

contents

Volume 110 Number 5 Pages 217 - 276

Labour Market trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

News

- 219 Labour Market Update**
- 223 Labour Market Assessment**
- 227 News and research**
Items on: women's pay in Europe; and incorrect data published in the April issue.
- 228 Parliamentary Questions**
- 229 Research programme quarterly update**

Spotlight

- 233 Labour Market Spotlight**
This month's topics include: economic activity of young people; women in the labour market; sickness absence; comparison of men's and women's earnings; and people joining and leaving the claimant count.

National Statistics features

- 239 People with two jobs**
An analysis of the trends and characteristics of people who do two jobs.
Milena Simic and **Sachin Sethi**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics
- 249 Regional labour market performance**
A study of the UK labour market from a regional perspective.
Craig Lindsay, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Technical reports

- 259 LFS seasonal adjustment review and regrossing**
This article describes the effects of the annual seasonal adjustment and regrossing on the headline LFS estimates.
Allan Smith and **Lara Curran**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics
- 267 Claimant count seasonal adjustment review**
The revisions to the seasonally adjusted claimant count are explained.
Valerie Christian, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Research briefs

- 271 Employers Pension Provision Survey 2000**
The fourth survey in a series looking at the provision of pensions within companies.
Alison Smith and **Stephen McKay**, Department for Work and Pensions
- 275 The nature of training and motivation to train in small firms**
An investigation into the training activities of small firms and their motivations for providing training for their employees.
John Kitching and **Robert Blackburn**, Small Business Research Centre, Kingston University

Labour market data

- S1-100** The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, earnings, government-supported training, New Deal, vacancies and labour disputes, plus statistical enquiry points.

Next issue: 6 June 2002



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Labour Market
trends

Subscriptions

Single issue £9.50

Annual subscription (UK) £95.00

Annual subscription (overseas) £122.00

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Labour Market Trends is available on the National Statistics website at:
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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 17 April 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

❶ Rise in **employment** as indicated by December 2001-February 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

❷ **ILO unemployment rate** unchanged in December 2001-February 2002 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in March 2002.

Based on ILO definitions, the employment level rose while unemployment fell. The working-age employment rate decreased while the unemployment rate remained unchanged. The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits was lower. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate fell.

The working-age employment rate for December 2001-February 2002 was 74.6 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 30,000 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 fell by 14,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count fell by 6,000 in March 2002. The average monthly fall has been 6,900 over the past three months and 2,000 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in February 2002 was 1.9 per cent, down 1.0 percentage point from January 2002.

New this month

December 2001-February 2002: Latest LFS 3-month average results, earnings;

March 2002 data: Claimant count;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.4\%$

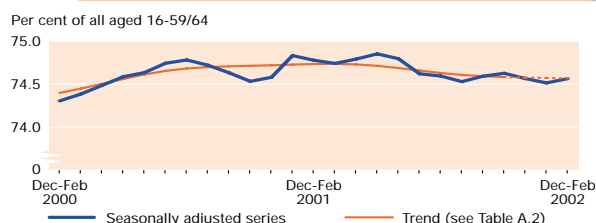


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$

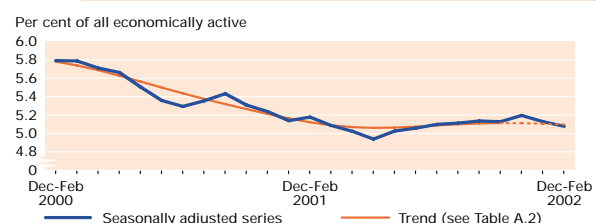
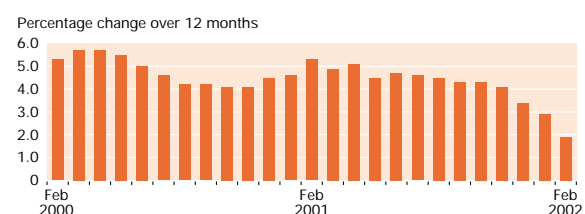


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy

Sampling variability $\pm 1.2\%$



SUMMARY

❶ **Employment rate** was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the December 2001-February 2002 period, down 0.1 percentage point from September-November 2001 and down 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

❷ **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.1 per cent in the December 2001-February 2002 period, unchanged from September-November 2001 but down 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

❸ **Employment** was 28.42 million in December 2001-February 2002, up 169,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

❹ **Workforce jobs** rose by 53,000 over the year to 29.44 million in December 2001; this comprised a fall of 198,000 male jobs and a rise of 252,000 female jobs (Table A.3).

❺ **ILO unemployment level** was 1.52 million in December 2001-February 2002. This is 22,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).

❻ **Claimant count** down 6,000 on the month to March 2002 to 939,600. Claimant count rate in March 2002 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the February 2002 rate (Table A.3).

❼ **Economic activity rate** was 78.6 per cent among people of working age in December 2001-February 2002, down 0.1 percentage point from September-November 2001 and down 0.3 percentage points from December 2000-February 2001 (Table A.1).

❽ **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.4 per cent among people of working age in the December 2001-February 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from September-November 2001 and up 0.3 percentage points from December 2000-February 2001 (Table A.1).

❾ **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 1.9 per cent in February 2002 down 3.4 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is down 1.0 percentage point from the January 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

❿ 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** down 1,000 since September-November 2001 to 15.66 million in December 2001-February 2002, and **women** up 31,000 in the same period to 12.76 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** up 6,000 since September-November 2001 to 21.36 million in December 2001-February 2002. People in **part-time employment** up 24,000 over the same period to 7.06 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** down by 164,000 in the three months to February 2002 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.73 million (Table B.12).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 926.1 million during December 2001-February 2002, down 3.7 million from December 2000-February 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.6 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 1.0 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **ILO unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** down 5,000 over the year to stand at 221,000 in December 2001-February 2002 (Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment over 12 months** fell 48,000 over the year to stand at 356,000 in December 2001-February 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** rose 8,000 over the year to stand at 407,000 in December 2001-February 2002 (Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions** down in all regions over the year except for the East of England, East Midlands, London and Scotland. Northern Ireland remained unchanged. The highest rate was in the North East at 7.6 per cent and lowest was in the South East at 3.3 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 43,600 over the year to stand at 160,500 in March 2002 (Table C.12).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 254,100 in March 2002, a fall of 2,400 since March 2001 (Table C.12).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,700 in March 2002, a rise of 100 since March 2001 (Table C.12).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	March 2002	Change on year
18-24 over six months	41,879	+2,353
25 and over, 18 months to two years	30,453	-6,141
25 and over, more than two years	64,442	-35,353
Total	136,774	-39,141

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 29.94 million in December 2001-February 2002. Of this total, 16.59 million were men and 13.35 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was up 49,000 over the quarter to 7.89 million in December 2001-February 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 159,000. The number not wanting a job was up 100,000 over the year to 5.59 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 58,000 over the year to 2.30 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- ① The LFS shows that of the 279,000 increase in the population in the year to December 2001-February 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 169,000, a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 22,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 132,000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.1 per cent in December 2001-February 2002, down 0.2 percentage points from September-November 2001, while the rate for women was 72.6 per cent for the same period, unchanged from the September-November 2001 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

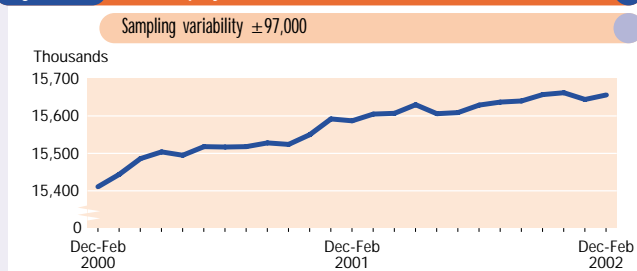


Figure 5 Female employment

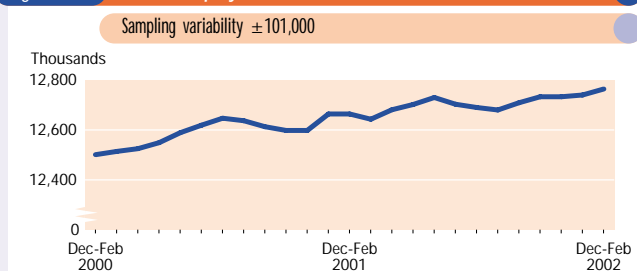


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

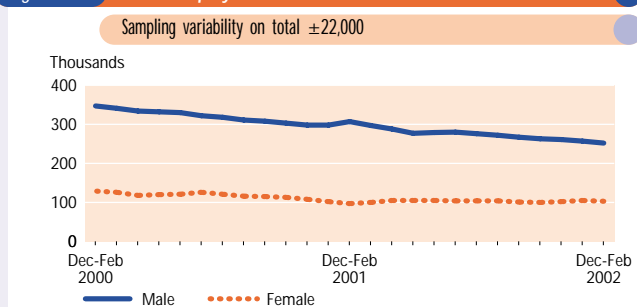


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

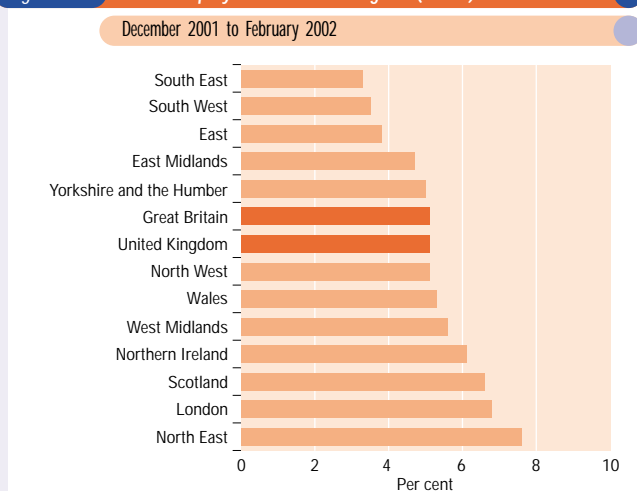


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

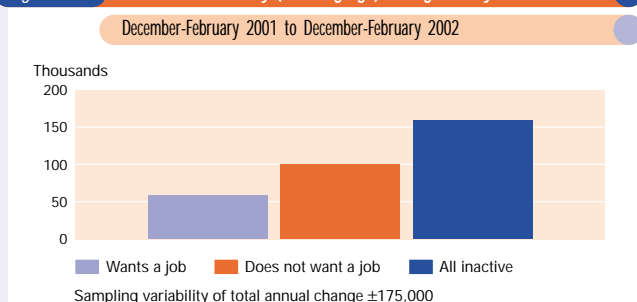


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

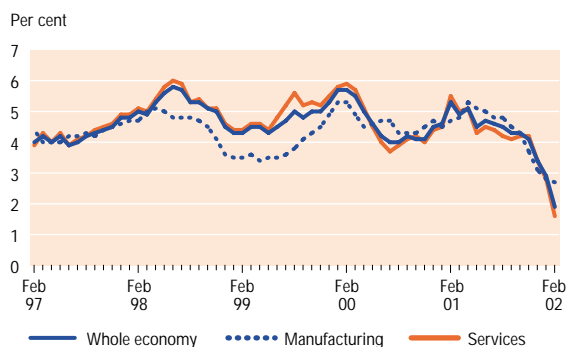


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

Percentage change over 12 months

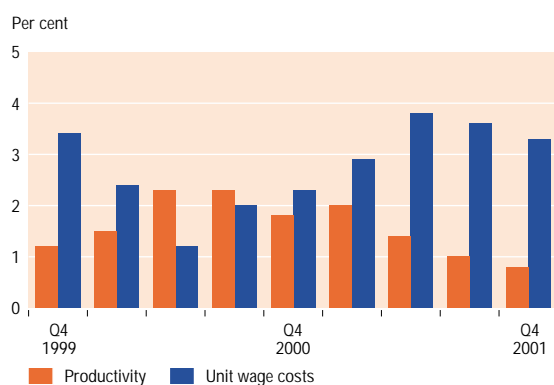
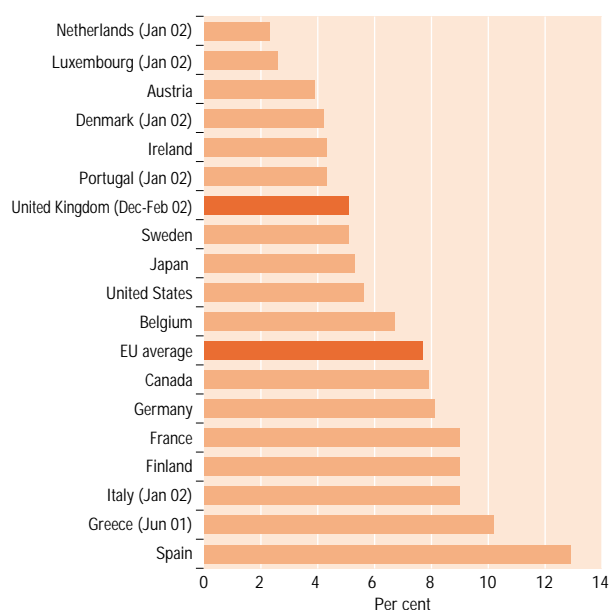


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates

International comparisons, February 2002 (source: UK LFS and Eurostat)



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 214,000 people made **redundant** in December 2001 to February 2002. This compares with 168,000 in the same period a year ago (Table C.41).
- Results for December 2001 to February 2002 show that eleven 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, 40 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 February 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 1.9 per cent, down 1.0 percentage point from the January 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to February 2002 was 0.9 per cent, down 1.9 percentage points from the January 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for February 2002 was 2.7 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the January 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **private sector services** headline (three-month average) increase for February 2002 was 0.6 per cent, down 1.6 percentage points from the January 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase for February 2002 was 1.6 per cent, down 1.2 percentage points from the January 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase for February 2002 was 4.7 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the January 2002 rate. This is up 1.1 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase for February 2002 was 1.3 per cent, down 1.2 percentage points from the January 2002 rate. This is down 4.3 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 6.2 per cent lower in the three months ending February 2002, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 1.6 per cent lower in the three months ending February 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 4.3 per cent higher in the three months ending February 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job** was 0.8 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs** were 3.3 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2001, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate** in December 2001-February 2002 was 5.1 per cent, below the EU average of 7.7 per cent in February 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s** at 12.0 per cent in December 2001-February 2002 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In the 15 EU countries there was an average increase in **consumer prices** of 2.3 per cent over the 12 months to February 2002, compared with 1.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.4 per cent (Table H.12).

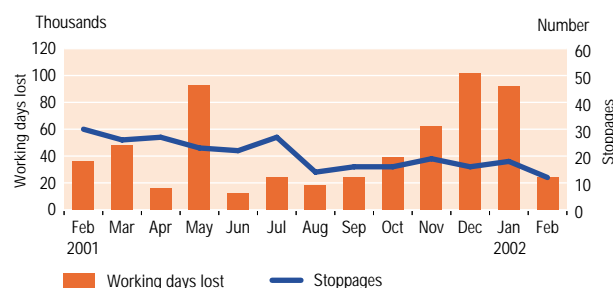
VACANCIES

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

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to February 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 553,000 from 172 stoppages. Some 52 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 20 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost in February 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 23,800 from 12 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G.12).

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- As at 23 December 2001, 44 per cent of people in **work-based learning for young people** were participating in **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**, 40 per cent in **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** and 16 per cent in **Other Training**. The number participating in **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** was 107,600, this being the highest total for **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** to date (Table F.1).
- 53,300 young people started **work-based learning** between October 2001 and December 2001. Slightly over half were on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**. The rest comprise of 15,000 on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** and 11,300 on **Other Training** (Table F.2).
- In the last three years, **Other Training** starts have fallen from 182,000 to 57,000, while starts on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** have risen from 1,000 to 104,000 (Table F.2).
- The increase in **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** qualification rates has tailed off. This proportion was 27 per cent in 1997-98, 36 per cent in 1998-99, 48 per cent in 1999-2000 and 49 per cent in 2000-2001. The qualification rate for **Other Training** is falling. It was 40 per cent from 1997-99, 38 per cent in 1999-2000 and 33 per cent in 2000-2001. This is likely to be because more able young people, who would have taken **Other Training** a year or two ago, are now starting **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** instead (Table F.5).
- The proportion of young people in **work-based learning** in a positive outcome follow a similar pattern over the years to the employment rates described below. For the year ending June 2001, positive outcomes stood at 94 per cent for **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**, 89 per cent for **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** and 74 per cent for **Other Training** (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 753,600 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of January 2002. Of these 669,700 had left, leaving 83,900 participants at the end of January 2002 (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 January 2002, 353,400 **people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed** in Great Britain (Pre-April 2001). A further 100,500 people had started on the post-April re-engineered New Deal 25+ programme by the end of January 2002 (Table F.16).
- To the end of January 2002, 21,700 individuals had gained a job from the enhanced programme. Of these, 17,400 (80 per cent) were sustained jobs and 4,300 (20 per cent) were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the fourth quarter of 2001 showed no growth, down from 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the fourth quarter of 2000, GDP has grown by 1.6 per cent.
- In March the seasonally adjusted estimate of **retail sales volume** was 132.1. This was 0.1 per cent above the February figure of 132.0 and 5.6 per cent higher than the March 2001 level.
- In the three months to February 2002, **manufacturing output** fell by 1.4 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 6.2 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- Business investment** was 0.3 per cent lower in the fourth quarter of 2001 than in the previous quarter and 7.4 per cent lower than the fourth quarter of 2000.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to February 2002 was in deficit by £8.3 billion, up from a deficit of £7.3 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £7.7 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to February 2002 were 5.8 per cent lower than the previous three months and 11.4 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to February 2002 were 0.2 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 5.6 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 174.5 for March 2002, up from 173.8 in February 2002.
- In the 12 months to March 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.3 per cent, up from 1.0 per cent in February 2002.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.3 per cent, up from 2.2 in February 2002.

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

Next month

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

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

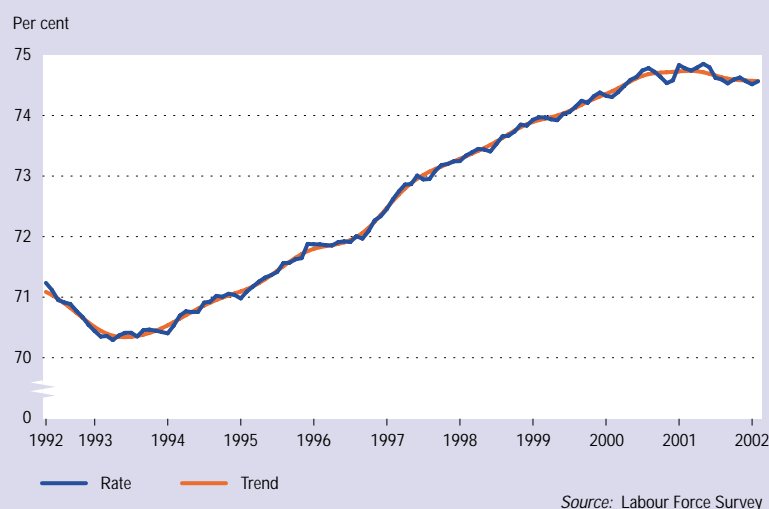
17 April 2002

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

This assessment provides an overview of the UK labour market, drawing together the latest official labour market data and information from non-government sources and taking the wider economic picture into account.

For further information, e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5896.

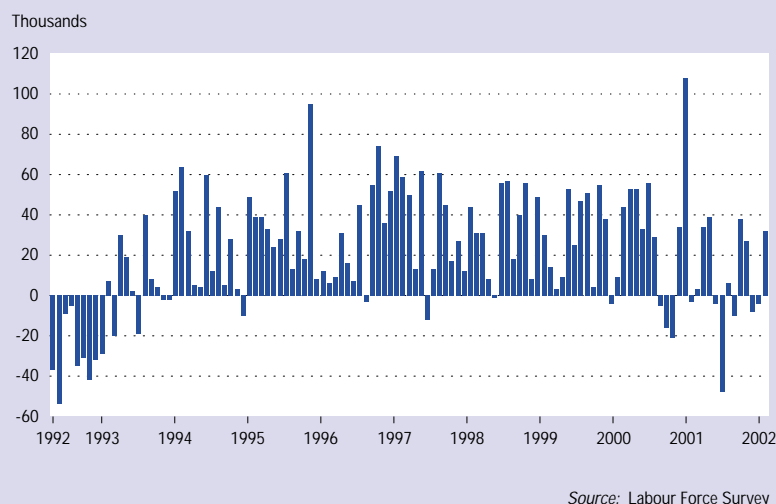
Figure 1 Working age employment rate; United Kingdom; May 1992 to February 2002



Summary

The latest set of labour market data do little to change the picture of recent months. Both employment and unemployment rates are flat. Earnings growth has shown a marked slow-down. The labour market picture largely echoes the wider economic slowing through 2001. Looking at the wider economic situation, there continue to be reports of a possible pick-up in output growth coming from some commentators outside ONS. There are also tentative signs which, taken alongside the external indicators' message on the more general economic situation, could be seen as suggesting that unemployment levels may have resumed their downward path. However, the movements are small and need to be treated with caution. Overall, the labour market continues to look largely flat.

Figure 2 Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; June 1992 to February 2002



Employment

Despite the slight slow-down in gross domestic product through 2001, employment continued to grow steadily during the first half of last year. The number of people in employment has continued to increase. However, the rate of increase has been slower since the middle of 2001 and has been no more than in line with population growth. As a result, employment rates have been flat since May-July 2001. The latest figures for December to February show the working-age employment rate down 0.1 percentage point on the quarter, while the level was up 19,000. The employment rate for all aged 16-plus was unchanged, with the level rising 30,000. Overall, the trend in employment continues to look broadly flat (see **Figure 1**). A noteworthy feature has been the relatively strong growth in post-retirement-age employment. Since March-May 2001, total employment has increased by 87,000, of which 58,000 has come in the post-retirement group.

Overlapping change

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

Normally, data are presented in terms of changes between non-overlapping quarters: for example, the change between the average of May, June and July and the average of August, September and October. However, the recent overlapping changes (see red box on previous page) for employment reveal the more uncertain nature of recent movements, following the consistent growth of the 1990s (see **Figure 2**). Between the July-September and August-October quarters there was growth of 38,000 in the working-age employment level following four months of negative or very weak growth. Similarly, there was growth of 27,000 between the August-October and September-November quarters. This was followed by another two months of declining employment, before a rise of 32,000 in the latest period between the November-January and December-February quarters. This does need to be treated with caution, as the overlapping changes do fluctuate. On the whole, the recent fluctuations are consistent with, and continue to support, the view that employment is essentially flat. This is also reflected in the latest workforce jobs data, which were largely unchanged between September and December 2001, rising just 6,000 on the quarter.

Reports from bodies outside ONS remain mixed. For example, in March the Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS) report on manufacturing recorded its second consecutive rise in output, following the period of decline since February 2001. Similarly, CIPS also reported services output strengthening, although employment was down for the sixth consecutive month, with firms looking instead to increase output via productivity improvements. Meanwhile, the CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey reported a balance of 37 per cent of manufacturing firms reporting job losses in the four months to January (9 per cent reported increases in employment, 46 per cent decreases) – the highest percentage of firms since 1999.

Alongside the employment picture, although LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level, actual growth has again flattened off. Total weekly hours had been on a steady upward trend since mid-1993. However, since the turn of last year, the growth has slowed and the level now appears to have been declining gradually since peaking at 930.6 million hours per week in March-May 2001. The level dipped to 923.8 million in October-December 2001, the lowest since September-November 2000. There are signs of some recovery over the latest two months, but it is too early to read much into this (see **Figure 3**).

Figure 3 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; May 1992 to February 2002

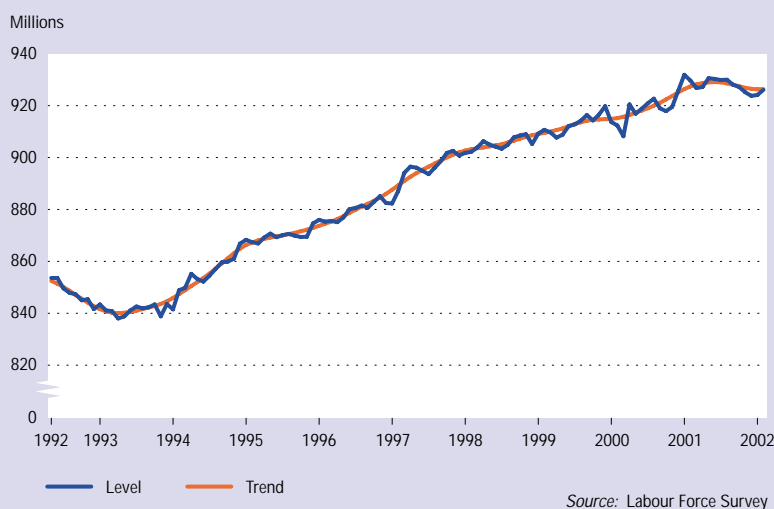


Figure 4 ILO unemployment rate; United Kingdom; May 1992 to February 2002

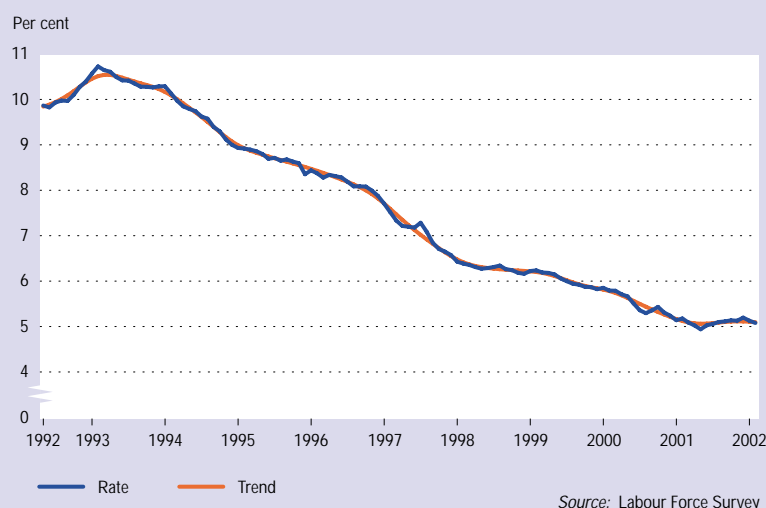
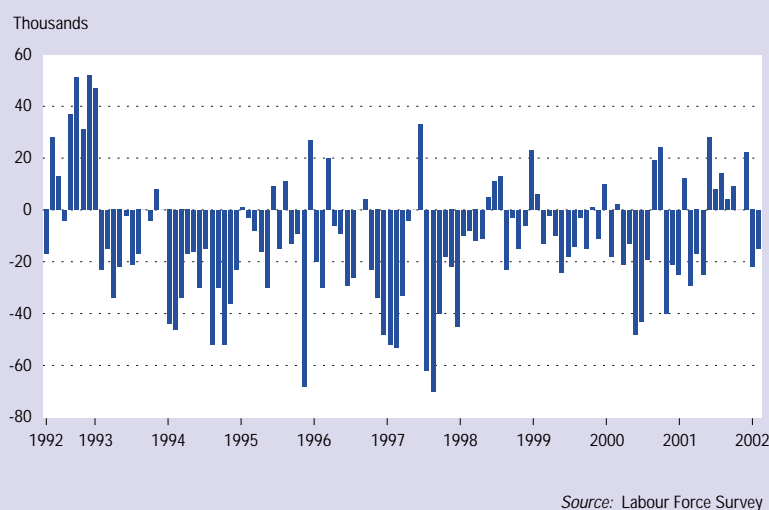


Figure 5 ILO unemployment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; June 1992 to February 2002



Unemployment

In a similar way to the employment data, the latest ILO unemployment numbers continue to show a flat picture. The unemployment rate has been on a steady downward trend since 1993. However, it has levelled out recently, and at 5.1 per cent is unchanged on the quarter (see **Figure 4**). The latest figure for the level of unemployment was down marginally, falling 14,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.520 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was a decrease of 15,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the November-January and December-February quarters (see **Figure 5**). This is the second consecutive decrease following seven months of marginal increases, and could be taken as

a first sign of a resumption in the downward path of unemployment. However, these movements need to be regarded with caution, particularly as they continue to be very small. On the whole, the movements in the overlapping changes continue to look like fluctuations around a broadly flat trend.

As well as the fall in ILO unemployment, the claimant count fell by 6,000 in the latest month (March). This is the third consecutive fall, following three months of small increases. The rate was 3.1 per cent, unchanged on the month. Both inflows and outflows to the claimant count were largely unchanged, with both rising marginally on the month; on the whole the flows appear flat over the past eight months or so. In recent months it has appeared that, while the national picture

may be flat, unemployment in London has been on the rise. Interestingly, the latest data show falls in unemployment in London; it remains the case that London appears to be particularly affected by recent movements in the labour market. Looking at the ILO measure, unemployment increased nationally by 85,000 between March-May and October-December 2001; of this, 46,000 came in London. Since then, unemployment has fallen by 37,000, of which 19,000 is attributable to London. This may represent special factors, such as London's particular exposure to changes in the US economy and its slow-down in 2001 (see **Figure 6**).

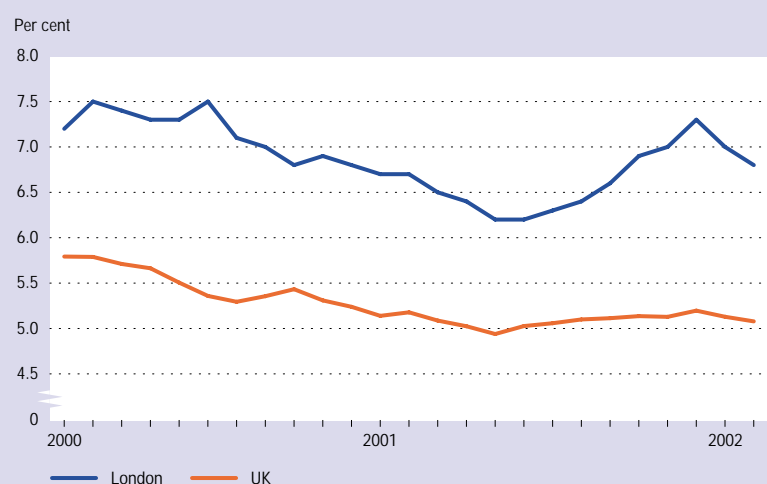
Economic inactivity

Looking at inactivity, the rate picked up marginally in the last quarter of 2000, and continued to edge up through the first three quarters of 2001. Following a marginal decline in the three months to December, the rate has risen again to 21.4 per cent, and inactivity appears to be on an upward trend (see **Figure 7**). Within the increase since 2000, there has been a dichotomy between those inactive wanting a job and those not. Looking at the levels, total inactivity rose from 7.609 million in March-May 2000 to 7.871 million in July-September 2001. Over the same period, the numbers of inactive not wanting a job rose by 335,000, while the numbers of inactive people wanting a job fell by 70,000. This was reversed to a degree in the last quarter of 2001, as the numbers of inactive not wanting a job fell and the numbers wanting a job increased. However, the previous trend in the former appears to have resumed since November-January 2002, with the numbers of inactive not wanting a job up to 5.588 million in the latest data, a rise of 28,000 on the quarter. Among those inactive wanting a job the main growth area of late has been the long-term sick. The number of inactive long-term sick are up 24,000 on the quarter, and at 776,000 the level is at its highest since August-October 1998.

Redundancies and labour disputes

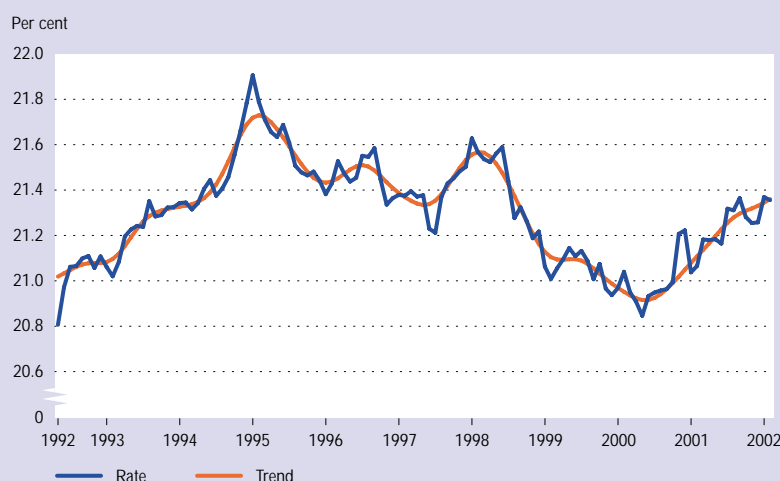
The most recent set of LFS redundancy data (winter 2001/2) showed a small increase on the quarter; this was the sixth consecutive quarterly rise. Redundancies were up 27 per cent on the year, and the current figure is the highest since spring 1992. The rise accords with press coverage of redundancies, and the general trend in the level of redundancies, which has been upward since summer 2000. Most redundancies were in the service sector,

Figure 6 ILO unemployment rate: United Kingdom and London; February 2000 to February 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7 Working age inactivity rate: United Kingdom; May 1992 to February 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

although manufacturing continues to have the highest redundancy rate (that is, ratio of redundancies in one quarter to employees in the previous quarter) (see **Figure 8**).

The number of working days lost to labour disputes has fallen sharply in the latest data. The figure had increased over the second half of 2001, reaching 90,000 days in January 2002. However, as noted in March's assessment strike action is erratic, and when there have been similar levels previously they have tended to be short-lived. Indeed in February the level fell to 23,800 (the average monthly level since January 1994 is around 40,000).

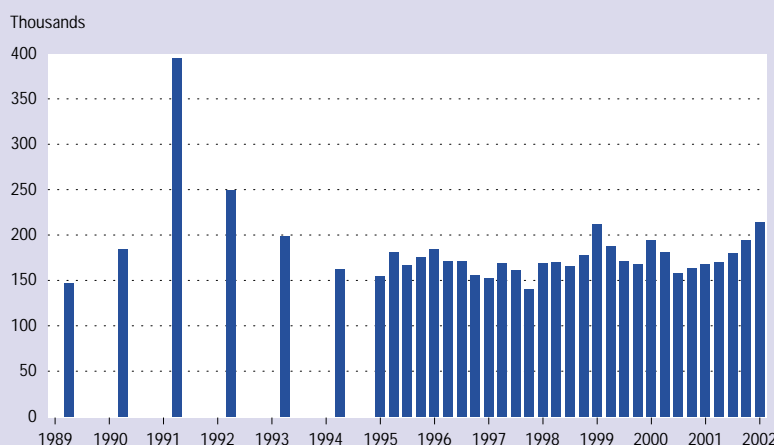
Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was 1.9 per cent in the three months to February, down from 2.9 per cent, and the lowest rate since the consistent series began. The main story within the data centres on bonuses. Recent data have shown a sharp slow-down in private sector services earnings growth, largely driven by lower bonuses being paid in the financial sector in December 2001 and January 2002 compared with December 2000 and January 2001. This subdued growth has continued into February 2002, again largely due to firms' in the financial sector making lower bonus payments than last year, and in some cases possibly due to delaying of bonuses. Private sector services headline growth fell from 2.2 per cent to 0.6 per cent, and the 12-month growth rate was actually negative at -1.1 per cent.

The latest earnings growth figures are dominated by the bonus story; excluding bonuses, private sector services earnings growth remained respectable at 4.3 per cent. Despite this, over recent months there has been a slow-down in underlying earnings growth, as measured by the excluding bonuses series. The whole economy excluding bonuses series was at, or above, 5 per cent for much of 2001, and as noted it continues to report stronger growth than the including bonus series. However, it has slowed, falling to 4.2 per cent in February.

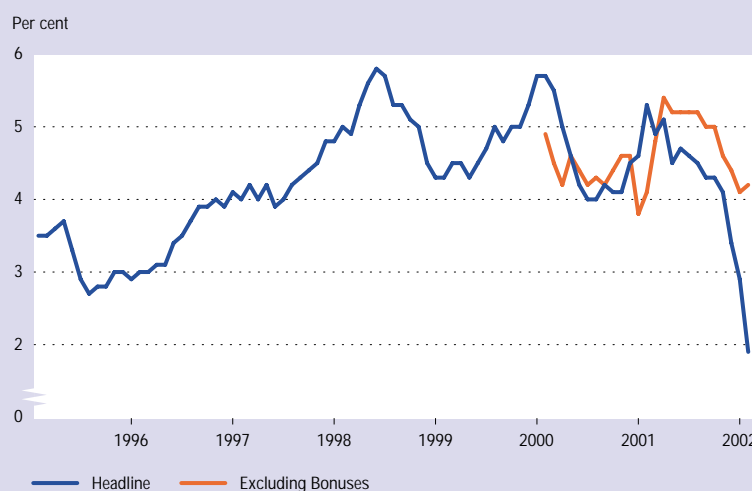
Alongside these main trends, there are a couple of sectoral stories. The first is the continued slight slow-down in public sector headline growth. Growth is still strong, but at 4.7 per cent the headline rate is at its lowest since April 2001. Similarly, manufacturing earnings growth continues to slow, with the headline rate falling to 2.7 per cent, the lowest rate since the consistent series started in 1991. Overall, the picture is of earnings growth slowing in line with the more general slow-down in the labour market.

Figure 8 Redundancies; United Kingdom; Spring 1989 to Winter 2001/02; not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; February 1995 to February 2002



Source: ONS Average Earnings Index

Technical details of sources

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

All ONS data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

Women's pay in Europe

WITHIN THE EU women made up 77 per cent of low income employees in 1995 and earned on average 25 per cent less than men. Sweden had the best record, with the pay gap between men and women being just 12 per cent, while, in contrast, in Portugal the pay gap was 33 per cent. The UK fell somewhere in the middle with a pay gap of around 22 per cent. These are some of the findings from the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) highlighted in the final issue in the series of the *Gender Equality Magazine*, published by the European Commission. The magazine consolidates the results from a number of reports, studies and surveys which have looked at pay differentials between men and women in Europe.

The annual European Community Household Panel (ECHP), which includes both public and private sector employment, found similar patterns to SES: in 1997 women earned on average 86 per cent of men's wages. Looking at public and private sector jobs separately highlighted considerable differences: the wage gap was as high as 19 percentage points in the private sector compared with 10 percentage points in the public sector. No single cause has been given to explain why a pay gap persists. Reasons offered range from a reflection of women's less advantageous position in the labour market itself, to age, education, the type of work, taking a career

break and lack of promotion opportunities.

The 1998 *Employment in Europe* report found that age was only part of the reason. The gap exists in all age groups but widens significantly the older the worker. For women aged 40 to 54 working full time, average hourly earnings were over 20 per cent lower than men's in all EU countries except Belgium (19 per cent). In the UK they were 40 per cent lower. The same study found that length of service made little difference within age groups.

Current research found that, to an extent, the pay gap is a result of differences in the kinds of jobs performed by men and women. 'Gender segregation' of the labour market led to an unequal distribution of women and men in different sectors, branches of industry and occupations, which had a direct bearing on the pay gap. The gap can range from 43 per cent in the male-dominated crafts and related trades, to around 18 per cent in female-dominated occupational fields such as clerks, service workers and shop and market sales workers.

While the concentration of women in some occupations has provided women with protection in recent years against job losses, and has sheltered them from competition from unemployed men, it has also resulted in an above average wage penalty. This means that women who work within occupational groups with a large majority of women are penalised compared with other groups, and they earn less in

relation to the average earnings of all women.

It would appear that women experience more difficulty than men in advancing their pay no matter what type of job they do. In some countries average female rates of pay at managerial level are only two-thirds of those of men. The top 10 per cent of women wage earners in the EU earn on average 35 per cent less than the top 10 per cent of men wage earners. This is true throughout the EU and is especially marked in France, Italy and the UK. At the other end of the scale, the lowest paid 10 per cent of women have hourly wages that are on average 15 per cent lower than men.

