,186	1,982	606	1,376	32	721	639	243	346	204	79	125	
May-Jul	17,227	7,807	5,602	2,205	2,000	607	1,392	34	737	638	244	347	205	85	121	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,226	7,806	5,557	2,249	2,026	613	1,414	30	740	646	242	370	223	96	127	
Jul-Sep	17,251	7,832	5,595	2,237	2,026	599	1,427	34	737	639	244	371	212	94	118	
Aug-Oct	17,234	7,806	5,549	2,257	2,049	588	1,461	36	747	642	253	372	208	92	115	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,205	7,790	5,528	2,263	2,057	578	1,479	36	746	652	251	371	205	96	110	
Changes																
Overlast 3 months	-21	-15	-29	14	31	-35	65	7	6	6	10	2	-17	0	-17	
Percent	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.6	1.5	-5.6	4.6	23.4	0.9	1.0	4.0	0.4	-7.7	-0.5	-13.2	
Overlast 12 months	50	69	67	2	4	-70	75	-11	-8	26	18	-21	-2	17	-19	
Percent	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.2	-10.8	5.3	-22.5	-1.1	4.2	7.5	-5.3	-1.1	21.3	-14.8	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK	
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	54	
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	58	52	
1996	6,147	2,782	1,982	906	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	96	41	45	
1997	6,228	2,839	1,988	941	845	272	573	51	419	70	137	168	96	53	43	
1998	6,366	2,952	1,964	988	880	279	601	44	472	75	130	159	108	55	53	
1999	6,339	2,918	1,972	946	854	274	580	41	460	72	123	158	92	44	48	
2000	6,343	2,899	1,957	942	862	264	598	35	465	64	117	181	81	40	40	
2001	6,512	3,019	2,089	931	836	257	579	22	445	67	129	173	94	41	53	
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	6,459	2,997	2,048	949	855	264	591	30	463	64	120	178	94	43	51	
Oct-Dec	6,451	2,982	2,038	944	852	257	595	26	462	65	125	174	92	44	48	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	6,444	2,968	2,025	943	848	260	588	24	460	68	123	173	96	49	47	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,444	2,967	2,024	943	842	251	590	22	455	67	128	169	101	52	49	
Jan-Mar 2001	6,463	2,973	2,028	945	845	256	588	23	455	69	129	169	100	48	52	
Feb-Apr	6,491	3,001	2,058	943	841	253	588	20	444	69	130	177	103	45	58	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,512	3,019	2,089	931	836	257	579	22	445	67	129	173	94	41	53	
Apr-Jun	6,525	3,038	2,115	923	825	248	578	20	445	70	120	170	98	45	53	
May-Jul	6,523	3,042	2,118	924	827	247	580	20	454	72	118	163	97	47	49	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,504	3,017	2,085	932	834	251	583	18	450	75	116	175	98	51	47	
Jul-Sep	6,511	3,025	2,101	924	828	249	579	21	446	71	119	171	95	50	45	
Aug-Oct	6,512	3,022	2,082	940	846	248	598	22	452	72	127	173	94	49	45	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,511	3,023	2,075	948	852	249	603	22	446	73	128	182	96	50	46	
Changes																
Overlast 3 months	7	6	-10	16	18	-2	20	5	-5	-2	12	7	-2	-1	-1	
Percent	0.1	0.2	-0.5	1.7	2.1	-0.7	3.4	26.8	-1.0	-2.3	10.2	4.3	-2.2	-2.0	-2.3	
Overlast 12 months	52	25	26	-1	-3	-15	12	-8	-17	9	9	4	2	7	-5	
Percent	0.8	0.9	1.3	-0.1	-0.3	-5.7	2.1	-25.1	-3.6	13.7	7.1	2.4	2.3	16.4	-9.5	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFT	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL	
1994	10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179	742	109	216	117	43	74	
1995	10,958	4,929	3,496	1,433	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	129	62	67	
1996	10,883	4,863	3,446	1,417	1,318	556	761	44	218	707	121	228	99	45	54	
1997	10,805	4,824	3,370	1,454	1,343	510	832	38	272	676	131	225	111	39	72	
1998	10,838	4,815	3,403	1,412	1,301	456	845	27	278	668	118	209	112	39	73	
1999	10,736	4,734	3,358	1,375	1,254	414	840	27	289	606	119	213	121	46	75	
2000	10,663	4,677	3,311	1,367	1,258	406	852	27	300	587	125	219	109	36	72	
2001	10,687	4,724	3,460	1,264	1,160	364	796	11	281	563	124	181	103	31	72	
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	10,696	4,725	3,413	1,312	1,198	385	813	17	292	562	114	214	114	36	78	
Oct-Dec	10,714	4,743	3,426	1,318	1,198	377	821	18	286	561	116	217	120	40	81	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	10,687	4,717	3,410	1,308	1,184	374	810	18	282	549	120	215	124	45	79	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,702	4,731	3,431	1,300	1,176	376	800	18	277	550	120	211	124	46	78	
Jan-Mar 2001	10,729	4,760	3,465	1,295	1,174	377	797	16	282	560	124	192	121	44	78	
Feb-Apr	10,700	4,735	3,446	1,288	1,174	376	798	14	283	565	125	188	114	36	78	
Mar-May (Spr)	10,687	4,724	3,460	1,264	1,160	364	796	11	281	563	124	181	103	31	72	
Apr-Jun	10,669	4,711	3,448	1,263	1,157	358	799	12	276	569	123	176	107	34	72	
May-Jul	10,705	4,765	3,484	1,281	1,173	360	813	14	283	566	126	184	109	37	71	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,721	4,789	3,472	1,317	1,192	362	830	12	289	571	125	195	124	45	79	
Jul-Sep	10,740	4,808	3,494	1,314	1,197	350	848	13	292	568	125	200	116	43	73	
Aug-Oct	10,722	4,784	3,467	1,317	1,203	340	863	14	296	570	125	199	114	44	70	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,693	4,768	3,453	1,315	1,205	329	876	14	300	579	123	189	109	46	64	
Changes																
Overlast 3 months	-28	-21	-19	-2	13	-33	46	2	11	8	-2	-6	-15	1	-16	
Percent	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	1.1	-9.0	5.5	18.4	3.8	1.4	-1.8	-3.0	-12.1	1.3	-19.7	
Overlast 12 months	-2	43	41	2	7	-55	62	-13	9	18	9	-25	-5	10	-14	
Percent	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.6	-14.4	7.7	-18.0	2.9	3.2	7.9	-11.8	-4.0	27.1	-18.3	

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

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

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAI	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,564	569	1,304	1,572	1,756	2,363	9,345
1995	17,023	7,676	592	1,271	1,576	1,805	2,432	9,347
1996	17,030	7,645	597	1,166	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,384
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,204	7,768	601	1,194	1,476	1,917	2,579	9,436
1999	17,075	7,652	599	1,204	1,392	1,869	2,588	9,423
2000	17,007	7,577	592	1,185	1,327	1,868	2,604	9,430
2001	17,198	7,743	650	1,245	1,329	1,909	2,611	9,456
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
Jan-Mar 2001	17,192	7,733	641	1,246	1,338	1,887	2,621	9,459
Feb-Apr	17,191	7,736	648	1,236	1,336	1,905	2,611	9,456
Mar-May (Spr)	17,198	7,743	650	1,245	1,329	1,909	2,611	9,456
Apr-Jun	17,194	7,749	651	1,216	1,326	1,937	2,619	9,445
May-Jul	17,227	7,807	654	1,236	1,342	1,948	2,627	9,420
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,226	7,806	661	1,222	1,359	1,961	2,604	9,420
Jul-Sep	17,251	7,832	654	1,246	1,350	1,963	2,618	9,418
Aug-Oct	17,234	7,806	644	1,224	1,338	1,977	2,623	9,428
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,205	7,790	644	1,202	1,331	1,989	2,624	9,414
Changes Over last 3 months	-21	-15	-17	-20	-27	28	20	-6
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Over last 12 months	50	69	20	-25	-15	83	5	-19
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	290	498	253	396	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	491	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	313	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,839	312	446	302	488	1,291	3,389
1998	6,366	2,952	313	484	294	521	1,340	3,414
1999	6,339	2,918	304	492	298	486	1,338	3,420
2000	6,343	2,899	307	477	270	479	1,367	3,444
2001	6,512	3,019	332	513	290	527	1,358	3,493
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
Jan-Mar 2001	6,463	2,973	323	504	284	502	1,361	3,490
Feb-Apr	6,491	3,001	327	511	290	517	1,357	3,490
Mar-May (Spr)	6,512	3,019	332	513	290	527	1,358	3,493
Apr-Jun	6,525	3,038	333	499	289	551	1,366	3,487
May-Jul	6,523	3,042	336	500	290	544	1,373	3,481
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,504	3,017	329	483	303	555	1,346	3,487
Jul-Sep	6,511	3,025	330	499	301	542	1,352	3,486
Aug-Oct	6,512	3,022	325	494	294	551	1,359	3,491
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,511	3,023	327	485	294	559	1,358	3,489
Changes Over last 3 months	7	6	-3	2	-9	4	12	1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Over last 12 months	52	25	8	-30	8	54	-14	27
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-5.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAI	YCB A	YCB D	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	4,929	290	780	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,883	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,399	1,228	5,981
1998	10,838	4,815	288	710	1,182	1,396	1,239	6,023
1999	10,736	4,734	295	712	1,095	1,382	1,249	6,003
2000	10,663	4,677	285	709	1,057	1,389	1,237	5,986
2001	10,687	4,724	318	732	1,039	1,382	1,253	5,963
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
Jan-Mar 2001	10,729	4,760	318	742	1,054	1,385	1,260	5,969
Feb-Apr	10,700	4,735	321	725	1,046	1,389	1,254	5,966
Mar-May (Spr)	10,687	4,724	318	732	1,039	1,382	1,253	5,963
Apr-Jun	10,669	4,711	318	717	1,037	1,386	1,253	5,958
May-Jul	10,705	4,765	318	737	1,052	1,404	1,254	5,939
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,721	4,789	332	739	1,055	1,405	1,258	5,933
Jul-Sep	10,740	4,808	325	747	1,050	1,420	1,266	5,932
Aug-Oct	10,722	4,784	319	731	1,044	1,427	1,265	5,937
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,693	4,768	317	717	1,037	1,430	1,266	5,926
Changes Over last 3 months	-28	-21	-14	-21	-18	24	8	-7
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Over last 12 months	-2	43	12	5	-24	30	19	-46
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-0.8</i>

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates^a 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
All		YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFFJ	LWFFM
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
	1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1
	1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
	1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
	1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
	1998	37.2	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
	1999	36.8	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
	2001	36.7	21.2	44.5	25.0	15.6	14.9	29.8	92.0
	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (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
	Jan-Mar 2001	36.7	21.2	44.0	25.0	15.6	14.8	30.0	92.0
	Feb-Apr	36.7	21.2	44.4	24.8	15.6	14.9	29.9	92.0
	Mar-May (Spr)	36.7	21.2	44.5	25.0	15.6	14.9	29.8	92.0
	Apr-Jun	36.7	21.2	44.5	24.4	15.6	15.1	29.9	91.9
	May-Jul	36.8	21.3	44.7	24.7	15.8	15.2	29.9	91.7
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.1	24.4	16.0	15.2	29.6	91.6
	Jul-Sep	36.8	21.4	44.6	24.9	16.0	15.2	29.7	91.6
	Aug-Oct	36.7	21.3	43.7	24.4	15.9	15.3	29.8	91.6
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.2	43.7	23.9	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.5
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.2
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.8	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Male		YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5
	1994	27.1	14.4	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.3
	1995	27.4	14.8	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8
	1996	27.6	14.9	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4
	1997	27.8	15.1	41.8	17.6	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4
	1998	28.2	15.7	42.1	19.3	6.3	8.5	28.0	92.4
	1999	28.0	15.4	41.1	19.6	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.1
	2000	27.9	15.2	41.6	19.0	6.1	7.5	27.5	92.2
	2001	28.4	15.8	44.4	20.1	6.7	8.1	26.9	92.8
	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	28.3	15.7	43.1	20.4	6.5	7.9	27.4	92.4
	Oct-Dec	28.2	15.6	43.5	20.1	6.5	7.9	27.2	92.5
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28.2	15.5	42.8	19.8	6.4	7.8	27.1	92.6
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28.2	15.5	43.3	19.8	6.5	7.8	27.0	92.6
	Jan-Mar 2001	28.2	15.5	43.3	19.8	6.5	7.8	27.0	92.9
	Feb-Apr	28.3	15.7	43.8	20.1	6.6	8.0	26.9	92.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	28.4	15.8	44.4	20.1	6.7	8.1	26.9	92.8
	Apr-Jun	28.5	15.8	44.5	19.6	6.7	8.5	27.0	92.6
	May-Jul	28.4	15.9	44.8	19.6	6.7	8.4	27.1	92.4
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.3	15.7	43.9	18.9	7.0	8.6	26.6	92.5
	Jul-Sep	28.3	15.8	43.8	19.5	7.0	8.3	26.7	92.4
	Aug-Oct	28.3	15.7	43.1	19.3	6.8	8.5	26.8	92.4
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.3	15.7	43.2	18.9	6.8	8.6	26.7	92.3
	Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2
	Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.2	-1.4	0.4	0.7	-0.6	-0.1
Female		YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	46.8	29.1	46.1	28.3	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.9
	1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.1	28.8	23.1	36.9	91.9
	1995	46.7	29.1	44.3	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1
	1996	46.2	28.6	43.5	28.8	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2
	1997	45.7	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7
	1998	45.7	28.0	40.6	29.6	26.2	22.9	35.7	92.2
	1999	45.2	27.5	41.8	29.6	24.8	22.4	35.1	91.8
	2000	44.8	27.0	40.6	29.3	24.7	22.2	34.0	91.6
	2001	44.7	27.1	44.6	30.0	24.9	21.7	33.8	91.5
	3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	44.8	27.2	43.2	29.3	25.1	22.2	34.0	91.5
	Oct-Dec	44.9	27.3	43.5	30.1	24.8	22.2	34.1	91.5
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	44.7	27.2	42.9	30.1	24.7	21.9	34.1	91.5
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	44.8	27.2	43.9	30.4	24.8	21.9	33.9	91.6
	Jan-Mar 2001	44.9	27.4	44.7	30.4	25.1	21.9	34.1	91.6
	Feb-Apr	44.8	27.2	45.1	29.7	25.0	21.9	33.9	91.5
	Mar-May (Spr)	44.7	27.1	44.6	30.0	24.9	21.7	33.8	91.5
	Apr-Jun	44.6	27.1	44.6	29.3	24.9	21.8	33.7	91.5
	May-Jul	44.7	27.4	44.6	30.1	25.3	22.0	33.7	91.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	44.8	27.5	46.3	30.1	25.4	22.0	33.7	91.1
	Jul-Sep	44.9	27.6	45.3	30.4	25.4	22.2	33.9	91.1
	Aug-Oct	44.8	27.4	44.4	29.7	25.3	22.3	33.8	91.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.6	27.3	44.1	29.1	25.2	22.3	33.8	91.0
	Changes Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-2.3	-1.0	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	-0.2	0.1	0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.5