Education does not provide an adequate explanation for the pay difference either. Women with university degrees earn on average 32 per cent less than men with a similar educational level, whereas women with no qualifications beyond basic schooling, earn 22 per cent less. No explanation was offered in this study for why this occurs since women with higher levels of education are far less likely to interrupt their working careers for family reasons, so, the opposite effect would be expected.

- The *Gender Equality Magazine*, No. 11 is available at http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/equ_opp/gender/mag11-en.pdf.

Errata

DATA PUBLISHED in the April 2002 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for Table C.21 (claimant count: Travel-to-Work areas) and Table C.22 (claimant count: counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts) were incorrect. The

figures published for 14 February 2002 had been inadvertently carried forward from the March issue (which related to 10 January 2002). The correct figures for 14 February 2002 can be obtained from the National Statistics Nomis® database

at www.nomisweb.co.uk. The data published this month in Table C.21 and Table C.22 are correct for 14 March 2002.

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 industry

PAUL FLYNN (Newport West) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many jobs in manufacturing industry were lost (a) in each of the past 10 years and (b) in each month in 2001.

LEN COOK: The information requested is shown in the attached tables. **Table 1** shows the number of employee jobs in manufacturing for 1992 to 2001. **Table 2** shows the number of employee jobs in manufacturing over the period January to November 2001. Rolling three-month averages are shown to reduce the variability in the data. These estimates are based on the results of regular sample surveys of employers which count the number of employee jobs. The data are published in StatBase® on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk under series identifier YEJL.

Table 1 Employee jobs in manufacturing; United Kingdom; June 1991 to June 2001, seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	Change over year	Percentage change over year
June 1991	4,372	—	—
June 1992	4,146	-226	-5.2
June 1993	3,960	-186	-4.5
June 1994	3,975	15	0.4
June 1995	4,076	101	2.5
June 1996	4,121	45	1.1
June 1997	4,185	64	1.6
June 1998	4,204	19	0.5
June 1999	4,068	-136	-3.2
June 2000	3,965	-103	-2.5
June 2001	3,837	-128	-3.2

Table 2 Employee jobs in manufacturing; United Kingdom; December 2000 to November 2001, seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	Change over month	Latest three-month averages	Change three months on three months one year ago	Latest three months on three months one year ago (percentage)
December 2000	3,896	—	—	—	—
January 2001	3,896	0	3,902	-117	-2.9
February	3,887	-9	3,893	-120	-3.0
March	3,881	-6	3,888	-114	-2.9
April	3,876	-5	3,881	-112	-2.8
May	3,858	-19	3,872	-111	-2.8
June	3,837	-20	3,857	-117	-2.9
July	3,826	-11	3,840	-124	-3.1
August	3,808	-18	3,824	-131	-3.3
September	3,790	-17	3,808	-134	-3.4
October	3,777	-14	3,792	-141	-3.6
November	3,760	-16	3,776	-146	-3.7

(12 February)

Earnings

TERRY ROONEY (Bradford North) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what the value was of 60 per cent of median earnings (a) in cash terms and (b) at December 2001 prices in each year from 1985.

LEN COOK: As National Statistician, I have been asked to reply to your recent question requesting the value of 60 per cent of median earnings in cash terms and at December 2001 prices. The New Earnings Survey (NES) provides earnings data for Great Britain for full-time employees on adult rates of pay. In the attached table, figures are provided for 60 per cent of median earnings for April of each year from 1986 to 2001, the latest date for which figures are available, given in cash terms and at December 2001 prices.

60 per cent of median earnings;^a Great Britain; April 1986 to April 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	60 per cent of median earnings (£)	At December 2001 prices (£)
April 1986	98.20	174.30
April 1987	105.03	178.90
April 1988	114.85	188.24
April 1989	125.55	190.47
April 1990	135.33	186.19
April 1991	148.21	193.09
April 1992	158.84	198.43
April 1993	164.11	202.39
April 1994	168.63	202.78
April 1995	174.56	203.14
April 1996	180.60	205.22
April 1997	188.92	209.58
April 1998	196.35	209.39
April 1999	203.63	213.74
April 2000	211.90	216.01
April 2001	222.08	222.46

a Earnings are for full-time employees on adult rates whose pay is unaffected by absence.

Source: New Earnings Survey, Retail Price Index.

(14 March)

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

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS

Projects published in quarter ending 31 March

ESR 105	More Frequent Attendance Post Implementation Review: Qualitative Research Report Contact: Claire Hinchcliffe, tel. 0114 259 5335	ESR 108	Baseline Jobseeker Traffic Survey Report Contact: Alison Herrinton, tel. 0114 259 6651
ESR 106	Joint Claims for JSA: Qualitative Research with Joint Claimants Contact: Nicola Moss, tel. 0114 259 5328	ESR 109	Early views on the Internet Job Bank Contact: Alison Herrinton, tel. 0114 259 6651
ESR 107	Quantitative Baseline Employer Survey Contact: Alison Herrinton, tel. 0114 259 6651	ESR 110	Internet Access for Jobcentre Staff Pilot Evaluation Contact: Stephen Munn, tel. 0114 259 5643

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Projects completed since February 2002

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

Third periodic survey of employment tribunal applications

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
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
Job separations: a survey of workers who have recently left an employer
The effect of employment legislation on small firms' decisions and management practices

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

DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS

Projects started since 1 February

1472001	Towards the development of extended schools	1122001	PAT 15 – use and attitudes information and communication technology among Black and ethnic minority groups
2001048	JSA adult literacy and numeracy skills pilots	2001105	Investors in People charging policies - Phase 1
1302001	Access to education for children with medical needs: a map of best practice	3000	Project to seek the views of ILA stakeholders
1422001	Ethnic minorities and higher education	2002017	Evaluation of the neighbourhood support fund at CDF and CEDC – survey of young people
2001065	Study of the operation of the childminder start-up grant	2002010	Analysis of the labour market for childcare workers and teachers
1372001	Good practice guide for the retention of early years, childcare and playworkers	2002008	National evaluation of playing for success 2002 (stage 4).
1292001	Factors affecting teachers' decisions to leave the profession	2002005	Curriculum online
1552001	Creating and sustaining effective professional learning communities	2001108	Inform the evaluation of the changes to the national curriculum
3342000	OECD INES secondary survey: collection of England data	2001098	Combining education and family life: a qualitative study
1682000	Children with learning and mental health difficulties – a co-ordinated approach to data	2001090	International evidence project
1942000	Evaluation of circular 10/98 on the use of force to control or restrain pupils	2001086	Independent study and good practice guide of setting up and sustaining childminder networks
1962000	Teachers' career patterns: the impact of gender, ethnicity, age and disability	2001087	Exploring skills, local areas and unemployment

Projects completed since 1 February

233981	Implementation of the education maintenance allowance pilots: the second year	24920001	Evaluation of adult information, advice and guidance partnerships: interim findings
3132000	Student support – transport mapping, options and guidance exercise	20698	IEA civic education project
2912000	Employers Skill Survey 2000	2001038	Evaluation of a community police officer in a London school
2492000	Evaluation of adult information, advice and guidance partnerships: progress towards a comprehensive service	1042001	Curriculum models for teaching key skills
2001089	Economic consultancy for a review of education and skills 2010	2202000	Youth cohort study: cohort 8, sweep at age 21
1882000	Administrative support staff in schools: ways forward	12496	OECD international research project: programme for developing indicators on student achievement on a regular basis (PISA I)
10820001	The right to time off for study or training: a survey of employers	1892000	Best practice in undertaking teacher capability procedures
1392000	Basic skills: what works	2362000	Evaluation of PEEP programme
1972000	Effectiveness of induction of newly qualified teachers (NQTs)	1142001	The connexions service and young Black males
1082000	Time off for study or training: preliminary evaluation of the implementation of the employment right	2001042	Evaluating outcomes for learners in pathfinder areas
2382000	National Adult Learning Survey (NALS) 2001	3392000	Modelling potential implications of graduation on 16-year-olds in 3 geographical areas
26199	Evaluation of the Union Learning Fund in Year 3	2001035	Childcare literature review
22499	Projections of occupations and qualifications	2001076	Consultancy support for the evaluating learners in pathfinder areas project
1352000	Nature of training and motivation to train in small firms	2001075	Evaluating the quality of eight-week short intensive basic skills and basic employment training provision
2001020	Evaluation of pilot summer activities for 16-year-olds (2001)	3402000	Education action zones evaluation

Reports published since 1 February

RR248	Decision-making and Provision within the Framework of the SEN Code of Practice	RR330	The Nature of Training and Motivation to Train in Small Firms
RR312	Best Practice in Undertaking Teacher Capability Procedures	RR331	Administrative Support Staff in Schools: Ways Forward
RR325	Evaluation of New Approaches to Work-related Learning at Key Stage Four	RR333	Implementation of the Education Maintenance Allowance Pilots: The Second Year
RR326	Evaluation of New Approaches to Work-related Learning at Key Stage Four: Technical Annex	RR334	Learning and Training at Work 2001
RR328	Tackling the Endogeneity Problem When Estimating the Relationship Between School Spending and Pupil Outcomes	RBX02-02	National Evaluation of Learning Partnerships Interim Impact Report (I)
		RBX03-02	The Right to Time Off for Study or Training: A Survey of Employers
RR329	An Evaluation of UK Online Computer Training		

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

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Guides to labour market statistics www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/other_features/BriefGuides.asp

Labour Market Assessment www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=8845&More=N

Labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/LMS_FR_HS.asp

Annual local area data from the Labour Force Survey www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/lfs/default.asp

New Earnings Survey www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/pdfdir/nes0102.pdf

Employment www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/employment/default.asp

Unemployment www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/unemployment_claimant_count/default.asp

Economic activity www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/economic_activity/default.asp

Pay and earnings www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/pay_and_earnings/default.asp

Vacancies and redundancies www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/vacancies_redundancies/default.asp

Industrial relations www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/industrial_relations/default.asp



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 May 2002

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS) | 4 Comparison of men's and women's earnings (NES) |
| 2 Women in the labour market (LFS) | 5 People joining and leaving the claimant count (JSA Payments System) |
| 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 1 Young people by academic age;^a United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, 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	361	415	442	415	1,632	836	796
Not in FTE	125	184	326	323	958	529	429
In FTE	235	231	116	92	675	307	367
ILO unemployed							
All	75	66	78	65	284	175	109
Not in FTE	43	52	59	56	209	135	75
In FTE	32	14	19	10	75	41	34
Economically inactive							
All	332	235	203	239	1,009	480	529
Not in FTE	33	30	50	66	179	60	119
In FTE	299	205	153	173	830	420	410
Total							
All	768	716	723	720	2,926	1,491	1,434
Not in FTE	201	266	434	445	1,346	723	623
In FTE	567	450	288	275	1,580	768	812
Economic activity rate (%)							
All	56.7	67.2	71.9	66.8	65.5	67.8	63.1
Not in FTE	83.5	88.7	88.5	85.2	86.7	91.7	80.9
In FTE	47.3	54.5	46.8	37.0	47.5	45.3	49.5
ILO unemployment rate (%)							
All	17.2	13.8	15.0	13.6	14.8	17.3	12.0
Not in FTE	25.4	22.0	15.3	14.7	17.9	20.3	14.8
In FTE	12.1	5.8	14.0	9.3	10.0	11.7	8.6

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 winter 2001/2002 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 winter 2001/2002.
- ❷ Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (57 per cent compared with 51 per cent).
- ❸ Of young people not in FTE 87 per cent were economically active, of whom 18 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- ❹ For those in FTE, 47 per cent were economically active, of whom 10 per cent were ILO unemployed.

2 Women in the labour market

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

- ❶ There were 12.1 million women of working age in employment in winter 2001/2002.
- ❷ The employment rate for working-age women was 69.2 per cent (compared with 79.0 per cent for working-age men).
- ❸ Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (5.2 per cent).

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

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

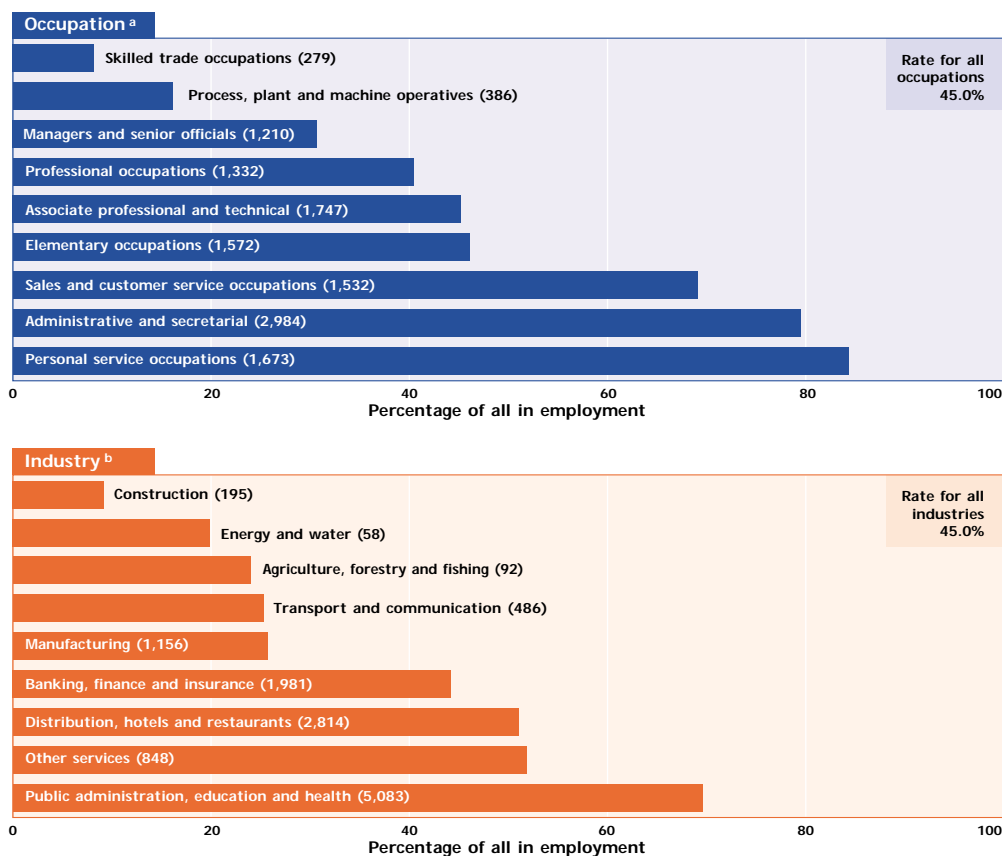
Table 2 Labour market and family status of women; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent							
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	All Men
	16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		16-64
All in employment	12,148	4,857	1,572	1,625	1,231	429	7,292	15,304
Full-time	6,957	1,931	512	598	582	240	5,026	14,030
Part-time	5,188	2,924	1,060	1,027	649	189	2,264	1,268
Employees	11,329	4,462	1,427	1,494	1,140	400	6,867	12,939
Temporary employees	795	299	80	123	73	22	496	692
Self-employed	726	360	128	121	85	26	366	2,269
Unpaid family workers	51	25	12	*	*	*	25	24
Home workers	387	217	94	69	41	13	170	218
ILO unemployed	560	226	86	85	45	10	334	935
ILO unemployed 1 year or more	99	43	*	23	13	*	55	246
All economically active	12,708	5,083	1,658	1,710	1,276	438	7,625	16,239
Economically inactive	4,854	2,385	1,276	647	349	113	2,469	3,138
Total	17,562	7,468	2,934	2,357	1,626	551	10,094	19,377
Employment rate (%)	69.2	65.0	53.6	69.0	75.7	77.8	72.2	79.0
Economic activity rate (%)	72.4	68.1	56.5	72.5	78.5	79.6	75.5	83.8
ILO unemployment rate (%)	4.4	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.5	2.2	4.4	5.8

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

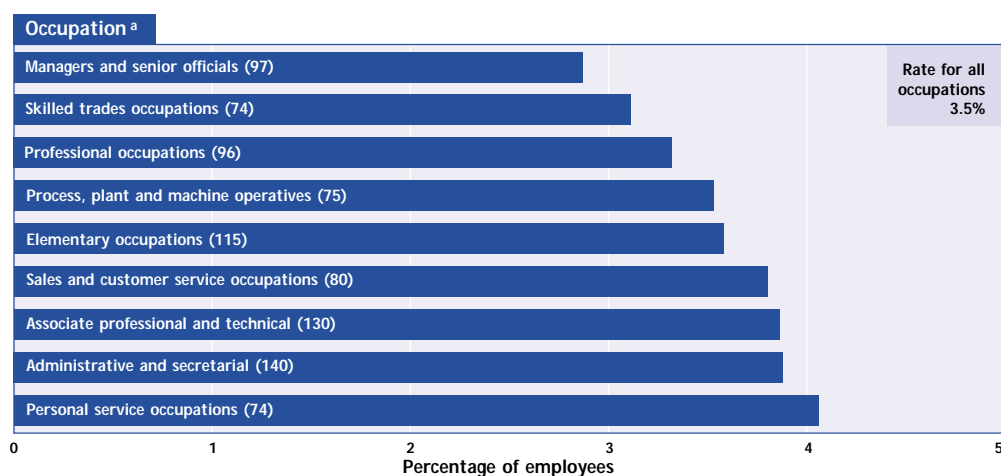
a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.

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.

3 Sickness absence

Figure 2 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



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

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

() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees absent for at least one day in the reference week.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	882	405	476
percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:			
1 day	39	39	38
2 days	22	20	24
3 days	11	11	11
4 days	6	5	6
All week ^b	23	25	21
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	24,030	12,692	11,338
All employees^c (thousands)	24,912	13,097	11,814

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 2.3 million working days lost to sickness or injury per week in the winter quarter. This accounts for 2.2 per cent of the total scheduled working days.

Figure 2 shows the percentages of employees in different occupational and industry groups in winter 2001/2002 who were absent from work at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

For all employees, this rate was 3.5 per cent.

The sickness absence rate varied between occupations from 2.9 per cent for managers and senior officials to 4.1 per cent for personal service occupations.

The sickness absence rate also varied between industries from 3.0 per cent for other services to 3.9 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.

882,000 employees had at least one day off in the reference week due to sickness.

In winter 2001/2002, 4.0 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (476,000), compared with 3.1 per cent of men (405,000).

Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 39 per cent were away for just one day.

4 Comparison of men's and women's earnings

The New Earnings Survey (NES) (see red box) is the most comprehensive source of national information on employees' earnings allowing detailed analysis of men's and women's earnings. Average hourly pay excluding overtime provides a useful means of comparison of the earnings of men and women. However, comparisons do not indicate differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. This is because pay averages for occupational groups reflect the different employment characteristics of men and women in those groups, for example the proportions in individual occupations and length of time in jobs.

Table 4 compares hourly earnings excluding overtime for full-time men and women in each of the major occupation groups in April 1991 and 2001.

- ❶ In April 2001 women's average basic hourly earnings were £9.76, or 81.6 per cent of those for men (£11.97). This compares with 77.8 per cent in 1991.
- ❷ The largest pay gap among the major occupation groups in 2001 was for managers and administrators. Average hourly pay for female managers and administrators was 71.9 per cent of that for equivalent men.
- ❸ The smallest hourly pay gap was in clerical and secretarial occupations where women earned almost as much as men (97.8 per cent).
- ❹ In 2001 the highest paid occupation group for men was managers and administrators (£19.06 per hour), while the highest paid group for women was professional occupations (£15.97 per hour). In 1991 the highest paid group for both sexes was professional occupations.

Figure 3 looks at the pay gap for selected occupations within the clerical and secretarial occupation group for April 1991 and 2001.

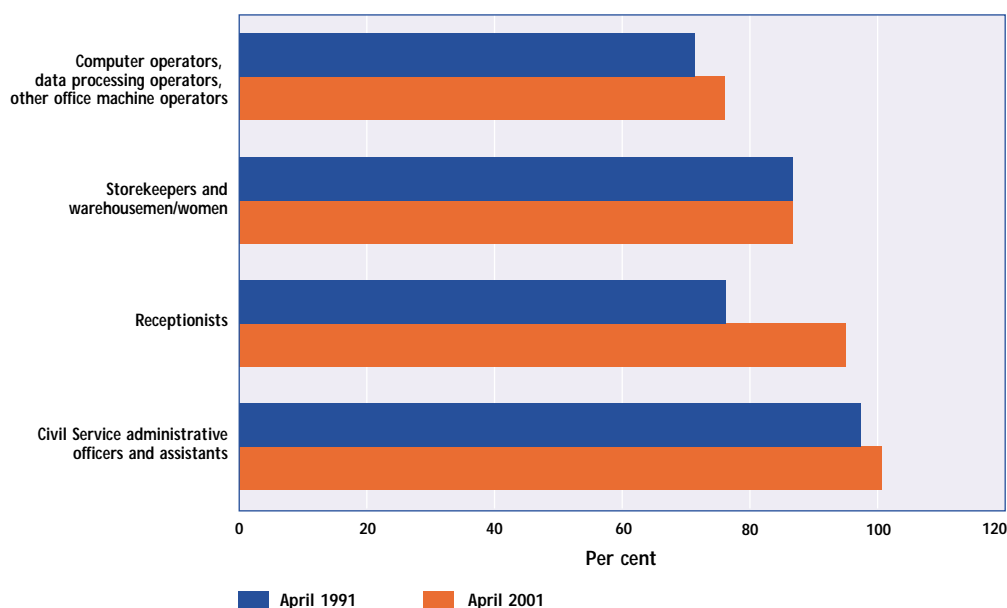
Table 4 Levels of pay^a by occupation group; Great Britain; April 1991 and 2001

Occupational group ^c	Men		Women		Pay gap ^b	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
	£	£	£	£	%	%
Managers and administrators	11.59	19.06	7.85	13.70	67.7	71.9
Professional occupations	11.63	17.44	10.47	15.97	90.0	91.6
Associate professional and technical	9.31	14.60	7.43	11.51	79.8	78.9
Clerical and secretarial	5.87	7.82	5.25	7.65	89.4	97.8
Craft and related occupations	6.04	8.81	3.98	6.50	66.0	73.8
Personal and protective service occupations	6.43	8.79	4.49	6.44	69.9	73.3
Sales occupations	6.78	9.40	4.38	6.77	64.5	72.0
Plant and machine operatives	5.49	7.80	4.03	6.17	73.4	79.2
Other occupations	4.80	6.86	3.76	5.58	78.3	81.4
All occupations	7.57	11.97	5.89	9.76	77.8	81.6

Source: New Earnings Survey

- a Hourly pay excluding overtime for full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.
 b Women's pay as a percentage of men's pay.
 c Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classifications.

Figure 3 Ratio of women's pay to men's pay for selected occupations within the clerical and secretarial occupation group;^a Great Britain; April 1991 and April 2001



Source: New Earnings Survey

- a Hourly pay excluding overtime for full-time female employees as a percentage of that for male employees. Includes those on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

New Earnings Survey

The New Earnings Survey is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. Around 90 per cent of the sample are identified from lists supplied by the Inland Revenue containing selected National Insurance numbers. Details of the remaining 10 per cent are obtained directly from the large organisations that employ them.

Coverage of full-time employees is virtually complete but coverage of part-time employees is less comprehensive, with many of those with earnings below the PAYE threshold not covered by NES.

For more information on the NES please contact the earnings information team on 01633 819024 or e-mail earnings@ons.gov.uk.

4 Comparison of men's and women's earnings (cont.)

Table 5 Levels of pay^a for key percentiles by sex; Great Britain; April 1991 and 2001

	Men		Women		Pay gap ^b	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
	£	£	£	£	%	%
10 per cent earned less than	3.75	5.41	3.18	4.86	84.8	89.7
25 per cent earned less than	4.77	6.91	3.93	6.07	82.5	87.9
50 per cent earned less than	6.40	9.57	5.13	8.19	80.0	85.6
25 per cent earned more than	9.02	14.19	7.17	11.97	79.4	84.3
10 per cent earned more than	12.97	20.90	9.95	16.70	76.7	79.9

Source: New Earnings Survey

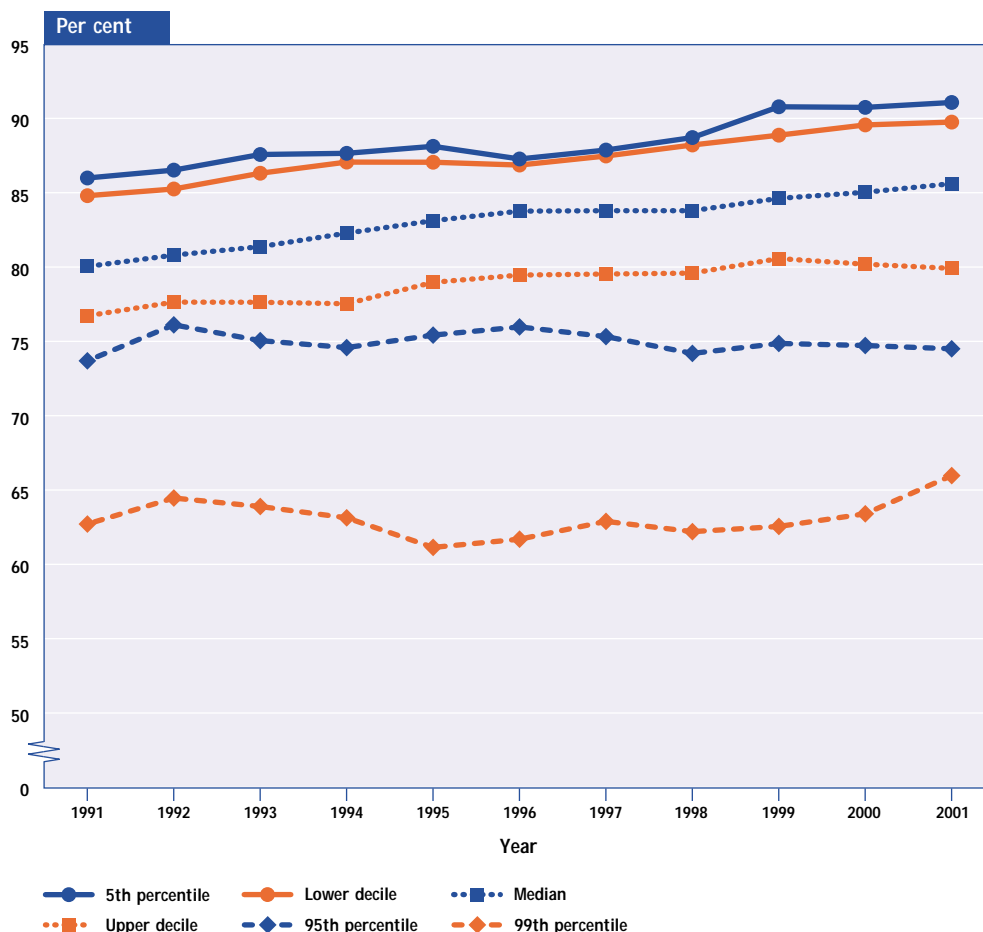
a Hourly pay excluding overtime for full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

b Women's pay as a percentage of men's pay.

- ❶ The pay gap between male and female receptionists has closed dramatically over the past ten years (from 76.2 per cent to 94.9 per cent).
- ❷ In 2001, female Civil Service administrative officers and assistants earned slightly more than similar men (100.6 per cent).

It is also possible to look at how much pay differs between the highest and lowest earners. **Table 5** compares average hourly pay excluding overtime for men and women for April 1991 and 2001.

Figure 4 Women's hourly earnings as a percentage of men's for selected percentiles of the earnings distribution; Great Britain; April 1991-April 2001



Source: New Earnings Survey

- ❶ The bottom 10 per cent of men earned less than £5.41 per hour in 2001. The bottom 10 per cent of women earned less than £4.86.
- ❷ The top 10 per cent of men earned more than £20.90 per hour in 2001. The top 10 per cent of women earners earned more than £16.70.
- ❸ Between 1991 and 2001 the pay gap has narrowed at all points of the distribution.

Figure 4 shows changes in the pay gap over the past ten years for key percentiles of the earnings distribution (see red box).

- ❶ The pay gap is smallest at the lower end of the distribution. At the 5th percentile women earned 91 per cent of male hourly earnings in 2001.
- ❷ The further up the distribution, the more the pay gap widens. At the 99th percentile women earned more than £32.08 in April 2001, 66 per cent of that for men (£48.62).
- ❸ Over time the pay gap at the lower end of the pay distribution has narrowed more than at the top end. Between 1991 and 2001 the gap between men and women at the 5th percentile narrowed from 86.0 per cent to 91.1 per cent. At the 95th percentile the gap narrowed only slightly from 73.7 per cent to 74.5 per cent.

Percentiles

Percentiles are used to present the income level above or below which a certain percentage of people fall. For example, the fifth percentile is the income level below which only 5 per cent of people fall when ranked in order. Key percentiles are usually known as the lower and upper decile (10th and 90th), lower and upper quartile (25th and 75th) and the median (50th).

5 People joining and leaving the claimant count

The claimant count measures those people receiving unemployment-related benefits, using data gathered from the Jobseeker's Allowance Payments administrative system. Those people joining and leaving the count each month are measured as 'inflows' and 'outflows'. Computerised claims can be analysed to show different characteristics of claims and claimants.

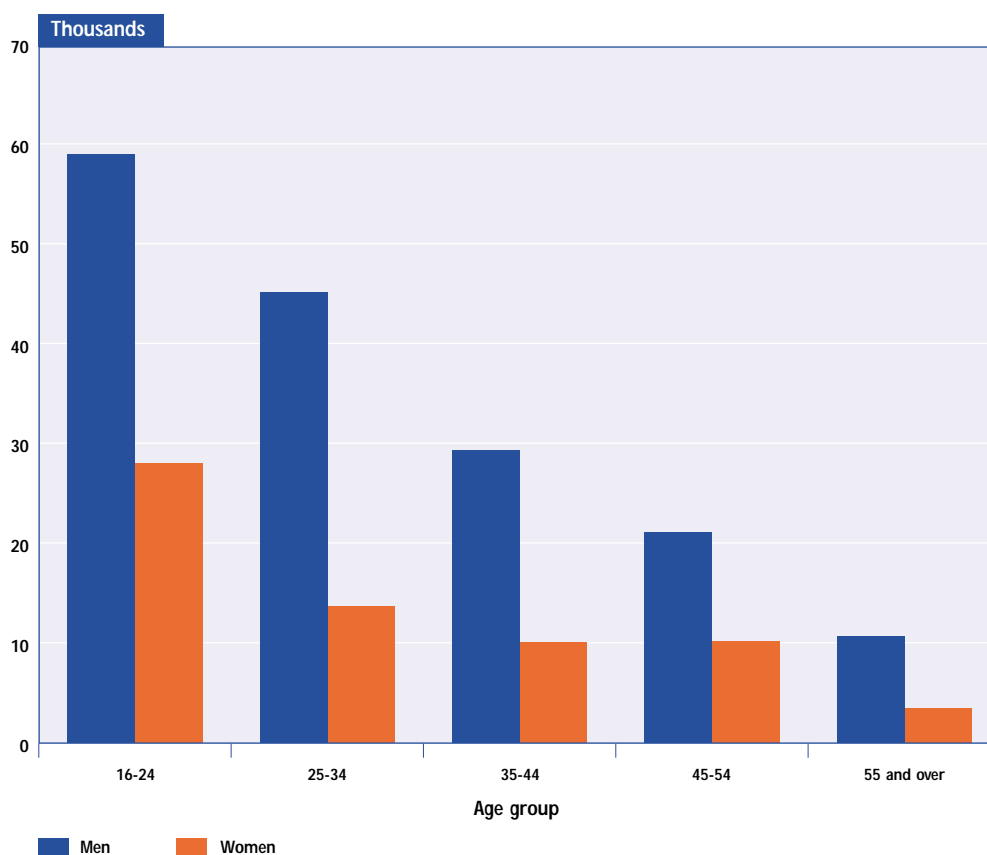
Figure 5 shows the average number of monthly inflows by age and sex for the period February 2001 to January 2002.

- ❶ The number of inflows was highest in the younger age groups and lowest in the older groups.
- ❷ In all age groups, more men joined the claimant count than women. The 25-34 age group had the highest proportion of men joining (77 per cent). The 16-24 and 45-54 age groups had the highest proportion of women doing the same (32 per cent).

Table 6 shows average monthly outflows by age and duration for the 12 months from February 2001 to January 2002.

- ❶ The majority of people who leave the claimant count do so within the first 13 weeks of making a claim (60 per cent). Only 3 per cent of those leaving had claims that had lasted over two years.
- ❷ The 16-24 age group had the highest proportion of claims with short durations. Approximately two-thirds (67 per cent) of those leaving the count left within 13 weeks of making a claim, and 84 per cent left within 26 weeks.
- ❸ Women tended to stay on the claimant count for shorter periods than men. Some 65 per cent of women leaving did so within 13 weeks compared with 59 per cent for men. Only 6 per cent of women leaving the claimant count had been claiming for over a year, compared with 9 per cent of men.

Figure 5 Monthly average inflows to the claimant count by age and sex; United Kingdom; February 2001 to January 2002, computerised claims only



Source: Jobseeker's Allowance Payments administrative system

Table 6 Average monthly outflows from the claimant count;^a by duration and sex; United Kingdom; February 2001 to January 2002

	Duration					Per cent
	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks, up to six months	Over six and up to 12 months	Over one and up to two years	Over two years	
All						
All ages	60	18	14	5	3	233.3
16-24	67	18	14	1	0	85.1
25-49	57	18	14	8	4	116.7
50+	56	17	14	7	6	31.5
Men						
All ages	59	18	14	6	3	167.6
16-24	66	18	15	1	0	57.7
25-49	55	18	14	8	5	87.6
50+	55	17	14	7	6	22.4
Women						
All ages	65	18	13	4	2	65.7
16-24	69	17	13	1	0	27.4
25-49	63	17	12	5	2	29.1
50+	58	18	14	6	4	9.1

^a Computerised claims only.

Source: Jobseeker's Allowance Payments administrative system

People with second jobs

By Milena Simic and Sachin Sethi, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- More than 1.2 million people in the UK had second jobs at each spring quarter since 1995.
- The number of people with second jobs increased by 68 per cent between 1984 and 2001; the number of people in employment increased by 18 per cent in the same period.
- Over the same period the number of women with second jobs increased from 324,000 to 670,000.
- Part-time workers were almost three times as likely to have second jobs as full-time workers (7.9 per cent, compared with 2.8 per cent).
- Over 10 per cent of part-time workers aged 35-49 had second jobs.
- On average, women with second jobs were paid less in their main jobs than women with one job. In contrast, men with second jobs earned more in their main jobs than men with only one job.
- Most men with second jobs were employed in the three top earning occupational groups in their main jobs.
- Around 40 per cent of all women with second jobs were employed in personal services and elementary occupations in their main jobs, traditionally low paid occupations.

Trends in second jobs and the characteristics of people who do them are described in this article using data from the Labour Force Survey.

Introduction

PEOPLE WITH second jobs are an important factor in the analysis of the labour market because they add over a million jobs to the UK economy. Research into why people do second jobs has so far been concentrated either on high achievers or on occupational groups that traditionally have a high incidence of second jobs, such as teachers, sports and fitness therapists, and artists. In this article, data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are used to try to identify who do second jobs and why. The background to LFS questions on second jobs is first discussed and the trends in the number of people with second jobs in the UK are presented. After identifying differences in the types of main jobs men and women

with second jobs have, some wider economic and social consequences of second jobs are looked at. Estimates of the rates of three-job holders are also shown as well as other methodologies and data sources for possible future research.

Trends in the number of people with second jobs

The LFS has included questions on second jobs since 1984. Those people who report having more than one job are asked further questions regarding occupation, industry, employment status, actual hours worked and earnings in their second job, as well as the size and location of the business in the sec-

ond job, and whether the second job is carried out at home. They are not, however, asked for their reasons for having more than one job.

In the period from 1984 to 1990 the reduction in unemployment was accompanied by a steady rise in the number of second jobs. During the economic downturn of the early 1990s the number of second jobs dropped, recovered quickly in 1993, and rose to its highest level of 1.3 million in 1996 before levelling off. While 713,000 people had second jobs in 1984 the level has been over 1.2 million each spring since 1995, with the rate of second jobs being over 4 per cent since 1994 (the number of main jobs alone rose from 24.8 million in 1984 to 28.1 million in 2001, with the only downward trend being between 1991 and 1993). The trend in the number of second jobs over this period is shown in *Figure 1*.¹ In 2000 and 2001, the spring and autumn quarters had higher numbers of second jobs than the summer or winter quarters. Spring quarters had the highest number of second jobs, with up to 5 per cent more second jobs than in the autumn quarters, mainly due to a higher number of teachers with second jobs. The seasonal pattern in the years prior to 2000 is not clear.

Characteristics of people with second jobs

The figures above include people employed on government-supported training and employment schemes with an additional job, who made up 1 per cent of all second jobs. The remainder of this article includes only employees and the self-employed with second jobs. All second jobs are assumed, by definition, to be part time.

Sex and working patterns

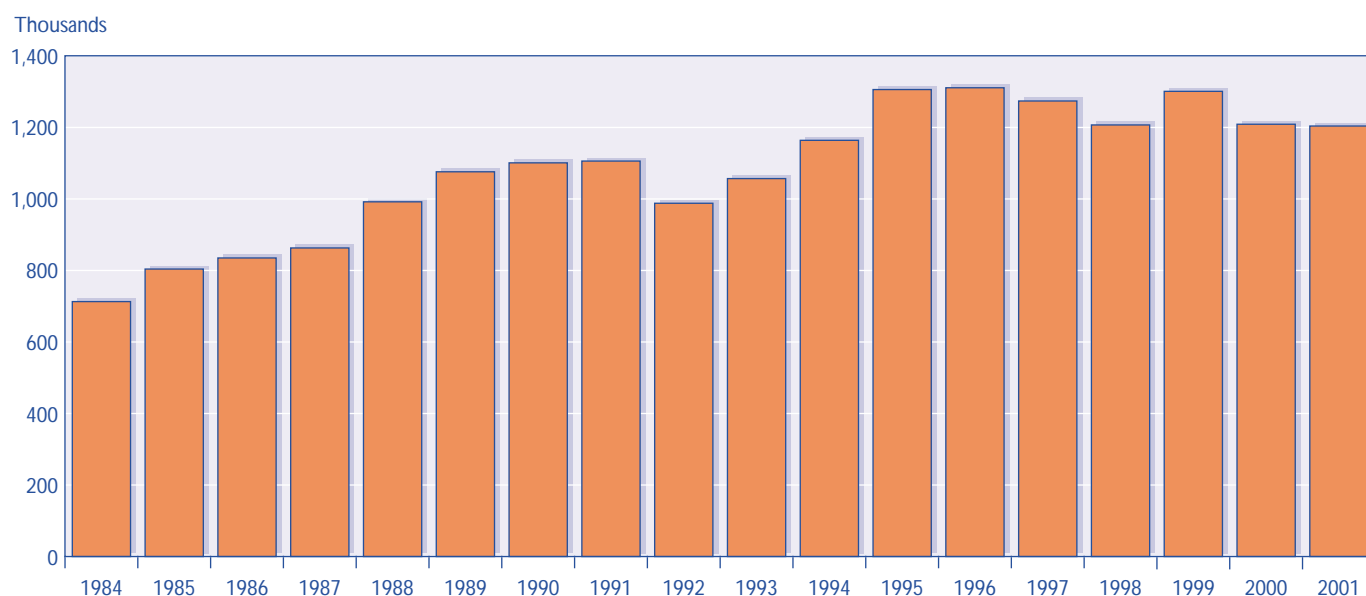
The number of second jobs increased by 60 per cent between spring 1984 and autumn 2001 (see *Table 1*). The majority of this increase was among women, both in full-time and part-time employment, and among men in part-time employment. As a result, the composition of people with second jobs changed over the same period, as shown in *Figure 2*. The biggest change occurred among men in full-time employment. In 1984 they made up 47 per cent of all people with second jobs, but this figure had fallen to 32 per cent by autumn 2001. In autumn 2001, however, the largest group consisted of women in part-time employment who accounted for 38 per

cent of all people with second jobs. The overall sex composition changed accordingly: in 1984 men held more than half of all second jobs (54 per cent), but by autumn 2001 they held only two-fifths of all second jobs (41 per cent).