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

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Public sector				
Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)									
1995=100	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
	LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNE
			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	
			LNMU	LNNC			LNKW		
1995)	100.0				100.0				
1996)	103.6				103.0				
1997) Annual	108.0				105.3				
1998) averages	113.5				108.6				
1999)	119.0				113.0				
2000)	124.3				117.3				
1999 Nov	119.1	121.3	5.0	5.0	114.4	114.8	3.8	3.9	
Dec	124.9	121.9	5.8	5.3	115.1	114.9	3.8	3.9	
2000 Jan	123.2	122.9	6.1	5.7	115.1	116.2	4.4	4.0	
Feb	125.3	122.8	5.3	5.7	116.3	116.6	4.4	4.2	
Mar	129.3	123.4	5.2	5.5	115.1	116.4	3.7	4.2	
Apr	122.5	122.8	4.5	5.0	116.7	116.8	4.2	4.1	
May	122.4	123.2	4.1	4.6	117.0	116.7	3.2	3.7	
Jun	123.3	123.5	3.8	4.2	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.6	
Jul	123.6	124.2	4.0	4.0	117.4	117.4	3.4	3.4	
Aug	122.5	125.0	4.3	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.4	
Sep	122.3	125.4	4.2	4.2	117.7	118.0	3.3	3.4	
Oct	122.7	125.9	4.0	4.2	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.4	
Nov	124.0	126.7	4.4	4.2	118.5	119.4	4.0	3.6	
Dec	131.1	127.7	4.7	4.4	120.2	119.8	4.3	3.9	
2001 Jan	128.6	128.0	4.1	4.4	119.0	120.1	3.3	3.9	
Feb	133.8	131.0	6.7	5.2	119.5	120.2	3.0	3.5	
Mar	134.7	128.5	4.1	5.0	120.2	121.6	4.5	3.6	
Apr	128.4	128.7	4.8	5.2	123.4	123.2	5.5	4.3	
May	127.6	128.8	4.6	4.5	123.6	123.5	5.8	5.3	
Jun	129.2	129.5	4.8	4.7	124.5	123.9	5.3	5.5	
Jul	128.8	129.7	4.4	4.6	125.1	124.3	5.8	5.6	
Aug	127.7	130.4	4.3	4.5	125.4	124.6	5.9	5.7	
Sep	127.6	130.8	4.3	4.3	124.5	124.6	5.5	5.7	
Oct R	128.1	131.4	4.4	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.7	
Nov P	128.5	131.6	3.9	4.2	124.2	125.3	5.0	5.4	

SIC 1992					of which: Private sector services ^b				
Private sector									
Actual					Seasonally adjusted				
					Per cent change over previous 12 months				
Monthly rate					Headline rate ^a				
LNKX					LNKY				
LNKZ					LNND				
JJGF					JJGH				
JJGI					JJGJ				
1995=100									
1995	)	100.0			100.0				
1996	)	103.7			103.5				
1997	) Annual	108.7			108.8				
1998	) averages	114.7			115.2				
1999	)	120.4			121.4				
2000	)	126.1			127.2				
1999	Nov	120.3	122.9	5.3	5.2	120.1	124.0	5.7	5.6
	Dec	127.3	123.7	6.3	5.7	129.0	124.7	6.7	6.1
2000	Jan	125.2	124.5	6.5	6.0	126.9	125.4	7.0	6.4
	Feb	127.6	124.3	5.5	6.1	130.3	125.4	5.7	6.5
	Mar	132.9	125.2	5.5	5.8	136.0	126.5	5.8	6.2
	Apr	123.9	124.3	4.6	5.2	124.6	125.4	4.8	5.5
	May	123.7	124.8	4.3	4.8	124.2	125.8	3.9	4.8
	Jun	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.3	125.5	125.9	3.5	4.1
	Jul	125.1	125.9	4.1	4.1	125.7	127.0	4.0	3.8
	Aug	123.6	126.9	4.5	4.2	124.5	128.3	4.8	4.1
	Sep	123.4	127.2	4.5	4.4	123.5	128.4	4.4	4.4
	Oct	124.0	127.7	4.2	4.4	124.0	128.9	4.3	4.5
	Nov	125.3	128.5	4.5	4.4	124.9	129.4	4.4	4.4
	Dec	133.8	129.5	4.7	4.5	135.8	130.8	4.9	4.5
2001	Jan	131.0	129.8	4.3	4.5	133.3	131.1	4.5	4.6
	Feb	137.4	133.6	7.5	5.5	141.9	136.3	8.6	6.0
	Mar	138.3	130.2	4.0	5.3	141.1	131.1	3.6	5.6
	Apr	129.6	130.2	4.7	5.4	129.9	130.9	4.4	5.6
	May	128.7	130.2	4.3	4.3	128.6	130.7	3.9	4.0
	Jun	130.4	131.0	4.7	4.6	130.9	131.5	4.5	4.3
	Jul	129.7	131.0	4.1	4.4	129.7	131.6	3.6	4.0
	Aug	128.3	131.8	3.9	4.2	128.5	132.5	3.3	3.8
	Sep	128.3	132.4	4.1	4.0	128.1	133.3	3.8	3.6
	Oct R	129.0	132.9	4.1	4.0	128.9	134.0	4.0	3.7
	Nov P	129.6	133.1	3.6	3.9	129.4	134.3	3.8	3.9

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

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
Production (Divisions 10-41)									
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
		LNMO	LNMS	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMN	LNMR	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
				LNMW	LNNF			LNMV	LNNG
1995)		100.0				100.0			
1996)		104.4				104.4			
1997) Annual		108.5				108.8			
1998) averages		113.4				113.7			
1999)		117.8				118.3			
2000)		122.9				123.8			
1999 Nov	119.5		119.8	4.4	4.2	120.3	120.5	4.7	4.5
Dec	122.8		120.4	5.2	4.6	123.7	121.1	5.6	4.9
2000 Jan	121.2		121.7	5.4	5.0	121.8	122.2	5.6	5.3
Feb	121.6		120.7	4.4	5.0	122.1	121.3	4.6	5.3
Mar	125.4		120.9	4.1	4.6	126.1	121.7	4.4	4.9
Apr	122.0		121.2	3.9	4.1	122.8	122.2	4.4	4.5
May	121.9		122.3	4.7	4.2	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.6
Jun	121.8		122.2	4.2	4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.7
Jul	123.0		122.8	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.7
Aug	120.9		123.1	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.3
Sep	121.6		123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.9	4.5	4.3
Oct	122.8		124.3	4.0	4.0	123.9	125.3	4.3	4.3
Nov	124.7		125.3	4.6	4.3	125.8	126.3	4.9	4.5
Dec	128.4		125.7	4.5	4.4	129.6	126.9	4.8	4.6
2001 Jan	125.4		125.9	3.5	4.2	126.3	126.9	3.8	4.5
Feb	127.9		126.8	5.1	4.3	128.3	127.6	5.2	4.6
Mar	131.8		127.2	5.2	4.6	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.8
Apr	128.1		127.5	5.2	5.2	129.0	128.6	5.2	5.3
May	127.3		127.8	4.5	5.0	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.1
Jun	127.5		128.3	4.9	4.9	128.2	129.3	5.0	5.0
Jul	128.1		128.3	4.5	4.6	129.3	129.4	4.6	4.8
Aug	126.3		128.8	4.6	4.7	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.8
Sep	126.8		129.0	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.5
Oct R	127.6		129.1	3.9	4.2	128.8	130.3	4.0	4.3
Nov P	128.0		128.5	2.6	3.5	129.2	129.7	2.7	3.6

SIC 1992					Services (Divisions 50-93)				
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH	
		LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months					
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a				
1995)		100.0							
1996)		103.3							
1997) Annual		107.9							
1998) averages		113.4							
1999)		119.2							
2000)		124.5							
1999 Nov	118.6		121.5	5.3	5.2				
Dec	125.2		122.1	5.9	5.5				
2000 Jan	123.7		123.1	6.3	5.8				
Feb	126.5		123.0	5.4	5.9				
Mar	130.2		123.7	5.3	5.7				
Apr	122.4		123.0	4.7	5.1				
May	122.3		123.3	3.7	4.5				
Jun	123.5		123.6	3.5	4.0				
July	123.5		124.4	3.9	3.7				
Aug	122.8		125.5	4.4	3.9				
Sep	122.0		125.6	4.1	4.1				
Oct	122.3		126.1	4.1	4.2				
Nov	123.2		126.8	4.3	4.2				
Dec	131.6		127.9	4.8	4.4				
2001 Jan	129.5		128.3	4.3	4.4				
Feb	135.8		132.0	7.3	5.4				
Mar	135.5		128.6	3.9	5.2				
Apr	128.1		128.7	4.6	5.3				
May	127.2		128.7	4.4	4.3				
Jun	129.1		129.4	4.6	4.5				
Jul	128.5		129.6	4.2	4.4				
Aug	127.6		130.4	3.9	4.2				
Sep	127.1		131.0	4.3	4.1				
Oct R	127.6		131.7	4.4	4.2				
Nov P	128.0		132.0	4.1	4.2				

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

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manufacturing 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)
	LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997) Annual averages	..	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1
1998) ..	..	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4
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
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
1998 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
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
1999 Jan ^a	..	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9
Feb ^a	..	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	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	109.6
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Oct	..	113.0	113.9	116.2	109.7	123.4	117.7	124.3	118.7	118.3	125.4	111.6	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	117.9
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
2001 Jan	..	113.9	116.2	117.2	112.5	126.7	118.4	127.1	119.7	119.4	125.8	113.1	118.7
Feb	..	113.7	116.4	116.7	113.3	126.8	118.2	127.8	119.6	120.5	124.9	113.1	119.1
Mar	..	114.5	116.7	117.6	113.4	127.1	118.3	128.7	119.9	120.7	125.9	113.7	119.7
Apr	..	115.1	118.0	117.5	113.9	128.4	119.1	128.8	120.1	121.1	126.3	115.0	120.3
May	..	115.5	119.3	118.1	113.8	129.9	120.0	129.0	121.2	120.9	127.2	116.5	120.6
Jun	..	115.8	120.1	118.6	113.6	131.5	120.7	129.3	122.1	121.3	127.3	118.2	121.1
Jul	..	116.4	120.0	119.2	114.0	131.9	120.8	130.1	122.8	121.1	127.9	118.7	121.5
Aug	..	116.1	119.8	118.9	114.1	131.9	121.1	130.5	122.5	121.1	128.5	118.3	121.2
Sep	..	116.0	119.5	119.3	114.4	131.8	122.1	130.4	122.8	121.1	128.7	117.6	120.9
Oct R	..	116.4	119.7	120.5	114.5	132.2	122.7	130.1	123.4	121.8	129.4	117.4	120.8
Nov P	..	117.1	120.0	121.2	115.0	133.1	123.4	130.6	124.8	122.1	129.5	117.4	121.2
Per cent change on the year													
	LNLN	LNLN	LNLO	LNLP	LNLQ	LNLN	LNLS	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN
1999 Jan ^a	..	4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7
Feb ^a	..	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1
Mar	..	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.9
Apr	..	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	3.0	-0.1	0.1	1.5
May	..	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.6	6.7	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.6
Jun	..	0.5	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	3.2	1.5	0.6	1.6
Jul	..	0.7	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.4
Aug	3.3	1.2	1.7	3.8	1.3	3.2	3.7	6.6	2.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.4
Sep	6.1	1.0	1.9	4.2	1.6	4.2	3.7	7.3	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.4
Oct	9.6	1.0	2.3	4.7	2.5	5.3	3.7	7.3	3.7	4.0	2.7	1.7	2.1
Nov	9.3	0.9	1.6	4.6	3.5	5.3	3.5	7.3	4.5	3.9	4.2	2.2	3.1
Dec	6.8	0.3	1.2	5.2	3.9	5.7	3.7	6.7	4.8	4.3	5.0	1.5	3.9
2000 Jan	4.6	0.5	1.5	4.4	1.6	5.8	3.0	6.7	4.6	5.4	7.9	1.3	4.1
Feb	3.5	1.4	2.5	4.6	0.8	6.5	3.0	6.4	3.4	7.0	8.6	1.8	4.4
Mar	5.2	2.7	3.7	4.0	-1.8	6.6	3.1	6.4	3.3	7.2	8.2	2.7	5.0
Apr	6.0	3.1	5.3	3.8	-1.6	6.7	3.4	5.8	3.0	7.0	7.7	2.1	5.3
May	8.2	2.6	6.0	3.1	-3.3	5.9	3.4	5.3	3.5	7.1	6.5	1.9	5.0
Jun	9.7	2.3	6.0	2.6	-3.0	5.5	3.0	4.4	4.3	7.1	6.6	1.4	5.2
Jul	7.6	2.6	4.5	2.8	-3.1	5.2	3.1	4.3	5.1	6.3	7.5	1.7	5.4
Aug	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.6	-2.6	5.6	2.6	4.1	4.6	4.8	8.1	1.4	5.4
Sep	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	-2.2	5.4	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.8	8.2	1.2	4.9
Oct	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.8	-2.1	5.6	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.4	7.0	1.4	4.4
Nov	5.2	2.7	3.5	3.2	-2.1	5.9	3.4	3.1	2.2	3.2	6.5	1.8	3.9
Dec	4.8	2.8	3.9	2.4	-1.8	6.4	2.7	3.1	1.9	3.2	5.8	2.8	3.6
2001 Jan	6.0	2.3	3.9	3.4	0.4	7.3	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.7	4.4	2.8	3.7
Feb	5.3	2.1	3.6	3.8	2.2	7.2	3.2	3.9	3.6	2.4	3.6	2.8	4.0
Mar	4.1	2.1	3.2	5.2	4.4	7.1	3.7	4.7	4.2	1.9	4.4	2.8	4.0
Apr	3.6	2.7	2.9	4.9	4.8	7.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	1.5	4.8	4.2	3.7
May	4.7	3.1	3.0	4.9	6.1	9.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	0.6	4.8	5.2	3.8
Jun	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.5	5.6	10.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	0.6	3.7	6.5	3.4
Jul	4.6	3.7	4.5	3.9	5.5	9.7	4.5	5.1	3.8	0.9	1.7	6.1	3.2
Aug	6.4	3.2	5.2	3.2	5.4	8.7	4.7	5.2	3.3	1.7	1.4	6.3	2.7
Sep	8.3	2.9	5.1	3.1	4.9	7.8	4.4	5.0	3.3	2.2	1.3	5.7	2.9
Oct R	8.4	3.1	5.1	3.7	4.4	7.2	4.2	4.7	4.0	2.9	3.2	5.3	2.9
Nov P	6.9	2.7	4.7	3.3	3.4	6.7	4.1	4.6	4.5	3.2	2.6	4.2	2.8

a 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.
b The average of the latest three months.
c 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.
d Excluding sea transport.
e 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.
f 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:^a all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,^b unadjusted): excluding bonuses