In autumn 2001 part-time workers were almost three times as likely to have a second job as full-time workers. Women in part-time employment were the group most likely to have second jobs (8 per cent of all part-time employees), closely followed by men in part-time employment (7.5 per cent). This is a relatively recent development, as from 1984 to 1993 the rate of men with two part-time jobs was higher.

The two largest groups of people with second jobs were women working part time and men working full time in their main jobs. Because of the interactions between sex and working patterns, any attempt to describe differences between men and women with second jobs will also reflect the differences between full- and part-time workers. Later, when categorisation of men and women by occupation and earnings is presented, the part-time/full-time divisions have to be retained for this reason.

Figure 1 People in employment having second jobs; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1984 to 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

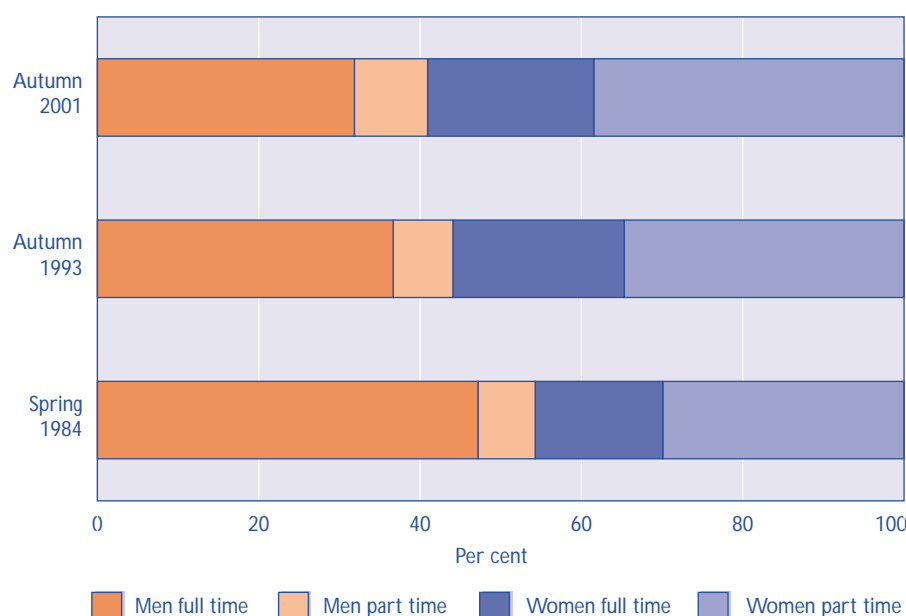
Table 1 People having second jobs by sex;^a United Kingdom; spring 1984, autumn 1993 and autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All in second job		Full time in main job		Thousands and per cent Part time in main job	
	All ^b (000s)	As a proportion of all in employment (%)	All (000s)	As a proportion of all in full-time employment (%)	All (000s)	As a proportion of all in part-time employment (%)
All						
Spring 1984	707	3.0	445	2.4	261	5.3
Autumn 1993	1,118	4.5	647	3.4	470	8.1
Autumn 2001	1,134	4.0	595	2.8	539	7.9
Men						
Spring 1984	384	2.8	333	2.5	50	8.8
Autumn 1993	493	3.6	410	3.2	83	9.2
Autumn 2001	464	3.0	361	2.6	103	7.5
Women						
Spring 1984	324	3.3	112	2.0	211	4.9
Autumn 1993	625	5.7	237	3.8	388	7.9
Autumn 2001	670	5.3	234	3.3	436	8.0

a Excluding those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and unpaid family workers.

b Includes those who did not state whether their main job was full or part time.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Distribution of second jobs by sex and whether full time or part time; United Kingdom; spring 1984, autumn 1993 and autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey

Age and family characteristics

The proportions of men and women in second jobs vary according to age, marital status and number of children. These factors are also associated with whether people work full time or part time in their main jobs.

For people working part time, men and women aged 35 to 49 had the highest rates of second jobs in autumn 2001 (15 per cent of men and 10 per cent of women). The lowest rates were among those aged 16 to 24 (5 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women). Age had less

effect on the second job rate for those working full time; most age groups had a second job rate of 2 or 3 per cent, with the exception of women aged 16 to 24 who had a second job rate of 5 per cent.

The frequency of second jobs ranged from 3.7 per cent for single people, and 4.0 per cent for married people, to 5.0 per cent among the separated and divorced. While single men had the lowest rate of second jobs among men, married women had a lower rate of second jobs than single women. Separated and divorced people combined had the highest rate of second jobs among men and women in full-time and part-time employment. Marital status is of course associated with age, with single people on average being younger than those who are married and divorced.

The presence of children under 16 years of age in the family was associated with second job rates among parents, particularly mothers. Around 4.9 per cent of women without children under 16 had second jobs, compared with 5.5, 6.0 and 7.6 per cent of women with one, two and three or more children respectively. Among men, those with three or more children

Figure 3 Men with second jobs by occupational group of main job; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Occupational group^a (SOC2000)

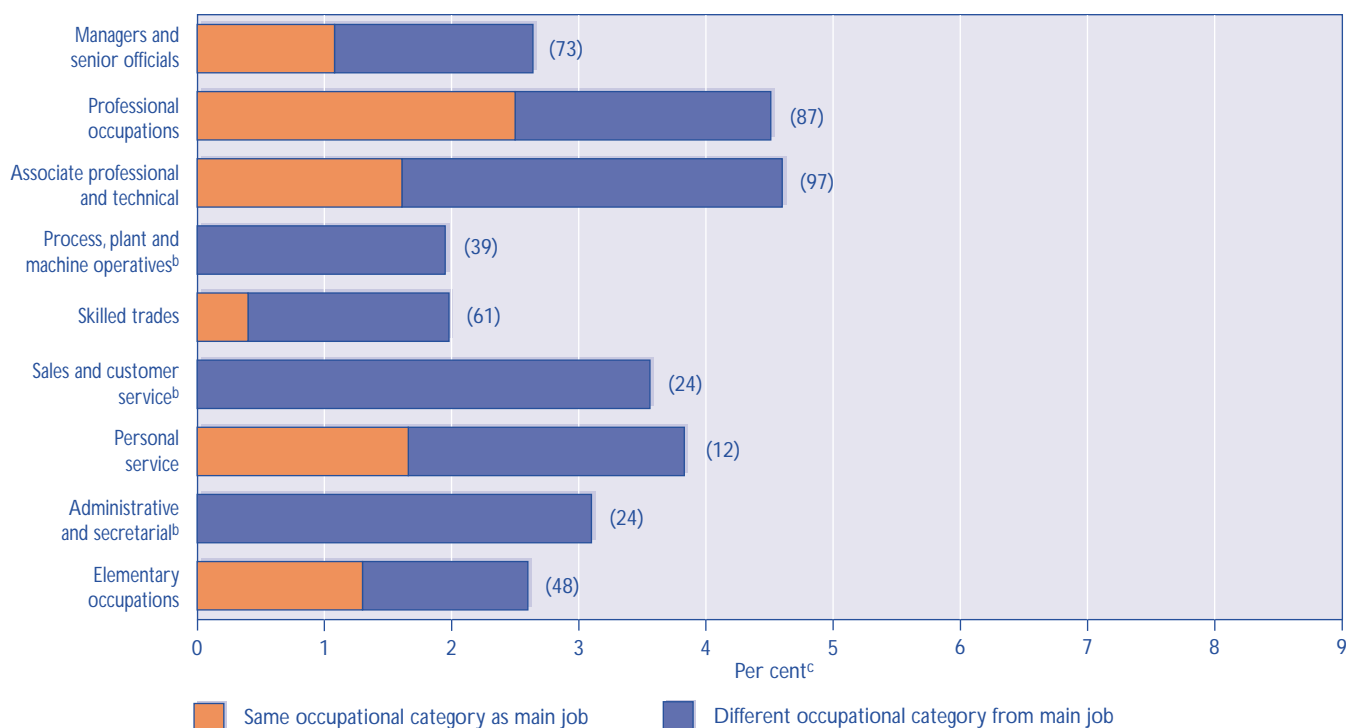
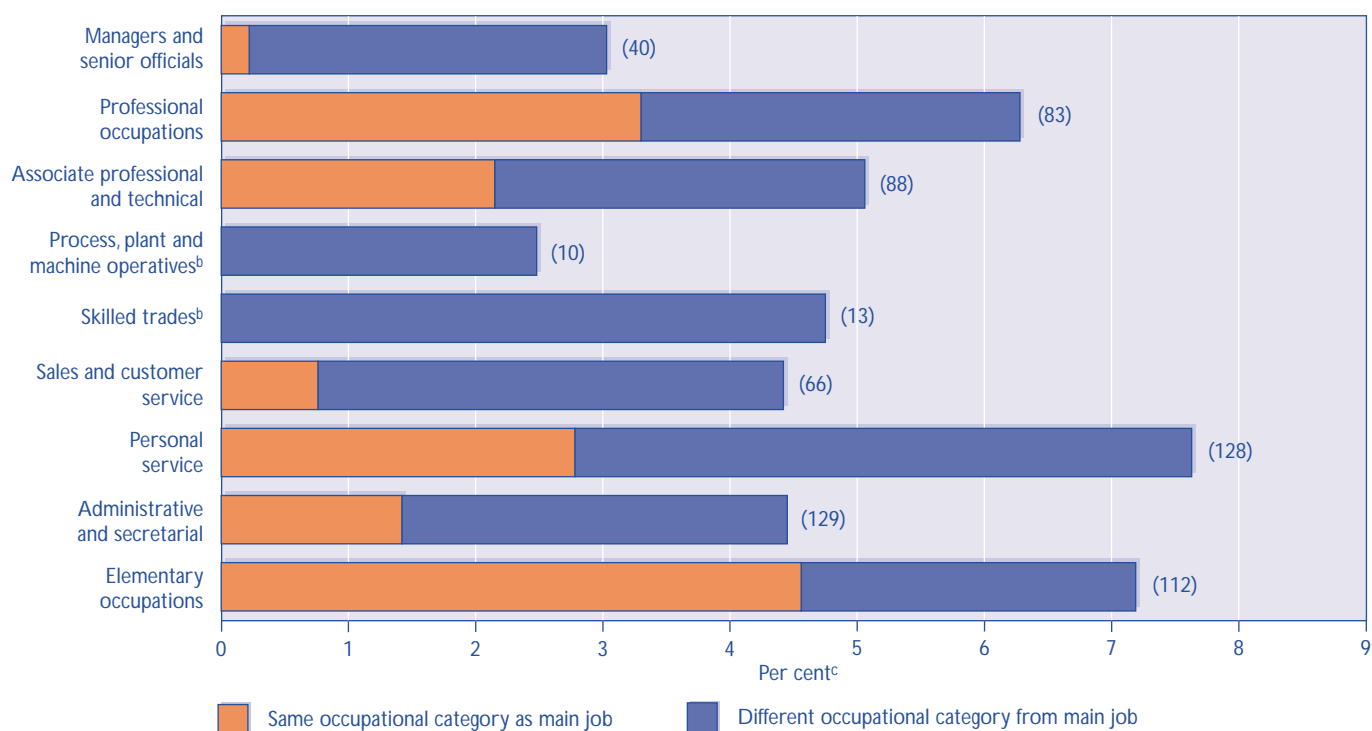


Figure 4 Women with second jobs by occupational group of main job; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Occupational group^a (SOC2000)



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000).

^b Small sample sizes have meant that reliable estimates cannot be produced for the proportion of women with second jobs in the same occupational category as their main job. Figures have been combined with those whose second job is in a different occupation category from their main job.

^c Of all people in employment excluding those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and unpaid family workers.

^d The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) who have second jobs according to the occupation of their main job.

Table 2 Gross weekly earnings of people^a having second jobs by sex and occupational group^b of main job; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All people with second jobs		Gross weekly earnings from main job ^c		Gross weekly earnings from main and second jobs ^c (£ per week)
	(000s)	Per cent ^a	People with one job only (£ per week)	People with second jobs (£ per week)	
Full time in main job					
Men					
Top earning occupations	207	3.2	564	588	656
Middle earning occupations	88	1.8	337	320	410
Low earning occupations	66	2.4	283	220	282
All occupations	361	2.6	419	441	481
Women					
Top earning occupations	96	3.0	440	430	459
Middle earning occupations	10	2.3	231	178	278
Low earning occupations	126	3.6	247	217	260
All occupations	233	3.3	324	295	327
Part time in main job					
Men					
Top earning occupations	50	13.9	207	221	234
Middle earning occupations	12	5.2	90	142	283
Low earning occupations	41	5.3	84	89	116
All occupations	103	7.6	98	135	161
Women					
Top earning occupations	114	10.4	230	191	290
Middle earning occupations	12	5.8	108	97	127
Low earning occupations	309	7.4	101	92	146
All occupations	436	8.0	120	112	165

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Excluding those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and unpaid family workers.

b Top earning occupations include managers and senior officials, professional occupations, associate professional and technical; middle earning occupations include skilled trades, process, plant and machine operatives; and low earning occupations include administrative and secretarial, personal services and elementary occupations.

c Gross weekly and hourly earnings data are known to be underestimated in the LFS. This is principally because of proxy responses. For more information, see pp223-31 *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998. Mean obtained as an average of the data from which the highest and lowest 5 per cent of the observations were excluded. It provides a mean free of extreme observations on either side of the distribution.

had a higher second job rate than men generally (3.3 per cent, compared with 3.0 per cent).

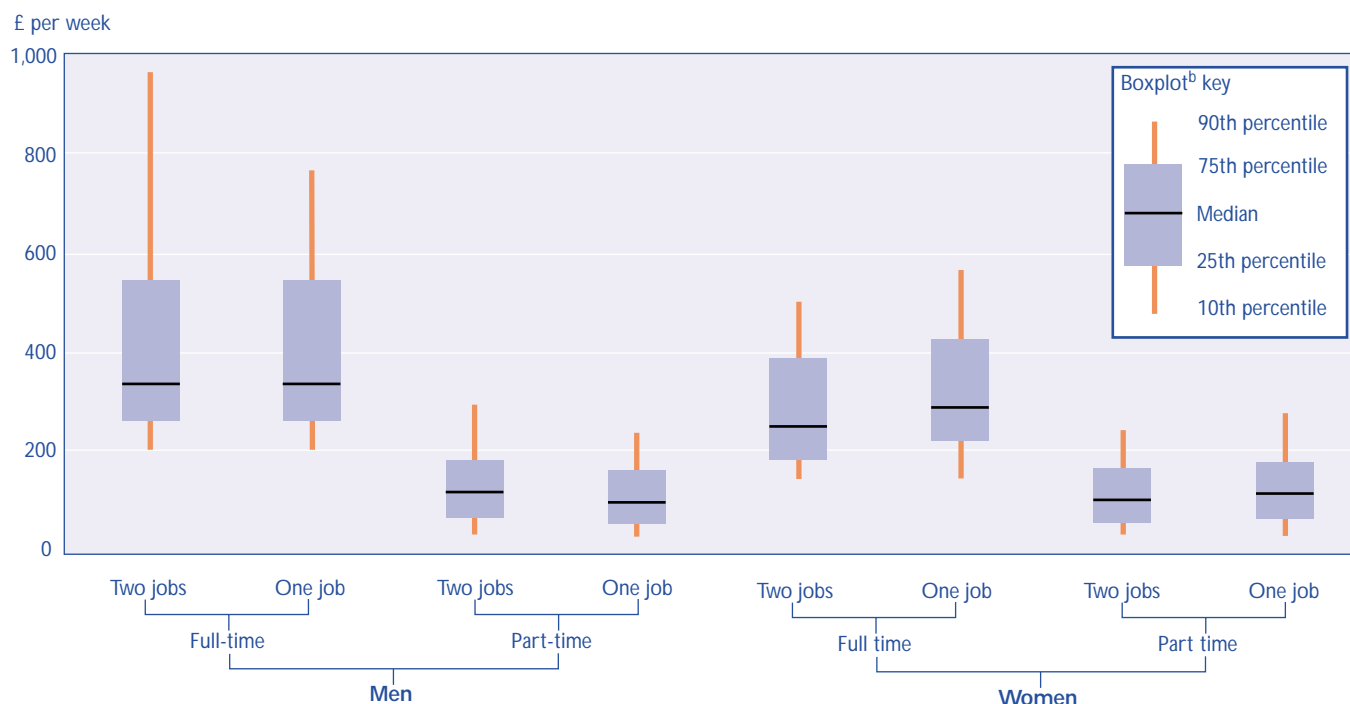
Occupational groups and earnings

People who worked in personal services in their main job were the most likely of all workers to have a second job; 90 per cent of them were women. Women in elementary occupations and professional occupations also had high rates of second jobs, while men working in associate professional and technical, and professional occupations had high rates of second jobs (see *Figures 3 and 4*).

These occupational groups traditionally have very different expected levels of pay and very different relative participation rates for men and women. Managers and senior officials, associate professional and technical, and professional occupations constituted the three top paying occupational groups, with over £400 per week gross average earnings for full-time work. Three-fifths of people working in these areas were men in autumn 2001. Administrative and secretarial, personal services, sales and customer services, and elementary occupations had the lowest pay with less than £300 per week gross average earnings for full-time work. Seven in ten people working in these areas were women.

Grouping these occupations into the top earning and low earning occupations respectively, and grouping the remaining two occupational groups (skilled trades and process, plant and machine operatives) into middle earning occupations helps distinguish between different groups of men and women who do second jobs. The results of such groupings are shown in *Table 2*. Most men with second jobs were in the top earning occupational groups in their main job (57 per cent of those in full-time work and 49 per cent of those in part-time work). The top earning occupational groups also had the highest rate of second jobs among men – about 0.8 percentage points higher than the

Figure 5 Distribution of gross weekly earnings^a in main job; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Gross weekly and hourly earnings data are known to be underestimated in the LFS. This is principally because of proxy responses. For more information, see pp223-31 *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998.

b A boxplot describes the distribution of a single variable. It consists of a lower whisker, showing the range from 10th to 25th percentile; the box, showing the inter-quartile range i.e. from 25th to 75th percentile; and upper whisker, describing the range from 75th to 90th percentile. Whiskers of approximately equal length portray symmetric distribution. When the upper whisker is longer, the distribution contains a string of very high values (it tails off in the positive direction, earnings are a typical example), and vice versa. When the box is long and whiskers very short, there is great variability in the data.

2.4 per cent rate in the low earning occupations among full-time men, and three times higher than the rate in the low earning occupations (at 5.3 per cent) among men employed part time.

Most women with second jobs were in the low earning occupational groups (54 per cent of those in full-time work and 71 per cent of those in part-time work). Among women in full-time work the second job rate was highest for those in the low earning occupational groups, but among women in part-time work the job rate was highest in the top earning occupations. The main job earnings of these women were on average, and at all percentiles lower than for women with one job only (Figure 5, also see Box 1). There was more variation in second job rates between the occupational groups among part-time workers, than among full-time workers, for both men and women.

Men with a second job earned more on average in their main job than those with only one job. This was the case for men working full time in the top occupational groups, and men in part-

Box 1 Percentiles

Percentiles are used to present the income level above or below which a certain percentage of people fall. For example, the fifth percentile is the income level below which only 5 per cent of people fall when ranked in order. Key percentiles are usually known as the lower and upper decile (10th and 90th), lower and upper quartile (25th and 75th) and the median (50th).

time work across all occupational groups (a minority of men in full-time employment in fact were responsible for the higher overall mean of main job earnings among men with second jobs). Comparing the percentiles of earnings among men reveals that, up to the 75th percentile, men with only one full-time job earned more in their main job than did men who had an additional job. Above the 75th percentile, however, the main job earnings of men with second jobs were so much higher that, for example, the 90th percentile among men with second jobs was equal to the 95th percentile of earnings among men with one full-time job only (£962 per week). Therefore, among men in full-time employment with second jobs,

low earners are likely to have an additional job primarily out of financial necessity, while high earners may have other motives.

This can be further illustrated by comparing the average earnings including and excluding the second job in each occupational group (see Table 2). The second job increased the average total earnings of men in the low earnings group from £220 to £282 per week, which is still £1 less than the average earnings of men with only one job in the same occupational group, even though they worked on average seven hours a week longer. The distribution of earnings in the second job shows that, in general, higher earnings

Table 3 Distribution of second job gross weekly earnings^a by main job earnings band; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Earnings from main job	Proportion earning (in second job) (%)				All ^b (Thousands =100%)
	£0-49	£50-99	£100-149	£150+	
Full time					
£0-199 per week	49.9	35.5	10.1	4.5	78
£200-349 per week	58.1	22.4	7.1	12.4	149
£350+ per week	30.8	33.6	14.0	21.5	108
Part time					
	Proportion earning (in second job) (%)				
	£0-39	£40-69	£70-139	£140+	
£0-69 per week	51.2	38.1	8.6	2.0	119
£70-139 per week	36.4	31.6	24.8	7.3	132
£140+ per week	20.5	17.7	36.9	24.9	79

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Gross weekly and hourly earnings data are known to be underestimated in the LFS. This is principally because of proxy responses.

For more information, see pp223-31 *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998.

b Excluding those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and unpaid family workers.

Table 4 Minor occupational groups ranked by proportion of people with second jobs; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	Per cent
Sports and fitness occupations	11	12.0
Health professionals	32	11.9
Childcare and related personal services	68	11.9
Therapists	12	10.1
Elementary cleaning occupations	59	7.8
Artistic and literary occupations	14	7.7
Teaching professionals	84	7.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

in the main job are associated with high earnings in the second job, probably because the skills supplied in the main and second job among these people were of similar ability and demand (see [Table 3](#)). However, there was a great variability in the levels of pay, and the association between the levels of pay in the two jobs was not strong.

Across all occupational groups, women with second jobs earned less in their main jobs on average than did women with only one job. This gap was smaller among women in part-time employment, where the average difference was less than £10 a week. The earnings in additional jobs improved the financial situation of women with two part-time jobs considerably, as

they earned on average £165 per week for both jobs, or 38 per cent higher than women with one part-time job. This was not the case among women in full-time employment whose earnings from both jobs were only £3 higher than the average earnings of women with only one job, although they worked on average eight hours more.

The occupational groups discussed so far include a broad range of individual occupations, but what are the specific occupations most affected by second jobs in autumn 2001? There were 59,000 elementary cleaners with second jobs, 7.8 per cent among all employed in that occupation (see [Table 4](#)). The gross weekly average earnings of full-time elementary cleaners were about half the national average and it is

likely that second jobs were used to supplement their main incomes. In addition, almost 80 per cent of this group were employed within the same occupational group in their second job (50.2 per cent in elementary cleaning and another 27.5 per cent in other elementary occupations including elementary security, administration, process plant, personal service or sales).

The highest rates of second jobs were recorded among sports and fitness occupations, health professionals, and childcare and related personal services, around 12 per cent for each, with around four-fifths of the health professionals working as health professionals in their second job. Each of these occupations can work under flexible working schedules, but health professionals are examples of high earners, while the latter two of low earners. Their motives for, and earnings from, the second job were likely to vary accordingly.

Among occupations that had a high rate of second jobs (over 7 per cent) the largest occupational group in terms of numbers employed was teaching. There were 84,000 teachers who had a second job, 7.3 per cent of all those employed in teaching. Their occupational work schedule allows for additional work, and almost half of them had a second job within teaching. The next sub-category of second jobs among teachers was in artistic and literary occupations, which although being difficult occupations from which to earn an income, possibly provide benefits in terms of job satisfaction. This was further confirmed by the high rate of second jobs among artists and writers. Of those with second jobs a sixth were employed as teaching professionals in their second job, the second job in this case possibly providing a source of stable income.

Actual hours worked

Hours worked in the main jobs were very similar among people with and without second jobs. Within all occupational groups derived above, the difference was within one hour per week, with the exception of men in full-time employment in low earning occupa-

tions with second jobs, who worked three hours less on average than men with only one job in the same week (36 hours, compared with 39 hours per week).

Although 4 per cent of all jobs were second jobs, the total volume of actual hours worked in additional jobs amounted only to an estimated 1.1 per cent of total actual hours worked. Men in part-time employment worked the longest hours in their second jobs – 11 hours on average (see *Table 5*). Among men in full-time jobs those in low earning occupations worked the longest hours (although they also worked the

least number of hours in their main jobs). Men in part-time jobs worked longer in their second jobs than women. Men and women in top earning occupations worked shorter hours and part-time workers in middle earning occupations worked longer hours than all other occupational groups (14 hours).

Employment status

Self-employment status was more prevalent in second jobs than in main jobs: 26 per cent of all second jobs were self-employed compared with 11

per cent of main jobs. Self-employed workers were more likely to have a second job (4.6 per cent, compared with 4 per cent) and much more likely to be self-employed in the second job than employees.

The main and second job markets were very different with respect to occupations, as shown in *Table 6*. Elementary occupations made up a quarter of all second jobs, but only an eighth of main jobs. Skilled trades occupations and process, plant and machine operatives accounted for much smaller proportions of second jobs than they did of main jobs.

Table 5 Average weekly hours worked in second jobs;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Full-time ^b		Part-time ^b	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Top earning occupations	8	6	11	7
Middle earning occupations	9	9	14	10
Low earning occupations	10	9	11	8
All occupations	9	8	11	8

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Top earning occupations include managers and senior officials, professional occupations, associate professional and technical; middle earning occupations include skilled trades, process, plant and machine operatives; and low earning occupations include administrative and secretarial, personal services and elementary occupations.

b In main job.

Multiple jobs

The LFS does not ask respondents if they have more than two jobs. However, the Family Resources Survey (FRS) does include questions on third jobs, and it estimated in 2000 that 8.5 per cent of people with second jobs also had a third job. Applying this proportion to the autumn 2000 LFS estimate of the number of people with second jobs a combined FRS/LFS estimate of 100,000 people can be obtained, or 0.4 per cent of those in employment, with three jobs.

Table 6 People in employment^a by occupational group of main and second job; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Occupational group ^d (SOC2000)	All in employment ^b				Thousands and per cent All with second job ^c	
	With one job (000s)	With second job (000s)	All (000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
Managers and senior officials	3,846	113	3,959	14.1	90	7.9
Professional occupations	3,080	170	3,249	11.6	152	13.5
Associate professional and technical	3,668	185	3,853	13.7	198	17.5
Administrative and secretarial	3,521	153	3,675	13.1	109	9.6
Skilled trades	3,286	74	3,360	12.0	54	4.8
Personal service	1,845	140	1,985	7.1	126	11.1
Sales and customer service	2,074	90	2,164	7.7	82	7.3
Process, plant and machine operatives	2,356	49	2,405	8.6	41	3.6
Elementary occupations	3,231	160	3,390	12.1	281	24.8
All occupations	26,908	1,133	28,041	100	1,133	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Excluding those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and unpaid family workers.

b Excludes people whose main job occupational group is not known (11,000 in total). Classified by main job occupational group.

c Classified by second job occupational group.

d Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000).

Direction for future research

This article provides an overview of trends and characteristics of people with second jobs. Some areas which could be considered for future research include:

- more formal statistical modelling of the factors influencing whether someone has a second job, which would allow for the correlations among variables;
- a more detailed analysis of changes over time in the characteristics of people with second jobs;²
- an investigation of regional differences in the incidence of second jobs, taking into account regional differences in occupations, industries, and labour market participation;
- an analysis of the longitudinal LFS data to examine flows into and out

of second jobs;

- an analysis of the characteristics of households where one or more household members have a second job to take into account that employment decisions can be made at the household rather than individual level; and
- an international comparison of second job rates in the EU, taking into account women's participation in the workforce and the rates of part-time working.

Conclusion

A few groups can be identified with possibly very different reasons for having second jobs. Women and men who are employed in traditionally low-paid occupations might have a second job to supplement their earnings. Low pay in people's main jobs is associated with low pay in second jobs, which means

that in such cases people may not be able to improve their financial position substantially. However, other incentives might exist. Relatively well paid, highly educated people might have more than one job for a variety of reasons, for example demand for their expertise. Men in the top three earning occupations in full- and part-time employment seem to be in the best position to increase their incomes still further. Men and women in professional occupations, especially health professionals, could be included among these.

Notes

- 1 The LFS data were regressed since the figures in this article were produced. As a result, an estimated 7,000 more people had second jobs in spring and autumn 2001 than the figures shown in this article.
- 2 The coding of occupations changed in spring 2001, but a similar classification of low, middle and top earning occupational groups could be used.

Further information

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Regional labour market performance

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

Key points

- Employment grew in all regions of the UK between March-May 1997 and October-December 2001. The strongest growth in employment rates came in the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, East, South East, and Scotland.
- Unemployment fell in all regions between March-May 1997 and October-December 2001. The declines in unemployment rates were also similar across all areas, although some of the regions with higher unemployment, such as Wales, or Yorkshire and the Humber, saw particularly marked falls.
- The trends in employment and unemployment over the period are clear, but there is greater regional variety when it comes to inactivity. Overall, the level of inactivity has been stable, if up marginally. Scotland, the North West and East have seen large falls, while London and Wales have seen marked increases.
- Students have had a notable effect on certain areas of labour market activity over the period. The number of students working part-time has increased by 12 per cent. At the same time, the increase in the number of students is also one of the drivers behind increased economic inactivity, particularly in London.
- Overall, the strongest labour market growth has tended to come in those areas which already had the healthiest labour markets in 1997. However, the growth has been spread across the country and areas such as North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, and Scotland have also all seen major improvement.

This article is the first in a series looking at aspects of the UK labour market from a regional perspective.

Introduction

FOCUSING ON the nine government office regions and the devolved countries, and with particular reference to the period since spring 1997, this article gives a descriptive summary and comparison of key areas within the labour market. It also examines the ways in which different regions have been affected by more recent labour market change, picking out both common trends and region-specific impacts.

For many purposes, the most relevant labour market geographies are Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), which give an indication of the catchment areas of labour markets, and of how residency relates to workplace. For example, cities such as London or Manchester will tend to have large surrounding TTWAs. The regions tend to be larger

geographical areas. However, the boundaries of the different geographies do not necessarily coincide. While a region will include a number of TTWAs, TTWAs will also cross regional borders. Looking at the regions gives a perspective on how a particular broader area of the country is faring; also, they retain a relevance because of the link to government. With the devolved governments in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and the government offices for the regions covering England, government policy operates at a regional level, as well as a local level, and hence it is relevant to know how different regions are faring. However, it is worth remembering that marked variations do occur within regions and that the differences within

regions can be greater than the differences between regions. For example, within London the labour market position of Tower Hamlets is very different from Westminster.

The national perspective

The period since spring 1997 has seen relatively stable economic growth. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth has been positive, with annual growth running at over 2 per cent for most of the period and peaking at 3.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1997. There are signs of an easing in the pace of growth over 2001, but the annual rate remains around 2 per cent.

This story is largely echoed in the labour market. Since the spring quarter of 1997 the working-age employment rate in the UK rose from 72.9 per cent to 74.9 per cent in spring 2001, before easing to 74.6 per cent in the three months to December 2001. Over the same period the ILO unemployment rate for the UK fell from 7.2 per cent in spring 1997 to 4.9 per cent in spring 2001, before rising back to 5.2 per cent by the end of the year.¹

However, while the general outlook has been of stable growth and a healthy economy, there have been underlying sectoral differences that make the pic-

ture slightly more complex. For example, the number of manufacturing jobs has continued its decline of the past several decades, falling by over 400,000 from 4.465 million in March 1997 to 4.046 million in September 2001. By comparison, over the same period service sector jobs have increased from 20.924 million to 22.802 million – an increase of over 1.8 million.

The regional view

At a regional level, the picture varies further. If markets were perfectly flexible, some movement between regions and a gradual equalisation of unemployment rates might be expected. In reality, there are barriers to movement, whether in terms of imperfect information, social factors, or potential market failure. Markets take time to adjust, not least to demands for new skills. As a result, in the short to medium term, different regions face different issues, and consequently the different sectoral stories affect different regions in varying ways.

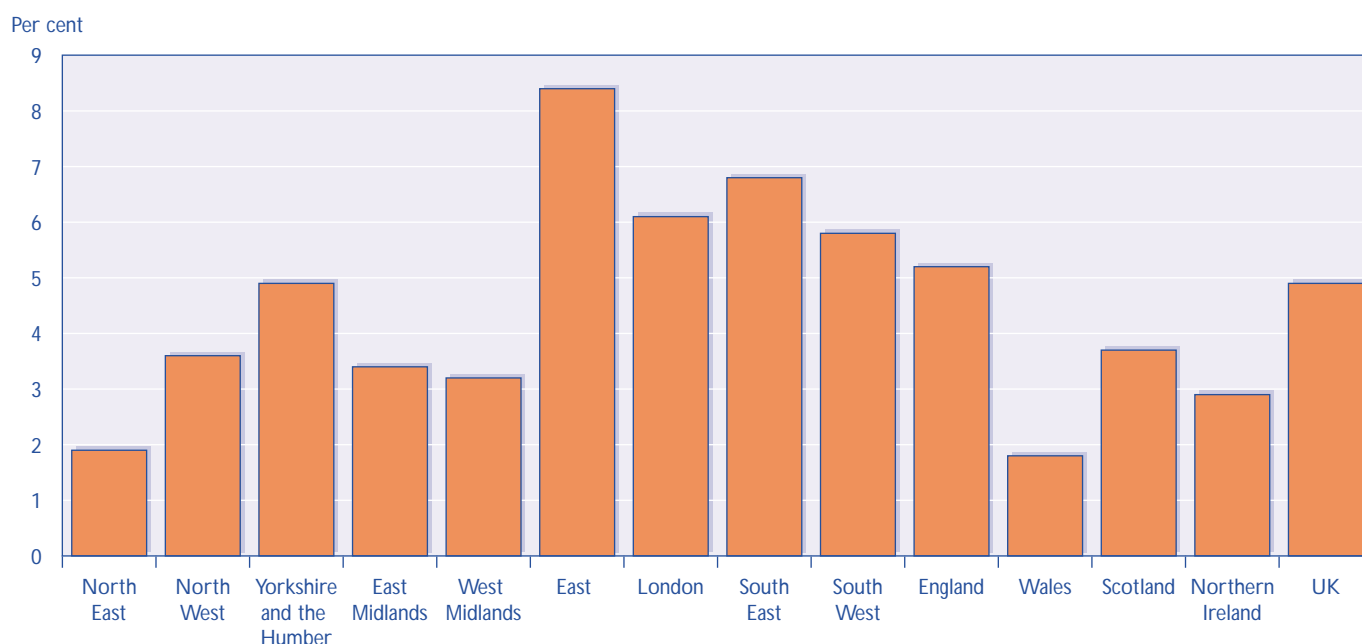
Employment

The general picture of employment has been of growth across the regions. Most have seen increases in the employ-

ment rate – only Northern Ireland has seen a fall in the working-age employment rate compared with spring 1997 – and all regions have seen the numbers of people employed increase. However, there have been some marked variations in the rate of growth across regions generally. Between spring 1997 and the three months ending December 2001 the UK as a whole saw employment grow by 4.9 per cent. However, as *Figure 1* shows, growth varied from 1.8 per cent in Wales to 8.4 per cent in the East of England. Overall, employment expansion has been strongest in southern England, with growth of over 5 per cent in London, the South East and South West, although Yorkshire and the Humber also saw growth of 4.9 per cent.

Part of this is due to the effect of population growth, with relatively large increases in the London population, for example. This is likely to reflect migration, both from other regions and from abroad. Looking at employment rates (see *Figure 2*), the biggest improvements (of 2 percentage points or more) have actually come in the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, the East of England, the South East, and Scotland, suggesting that growth has been geographically well dispersed. Nevertheless, while other regions have

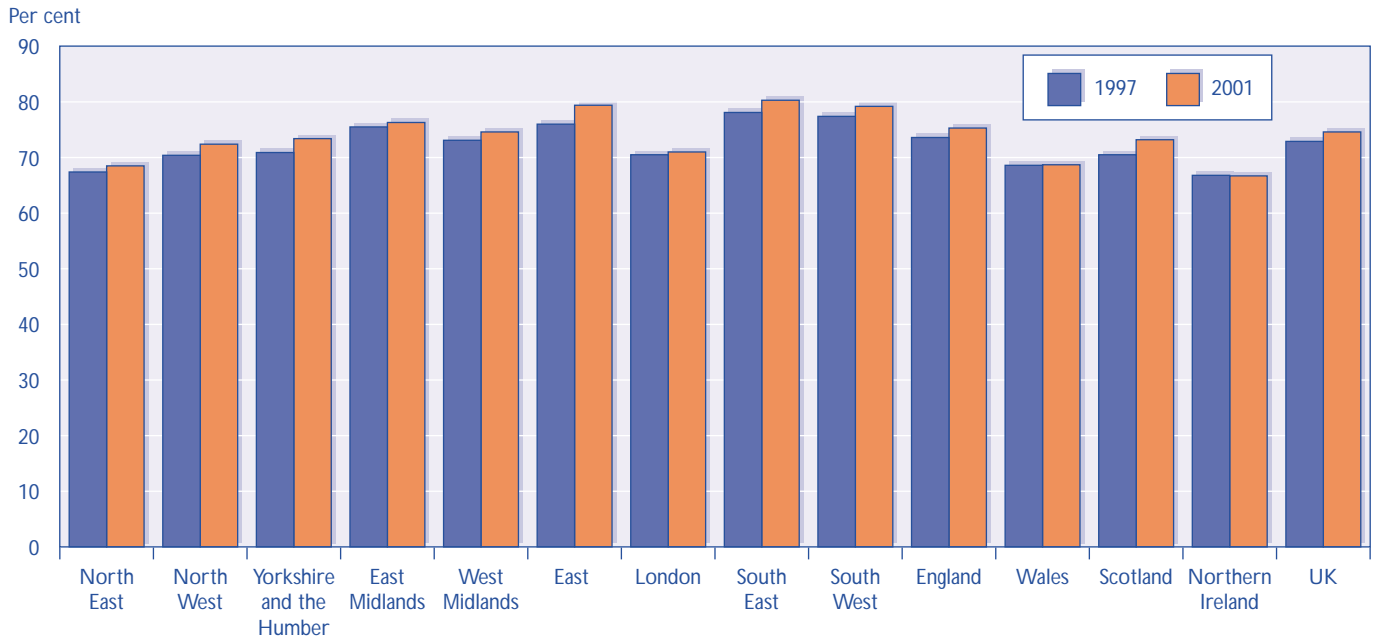
Figure 1 Growth in numbers of people of working age^a in employment by region and country; March-May 1997 to October-December 2001, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Figure 2 Working-age employment rates by region and country; March-May 1997 and October-December 2001, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

seen strong growth, the areas with the highest employment rates are the same now as in 1997, namely the East, South East and South West. It is also striking that the regions which have seen the biggest employment level gains since 1997, the East and South East, are the same areas that had the highest employment rates to begin with. By comparison, the three regions with the lowest employment rates are also the ones with the lowest growth. This difference in regional performance can be partly explained by population changes and migration as noted above. It can probably also be explained at least partly by looking at the industrial breakdown of employment change.