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 ^d	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^e	Other services ^f	GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	
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	1997) Annual 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	1998)
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	1999)
124.2	116.4	100.3	121.7	118.2	105.9	124.4	113.3	124.4	121.3	109.8	117.6	130.4	2000)
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	1998 Nov
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	Dec
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	1999 Jan ^a
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	Feb ^a
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	Mar
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	Apr
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	May
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	Jun
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	Jul
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	Aug
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	Sep
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	Oct
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	Nov
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	Dec
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	2000 Jan
120.3	113.4	101.3	118.5	116.4	104.7	122.8	112.1	122.0	118.5	109.0	114.8	130.3	Feb
121.3	114.3	100.3	119.6	117.1	105.2	121.2	111.9	122.6	119.5	109.3	114.8	130.1	Mar
122.0	115.0	99.4	120.0	117.6	104.7	122.8	111.0	122.1	119.5	109.3	115.4	129.5	Apr
122.7	115.7	99.5	120.3	118.0	105.6	123.2	111.6	122.9	120.0	108.3	116.1	128.7	May
123.5	115.9	100.2	120.7	118.4	106.3	124.3	112.5	123.4	120.4	108.6	117.3	129.8	Jun
124.2	116.0	100.1	121.7	118.2	106.8	124.0	113.0	124.1	121.2	108.7	117.8	130.5	Jul
124.9	115.9	100.1	121.9	117.9	106.5	125.5	113.5	124.3	121.3	109.0	118.7	131.4	Aug
125.5	115.9	99.8	121.8	118.0	106.8	125.8	113.6	124.6	121.6	109.3	119.1	131.0	Sep
125.8	116.5	99.7	122.0	118.5	106.5	126.0	114.3	125.1	121.9	109.8	119.2	130.6	Oct
126.2	118.2	99.9	123.5	119.1	106.0	125.1	114.7	126.0	122.7	111.1	118.9	129.8	Nov
126.6	119.6	100.8	124.6	119.3	105.3	126.2	115.3	127.0	123.9	111.8	119.0	130.5	Dec
127.2	120.4	101.6	125.5	119.3	105.9	125.7	115.7	127.9	125.2	112.4	119.4	131.1	2001 Jan
128.2	120.2	101.9	125.8	119.4	106.4	125.9	116.2	128.8	126.3	112.5	119.6	132.1	Feb
129.2	120.3	101.3	126.7	119.7	106.7	125.3	117.1	129.7	126.9	112.7	119.7	131.7	Mar
130.4	121.2	101.3	127.2	120.3	107.2	127.0	117.9	130.7	127.2	113.2	121.1	131.1	Apr
130.8	122.2	101.5	128.1	120.7	108.5	128.2	118.9	131.7	127.6	113.5	122.7	131.0	May
131.4	122.8	102.2	129.1	121.1	109.7	129.5	118.9	131.8	128.3	114.2	124.4	131.7	Jun
131.6	123.0	102.6	130.2	121.3	109.9	130.3	119.0	132.0	128.4	114.6	125.3	133.1	Jul
132.2	122.6	103.8	129.9	121.7	110.2	131.5	118.6	132.0	128.5	115.0	126.3	134.5	Aug
132.8	122.4	103.8	129.8	121.9	110.4	132.3	118.5	131.8	128.4	115.7	126.8	134.9	Sep
133.0	122.0	103.6	130.0	122.1	110.5	132.3	118.7	131.6	129.1	116.3	126.6	135.2	Oct R
133.3	122.2	102.9	131.4	122.3	109.9	131.9	119.5	131.4	129.7	116.9	126.1	135.2	Nov P
Per cent change on the year													
LNLZ	LNMA	LNMB	LNMC	LNMD	LNME	LNMF	LNMG	LNMH	LNMI	LNMJ	LNMK	LNML	
5.4	2.6	1.1	6.7	4.7	5.0	3.5	2.1	5.9	5.7	2.1	4.8	5.9	1999 Jan ^a
5.3	2.5	0.2	5.8	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.1	5.2	5.1	2.3	5.0	5.6	Feb ^a
5.4	2.6	-0.8	5.5	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	4.7	4.9	2.1	5.1	5.1	Mar
5.0	3.0	-1.0	4.9	4.0	1.8	3.8	1.1	4.7	5.0	2.0	5.2	4.3	Apr
5.2	3.5	0.0	4.7	3.4	1.0	4.9	-0.5	4.7	5.0	2.2	5.3	4.0	May
5.2	3.5	0.7	4.1	2.6	1.1	6.0	0.3	4.5	5.2	2.5	5.6	5.2	Jun
5.5	3.3	-0.6	3.5	2.0	0.4	6.4	1.9	4.2	5.1	2.4	5.2	6.2	Jul
5.8	3.8	-2.0	3.0	1.9	0.6	7.4	2.6	4.2	4.8	2.2	5.0	6.1	Aug
6.6	4.7	-3.4	3.1	2.0	0.8	7.2	1.7	4.0	4.1	2.1	4.4	6.1	Sep
7.0	5.6	-3.5	3.6	2.0	1.1	7.2	1.4	3.4	3.7	2.2	4.5	6.4	Oct
6.9	6.0	-3.4	4.0	1.8	0.8	6.5	0.7	3.2	3.3	2.7	4.6	7.5	Nov
6.1	5.9	-3.1	4.0	1.9	0.3	7.2	1.5	3.4	3.2	2.8	4.3	8.2	Dec
6.1	6.0	-1.8	4.1	2.5	0.6	7.1	2.3	4.8	3.6	3.1	4.3	9.8	2000 Jan
6.3	5.6	-1.1	4.9	3.6	1.5	7.9	2.4	5.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	11.3	Feb
6.9	6.1	-1.1	5.8	4.1	3.0	7.4	1.8	5.7	4.6	4.1	4.5	10.9	Mar
7.0	5.6	-2.7	6.2	4.0	3.0	8.2	1.2	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	10.1	Apr
7.0	5.5	-4.1	6.2	3.9	3.4	6.9	2.7	4.5	4.0	3.0	4.5	8.8	May
7.2	5.1	-4.5	6.5	4.0	3.1	6.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	2.9	4.1	8.6	Jun
7.1	5.0	-3.5	6.9	3.9	3.4	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	2.6	3.9	7.6	Jul
6.9	4.3	-2.0	6.6	3.4	2.7	5.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	2.8	3.8	7.2	Aug
6.3	3.9	-1.2	5.5	3.3	2.7	6.0	3.4	5.1	5.8	3.1	3.9	5.8	Sep
6.0	3.9	-1.1	4.7	3.6	2.5	6.2	4.0	5.8	6.4	3.2	3.8	4.9	Oct
5.8	4.7	-1.0	4.8	4.2	2.6	5.8	4.2	6.3	6.6	3.7	3.9	3.1	Nov
6.1	5.6	-0.4	5.5	4.1	2.4	4.5	4.4	6.5	7.1	4.0	4.2	2.8	Dec
6.1	5.9	-0.1	6.2	3.5	1.8	3.2	3.5	5.4	6.9	4.1	4.2	1.9	2001 Jan
6.5	5.9	0.5	6.2	2.5	1.6	2.5	3.7	5.6	6.5	3.2	4.2	1.3	Feb
6.5	5.3	1.0	6.0	2.2	1.5	3.4	4.7	5.8	6.2	3.1	4.2	1.2	Mar
6.9	5.4	1.9	6.0	2.3	2.5	3.4	6.2	7.1	6.5	3.5	5.0	1.2	Apr
6.6	5.6	1.9	6.5	2.3	2.7	4.0	6.6	7.1	6.4	4.8	5.6	1.7	May
6.4	5.9	2.0	6.9	2.3	3.2	4.2	5.8	6.8	6.5	5.1	6.0	1.5	Jun
5.9	6.0	2.5	7.0	2.6	2.9	5.1	5.3	6.3	6.0	5.3	6.3	2.0	Jul
5.8	5.7	3.7	6.6	3.2	3.5	4.7	4.5	6.2	5.9	5.5	6.4	2.3	Aug
5.8	5.6	4.1	6.6	3.3	3.3	5.2	4.3	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.5	3.0	Sep
5.7	4.8	4.0	6.5	3.1	3.7	5.0	3.9	5.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	3.5	Oct R
5.6	3.4	3.0	6.4	2.7	3.7	5.4	4.2	4.3	5.7	5.2	6.0	4.2	Nov P

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

EARNINGS

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

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN
SIC 1992

Whole economy (Division 01-93)

Public sector

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
1995=100			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.3	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	122.3	4.0	4.1	-0.1	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	4.0	4.6	-0.6	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.1	5.0	4.6	0.4	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.8	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar	134.7	4.2	4.8	-0.6	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr	128.4	4.8	5.3	-0.5	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May	127.6	4.3	5.2	-0.9	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2
	Jun	129.2	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2
	Jul	128.8	4.2	5.2	-1.0	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1
	Aug	127.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1
	Sep	127.6	4.3	5.0	-0.7	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Oct R	128.1	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.7	0.0
	Nov P	128.5	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0

Private sector

of which: Private sector services^b

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)					Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a				Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1999	Jan ^a	LNKX 117.0	LOUN 4.7	LOJL 4.6	LOUQ 0.1			JJGF 118.0	JJGG 4.9	JJGK ..	JJGN ..
	Feb ^a	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6			122.7	6.0	..	..
	Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8			127.9	5.7	..	..
	Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4			119.3	3.3	..	..
	May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9			120.1	4.2	..	..
	Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5			121.6	6.4	..	..
	Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1			121.7	4.9	..	..
	Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5			119.0	5.9	..	..
	Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0			118.6	4.8	..	..
	Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8			119.0	5.7	..	..
	Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8			120.1	5.3	..	..
	Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2			129.0	7.2	..	..
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2			126.9	7.6	..	..
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9			130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4			136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1			124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3
	May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9			124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9			125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6
	Jul	125.1	3.6	4.3	-0.7			125.7	3.3	4.2	-0.9
	Aug	123.6	4.4	4.4	0.0			124.5	4.6	4.8	-0.2
	Sep	123.4	4.2	4.3	-0.1			123.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4
	Oct	124.0	4.0	4.6	-0.6			124.0	4.1	5.1	-1.0
	Nov	125.3	4.2	4.8	-0.6			124.9	4.0	5.2	-1.2
	Dec	133.8	5.1	4.8	0.3			135.8	5.3	5.0	0.3
2001	Jan	131.0	4.6	3.8	0.8			133.3	5.0	3.4	1.6
	Feb	137.4	7.7	4.4	3.3			141.9	8.9	4.3	4.6
	Mar	138.3	4.1	4.8	-0.7			141.1	3.8	5.0	-1.2
	Apr	129.6	4.6	5.2	-0.6			129.9	4.3	5.1	-0.8
	May	128.7	4.0	5.0	-1.0			128.6	3.6	4.8	-1.2
	Jun	130.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5			130.9	4.3	5.0	-0.7
	Jul	129.7	3.7	4.8	-1.1			129.7	3.2	4.7	-1.5
	Aug	128.3	3.8	5.0	-1.2			128.5	3.1	4.9	-1.8
	Sep	128.3	4.0	4.9	-0.9			128.1	3.7	4.8	-1.1
	Oct R Nov P	129.0 129.6	4.1 3.4	4.8 4.6	-0.7 -1.2			128.9 129.4	4.0 3.6	4.8 4.8	-0.8 -1.2

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

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

E.4

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
1995=100			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
1999	Jan ^a	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5
	Feb ^a	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8
	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	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8
	Feb	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6
	Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1
	May	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Jun	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5
	Aug	126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Sep	126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Oct R	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4
	Nov P	128.0	2.6	3.7	-1.1	129.2	2.7	3.8	-1.1
Services (Divisions 50-93)									
		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)						
1995=100			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a				
		LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU				
1999	Jan ^a	115.9	4.6	4.5	0.1				
	Feb ^a	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	122.0	3.9	4.3	-0.4				
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8				
	Nov	123.2	3.9	4.8	-0.9				
	Dec	131.6	5.1	4.7	0.4				
2001	Jan	129.5	4.6	3.5	1.1				
	Feb	135.8	7.4	3.9	3.5				
	Mar	135.5	4.0	4.9	-0.9				
	Apr	128.1	4.6	5.4	-0.8				
	May	127.2	4.0	5.1	-1.1				
	Jun	129.1	4.6	5.2	-0.6				
	Jul	128.5	4.0	5.2	-1.2				
	Aug	127.6	3.9	5.2	-1.3				
	Sep	127.1	4.2	5.1	-0.9				
	Oct R	127.6	4.4	5.1	-0.7				
	Nov P	128.0	3.9	4.8	-0.9				

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

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a

Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
	1992	94.9	0.2	99.1	2.3
	1993	94.8	-0.2	99.4	0.3
	1994	95.3	0.5	98.5	-0.9
	1995	100.0	4.9	100.0	1.6
	1996	105.0	5.0	101.4	1.4
	1997	108.5	3.3	104.6	3.1
	1998	112.4	3.6	107.5	2.8
	1999	112.8	0.4	111.6	3.8
	2000	111.7	-1.0	113.9	2.0
	1998 Q1	111.3	4.9	106.2	3.0
	Q2	111.8	3.3	107.0	2.9
	Q3	112.9	3.7	107.9	2.6
	Q4	113.4	2.7	109.0	2.7
	1999 Q1	113.6	2.1	110.6	4.2
	Q2	112.9	0.9	111.4	4.1
	Q3	112.1	-0.7	111.7	3.6
	Q4	112.6	-0.7	112.7	3.4
	2000 Q1	112.9	-0.7	113.2	2.4
	Q2	111.7	-1.0	112.8	1.3
	Q3	111.0	-1.0	114.2	2.2
	Q4	111.1	-1.3	115.2	2.2
	2001 Q1	112.1	-0.7	116.7	3.0
	Q2	114.4	2.4	117.1	3.8
	Q3	114.8	3.4	117.8	3.1
	1999 Jul	112.0	-0.3		
	Aug	112.2	-0.6		
	Sep	112.1	-1.4		
	Oct	112.6	-0.7		
	Nov	112.0	-1.5		
	Dec	113.2	0.0		
	2000 Jan	114.2	0.6		
	Feb	112.8	-1.0		
	Mar	111.7	-1.5		
	Apr	112.2	-0.5		
	May	111.7	-0.6		
	Jun	111.2	-2.0		
	July	111.4	-0.6		
	Aug	110.5	-1.5		
	Sep	111.0	-1.0		
	Oct	111.0	-1.4		
	Nov	111.3	-0.7		
	Dec	111.0	-1.9		
	2001 Jan	111.8	-2.1		
	Feb	112.0	-0.7		
	Mar	112.4	0.7		
	Apr	113.9	1.6		
	May	115.1	3.0		
	Jun	114.1	2.6		
	Jul	115.3	3.5		
	Aug	113.8	3.0		
	Sep	115.2	3.8		
	Oct P	115.3	3.8		
	Nov P	115.0	3.4		
Three months ending	1999 Jul	112.6	0.6		
	Aug	112.6	0.2		
	Sep	112.1	-0.7		
	Oct	112.3	-0.9		
	Nov	112.2	-1.2		
	Dec	112.6	-0.7		
	2000 Jan	113.1	-0.3		
	Feb	113.4	-0.1		
	Mar	112.9	-0.7		
	Apr	112.2	-1.0		
	May	111.9	-0.9		
	Jun	111.7	-1.0		
	Jul	111.5	-1.0		
	Aug	111.0	-1.4		
	Sep	111.0	-1.0		
	Oct	110.8	-1.3		
	Nov	111.1	-1.0		
	Dec	111.1	-1.3		
	2001 Jan	111.4	-1.6		
	Feb	111.6	-1.6		
	Mar	112.1	-0.7		
	Apr	112.8	0.5		
	May	113.8	1.7		
	Jun	114.4	2.4		
	Jul	114.8	3.0		
	Aug	114.4	3.0		
	Sep	114.8	3.4		
	Oct P	114.8	3.5		
	Nov P	115.2	3.7		

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

^a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

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

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

Data in this table have been revised due to the incorporation of the latest ABI benchmark for 2000 and revisions to the 1999 benchmark.