For the UK as a whole the major growth area has been the finance and business services sector, which saw employment increase by 16 per cent between March 1997 and March 2001. Other major growth industries included transport and communications, and other services, both of which saw growth of 9 per cent or more. By comparison, the manufacturing sector saw jobs fall by around 7 per cent over the same period, and both agriculture and fishing, and energy and water, while small sectors in terms of numbers of jobs, witnessed falls of around 14 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

Not surprisingly, different regions have been affected in different ways by the general shift from manufacturing to services. Regional data are only available for employee jobs from March 1998. However, looking at this information highlights some of the differences across the country. In the major growth industry of finance and business services, most, though not all, regions have seen growth since 1998. However, the largest gains have been in the North West (14 per cent growth or 56,000 jobs) and centred on the South East (13 per cent or 91,000 jobs) and London (9 per cent or 103,000 jobs). Hence the growth seems to be most strongly focused on the existing financial centres: London and the South East alone account for 44 per cent of all finance and business service employment. Similarly, other services growth was strongest (14 per cent plus) in London, the South West, and Scotland, but non-existent in East Midlands and actually negative in Yorkshire and the Humber.

By comparison, the biggest manufacturing falls have, as one might expect, come in the more traditional industrial areas (see [Figure 3](#)). Most regions have 15-20 per cent of their workforce employed in manufacturing, with the Midlands regions being the

most reliant on the sector. The North East, East Midlands, West Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber have all seen manufacturing jobs decline by 10 per cent or more since 1998. In contrast, London, which has only 7 per cent of its workforce in manufacturing, actually saw employment in the sector increase marginally. However, the picture is more complex. Within manufacturing, employment in the more traditional industries has been in constant decline, whereas the more high-tech industries did not start shedding jobs until the beginning of 2001. One of the reasons London has done well over the period since 1997, in terms of the employment level, is likely to be its greater emphasis on these high-tech manufacturing and services industries. However, the recent slow-down in output during 2001 has been largely due to the slow-down in the high-tech and financial sectors, the same areas that had previously driven the greater growth in London and the South East. As a result, looking at the most recent period, London and the South East have also seen the major falls in employment since autumn 2001.

As well as these industrial variations, it is interesting to note other changes in the type of work people are doing, in particular in terms of contrac-

Figure 3 Change in the number of manufacturing jobs by region and country; March 1998 to 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

tual arrangements and specifically levels of part-time and temporary working. One of the changes between spring 1997 and spring 2001 has been the large increase in part-time working across the UK. Part-time working is up 296,000. As Table 1 shows, only two regions have seen falls. This is not to suggest a switch from full-time to part-time working; both increased by

around 5 per cent over the period. However, what is interesting is the matter of where the increases in part-time working have come from. One particular driver has been a 12 per cent increase in the number of students working part-time. More importantly, this increase in part-time employment seems to reflect greater flexible working, rather than a lack of full-time

opportunities. The increase has been driven in all regions by people who do not want a full-time job. Indeed, the numbers of part-timers unable to find full-time work have fallen by almost 200,000, with decreases everywhere except Scotland.

Another change over the same period has been the marginal decline in temporary working (down 3.5 per

Table 1 Change in part-time employment for all people of working age^a by reason for working part-time by region and country; spring 1997 to spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands				
	All ^b	Student or at school	Ill or disabled	Could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job
UK	296	120	41	-195	334
England	252	102	38	-192	308
North East	-8	5	*	-13	0
North West	32	27	*	-28	32
Yorkshire and the Humber	53	18	*	-6	29
East Midlands	-3	4	*	-15	3
West Midlands	28	26	*	-11	9
East	56	15	*	-24	67
London	25	-9	9	-29	57
South East	36	12	5	-29	46
South West	32	4	*	-36	63
Wales	1	4	*	-1	0
Scotland	40	10	*	5	20
Northern Ireland	3	5	*	-7	6

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

^b Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table 2 Change in numbers of all temporary employees of working age^a by reason for temporary working by region and country; spring 1997 to spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Seasonal work	Contract for fixed period/task	Agency temping	Casual work fixed period/task	Thousands Not permanent in some other way
UK	-57	-17	-90	58	-30	22
England	-47	-11	-77	47	-24	18
North East	2	*	-7	*	1	*
North West	5	*	4	2	-1	1
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	*	-5	7	4	6
East Midlands	2	*	-5	3	1	3
West Midlands	-5	*	-6	11	-8	*
East	-9	*	-3	4	-4	0
London	-8	*	-21	15	-11	8
South East	-33	*	-19	-6	-4	2
South West	-12	*	-16	4	-1	1
Wales	2	*	-5	*	-1	*
Scotland	13	*	-7	5	-7	-1
Northern Ireland	2	*	0	*	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

cent). Again, there has been a general trend across most regions for declines in contractual and casual work, with London, the South East, and South West seeing the biggest falls. Only temporary agency working has bucked this trend, rising 25 per cent since 1997, with growth particularly in London and the West Midlands (see Table 2). However, contract working

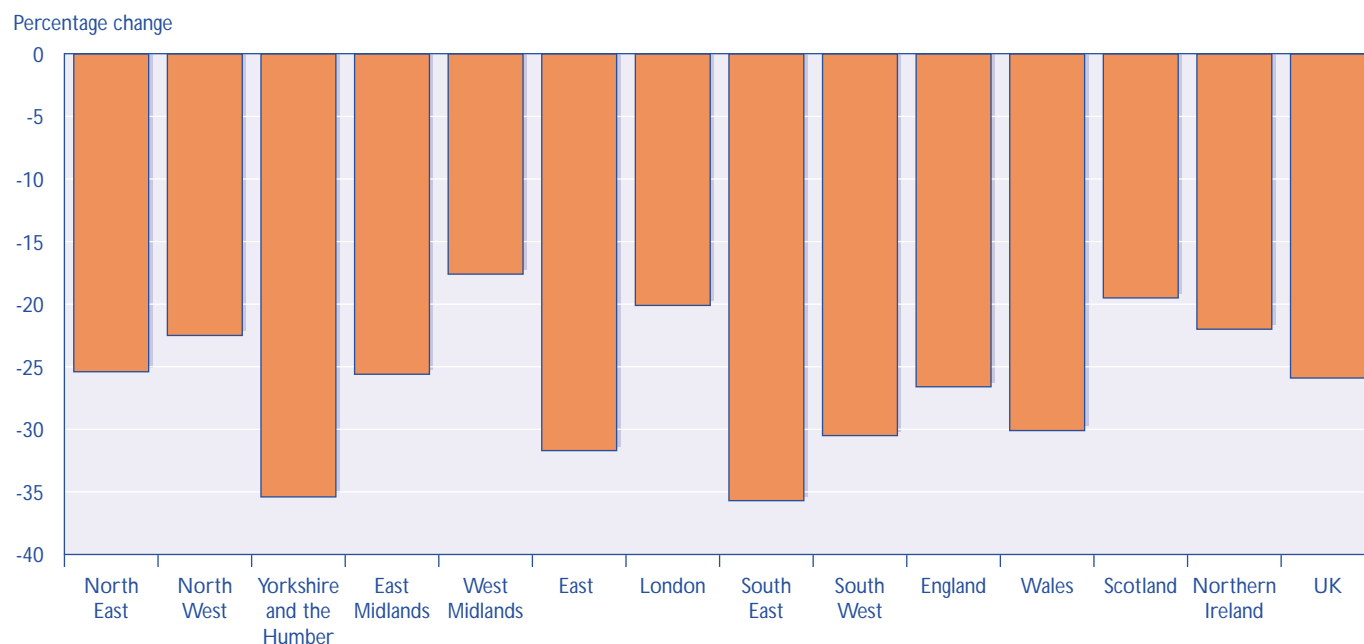
remains the main reason for temporary working, accounting for around half of temporary employees compared with around 18 per cent for both casual work and temporary agency working.

Unemployment

Since spring 1997 unemployment generally has been decreasing. All of the regions and devolved countries

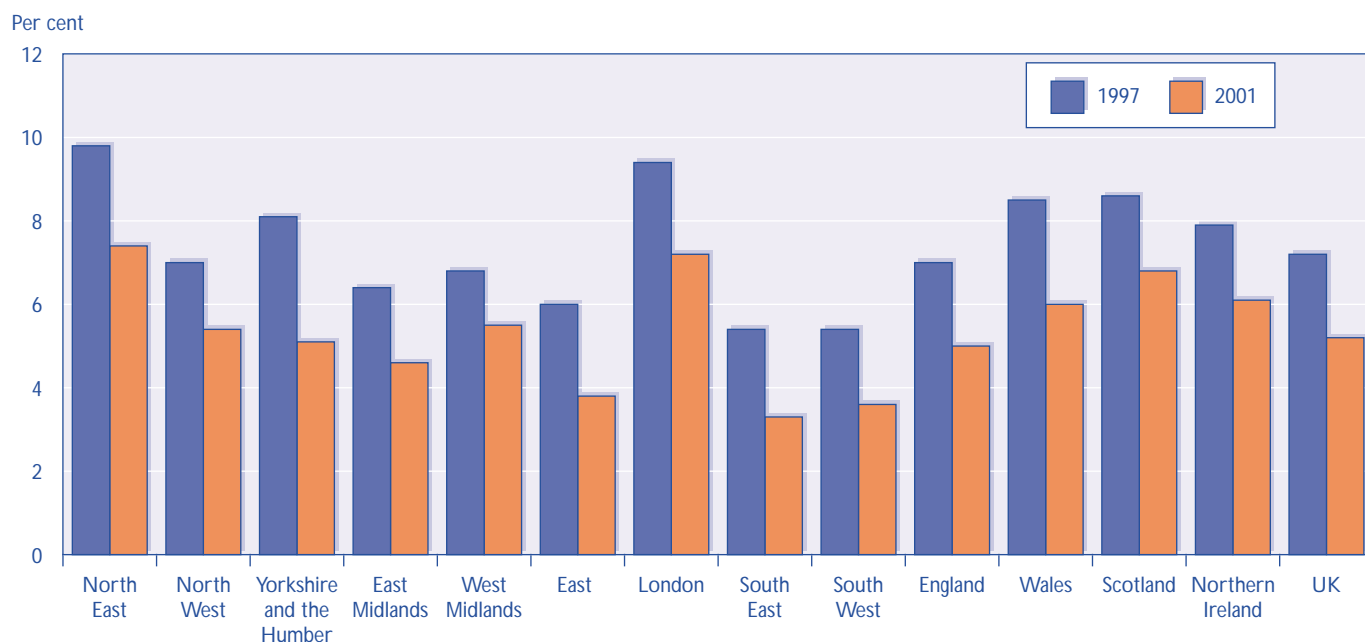
have seen falling unemployment in both levels and rates. The UK as a whole saw unemployment fall from 2.087 million to 1.546 million between spring 1997 and the three months ending December 2001, a fall of 26 per cent. The rate of decrease has been broadly similar across the regions, with ILO unemployment levels generally falling by around 25 per cent (from 18

Figure 4 Change in numbers of people ILO unemployed by region; March-May 1997 to October-December 2001, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 ILO unemployment rates by region and country; March-May 1997 and October-December 2001, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

per cent in the West Midlands, the lowest fall, to 36 per cent in the South East) (see [Figure 4](#)).

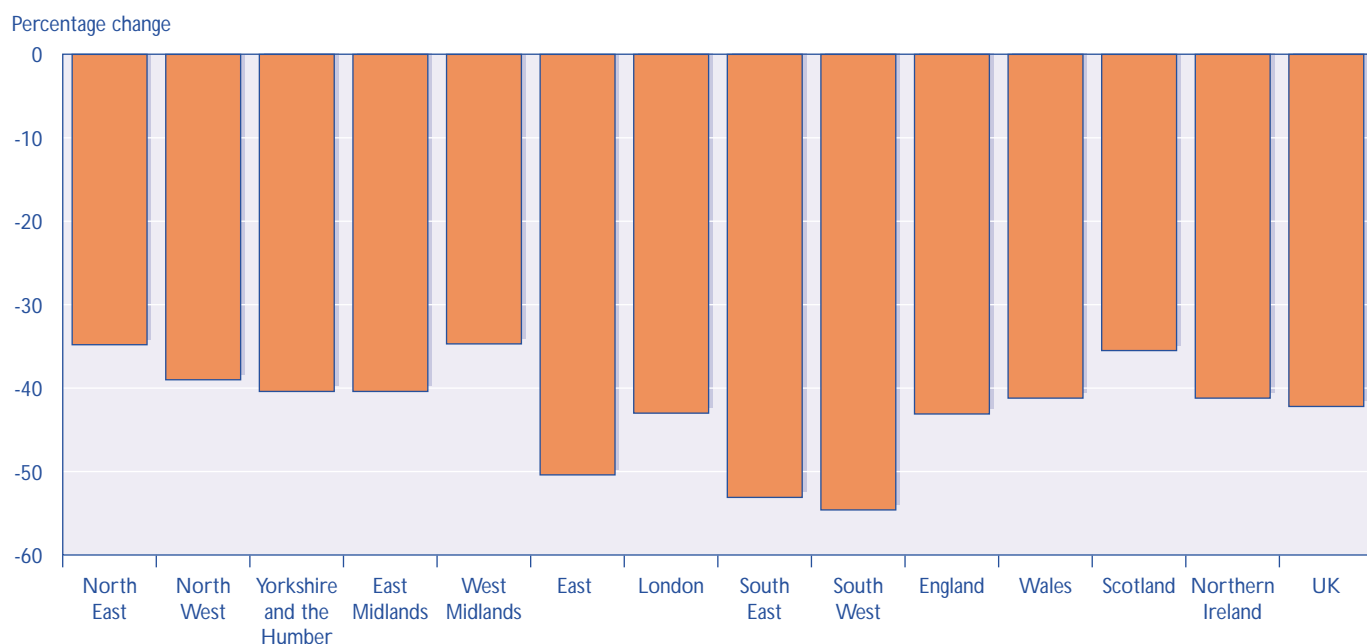
For unemployment rates the similarity remains, with falls in most regions of around 2 percentage points. The two regions with the highest unemployment rates remain the same:

London and the North East (down from 9.4 per cent and 9.8 per cent to 7.2 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively). Similarly, the South East and South West remain the regions with the lowest rates of unemployment. The gains though have been general, and some regions with higher unemployment,

such as Yorkshire and the Humber, or Wales, have seen particularly strong falls (see [Figure 5](#)).

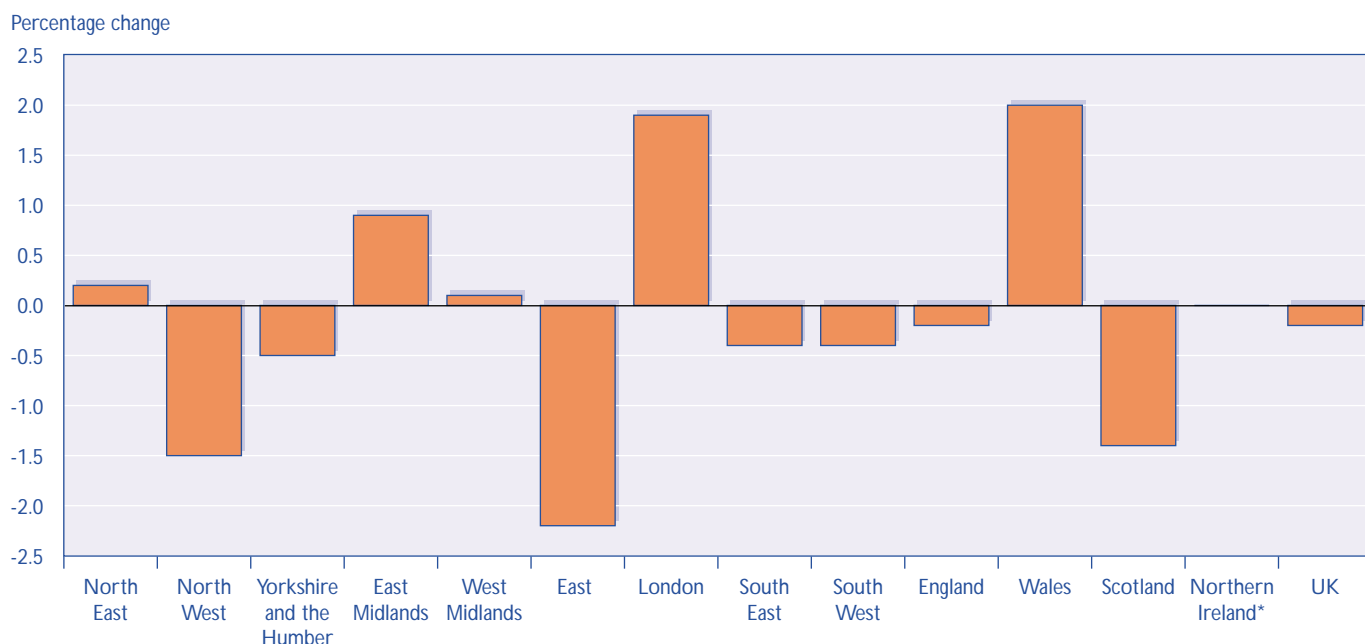
Turning to administrative data, the claimant count underscores the picture of falling unemployment (see [Figure 6](#)). The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits fell by

Figure 6 Change in numbers of people claiming unemployment-related benefit by region and country; April 1997 to December 2001, seasonally adjusted



Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Figure 7 Change in economic inactivity rates by region and country; spring 1997 to spring 2001, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

* Not available.

700,000 or 42 per cent between April 1997 and December 2001. The fall is more marked than for ILO unemployment, although this could be for a number of reasons. One likely cause is that, as the labour market improves, more marginal labour market workers are drawn from inactivity into the labour force and a proportion go into ILO unemployment, offsetting some of the fall. However, being more marginal workers they are less likely to claim unemployment-related benefits and so the corresponding effect on the claimant count is less. Nevertheless, looking at the claimant count the regional pattern is similar to that seen in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), with the East, South East and South West showing the largest falls. The main difference is the considerably better performance for London, where claimant numbers have fallen twice as much as ILO unemployment.

The links across to employment can be seen. Among the regions with the greatest falls in unemployment there are some of the greatest employment gains, for example in the East, South East and Yorkshire and the Humber. More surprising perhaps is the strong fall in unemployment in Wales given

its relatively weak employment growth. The explanation, as shown in the section on inactivity below, appears to be that for various reasons inactivity is rising in Wales.

Economic inactivity

The trends in employment and unemployment have been reasonably clear, and are as might be expected during the growth phase of the economic cycle, with employment rising and unemployment falling across the country. By comparison, the pattern in inactivity has been more mixed, and maybe more surprising. Given the strength of the economy since 1997, it might have been expected to see inactivity falling, as more people were drawn into the labour market. In fact, for the UK as a whole, this is true. Although the numbers of economically inactive people rose marginally between spring 1997 and the three months ending December 2001, this was due to the increasing population. The proportion of the population who were inactive, as measured by the working age inactivity rate, fell by 0.2 percentage points. However, the picture varies across the regions. As [Figure 7](#) shows, aside from the aggregate English and UK figures, which

both fell marginally, five regions saw increases and six decreases in working-age inactivity rates. The changes tend to be marginal, and are within ± 0.5 percentage points for half the regions. This suggests that, generally, the level of inactivity has been stable across the country. However, certain regions have seen some more marked impacts. On the one hand, Scotland, the North West, and the East have seen falls of 1.4 percentage points or more; by comparison, the largest increases in inactivity have come from Wales and London (2.0 and 1.9 percentage points respectively). The question is: what is driving these differences?

Looking at the reasons given for inactivity, a number of patterns can be seen between spring 1997 and spring 2001. For the UK as a whole, there are three main trends: the number of students has increased, as has the number of people long-term sick/disabled. However, this is offset by a large fall in the number of people inactive because they are looking after their family or home. The three regions witnessing big falls in inactivity rates have seen some of the largest falls in this latter category, and both Scotland and the North West have also seen falls in long-term

sickness (the only two areas in the UK to do so). This is suggestive of genuine labour market improvement with people moving out of inactivity. By comparison, London's rising inactivity has been largely driven by two trends: first, and going against the national trend, an increase in the number of people looking after the family/home; second, and most importantly, a large increase in the number of students. Of the 119,000 increase in the number of economically inactive students in the UK, over half has come from London. A similar story can be told for Wales, though the student factor is less significant, and the rise in long-term sickness more so, relative to the population (see [Table 3](#)).

As noted, only two regions saw falls in inactivity due to long-term sickness or disability, and nationally numbers were up 72,000. It is interesting that the figures for Incapacity Benefit (IB) paint a different picture, if somewhat similar in terms of regional distribution. Nationally, between spring 1997 and spring 2001, the number of IB claimants actually fell by 43,450. As with the LFS inactivity data, the largest fall was in the North West (down 29,240) and there was a strong fall in Scotland. However, the number of IB claimants also fell in Yorkshire and the Humber, the North East, and maybe more surprising given the LFS data,

Wales. The other regions all saw increases.

Overall, the two sources would be expected to give different results. The LFS and the IB data are measuring different concepts, with the LFS questions on reasons for inactivity picking up a wider picture than just benefit claimants. The LFS is also self-reporting. Moreover, IB provides only a partial picture of disability benefit. Nevertheless, the IB data tell a broadly similar story to the LFS 'reasons for inactivity' at a regional level: most regions have seen increases in incapacity, but some, most notably the North West, have seen strong falls. The contradictions between the LFS and the benefits data in Wales and at a UK level are interesting but a deeper exploration of the reasons is beyond the scope of this article.

Workless households

Another aspect of the differences in employment, unemployment and inactivity across the regions can be seen in the varying patterns within households. A workless household, as the name suggests, is a household in which none of the resident individuals has employment.² According to the LFS, workless households represented 18.0 per cent of all households in spring 1997. An increasing number of workless house-

holds could indicate increasing divergences within society – for example, a dichotomy in society of both increasing workless households, but also increasing numbers of households with all occupants in employment. However, it may just reflect changes in the make-up of society and in particular, the increase in the number of people living alone, that is, one-person households.

Either way, from a national perspective, the LFS household data for spring 2001 indicate that the rate of worklessness for working-age households was 16.4 per cent, a fall of 1.6 percentage points from 1997 and the lowest figure since spring 1992. The proportion of working-age households with all people in employment was 58.0 per cent, up 3.0 percentage points since the same period in 1997.

Regionally, the proportion of workless households ranges from 23.1 per cent in the North East to a low of 10.5 per cent in the South East. Since 1997, most regions have seen the number of workless households fall as employment has risen. For the UK as a whole, the fall is around 200,000 or 7 per cent. Within this, three regions have seen falls of 10 per cent or more, with the largest falls coming in the East and South East. Two regions, Wales and Northern Ireland, have seen increases (see [Figure 8](#)).

Table 3 Change in numbers of economically inactive people of working age^a by reasons for inactivity; United Kingdom; spring 1997 to spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands							
	All inactive	Student	Looking family or home	Temporary sick or injured	Long-term sick or injured	Retired	Discouraged workers	Other
UK	93	119	-181	-32	72	107	-53	62
England	69	105	-164	-31	70	84	-45	52
North East	5	-2	2	-1	5	-1	*	6
North West	-63	2	-43	-5	-30	26	*	-6
Yorkshire and the Humber	-1	20	-28	-1	4	3	*	6
East Midlands	35	17	4	*	8	16	*	3
West Midlands	6	-2	-28	-2	31	3	*	7
East	-50	-9	-42	*	14	1	*	-6
London	131	69	21	-1	18	12	*	21
South East	1	17	-43	-6	13	1	*	26
South West	6	-7	-7	0	8	23	*	-6
Wales	45	11	5	-1	15	17	*	0
Scotland	32	2	-25	-1	-19	2	*	12
Northern Ireland	12	1	4	*	6	*	*	-2

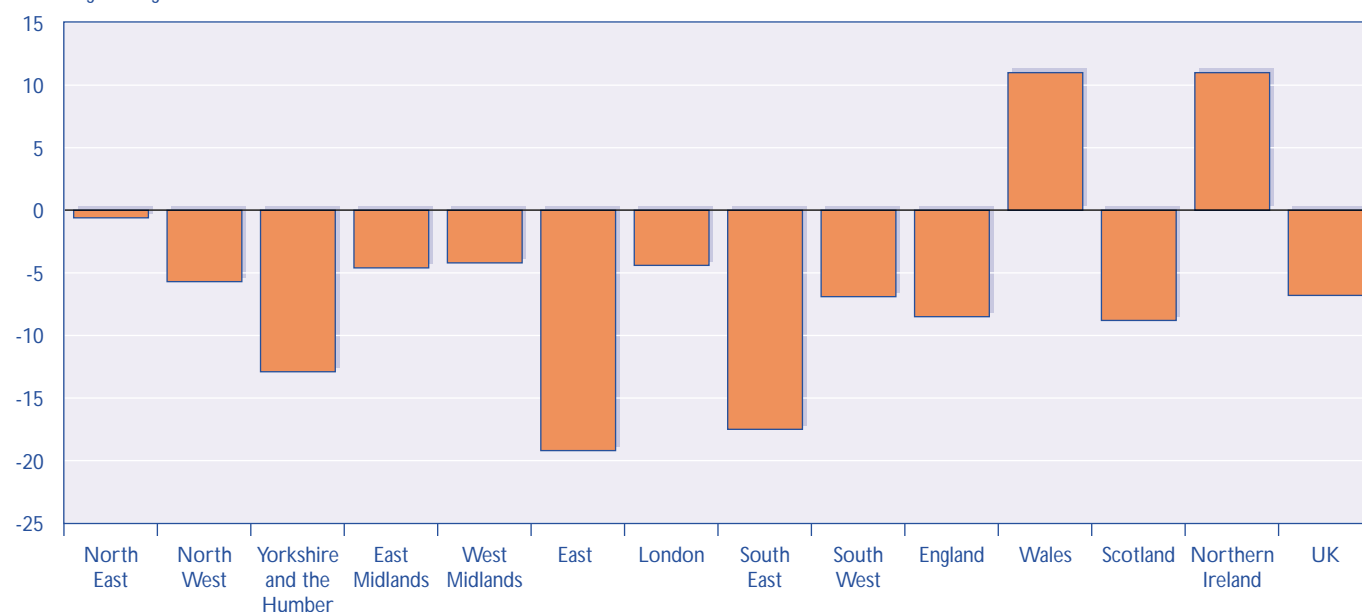
^a Working age is 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 8 Change in the number of workless households by region and country; spring 1997 to spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Percentage change



Source: Labour Force Survey

By comparison, the proportion of households with all in employment ranges from 64.7 per cent in the South East to a low of 45.7 per cent in Northern Ireland. Of the nine government office regions and the three devolved countries, all have seen an increase in the number of working-age households with all persons in employ-

ment on the same period in 1997. Particularly marked improvements have come in the East, Northern Ireland, North West, South East, and Yorkshire and the Humber (see [Figure 9](#)).

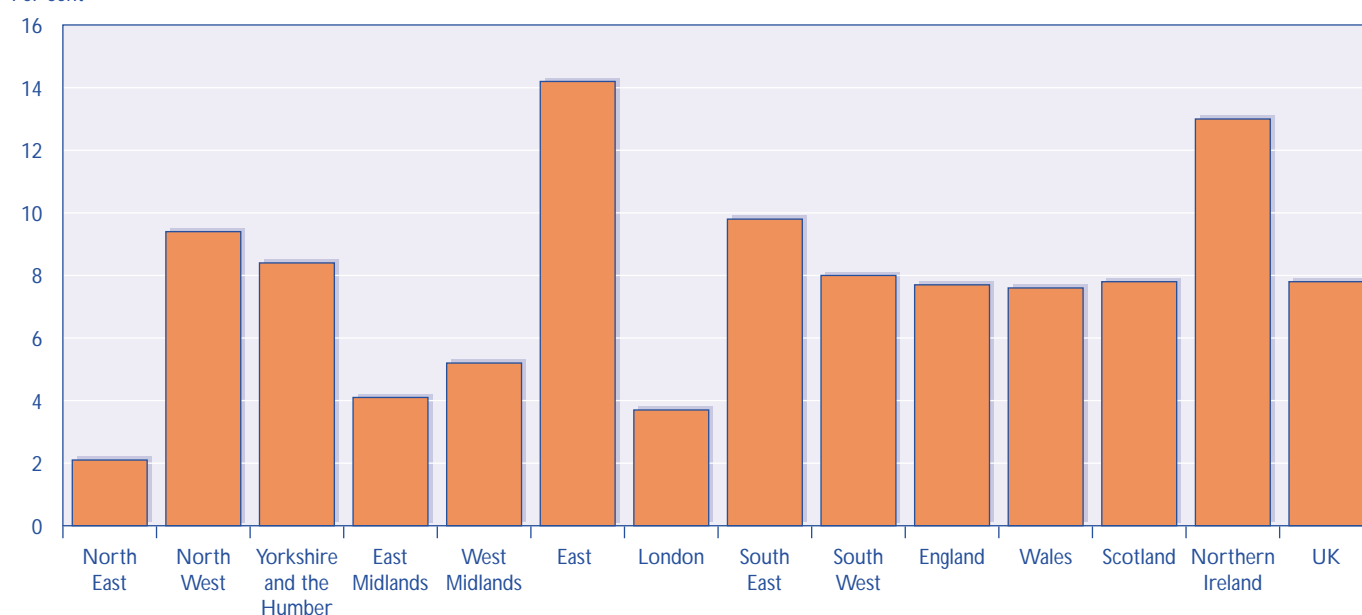
Earnings

Turning to earnings, in April 1997 average full-time weekly earnings stood

at £367.60. By April 2001, this had increased to £444.30. This was an increase of 21 per cent, outstripping inflation. Prices, as measured by the retail prices index (RPI), rose by only 10.7 per cent over the same period. Across the regions, in 1997 most were in a similar range with weekly earnings of between £330 and £345. The North

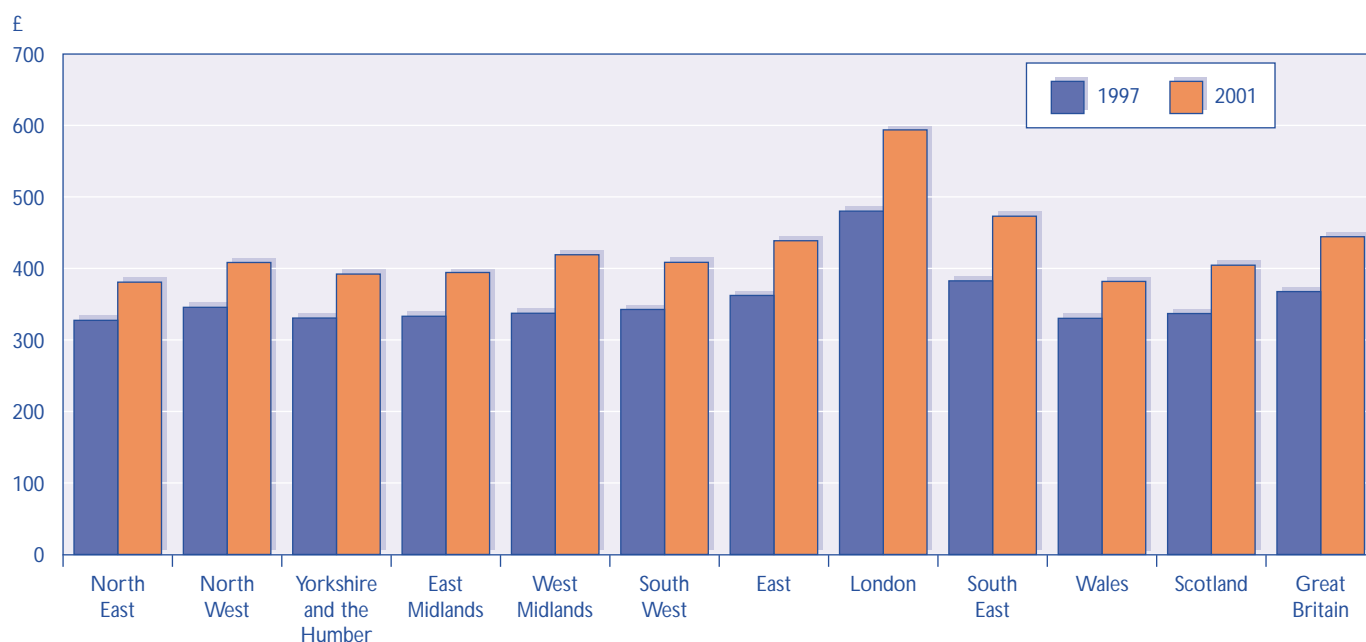
Figure 9 Change in the number of households with all in employment by region and country; spring 1997 to spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Per cent



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 10 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees by region and country; March-May 1997 and October-December 2001



Source: New Earnings Survey

East was marginally below this. London, the East, and South East were above it, with London particularly so. By 2001, all regions had seen real growth, although the pattern of distribution had changed little (see *Figure 10*).

Looking at the actual rate of growth, the strongest growth over the period actually came in the West Midlands, followed by London and the South East, all with nominal growth of over 23 per cent. Again, this broadly fits with the picture seen in employment and unemployment data, with the biggest gains coming in the regions that have seen the greatest growth in their labour markets. By comparison, the weakest growth of around 16 per cent came in the North East and Wales, the two regions already with the lowest average level of earnings, and, as already highlighted, regions with two of the lowest employment rates in the country. Of course, the rates of growth in purchasing power may be different given variations in regional price inflation.

Conclusion

The period 1997 to 2001 has been one of stable growth for the UK. However, underlying that growth have been a number of different trends, some long-standing such as the decline

of the manufacturing sector, others more recent. Inevitably, these mean that different parts of the UK have been affected in different ways. It is important to emphasise that employment growth has been distributed across the country and all regions have seen economic improvement. Most regions have seen employment growth, similar levels of decline in unemployment and reductions in the number of workless households. Within this, while the picture is not uniform, the areas which have seen the strongest labour market growth have, generally, tended to be those which in 1997 already had the healthiest labour markets. Alongside this though, Yorkshire and the Humber, the North West and Scotland have all seen strong growth. However, as already noted, differences within regions can be greater than differences between regions.

The period covered is not a full economic cycle, nor has this article looked at longer-term change such as the improvements that have occurred in the regional differentials since the mid-1980s. A future article on the labour market over the past 100 years will assess longer-term developments, including regional aspects. ONS also intends to examine subnational labour markets at differing levels, for example

by analysing local area data, looking at local authority level data and examining commuter patterns. This article is planned to be the first in a series looking at subnational aspects of the labour market. Future articles will focus on:

- London's labour market;
- regional mobility;
- commuting patterns; and
- urban/rural issues.

Notes

- 1 Data used in this article were extracted before regrossing (see pp259-65).
- 2 For further information about workless households, see pp547-55, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2001.

Further information

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Labour Force Survey: regrossing and seasonal adjustment

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

Key points

- In April 2002 ONS revised and published all Labour Force Survey (LFS) individual record databases from autumn (September to November) 1998 to autumn 2001 inclusive, and all seasonally adjusted estimates from July-September 1998 to November-January 2002.
- The general effect of these revisions is to increase LFS estimates of the number of people in different economic activity states over time. By autumn 2001, as a result of regrossing, the total number of people aged 16 and over in employment is increased by 168,000; the number ILO unemployed is increased by 12,000; and the number economically inactive by 78,000.
- The impact on published rates is small for the headline series. The national rates for employment, unemployment and inactivity change by no more than plus or minus 0.1 percentage points for the whole period of regrossing.
- The seasonal adjustment review introduces improved methodology for the seasonal adjustment of the average actual hours of work series.
- Methodology has been developed to allow for future seasonal adjustment of the educational status by economic activity status of young people series.

In April revised LFS estimates were released grossed using more up-to-date population data. These revisions coincided with the publication of the results of the annual seasonal adjustment review. This article describes the effect of these two developments.

Introduction

A PREVIOUS article in *Labour Market Trends* explained plans to regross the Labour Force Survey (LFS) results for all data after summer (June to August) 1998 (see pp79-81, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002). Regrossing is the process of moving from one set of population data as a basis for grossing the LFS to another. This article describes the impact of the regrossing in more detail in two main sections, and also gives the findings of the annual seasonal adjustment review. It explains the changes that have been

introduced as a result of this, and shows the combined impact of the seasonal adjustment review and regrossing on seasonally adjusted estimates.

Background

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 which can be applied

to each sampled individual so that the grossed results match National Statistics population data across the dimensions of age, sex and region of residence. Grossing factors are sometimes referred to as weights, because they also perform the function of correcting for differential non-response across these same dimensions.

In the earlier article ONS explained the need to regross LFS data as more up-to-date population data are published. Consequently, in April 2002 ONS revised and published all LFS individual record databases from autumn (September to November) 1998 to autumn 2001 inclusive, and all seasonally adjusted estimates from July-September 1998 to November 2001-January 2002. Both the individual record databases and the seasonally adjusted estimates for December 2001 to February 2002 released on 17 April were the first published entirely on the new basis. For this reason the main reference periods used in the first part of this article for the comparison of not seasonally adjusted results on the old and new bases are autumn 1998 and autumn 2001.

Analysis of results

Household population

As a result of regrossing, the total number of people aged 16 and over is increased by 25,000 (equivalent to 0.05 per cent of the population) for autumn 1998. However, the effect of regrossing generally increases over time as the

projections previously used in LFS grossing are replaced with mid-year estimates and more up-to-date population projections that demonstrate faster population growth than previously predicted. For autumn 2001 the number of people aged 16 and over is increased by 258,000 (0.55 per cent). The effect is larger for men than for women. For men, in autumn 2001 the total number of people aged 16 and over is 153,000 (0.67 per cent) higher than before regrossing, compared with 105,000 (0.44 per cent) for women.

LFS grossing totals are calculated at a detailed disaggregation of sex, age group and region. For this reason the effect of regrossing does not simply uplift all aggregate series by these same proportions. *Table 1* shows the effect on the household population by age in autumn 2001. This demonstrates, for example, that women in the

25-34 age group have been affected proportionately more by revisions to population data than women aged 35-49. Consequently, while the LFS responses collected from individuals are unaffected by the regrossing, the relative weight given to particular individuals and subgroups will be different from those previously published. As a result, any differences in the labour market statuses of these subgroups will change published aggregates in different ways. This is demonstrated more clearly in the following section.

Economic activity status

The general effect of regrossing is to increase LFS estimates of the number of people in different economic activity states over time. *Table 2* demonstrates that in autumn 1998, as a result of regrossing, the total number of people

Table 1 LFS household population by sex and age; changes as a result of regrossing; United Kingdom; autumn 2001

	Men		Women	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
16-17	2	0.24	2	0.31
18-24	17	0.64	3	0.13
25-34	79	1.85	51	1.24
35-49	30	0.46	23	0.36
50-59/64	5	0.10	8	0.21
60/65+	21	0.55	17	0.26
16-59/64	133	0.69	88	0.50
All 16+	153	0.67	105	0.44

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 2 Economic activity status by sex: changes to LFS series as a result of regrossing; United Kingdom; autumn 1998 and 2001

	All aged 16 and over		Economically active		In employment		ILO unemployed		Economically inactive	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Men										
Autumn 1998	17	0.08	14	0.09	13	0.09	1	0.10	3	0.04
Autumn 2001	153	0.67	118	0.71	109	0.70	9	0.96	36	0.55
Women										
Autumn 1998	8	0.03	6	0.05	6	0.05	-	0.05	2	0.02
Autumn 2001	105	0.44	62	0.47	59	0.47	3	0.47	43	0.40
All										
Autumn 1998	25	0.05	20	0.07	19	0.07	1	0.08	5	0.03
Autumn 2001	258	0.55	180	0.60	168	0.59	12	0.76	78	0.46

Source: Office for National Statistics

Box 1 Seasonal adjustment using X-11 ARIMA

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

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

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

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

The impact on published rates is small for all of these series. In fact, the largest effect over the entire period of regrossing is to increase activity and employment rates by 0.1 percentage point and to decrease inactivity rates by 0.1 percentage point. However, for the majority of time-points for each of these series the rates (rounded to one decimal place) are unchanged. Rates are largely unaffected because both the numerators and denominators are increased, although, as demonstrated in *Table 2*, not by the same proportion.

Economic activity status by government office region

Table 3 shows economic activity status by government office region for the autumn 2001 quarter, ranked in ascending order of population increase as a result of regrossing for those aged 16 and over. The majority of regions experienced an increase in their population size, with the North West, South West, East and London having proportional increases above the average for the UK.

London with the largest increase of all the regions shows a disproportionately large increase in the number economically active, both employed and unemployed. This stems from the structure of the age and sex data in the new population estimates used for the regrossing. For example, London had a proportion-

aged 16 and over in employment is increased by 19,000 (13,000 men and 6,000 women); ILO unemployment is increased by 1,000 (all accounted for by men when rounded); and economic inactivity is increased by 5,000 (3,000 men and 2,000 women).

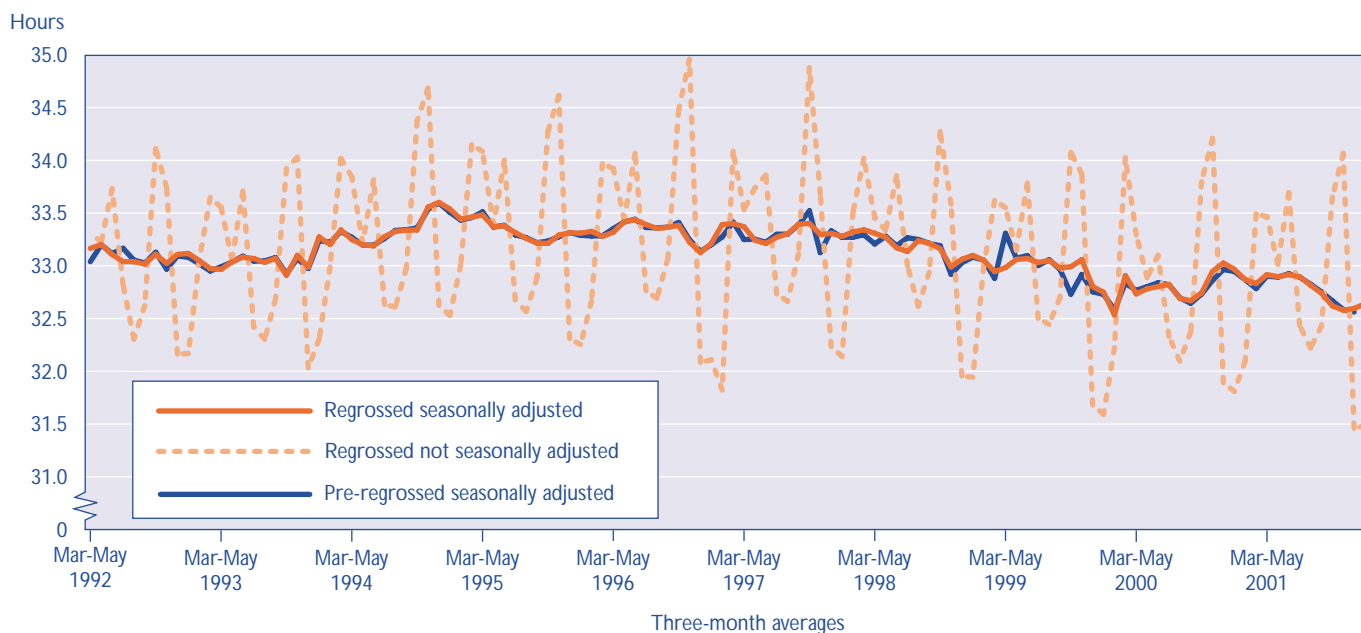
By autumn 2001 employment is increased by 168,000 (109,000 men and 59,000 women), ILO unemployment is increased by 12,000 (9,000 men and 3,000 women) and economic inactivity is increased by 78,000 (36,000 men and 43,000 women).

Table 3 Economic activity status by government office region: changes as a result of regrossing; United Kingdom; autumn 2001

	All aged 16 and over		Economically active		In employment		ILO unemployed		Economically inactive	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
UK	258	0.55	180	0.60	168	0.59	12	0.76	78	0.46
West Midlands	-9	-0.22	-5	-0.17	-4	-0.15	-1	-0.50	-5	-0.31
North East	-1	-0.07	1	0.07	1	0.07	-	0.02	-2	-0.26
Scotland	3	0.08	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.03	3	0.23
Northern Ireland	5	0.40	3	0.45	3	0.47	-	0.22	2	0.33
Wales	6	0.28	3	0.21	3	0.22	-	0.04	4	0.38
East Midlands	8	0.25	7	0.30	7	0.32	-	-0.16	2	0.14
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	0.24	9	0.38	9	0.40	-	0.07	-	0.02
South East	14	0.22	8	0.19	8	0.18	-	0.24	6	0.30
North West	29	0.55	19	0.59	18	0.58	1	0.75	10	0.48
South West	35	0.90	24	0.95	23	0.94	1	1.20	11	0.80
East	36	0.83	24	0.83	23	0.83	1	0.72	12	0.84
London	121	2.10	86	2.31	78	2.23	9	3.24	34	1.72

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 1 Total average actual weekly hours: all workers; United Kingdom; March-May 1992 to December 2001-February 2002



Source: LFS, Office for National Statistics

ately larger increase among the 25-34 age group and this group has a greater tendency to be economically active.

Seasonal adjustment review

In April of each year, ONS undertakes a review of the seasonal adjustment of the LFS series. This is a large-scale evaluation of the seasonality of the LFS series and of the methodology used to seasonally adjust them (see [Box I](#)). As well as providing an opportunity to assess the quality of LFS seasonal adjustment and introduce any methodological improvements, it is also the point at which the seasonally adjusted LFS back series are revised. Throughout the rest of the year, seasonal factors are re-estimated each month, but to avoid continual small revisions to the historical data only the most recent data point is used.

This year the review coincides with the publication of regressed LFS estimates. For most series seasonally adjusted historical data have been revised for all periods from July to September 1998 onwards. There are however some exceptions for series that have been revised to the start of the three-month rolling average data in spring 1992. These exceptions are described below.

These revisions have been featured in all published sources and were first published in the April 2002 labour market statistics First Release.

The coverage of this year's review, the changes implemented as a result of the review and an analysis of the combined effects of the regrossing and the review on seasonally adjusted LFS estimates are described below. As well as providing a detailed quality assurance of the seasonal adjustment system, this year's review focused on four main areas:

- self-employed series;
- unemployment by age and duration;
- educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people; and
- actual weekly hours of work.

Self-employed series

During last year's seasonal adjustment review, seasonal breaks were identified in the male self-employed and male full-time self-employed series. The decision was taken to treat these series with permanent prior adjustments, offset by equal and opposite adjustment in the male employee and male full-time employee series (see pp269-75, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2001). This year the review monitored these series, and in the light of an additional twelve months of data con-

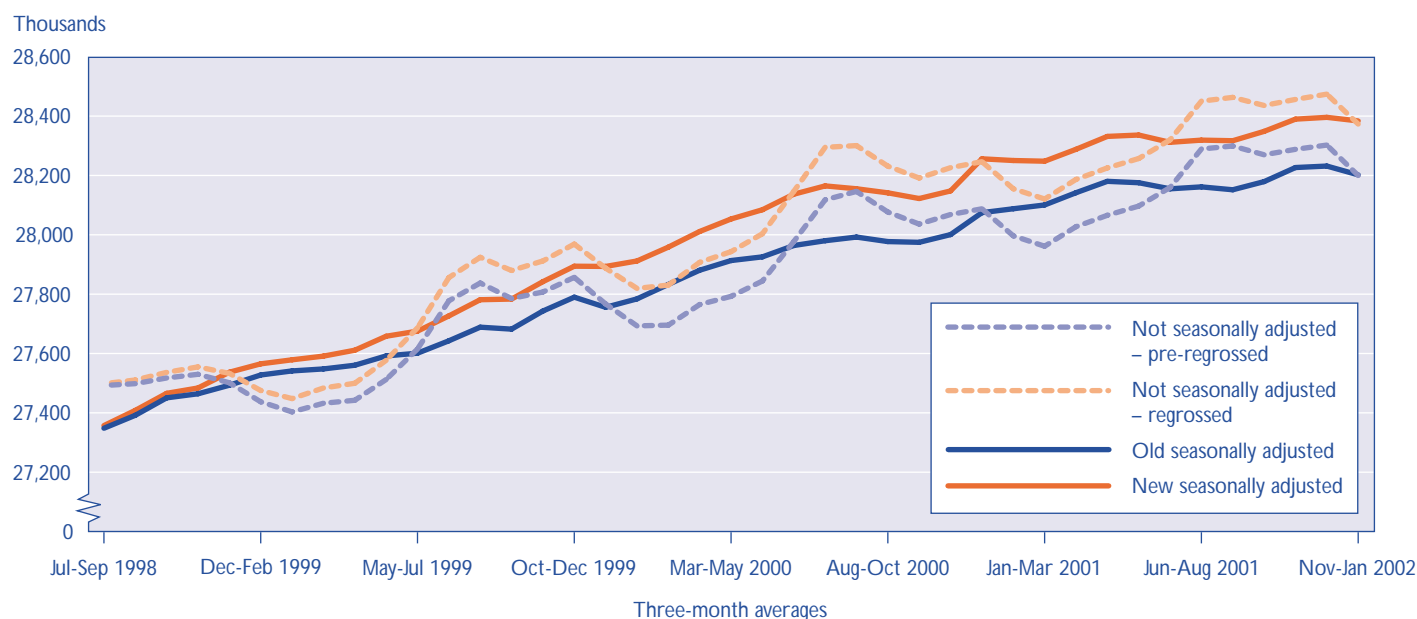
sidered whether these adjustments were still necessary.

Each of the male and female full- and part-time self-employed series were reviewed. Consistent with last year, there appeared only to be a break for the male full-time self-employed series, also reflected in the male total self-employed series. However, the new seasonal pattern proved weaker than before. Now with more data following the break, June no longer sees a peak and September no longer marks a trough as in 1999 and 2000. There are currently too few observations to assume that the muting of the new seasonal pattern identified last year is anything more than irregularity in the series. For this reason the prior adjustments have been retained, but are re-estimated downwards in view of the additional year's data. This year these new adjustments are again offset in the male employee and male full-time employee series. This will be monitored further during next year's review.

Unemployment by age and duration

These series, shown in Table 9 of the labour market statistics First Release and Table C.1 in the Labour Market Data section, are regularly monitored since prior

Figure 2 All people aged 16-plus in employment: United Kingdom; July-September 1998 to November 2001-January 2002



Source: LFS, Office for National Statistics

adjustments were introduced to treat seasonal breaks in two series: men and women aged 18 to 24 who were unemployed for between six and 12 months. These prior adjustments were applied from the beginning of the series in spring 1992 up to and including May 1996, where the breaks were identified. These breaks are thought to be associated with a change in behaviour of this subgroup following the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance (see pp165-8, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001). Analysis of all the series in the unemployment by age and duration tables as part of this year's review concluded that the current action being taken remains appropriate and should not therefore be altered.

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

Table 22 of the labour market statistics First Release (Table G.21 in the Labour Market Data section) comprises 48 series according to sex, age, economic activity status and educational status. The table is currently published on a not seasonally adjusted basis, because changes in the LFS questionnaire in spring 1997, which led to a clearer identification of students continuing in edu-

cational courses, caused a discontinuity and break in the seasonal pattern of each of these series. It has been recognised for some time that in order to seasonally adjust these data, each series would need to be treated with prior adjustments to correct for the seasonal breaks. However, this is technically complex to achieve due to the need for LFS seasonally adjusted series to be additive across all dimensions within the First Release: that is to say that all subseries must sum to aggregate series across all seasonally adjusted results. In the case of Table 22, additivity needs to be achieved across age groups, employment status and educational status.

The review this year has identified a method to allow these series to be seasonally adjusted. However, some time is needed to implement this solution. It is currently anticipated that these series will be introduced on an adjusted basis in the First Release in July 2002. The publication plan will be formally announced in the preceding month's release and will be heralded in *Labour Market Trends*.

Actual weekly hours of work

This year ONS has improved the quality of the seasonally adjusted aver-

age hours data. Two dimensions of the LFS design have implications for the seasonal adjustment of these data. Firstly, the fieldwork for the quarterly LFS is conducted continuously and based on a 13-week quarterly structure, with one thirteenth of households in the sample surveyed every week. Each month within the quarter is represented by either a period of four or five weeks. As a consequence these survey months do not correspond to calendar months. The three-monthly rolling averages, on which the seasonally adjusted data are based, are constructed by combining results from three consecutive survey months. Secondly, as a result of leap years and the fact that four 13-week periods do not cover one year precisely, the survey will shift back one or two days each year.

The combined result of these two effects is that no survey month is the same for two successive years, which can affect the seasonality of the data. The structure also means that public holidays can move from one survey month to another, and thus from one three-monthly rolling period to another. For example, the late May bank holiday can fall within either the May or June survey month.

It is assumed for the most part that these effects do not directly influence the seasonality of most labour market behav-

Table 4 Revisions to headline LFS seasonally adjusted estimates: United Kingdom; July-September 1998 to November 2001-January 2002

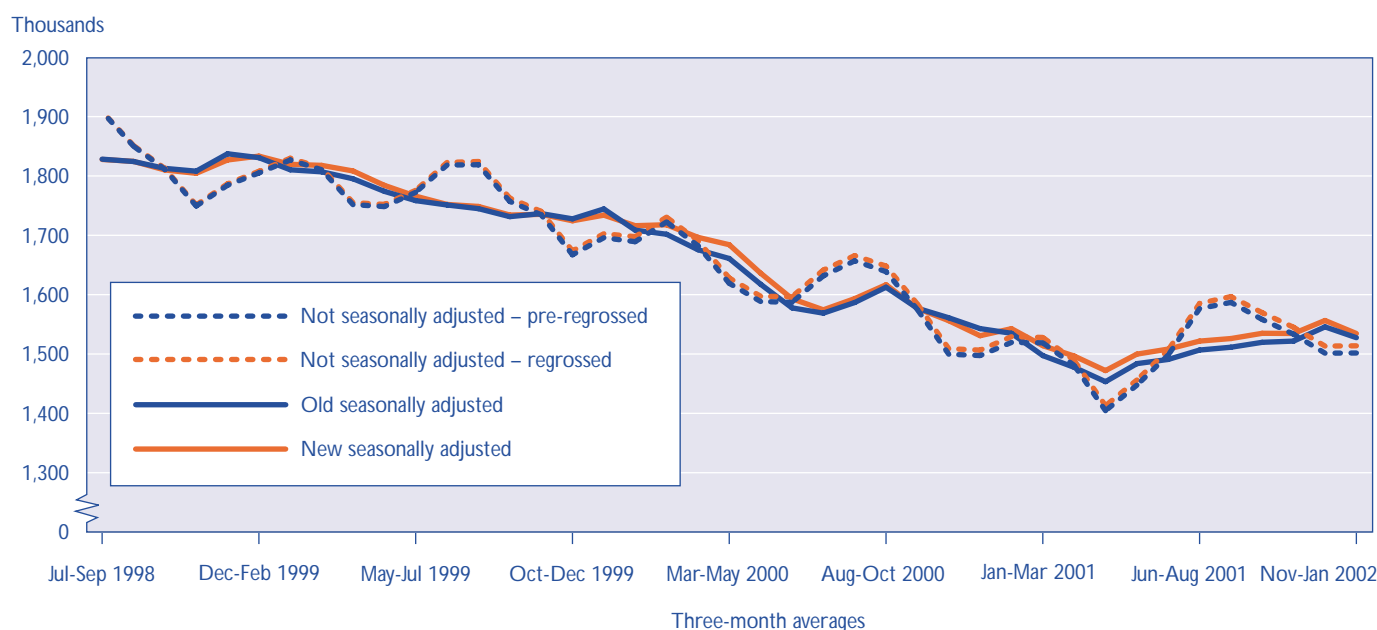
	Total in employment ^a			ILO unemployed ^a			Thousands and per cent Economically inactive ^b		
	New estimate	Revision		New estimate	Revision		New estimate	Revision	
	(000s)	Number	Per cent (working age)	(000s)	Number	Per cent	(000s)	Number	Per cent
Jul-Sep 1998	27,357	9	0.01	1,828	–	0.00	7,696	-1	-0.01
Aug-Oct 1998	27,408	17	0.01	1,825	–	0.00	7,679	-1	-0.01
Sep-Nov 1998	27,466	15	0.00	1,810	-3	-0.01	7,655	10	0.01
Oct-Dec 1998	27,484	20	-0.01	1,804	-4	-0.02	7,670	15	0.02
Nov-Jan 1999	27,537	44	0.04	1,827	-10	-0.04	7,618	6	-0.01
Dec-Feb 1999	27,565	38	0.01	1,833	3	0.00	7,603	8	-0.01
Jan-Mar 1999	27,579	37	-0.02	1,820	9	0.02	7,624	12	0.00
Feb-Apr 1999	27,591	43	-0.02	1,818	11	0.03	7,643	12	0.00
Mar-May 1999	27,611	51	-0.02	1,808	13	0.03	7,665	13	-0.01
Apr-Jun 1999	27,658	66	0.01	1,784	10	0.02	7,656	6	-0.03
May-Jul 1999	27,675	74	0.03	1,766	8	0.01	7,668	5	-0.04
Jun-Aug 1999	27,727	84	0.04	1,752	1	-0.01	7,657	10	-0.03
Jul-Sep 1999	27,781	92	0.04	1,749	4	-0.01	7,632	10	-0.03
Aug-Oct 1999	27,783	101	0.04	1,734	3	-0.01	7,661	13	-0.03
Sep-Nov 1999	27,842	99	0.02	1,735	-1	-0.02	7,626	27	0.00
Oct-Dec 1999	27,894	104	0.01	1,724	-3	-0.03	7,620	34	0.02
Nov-Jan 2000	27,893	138	0.08	1,734	-10	-0.06	7,636	20	-0.03
Dec-Feb 2000	27,912	128	0.03	1,716	8	0.00	7,666	23	-0.03
Jan-Mar 2000	27,958	126	-0.01	1,718	16	0.03	7,637	30	-0.01
Feb-Apr 2000	28,011	130	-0.02	1,697	21	0.04	7,627	31	-0.02
Mar-May 2000	28,053	140	-0.02	1,684	23	0.05	7,609	32	-0.02
Apr-Jun 2000	28,084	159	0.02	1,636	19	0.03	7,645	24	-0.05
May-Jul 2000	28,137	173	0.05	1,593	15	0.02	7,655	18	-0.07
Jun-Aug 2000	28,165	185	0.06	1,574	6	-0.02	7,663	26	-0.05
Jul-Sep 2000	28,155	163	0.05	1,593	7	-0.01	7,669	24	-0.05
Aug-Oct 2000	28,141	164	0.05	1,617	4	-0.02	7,685	28	-0.03
Sep-Nov 2000	28,122	148	0.01	1,577	-	-0.03	7,768	46	0.01
Oct-Dec 2000	28,148	147	0.01	1,556	-5	-0.04	7,778	52	0.03
Nov-Jan 2001	28,256	181	0.09	1,531	-12	-0.07	7,715	29	-0.03
Dec-Feb 2001	28,250	163	0.03	1,543	8	0.00	7,730	32	-0.03
Jan-Mar 2001	28,248	147	-0.03	1,514	17	0.03	7,777	44	0.00
Feb-Apr 2001	28,288	146	-0.04	1,497	19	0.04	7,781	45	0.01
Mar-May 2001	28,332	151	-0.03	1,472	19	0.03	7,787	44	0.00
Apr-Jun 2001	28,336	161	0.00	1,500	16	0.02	7,784	36	-0.02
May-Jul 2001	28,312	157	-0.01	1,508	17	0.03	7,846	39	-0.02
Jun-Aug 2001	28,319	158	-0.01	1,522	15	0.02	7,848	42	-0.01
Jul-Sep 2001	28,317	165	0.00	1,526	15	0.02	7,871	39	-0.02
Aug-Oct 2001	28,349	169	0.00	1,535	15	0.02	7,845	39	-0.02
Sep-Nov 2001	28,390	163	-0.02	1,535	13	0.01	7,839	49	0.01
Oct-Dec 2001	28,396	164	-0.02	1,557	11	0.01	7,844	52	0.01
Nov-Jan 2002	28,384	182	0.02	1,535	7	-0.01	7,890	43	-0.02

Source: Office for National Statistics

a All aged 16 and over.

b Working age (16-59/64).

Figure 3 ILO unemployed aged 16-plus: United Kingdom; July-September 1998 to November 2001-January 2002



Source: LFS, Office for National Statistics

hours. However, in the case of actual hours worked, averages will clearly be affected by the occurrence of holidays. Prior adjustments have previously been applied to these series to take account of these effects, thus ensuring good quality seasonal adjustment. Recent software developments have allowed for these prior adjustments to be recalculated in a more comprehensive manner taking into account more fully the interaction between each of these effects.

As these adjustments have been recalculated for all of the affected average hours series shown in Table 7 of the First Release (Table B.21 in the Labour Market Data section), all series including total hours worked (which are based on the average hours worked data) have been revised back to spring 1992 to take account of this improvement. *Figure 1* demonstrates the effect on the total average hours series for all workers as a result of the regrossing and the seasonal adjustment review.

Combined effects of the regrossing and the seasonal adjustment review

Table 4 shows the revisions to headline LFS estimates of levels and rates

as a result of regrossing and the seasonal adjustment review. The largest absolute revision for all people aged 16 and over in employment is +185,000 in June to August 2000, representing an increase of 0.66 per cent between the previous and the new estimate for total employment. The largest absolute revision in the level for ILO unemployment is +23,000 for March to May 2001, an increase of 1.40 per cent. The largest revision for working-age inactivity is +52,000 in both October to December 2000 and October to December 2001 (0.68 and 0.67 per cent respectively).

As anticipated, the effect on headline rates is generally small. In the majority of cases the revision to headline rates is zero when rounded to one decimal place while no revision is greater than plus or minus 0.1 percentage points when rounded to one decimal place.

Figures 2 and *3* show the previously published and revised estimates of employment and unemployment both on a seasonally adjusted and unadjusted basis.

Future regrossing

It is anticipated that the mid-year estimates for 2001, based on the results of the 2001 Census will be published in

August 2002. ONS is currently assessing a range of possible approaches to making the best use of population data as they become available.

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Seasonal adjustment review of the claimant count series

By Valerie Christian, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS has conducted its annual review of seasonal adjustment of the claimant count series and made subsequent revisions.
- No significant modifications have been made to the model settings and prior adjustments this year. However, the series have been revised back five years to January 1997, rather than the usual three years. This is to allow for larger than usual revisions, especially in the summer months for the female claimant count series, due to changes which have been occurring in the seasonal pattern.
- The revisions to the series are generally fairly small. The revisions for the total claimant count tend to raise the figures slightly for summer months and reduce them slightly for winter months.

This report explains revisions to the seasonally adjusted claimant count arising from this year's seasonal adjustment review

Introduction

THIS SEASONAL adjustment review analysed the monthly claimant count series, which include stocks, inflows and outflows. The Jobcentre vacancies series were not looked at this time, as publication of these has been deferred, because of distortions to the data caused by the introduction of Employer Direct. This is a major change which has involved transferring the vacancy-taking process from local Jobcentres to regional Customer Service Centres. At present, the effects on the data are large enough to prevent meaningful comparisons over time.

The main purpose of analysing any time series is to see what the general pattern of the data is, what the long-term movements are, and whether any unusual occurrences have had any major effect on the series. However, as with many time series, the claimant count series are difficult to analyse using the raw data because short-term

movements are dominated by seasonal effects. The movements in the series are therefore more easily analysed by seasonal adjustment, which identifies and removes the seasonal effect, so leaving the trend and the irregular components.

The seasonal adjustment of the claimant count is reviewed on an annual basis. This involves looking at each series individually to determine the type of adjustment to be used, identifying the seasonal pattern, and investigating any other effects in the data that are not strictly seasonal. Factors used to adjust for the seasonal pattern are updated monthly by the adjustment program. Other effects in the series that are not strictly seasonal have to be investigated and quantified outside the program. The program used for the seasonal adjustment is X-11 ARIMA, which is detailed in [Box 1](#). The article on last year's seasonal adjustment

review (see pp277-80, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2001) gives more details about previous adjustments that were made to the series.

Recommendations from this year's analysis

Several investigations were undertaken to determine whether the seasonal adjustment of the claimant count series could be further enhanced. Results suggest retaining the adjustments and types of models currently being used for the respective series.

It was recommended in this review that five years of data should be revised rather than the normal three. This suggestion comes in the light of further evidence, from data from summer 2001, of changes which have been occurring in the seasonal pattern. These led to larger than usual revisions for previous years, in particular in the female stocks series in the months spanning July to September 2001. While it is mainly the female stocks

Box 1 Seasonal adjustment using X-11 ARIMA

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

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

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

series which are affected in this manner, for the sake of consistency across the entire series all series have similarly been revised back five years.

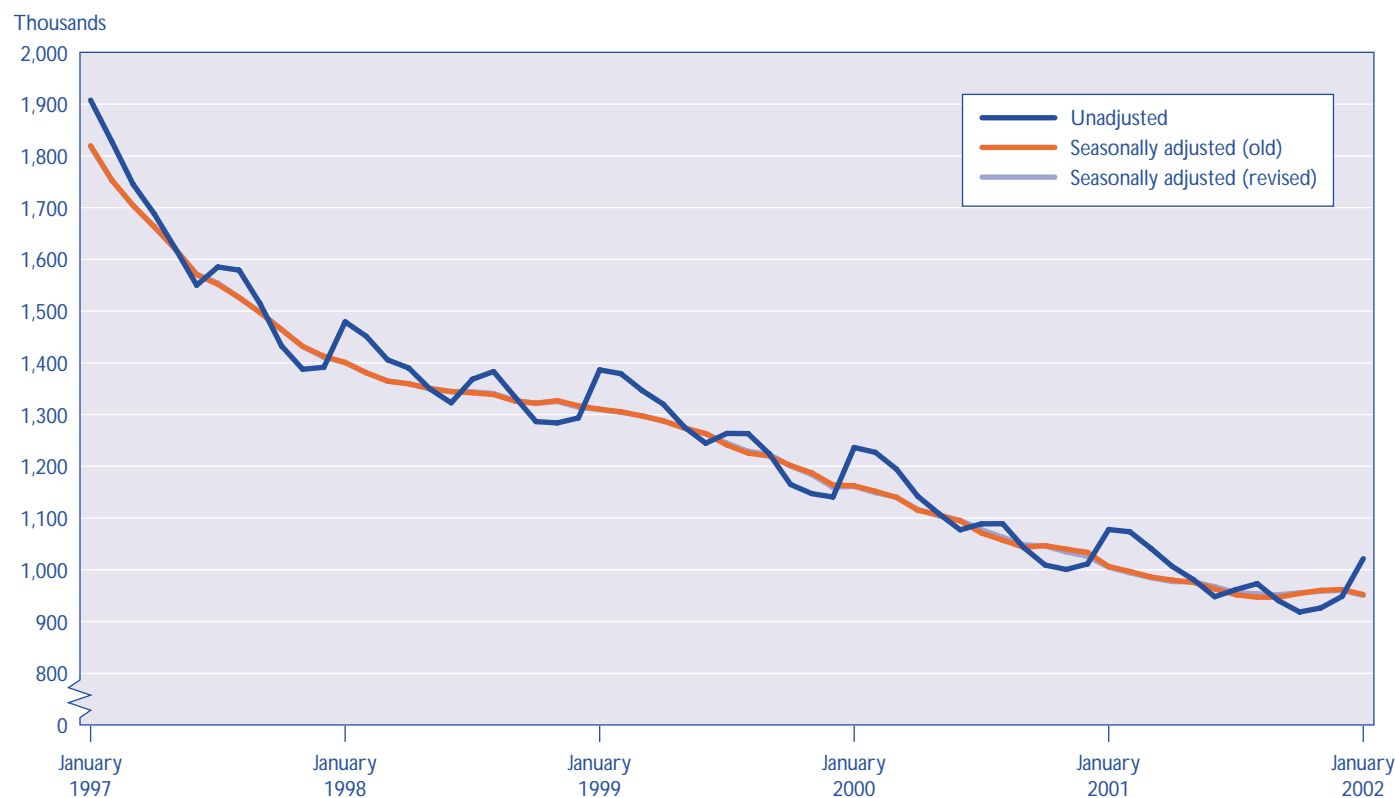
Quality of seasonal adjustment at regional level

A sample of 15 regional series were individually examined to reassess how

existing seasonal adjustment options chosen at national levels were currently working at regional levels.

In most cases, using the seasonal adjustment settings derived at the UK level results in appropriate seasonal adjustment of the regional series. In the few cases where the adjustment was not optimal, or added little to the interpreta-

Figure 1 Claimant count levels; United Kingdom; January 1997 to January 2002



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 1 Revisions to seasonally adjusted claimant count series; United Kingdom; January 1997 to January 2002

		Thousands								
		Level			Inflows			Outflows		
		Revised series	Change	Per cent	Revised series	Change	Per cent	Revised series	Change	Per cent
1997	January	1,818.4	-1.3	0.1	285.1	-1.8	0.6	350.3	0.9	0.3
	February	1,752.8	-0.4	0.0	274.5	-0.8	0.3	331.2	0.1	0.0
	March	1,704.3	0.1	0.0	274.5	-0.2	0.1	323.2	-6.4	2.0
	April	1,662.6	-0.6	0.0	275.3	-1.6	0.6	327.4	2.1	0.6
	May	1,619.6	0.0	0.0	278.1	1.6	0.6	317.3	1.8	0.6
	June	1,571.5	1.0	0.1	283.9	0.5	0.2	319.8	-1.0	0.3
	July	1,554.1	2.3	0.1	276.2	1.0	0.4	307.8	0.8	0.3
	August	1,526.5	0.3	0.0	265.3	0.1	0.0	298.6	2.3	0.8
	September	1,497.8	1.1	0.1	272.5	0.4	0.1	307.6	0.2	0.1
	October	1,464.1	-0.3	0.0	268.8	1.0	0.4	295.2	1.2	0.4
	November	1,431.7	-0.1	0.0	262.4	0.2	0.1	291.8	0.7	0.2
	December	1,410.5	-2.2	0.2	268.2	-0.4	0.1	285.4	-1.1	0.4
1998	January	1,400.5	-0.4	0.0	265.0	-0.8	0.3	254.7	0.2	0.1
	February	1,380.7	-0.1	0.0	261.5	0.0	0.0	281.4	0.3	0.1
	March	1,364.9	0.2	0.0	256.3	0.1	0.0	273.5	-0.2	0.1
	April	1,359.4	-0.1	0.0	254.8	0.0	0.0	263.6	-0.4	0.2
	May	1,350.0	-0.4	0.0	253.4	0.8	0.3	256.9	0.6	0.2
	June	1,344.2	-0.4	0.0	252.4	0.2	0.1	259.4	-0.1	0.0
	July	1,344.0	1.9	0.1	251.6	1.2	0.5	255.5	0.0	0.0
	August	1,340.7	1.9	0.1	251.4	0.3	0.1	260.2	0.3	0.1
	September	1,327.2	1.1	0.1	249.8	0.1	0.0	266.8	0.5	0.2
	October	1,321.9	-0.1	0.0	256.5	-0.3	0.1	263.5	0.1	0.0
	November	1,325.3	-1.6	0.1	262.6	-1.2	0.5	261.1	0.2	0.1
	December	1,314.3	-2.6	0.2	262.9	-0.2	0.1	269.9	-0.5	0.2
1999	January	1,309.7	-0.7	0.1	258.4	-2.1	0.8	268.4	0.1	0.0
	February	1,304.5	-1.0	0.1	254.4	-0.7	0.3	262.9	-0.6	0.2
	March	1,297.5	0.2	0.0	260.4	0.2	0.1	267.4	-1.0	0.4
	April	1,288.1	0.5	0.0	256.3	-0.2	0.1	268.6	-1.3	0.5
	May	1,273.1	-1.0	0.1	263.5	1.9	0.7	273.6	2.7	1.0
	June	1,263.1	-0.2	0.0	259.4	0.4	0.2	270.8	-0.4	0.1
	July	1,244.7	3.6	0.3	255.4	2.7	1.1	275.7	-0.1	0.0
	August	1,229.0	3.5	0.3	257.6	1.3	0.5	275.8	0.6	0.2
	September	1,222.9	2.9	0.2	254.4	0.4	0.2	264.2	2.0	0.8
	October	1,200.7	-0.9	0.1	249.2	-0.5	0.2	262.9	1.2	0.5
	November	1,184.1	-3.2	0.3	247.4	-2.1	0.8	266.0	0.3	0.1
	December	1,159.3	-4.7	0.4	244.9	-2.0	0.8	270.3	-1.9	0.7
2000	January	1,161.3	-1.1	0.1	236.7	-2.7	1.1	235.1	-0.7	0.3
	February	1,149.1	-2.6	0.2	246.0	-1.0	0.4	258.4	-1.3	0.5
	March	1,140.1	0.2	0.0	247.4	0.7	0.3	257.0	-1.4	0.5
	April	1,116.4	1.4	0.1	238.3	0.5	0.2	258.5	-2.9	1.1
	May	1,104.4	-1.8	0.2	245.2	3.2	1.3	259.5	3.9	1.5
	June	1,095.4	1.0	0.1	238.1	0.1	0.0	250.9	-1.1	0.4
	July	1,077.4	6.3	0.6	234.4	4.0	1.7	253.6	-0.2	0.1
	August	1,063.1	5.8	0.5	237.7	1.3	0.5	252.6	1.2	0.5
	September	1,048.4	5.1	0.5	236.6	1.1	0.5	247.3	1.5	0.6
	October	1,046.0	-0.8	0.1	235.0	-1.3	0.6	240.7	1.3	0.5
	November	1,034.5	-5.4	0.5	230.8	-3.7	1.6	242.3	0.5	0.1
	December	1,026.0	-7.6	0.7	230.4	-3.1	1.3	238.1	-2.2	0.9
2001	January	1,004.9	-1.4	0.1	230.6	-3.6	1.6	243.9	-0.7	0.3
	February	994.2	-2.5	0.3	233.2	0.4	0.2	240.5	-1.8	0.7
	March	984.6	-1.4	0.1	227.4	-1.9	0.8	237.6	-3.1	1.3
	April	977.3	-2.7	0.3	228.4	-0.1	0.0	236.6	-0.9	0.4
	May	976.7	1.0	0.1	224.7	0.6	0.3	227.9	-1.1	0.5
	June	967.3	4.2	0.4	224.4	2.0	0.9	232.6	-0.8	0.3
	July	955.8	4.2	0.4	220.7	3.1	1.4	229.2	0.4	0.2
	August	953.4	6.4	0.7	222.8	2.4	1.1	225.3	1.1	0.5
	September	951.8	5.0	0.5	223.7	1.4	0.6	224.9	1.1	0.5
	October	955.4	1.1	0.1	226.7	-0.1	0.0	224.3	1.1	0.5
	November	958.6	-1.7	0.2	227.8	-1.3	0.6	224.0	0.2	0.1
	December	960.3	-1.6	0.2	227.5	-0.8	0.4	226.2	0.0	0.0
2002	January	950.4	-1.8	0.2	224.1	-0.3	0.1	224.8	2.7	1.2

Source: Office for National Statistics

tion of the series, changing the main options tended to have little impact on the seasonal adjustment of the series.

It was therefore recommended that the seasonal adjustment of the regional series should continue to be done using the options derived from adjusting the UK-level series.

The introduction of Joint Claims

The introduction of Joint Claims for Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) in March 2001 had an upward effect on the count, which accumulated to an estimated 6,500 in the UK overall, over the period to August 2001. The effect arises as both members of certain couples, i.e. those without dependent children where at least one person was born after 19 March 1976, are now

required to claim JSA jointly and both are required to look for work, whereas previously it was not necessary for both partners to sign on.

The claimant count continues to include all individual claimants, so there have been some extra claimants included in the count, and some small temporary increase in the inflows as a result of this change. Small temporary prior adjustments have therefore been included in the seasonal adjustment to ensure that the seasonal factors are not distorted. This review has recommended these adjustments be retained although they do not have a large impact on the published series.

Revised series

Table 1 shows the revised seasonally adjusted series for the claimant count and also illustrates the size of these

revisions. The revisions made to the series are in general fairly small – most are less than 1 per cent of the level – and they do not have an impact on the assessment of the latest trends. The revisions for the total claimant count tend to raise the figures slightly for summer months and reduce them slightly for winter months. *Figure 1* further illustrates this by showing the unadjusted claimant count, the old seasonal adjustment, and the revised seasonal adjustment. The seasonally adjusted series are available by region and gender for the claimant count stocks, inflows, and outflows. The stock series are available from January 1971, and the flows series from November 1988. Both unadjusted and adjusted claimant count data are available from Nomis®.

Further information

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Employers Pension Provision Survey 2000

Alison Smith and Stephen McKay, Department for Work and Pensions

The fourth survey in the series looking at the provision of pensions within companies.

Key points

- Among organisations with 1,000 or more employees 95 per cent made some pension provision, compared with 24 per cent of those with five or fewer employees.
- Among employers who made no pension provision, 70 per cent had five or fewer employees and 96 per cent had less than 20 employees.
- At the time of the interviews (late 2000) 69 per cent of organisations with at least five employees said they had heard of stakeholder pensions, and a further 16 per cent said they had heard of them but did not know what they meant.
- The proportion of employees in smaller organisations who had one or other form of employer provision decreased from 38 per cent to 30 per cent between 1998 and 2000. Among larger organisations (20 or more employees), the proportion of employees working for firms with any provision remained virtually unchanged (at around 90 per cent).
- Over half (53 per cent) of private sector employees worked for an organisation that provided an occupational pension scheme. Among a third of occupational pension providers (34 per cent) more than half their employees were active members of the scheme. This proportion tended to be higher in larger organisations (52 per cent of those with at least 1,000 employees).
- Around one in five occupational schemes (21 per cent) were non-contributory for employees. Money-purchase schemes were more commonly non-contributory (30 per cent) than were salary-related schemes (16 per cent). For contributory schemes, the average rate of employees' contribution was 5 per cent of pay.
- Around two in three occupational schemes were insured. Money-purchase schemes were much more likely to be insured (74 per cent) than were salary-related schemes (35 per cent). Almost all schemes (95 per cent) were tax approved; 5 per cent of respondents were unsure of the scheme's status.

Introduction

THIS REPORT is based on evidence from 1,977 private sector organisations, together employing nearly 2.8 million workers. Each organisation was interviewed, by telephone, about their pension arrangements (if any), recent and proposed changes to pensions, and the main characteristics of their organisation.

The broad aim of the 2000 study, conducted by the Policy Studies Institute (PSI) and MORI Social Research, was to update knowledge of pension provision and non-provision among employers. The sample was obtained from the interdepartmental business register (IDBR) database, collated by ONS, because of its greater coverage of small companies than other registers of employers. Overall, 71 per cent of those companies approached took part in the survey.

Similar surveys of employer pension provision were conducted in 1994, 1996 and 1998. Each survey has been commissioned by the (then) Department of Social Security, now the Department for Work and Pensions. Comparisons are made between results in 1998 and 2000. However, changes in the source of the companies used, and changes in the composition of the interviewed organisations, mean differences between the surveys should be treated with some caution.

The extent of pension provision

Most private sector organisations were small (two-thirds had five or fewer employees). However, the few very large employers accounted for a much larger proportion of all employment (38 per cent of employees worked for organisations that employed at least 1,000 people).