EARNINGS E.31

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

	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
1995=100														
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	103.8	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	105.7	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	106.9	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	109.4	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.6	105.1	115.0	118.3	121.3	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q2	117.3	108.0	106.7	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	118.2	111.9	103.5	110.7	115.4	118.1	115.0
1999 Q3	119.0	109.0	107.4	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	119.2	112.8	103.4	112.7	115.7	116.4	116.0
1999 Q4	120.6	109.0	107.5	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.5	118.7	117.0
2000 Q1	121.8	110.0	109.0	120.1	114.5	111.2	..	121.1	113.6	106.4	113.5	117.3	120.3	119.0
2000 Q2	122.8	110.0	109.2	120.5	115.4	112.4	..	125.0	114.7	105.9	113.5	117.6	122.4	120.0
2000 Q3	124.2	112.0	110.0	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.1	105.1	116.0	118.6	120.7	121.0
2000 Q4	126.2	112.0	109.6	122.9	117.5	113.9	..	129.3	115.2	105.1	115.9	119.4	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.6	113.0	109.5	124.4	119.4	113.4	..	130.7	115.8	106.9	117.7	..	123.1	123.0
2001 Q2	129.0	115.0	110.5	126.2	120.3	..	..	135.9	116.1	106.6	119.3	..	126.1	125.0
2001 Q3	129.8	117.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.7	120.7	..	..	126.0
1999 Nov	120.5	..	106.3	118.7	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.7	..	118.6	117.0
1999 Dec	121.1	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.7	118.0
2000 Jan	122.2	..	109.6	..	..	111.2	..	..	..	106.8	113.3	..	120.9	118.0
2000 Feb	121.3	..	110.4	120.1	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.1	113.5	..	120.2	118.0
2000 Mar	121.7	110.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.3	113.8	..	119.9	119.0
2000 Apr	122.2	..	110.0	..	..	112.4	..	..	114.3	106.9	114.6	..	122.7	119.0
2000 May	123.2	..	110.8	120.5	..	..	..	..	114.9	106.4	114.6	..	121.7	120.0
2000 Jun	123.1	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
2000 Jul	123.7	..	109.9	..	..	113.7	..	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5	120.0
2000 Aug	124.1	..	110.1	121.8	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.2	115.8	..	119.4	121.0
2000 Sep	124.9	112.0	110.3	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3	121.0
2000 Oct	125.3	..	109.8	..	..	113.9	..	..	115.2	106.6	115.9	..	121.6	122.0
2000 Nov	126.3	..	109.8	122.9	..	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	115.9	..	121.2	122.0
2000 Dec	126.9	112.0	109.0	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	116.0	..	122.9	123.0
2001 Jan	126.9	..	108.9	..	..	113.4	..	..	115.7	106.1	117.6	..	122.2	123.0
2001 Feb	127.6	..	109.7	124.4	..	..	..	..	115.9	107.3	117.6	..	123.5	123.0
2001 Mar	128.2	113.0	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	117.9	..	123.8	124.0
2001 Apr	128.6	..	110.5	..	..	..	..	..	116.1	106.9	118.9	..	126.4	124.0
2001 May	129.0	..	110.3	126.2	..	..	..	..	116.1	106.2	119.3	..	126.0	125.0
2001 Jun	129.3	115.0	110.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	106.5	119.6	..	124.1	125.0
2001 Jul	129.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.1	102.8	120.7	..	123.3	125.0
2001 Aug	129.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.9	120.7	..	..	126.0
2001 Sep	130.2	117.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106.4	120.7	..	..	126.0
2001 Oct	130.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001 Nov P	129.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	2	3	5	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	7
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	5	2	-1	3	3	1	3
1999 Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	6	2	0	3	3	1	4
1999 Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	7	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000 Q1	5	3	3	4	5	3	..	4	2	2	3	3	3	4
2000 Q2	5	2	4	3	5	2	..	6	2	2	4	2	4	4
2000 Q3	4	3	2	4	5	3	..	6	2	2	3	3	4	4
2000 Q4	5	3	2	4	5	2	..	..	2	1	3	2	3	4
2001 Q1	5	3	0	4	4	2	..	8	2	0	4	..	2	3
2001 Q2	5	5	1	5	4	..	..	9	1	1	4	..	3	4
2001 Q3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	..	..	4
Monthly														
1999 Nov	5	..	1	0	..	..	..	..	2	-1	3	..	2	4
1999 Dec	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	3	..	2	6
2000 Jan	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	7
2000 Feb	5	..	4	-1	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	3	7
2000 Mar	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	3	7
2000 Apr	4	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	4	..	4	6
2000 May	5	..	5	-3	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	..	2	7
2000 Jun	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	5	7
2000 Jul	4	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	3	4	4	..	5	7
2000 Aug	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	3	7
2000 Sep	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	4	6
2000 Oct	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	0	3	..	3	8
2000 Nov	5	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	-1	3	..	2	4
2000 Dec	5	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	3	4
2001 Jan	4	..	-1	..	..	2	..	..	..	-1	4	..	1	4
2001 Feb	5	..	-1	4	..	..	..	..	2	0	4	..	3	4
2001 Mar	5	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	4	..	3	4
2001 Apr	5	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	4	..	3	4
2001 May	5	..	0	5	..	..	..	..	1	0	4	..	4	4
2001 Jun	5	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	1	4
2001 Jul	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	1	4
2001 Aug	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1	4	..	..	4
2001 Sep	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	..	..	4
2001 Oct	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001 Nov P	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

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

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

P Provisional

F.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Other training ^c	Life skills ^d	Work-based training for young people ^e
Period ending					
31 Mar 1991	.	.	193.2	.	193.2
29 Mar 1992	.	.	233.2	.	233.2
28 Mar 1993	.	.	231.8	.	231.8
27 Mar 1994	.	.	234.1	.	234.1
26 Mar 1995	.	.	224.2	.	224.2
24 Mar 1996	24.8	.	211.0	.	235.8
30 Mar 1997	75.8	.	189.1	.	264.9
29 Mar 1998	110.8	0.9	153.6	.	265.2
28 Mar 1999	126.5	27.8	112.0	.	266.3
26 Mar 2000	131.4	69.4	69.1	3.6	273.5
25 Mar 2001	119.0	88.4	44.1	7.7	259.1
1998-1999					
28 Jun	107.2	4.0	126.3	.	237.5
27 Sep	119.9	15.7	130.3	.	265.8
27 Dec	125.2	21.7	121.0	.	267.8
28 Mar	126.5	27.8	112.0	.	266.3
1999-2000					
27 Jun	122.8	32.9	91.9	.	247.6
26 Sep	130.6	54.8	87.6	.	273.0
26 Dec	133.6	65.0	79.0	1.9	279.6
26 Mar	131.4	69.4	69.1	3.6	273.5
2000-01					
25 Jun	127.1	71.6	58.8	4.4	261.8
24 Sep	131.4	86.1	58.0	6.4	282.0
24 Dec	134.1	91.1	53.4	7.5	286.0
25 Mar ^e	119.0	88.4	44.1	7.7	259.1
2001-02					
24 Jun	114.4	88.5	37.8	7.0	247.8
23 Sep	117.3	105.7	41.5	9.2	273.7

Source: TEC management information (to 25/03/01)
LSC Individualised Learner Record (from 26/03/01)

. Not applicable

a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.

b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.

c Preparatory learning was included in OT from 26 March 2001. Figures for this category are included in the OT figures.

d LSs introduced in England in September 1999.

e 25 March 2001 figures in this table are from TEC Management Information. There is a discontinuity in the series because data now comes from the Individualised Learner Record. The numbers of young people in training on 25 March 2001 according to this new data source are 116,400 AMAS, 85,400 FMAs, 40,200 OT and 6,600 LSs. Under the new system, training providers have a greater incentive to supply timely information about young people leaving training.

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Other training ^c	Life skills ^d	Work-based training for young people ^e
In financial year (Apr-Mar)					
1991-1992	.	.	227.4	.	227.4
1992-1993	.	.	236.4	.	236.4
1993-1994	.	.	238.7	.	238.7
1994-1995	.	.	251.8	.	251.8
1995-1996	25.8	.	250.7	.	259.8
1996-1997	70.3	.	235.8	.	285.1
1997-1998	83.3	0.9	181.9	.	252.5
1998-1999	82.3	36.8	119.1	.	222.6
1999-2000	84.1	86.6	78.8	6.0	237.7
2000-2001	84.6	103.7	57.0	23.8	247.6
1998-1999					
Apr-Jun	12.0	3.5	15.8	.	27.6
Jul-Sep	31.0	13.7	53.0	.	93.4
Oct-Dec	21.4	9.3	27.0	.	54.1
Jan-Mar	17.8	10.4	23.2	.	47.5
1999-2000					
Apr-Jun	12.1	10.6	11.5	.	30.6
Jul-Sep	28.4	31.7	31.9	.	87.2
Oct-Dec	23.9	23.3	18.6	2.2	63.3
Jan-Mar	19.7	21.0	16.8	3.9	56.6
2000-01					
Apr-Jun	14.3	15.8	8.9	3.6	38.5
Jul-Sep	28.2	35.8	21.6	7.2	88.1
Oct-Dec	24.9	26.1	14.3	6.6	66.7
Jan-Mar	17.3	26.0	12.2	6.3	54.3
2001-02					
Apr-Jun	11.9	19.5	7.7	5.0	44.2
Jul-Sep	21.5	37.6	16.9	8.6	84.7

Source: TEC management information (to 25/03/01)
LSC Individualised Learner Record (from 26/03/01)

. Not applicable

a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.

b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.

c Preparatory learning was introduced on 26 March 2001. Figures for this category are included in the OT figures.

d LSs introduced in England in September 1999.

e Does not equate the sum of the starts on AMA, FMA, OT & LS until 26 March 2001 because it excludes conversions between programmes whereas, from 27 March 1995 - 25 March 2001, the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers and completers

F.3

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed	Completers	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed
Month of leaving ^a							
In financial year (Apr-Mar)							
1990-91 ^c	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
2000-2001	42	46	47	73	43	47	46
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	42	48	46
Oct-Dec	40	45	49	71	41	46	48
Jan-Mar	41	45	48	72	42	46	47
2000-2001							
Apr-Jun	42	46	47	72	43	47	46
Jul-Sep	42	47	47	72	44	49	45
Oct-Dec	43	46	47	73	44	48	46
Jan-Mar	40	44	49	75	41	45	48

Source: WBLA trainee database

- a Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. 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, full-time education or other government-supported training.
- b "In a positive outcome" includes those in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

- c Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DFES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

F.4

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:		COMPLETERS 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 ^a				
In financial year (Apr-Mar)				
1990-91 ^b	32	28	48	43
1991-92	35	29	49	42
1992-93	41	34	55	49
1993-94 ^c	42	36	57	51
1994-95	46	39	59	53
1995-96	48	42	60	54
1996-97	44	38	54	49
1997-98	44	37	54	48
1998-99	47	40	58	51
1999-2000	47	40	58	50
2000-2001	49	41	58	50
1998-1999				
Apr-Jun	48	42	59	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
Jul-Sep	49	41	59	50
Oct-Dec	49	40	58	50
Jan-Mar	50	43	59	52

Source: WBLA follow-up survey

- a Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.
- b Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
- 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.

F.5 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers

Percent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a survey respondents who:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b survey respondents who:			Other training survey respondents who:			Work-based training for young people survey respondents who:			
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above ^d	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above ^d	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 ^d	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above ^d
Month of leaving WBLYP													
In financial year (Apr-Mar)													
1990-91	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	39	..	51	39	..	..
1991-92	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	34	23	52	34	15	7
1992-93	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	35	27	48	35	18	8
1993-94	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	38	31	50	38	20	10
1994-95	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	40	34	50	40	22	12
1995-96 ^c	36	28	9	.	.	.	52	43	38	51	43	25	13
1996-97	52	43	22	.	.	.	52	44	40	52	44	26	14
1997-98	55	47	27	..	..	..	53	45	40	53	45	27	15
1998-99	64	57	36	..	..	..	54	46	40	55	47	26	18
1999-2000	74	67	48	46	39	36	52	45	38	59	52	26	24
2000-2001	75	68	49	55	48	45	48	40	33	60	53	26	23
1998-1999													
Apr-Jun	60	51	30	..	..	..	55	47	42	56	48	28	15
Jul-Sep	67	59	39	..	..	..	57	49	44	58	50	27	19
Oct-Dec	62	54	34	..	..	..	50	41	36	51	43	23	16
Jan-Mar	66	60	40	..	..	..	52	44	39	54	47	24	19
1999-2000													
Apr-Jun	71	63	41	..	..	..	56	48	41	57	49	26	18
Jul-Sep	78	71	52	..	..	..	54	46	40	57	50	23	24
Oct-Dec	73	66	47	41	35	32	48	40	34	51	45	20	20
Jan-Mar	72	66	47	48	41	38	51	43	36	57	50	25	21
2000-2001													
Apr-Jun	72	65	43	54	46	43	49	42	34	58	50	26	20
Jul-Sep	79	72	55	56	49	46	51	43	36	62	55	25	26
Oct-Dec	71	65	48	49	43	40	43	35	28	54	48	23	21
Jan-Mar	75	69	48	58	51	47	46	39	30	61	55	28	23

Source: WBLYP trainee database

. Not applicable
.. Not available

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from Nov 1999 leavers onwards.
c From April 1995 the definition of Youth Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another. Many of these transferring learners will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.
d Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DFES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

F.6 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers

Percent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a survey respondents who were:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b survey respondents who were:			Other training survey respondents who were:			Work-based training for young people survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed
Month of leaving												
In financial year (Apr-Mar)												
1990-91	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	74	20	58	74	20
1991-92	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	67	25	51	67	25
1992-93	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	67	28	50	67	28
1993-94	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	70	25	54	70	25
1994-95	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	72	22	58	72	22
1995-96	67	86	12	.	.	.	63	76	18	63	76	18
1996-97	75	89	9	.	.	.	66	79	15	67	80	15
1997-98	80	90	7	..	..	..	65	79	14	68	81	13
1998-99	82	92	6	..	..	..	64	77	15	69	82	12
1999-2000	84	93	5	68	88	11	62	76	16	71	83	12
2000-2001	86	94	4	69	89	10	61	74	17	72	86	10
1998-1999												
Apr-Jun	82	92	6	..	..	..	66	78	14	70	81	12
Jul-Sep	80	92	6	..	..	..	62	79	13	65	82	12
Oct-Dec	84	93	6	..	..	..	63	74	17	69	80	11
Jan-Mar	84	93	6	..	..	..	66	78	15	72	83	14
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	83	93	6	..	..	..	66	77	15	71	83	12
Jul-Sep	82	92	5	..	..	..	60	77	15	67	84	12
Oct-Dec	86	93	5	67	86	13	60	73	18	70	82	11
Jan-Mar	87	94	4	68	89	10	63	75	18	72	85	13
2000-2001												
Apr-Jun	84	94	5	68	88	10	62	75	17	71	85	11
Jul-Sep	85	93	4	63	89	9	59	76	16	69	86	10
Oct-Dec	88	94	4	70	89	11	60	72	19	73	86	11
Jan-Mar	88	95	4	73	90	9	62	74	18	76	87	10

Source: WBLYP trainee database

. Not applicable
.. Not available

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.
c "In a positive outcome" includes those in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DFES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: outcomes for completers

F.7
Per cent

ENGLAND							
Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan who:							
Month of leaving OT	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan ^a	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above	Were in a job	Were in a positive outcome ^b	Were unemployed
In financial year (Apr-Mar)							
1990-91	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	46	72	61	53	68	79	17
1994-95	46	72	64	56	72	81	14
1995-96 ^c	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	10
2000-2001	55	63	57	49	73	83	10
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-Jun	54	63	58	50	73	83	11
Jul-Sep	57	67	60	53	72	84	9
Oct-Dec	49	61	54	46	73	82	12
Jan-Mar	56	59	55	44	75	83	11

Source: WBLYP trainee database

.. Not available

a Those who responded "No" to the question, "Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?"

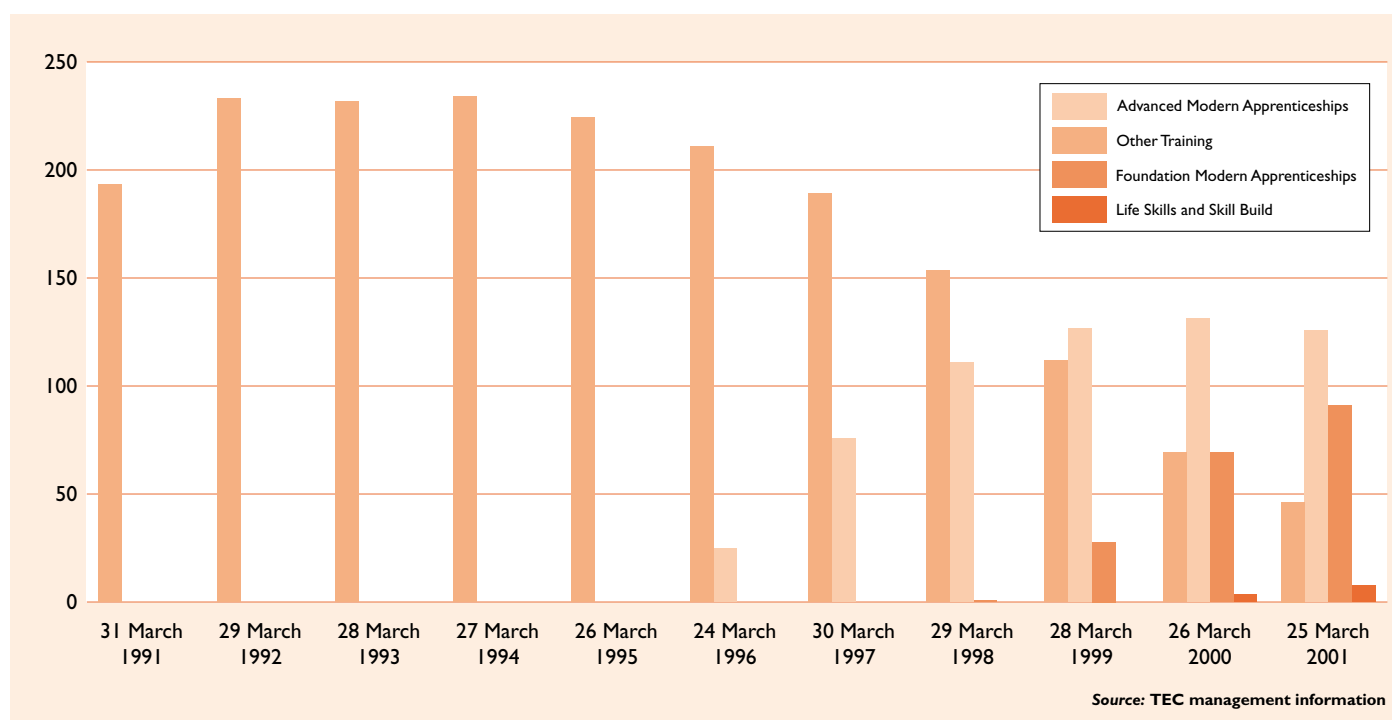
b In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

c From April 1995 the definition of Youth Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another. Many of these transferring learners will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DfES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

Numbers on work-based training for young people; England; 1990-91 to 2000-2001

Thousands



F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Year/quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM^e									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	13.1	38.4	16.1	53.9
GREAT BRITAIN									
1998	101.1	33.5	134.6	157.2	57.3	214.5	56.1	23.8	79.9
1999	98.8	34.1	133.0	136.2	55.0	191.3	138.5	54.4	192.9
2000	80.1	28.1	108.5	124.1	51.5	175.9	142.7	57.5	200.4
Jan-Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.1	13.7	46.8	34.8	13.7	48.6
Apr-Jun 2001	72.5	25.5	98.2	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.6	5.0	18.7
Jul-Sep 2001	65.5	24.1	89.8	8.0	3.7	11.7	13.7	5.2	18.9
Oct 2001	58.4	22.0	80.6	7.2	3.1	10.2	14.3	5.1	19.4

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

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

Note: 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-October 2001^a

Thousands

	Total	Gateway ^b	Options					Follow-Through ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
GREAT BRITAIN								
All ^d	80.6	43.9	21.63	4.06	8.47	4.91	4.19	15.13
Male	58.4	31.1	15.77	2.98	6.07	2.86	3.87	11.50
Female	22.0	12.5	5.84	1.08	2.39	2.05	0.33	3.62
People with disabilities ^e	10.2	4.7	3.17	0.49	1.28	0.87	0.54	2.29
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	13.3	8.2	2.90	0.34	1.49	0.81	0.26	2.26
White	62.9	32.7	17.89	3.59	6.61	3.87	3.82	12.27
Prefer not to say	3.9	2.5	0.84	0.13	0.37	0.23	0.12	0.61

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.13
Thousands

	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other		
Year/quarter/month of leaving			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c
GREAT BRITAIN										
All										
1998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89
1999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66
Jan-Mar 2001	44.9	12.09	15.18	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.46	4.41	8.79
Apr-Jun 2001	43.0	12.75	12.82	2.49	3.79	3.49	3.05	4.06	4.09	9.26
Jul-Sep 2001	49.1	14.10	13.92	2.07	5.58	3.27	3.00	4.14	5.65	11.25
Oct 2001	15.9	5.16	3.45	0.56	1.22	0.89	0.79	1.34	1.94	4.00
Males										
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14
Jan-Mar 2001	32.1	8.73	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.42	3.14	6.55
Apr-Jun 2001	30.9	9.26	9.53	1.84	2.86	2.02	2.81	2.19	2.93	6.97
Jul-Sep 2001	35.5	10.42	10.22	1.54	4.03	1.88	2.77	2.28	4.00	8.61
Oct 2001	11.5	3.74	2.50	0.40	0.86	0.51	0.73	0.75	1.39	3.11
Females										
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00
1999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44
Jan-Mar 2001	12.8	3.36	3.87	0.76	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.04	1.27	2.22
Apr-Jun 2001	12.1	3.48	3.29	0.65	0.93	1.47	0.24	1.87	1.15	2.27
Jul-Sep 2001	13.5	3.68	3.69	0.53	1.55	1.39	0.22	1.87	1.65	2.63
Oct 2001	4.4	1.41	.95	0.16	0.36	0.38	0.06	0.59	0.55	0.88

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

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

Note: For further information, please see article on pp 197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.14
Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN						Thousands
	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known	
All New Deal leavers						
1998	80.01	36.40	10.51	11.34	21.77	
1999	193.43	74.42	21.80	39.33	57.88	
2000	215.55	81.23	23.01	46.06	65.25	
Jan-Mar 2001	47.64	17.92	5.94	9.87	13.91	
Apr-Jun 2001	46.32	18.06	5.40	8.64	14.22	
Jul-Sep 2001	54.64	20.63	5.70	10.60	17.71	
Oct 2001	19.44	7.49	1.82	3.89	6.24	
Those leaving before having a first interview						
1998	13.14	4.98	1.20	2.48	4.48	
1999	20.51	7.08	1.77	3.56	8.11	
2000	22.15	7.09	1.87	3.66	9.54	
Jan-Mar 2001	4.95	1.61	0.47	0.78	2.09	
Apr-Jun 2001	4.87	1.66	0.42	0.57	2.23	
Jul-Sep 2001	5.44	1.77	0.43	0.77	2.48	
Oct 2001	1.81	0.57	0.14	0.26	0.84	
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview						
1998	59.22	28.83	8.47	7.79	14.13	
1999	99.47	44.67	14.57	14.58	25.66	
2000	99.17	43.51	14.38	15.46	25.84	
Jan-Mar 2001	24.80	10.48	4.00	3.62	6.70	
Apr-Jun 2001	25.28	11.09	3.66	3.47	7.06	
Jul-Sep 2001	29.70	12.32	3.73	4.86	8.78	
Oct 2001	10.63	4.59	1.20	1.68	3.16	
Those leaving having started an option ^a						
1998 ^b	7.64	2.58	0.84	1.07	3.15	
1999	73.25	22.61	5.45	21.15	24.04	
2000	81.88	25.13	6.09	25.15	25.52	
Jan-Mar 2001	18.10	5.88	1.49	5.54	5.19	
Apr-Jun 2001	16.69	5.45	1.36	4.80	5.09	
Jul-Sep 2001	21.62	6.89	1.71	5.62	7.40	
Oct 2001	7.00	2.34	0.48	1.95	2.24	

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.
b The numbers of leavers in individual months January to June are too small to show separately.
Note: For further information, please see article on pp 197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN				Number into other employment ^c		
Year/quarter/month	Number into sustained employment ^b			Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d			
All^f						
1998	44.40	36.27	8.14	16.96	16.22	0.74
1999	87.10	76.06	11.04	32.78	31.57	1.21
2000	96.89	86.62	10.27	22.37	20.99	1.39
Jan-Mar 2001	18.34	16.37	1.96	4.85	4.40	0.45
Apr-Jun 2001	19.26	17.36	1.90	4.93	4.43	0.50
Jul-Sep 2001	18.64	17.01	1.64	4.96	4.50	0.46
Oct 2001	7.10	6.53	0.57	0.69	0.67	0.02
Male						
1998	32.49	26.49	6.00	13.40	12.85	0.55
1999	64.34	56.17	8.16	25.48	22.89	0.84
2000	68.45	61.04	7.41	17.52	13.33	0.99
Jan-Mar 2001	12.62	11.68	0.94	3.51	3.20	0.31
Apr-Jun 2001	12.91	11.61	1.30	3.98	3.62	0.36
Jul-Sep 2001	13.53	12.35	1.19	3.78	3.44	0.33
Oct 2001	5.13	4.73	0.40	0.50	0.49	0.01
Female						
1998	11.91	9.78	2.13	3.56	3.37	0.19
1999	22.75	19.88	2.87	7.23	6.92	0.31
2000	24.93	22.22	2.71	5.46	5.05	0.42
Jan-Mar 2001	4.94	4.54	0.40	1.19	1.07	0.12
Apr-Jun 2001	4.89	4.40	0.49	1.26	1.14	0.13
Jul-Sep 2001	5.10	4.65	0.45	1.18	1.05	0.13
Oct 2001	1.97	1.80	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.01
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
1998	4.90	4.22	0.69	1.91	1.86	0.05
1999	9.77	8.77	1.00	3.62	2.35	0.08
2000	10.68	9.90	0.78	2.68	2.02	0.10
Jan-Mar 2001	2.16	2.01	0.15	0.60	0.56	0.04
Apr-Jun 2001	1.99	1.84	0.16	0.56	0.53	0.03
Jul-Sep 2001	2.12	2.00	0.13	0.54	0.49	0.04
Oct 2001	0.78	0.73	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.00

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

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

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

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN				Number of starts ^b in year/quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in year/quarter/month		
Year/quarter/month	Number on New Deal at year/quarter/monthend ^a			Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
	Male	Female	All ^d						
1999	272.0	48.8	321.5	118.6	22.2	141.5	98.7	18.8	117.8
2000	245.5	45.2	293.4	69.6	13.5	84.0	79.6	14.8	95.1
Jan-Mar 2001	160.7	29.4	191.9	23.5	4.7	28.5	26.2	4.9	31.4
Apr - Jun 2001	106.1	19.4	126.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	3.8	25.3
Jul 2001	23.0	4.3	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.9	6.3
Aug 2001	17.6	3.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.0	6.4
Sep 2001	14.4	2.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	3.8
Oct 2001	12.0	2.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	3.0

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

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

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

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-October 2001

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN		Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-based learning for adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All^d		14.5	8.6	0.55	0.23	1.29	2.77
Male		12.0	7.0	0.47	0.20	1.05	2.34
Female		2.4	1.4	0.08	0.03	0.24	0.41
People from ethnic minority groups ^e		1.7	1.0	0.02	0.04	0.16	0.31
People with disabilities ^f		3.2	1.9	0.16	0.06	0.27	0.62

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/TFW 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.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination^a

F.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA ^e	Still on New Deal		On JSA	
		Left JSA					Left JSA			Education and training opportunities
		Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d		Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW		
Year/quarter/month of leaving										
All										
1999	125.5	15.92	13.05	5.21	11.08	59.51	6.67	10.27	3.80	
2000	133.5	17.76	13.84	5.87	10.25	67.85	5.46	10.14	2.30	
Jan-Mar 2001	28.2	3.90	3.72	1.57	1.98	13.48	1.23	2.17	0.17	
Apr-Jun 2001	23.6	2.76	2.04	0.89	1.27	14.92	0.68	0.14	0.02	
Jul-Sep 2001	13.9	1.26	0.79	0.44	0.74	9.64	0.22	0.11	0.01	
Oct 2001	2.2	0.24	0.13	0.10	0.18	1.39	0.04	0.01	0.00	
Males										
1999	105.2	13.25	10.57	4.14	9.02	50.76	5.67	8.56	3.27	
2000	111.5	14.64	11.18	4.68	8.43	57.46	4.66	8.48	1.98	
Jan-Mar 2001	23.7	3.24	3.03	1.26	1.65	11.39	1.07	1.85	0.15	
Apr-Jun 2001	19.9	2.31	1.66	0.74	1.06	12.69	0.57	0.11	0.02	
Jul-Sep 2001	11.7	1.06	0.66	0.35	0.65	8.13	0.18	0.01	0.01	
Oct 2001	1.9	0.20	0.11	0.08	0.15	1.19	0.03	0.00	0.00	
Females										
1999	20.0	2.62	2.45	1.05	2.03	8.65	0.94	1.69	0.51	
2000	20.8	2.87	2.56	1.11	1.67	9.99	0.74	1.57	0.31	
Jan-Mar 2001	4.3	0.61	0.65	0.29	0.30	2.01	0.15	0.30	0.02	
Apr-Jun 2001	3.6	0.42	0.37	0.14	0.20	2.17	0.10	0.02	0.00	
Jul-Sep 2001	2.1	0.19	0.13	0.08	0.08	1.46	0.03	0.00	0.00	
Oct 2001	0.3	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	

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

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
b 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.
c At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.
d 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'.
e Includes, for example, gone abroad.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+^a

F.19

Thousands

Year/quarter/month	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f						
1999	23.01	17.91	5.10	4.51	4.09	0.42
2000	26.47	21.58	4.89	3.15	2.92	0.23
Jan-Mar 2001	5.42	4.41	1.01	1.01	0.88	0.13
Apr-Jun 2001	3.85	3.23	0.62	0.66	0.59	0.08
Jul-Sep 2001	1.98	1.77	0.21	0.29	0.25	0.04
Oct 2001	0.42	0.38	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
Male						
1999	19.27	14.93	4.34	3.92	3.56	0.36
2000	22.06	17.88	4.18	2.72	2.52	0.20
Jan-Mar 2001	4.56	3.68	0.88	0.85	0.74	0.11
Apr-Jun 2001	3.20	2.69	0.51	0.57	0.50	0.07
Jul-Sep 2001	1.66	1.48	0.18	0.23	0.21	0.03
Oct 2001	0.36	0.32	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.00
Female						
1999	3.63	2.92	0.71	0.58	0.52	0.06
2000	4.08	3.43	0.65	0.42	0.38	0.03
Jan-Mar 2001	0.79	0.68	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.01
Apr-Jun 2001	0.60	0.50	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.01
Jul-Sep 2001	0.30	0.27	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.01
Oct 2001	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
1999	2.18	1.89	0.28	0.38	0.35	0.03
2000	2.36	2.13	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.02
Jan-Mar 2001	0.53	0.48	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.00
Apr-Jun 2001	0.34	0.31	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001	0.18	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Oct 2001	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00

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

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

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

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS			
	Level	Changesince previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended		
	DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR			
1997	283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0			
1998	295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5			
1999	314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4			
2000	359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6			
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6	
	May	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1	
	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4	
	Jul	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2	
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2	
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6	
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9	
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4	
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0	
	2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3
		Feb	341.7	1.4	1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2
		Mar	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3
Apr		355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2	
May		354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	108.1	-2.8	
Jun		357.2	2.9	4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1	
Jul		362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4	
Aug		361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6	
Sep		365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.6	
Oct		364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.9	
Nov		374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.9	
Dec		376.5	2.2	3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0	
2001	Jan	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1	
	Feb	391.6	-4.1	5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5	
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2	
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4	

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

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication of Jobcentre vacancies statistics has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001. See notes to Table G.3.

Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4¹/₅ 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.

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB
1999	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
	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
2000	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
	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	395.7
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	391.6
	Mar	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	394.9
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9	387.8

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

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication of Jobcentre vacancies statistics has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001. See notes to Table G.3.