The kind of pension provision made by companies was strongly related to their size. Among organisations with 1,000 or more employees, 95 per cent made some provision compared with 24 per cent of those with five or fewer employees.

Overall 7 per cent of organisations had an occupational pension scheme, compared with 80 per cent of organisations employing 1,000 or more staff. Around 9 per cent of organisations had set up, or were part of, a group personal pension (GPP) scheme for

their employees. These were more commonly provided by the medium-sized firms (51 per cent of those with between 100 and 499 employees had a GPP). Around 17 per cent of organisations said they contributed to the personal pension plans of employees.

Among employers who made no pension provision, 70 per cent had five or fewer employees and 96 per cent had less than 20 employees. In contrast, 26 per cent of occupational scheme providers and 31 per cent of employers providing GPPs had 20 or more employees. Most pension providers (86 per cent) made only one type of provision.

Although 29 per cent of organisations had some pension provision, 72 per cent of employees worked for an organisation that made some form of provision. Over half (53 per cent) of employees worked for an organisation providing an occupational scheme while 28 per cent were employed by an organisation providing a GPP. Around 19 per cent of employees worked for an organisation that contributed to employees' personal pensions.

Almost one in three non-providers said that the organisation was 'too small' to provide pensions (31 per cent) and 27 per cent felt that it was 'too expensive' to do so. Smaller firms were more likely to mention size (47 per cent of non-providers with fewer than five employees) but similar proportions of all size groups mentioned cost.

The introduction of stakeholder pensions

Stakeholder pensions have been available from April 2001 and employers have been required to provide access to such schemes since October 2001. At the time of the interviews (late 2000) 69 per cent of organisations with at least five employees said they had heard of stakeholder pensions, and a further 16 per cent said they had heard of them but did not know what they meant. Among all organisations, including those exempt on size grounds, the corresponding figures were 59 per cent and 13 per cent respectively.

A fifth of organisations with at least 1,000 employees thought the introduction of stakeholder pensions would affect their existing company pension provision. A substantial minority (19 per cent) of all organisations did not know whether it would have any effect. Organisations with GPPs were most

likely to think the introduction of stakeholder pensions would affect their current provision.

Over half of organisations (53 per cent) thought they would be exempt from needing to provide access to a stakeholder pension. Around 4 per cent intended to take some action to become exempt (for example, widening access to existing pension schemes) while 22 per cent expected to provide access. Around one in five organisations (21 per cent) did not know what action they would take. Most organisations with fewer than five employees (71 per cent) knew they would be exempt.

Just over half (52 per cent) of those intending to provide stakeholder pensions thought they would possibly or definitely contribute to their employees' stakeholder pension while 28 per cent thought they would definitely or probably not contribute; 21 per cent were unsure.

Changes to pension provision

Estimates for smaller employers, and hence for employers overall, are subject to considerable uncertainty, given that no sampling frame has complete coverage of this sector. Such firms may set up and disappear quite quickly. However, there was a considerable degree of stability in overall pension arrangements, with few significant differences between the three survey years of 1996, 1998 and 2000. Where differences were found, these tended to be small, or focused within the smaller organisations (where results are subject to most uncertainty). As explained above, the changes to the sampling procedures mean any differences between the surveys should be treated with caution. Further analysis attributes perhaps a quarter of the change in pension coverage among smaller companies (fewer than 20 employees) to compositional changes, rather than changes in pension providing behaviour.

Overall, the proportions of employers making any pension provision in 2000 had fallen slightly since 1996 but less so for larger employers. There was much less apparent change during 1998 to 2000 than between 1996 and 1998. Among smaller organisations (up to 19 employees) there was a slow trend towards fewer employers providing pensions of any kind. The proportion of employees in smaller organisations who had one or other form of employer provision decreased from 38 per cent to 30 per cent between 1998 and 2000. Among larger organisations (20 or more employees), the proportion of employees working for firms with any provision remained virtually unchanged (at around 90 per cent).

Conversely, the proportion of employees who were active members of a scheme was unchanged. Among larger companies (20 or more employees) the proportion was 45 per cent (compared with 43 per cent in 1998; this increase is not statistically significant). Among smaller companies (less than 20 employees) the proportion stayed the same as in 1998 (15 per cent).

More organisations were providing GPP arrangements for their staff, and more staff had joined such arrangements. Among larger organisations, the proportion of firms and employees with occupational pensions has remained stable. Larger organisations continued to contribute to some employees' personal pensions (though this form of provision is made for relatively few employees (for 59 per cent of larger firms (20 or more employers) only three or fewer employees had such provision).

Around three in ten current providers had made some new provision since 1998. This was most commonly a contribution to employees' personal pension plans (19 per cent) or setting up a new GPP (11 per cent). Only 1 per cent of organisations had set up a new occupational scheme during this time. By contrast, 5 per cent of organisations had closed an occupational scheme since 1998. The proportion of companies providing access to salary-related schemes in 2000 was similar to that in 1998 (12 per cent, compared with 13 per cent respectively), as was the proportion providing money-purchase schemes (9 per cent and 10 per cent respectively).

Around one in three of the 71 per cent of organisations in the survey who made no pension provision said they had seriously considered introducing some form of pension provision for their employees. Most of these (78 per cent) expected to introduce some provision in the next five years.

Occupational pension schemes

Over half (53 per cent) of private sector employees worked for an organisation that provided an occupational scheme. Among a third of occupational pension providers (34 per cent) more than half their employees were active members of the scheme. This proportion tended to be higher in larger organisations (52 per cent of those with at least 1,000 employees).

The most common type of open scheme was salary related (37 per cent), while money-purchase schemes made up 30 per cent of open schemes. Almost one in three open schemes was a mixed-benefit scheme (31 per cent) although most of these were mainly salary related. Some three-quarters of closed schemes calculated their benefits

on a money-purchase basis. Almost all salary-related schemes were contracted out of SERPS (92 per cent), compared with 22 per cent of money-purchase schemes. Larger schemes were more likely to be contracted out.

Overall, almost two-thirds of all scheme members were current employees (65 per cent) while 21 per cent were deferred pensioners (previous employees who made pension contributions before leaving the organisation, and who retained rights). Around 14 per cent were current pensioners. Salary-related schemes had a higher average percentage of current pensioners (17 per cent) than did money-purchase schemes (4 per cent).

Around one in five schemes (21 per cent) were non-contributory for employees. Money-purchase schemes were more commonly non-contributory (30 per cent) than were salary-related schemes (16 per cent). For contributory schemes, the average rate of employees' contribution was 5 per cent of pay. Employees' contributions to salary-related schemes averaged 6 per cent of pay while the median amount for money-purchase schemes was 4 per cent. The average level of employer contribution to occupational schemes was 6 per cent of pay. Larger schemes (those with at least 50 active members) typically received employer's contributions of 8 or 9 per cent of pay.

Over a third of respondents (37 per cent) said they did not know whether their scheme had had a minimum funding requirement (MFR) valuation. Excluding these, 6 per cent of schemes had assets valued at less than 90 per cent of liabilities at the last MFR and 7 per cent had assets worth under 100 per cent, but more than 90 per cent. Almost all schemes that were under funded (99 per cent) had acted to rectify this situation. These actions included increasing the employer's contributions (78 per cent), increasing the members' contributions (29 per cent) and making a cash injection to the fund (19 per cent).

Group personal pensions and personal pensions

Under 10 per cent of all private sector organisations had set up a GPP and these were most commonly provided by medium-sized organisations (51 per cent of those with between 100 and 499 employees offered a GPP).

Around half (49 per cent) of GPP-providers had more than half of their employees as scheme contributors. Employers made contributions in 90 per cent of cases for all employees and another 2 per cent contributed for some employees. Over the last three years, the median proportion of

pay contributed was around 5 per cent and the median amount of money about £25 per week. Around four in ten (41 per cent) of GPP schemes had all members contracted out of SERPS. Another 21 per cent had some members contracted out.

Contributions to employees' personal pension plans were typically made for just a few employees within an organisation. More than half of personal pension providers (52 per cent) contributed for one employee only. Only a quarter contributed for more than half of their employees.

Over the past three years, the most common contribution for those giving a percentage of pay was around 5 per cent. In terms of money amounts, the median was around £20 per week. At the other end of the scale, a few employers paid in more than £10,000 a year per employee.

How occupational pensions are administered

Around two in three occupational schemes were insured. Money-purchase schemes were much more likely to be insured (74 per cent) than were salary-related schemes (35 per cent). Almost all schemes (95 per cent) were tax approved; 5 per cent of respondents were unsure of the scheme's status.

Overall, 49 per cent of active members were in a scheme with a board of trustees, 37 per cent were in a scheme with a sole corporate trustee, and 15 per cent were in a scheme where the respondent was unaware of the arrangements in place.

Overall, 41 per cent of occupational schemes with trustees or directors had at least one-third of trustees nominated by

members. This proportion was much higher for salary-related schemes with trustees (79 per cent) than for money-purchase schemes (39 per cent). Seven in ten (72 per cent) active members were in a scheme with at least a third of trustees nominated by members. Trustees who were current pensioners were rarer: an average of 6 per cent of trustees overall, although this proportion was higher among salary-related schemes (an average of 17 per cent).

Respondents in 69 per cent of tax-approved schemes said they knew about member-nominated trustee requirements. About 6 per cent had heard of them but were not entirely sure what they entailed.

The relatively high level of uncertainty in responses to some of the issues in this section may indicate less awareness of the administration of schemes, among some respondents, than for details of scheme benefits and contributions. For many respondents, the details of their schemes' trustee arrangements may be one step removed from their day-to-day dealings with the detail of the pension scheme itself.

Valuing pension rights and implementing earmarking orders

This concerns awareness of making valuations of pension rights using the 'cash equivalent transfer value' (CETV) method. CETV can be requested by a member of a scheme for numerous reasons including, but not limited to, those related to pension sharing and changes in marital status.

Around two in three schemes (69 per cent) were aware of the requirement to value accrued pension rights using the CETV.

Around 11 per cent of occupational schemes said they had received one or more requests for the valuation of pension rights since July 1996 although 18 per cent did not know whether or not they had received a request. Salary-related schemes were more likely than money-purchase schemes to have received such requests (17 per cent, compared with 11 per cent). However, the number of requests made of any one scheme was generally low – often just one, and generally five or fewer.

Most schemes had provided the requested information within one month (64 per cent). Around 4 per cent took more than two months to provide the information but less than 1 per cent said it took more than three months (the maximum time permitted). Most schemes said they had found it easy to provide the valuation: 32 per cent said it was very easy and 29 per cent said it was easy. In contrast, 4 per cent said it was difficult and 3 per cent said it was very difficult.

Around two in three occupational schemes were aware of earmarking provisions for pensions available to the courts when deciding financial settlements on divorce. Awareness was somewhat higher (at 79 per cent) among closed-occupational schemes.

Copies of the full report Employers Pension Provision Survey 2000 (DWP Research Report No. 163) *are available from Corporate Development Services, Leeds (price £36.50) and the Department for Work and Pensions website* <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd>. *Free summaries are available from Omonigho Uba, 020 7962 8981, e-mail* omonigho.uba@dwp.gsi.gov.uk.

The nature of training and motivation to train in small firms

John Kitching and Robert Blackburn, Small Business Research Centre, Kingston University

An investigation into the training activities of small firms and their motivations for providing training for their employees.

Key points

- Three-quarters (75 per cent) of all small firms reported the provision of some workforce training (for new recruits and/or established employees) during the 12 months prior to interview.
- Some 59 per cent of all small firms provided some training for established employees.
- Over a quarter of established employees of all small firms (27 per cent) received some training in the previous 12 months.
- Some 26 per cent of established employees of all firms with between two and nine employees received training, compared with 39 per cent of employees of all firms with 20-49 employees.
- Three in ten small firms reported providing training for established workers in 'working methods'; 25 per cent in 'information and communication technology'; 25 per cent in 'product knowledge'; and 23 per cent in 'health and safety'.
- Provision of training for established employees was more likely to be associated with organisational change, for example major changes in working methods.
- Around 15 per cent of firms can be classed as 'low trainers', that is they undertake no training or only as a last resort.

Introduction

THE MAIN aim of the study was to investigate and document as fully as possible small firms' training activities in the context of their characteristics and motivations to train. Other specific objectives of the study were to understand the issues small employers face in making decisions about training; to examine training provision for new recruits, established employees and owner/managers; to gauge the relative importance of formal and informal training; and to establish a typology of small firms' orientation to training in light of the main findings.

A total of 1,005 small firms (with between two and 49 employees) were interviewed by telephone, with a further 50 interviewed face-to-face. Fieldwork was carried out between November 2000 and April 2001. The definition of training used was 'to include any activities at all through which managers and workers improve their work-related skills and knowledge. These activities may occur on- or off-the-job. They may occur in short bursts or be over a longer period of time. They may be linked to a qualification or not.'

For the most part, no distinction was drawn in the analysis between formal and informal training. This was because many small firms do not recognise the distinction; the distinction in practice tends to serve to diminish the importance of much of the training small firms carry out; and not drawing a distinction allowed small firms to discuss more openly the training they carry out.

Background

Survey evidence on training in small firms has revealed that they provide less formal training than larger organisations and are less likely to participate in national training initiatives. Such evidence is often cited to support arguments that small employers provide insufficient training for their workforces.

There may, however, be perfectly rational reasons why the amount of training small firms provide may be less. On the demand side, these relate to the relatively higher costs of training faced by small firms (including the opportunity costs of lost

working time); the inherently higher levels of uncertainty faced by small firms resulting in shorter time horizons regarding investment decisions including training; the inapplicability of many general training courses to small firms' needs; and the lack of hard evidence of the bottom-line benefits of training. On the supply side, small firms may be constrained regarding the range of formal training on offer as providers may be unwilling to tailor courses to suit individual firms' needs.

Research on the training experiences of small firms has highlighted these issues but has also been relatively narrow in focus. Much of it has been limited to formal training only, or to particular occupational groups (for example, managers), or has been focused on particular initiatives (for example, Small Firms Training Loans), which are outside the scope of experience of most small firms. This study therefore tries to address the wider range of experiences and motivations of small firms in addressing their training provision and needs.

Main findings

Three-quarters (75 per cent) of all small firms reported the provision of some workforce training (either training for new recruits and/or established employees) during the 12 months prior to interview. Of those reporting any recruitment during that period, 82 per cent provided initial or induction training; 59 per cent of all small firms provided some training for established employees.

Over a quarter of established employees of all small firms (27 per cent) received some training in the previous 12 months. Nearly half (47 per cent) of established employees of firms reporting some training provision received training in that period.

Micro-firms, that is, firms with between two and nine employees, provided relatively less training (56 per cent of all firms with micro-firms provided training for established employees in comparison with 83 per cent of all firms with 20-49 employees); while 26 per cent of established employees of all micro-firms received training, compared with 39 per cent of employees of all 20-49 firms. However, 47 per cent of established employees of those micro-firms that

provided some training received training, against 48 per cent of 20-49 firms.

Three in ten small firms reported providing training for established workers in 'working methods'; 25 per cent in 'information and communication technology'; 25 per cent in 'product knowledge'; and 23 per cent in 'health and safety'. Over 70 per cent reported that the main benefits of training were either to improve worker skills for their current jobs (36 per cent) or to improve business performance or survival prospects (35 per cent).

Provision of training for established employees was more likely to be associated with organisational change, for example major changes in working methods. Some 29 per cent of firms that had provided some training for established employees had introduced major changes in working methods or workforce organisation during the previous 12 months compared with 15 per cent that had not provided any training.

Around 15 per cent of firms can be classed as 'low trainers', that is they undertake no training or only as a last resort; 55 per cent as 'tactical trainers', undertaking training as and when necessary; and 30 per cent as 'strategic trainers', who have a positive and systematic approach to training.

Over half (52 per cent) of all small firms thought there was no need to provide more training for established workers, either because they reported that sufficient training was provided after workers were recruited (32 per cent); or, employees were all fully trained before recruitment (11 per cent); or, further training would not produce any benefits for the business (9 per cent). The remainder (48 per cent) reported genuine 'supply-side' constraints on training provision, including the financial cost of external training (16 per cent); lost working time while workers are being trained (11 per cent); and lack of suitable external training

(4 per cent). Only 1 per cent reported that fear of trained workers leaving or being poached was the main reason for not providing more training.

Around 13 per cent of all small firms were involved with one or more government-training initiatives. Around a quarter of 'strategic trainers' were involved, against 11 per cent of 'tactical trainers'. Main reasons for non-involvement were perceived 'irrelevance of initiatives to firm's needs' (28 per cent); 'lack of information about initiatives' (25 per cent); 'no need for further training' (19 per cent); and 'lack of time to become involved' (12 per cent).

Reported incidence of training provision varied systematically with industry group. The top three training sectors (in terms of both the proportions of employers providing training and employees receiving training) were other services, business and professional services and primary and construction. Employers in transport and communication provided the least training.

Fewer than half of owner/managers reported undertaking training during the year prior to interview. This may be partly because owner/manager interviewees tended to think of training in narrower terms when discussing their own behaviour than when discussing workforce training.

Nearly half (48 per cent) of small firms had used at least one external training provider during the year before interview. Of these, over a fifth (22 per cent) of firms training established employees reported that colleges were their main provider, while a similar proportion (21 per cent) said that equipment or product suppliers were the main provider.

Over three-quarters (77 per cent) of small firms thought that workforce training leads to better business performance. Only 10 per cent said that some training can lead to better performance, some to worse; while 9 per

cent said that it was difficult to tell whether training made a difference to business performance.

Around 60 per cent of firms in other services can be classed as 'strategic trainers', while only 15 per cent of firms in transport and communication can be classed as such. Analogously, only 5 per cent of firms in the former can be classed as 'low trainers', compared with 44 per cent of firms in the latter.

Conclusion

A key implication of the findings concerns targeting training at particular types of employer, and, within firms, at particular members of the workforce. Segmenting the small business population and workforce in these ways can help identify specific training needs and facilitate the targeting of policy initiatives and the use of appropriate delivery mechanisms. For example, measures to encourage small firms with a 'low trainer' orientation to provide more training by reducing money, time and other such barriers are likely to enjoy only a very limited degree of success.

Copies of the full report The Nature of Training and Motivation to Train in Small Firms (RR330) are available from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ (tel. 0845 6022260). Cheques should be made payable to 'DfES Priced Publications'. Copies of this Research Brief (RB330) are available free of charge from the above address. Research reports can also be accessed at www.dfes.gov.uk/research/. Further information about this research can be obtained from Rob Hardcastle, Room N611, DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail rob.hardcastle@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
DEFINITIONS	S3	D.1 Economic activity by age	S68
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S4	D.2 Economic inactivity	S70
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY		D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S72
A.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S5	EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
A.2 Trends	S12	E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S74
A.3 Other headline indicators	S14	E.2 Average Earnings Index: industries	S76
A.4 Working-age households	S15	E.4 Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S80
A.11 Regional summary	S16	E.21 Unit wage costs	S82
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S83
B.1 Employment by category	S18	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES	
B.2 Employment by age	S20	F.1 Number of people participating in the Work-based learning programme	S84
B.3 Employment by occupation	S22	F.2 Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	S84
B.11 Workforce jobs	S23	F.5 Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	S86
B.12 Employee jobs by industry	S24	F.6 Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	S86
B.13 Employee jobs: production industries	S26	F.7 Other training: outcomes for completers	S87
B.16 Employee jobs by region industry	S28	F.11 New Deal 18-24 summary figures	S88
B.17 Employment in tourism-related industries	S30	F.12 Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	S88
B.18 Workforce jobs by industry	S31	F.13 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S89
B.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S32	F.14 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	S89
B.22 Usual weekly hours of work	S33	F.15 Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	S90
B.32 Output, employment and productivity	S34	F.16 New Deal 25+ summary figures	S90
B.41 Job-related training	S36	F.17 Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	S90
B.51 Selected countries: national definitions	S38	F.18 Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	S91
UNEMPLOYMENT		F.19 Numbers into employment from New Deal 25+	S91
C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration	S40	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age	S43	G.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S92
C.4 ILO rates by previous occupation	S44	G.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S92
C.11 Claimant count by region	S45	G.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S93
C.12 Claimant count by age and duration	S50	G.11 Labour disputes: summary	S94
C.13 Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S52	G.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S95
C.21 Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S53	G.21 Labour market and educational status of young people	S96
C.22 Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S55	G.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S96
C.23 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S58	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
C.24 Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S62	H.1 Background economic indicators	S97
C.31 Claimant count flows	S63	H.11 Retail prices: summary	S98
C.32 Claimant history: number of previous claims	S64	H.12 Retail prices: detailed indices	S98
C.34 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S64	STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S100
C.41 Redundancies in UK	S65		
C.42 Redundancies by region	S65		
C.43 Redundancies by industry	S65		
C.51 International comparisons	S66		

Publication dates of main economic indicators May – July

Labour market statistics

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

May	15 Wednesday
June	14 Friday
July	17 Wednesday

Productivity Q1

July	1 Monday
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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.

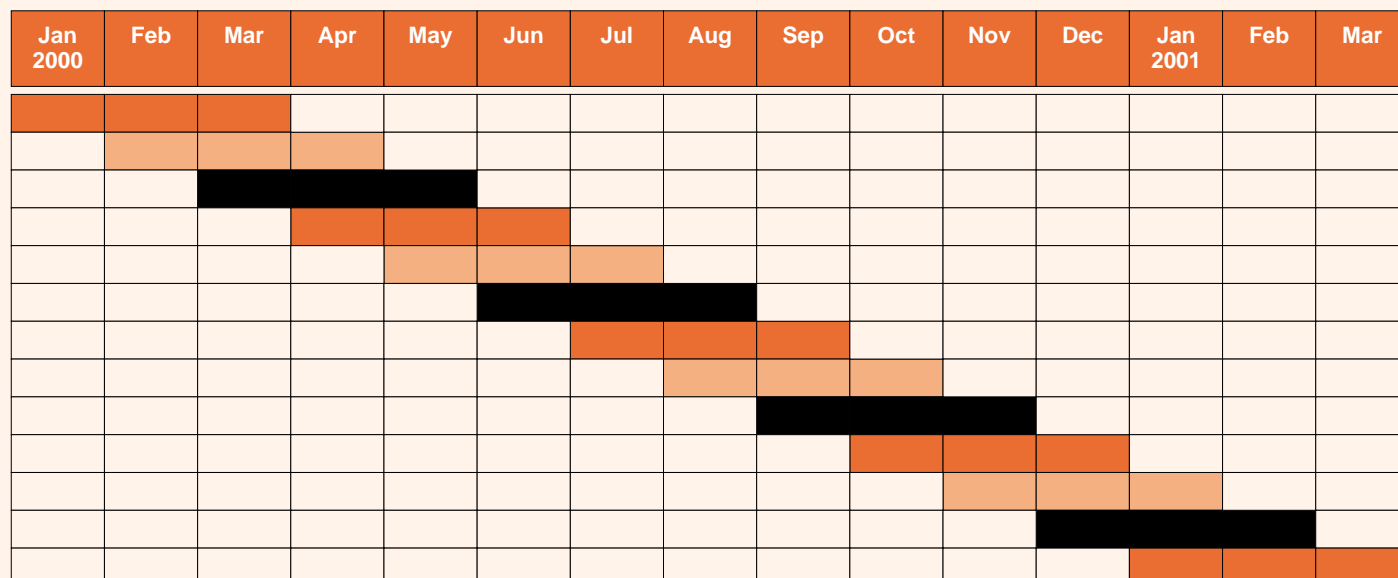
To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patterns and so on) of people's work – except for the industry in which people work, where the workforce 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*.



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.

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.

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
UK summary	M	May 2002	A.1	Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme	Q	May 2002	F.1
Trends	M	May 2002	A.2	Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	Q	May 2002	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	May 2002	A.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.3†
Working-age households	Q	May 2002	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.4†
Regional labour market summary	M	May 2002	A.11	Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2002	F.5
LFS annual local area data	A	Jan 2002	A.12	Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q	May 2002	F.6
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	May 2002	F.7
Employment by category	M	May 2002	B.1	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	May 2002	F.11
Employment by age	M	May 2002	B.2	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	May 2002	F.12
Employment by occupation	Q	May 2002	B.3	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	May 2002	F.13
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	May 2002	B.11	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	May 2002	F.14
Employee jobs by industry	M	May 2002	B.12	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	May 2002	F.15
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	May 2002	B.13	New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	May 2002	F.16
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Apr 2002	B.14	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	May 2002	F.17
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Apr 2002	B.15	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	M	May 2002	F.18
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2002	B.16	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	May 2002	F.19
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 2002	B.17	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	May 2002	B.18	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	May 2002	G.1
Actual weekly hours of work	M	May 2002	B.21	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	May 2002	G.2
Usual weekly hours of work	M	May 2002	B.22	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	May 2002	G.3
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	May 2002	B.32	Labour disputes: summary	M	May 2002	G.11
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Apr 2002	B.33	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	May 2002	G.12
Job-related training	Q	May 2002	B.41	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2001	301
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 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	May 2002	C.1	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	May 2002	G.21
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	May 2002	C.2	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 2002	229
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2002	C.4	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Mar 2002	106
Claimant count by region	M	May 2002	C.11	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	May 2002	G.22
Claimant count by age and duration	M	May 2002	C.12	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Mar 2002	105
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	May 2002	C.13	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Jan 2001	29
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	C.14	Women in the labour market	Q	May 2002	230
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	May 2002	C.21	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 2002	109
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	May 2002	C.22	Job-related training	Q	Mar 2002	104
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	May 2002	C.23	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 2002	G.31
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	May 2002	C.24	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Apr 2002	G.32
Claimant count flows	M	May 2002	C.31	Sickness absence	Q	May 2002	231
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 2002	C.32	Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 2002	259
Interval between claims	Q	Mar 2002	C.33	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	May 2002	C.34	Background economic indicators	M	May 2002	H.1
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Apr 2002	C.35	Retail prices: summary	M	May 2002	H.11
Redundancies in UK	Q	May 2002	C.41	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Mar 2002	H.12†
Redundancies by region	Q	May 2002	C.42	Retail prices: selected items	M	Mar 2002	H.13†
Redundancies by industry	Q	May 2002	C.43	Retail prices: general index	M	Mar 2002	H.14†
Redundancies	A	Jun 2001	315	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Mar 2002	H.15†
International comparisons	M	May 2002	C.51	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	May 2002	H.12
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	May 2002	D.1	* Currently suspended.			
Economic inactivity	M	May 2002	D.2	† Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more information on where to access these data.			
Economic inactivity by age	M	May 2002	D.3				
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	May 2002	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	May 2002	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	May 2002	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Apr 2002	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2002	129				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Apr 2002	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Apr 2002	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Apr 2002	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	May 2002	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	May 2002	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSLF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	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	46,506	29,419	27,611	1,808	17,086	63.3	59.4	6.1	36.7
2000	46,782	29,737	28,053	1,684	17,045	63.6	60.0	5.7	36.4
2001	47,071	29,804	28,332	1,472	17,267	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
3-month averages									
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,711	29,628	27,912	1,716	17,084	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,735	29,676	27,958	1,718	17,059	63.5	59.8	5.8	36.5
Feb-Apr	46,758	29,708	28,011	1,697	17,050	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,782	29,737	28,053	1,684	17,045	63.6	60.0	5.7	36.4
Apr-Jun	46,805	29,721	28,084	1,636	17,084	63.5	60.0	5.5	36.5
May-Jul	46,828	29,730	28,137	1,593	17,098	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,851	29,739	28,165	1,574	17,112	63.5	60.1	5.3	36.5
Jul-Sep	46,876	29,748	28,155	1,593	17,128	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Aug-Oct	46,900	29,758	28,141	1,617	17,142	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,925	29,699	28,122	1,577	17,226	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Oct-Dec	46,949	29,704	28,148	1,556	17,245	63.3	60.0	5.2	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,973	29,787	28,256	1,531	17,186	63.4	60.2	5.1	36.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,998	29,793	28,250	1,543	17,205	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Jan-Mar 2001	47,022	29,762	28,248	1,514	17,260	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,785	28,288	1,497	17,261	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	47,071	29,804	28,332	1,472	17,267	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Apr-Jun	47,095	29,836	28,336	1,500	17,260	63.4	60.2	5.0	36.6
May-Jul	47,120	29,820	28,312	1,508	17,300	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,144	29,841	28,319	1,522	17,303	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jul-Sep	47,166	29,843	28,317	1,526	17,323	63.3	60.0	5.1	36.7
Aug-Oct	47,189	29,883	28,349	1,535	17,305	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,211	29,924	28,390	1,535	17,287	63.4	60.1	5.1	36.6
Oct-Dec	47,233	29,952	28,396	1,557	17,281	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	47,256	29,918	28,384	1,535	17,338	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,277	29,940	28,419	1,520	17,337	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Changes									
Over last 3 months	66	16	30	-14	51	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>				
Over last 12 months	279	147	169	-22	132	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	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	36,249	28,584	26,796	1,788	7,665	78.9	73.9	6.3	21.1
2000	36,500	28,891	27,224	1,667	7,609	79.2	74.6	5.8	20.8
2001	36,759	28,972	27,515	1,457	7,787	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
3 month averages									
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,436	28,769	27,074	1,696	7,666	79.0	74.3	5.9	21.0
Jan-Mar 2000	36,457	28,819	27,118	1,701	7,637	79.1	74.4	5.9	20.9
Feb-Apr	36,478	28,851	27,171	1,680	7,627	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9
Mar-May (Spr)	36,500	28,891	27,224	1,667	7,609	79.2	74.6	5.8	20.8
Apr-Jun	36,521	28,876	27,257	1,619	7,645	79.1	74.6	5.6	20.9
May-Jul	36,542	28,887	27,313	1,574	7,655	79.1	74.7	5.4	20.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,563	28,900	27,342	1,558	7,663	79.0	74.8	5.4	21.0
Jul-Sep	36,585	28,916	27,337	1,579	7,669	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,606	28,921	27,321	1,600	7,685	79.0	74.6	5.5	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,628	28,860	27,300	1,560	7,768	78.8	74.5	5.4	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,650	28,872	27,334	1,538	7,778	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,671	28,957	27,442	1,514	7,715	79.0	74.8	5.2	21.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,694	28,964	27,439	1,525	7,730	78.9	74.8	5.3	21.1
Jan-Mar 2001	36,716	28,938	27,442	1,496	7,777	78.8	74.7	5.2	21.2
Feb-Apr	36,737	28,956	27,476	1,480	7,781	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,759	28,972	27,515	1,457	7,787	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
Apr-Jun	36,781	28,997	27,511	1,486	7,784	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
May-Jul	36,803	28,957	27,463	1,494	7,846	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,824	28,977	27,469	1,507	7,848	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jul-Sep	36,843	28,972	27,459	1,513	7,871	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Aug-Oct	36,863	29,018	27,497	1,521	7,845	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,882	29,043	27,524	1,519	7,839	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Oct-Dec	36,901	29,057	27,516	1,541	7,844	78.7	74.6	5.3	21.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36,921	29,031	27,512	1,519	7,890	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,939	29,051	27,544	1,507	7,888	78.6	74.6	5.2	21.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	57	8	19	-12	49	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>				
Over last 12 months	245	86	104	-18	159	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>2.1</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.

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

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands									
UNITED KINGDOM									
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSI	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	6,005	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,582	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.8
1998	22,547	16,181	15,067	1,114	6,366	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
1999	22,708	16,366	15,247	1,119	6,342	72.1	67.1	6.8	27.9
2000	22,881	16,525	15,504	1,021	6,356	72.2	67.8	6.2	27.8
2001	23,060	16,519	15,630	889	6,541	71.6	67.8	5.4	28.4
3-month averages									
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,838	16,442	15,411	1,031	6,395	72.0	67.5	6.3	28.0
Jan-Mar 2000	22,852	16,472	15,444	1,028	6,380	72.1	67.6	6.2	27.9
Feb-Apr	22,867	16,508	15,486	1,022	6,359	72.2	67.7	6.2	27.8
Mar-May (Spr)	22,881	16,525	15,504	1,021	6,356	72.2	67.8	6.2	27.8
Apr-Jun	22,896	16,493	15,495	998	6,402	72.0	67.7	6.1	28.0
May-Jul	22,910	16,476	15,518	958	6,435	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,925	16,465	15,517	948	6,460	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Jul-Sep	22,940	16,470	15,518	952	6,470	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Aug-Oct	22,954	16,493	15,528	965	6,461	71.9	67.6	5.8	28.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,970	16,477	15,524	953	6,493	71.7	67.6	5.8	28.3
Oct-Dec	22,985	16,495	15,550	946	6,489	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,999	16,525	15,592	933	6,474	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,014	16,540	15,587	953	6,474	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jan-Mar 2001	23,030	16,533	15,605	929	6,497	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Feb-Apr	23,044	16,517	15,607	910	6,527	71.7	67.7	5.5	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	23,060	16,519	15,630	889	6,541	71.6	67.8	5.4	28.4
Apr-Jun	23,075	16,521	15,606	915	6,554	71.6	67.6	5.5	28.4
May-Jul	23,090	16,538	15,609	929	6,552	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,105	16,566	15,629	937	6,539	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Jul-Sep	23,118	16,572	15,637	936	6,546	71.7	67.6	5.6	28.3
Aug-Oct	23,132	16,585	15,640	946	6,547	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,146	16,596	15,657	939	6,551	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Oct-Dec	23,160	16,607	15,662	945	6,552	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	23,174	16,581	15,644	937	6,592	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,187	16,591	15,656	935	6,596	71.6	67.5	5.6	28.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	41	-5	-1	-4	46	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Percent	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.7				
Over last 12 months	172	51	69	-18	122	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Percent	0.7	0.3	0.4	-1.9	1.9				
Males aged 16 to 64	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	76.6	11.8	13.2
1993	18,414	15,831	13,830	2,001	2,583	86.0	75.1	12.6	14.0
1994	18,460	15,803	13,960	1,843	2,657	85.6	75.6	11.7	14.4
1995	18,541	15,793	14,163	1,621	2,747	85.2	76.4	10.3	14.8
1996	18,641	15,859	14,296	1,562	2,782	85.1	76.7	9.9	14.9
1997	18,744	15,905	14,589	1,316	2,839	84.9	77.8	8.3	15.1
1998	18,852	15,900	14,795	1,105	2,952	84.3	78.5	6.9	15.7
1999	18,991	16,070	14,960	1,110	2,920	84.6	78.8	6.9	15.4
2000	19,139	16,232	15,218	1,014	2,907	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.2
2001	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
3-month averages									
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,102	16,151	15,125	1,025	2,951	84.6	79.2	6.3	15.4
Jan-Mar 2000	19,114	16,174	15,152	1,022	2,940	84.6	79.3	6.3	15.4
Feb-Apr	19,126	16,207	15,191	1,017	2,919	84.7	79.4	6.3	15.3
Mar-May (Spr)	19,139	16,232	15,218	1,014	2,907	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.2
Apr-Jun	19,151	16,207	15,215	991	2,944	84.6	79.4	6.1	15.4
May-Jul	19,163	16,189	15,240	949	2,974	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,175	16,183	15,243	941	2,992	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Jul-Sep	19,187	16,191	15,244	947	2,996	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Aug-Oct	19,198	16,208	15,250	958	2,990	84.4	79.4	5.9	15.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,210	16,192	15,247	945	3,018	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,222	16,216	15,280	937	3,005	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,233	16,251	15,326	925	2,982	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,245	16,263	15,319	945	2,981	84.5	79.6	5.8	15.5
Jan-Mar 2001	19,256	16,263	15,343	920	2,993	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5
Feb-Apr	19,268	16,245	15,342	903	3,023	84.3	79.6	5.6	15.7
Mar-May (Spr)	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,291	16,242	15,334	908	3,050	84.2	79.5	5.6	15.8
May-Jul	19,303	16,250	15,329	921	3,053	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,314	16,282	15,352	930	3,033	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Jul-Sep	19,324	16,284	15,355	929	3,040	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Aug-Oct	19,335	16,297	15,359	938	3,038	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,346	16,303	15,371	932	3,044	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,356	16,306	15,367	938	3,051	84.2	79.4	5.8	15.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	19,367	16,282	15,352	930	3,085	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,377	16,295	15,367	927	3,082	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	31	-8	-3	-4	39	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Percent	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.5	1.3				
Over last 12 months	132	31	49	-17	101	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.4
Percent	0.7	0.2	0.3	-1.8	3.4				

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.

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

A.1
Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	5.5	45.7
1998	23,707	12,868	12,160	708	10,838	54.3	51.3	5.3	45.7
1999	23,798	13,053	12,364	689	10,744	54.9	52.0	5.3	45.1
2000	23,901	13,212	12,549	663	10,688	55.3	52.5	5.0	44.7
2001	24,011	13,285	12,702	583	10,726	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
3-month average Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,874	13,186	12,501	685	10,688	55.2	52.4	5.2	44.8
Jan-Mar 2000	23,883	13,204	12,514	690	10,678	55.3	52.4	5.2	44.7
Feb-Apr	23,892	13,200	12,525	674	10,692	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,901	13,212	12,549	663	10,688	55.3	52.5	5.0	44.7
Apr-Jun	23,909	13,228	12,589	638	10,682	55.3	52.7	4.8	44.7
May-Jul	23,918	13,254	12,619	636	10,664	55.4	52.8	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,926	13,274	12,647	627	10,652	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Jul-Sep	23,937	13,279	12,637	641	10,658	55.5	52.8	4.8	44.5
Aug-Oct	23,946	13,265	12,613	652	10,681	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,955	13,222	12,598	624	10,733	55.2	52.6	4.7	44.8
Oct-Dec	23,964	13,209	12,598	611	10,756	55.1	52.6	4.6	44.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,973	13,262	12,664	598	10,711	55.3	52.8	4.5	44.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,984	13,253	12,664	589	10,731	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
Jan-Mar 2001	23,992	13,229	12,643	585	10,764	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Feb-Apr	24,002	13,267	12,681	586	10,734	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
Mar-May (Spr)	24,011	13,285	12,702	583	10,726	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Apr-Jun	24,021	13,315	12,730	585	10,706	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
May-Jul	24,030	13,282	12,703	579	10,748	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,039	13,275	12,690	585	10,764	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Jul-Sep	24,048	13,271	12,680	590	10,777	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Aug-Oct	24,056	13,298	12,709	589	10,758	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,065	13,329	12,733	596	10,736	55.4	52.9	4.5	44.6
Oct-Dec	24,074	13,345	12,733	611	10,729	55.4	52.9	4.6	44.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	24,083	13,337	12,740	597	10,746	55.4	52.9	4.5	44.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,090	13,349	12,764	586	10,741	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
Changes Over last 3 months	26	21	31	-10	5	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>				
Over last 12 months	107	96	100	-4	11	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>				
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	12,273	11,530	748	4,827	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	17,259	12,514	11,836	678	4,744	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
2000	17,361	12,659	12,006	653	4,701	72.9	69.2	5.2	27.1
2001	17,479	12,726	12,151	575	4,753	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,334	12,619	11,949	670	4,715	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Jan-Mar 2000	17,343	12,645	11,966	679	4,697	72.9	69.0	5.4	27.1
Feb-Apr	17,352	12,644	11,981	664	4,707	72.9	69.0	5.2	27.1
Mar-May (Spr)	17,361	12,659	12,006	653	4,701	72.9	69.2	5.2	27.1
Apr-Jun	17,370	12,669	12,042	627	4,700	72.9	69.3	5.0	27.1
May-Jul	17,378	12,698	12,073	625	4,681	73.1	69.5	4.9	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,387	12,717	12,099	617	4,670	73.1	69.6	4.9	26.9
Jul-Sep	17,398	12,725	12,092	632	4,673	73.1	69.5	5.0	26.9
Aug-Oct	17,408	12,713	12,070	643	4,695	73.0	69.3	5.1	27.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,418	12,668	12,053	615	4,750	72.7	69.2	4.9	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,428	12,655	12,054	601	4,773	72.6	69.2	4.8	27.4
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,438	12,706	12,116	590	4,732	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,449	12,701	12,121	580	4,748	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Jan-Mar 2001	17,459	12,675	12,099	576	4,784	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Feb-Apr	17,469	12,711	12,134	577	4,758	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,479	12,726	12,151	575	4,753	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Apr-Jun	17,490	12,755	12,177	578	4,735	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
May-Jul	17,500	12,707	12,134	573	4,793	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,510	12,695	12,118	578	4,815	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Jul-Sep	17,519	12,688	12,104	583	4,831	72.4	69.1	4.6	27.6
Aug-Oct	17,527	12,721	12,139	582	4,806	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,536	12,740	12,153	587	4,796	72.7	69.3	4.6	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,545	12,751	12,148	603	4,793	72.7	69.2	4.7	27.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,554	12,749	12,159	589	4,805	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,562	12,756	12,176	580	4,806	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Changes Over last 3 months	26	16	23	-7	11	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>				
Over last 12 months	113	55	56	-0.1	58	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.2</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.

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

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not 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 (%)
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	46,506	29,255	27,500	1,755	17,251	62.9	59.1	6.0	37.1
2000	46,782	29,571	27,943	1,628	17,211	63.2	59.7	5.5	36.8
2001	47,071	29,638	28,225	1,413	17,432	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
3-month averages									
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,711	29,517	27,819	1,698	17,194	63.2	59.6	5.8	36.8
Jan-Mar 2000	46,735	29,561	27,831	1,731	17,174	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Feb-Apr	46,758	29,598	27,907	1,691	17,160	63.3	59.7	5.7	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,782	29,571	27,943	1,628	17,211	63.2	59.7	5.5	36.8
Apr-Jun	46,805	29,601	28,004	1,597	17,204	63.2	59.8	5.4	36.8
May-Jul	46,828	29,743	28,146	1,596	17,085	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,851	29,936	28,295	1,641	16,915	63.9	60.4	5.5	36.1
Jul-Sep	46,876	29,966	28,301	1,666	16,910	63.9	60.4	5.6	36.1
Aug-Oct	46,900	29,879	28,231	1,648	17,021	63.7	60.2	5.5	36.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,925	29,776	28,191	1,584	17,149	63.5	60.1	5.3	36.5
Oct-Dec	46,949	29,735	28,226	1,509	17,214	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,973	29,753	28,246	1,507	17,220	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,998	29,684	28,155	1,529	17,314	63.2	59.9	5.2	36.8
Jan-Mar 2001	47,022	29,649	28,121	1,528	17,374	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.9
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,676	28,187	1,489	17,370	63.1	59.9	5.0	36.9
Mar-May (Spr)	47,071	29,638	28,225	1,413	17,432	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
Apr-Jun	47,095	29,713	28,257	1,456	17,382	63.1	60.0	4.9	36.9
May-Jul	47,120	29,827	28,320	1,507	17,294	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,144	30,036	28,450	1,585	17,108	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
Jul-Sep	47,166	30,060	28,463	1,597	17,106	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
Aug-Oct	47,189	30,005	28,436	1,570	17,183	63.6	60.3	5.2	36.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,211	30,001	28,456	1,545	17,210	63.5	60.3	5.1	36.5
Oct-Dec	47,233	29,987	28,474	1,513	17,246	63.5	60.3	5.0	36.5
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	47,256	29,887	28,373	1,514	17,369	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,277	29,832	28,323	1,509	17,445	63.1	59.9	5.1	36.9
Changes									
Over last 12 months	279	147	168	-20	132	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Per cent	0.6	0.5	0.6	-1.3	0.8				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	36,249	28,419	26,684	1,736	7,830	78.4	73.6	6.1	21.6
2000	36,500	28,726	27,115	1,611	7,774	78.7	74.3	5.6	21.3
2001	36,759	28,809	27,411	1,398	7,950	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
3-month averages									
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,436	28,664	26,987	1,677	7,771	78.7	74.1	5.9	21.3
Jan-Mar 2000	36,457	28,705	26,993	1,712	7,751	78.7	74.0	6.0	21.3
Feb-Apr	36,478	28,743	27,068	1,675	7,735	78.8	74.2	5.8	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,500	28,726	27,115	1,611	7,774	78.7	74.3	5.6	21.3
Apr-Jun	36,521	28,753	27,173	1,580	7,768	78.7	74.4	5.5	21.3
May-Jul	36,542	28,893	27,315	1,579	7,648	79.1	74.7	5.5	20.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,563	29,092	27,466	1,626	7,471	79.6	75.1	5.6	20.4
Jul-Sep	36,585	29,137	27,485	1,652	7,448	79.6	75.1	5.7	20.4
Aug-Oct	36,606	29,046	27,414	1,632	7,561	79.3	74.9	5.6	20.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,628	28,935	27,369	1,566	7,693	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,650	28,899	27,408	1,491	7,751	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,671	28,925	27,436	1,489	7,746	78.9	74.8	5.1	21.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,694	28,860	27,349	1,511	7,833	78.7	74.5	5.2	21.3
Jan-Mar 2001	36,716	28,827	27,318	1,508	7,889	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Feb-Apr	36,737	28,850	27,377	1,473	7,887	78.5	74.5	5.1	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,759	28,809	27,411	1,398	7,950	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
Apr-Jun	36,781	28,872	27,429	1,443	7,910	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
May-Jul	36,803	28,957	27,463	1,494	7,846	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,824	29,167	27,594	1,572	7,658	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Jul-Sep	36,843	29,192	27,608	1,584	7,651	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Aug-Oct	36,863	29,144	27,588	1,556	7,719	79.1	74.8	5.3	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,882	29,118	27,590	1,528	7,764	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
Oct-Dec	36,901	29,086	27,588	1,498	7,815	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	36,921	29,002	27,505	1,497	7,919	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,939	28,947	27,452	1,495	7,992	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Changes									
Over last 12 months	245	87	103	-16	159	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Per cent	0.7	0.3	0.4	-1.1	2.0				

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.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, 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
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGTD	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	22,708	16,276	15,178	1,098	6,432	71.7	66.8	6.7	28.3
2000	22,881	16,433	15,435	998	6,448	71.8	67.5	6.1	28.2
2001	23,060	16,427	15,562	864	6,633	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
3-month averages									
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,838	16,380	15,348	1,032	6,458	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,852	16,403	15,363	1,040	6,450	71.8	67.2	6.3	28.2
Feb-Apr	22,867	16,441	15,418	1,024	6,425	71.9	67.4	6.2	28.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,881	16,433	15,435	998	6,448	71.8	67.5	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,896	16,431	15,451	981	6,464	71.8	67.5	6.0	28.2
May-Jul	22,910	16,482	15,525	957	6,428	71.9	67.8	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,925	16,590	15,606	984	6,335	72.4	68.1	5.9	27.6
Jul-Sep	22,940	16,608	15,625	983	6,332	72.4	68.1	5.9	27.6
Aug-Oct	22,954	16,565	15,598	967	6,390	72.2	68.0	5.8	27.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,970	16,499	15,561	937	6,471	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Oct-Dec	22,985	16,499	15,581	918	6,486	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,999	16,512	15,577	935	6,488	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,014	16,480	15,522	958	6,534	71.6	67.4	5.8	28.4
Jan-Mar 2001	23,030	16,466	15,524	942	6,564	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
Feb-Apr	23,044	16,452	15,543	909	6,592	71.4	67.4	5.5	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	23,060	16,427	15,562	864	6,633	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
Apr-Jun	23,075	16,456	15,561	895	6,619	71.3	67.4	5.4	28.7
May-Jul	23,090	16,538	15,612	927	6,552	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,105	16,688	15,718	970	6,417	72.2	68.0	5.8	27.8
Jul-Sep	23,118	16,709	15,744	965	6,409	72.3	68.1	5.8	27.7
Aug-Oct	23,132	16,658	15,708	950	6,475	72.0	67.9	5.7	28.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,146	16,618	15,694	924	6,528	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Oct-Dec	23,160	16,614	15,694	920	6,546	71.7	67.8	5.5	28.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	23,174	16,571	15,629	942	6,603	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,187	16,532	15,589	943	6,655	71.3	67.2	5.7	28.7
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	172 0.7	51 0.3	67 0.4	-16 -1.6	121 1.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUJ		
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	18,991	15,979	14,890	1,089	3,012	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
2000	19,139	16,139	15,148	991	3,000	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
2001	19,279	16,154	15,297	857	3,126	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
3-month averages									
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,102	16,091	15,065	1,026	3,010	84.2	78.9	6.4	15.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,114	16,107	15,073	1,033	3,007	84.3	78.9	6.4	15.7
Feb-Apr	19,126	16,142	15,124	1,018	2,984	84.4	79.1	6.3	15.6
Mar-May (Spr)	19,139	16,139	15,148	991	3,000	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,151	16,143	15,169	973	3,008	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.7
May-Jul	19,163	16,192	15,243	948	2,972	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,175	16,306	15,329	976	2,870	85.0	79.9	6.0	15.0
Jul-Sep	19,187	16,329	15,351	978	2,858	85.1	80.0	6.0	14.9
Aug-Oct	19,198	16,282	15,321	961	2,917	84.8	79.8	5.9	15.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,210	16,213	15,285	929	2,997	84.4	79.6	5.7	15.6
Oct-Dec	19,222	16,219	15,310	909	3,003	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,233	16,239	15,313	927	2,994	84.4	79.6	5.7	15.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,245	16,207	15,257	950	3,038	84.2	79.3	5.9	15.8
Jan-Mar 2001	19,256	16,198	15,265	933	3,059	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
Feb-Apr	19,268	16,181	15,279	902	3,086	84.0	79.3	5.6	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	19,279	16,154	15,297	857	3,126	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
Apr-Jun	19,291	16,175	15,287	887	3,116	83.8	79.2	5.5	16.2
May-Jul	19,303	16,247	15,328	918	3,056	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,314	16,402	15,439	963	2,912	84.9	79.9	5.9	15.1
Jul-Sep	19,324	16,421	15,463	958	2,903	85.0	80.0	5.8	15.0
Aug-Oct	19,335	16,372	15,428	944	2,964	84.7	79.8	5.8	15.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,346	16,324	15,407	917	3,023	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Oct-Dec	19,356	16,310	15,397	913	3,046	84.3	79.5	5.6	15.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	19,367	16,273	15,339	934	3,094	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,377	16,239	15,304	935	3,138	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	132 0.7	32 0.2	47 0.3	-15 -1.6	100 3.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.4

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.

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

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, 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
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTU	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	23,798	12,979	12,322	657	10,819	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
2000	23,901	13,138	12,508	630	10,763	55.0	52.3	4.8	45.0
2001	24,011	13,212	12,663	549	10,799	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,874	13,137	12,471	666	10,736	55.0	52.2	5.1	45.0
Jan-Mar 2000	23,883	13,159	12,468	691	10,724	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Feb-Apr	23,892	13,157	12,489	668	10,735	55.1	52.3	5.1	44.9
Mar-May (Spr)	23,901	13,138	12,508	630	10,763	55.0	52.3	4.8	45.0
Apr-Jun	23,909	13,170	12,553	617	10,740	55.1	52.5	4.7	44.9
May-Jul	23,918	13,261	12,622	639	10,657	55.4	52.8	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,926	13,346	12,688	658	10,580	55.8	53.0	4.9	44.2
Jul-Sep	23,937	13,358	12,676	683	10,578	55.8	53.0	5.1	44.2
Aug-Oct	23,946	13,315	12,633	681	10,631	55.6	52.8	5.1	44.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,955	13,277	12,630	647	10,678	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Oct-Dec	23,964	13,236	12,646	591	10,728	55.2	52.8	4.5	44.8
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,973	13,241	12,670	571	10,732	55.2	52.8	4.3	44.8
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,984	13,204	12,633	571	10,780	55.1	52.7	4.3	44.9
Jan-Mar 2001	23,992	13,183	12,597	586	10,810	54.9	52.5	4.4	45.1
Feb-Apr	24,002	13,224	12,644	580	10,778	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Mar-May (Spr)	24,011	13,212	12,663	549	10,799	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
Apr-Jun	24,021	13,257	12,696	561	10,764	55.2	52.9	4.2	44.8
May-Jul	24,030	13,288	12,708	580	10,742	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,039	13,347	12,732	615	10,692	55.5	53.0	4.6	44.5
Jul-Sep	24,048	13,351	12,719	632	10,697	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Aug-Oct	24,056	13,347	12,727	620	10,709	55.5	52.9	4.6	44.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,065	13,383	12,762	621	10,681	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Oct-Dec	24,074	13,373	12,780	593	10,700	55.6	53.1	4.4	44.4
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	24,083	13,316	12,744	572	10,767	55.3	52.9	4.3	44.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,090	13,300	12,734	566	10,790	55.2	52.9	4.3	44.8
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	107 0.4	96 0.7	101 0.8	-5 -0.8	11 0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUI		
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	17,259	12,440	11,793	647	4,818	72.1	68.3	5.2	27.9
2000	17,361	12,587	11,966	620	4,774	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
2001	17,479	12,656	12,114	542	4,824	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
3-month averages Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,334	12,573	11,922	651	4,761	72.5	68.8	5.2	27.5
Jan-Mar 2000	17,343	12,599	11,920	679	4,744	72.6	68.7	5.4	27.4
Feb-Apr	17,352	12,601	11,944	657	4,750	72.6	68.8	5.2	27.4
Mar-May (Spr)	17,361	12,587	11,966	620	4,774	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,370	12,610	12,003	607	4,759	72.6	69.1	4.8	27.4
May-Jul	17,378	12,702	12,072	630	4,677	73.1	69.5	5.0	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,387	12,786	12,136	650	4,601	73.5	69.8	5.1	26.5
Jul-Sep	17,398	12,808	12,134	674	4,590	73.6	69.7	5.3	26.4
Aug-Oct	17,408	12,764	12,093	671	4,644	73.3	69.5	5.3	26.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,418	12,722	12,084	638	4,696	73.0	69.4	5.0	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,428	12,680	12,099	581	4,748	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,438	12,686	12,124	562	4,752	72.7	69.5	4.4	27.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,449	12,654	12,093	561	4,796	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Jan-Mar 2001	17,459	12,629	12,053	576	4,830	72.3	69.0	4.6	27.7
Feb-Apr	17,469	12,668	12,098	571	4,801	72.5	69.3	4.5	27.5
Mar-May (Spr)	17,479	12,656	12,114	542	4,824	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
Apr-Jun	17,490	12,697	12,142	555	4,793	72.6	69.4	4.4	27.4
May-Jul	17,500	12,710	12,135	576	4,790	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,510	12,764	12,155	609	4,746	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Jul-Sep	17,519	12,771	12,146	626	4,748	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1
Aug-Oct	17,527	12,772	12,160	612	4,755	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,536	12,794	12,183	611	4,742	73.0	69.5	4.8	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,545	12,776	12,191	585	4,769	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	17,554	12,728	12,166	563	4,825	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,562	12,708	12,148	560	4,854	72.4	69.2	4.4	27.6
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	113 0.6	54 0.4	56 0.5	-1 -0.2	58 1.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2

^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.

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

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

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Dec 2001-Feb 2002 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	28,419	±162	30	±118	169	±209
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.4%	-0.1%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,520	±52	-14	±53	-22	±71
ILO unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,940	±160	16	±97	147	±206
Economic activity rate	78.6%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.4%

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

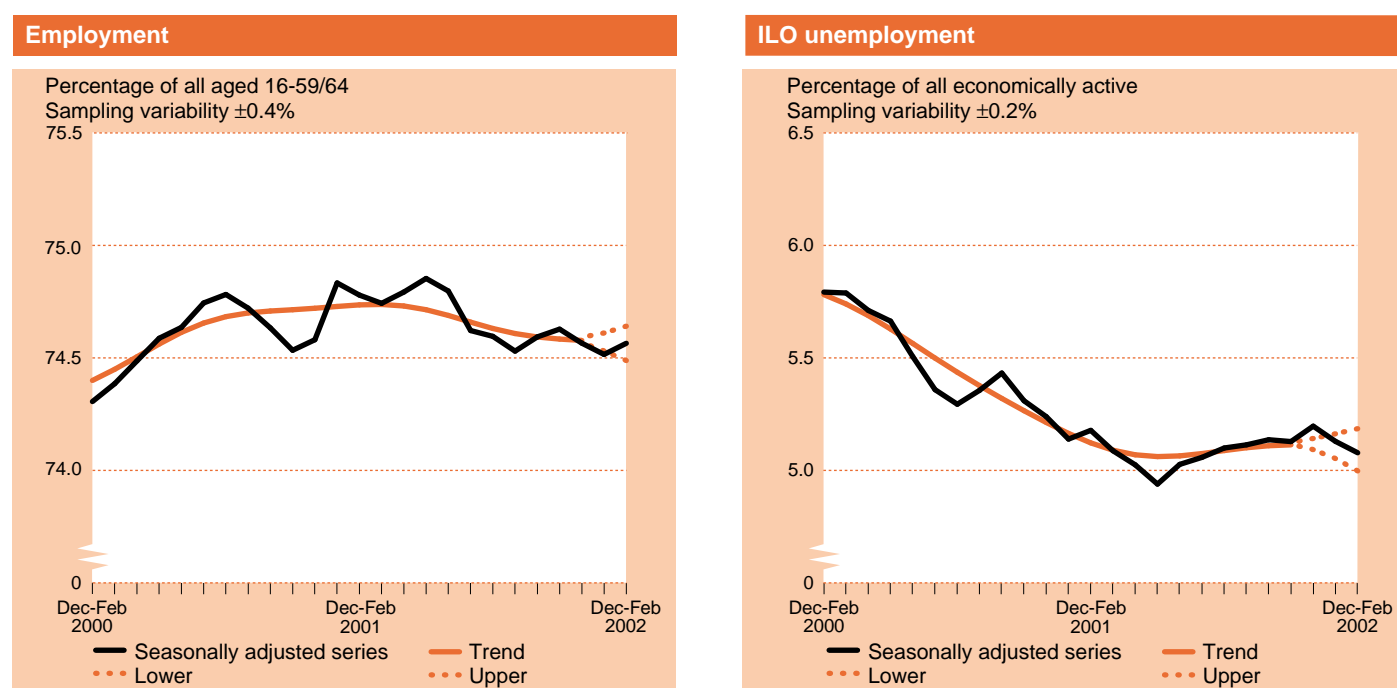
Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

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

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

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



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

A.2

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,697	70.6	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,725	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	25,832	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,684	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,904	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,618	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,976	71.1	2,566	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,515	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,127	71.4	2,506	8.7
May-Jul	26,162	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,196	71.5	2,489	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,230	71.6	2,480	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.7	2,470	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,291	71.7	2,459	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,316	71.8	2,447	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,337	71.8	2,435	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,355	71.8	2,423	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,370	71.8	2,411	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,398	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,385	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,419	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,443	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,473	72.0	2,343	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,509	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,552	72.1	2,309	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,601	72.2	2,286	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,260	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,711	72.5	2,230	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,823	72.7	2,165	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.3
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,100	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,963	73.0	2,069	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,040	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,031	73.1	2,011	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,982	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,953	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,102	73.2	1,926	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,121	73.2	1,901	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,141	73.3	1,879	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,163	73.3	1,862	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,186	73.4	1,849	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,212	73.4	1,840	6.3
Mar-May	27,239	73.5	1,833	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,269	73.5	1,830	6.3
May-Jul	27,302	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,338	73.6	1,826	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,376	73.7	1,825	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,414	73.8	1,824	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,452	73.8	1,824	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,488	73.9	1,823	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,521	73.9	1,822	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,550	73.9	1,819	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,576	73.9	1,815	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,602	74.0	1,808	6.2
Mar-May	27,628	74.0	1,799	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,656	74.0	1,787	6.1
May-Jul	27,687	74.1	1,775	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,722	74.1	1,762	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,759	74.2	1,751	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,796	74.2	1,742	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,833	74.3	1,734	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,869	74.3	1,728	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,904	74.4	1,721	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,939	74.4	1,713	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,975	74.4	1,703	5.7
Feb-Apr	28,011	74.5	1,689	5.7
Mar-May	28,046	74.6	1,673	5.6
Apr-Jun	28,079	74.6	1,654	5.6
May-Jul	28,108	74.7	1,636	5.5
Jun-Aug	28,133	74.7	1,617	5.4
Jul-Sep	28,153	74.7	1,599	5.4
Aug-Oct	28,170	74.7	1,582	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,187	74.7	1,565	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,204	74.7	1,550	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,223	74.7	1,536	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,243	74.7	1,524	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,263	74.7	1,515	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,280	74.7	1,510	5.1
Mar-May	28,295	74.7	1,508	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,308	74.7	1,510	5.1
May-Jul	28,319	74.7	1,515	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,331	74.6	1,520	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,344	74.6	1,524	5.1
Aug-Oct	28,359	74.6	1,527	5.1
Sep-Nov	28,375	74.6	1,529	5.1
Oct-Dec	28,391	74.6	1,529	5.1
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	28,406	74.6	1,529	5.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2002	28,420	74.6	1,528	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.

May 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	December	29,094	15,557	13,537
2000	March	29,159	15,580	13,579
	June	29,241	15,683	13,558
	September	29,314	15,704	13,610
	December	29,388	15,811	13,576
2001	March	29,414	15,821	13,594
	June	29,457	15,818	13,639
	September	29,435	15,775	13,659
	December	29,441	15,613	13,828
Change on quarter		6	-162	169
Percent		0.0	-1.0	1.2
Change on year		53	-198	252
Percent		0.2	-1.3	1.9

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2001	March	984.6	752.7	231.9	3.3	4.6	1.7
	April ^c	977.3	746.9	230.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
	May	976.7	744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7
	June ^c	967.3	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July	955.8	729.7	226.1	3.2	4.5	1.6
	August	953.4	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
	September ^c	951.8	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6
	October	955.4	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7
	November	958.6	728.0	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	December ^c	960.3	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
2002	January	950.4	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
	February ^c R	945.6	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7
	March P	939.6	713.3	226.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
Change on month		-6.0	-4.6	-1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.6	-0.6	-0.6			
Change on year		-45.0	-39.4	-5.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Percent		-4.6	-5.2	-2.4			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^e
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW
2001	February R	130.5	5.3	2001	March	232.8
	March	128.5	4.9 R		April	237.6
	April	128.7	5.1 R			
	May	128.8	4.5			
	June	129.5	4.7			
	July	129.7	4.6			
	August	130.4	4.5			
	September	130.8	4.3			
	October	131.1	4.3			
	November	131.2	4.1			
2002	December R	131.0	3.4			
	January R	131.8	2.9			
		131.6	1.9			
Change on month		-0.2	-1.0			
Change on year		1.1	-3.4			

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

^b Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-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 DWP will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon - as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

R Revised
P Provisional

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Working-age households^a

A.4

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Households with all persons in employment ^b	Workless households ^{b,c}	Workless lone parent households with dependent children ^{c,d}	Working-age people in workless households ^{c,e}	Children in workless households ^{c,f,g}
Thousands					
Spring 1990	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	10,445	3,119	766	4,367	2,062
Spring 1999	10,403	3,158	751	4,491	2,086
Autumn 1999	10,701	3,064	722	4,284	1,997
Spring 2000	10,773	3,070	689	4,323	1,896
Autumn 2000	10,856	3,050	680	4,298	1,842
Spring 2001	10,887	3,063	684	4,333	1,830
Autumn 2001	10,974	3,088	714	4,313	1,862
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	47.3	11.8	16.6
Spring 2000	57.4	16.4	44.7	11.8	15.7
Autumn 2000	57.7	16.2	44.4	11.7	15.3
Spring 2001	57.6	16.2	44.0	11.8	15.3
Autumn 2001	57.7	16.2	44.7	11.7	15.6

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

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

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

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

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (December 2001 to February 2002)

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	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,031	1,189	74.3	650	540	1,099	68.6	593	71.6	505	65.2	91	7.6	56	8.6	34	6.4	
North West	5,404	3,310	76.5	1,827	1,483	3,141	72.5	1,718	76.3	1,424	68.3	169	5.1	110	6.0	59	4.0	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,987	2,471	77.6	1,390	1,082	2,347	73.6	1,314	78.7	1,033	67.8	124	5.0	76	5.5	49	4.5	
East Midlands	3,351	2,144	80.2	1,189	955	2,043	76.3	1,132	81.1	912	71.1	101	4.7	58	4.8	43	4.5	
West Midlands	4,176	2,639	79.0	1,486	1,153	2,492	74.5	1,393	79.5	1,100	68.9	147	5.6	94	6.3	53	4.6	
East	4,359	2,886	82.8	1,596	1,291	2,777	79.6	1,537	85.3	1,240	73.3	110	3.8	59	3.7	51	4.0	
London	5,884	3,804	75.9	2,156	1,648	3,544	70.6	1,995	76.8	1,549	63.8	260	6.8	161	7.5	99	6.0	
South East	6,433	4,323	83.2	2,387	1,936	4,179	80.3	2,303	85.7	1,876	74.4	144	3.3	83	3.5	61	3.1	
South West	3,992	2,552	82.1	1,381	1,171	2,462	79.1	1,326	82.6	1,136	75.2	90	3.5	55	4.0	35	3.0	
England	39,616	25,320	79.3	14,062	11,257	24,084	75.3	13,311	80.2	10,773	69.9	1,236	4.9	751	5.3	484	4.3	
Wales	2,328	1,329	72.9	739	590	1,258	68.9	699	74.1	559	63.2	71	5.3	40	5.4	31	5.3	
Scotland	4,050	2,539	78.2	1,366	1,174	2,371	73.0	1,253	75.4	1,118	70.3	168	6.6	113	8.3	55	4.7	
Great Britain	45,994	29,188	78.9	16,167	13,021	27,713	74.8	15,263	79.5	12,450	69.6	1,475	5.1	904	5.6	571	4.4	
Northern Ireland	1,283	752	71.1	424	328	707	66.7	393	72.6	314	60.4	46	6.1	31	7.3	15	4.5	
United Kingdom	47,277	29,940	78.6	16,591	13,349	28,419	74.6	15,656	79.3	12,764	69.3	1,520	5.1	935	5.6	586	4.4	

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
		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	4	0.4	-2	6	1	0.2	0	0.2	1	0.2	3	0.3	-2	-0.2	5	0.9
North West	4	15	0.3	3	12	25	0.5	8	0.3	17	0.7	-10	-0.3	-4	-0.3	-6	-0.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	4	13	0.2	8	5	14	0.2	18	0.8	-4	-0.4	-1	-0.1	-9	-0.7	9	0.8
East Midlands	5	-9	-0.4	-1	-8	-15	-0.6	-8	-0.6	-7	-0.7	5	0.3	6	0.5	-1	-0.1
West Midlands	0	-2	-0.1	-14	13	-6	-0.2	-14	-1.0	8	0.7	4	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.3
East	10	10	0.1	6	4	11	0.2	2	-0.1	9	0.5	-2	-0.1	4	0.2	-5	-0.4
London	16	-13	-0.5	-1	-13	-5	-0.4	8	0.0	-14	-0.8	-8	-0.2	-9	-0.4	1	0.1
South East	11	20	0.2	7	13	23	0.2	4	-0.1	19	0.5	-3	-0.1	3	0.1	-6	-0.3
South West	10	1	-0.1	-3	4	0	-0.2	-11	-0.6	11	0.4	1	0.0	7	0.5	-7	-0.6
England	60	39	0.0	3	35	48	0.0	7	-0.1	41	0.1	-10	0.0	-4	0.0	-6	-0.1
Wales	2	-8	-0.5	6	-13	-7	-0.5	10	1.0	-17	-2.2	-1	0.0	-4	-0.6	4	0.7
Scotland	2	-11	-0.5	-10	0	-9	-0.3	-17	-1.0	8	0.4	-2	-0.1	6	0.5	-8	-0.7
Great Britain	64	20	-0.1	-2	22	33	-0.1	1	-0.1	32	0.0	-12	0.0	-2	0.0	-10	-0.1
Northern Ireland	3	-5	-0.5	-3	-1	-3	-0.4	-2	-0.5	-1	-0.2	-2	-0.2	-2	-0.3	0	0.0
United Kingdom	66	16	-0.1	-5	21	30	-0.1	-1	-0.1	31	0.0	-14	0.0	-4	0.0	-10	-0.1

Change on year

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(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	-2	-4	-0.1	-17	13	0	0.1	-10	-1.2	9	1.4	-4	-0.3	-7	-0.8	4	0.5		
North West	16	-3	-0.5	-3	1	6	-0.3	-4	-0.6	10	0.0	-9	-0.3	1	0.1	-10	-0.7		
Yorkshire and the Humber	15	-23	-1.3	3	-26	-8	-0.7	20	0.7	-28	-2.3	-15	-0.6	-17	-1.3	2	0.3		
East Midlands	23	32	0.4	7	25	29	0.4	7	-0.3	22	1.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2		
West Midlands	3	25	0.5	9	16	33	0.7	14	0.3	19	1.2	-8	-0.4	-5	-0.4	-3	-0.3		
East	44	18	-0.2	13	5	7	-0.5	10	-0.1	-3	-0.9	11	0.4	3	0.1	8	0.6		
London	60	32	-0.7	26	6	25	-0.7	20	-0.3	5	-1.2	7	0.1	6	0.2	1	0.0		
South East	52	51	0.0	40	11	52	0.0	41	0.4	11	-0.3	-1	-0.1	-1	-0.1	-1	0.0		
South West	42	34	-0.2	0	35	42	0.0	0	-0.9	42	1.1	-8	-0.4	0	0.0	-8	-0.8		
England	253	163	-0.2	77	86	187	-0.2	98	-0.1	88	-0.2	-24	-0.1	-21	-0.2	-3	-0.1		
Wales	9	-12	-0.8	-6	-5	1	-0.1	11	1.2	-10	-1.5	-12	-0.9	-17	-2.2	5	0.8		
Scotland	6	-7	-0.5	-15	8	-21	-1.0	-34	-2.3	13	0.5	14	0.6	19	1.5	-5	-0.5		
Great Britain	268	144	-0.3	56	89	167	-0.2	75	-0.3	92	-0.2	-22	-0.1	-19	-0.1	-3	-0.1		
Northern Ireland	11	2	-0.2	-5	8	2	-0.1	-6	-1.4	8	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.3	-1	-0.3		
United Kingdom	279	147	-0.3	51	96	169	-0.2	69	-0.3	100	-0.1	-22	-0.1	-18	-0.1	-4	-0.1		

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

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

^a Denominator = all persons of working age.

^b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

A.11

	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (December 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (March 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (March 2002)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,039	524	515	58.9	5.1	47.2	7.7	11.7	2.2			
North West	3,183	1,682	1,501	118.3	3.6	92.5	5.2	25.8	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,341	1,201	1,140	88.7	3.7	68.3	5.2	20.4	1.8			
East Midlands	1,989	1,056	933	58.2	2.9	43.4	4.0	14.8	1.6			
West Midlands	2,566	1,350	1,216	92.9	3.5	70.9	4.8	22.0	1.8			
East	2,604	1,429	1,174	54.2	2.1	39.8	2.8	14.4	1.2			
London	4,589	2,473	2,116	163.3	3.5	118.3	4.7	45.0	2.1			
South East	4,177	2,247	1,930	69.3	1.6	51.6	2.2	17.7	0.9			
South West	2,420	1,270	1,150	50.4	2.0	37.6	2.8	12.8	1.1			
England	24,915	13,215	11,700	754.4	3.0	569.6	4.1	184.8	1.6			
Wales	1,239	624	615	46.8	3.6	36.2	5.3	10.6	1.7			
Scotland	2,466	1,232	1,234	101.0	4.0	79.0	5.8	22.0	1.9			
Great Britain	28,620	15,071	13,549	902.1	3.1	684.7	4.3	217.4	1.6			
Northern Ireland	757	407	351	37.5	4.8	28.6	6.5	8.9	2.6			
United Kingdom	29,377	15,478	13,900	939.6	3.1	713.3	4.4	226.3	1.6			

Changes on period (period specified below)

	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on September 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on February 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (change on February 2002)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e			
North East	2	-12	14	-0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
North West	6	-26	32	-1.2	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	18	-23	40	-0.9	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
East Midlands	14	-5	19	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
West Midlands	-7	-41	34	-1.3	0.0	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0			
East	18	21	-3	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
London	-5	-56	51	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0			
South East	15	22	-7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0			
South West	7	-5	12	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
England	87	-133	220	-3.9	0.0	-3.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0			
Wales	13	-8	21	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
Scotland	5	-15	20	-1.2	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.0			
Great Britain	104	-157	261	-5.8	0.0	-4.5	0.0	-1.3	0.0			
Northern Ireland	8	3	5	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
United Kingdom	113	-154	266	-6.0	0.0	-4.6	0.0	-1.4	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-2000 for 2000 and 2001 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: December 2001 to February 2002

	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	± 35	± 1.8%	± 1.0%
North West	± 59	± 18	± 58	± 59	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 47	± 15	± 46	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East Midlands	± 37	± 12	± 38	± 41	± 1.3%	± 0.6%
West Midlands	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 48	± 15	± 47	± 43	± 1.0%	± 0.5%
London	± 61	± 23	± 58	± 58	± 1.1%	± 0.6%
South East	± 57	± 16	± 56	± 51	± 0.8%	± 0.4%
South West	± 47	± 12	± 46	± 44	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 37	± 11	± 36	± 38	± 1.7%	± 0.8%
Scotland	± 47	± 16	± 45	± 45	± 1.2%	± 0.7%

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

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	27,611	24,119	3,232	102	159	20,761	6,850	18,114	6,005	2,538	693	1,282
2000	28,053	24,622	3,178	110	144	21,083	6,970	18,499	6,122	2,477	700	1,191
2001	28,332	24,889	3,193	98	151	21,293	7,038	18,659	6,230	2,530	663	1,185
3-month averages												
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,250	24,807	3,204	98	141	21,193	7,057	18,561	6,246	2,531	673	1,175
Jan-Mar 2001	28,248	24,798	3,200	99	151	21,193	7,055	18,564	6,234	2,528	672	1,151
Feb-Apr	28,288	24,844	3,197	97	150	21,255	7,033	18,625	6,219	2,528	668	1,167
Mar-May (Spr)	28,332	24,889	3,193	98	151	21,293	7,038	18,659	6,230	2,530	663	1,185
Apr-Jun	28,336	24,902	3,193	97	145	21,294	7,042	18,656	6,246	2,538	656	1,189
May-Jul	28,312	24,869	3,200	97	146	21,284	7,028	18,646	6,223	2,535	665	1,190
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,319	24,879	3,209	97	134	21,326	6,993	18,686	6,192	2,543	666	1,153
Jul-Sep	28,317	24,870	3,226	97	125	21,321	6,996	18,672	6,198	2,556	670	1,149
Aug-Oct	28,349	24,823	3,214	95	116	21,339	7,009	18,710	6,213	2,542	672	1,131
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,390	24,955	3,210	103	122	21,354	7,035	18,733	6,222	2,531	679	1,138
Oct-Dec	28,396	24,954	3,215	105	122	21,344	7,052	18,730	6,223	2,525	690	1,157
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,384	24,948	3,201	108	126	21,325	7,058	18,718	6,230	2,517	684	1,168
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,419	24,998	3,200	103	118	21,361	7,059	18,762	6,237	2,514	686	1,179
Changes												
Over last 3 months	30	43	-10	0	-3	6	24	29	14	-17	7	41
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Over last 12 months	169	191	-4	4	-22	168	2	200	-9	-18	14	4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-15.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>
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	14,622	11,865	2,477	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,339	239	552
1997	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	558
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	994	2,148	271	526
1999	15,247	12,704	2,401	36	106	13,868	1,379	11,656	1,048	2,142	259	546
2000	15,504	13,058	2,322	37	87	14,097	1,408	11,986	1,072	2,047	274	506
2001	15,630	13,132	2,362	36	100	14,213	1,416	12,031	1,101	2,111	251	489
3-month averages												
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,587	13,082	2,375	38	92	14,155	1,432	11,966	1,117	2,121	254	488
Jan-Mar 2001	15,605	13,096	2,373	37	99	14,162	1,443	11,974	1,123	2,119	254	475
Feb-Apr	15,607	13,100	2,372	37	98	14,186	1,421	12,000	1,100	2,117	255	473
Mar-May (Spr)	15,630	13,132	2,362	36	100	14,213	1,416	12,031	1,101	2,111	251	489
Apr-Jun	15,606	13,115	2,360	34	97	14,201	1,405	12,019	1,096	2,114	247	493
May-Jul	15,609	13,109	2,367	33	100	14,194	1,415	12,010	1,099	2,112	255	496
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,629	13,130	2,378	32	89	14,211	1,418	12,028	1,102	2,118	260	472
Jul-Sep	15,637	13,128	2,395	31	83	14,213	1,424	12,018	1,111	2,134	261	466
Aug-Oct	15,630	13,147	2,390	30	73	14,211	1,429	12,029	1,118	2,127	263	464
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,657	13,158	2,389	33	77	14,213	1,444	12,035	1,123	2,119	270	463
Oct-Dec	15,662	13,154	2,397	34	77	14,199	1,463	12,027	1,128	2,114	283	472
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,644	13,138	2,394	36	76	14,196	1,448	12,024	1,114	2,115	279	475
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,656	13,162	2,387	33	74	14,208	1,448	12,045	1,117	2,107	280	489
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-1	4	-2	0	-3	-5	3	10	-6	-12	10	27
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Over last 12 months	69	79	12	-4	-18	53	16	79	0	-14	26	2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-11.8</i>	<i>-19.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>
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	104	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	12,364	11,415	830	66	53	6,893	5,471	6,458	4,957	396	434	736
2000	12,549	11,563	856	73	57	6,986	5,563	6,513	5,050	430	426	684
2001	12,702	11,757	831	62	52	7,080	5,622	6,628	5,129	419	412	696
3-month averages												
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,664	11,725	829	61	49	7,038	5,625	6,596	5,129	410	419	687
Jan-Mar 2001	12,643	11,701	827	63	52	7,031	5,612	6,590	5,111	409	419	676
Feb-Apr	12,681	11,744	825	60	52	7,069	5,612	6,625	5,119	411	414	694
Mar-May (Spr)	12,702	11,757	831	62	52	7,080	5,622	6,628	5,129	419	412	696
Apr-Jun	12,730	11,787	833	62	48	7,093	5,637	6,637	5,150	424	409	697
May-Jul	12,703	11,760	832	64	46	7,090	5,613	6,636	5,124	423	409	694
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,690	11,748	831	65	45	7,115	5,575	6,658	5,090	425	406	682
Jul-Sep	12,680	11,741	831	65	42	7,108	5,572	6,654	5,087	422	409	683
Aug-Oct	12,709	11,777	824	65	43	7,128	5,580	6,682	5,095	415	409	668
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,733	11,797	821	70	45	7,142	5,591	6,698	5,099	412	409	675
Oct-Dec	12,733	11,799	818	71	45	7,145	5,588	6,704	5,096	411	407	686
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,740	11,811	807	72	51	7,129	5,610	6,694	5,116	401	405	693
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,764	11,837	813	70	45	7,153	5,611	6,717	5,119	407	406	689
Changes												
Over last 3 months	31	39	-8	0	0	11	20	19	20	-5	-3	14
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Over last 12 months	100	112	-16	9	-4	114	-14	121	-10	-4	-12	2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>-8.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>

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.