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres^a and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

G.3

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
Vacancies at Jobcentres ^b	DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
1997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999	16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000	19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000 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	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..
Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..
Vacancies at career offices ^b	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	BCSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
1997	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8
1998	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7
1999	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	..	..
2000	0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4	..	..
2000 Dec	0.2	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	6.0	3.5	1.1	18.3	0.6	1.2	20.1	..	..
2001 Jan	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.8	6.0	3.2	1.1	17.2	0.6	1.0	18.7	..	..
Feb	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.6	1.7	5.3	3.2	1.2	17.2	0.4	1.0	18.6	..	..
Mar	0.3	1.8	2.3	0.7	1.7	1.6	4.9	3.4	1.1	17.9	0.6	1.3	19.8	..	..
Apr	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.3	3.5	1.4	16.6	0.6	1.3	18.4	..	..
May	0.3	2.1	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.9	3.5	3.7	1.4	17.1	0.2	1.7	19.1	..	..
Jun	0.4	2.5	2.9	1.0	2.1	2.0	3.7	4.1	1.5	20.3	0.3	1.9	22.5	..	..
Jul	0.4	2.8	3.1	1.2	2.3	2.3	3.3	4.4	1.6	21.3	0.3	2.1	23.7	..	..
Aug	0.4	2.6	3.3	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	4.2	1.6	20.7	0.4	1.7	22.8	..	..
Sep	0.4	2.4	3.3	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.9	1.6	19.4	0.4	1.6	21.4	..	..
Oct	0.4	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	18.2	0.5	1.3	20.0	..	..
Nov	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.5	16.2	0.5	1.0	17.8	..	..
Dec	0.2	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.2	14.1	0.3	0.8	15.3	..	..

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

- a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).
- b About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication of Jobcentre vacancies statistics has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001.

The introduction of Employer Direct, which is a major change which involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional Customer Service Centres, has affected the data since May 2001.

Employer Direct is being gradually introduced across Great Britain as part of Modernising the Employment Service (ES) and has the following effects:

- A temporary reduction in the recorded level of outflows and placings owing to some delays in following up vacancies with employers associated with the introduction of the new arrangements.
- An increase in the level of newly notified vacancies.
- Both the above effects lead to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies.

Investigations by ES show these effects are substantial for all the vacancy series. While they cannot be quantified precisely, the current effects are large enough to prevent meaningful comparisons overtime. These distortions will also persist at least until after Employer Direct has been fully implemented in all regions at the end of January 2002. Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has therefore been deferred. ONS and ES will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of re-instating the series as soon as possible.

The publication of the vacancy figures for Northern Ireland has been suspended since March 1999 as a result of a discontinuity identified during the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to local offices of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). In the course of correcting for this difficulty, further problems of a procedural nature have also come to light as contributory factors. These further issues have delayed the re-instatement of published vacancy figures for Northern Ireland. DEL have now introduced a new internet-based operational system for vacancies and are investigating how the statistics might be resumed using this. The series will be reinstated as soon as possible. For the purposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February 1999 as follows: 8,900 for the stock of unfilled vacancies, 3,400 for inflows of vacancies notified, 3,400 for outflows, and 2,200 for placings. These are not estimates for Northern Ireland but assumptions for the purpose of continuity of the United Kingdom series up to April 2001.

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 8 October 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effect of some 10,300 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain between September and October 1999 and there was a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for October, but not to the placings. There was a similar upward correction to the vacancy stocks (and a downward effect on the outflow) of 9,100 between March and April 1999.

There was minor discontinuity due to a change in the treatment of vacancies by the Employment Service between April and May 2000. As from 7 April both vacancies notified and placings are only counted in the statistics if the vacancy concerned is for 8 hours or more in a 7-day period. Previously vacancies of between 3 and 8 hours were included. The change is estimated to have reduced the recorded inflow of notified vacancies by some 4,000 to 5,000 per month since April.

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM		Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1995		232	235	170	174	415	65
1996		230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997		206	216	129	130	235	86
1998		159	166	91	93	262	34
1999		200	205	140	141	242	57
2000		207	212	182	183	499	52
1998	Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
	Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999	Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
	Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
	Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
	Apr	12	15	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
	May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
	Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
	Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
	Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
	Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
	Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
	Nov	35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
	Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000	Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
	Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
	Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
	Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
	May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
	Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
	Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
	Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
	Sep	12	19	3.2	88.9	93.1	4.2
	Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
	Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
	Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001	Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
	Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
	Mar	17	25	13.7	26.4	47.6	8.8
	Apr	21	26	3.5	4.3	16.0	1.5
	May	17	22	62.4	63.6	92.4	4.3
	Jun	17	20	7.3	7.6	12.3	4.0
	Jul	16	23	6.2	7.8	21.9	1.9
	Aug	8	12	5.4	8.0	16.2	1.0
	Sep	9	13	3.0 R	5.6	21.7	1.4
	Oct	9	15	3.4	6.5	38.3	1.9
	Nov	11	16	6.2	10.8	59.6	2.4

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	36
1998	Nov	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7
	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
	Feb	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	1.6
	Mar	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
	Apr	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-
	May	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1
	Jun	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-
	Jul	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2
	Aug	-	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1
	Sep	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-
	Oct	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Nov	-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
	Dec	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
2000	Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
	Feb	-	-	0.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
	Mar	-	-	1.9	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
	Apr	-	0.2	1.1	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	-
	May	-	-	3.2	1.0	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1
	Jun	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.4
	Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6
	Aug	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1
	Sep	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0
	Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2
	Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7
	Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
2001	Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6
	Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-
	Mar	-	-	8.8	0.4	16.9	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6
	Apr	-	-	1.5	-	1.3	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-
	May	-	-	4.3	0.2	-	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1	-
	Jun	-	-	4.0	0.4	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.8
	Jul	-	-	1.9	0.4	-	0.1	16.2	-	0.1	-
	Aug	-	3.3	1.0	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2	-
	Sep	-	5.6	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-
	Oct	-	6.1	1.9	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2	-
	Nov	-	0.6	2.4	-	2.1	-	52.4	-	2.1	-

a See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2001 are provisional.

R Revised

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to November 2000			12 months to November 2001		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	2	900	2,300	1	300	15,100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	1	*	**	3	500	4,700
textiles and textile products;	3	300	500	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	*	1,800	1	200	800
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	300	500	2	100	200
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	1,500	800	2	300	500
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics;	2	100	400	1	100	100
other non-metallic mineral products;	2	1,200	1,700	1	100	4,600
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	3	600	2,400	3	200	4,600
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	5	2,400	3,300	2	1,600	1,600
electrical and optical equipment;	3	1,200	2,800	2	1,400	900
transport equipment;	14	14,300	30,400	9	11,300	21,300
manufacturing n.e.c.	1	200	300	1	200	3,600
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	500	1,000	1	600	600
Construction	17	17,300	47,200	10	3,100	13,900
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	100	100	2	100	300
Hotels and restaurants	3	12,100	38,300	3	700	7,600
Transport, storage and communication	110	37,000	89,200	100	72,400	113,700
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	1	100	200
Real estate, renting and business activities	1	100	100	2	200	300
Public administration and defence	8	32,800	56,400	22	20,500	137,800
Education	17	16,700	45,900	14	32,300	41,900
Health and social work	9	26,700	103,500	10	6,100	90,400
Other community, social and personal service activities	11	11,800	31,400	10	2,200	8,500
All industries and services	210^a	178,200	460,100	190^a	154,700	473,200

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

* Less than 50 workers involved.
 ** Less than 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: November 2001

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	16	10,800	59,600
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	11	5,500 ^a	4,700
Continuing from earlier months	5	5,300 ^b	54,900

a All directly involved.

b Includes 600 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to November 2001		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	53	48,800	152,600
extra wage and fringe benefits	8	2,100	3,200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	10	7,300	13,000
Redundancy questions	24	24,100	109,000
Trade union matters	3	700	5,800
Working conditions and supervision	10	12,400	92,100
Manning and work allocation	51	42,400	73,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	31	17,000	23,700
All causes	190	154,700	473,200

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

September to November 2001

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM		Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
		Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS													
All	16-17	861	358	503	691	272	419	170	85	84	614	70	543
	18-24	3,832	3,270	561	3,421	2,922	499	411	348	62	1,192	494	697
	All under 25	4,693	3,628	1,065	4,112	3,194	918	580	434	147	1,805	565	1,241
Male	16-17	443	224	219	354	170	184	89	54	35	312	31	281
	18-24	2,075	1,799	276	1,826	1,579	247	249	220	29	487	123	363
	All under 25	2,518	2,023	495	2,180	1,749	431	338	274	64	798	155	644
Female	16-17	418	134	284	337	102	235	80	31	49	302	39	263
	18-24	1,757	1,471	286	1,595	1,343	252	162	128	34	705	371	334
	All under 25	2,174	1,605	570	1,932	1,445	487	242	160	82	1,007	410	597
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	58.4	83.6	48.1	46.9	63.6	40.0	19.7	23.9	16.7	41.6	16.4	51.9
	18-24	76.3	86.9	44.6	68.1	77.6	39.7	10.7	10.7	11.1	23.7	13.1	55.4
	All under 25	72.2	86.5	46.2	63.3	76.2	39.8	12.4	12.0	13.8	27.8	13.5	53.8
Male	16-17	58.7	87.7	43.9	46.9	66.6	36.8	20.2	24.1	16.2	41.3	12.3	56.1
	18-24	81.0	93.6	43.2	71.3	82.1	38.7	12.0	12.2	10.4	19.0	6.4	56.8
	All under 25	75.9	92.9	43.5	65.7	80.3	37.8	13.4	13.5	13.0	24.1	7.1	56.5
Female	16-17	58.1	77.4	52.0	46.9	59.1	43.0	19.2	23.6	17.2	41.9	22.6	48.0
	18-24	71.4	79.9	46.1	64.8	72.9	40.7	9.2	8.7	11.7	28.6	20.1	53.9
	All under 25	68.4	79.7	48.8	60.7	71.7	41.8	11.1	10.0	14.5	31.6	20.3	51.2
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	13	30	-18	20	30	-10	-7	0	-7	15	9	7
	18-24	100	88	12	82	65	18	17	23	-6	-35	-13	-22
	All under 25	112	118	-6	102	95	8	10	24	-13	-19	-4	-15
Male	16-17	9	23	-14	17	21	-4	-8	2	-11	6	-1	6
	18-24	65	42	24	44	15	30	21	27	-6	-32	-8	-24
	All under 25	74	65	9	61	35	26	13	30	-17	-26	-8	-18
Female	16-17	4	7	-3	3	9	-7	1	-2	3	10	9	0
	18-24	34	46	-12	38	50	-12	-4	-4	-4	-3	-6	3
	All under 25	38	53	-15	41	59	-18	-2	-6	4	7	4	3
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	-0.3	-0.6	-1.2	0.4	1.3	-0.5	-1.1	-2.1	-0.9	0.3	0.6	1.2
	18-24	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.4	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-1.3
	All under 25	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.3	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2
Male	16-17	0.0	1.4	-2.1	1.4	2.4	-0.1	-2.3	-1.6	-3.6	0.0	-1.4	2.1
	18-24	1.5	0.5	3.7	0.8	-0.7	4.7	0.7	1.3	-3.4	-1.5	-0.5	-3.7
	All under 25	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.9	-0.5	2.6	0.1	1.1	-3.7	-1.2	-0.6	-1.1
Female	16-17	-0.5	-3.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-1.0	0.2	-2.9	1.3	0.5	3.6	0.3
	18-24	0.5	0.8	-1.2	0.7	1.2	-1.3	-0.4	-0.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.8	1.2
	All under 25	0.2	0.4	-0.8	0.4	0.9	-1.1	-0.3	-0.7	1.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.8

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

a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.

b Full-time education.

c Denominator = All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 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

3 November - 7 December 2001

7,493^a

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					
						Production industries ^a		Manufacturing industries ^b		Service industries				Construction output			
		1995=100		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)			1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)
		YBEZ		ABMI		CKYW		CKYY		GDQS		GDQB					
1994		97.2		698.9	4.7	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.9	4.8	100.0	3.8		
1995		100.0		719.2	2.9	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	..		
1996		102.6		738.0	2.6	101.3	1.3	100.7	0.7	103.6	3.6	102.7	2.7	103.0	3.0		
1997		106.2		763.5	3.4	102.4	1.1	102.0	1.3	108.0	4.2	105.7	2.9	108.4	5.2		
1998		109.3		786.3	3.0	103.4	1.0	102.8	0.8	112.9	4.5	107.0	1.2	110.7	2.1		
1999		111.7		803.0	2.1	104.2	0.8	103.1	0.3	116.3	3.0	107.8	0.7	114.4	3.3		
2000		115.1 R		827.5 R	3.0	106.0	1.7	105.1	1.9	120.7	3.8	109.7	1.8	121.2	5.9		
2001			
2000	Q4	116.3 R		209.0 R	2.7 R	106.2	1.0	106.1	1.8	122.6 R	3.9	109.2	-0.1	122.3	3.2		
2001	Q1	117.1 R		210.5 R	3.0 R	105.5 R	0.9 R	105.3	1.4 R	124.1 R	4.5	111.2	-0.8	120.9	2.0		
	Q2	117.7 R		211.6 R	2.7 R	104.4	-1.7 R	103.4	-1.3	125.2 R	4.2	113.0	3.0	119.0	-1.6		
	Q3	118.2 R		212.5 R	2.2 R	103.6	-3.2 R	102.2	-3.3	125.9 R	3.7 R	114.2 R	5.8 R	117.7	-3.8		
	Q4		
		Income				Prices								Inventories			
		Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^c		RPI		RPIX		Producer Price Index ^{b,d,e,f}				Changes on year 1995 prices ^g			
1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion						
		OSXS		CAED		CZBH	CDKQ	PLKW				CAFU					
1994		97.5	1.7	117.5	17.3	2.4	2.3	91.9	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	4.8				
1995		100.0	2.6	125.2	6.6	3.5	2.9	100.0	8.8	9.5	4.1	4.1	4.5				
1996		102.4	2.4	133.5	6.7	2.4	3.0	98.8	-1.2	-4.3	1.9	2.6	1.8				
1997		106.8	4.3	145.7	9.1	3.1	2.8	90.6	-8.3	-6.4	0.2	0.9	3.8				
1998		106.4	-0.4	151.0	3.6	3.4	2.6	82.4	-9.1	-4.2	-0.1	0.6	4.2				
1999		110.1	3.5	154.1	2.1	1.5	2.3	83.7	1.6	-3.1	-0.4	1.2	5.0				
2000		114.7	4.2	156.2	1.4	3.0	2.1	93.3	11.5	3.2	0.8	2.6	2.5				
2001		..	..	..	..	1.8	2.1	92.4	-1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	..	
2000	Q4	117.2 R	3.7	39.4 R	0.6 R	3.1	2.1	96.7	9.9	3.8	0.8	2.6	0.3 R				
2001	Q1	119.8 R	6.9	38.0 R	-1.7 R	2.6	1.9	95.0	4.9	4.2	0.5	1.4	1.6				
	Q2	119.7 R	4.5	38.3 R	-0.2 R	1.9	2.3	95.2	4.4	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.1 R				
	Q3	119.8 R	4.4	38.3 R	-3.8	1.8	2.4	91.6	-3.4	-1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3 R				
	Q4	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.0	87.9	-9.1	-3.6	0.0	-1.0	..	
		Expenditure						Fixed investments									
		Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^d		All industries ^h		Manufacturing industries ⁱ		Service industries		General government final consumption			
1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)				
		ABJR		EAPS		EAFY		NPEL		APIN		APIT		NMRY			
1994		435.4	3.1	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	71.8	4.8	15.0	..	56.8	..	138.6			
1995		443.4	1.8	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	77.4	7.8	17.6	17.3	59.8	5.3	141.0			
1996		460.8	3.9	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	84.5	9.1	17.8	1.1	66.7	11.5	142.7			
1997		478.7	3.9	108.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.4	10.5	19.8	11.3	73.5	10.3	142.8			
1998		496.5	3.7	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	111.0	18.9	20.7	4.4	90.3	22.8	145.0			
1999		517.8	4.3	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	112.9	1.7	17.8	-14.1	95.1	5.3	149.1			
2000		539.0 R	4.1	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	118.7	5.1	17.8	0.1	100.9	6.1	151.9			
2001		..	..	127.9	5.9	132.6	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000	Q4	136.5 R	3.7	122.7	4.4	145.4	4.5	31.4	9.5	4.5	-1.2	26.9	11.5	38.0 R			
2001	Q1	137.6 R	3.3	124.7	4.7	119.8	4.8	29.7 R	6.7 R	4.5	-1.8	25.3	8.3 R	38.6 R			
	Q2	139.1 R	3.7	126.8	6.1	127.4	7.1	30.5	3.9 R	4.4 R	3.1 R	26.1	4.0 R	38.9 R			
	Q3	140.6 R	4.0	128.7	6.2	128.2	6.7	30.0 R	-0.3 R	4.0 R	-11.1 R	26.0 R	1.6 R	39.2 R			
	Q4	..	..	130.4	6.3	155.0	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Financial indicators						Trade in goods						Balance of payments			
		Effective exchange rate ^{d,j}		Base lending rate ^{d,k}		FTSE All-share		Money supply growth		Export volume		Import volume		Trade in goods balance		Current balance	
1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)		Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£billion	£billion				
		AJHX		AMIH	HSEL	EUAC	EUAD	BQKU		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP				
1994		89.2	0.3	5.46	1,521	6.4	5.1	91.3	9.9	94.5	4.4	-11.1	-6.8				
1995		84.8	-4.9	6.70	1,803	18.5	5.9	7.3	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.8	-12.0	-9.0			
1996		86.3	1.8	5.96	2,014	11.7	6.7	9.9	107.6	7.6	109.5	9.5	-13.7	-8.7			
1997		100.6	16.6	6.56	2,411	19.7	6.2	11.2	116.7	8.5	120.3	9.9	-12.3	-1.7			
1998		103.9	3.3	7.24	2,674	10.9	6.1	9.8	118.2	1.3	131.1	9.0	-21.8	-4.8			
1999		103.8	-0.1	5.34	3,242	21.2	7.3	5.6	123.3	4.3	141.3	7.8	-27.5	-19.1			
2000		107.5	3.6	5.97	2,984	-8.0	8.0	6.7	137.6	11.6	158.3	12.0	-30.0	-17.0			
2001		105.8	-1.6	5.13	2,524	-15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000	Q4	107.6	1.6	6.00	2,984	-8.0	6.6	8.5	142.5	11.5	164.5	11.6	-7.9 R	-5.3 R			
2001	Q1	104.5	-3.6	5.86	2,711	-12.8	6.9	9.0	145.6 R	10.9 R	168.5	13.0 R	-7.9 R	-2.1 R			
	Q2	106.4	-1.2	5.36	2,728	-10.0	6.9	7.5	142.0	3.5 R	166.0 R	5.4 R	-9.3 R	-4.6 R			
	Q3	106.1	-0.3	5.05	2,340	-22.7	6.9	7.7 R	137.1 R	-1.6 R	160.3 R	-1.0 R	-8.0	-2.0			
	Q4	106.1	-1.4	4.23	2,524	-15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
b Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
c Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains.
d Not seasonally adjusted.

e Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.
f Changes in input and output prices are based on the underlying series (excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum) - CSDB series PLLA and PLLV respectively. Home sales are based on series PLLU.

g Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
h Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.
i Private sector figures are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.
j Average of daily rates.
k Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

R Revised

Note: Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		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	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI		
2000	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7	162.5	1.5		
2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5	161.1	1.3		
	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6	162.0	1.4		
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8	162.7	1.4		
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2	163.2	1.2		
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8	164.7	1.9		
	Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8	165.1	1.9		
	Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6	163.6	1.5		
	Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1	164.1	2.0		
	Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8	164.9	1.7		
	Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8	164.7	1.7		
	Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2	164.3	1.1		
	Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3	164.5	1.2		

Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for 11 December 2001

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over	
			1 month	12 months			1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	173.4	-0.1	0.7	Tobacco	CHBE	289.2	0.2
Food and catering	CHBS	163.8	0.4	3.4	Cigarettes	DOBN	295.4	4
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	218.2	-0.3	2.8	Tobacco	DOBO	232.1	5
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	180.0	-0.3	0.1	Housing	CHBF	217.3	-1.3
Personal expenditure	CHBV	136.1	-0.2	-1.2	Rent	DOBP	248.3	3
Travel and leisure	CHBW	170.6	-0.2	-0.1	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	188.2	-24
Consumer durables	CHBY	106.1	0.9	-2.3	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	163.4	8
Seasonal food	CHBP	140.0	2.8	6.1	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	201.2	6
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	150.4	0.1	2.5	Water and other payments	DOBS	268.9	4
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	174.3	-0.2	0.6	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	239.2	6
All items excluding food	CHAY	177.9	-0.2	0.5	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	157.3	1
Other indices					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	216.6	5
All items excluding:					Fuel and light	CHBG	125.3	-0.2
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	172.5	0.2	1.9	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	148.5	6
Housing	CHAZ	164.5	0.1	1.2	Electricity	DOBX	128.4	1
Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)^a	CBZW	165.0	0.1	2.3	Gas	DOBY	119.7	5
Mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	171.3	0.1	1.7	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	133.7	-23
Mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	170.5	0.2	1.7	Household goods	CHBH	145.5	2.0
Food	CHBA	149.1	0.5	3.0	Furniture	DOCA	158.2	2
Bread	DOAA	144.2		5	Furnishings	DOCB	153.3	2
Cereals	DOAB	138.9		1	Electrical appliances	DOCC	90.5	0
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	162.8		3	Other household equipment	DOCD	141.9	-1
Beef	DOAD	131.6		1	Household consumables	DOCE	162.8	0
Lamb	DOAE	160.3		10	Pet care	DOCF	154.3	2
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	158.5		4	Household services	CHBI	162.4	0.2
Pork	DOAG	144.5		4	Postage	DOCG	158.7	1
Bacon	DOAH	172.4		7	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	89.9	-3
Poultry	DOAI	107.7		5	Domestic services	DOCI	228.3	6
Other meat	DOAJ	141.7		6	Fees and subscriptions	DOCI	210.4	6
Fish	DOAK	155.0		2	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	107.3	-0.5
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	164.5		0	Men's outerwear	DOCK	108.2	-3
Butter	DOAM	162.4		-2	Women's outerwear	DOCL	84.4	-7
Oil and fats	DOAN	133.3		-1	Children's outerwear	DOCM	106.7	-4
Cheese	DOAO	167.5		7	Other clothing	DOCN	153.3	-3
Eggs	DOAP	151.2		-3	Footwear	DOCO	115.3	-1
Milk fresh	DOAQ	162.9		6	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	193.4	0.1
Milk products	DOAR	139.7		0	Personal articles	DOCP	130.3	4
Tea	DOAS	161.6		6	Chemists goods	DOCR	191.6	1
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	115.2		-1	Personal services	DOCR	287.6	6
Soft drinks	DOAU	185.5		0	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	175.5	-0.6
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	133.9		2	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	121.9	0
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	161.6		2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	225.0	5
Potatoes	DOAX	154.6		-2	Petrol and oil	DOCU	204.7	-13
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	149.5		-2	Vehicle tax and insurance	DOCV	268.1	2
Vegetables	DOAZ	123.5		8	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	191.9	0.1
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	113.9		11	Rail fares	DOCW	214.8	4
Fruit	DOBB	154.4		8	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	214.9	4
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	152.4		9	Other travel costs	DOCY	166.2	2
Other foods	DOBD	153.2		1	Leisure goods	CHBL	108.9	0.1
Catering	CHBC	215.5	0.2	4.3	Audio-visual equipment	DOCA	33.7	-11
Restaurant meals	DOBE	210.7		4	Tapes and discs	DODA	109.3	3
Canteen meals	DOBF	252.6		6	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	108.4	-2
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	208.7		4	Books and newspapers	DODC	212.1	5
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	191.8	-0.4	2.2	Gardening products	DODD	148.8	-2
Beer	DOBH	208.0		2	Leisure services	CHBM	226.1	0.3
on sales	DOBI	218.3		3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	138.7	7
off sales	DOBJ	157.5		-2	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	275.9	5
Wines and spirits	DOBK	170.2		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	152.5	7
on sales	DOBL	206.1		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	131.6	4
off sales	DOBM	149.7		1				

Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

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

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

See general notes under Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

Shown below are key items selected from the General Index of Retail Prices. The average prices for these goods have been derived from prices collected in more than 147 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 11 December 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)
Beef: home-killed, per kg					Cheese, per kg				
Best beef mince	CZPI	550	417	265-630	Cheddar type	CZNW	189	521	339-679
Topside	CZPH	512	647	519-794					
Rump steak ^a	CZPF	583	822	664-1057	Eggs				
Stewing steak	CZPE	525	487	295-822	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	145	171	128-238
					Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	170	152	115-230
Lamb: home-killed, per kg					Milk				
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	498	857	598-1209	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT	239	37	28-41
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	389	338	248-420					
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg					Tea				
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	108	609	394-756	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	189	84	74-99
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	124	468	299-519	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ	237	149	107-189
Pork: home-killed, per kg					Coffee				
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	556	454	399-529	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	241	181	162-219
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	353	343	218-438	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	207	195	129-229
Bacon, per kg					Sugar				
Gammon ^a	CZOU	574	580	485-725	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	184	58	49-85
Back ^a	DOIF	624	678	476-1116					
Ham					Fresh vegetables				
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	731	97	69-129	Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	510	87	39-109
					Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK	424	87	42-159
Sausages, per kg^c					Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZNJ	618	131	118-174
Pork	CZOQ	634	330	218-436	Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNH	501	66	49-79
Canned meats					Caiflower, each	CZNG	590	69	59-79
Corned beef, 340g	CZOO	207	96	79-119	Brussel sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF	498	87	77-130
					Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE	629	46	39-59
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg					Onions, per kg ^c	CZND	636	68	55-78
Frozen	CZON	142	169	117-208	Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC	603	260	238-316
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	570	222	181-284	Cucumber, each	CZNB	587	88	69-99
					Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	606	62	57-79
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg					Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	431	141	128-176
Cod fillets	CZOL	368	881	659-1199					
Salmon fillets	ZPTX	327	913	599-1299	Fresh fruit				
Bread					Apples, cooking, per kg ^c	CZMZ	554	116	96-130
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	227	53	39-85	Apples, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMY	578	120	99-139
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	164	74	63-95	Pears, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMX	564	131	106-159
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	202	57	39-75	Oranges, each	CZMW	523	24	19-30
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	139	74	63-108	Bananas, per kg ^c	CZMV	606	106	86-119
					Grapes, per kg ^c	CZMU	442	478	249-659
Flour					Avocado pear, each	DOHT	353	70	49-99
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	208	60	39-79	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	569	36	29-45
Butter					Items other than food				
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	227	77	69-91	Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	529	183	155-220
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	232	87	78-99	Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	534	206	183-240
Margarine					Whisky per nip	CZMR	534	150	125-182
Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	208	81	42-100	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	697	417	359-453
					Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	118	823	700-1085
					Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMN	119	1051	870-1450
					Lead replacement petrol, per litre ^d	CZMM	483	77	74-79
					Ultra low sulphur diesel, per litre ^d	CZML	519	75	73-77
					Ultra low sulphur/unleaded petrol, per litre	CZMK	518	70	68-72

Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

a Or Scottish equivalent.

b Average price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes only shop-bought milk.

c From February 1999, prices for these items are quoted as per kg. In order to calculate the price per lb (the previously published measure), divide the given price per kg by 2.203. In the case of mushrooms, in order to calculate the price per 4oz (the previously published measure), divide the given price by 8.812.

d From February 2000, 4-star petrol and derv were replaced with lead replacement petrol and ultra low sulphur diesel respectively.

General notes -retail prices

The RPI is now published in full in the ONS *Focus on Consumer Price Indices*.

Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in *Employment Gazette*, p379, September 1986.

Definitions

Seasonal food: items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.

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 ^a	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries ^b	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
									All	Seasonal ^a	Non- seasonal ^a		
Weights		CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD
1987		1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	77
1996		1,000	867	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	78
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	71
1999		1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	69
2000		1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	65
2001		1,000	884	982	795	954	-	125	116	18	98	53	68
Annual averages		CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD
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	106.9
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	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1996		152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2
1997		157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9
1998		162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.8
1999		165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3	-	112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.6	184.5
2000		170.3	175.1	171.4	161.3	167.7	-	108.0	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.6	187.4
2001		173.3	178.0	174.3	163.7	171.3	-	105.0	148.1	137.8	149.7	211.8	191.3
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	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	143.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
1997	Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1
1998	Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5
1999	Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9
2000	Jan 18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2	-	106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	185.8
2001	Jan 16	171.1	175.8	172.1	161.1	168.1	-	102.8	145.1	129.7	147.7	207.1	189.0
1999	Dec 14	167.3	171.8	168.4	160.1	165.9	-	113.2	142.9	122.4	146.7	199.3	184.5
2000	Jan 18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2	-	106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	185.8
	Feb 15	167.5	172.0	168.7	159.7	165.8	-	108.4	142.9	121.2	146.9	200.9	185.9
	Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	160.5	166.4	-	109.6	142.0	117.6	146.6	201.3	186.2
	Apr 11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5	-	110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	186.7
	May 16	170.7	175.7	171.9	161.7	168.0	-	110.1	143.1	121.8	147.0	203.1	187.6
	Jun 13	171.1	176.1	172.3	162.0	168.4	-	109.3	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.4	187.9
	Jul 18	170.5	175.2	171.5	161.2	167.7	-	104.5	144.6	130.1	147.1	204.1	187.7
	Aug 15	170.5	175.4	171.7	160.9	167.6	-	105.6	143.4	123.3	147.0	204.6	187.9
	Sep 12	171.7	176.8	172.9	162.2	168.9	-	108.0	143.6	124.4	147.0	205.3	188.3
	Oct 17	171.6	176.6	172.8	162.0	168.7	-	107.4	143.8	124.4	147.3	205.7	188.5
	Nov 14	172.1	177.1	173.2	162.5	169.2	-	108.2	144.5	129.5	147.0	206.1	188.4
	Dec 12	172.2	177.1	173.2	162.5	169.3	-	108.6	144.7	131.9	146.8	206.6	187.7
2001	Jan 16	171.1	175.8	172.1	161.1	168.1	-	102.8	145.1	129.7	147.7	207.1	189.0
	Feb 13	172.0	176.9	173.0	162.0	169.0	-	104.9	145.1	129.5	147.8	207.9	189.3
	Mar 20	172.2	176.9	173.2	162.7	169.6	-	106.7	146.7	131.7	149.3	208.7	189.8
	Apr 10	173.1	177.9	174.1	163.2	170.8	-	105.7	147.1	134.5	149.1	209.8	190.9
	May 15	174.2	178.6	174.8	164.7	172.1	-	106.4	150.7	151.6	149.9	210.9	191.3
	Jun 12	174.4	178.7	174.9	165.1	172.5	-	106.3	151.5	153.8	150.4	211.9	191.8
	Jul 17	173.3	177.9	174.2	163.6	171.4	-	102.4	148.8	138.7	150.3	212.8	191.9
	Aug 14	174.0	178.7	175.0	164.1	172.0	-	103.8	148.5	135.6	150.6	213.3	192.2
	Sep 18	174.6	179.4	175.6	164.9	172.8	-	105.6	148.2	135.8	150.2	213.9	192.1
	Oct 16	174.3	179.0	175.2	164.7	172.6	-	104.6	148.6	136.6	150.5	214.7	192.9
	Nov 13	173.6	178.3	174.6	164.3	172.2	-	105.2	148.3	136.2	150.2	215.1	192.6
	Dec 11	173.4	177.9	174.3	164.5	172.5	-	106.1	149.1	140.0	150.4	215.5	191.8

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	
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHJ	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ	Weights
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	62	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997
34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998
31	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	61	1999
30	195	32	72	56	58	43	146	21	46	66	2000
29	205	29	71	57	53	43	140	23	49	64	2001
CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBQ	CHBK	CHBR	CHBL	CHBM	Annual averages
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	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.1	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995
191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996
205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0	165.3	169.6	123.9	182.3	1997
223.3	195.4	125.0	140.8	148.1	119.9	178.0	170.5	173.3	121.1	190.3	1998
248.9	196.9	124.4	141.5	152.4	116.7	183.6	174.6	178.7	116.2	198.1	1999
270.4	214.4	123.9	140.2	157.1	112.3	185.5	181.3	184.6	112.1	207.9	2000
285.1	221.1	124.9	141.4	158.9	107.5	191.5	180.3	190.5	109.8	220.3	2001
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987 Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988 Jan 12
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989 Jan 17
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990 Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991 Jan 15
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992 Jan 14
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993 Jan 12
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994 Jan 18
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995 Jan 17
188.1	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0	1996 Jan 16
200.1	172.1	133.2	135.6	142.7	116.3	166.7	162.9	166.6	123.7	177.8	1997 Jan 14
218.9	187.3	125.5	136.9	146.5	115.3	172.2	168.6	171.8	122.7	186.8	1998 Jan 13
236.4	195.1	124.3	138.8	150.6	113.1	181.2	169.6	175.7	119.1	193.6	1999 Jan 19
254.2	203.8	125.4	137.8	156.5	109.1	183.8	177.9	181.5	113.5	202.6	2000 Jan 18
277.3	220.8	123.1	138.0	157.1	105.1	187.9	179.7	188.0	109.7	213.5	2001 Jan 16
254.0	202.3	125.5	144.8	155.4	117.1	184.8	176.3	180.5	113.7	202.3	1999 Dec 14
254.2	203.8	125.4	137.8	156.5	109.1	183.8	177.9	181.5	113.5	202.6	2000 Jan 18
256.7	205.5	125.4	138.9	156.5	112.8	184.0	177.9	181.8	113.5	203.3	Feb 15
256.9	207.4	125.5	140.5	156.7	114.5	184.7	180.6	181.9	112.9	204.1	Mar 14
272.9	213.9	123.8	140.6	156.4	115.6	184.5	182.3	183.7	112.9	205.1	Apr 11
273.1	214.9	122.9	140.9	156.1	115.5	185.4	182.4	184.4	113.0	206.1	May 16
273.6	216.1	122.4	140.5	156.4	114.8	184.8	184.4	185.1	112.2	207.3	Jun 13
273.7	216.9	122.5	138.3	157.2	106.7	185.1	184.1	185.3	111.2	208.1	Jul 18
275.3	217.7	122.5	139.0	156.4	108.5	185.9	181.2	186.5	111.6	209.0	Aug 15
277.1	218.6	124.1	141.1	158.3	112.5	186.2	182.1	186.3	111.3	211.7	Sep 12
277.3	219.1	124.6	139.8	158.3	112.4	186.8	180.4	186.1	111.0	212.8	Oct 17
277.3	219.4	124.2	141.3	158.5	113.1	187.4	181.6	186.3	111.1	212.4	Nov 14
277.3	220.1	123.9	143.6	157.8	112.2	187.4	180.9	186.3	110.7	212.6	Dec 12
277.3	220.8	123.1	138.0	157.1	105.1	187.9	179.7	188.0	109.7	213.5	2001 Jan 16
280.1	221.6	123.2	139.5	157.0	108.3	189.1	180.3	188.3	110.4	214.5	Feb 13
283.9	219.4	123.2	141.9	156.4	110.2	190.1	179.2	188.5	110.2	215.1	Mar 20
285.0	222.4	125.1	141.1	156.8	109.3	190.9	180.2	189.7	110.1	217.7	Apr 10
285.1	221.8	125.4	142.2	157.3	109.4	191.9	182.5	191.3	110.6	218.8	May 15
285.1	220.5	125.4	142.2	157.5	109.4	192.2	183.6	191.3	110.5	219.2	Jun 12
285.2	221.5	125.4	139.5	158.1	102.5	191.7	182.5	190.6	110.0	221.6	Jul 17
285.2	222.8	125.3	140.6	159.4	105.2	192.1	182.0	191.8	109.8	222.7	Aug 14
288.4	223.0	126.1	142.7	160.6	108.2	192.9	181.6	191.4	109.5	223.7	Sep 18
288.6	221.8	125.7	141.2	161.8	107.6	192.9	180.2	191.3	108.9	225.2	Oct 16
288.7	220.1	125.5	142.7	162.1	107.8	193.2	176.5	191.8	108.8	225.5	Nov 13
289.2	217.3	125.3	145.5	162.4	107.3	193.4	175.5	191.9	108.9	226.1	Dec 11

Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

H.15 RETAIL PRICES

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

		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
		CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1997	Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1998	Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
1999	Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.6
2000	Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
2001	Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	2.2	1.0	3.6	-3.3	5.4
1999	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
	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 20	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
	Apr 10	1.8	3.7	3.9	2.2	4.4	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	-5.4	3.5	-1.2	3.3	-2.5	6.1
	May 15	2.1	5.3	3.8	2.0	4.4	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	-5.3	3.5	0.1	3.7	-2.1	6.2
	Jun 12	1.9	5.6	4.2	2.1	4.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.7	-4.7	4.0	-0.4	3.3	-1.5	5.7
	Jul 17	1.6	2.9	4.3	2.2	4.2	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.6	-3.9	3.6	-0.9	2.9	-1.1	6.5
	Aug 14	2.1	3.6	4.3	2.3	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.9	-3.0	3.3	0.4	2.8	-1.6	6.6
	Sep 18	1.7	3.2	4.2	2.0	4.1	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	-3.8	3.6	-0.3	2.7	-1.6	5.7
	Oct 16	1.6	3.3	4.4	2.3	4.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.2	-4.3	3.3	-0.1	2.8	-1.9	5.8
	Nov 13	0.9	2.6	4.4	2.2	4.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	2.3	-4.7	3.1	-2.8	3.0	-2.1	6.2
	Dec 11	0.7	3.0	4.3	2.2	4.3	-1.3	1.1	1.3	2.9	-4.4	3.2	-3.0	3.0	-1.6	6.3

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

H.21 RETAIL PRICES

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

1996=100		European Union (15)	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
		CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998		103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1
1999		104.3	104.8	102.5	103.6	105.4	103.9	102.5	102.8
2000		106.4	105.6	104.5	106.4	108.3	107.0	104.4	104.9
Monthly									
1999	Nov	104.8	105.3	103.0	104.1	106.4	104.6	102.9	103.0
	Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	104.9	103.4	103.4
2000	Jan	105.0	104.5	103.5	103.1	106.5	104.8	103.3	103.8
	Feb	105.4	104.9	104.3	105.2	107.0	105.6	103.5	104.2
	Mar	105.8	105.1	104.4	105.7	107.8	106.3	104.0	104.4
	Apr	106.0	105.5	104.2	105.9	108.0	106.5	104.0	104.3
	May	106.1	105.7	104.1	106.2	108.4	107.0	104.2	104.2
	Jun	106.5	105.9	104.5	106.6	108.8	107.4	104.5	104.9
	Jul	106.5	105.4	104.2	105.5	108.3	106.9	104.3	105.4
	Aug	106.5	105.4	104.3	107.1	108.0	107.0	104.5	105.2
	Sep	107.1	106.2	104.7	107.9	109.0	108.1	105.1	105.7
	Oct	107.2	106.1	105.0	107.7	109.2	108.2	105.0	105.4
	Nov	107.5	106.4	105.4	107.9	109.3	108.1	105.2	105.7
	Dec	107.5	106.4	105.8	107.6	109.1	107.9	105.2	105.8
2001	Jan	107.3	105.4	105.8	105.9	108.9	107.8	104.7	106.1
	Feb	107.8	105.7	106.2	107.8	109.5	108.5	105.0	106.8
	Mar	108.2	106.1	106.4	108.0	110.2	109.0	105.5	107.0
	Apr	108.8	106.7	106.9	109.0	110.8	109.5	106.1	107.3
	May	109.4	107.5	107.1	109.5	111.4	110.5	106.8	107.9
	Jun	109.5	107.7	107.2	109.8	111.2	110.6	106.8	108.1
	Jul	109.3	106.9	107.2	108.4	110.8	109.7	106.6	108.1
	Aug	109.4	107.3	106.9	109.8	110.7	109.9	106.6	107.9
	Sep	109.7	107.6	107.3	110.0	111.3	110.9	106.8	107.9
	Oct	109.6	107.4	107.4 R	109.8	111.4	110.8	106.9	107.5
	Nov	109.5 P	107.2	107.4 P	109.8	111.2	110.4	106.6 P	107.3
Percentage change on a year earlier									
		CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
Annual averages									
1996 ^b		2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
1997		1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
1998		1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
1999		1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
2000		2.1	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.1
Monthly									
1999	Nov	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.0
	Dec	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.4
2000	Jan	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.3	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.9
	Feb	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.1
	Mar	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.1
	Apr	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.6
	May	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.5
	Jun	2.1	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0
	Jul	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.0
	Aug	2.0	0.6	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.8
	Sep	2.5	1.0	2.3	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.6
	Oct	2.4	1.0	2.2	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.4
	Nov	2.6	1.0	2.3	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.6
	Dec	2.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.3
2001	Jan	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	1.4	2.2
	Feb	2.3	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.5
	Mar	2.3	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.4	2.5
	Apr	2.6	1.1	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.9
	May	3.1	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.6
	Jun	2.8	1.7	2.6	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	3.1
	Jul	2.6	1.4	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.6
	Aug	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.6
	Sep	2.4	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.6	2.1
	Oct	2.2	1.2	2.3 R	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.0
	Nov	1.8 P	0.8	1.9 P	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.3 P	1.5

- 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 Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.
- c Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.
- P Provisional

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

H.21

Greece	Irish Republic ^c	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	1996=100
CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI	
								Annual averages
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1996
105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	1997
110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9	1998
112.8	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4	1999
115.8	111.5	108.4	107.3	108.2	109.4	109.7	104.8	2000
								Monthly
113.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.9	103.8	1999 Nov
114.7	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	107.3	104.1	Dec
113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	107.7	103.5	2000 Jan
112.7	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	107.9	104.0	Feb
115.6	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	108.4	104.6	Mar
116.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0	108.4	108.8	104.4	Apr
116.6	111.3	108.1	106.6	108.3	109.1	109.0	105.0	May
115.9	111.9	108.4	108.1	108.3	109.7	109.3	105.0	Jun
113.9	111.9	108.6	107.0	108.0	110.2	110.0	104.4	Jul
114.1	112.5	108.6	107.7	108.4	110.3	110.4	104.5	Aug
116.5	112.8	108.9	108.5	109.4	110.2	110.8	105.4	Sep
117.8	113.4	109.2	108.9	109.8	110.5	111.0	105.6	Oct
118.3	113.6	109.6	109.2	109.7	111.2	111.3	105.7	Nov
118.9	113.5	109.7	109.4	109.2	111.6	111.6	105.5	Dec
116.8	112.4	109.8	107.3	110.7	112.0	111.8	105.2	2001 Jan
116.6	113.4	110.2	108.5	111.7	112.2	112.2	105.6	Feb
119.3	114.3	110.5	109.1	113.0	112.7	112.7	106.4	Mar
120.6	115.2	110.9	109.5	113.9	113.4	113.2	107.5	Apr
121.2	115.9	111.2	110.7	114.2	114.4	113.6	108.3	May
121.1	116.7	111.5	111.0	113.8	114.7	113.9	108.1	Jun
118.7	116.4	111.6	109.6	113.7	114.9	114.2	107.4	Jul
118.7	116.7	111.6	110.4	114.0	114.7	114.6	107.6	Aug
121.2	117.1	111.7	110.6	115.2R	114.7	114.6	108.9	Sep
121.6	117.7	111.9	110.7	115.3	115.1	114.5	108.7	Oct
121.7	117.5	112.1	110.7	115.0P	115.5	114.4	108.8	Nov
								Percentage change on a year earlier
CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA	
								Annual averages
7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8	1996 ^b
5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1997
4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0	1998
2.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6	1999
2.9	5.3	2.6	3.8	2.3	2.8	3.5	1.3	2000
								Monthly
2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7	0.8	1999 Nov
2.3	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.2	Dec
2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.9	1.0	2000 Jan
2.6	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.4	Feb
2.8	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.4	Mar
2.1	5.0	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0	1.0	Apr
2.6	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.2	1.3	May
2.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	1.4	Jun
2.6	5.9	2.6	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.7	1.3	Jul
2.9	5.7	2.6	3.7	2.5	3.6	3.6	1.4	Aug
3.0	5.5	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.7	1.3	Sep
3.8	6.0	2.7	4.3	3.2	3.7	4.0	1.3	Oct
4.0	6.0	2.9	4.5	2.9	3.6	4.1	1.8	Nov
3.7	4.6	2.8	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.0	1.3	Dec
3.2	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.5	4.4	3.8	1.6	2001 Jan
3.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.9	4.9	4.0	1.5	Feb
3.2	4.1	2.6	3.0	5.0	5.1	4.0	1.7	Mar
3.7	4.3	3.0	2.7	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.0	Apr
3.9	4.1	2.9	3.8	5.4	4.9	4.2	3.1	May
4.5	4.3	2.9	2.7	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.0	Jun
4.2	4.0	2.8	2.4	5.3	4.3	3.8	2.9	Jul
4.0	3.7	2.8	2.5	5.2	4.0	3.8	3.0	Aug
4.0	3.8	2.6	1.9	5.3R	4.1	3.4	3.3	Sep
3.2	3.8	2.5	1.7	5.0	4.2	3.2	2.9	Oct
2.9	3.4	2.3	1.4	4.8P	4.1	2.8	2.9	Nov

Source: ONS/Eurostat
Enquiries: 02075335874

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings

Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01633 819002
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01633 819024/11
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01633 819002

Economic activity and inactivity

020 7533 6094

Employment

Annual Employment Statistics	01928 792733
Annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792733
	annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series— short-term estimates	01633 812079
Total workforce hours worked per week	01633 812766
	steven.dunstan@ons.gov.uk

Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)

020 7533 6094

General ONS enquiries

0845 601 3034

Labour disputes

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey

020 7533 6094

New Deal (ES)

0114 259 6425

Producer Price Index

01633 812106

ppi@ons.gov.uk

Productivity and unit wage costs

01633 812766

Qualifications (DfES)

0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics

020 7533 6094

Retail Prices Index

Ansafone service 020 7533 5866

Enquiries 020 7533 5874

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfES)

0114 259 4350

Small firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538

maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk

Trade unions (DTI)

020 7215 5780

Training (DfES)

Work-Based Learning for Adults, Foundation and Advanced Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training for Young People

0114 259 3327

Job-related training

0114 259 3489

Travel-to-Work Areas

Composition and review of

020 7533 6114

Unemployment

ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count

020 7533 6094

Vacancies

Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies

020 7533 6094

Youth Cohort Study (DfES)

0114 259 4218

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics 020 7533 6094

Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data

020 7533 6178

Subnational labour markets

020 7533 6130

Low pay estimates

020 7533 6167

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline

020 7533 6094

labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs

020 7533 6176

Skills and Enterprise Network

0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in *Focus on Consumer Price Indices* available from www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi/.

ON-LINE

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

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

The labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement is at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/LMS_FR_HS.asp.

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on page S27.

0191 374 2468

National Statistics DataBank service.

020 7533 5675

LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement* available from the bookshelf area of the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/bookshelf.

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest labour market statistics. The entire latest monthly labour market statistics national First Release is available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to ring is **0906 7360206**. Calls are charged at £1 per minute. Contact ONS on 020 7533 5888 if you have any problems or for details