As a result of regrossing using new population estimates and findings from the annual seasonal

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	5,793	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	6,061	835	13.8	4,398	92	735	1995
1,671	7.4	684	40.9	472	86	430	6,337	815	12.9	4,590	85	858	1996
1,791	7.7	685	38.3	543	99	464	6,516	818	12.6	4,680	91	948	1997
1,745	7.4	632	36.2	535	98	480	6,604	781	11.8	4,742	112	969	1998
1,712	7.1	602	35.1	543	115	453	6,698	701	10.5	4,887	117	992	1999
1,727	7.0	529	30.6	562	104	532	6,823	672	9.8	4,966	122	1,063	2000
1,728	6.9	481	27.8	520	94	633	6,893	632	9.2	5,051	141	1,068	2001
1,720	6.9	466	27.1	556	107	592	6,919	632	9.1	5,082	131	1,073	3-month averages Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)
1,721	6.9	469	27.3	540	104	607	6,906	635	9.2	5,060	131	1,080	Jan-Mar 2001
1,738	7.0	469	27.0	540	105	623	6,887	632	9.2	5,057	135	1,063	Feb-Apr
1,728	6.9	481	27.8	520	94	633	6,893	632	9.2	5,051	141	1,068	Mar-May (Spr)
1,732	7.0	472	27.3	518	102	641	6,901	619	9.0	5,073	144	1,064	Apr-Jun
1,677	6.7	445	26.5	503	97	632	6,888	610	8.9	5,077	138	1,063	May-Jul
1,624	6.5	421	25.9	479	97	627	6,858	595	8.7	5,060	141	1,063	Jun-Aug (Sum)
1,619	6.5	408	25.2	485	98	627	6,867	591	8.6	5,073	135	1,069	Jul-Sep
1,655	6.6	423	25.6	483	102	646	6,885	592	8.6	5,088	133	1,073	Aug-Oct
1,657	6.6	420	25.3	500	105	632	6,901	594	8.6	5,109	131	1,068	Sep-Nov (Aut)
1,636	6.6	423	25.8	490	99	625	6,914	582	8.4	5,113	132	1,086	Oct-Dec
1,620	6.5	423	26.1	490	94	614	6,914	585	8.5	5,125	132	1,071	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
1,609	6.4	428	26.6	481	87	613	6,923	572	8.3	5,133	131	1,086	Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)
-48	-0.2	8	1.3	-19	-18	-19	22	-22	-0.3	25	0	19	Changes Over last 3 months
-2.9		1.9		-3.8	-17.5	-2.9	0.3	-3.6		0.5	0.3	1.7	Percent
-111	-0.5	-38	-0.5	-74	-20	21	4	-60	-0.9	51	1	13	Over last 12 months
-6.5		-8.1		-13.4	-18.7	3.5	0.1	-9.5		1.0	0.4	1.2	Percent
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	882	268	30.4	336	29	249	1993
665	5.8	320	48.1	131	46	168	949	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	1,128	294	26.1	420	26	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
822	6.5	333	40.6	218	67	204	1,307	284	21.7	552	40	431	1999
805	6.2	292	36.3	222	58	233	1,346	268	19.9	564	47	467	2000
808	6.2	260	32.2	209	54	285	1,352	244	18.1	590	53	464	2001
804	6.1	252	31.3	225	64	264	1,371	254	18.5	605	47	464	3-month averages Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)
806	6.2	251	31.1	217	62	276	1,376	249	18.1	603	49	476	Jan-Mar 2001
815	6.2	252	31.0	215	65	282	1,355	247	18.2	596	50	461	Feb-Apr
808	6.2	260	32.2	209	54	285	1,352	244	18.1	590	53	464	Mar-May (Spr)
800	6.1	251	31.4	208	58	282	1,343	234	17.4	595	56	458	Apr-Jun
782	6.0	233	29.8	209	55	285	1,354	230	17.0	608	54	462	May-Jul
754	5.7	218	29.0	200	53	283	1,362	228	16.7	609	56	469	Jun-Aug (Sum)
762	5.8	213	27.9	200	53	296	1,371	223	16.3	615	57	476	Jul-Sep
776	5.9	220	28.4	196	56	304	1,381	226	16.3	616	59	481	Aug-Oct
783	6.0	230	29.4	201	56	296	1,393	237	17.0	619	58	479	Sep-Nov (Aut)
776	5.9	237	30.5	201	54	285	1,411	235	16.7	623	61	491	Oct-Dec
768	5.8	240	31.2	200	50	278	1,392	239	17.1	613	60	481	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
753	5.7	241	32.0	194	48	271	1,397	234	16.8	614	62	487	Dec2001-Feb2002 (Win)
-30	-0.2	10	2.6	-7	-8	-25	4	-2	-0.2	-5	4	8	Changes Over last 3 months
-3.8		4.6		-3.5	-14.5	-8.6	0.3	-1.0		-0.8	6.0	1.7	Percent
-51	-0.4	-11	0.6	-31	-16	7	26	-20	-1.8	9	15	23	Over last 12 months
-6.3		-4.4		-13.6	-25.2	2.6	1.9	-7.8		1.5	30.8	4.9	Percent
YCCB	YCCE	YCHH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCC T	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL	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
860	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
890	7.8	268	30.1	325	48	249	5,391	418	7.7	4,335	77	561	1999
922	8.0	237	25.7	340	46	299	5,476	404	7.4	4,402	74	596	2000
920	7.8	221	24.0	310	40	348	5,541	388	7.0	4,461	88	604	2001
916	7.8	214	23.3	331	43	328	5,548	378	6.8	4,477	83	609	3-month averages Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)
915	7.8	218	23.8	324	41	332	5,530	386	7.0	4,457	83	604	Jan-Mar 2001
923	7.9	217	23.5	325	40	341	5,533	385	7.0	4,461	85	601	Feb-Apr
920	7.8	221	24.0	310	40	348	5,541	388	7.0	4,461	88	604	Mar-May (Spr)
932	7.9	221	23.7	309	43	359	5,558	385	6.9	4,479	88	606	Apr-Jun
895	7.6	212	23.7	294	42	347	5,534	380	6.9	4,469	85	600	May-Jul
869	7.4	202	23.3	279	44	344	5,497	367	6.7	4,451	85	595	Jun-Aug (Sum)
857	7.3	196	22.8	285	45	331	5,496	368	6.7	4,457	78	593	Jul-Sep
879	7.5	203	23.1	287	47	342	5,504	366	6.7	4,472	74	592	Aug-Oct
873	7.4	189	21.7	299	50	336	5,508	357	6.5	4,489	73	589	Sep-Nov (Aut)
860	7.3	186	21.6	289	45	340	5,503	346	6.3	4,490	71	595	Oct-Dec
852	7.2	183	21.4	290	43	336	5,522	347	6.3	4,512	72	591	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
856	7.2	187	21.8	287	39	343	5,526	338	6.1	4,519	69	599	Dec2001-Feb2002
-18	-0.2	-2	0.2	-12	-10	7	18	-19	-0.4	30	-3	10	Changes Over last 3 months
-2.0		-1.3		-4.0	-21.0	2.0	0.3	-5.4		0.7	-4.4	1.7	Percent
-60	-0.6	-27	-1.5	-44	-4	14	-22	-40	-0.7	42	-14	-10	Over last 12 months
-6.6		-12.5		-13.3	-9.2	4.3	-0.4	-10.6		0.9	-16.8	-1.6	Percent

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
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	769
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,227	26,457	695	3,263	7,225	9,874	5,400	770
1999	27,611	26,796	677	3,276	7,189	10,065	5,589	815
2000	28,053	27,224	672	3,342	7,131	10,332	5,747	829
2001	28,332	27,515	663	3,376	6,971	10,545	5,960	816
3-month averages								
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,250	27,439	660	3,342	7,025	10,515	5,897	811
Jan-Mar 2001	28,248	27,442	662	3,345	6,992	10,530	5,913	806
Feb-Apr	28,288	27,476	661	3,361	6,979	10,537	5,939	812
Mar-May (Spr)	28,332	27,515	663	3,376	6,971	10,545	5,960	816
Apr-Jun	28,336	27,511	661	3,410	6,946	10,535	5,959	825
May-Jul	28,312	27,463	655	3,393	6,912	10,548	5,954	849
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,319	27,469	648	3,404	6,880	10,558	5,980	850
Jul-Sep	28,317	27,459	655	3,383	6,862	10,589	5,971	858
Aug-Oct	28,349	27,497	664	3,407	6,859	10,584	5,983	851
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,390	27,524	669	3,423	6,838	10,590	6,004	866
Oct-Dec	28,396	27,516	669	3,427	6,806	10,599	6,015	880
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,384	27,512	660	3,431	6,790	10,623	6,007	872
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,419	27,544	668	3,428	6,783	10,650	6,015	876
Changes								
Over last 3 months	30	19	-2	5	-55	60	10	10
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Over last 12 months	169	104	8	86	-242	135	117	65
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	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	15,247	14,960	335	1,757	4,047	5,466	3,355	287
2000	15,504	15,218	336	1,798	4,025	5,636	3,423	286
2001	15,630	15,364	331	1,813	3,935	5,733	3,551	265
3-month averages								
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,587	15,319	327	1,798	3,957	5,720	3,516	268
Jan-Mar 2001	15,605	15,343	332	1,796	3,951	5,735	3,528	261
Feb-Apr	15,607	15,342	333	1,801	3,939	5,731	3,538	265
Mar-May (Spr)	15,630	15,364	331	1,813	3,935	5,733	3,551	265
Apr-Jun	15,606	15,334	328	1,832	3,913	5,717	3,544	272
May-Jul	15,609	15,329	324	1,828	3,897	5,739	3,541	280
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,629	15,352	332	1,834	3,880	5,739	3,567	277
Jul-Sep	15,637	15,355	335	1,820	3,875	5,765	3,560	282
Aug-Oct	15,640	15,359	338	1,823	3,873	5,757	3,567	281
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,657	15,371	339	1,833	3,857	5,761	3,580	286
Oct-Dec	15,662	15,367	339	1,835	3,844	5,773	3,576	295
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,644	15,352	332	1,836	3,838	5,774	3,573	292
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,656	15,367	329	1,839	3,829	5,802	3,569	288
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-1	-3	-10	5	-28	40	-10	2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Over last 12 months	69	49	2	40	-128	81	53	20
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
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	12,364	11,836	342	1,519	3,142	4,599	2,234	528
2000	12,548	12,006	336	1,544	3,106	4,696	2,324	543
2001	12,702	12,151	332	1,562	3,036	4,812	2,409	551
3-month averages								
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,664	12,121	333	1,544	3,068	4,794	2,381	543
Jan-Mar 2001	12,643	12,099	330	1,548	3,042	4,794	2,385	544
Feb-Apr	12,681	12,134	328	1,559	3,040	4,806	2,401	547
Mar-May (Spr)	12,702	12,151	332	1,562	3,036	4,812	2,409	551
Apr-Jun	12,730	12,177	334	1,578	3,033	4,819	2,414	552
May-Jul	12,703	12,134	331	1,565	3,016	4,810	2,413	569
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,690	12,118	316	1,570	3,000	4,820	2,413	572
Jul-Sep	12,680	12,104	320	1,563	2,986	4,823	2,411	576
Aug-Oct	12,709	12,139	326	1,584	2,986	4,827	2,416	570
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,733	12,153	330	1,590	2,980	4,829	2,424	579
Oct-Dec	12,733	12,148	330	1,591	2,962	4,825	2,439	585
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,740	12,159	328	1,595	2,952	4,850	2,434	580
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,764	12,176	339	1,589	2,954	4,848	2,445	588
Changes								
Over last 3 months	31	23	9	-1	-26	20	21	8
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Over last 12 months	100	56	6	45	-114	54	64	45
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>8.2</i>

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

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

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	46.8	66.6	79.6	81.1	66.2	7.9
2000	60.0	74.6	46.7	67.7	80.5	81.7	66.7	8.1
2001	60.2	74.9	45.4	67.5	80.5	81.9	68.0	7.9
3-month averages								
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	60.1	74.8	45.4	67.1	80.6	82.1	67.5	7.9
Jan-Mar 2001	60.1	74.7	45.5	67.0	80.4	82.1	67.6	7.8
Feb-Apr	60.1	74.8	45.3	67.3	80.4	82.0	67.8	7.9
Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.9	45.4	67.5	80.5	81.9	68.0	7.9
Apr-Jun	60.2	74.8	45.2	68.1	80.4	81.7	67.9	8.0
May-Jul	60.1	74.6	44.7	67.7	80.2	81.7	67.7	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.1	74.6	44.1	67.8	80.0	81.7	67.9	8.2
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.5	44.5	67.3	79.9	81.8	67.7	8.3
Aug-Oct	60.1	74.6	45.0	67.7	80.1	81.6	67.8	8.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.1	74.6	45.3	67.9	80.0	81.6	68.0	8.4
Oct-Dec	60.1	74.6	45.2	67.8	79.8	81.5	68.0	8.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	60.1	74.5	44.4	67.8	79.8	81.6	67.9	8.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	60.1	74.6	44.9	67.7	79.9	81.7	67.9	8.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.6	-0.7	-0.4	0.4	0.6
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	45.2	70.0	87.8	87.5	68.6	7.7
2000	67.8	79.5	45.5	71.2	88.8	88.5	68.8	7.7
2001	67.8	79.7	44.3	70.9	88.8	88.3	70.3	7.0
3-month averages								
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	67.7	79.6	43.9	70.6	88.8	88.5	69.8	7.1
Jan-Mar 2001	67.8	79.7	44.6	70.4	88.8	88.6	70.0	6.9
Feb-Apr	67.7	79.6	44.5	70.5	88.7	88.4	70.1	7.0
Mar-May (Spr)	67.8	79.7	44.3	70.9	88.8	88.3	70.3	7.0
Apr-Jun	67.6	79.5	43.7	71.5	88.5	87.9	70.1	7.2
May-Jul	67.6	79.4	43.2	71.3	88.3	88.1	69.9	7.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.6	79.5	44.2	71.5	88.1	88.0	70.4	7.3
Jul-Sep	67.6	79.5	44.4	70.8	88.2	88.2	70.2	7.4
Aug-Oct	67.6	79.4	44.8	70.8	88.3	88.0	70.2	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.6	79.5	44.8	71.1	88.2	87.9	70.4	7.5
Oct-Dec	67.6	79.4	44.7	71.1	88.1	88.0	70.3	7.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	67.5	79.3	43.6	71.0	88.1	87.8	70.2	7.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	67.5	79.3	43.2	71.0	88.1	88.1	70.0	7.6
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.7	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.3	-0.8	0.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.2	0.5
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	49.4	65.6	44.8	61.3	66.0	72.5	59.9	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	52.0	68.6	48.5	63.2	71.1	74.6	62.8	8.1
2000	52.5	69.2	47.9	63.9	71.7	74.9	63.9	8.3
2001	52.9	69.5	46.6	63.9	71.8	75.4	64.8	8.4
3-month averages								
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	52.8	69.5	46.9	63.4	72.1	75.5	64.4	8.3
Jan-Mar 2001	52.7	69.3	46.4	63.5	71.6	75.4	64.4	8.3
Feb-Apr	52.8	69.5	46.1	63.9	71.8	75.5	64.7	8.4
Mar-May (Spr)	52.9	69.5	46.6	63.9	71.8	75.4	64.8	8.4
Apr-Jun	53.0	69.6	46.7	64.5	71.9	75.4	64.8	8.5
May-Jul	52.9	69.3	46.2	63.9	71.6	75.2	64.7	8.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.8	69.2	44.0	64.0	71.4	75.3	64.6	8.8
Jul-Sep	52.7	69.1	44.6	63.6	71.3	75.2	64.5	8.8
Aug-Oct	52.8	69.3	45.3	64.4	71.4	75.2	64.5	8.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.9	69.3	45.8	64.5	71.5	75.1	64.7	8.9
Oct-Dec	52.9	69.2	45.7	64.4	71.2	75.0	65.0	9.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	52.9	69.3	45.3	64.5	71.1	75.2	64.8	8.9
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	53.0	69.3	46.7	64.2	71.3	75.1	65.0	9.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	0.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	-0.8	-0.3	0.6	0.7

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	28,225	3,860	3,363	3,748	3,768	3,365	2,030	2,197	2,408	3,424
Summer 2001	28,450	3,941	3,253	3,866	3,802	3,412	2,008	2,179	2,417	3,522
Autumn 2001	28,456	4,005	3,286	3,901	3,742	3,414	2,009	2,194	2,422	3,434
Winter 2001/2002	28,323	3,936	3,297	3,864	3,755	3,418	1,965	2,216	2,393	3,408
Male										
Spring 2001	15,562	2,712	2,030	2,030	796	3,087	314	698	1,991	1,859
Summer 2001	15,718	2,725	1,949	2,137	817	3,137	319	674	2,009	1,919
Autumn 2001	15,694	2,780	1,959	2,133	785	3,134	310	682	2,024	1,860
Winter 2001/2002	15,589	2,726	1,965	2,117	771	3,139	313	684	2,007	1,836
Female										
Spring 2001	12,663	1,148	1,333	1,718	2,972	278	1,716	1,499	416	1,565
Summer 2001	12,732	1,217	1,304	1,729	2,985	275	1,689	1,505	408	1,604
Autumn 2001	12,762	1,225	1,327	1,767	2,958	280	1,699	1,512	399	1,573
Winter 2001/2002	12,734	1,210	1,332	1,747	2,984	279	1,673	1,532	386	1,572

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.

Thousands

		Employ				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^e	Workforce jobs ^f	
		Male		Female						All
		All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b					
UNITED KINGDOM										
Not seasonally adjusted		BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DYDA
1998	Mar	12,415	1,555	12,134	5,516	24,549	3,562	211	153	28,474
	Jun	12,505	1,546	12,175	5,437	24,680	3,487	210	121	28,498
	Sep	12,654	1,522	12,251	5,407	24,905	3,504	209	132	28,749
	Dec	12,652	1,607	12,323	5,868	24,975	3,484	210	127	28,796
1999	Mar	12,594	1,627	12,255	5,856	24,849	3,467	209	124	28,649
	Jun	12,679	1,663	12,367	5,884	25,046	3,513	208	123	28,890
	Sep	12,838	1,697	12,494	5,938	25,332	3,432	208	131	29,102
	Dec	12,878	1,679	12,586	6,004	25,464	3,424	208	129	29,225
2000	Mar	12,789	1,684	12,494	5,965	25,284	3,412	208	123	29,026
	Jun	12,953	1,726	12,523	5,929	25,476	3,423	207	112	29,218
	Sep	13,016	1,758	12,603	5,920	25,618	3,397	205	121	29,342
	Dec	13,135	1,778	12,675	6,016	25,809	3,392	206	118	29,526
2001	Mar	13,007	1,730	12,562	5,946	25,569	3,392	206	111	29,277
	Jun	13,072	1,757	12,625	5,969	25,697	3,426	204	96	29,424
	Sep	13,081	1,768	12,687	6,018	25,768	3,403	203	94	29,467
	Dec	12,911	1,809	12,972	6,313	25,883	3,399	204	95	29,582
UNITED KINGDOM										
Seasonally adjusted		BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC
1998	Mar	12,489	1,573	12,214	5,540	24,703	3,563	210	151	28,626
	Jun	12,529	1,549	12,192	5,464	24,722	3,499	210	133	28,563
	Sep	12,610	1,529	12,238	5,435	24,848	3,481	210	129	28,667
	Dec	12,591	1,580	12,242	5,792	24,833	3,492	210	121	28,656
1999	Mar	12,673	1,647	12,320	5,866	24,993	3,464	208	122	28,788
	Jun	12,695	1,668	12,391	5,920	25,086	3,487	209	129	28,914
	Sep	12,802	1,700	12,489	5,972	25,292	3,436	209	132	29,065
	Dec	12,821	1,653	12,504	5,925	25,325	3,438	208	124	29,094
2000	Mar	12,867	1,704	12,554	5,973	25,421	3,409	207	121	29,159
	Jun	12,968	1,732	12,549	5,966	25,517	3,397	207	120	29,241
	Sep	12,982	1,758	12,602	5,957	25,585	3,403	206	120	29,314
	Dec	13,075	1,754	12,588	5,934	25,663	3,405	206	114	29,388
2001	Mar	13,085	1,749	12,622	5,954	25,708	3,392	205	109	29,414
	Jun	13,086	1,763	12,651	6,006	25,737	3,413	204	103	29,457
	Sep	13,041	1,766	12,698	6,062	25,739	3,399	204	92	29,435
	Dec	12,862	1,787	12,879	6,228	25,741	3,405	204	91	29,441
GREAT BRITAIN										
Not seasonally adjusted		DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
1998	Mar	12,112	1,505	11,828	5,370	23,939	3,471	211	137	27,758
	Jun	12,202	1,496	11,867	5,290	24,068	3,399	210	107	27,784
	Sep	12,347	1,472	11,942	5,261	24,289	3,416	209	117	28,031
	Dec	12,342	1,555	12,009	5,718	24,351	3,397	210	112	28,070
1999	Mar	12,286	1,576	11,942	5,706	24,228	3,379	209	111	27,927
	Jun	12,369	1,611	12,053	5,734	24,422	3,427	208	111	28,169
	Sep	12,524	1,645	12,178	5,787	24,702	3,346	208	119	28,374
	Dec	12,561	1,625	12,263	5,847	24,824	3,338	208	116	28,487
2000	Mar	12,474	1,632	12,174	5,812	24,648	3,326	208	111	28,293
	Jun	12,637	1,673	12,201	5,775	24,838	3,330	207	103	28,477
	Sep	12,697	1,705	12,282	5,767	24,979	3,304	205	111	28,599
	Dec	12,814	1,722	12,347	5,858	25,161	3,299	206	107	28,772
2001	Mar	12,688	1,675	12,236	5,788	24,923	3,298	206	101	28,529
	Jun	12,753	1,702	12,299	5,811	25,052	3,332	204	89	28,677
	Sep	12,763	1,713	12,360	5,861	25,123	3,309	203	84	28,718
	Dec	12,591	1,752	12,640	6,150	25,230	3,304	204	85	28,824
GREAT BRITAIN										
Seasonally adjusted		DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH
1998	Mar	12,185	1,524	11,907	5,394	24,092	3,472	210	134	27,908
	Jun	12,225	1,499	11,883	5,317	24,108	3,411	210	118	27,847
	Sep	12,304	1,479	11,927	5,290	24,231	3,393	210	114	27,948
	Dec	12,284	1,528	11,931	5,642	24,214	3,404	210	106	27,935
1999	Mar	12,364	1,596	12,007	5,717	24,371	3,377	208	109	28,065
	Jun	12,384	1,616	12,076	5,769	24,460	3,402	209	120	28,191
	Sep	12,489	1,648	12,172	5,821	24,660	3,351	209	116	28,336
	Dec	12,505	1,599	12,184	5,769	24,689	3,352	208	111	28,361
2000	Mar	12,551	1,651	12,234	5,819	24,784	3,323	207	109	28,425
	Jun	12,651	1,678	12,226	5,812	24,877	3,304	207	111	28,499
	Sep	12,664	1,705	12,280	5,804	24,944	3,310	206	109	28,569
	Dec	12,756	1,698	12,263	5,776	25,019	3,312	206	103	28,639
2001	Mar	12,765	1,694	12,296	5,797	25,061	3,299	205	100	28,665
	Jun	12,767	1,708	12,324	5,848	25,090	3,318	204	96	28,709
	Sep	12,723	1,712	12,370	5,905	25,093	3,305	204	82	28,684
	Dec	12,543	1,730	12,550	6,066	25,094	3,310	204	81	28,688

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	Seasonally adjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1989	Jun	23,990	23,990	4,904	4,914	5,327	5,371	6,583	6,623
1990	Jun	24,265	24,254	4,779	4,794	5,182	5,227	6,452	6,496
1991	Jun	23,576	23,556	4,360	4,372	4,737	4,778	5,908	5,949
1992	Jun	23,213	23,196	4,140	4,146	4,480	4,512	5,514	5,573
1993	Jun	22,879	22,854	3,960	3,960	4,259	4,278	5,221	5,243
1994	Jun	22,971	22,934	3,977	3,975	4,242	4,257	5,204	5,221
1995	Jun	23,317	23,277	4,076	4,076	4,317	4,331	5,250	5,266
1996	Jun	23,601	23,598	4,117	4,121	4,349	4,354	5,270	5,282
1997	Jun	24,156	24,195	4,175	4,185	4,406	4,416	5,382	5,406
1998	Jun	24,680	24,721	4,196	4,204	4,416	4,424	5,514	5,531
1999	Jun	25,046	25,086	4,050	4,056	4,254	4,260	5,366	5,376
1999	Dec	25,464	25,325	4,020	4,015	4,213	4,209	5,365	5,353
2000	Jan			4,003	4,009	4,192	4,200		
	Feb			3,997	4,005	4,186	4,195		
	Mar	25,284	25,421	3,983	3,993	4,172	4,182	5,320	5,343
	Apr			3,968	3,982	4,155	4,168		
	May			3,961	3,974	4,146	4,159		
	Jun	25,476	25,517	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150	5,317	5,324
	Jul			3,958	3,953	4,141	4,135		
	Aug			3,954	3,944	4,137	4,126		
	Sep	25,618	25,585	3,936	3,928	4,117	4,108	5,281	5,264
	Oct			3,932	3,922	4,111	4,100		
	Nov			3,926	3,912	4,105	4,091		
	Dec	25,809	25,663	3,904	3,901	4,081	4,080	5,243	5,234
2001	Jan			3,890	3,896	4,067	4,075		
	Feb			3,880	3,887	4,058	4,065		
	Mar	25,569	25,708	3,874	3,882	4,052	4,059	5,211	5,232
	Apr			3,865	3,876	4,043	4,054		
	May			3,845	3,856	4,024	4,035		
	Jun	25,697	25,737	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,209	5,214
	Jul			3,829	3,824	4,008	4,003		
	Aug			3,815	3,806	3,995	3,984		
	Sep	25,768	25,739	3,797	3,790	3,978	3,970	5,212	5,196
	Oct			3,782	3,773	3,962	3,952		
	Nov			3,770	3,758	3,950	3,937		
	Dec	25,883	25,741	3,745	3,843	3,924	3,923	5,169	5,163
2002	Jan			3,724	3,731	3,903	3,911		
	Feb P			3,713	3,719	3,891	3,898		

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	
		Allemployee 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	19,363	19,396	313	204	502	324	84	469	249	
1999	Dec	19,821	19,679	293	194	502	306	82	470	243	
2000	Jan				191	503	304	83	468	242	
	Feb				190	502	302	83	467	241	
	Mar	19,658	19,764	314	189	502	297	83	467	241	
	Apr				187	501	291	83	466	240	
	May				185	499	288	82	466	239	
	Jun	19,838	19,879	314	185	497	285	83	465	239	
	Jul				183	499	282	83	463	239	
	Aug				181	499	278	83	461	239	
	Sep	20,024	20,026	295	180	495	274	83	460	239	
	Oct				179	497	272	84	459	238	
	Nov				179	495	269	83	458	238	
	Dec	20,287	20,133	296	178	496	265	83	457	237	
2001	Jan				179	496	260	83	456	237	
	Feb				178	494	260	82	455	237	
	Mar	20,095	20,204	271	177	494	258	82	455	236	
	Apr				179	494	256	81	455	235	
	May				179	494	254	81	452	236	
	Jun	20,209	20,252	271	179	492	252	80	451	235	
	Jul				178	492	249	81	450	235	
	Aug				178	492	247	80	448	234	
	Sep	20,282	20,287	256	180	492	244	81	448	233	
	Oct				179	490	241	80	447	233	
	Nov				180	491	239	80	445	232	
	Dec	20,462	20,310	268	180	491	237	80	444	231	
2002	Jan				181	492	234	80	444	232	
	Feb P				180	491	232	80	443	232	

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	LOGK	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	1,209	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	243	675	370	496	402	240	1,116	4,366	1,632
1999	Dec	239	672	363	495	400	244	1,144	4,403	1,648
2000	Jan	239	671	362	495	399	243			
	Feb	239	669	362	494	400	244			
	Mar	237	669	361	493	400	243	1,162	4,377	1,661
	Apr	238	665	361	493	401	243			
	May	239	663	361	492	400	244			
	Jun	238	661	360	493	400	245	1,175	4,378	1,662
	Jul	237	656	360	492	398	244			
	Aug	235	654	360	493	397	244			
	Sep	234	650	359	492	396	244	1,156	4,396	1,650
	Oct	233	648	359	493	396	245			
	Nov	233	645	359	492	396	244			
	Dec	232	640	358	493	395	245	1,155	4,432	1,646
2001	Jan	231	642	358	492	394	246			
	Feb	231	639	358	490	393	247			
	Mar	230	638	359	488	394	248	1,173	4,452	1,650
	Apr	230	639	357	487	392	249			
	May	229	635	355	481	392	248			
	Jun	227	632	353	477	389	249	1,197	4,461	1,655
	Jul	227	630	351	471	389	249			
	Aug	227	628	349	463	389	249			
	Sep	226	625	347	459	388	247	1,226	4,453	1,655
	Oct	225	624	346	453	387	246			
	Nov	224	622	344	450	385	246			
	Dec	224	620	343	446	384	246	1,240	4,510	1,653
2002	Jan	223	617	341	439	384	245			
	Feb P	223	615	340	434	383	246			

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	1,064	299	3,143	1,403	1,844	2,626	1,189
1999	Jun R	986	486	1,703	314	3,283	1,413	2,005	2,597	1,240
1999	Dec	1,013	513	1,087	333	3,320	1,381	2,092	2,637	1,256
2000	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,007	503	1,074	338	3,375	1,398	2,115	2,634	1,280
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,009	509	1,070	351	3,422	1,400	2,127	2,672	1,278
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,016	516	1,075	352	3,491	1,403	2,120	2,721	1,284
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,017	526	1,077	358	3,551	1,396	2,118	2,726	1,289
2001	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,018	533	1,078	366	3,548	1,406	2,123	2,733	1,296
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,023	534	1,068	367	3,555	1,411	2,140	2,749	1,288
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,027	530	1,084	366	3,547	1,412	2,162	2,759	1,292
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,021	516	1,079	366	3,512	1,424	2,158	2,786	1,290
2002	Jan									
	Feb									

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub- section	December 2000			December 2001			2001			2002		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,967.2	1,114.2	4,081.4	2,870.0	1,054.1	3,924.1	3,977.5	3,961.5	3,950.3	3,924.1	3,903.2	3,891.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.6	9.0	73.6	66.3	9.7	75.9	76.6	76.3	76.2	75.9	76.0	75.7
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.0	5.3	43.3	39.1	5.9	45.0	45.7	45.2	45.3	45.0	44.7	44.6
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.6	3.7	30.2	27.1	3.8	30.9	30.9	31.1	30.9	30.9	31.3	31.1
MANUFACTURING	D	2,829.0	1,075.0	3,904.0	2,731.0	1,014.1	3,745.1	3,796.8	3,781.8	3,770.5	3,745.1	3,723.8	3,712.3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	319.4	181.9	501.4	317.5	178.4	495.8	495.1	496.3	499.0	495.8	489.0	486.7
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	128.1	115.0	243.1	118.8	98.6	217.4	221.7	220.3	219.5	217.4	215.0	213.0
of textiles	17	83.3	59.0	142.2	76.4	54.4	130.8	133.5	133.2	132.7	130.8	129.9	128.4
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	44.8	56.0	100.9	42.3	44.2	86.6	88.2	87.1	86.9	86.6	85.1	84.7
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	14.3	8.7	23.0	12.4	7.9	20.4	20.9	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.2
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	58.3	24.1	82.4	57.6	22.0	79.6	81.1	80.3	80.3	79.6	79.2	79.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	286.0	170.1	456.1	276.9	166.5	443.4	449.1	447.6	445.4	443.4	443.8	443.1
	21	71.0	26.7	97.7	66.3	25.0	91.3	93.6	93.0	92.5	91.3	91.6	91.3
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	215.0	143.4	358.5	210.6	141.5	352.1	355.6	354.6	352.9	352.1	352.3	351.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.2	5.0	29.2	25.1	6.0	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.8	31.1	31.1	31.1
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.1	74.2	237.3	159.5	71.4	230.9	233.7	233.6	233.0	230.9	231.5	231.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	181.9	50.2	232.1	174.7	49.3	223.9	225.6	225.4	225.4	223.9	223.3	222.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	108.6	27.0	135.6	108.2	25.9	134.1	136.1	135.2	134.5	134.1	133.6	133.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	415.8	87.2	503.0	401.0	82.6	483.6	490.5	488.7	485.9	483.6	480.2	480.5
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	99.7	13.8	113.5	92.3	13.2	105.6	107.6	106.9	106.5	105.6	105.6	105.2
	28	316.1	73.4	389.5	308.7	69.4	378.1	382.9	381.8	379.5	378.1	374.5	375.3
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	289.4	69.1	358.5	277.2	65.4	342.6	348.3	347.3	344.4	342.6	341.8	340.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers	DL	345.5	145.6	491.1	317.4	126.3	443.7	458.3	452.1	449.0	443.7	438.0	433.3
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	30	37.2	15.6	52.8	33.7	13.7	47.4	48.9	48.0	47.3	47.4	46.6	45.4
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	31	123.0	49.7	172.7	112.6	43.9	156.5	162.9	160.1	158.5	156.5	154.4	152.8
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	32	91.1	41.3	132.4	76.2	33.0	109.2	114.1	112.0	111.6	109.2	106.7	104.8
	33	94.2	39.0	133.2	94.9	35.7	130.6	132.3	132.0	131.5	130.6	130.4	130.3
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	346.2	49.0	395.2	336.4	47.7	384.0	387.9	387.9	387.1	384.0	383.9	382.9
	34	191.6	29.3	220.9	185.9	27.5	213.4	213.6	214.2	214.2	213.4	213.7	214.0
	35	154.6	19.7	174.3	150.5	20.1	170.6	174.3	173.8	172.9	170.6	170.2	168.9
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	148.2	67.8	216.0	148.4	66.1	214.5	217.5	215.7	215.7	214.5	213.0	213.8
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	73.6	30.3	103.9	72.8	30.3	103.0	104.1	103.5	103.6	103.0	103.4	103.6

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633 812318P Provisional
R Revised

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	Dec	428	55	244	236	963	480	476	957	242	187	176	715	5		
2001	Mar	422	53	243	232	950	478	477	954	237	187	175	708	5		
	Jun	419	54	243	231	947	473	476	949	233	184	172	709	5		
	Sep	417	54	243	231	945	469	475	944	228	183	171	712	5		
	Dec	403	57	243	244	947	457	484	941	220	181	169	723	5		
North West																
2000	Dec	1,258	180	718	680	2,837	1,432	1,388	2,819	643	508	499	2,176	18		
2001	Mar	1,243	178	717	664	2,802	1,430	1,386	2,816	637	501	492	2,148	17		
	Jun	1,248	178	723	666	2,815	1,428	1,393	2,821	635	495	486	2,162	19		
	Sep R	1,270	182	724	671	2,847	1,447	1,398	2,845	653	491	482	2,176	18		
	Dec	1,254	179	721	696	2,851	1,421	1,411	2,832	628	483	474	2,185	16		
Yorkshire and the Humber																
2000	Dec	907	138	494	541	2,081	1,041	1,029	2,070	496	397	383	1,565	20		
2001	Mar	901	131	496	535	2,063	1,034	1,035	2,070	497	393	379	1,548	18		
	Jun	898	134	495	542	2,069	1,033	1,041	2,074	495	389	376	1,554	20		
	Sep	899	135	494	544	2,072	1,032	1,036	2,068	495	389	375	1,557	19		
	Dec	875	135	494	581	2,085	1,008	1,069	2,077	478	380	366	1,589	18		
East Midlands																
2000	Dec	773	120	409	431	1,734	889	835	1,724	480	400	384	1,229	26		
2001	Mar	762	118	409	432	1,720	882	843	1,725	474	392	377	1,223	24		
	Jun	763	120	416	435	1,734	885	854	1,739	476	388	372	1,233	26		
	Sep R	766	122	417	437	1,741	887	855	1,741	475	385	368	1,241	25		
	Dec	768	111	421	452	1,751	874	867	1,741	480	380	364	1,248	23		
West Midlands																
2000	Dec	1,056	138	566	528	2,288	1,187	1,083	2,270	605	515	496	1,661	22		
2001	Mar	1,042	139	564	530	2,273	1,185	1,098	2,283	600	512	493	1,653	20		
	Jun	1,033	145	563	534	2,274	1,181	1,102	2,283	591	505	486	1,662	22		
	Sep R	1,039	146	569	540	2,294	1,182	1,109	2,292	597	501	482	1,676	21		
	Dec	993	149	565	579	2,286	1,144	1,134	2,278	582	494	475	1,693	19		
East																
2000	Dec R	986	154	549	549	2,237	1,132	1,091	2,223	460	354	335	1,744	38		
2001	Mar R	993	147	543	541	2,225	1,151	1,090	2,240	462	352	334	1,728	35		
	Jun R	1,000	151	549	542	2,241	1,153	1,091	2,244	464	351	332	1,739	38		
	Sep R	999	151	537	544	2,231	1,144	1,083	2,227	462	349	330	1,732	37		
	Dec	1,000	161	539	544	2,245	1,156	1,076	2,232	464	348	329	1,747	34		
London																
2000	Dec	1,856	292	1,259	667	4,073	2,136	1,913	4,049	427	297	287	3,642	5		
2001	Mar	1,852	287	1,249	659	4,047	2,147	1,915	4,062	426	296	286	3,617	4		
	Jun	1,870	286	1,256	651	4,064	2,163	1,912	4,075	435	294	283	3,624	5		
	Sep R	1,886	289	1,250	663	4,088	2,170	1,918	4,089	430	291	281	3,653	5		
	Dec	1,808	310	1,234	738	4,091	2,110	1,954	4,064	427	288	278	3,659	4		
South East																
2000	Dec R	1,541	273	933	883	3,631	1,825	1,806	3,609	609	453	438	2,983	45		
2001	Mar R	1,547	261	916	865	3,589	1,827	1,790	3,614	609	453	438	2,937	43		
	Jun R	1,555	266	919	866	3,607	1,828	1,786	3,612	615	449	434	2,944	47		
	Sep R	1,562	267	901	866	3,596	1,822	1,771	3,590	619	447	431	2,931	46		
	Dec	1,564	283	894	878	3,619	1,839	1,759	3,598	619	445	429	2,958	41		
South West																
2000	Dec	847	159	474	534	2,014	1,008	1,003	2,011	404	317	302	1,577	33		
2001	Mar	843	156	476	527	2,002	1,006	1,013	2,019	398	317	302	1,573	31		
	Jun	855	162	482	540	2,039	1,010	1,021	2,032	402	313	298	1,605	33		
	Sep	850	163	488	543	2,044	1,009	1,028	2,038	407	310	295	1,605	32		
	Dec	854	156	486	560	2,056	1,013	1,041	2,054	412	306	291	1,615	30		
England																
2000	Dec R	9,656	1,508	5,642	5,046	21,852	11,119	10,607	21,727	4,361	3,424	3,296	17,287	211		
2001	Mar R	9,597	1,468	5,608	4,983	21,655	11,137	10,630	21,767	4,344	3,405	3,278	17,098	199		
	Jun R	9,633	1,493	5,641	5,003	21,771	11,153	10,658	21,810	4,349	3,371	3,242	17,191	213		
	Sep R	9,683	1,507	5,621	5,037	21,847	11,152	10,673	21,825	4,369	3,348	3,218	17,246	209		
	Dec	9,497	1,538	5,614	5,289	21,938	10,993	10,825	21,818	4,341	3,308	3,178	17,375	191		
Wales																
2000	Dec	466	72	268	275	1,081	538	537	1,076	266	209	201	799	16		
2001	Mar	462	71	265	272	1,070	537	542	1,079	262	207	199	793	14		
	Jun	465	70	266	270	1,071	533	539	1,073	261	205	197	795	15		
	Sep	446	71	269	287	1,073	515	553	1,068	258	200	192	800	14		
	Dec	426	78	266	308	1,077	504	569	1,072	252	196	189	811	13		
Scotland																
2000	Dec	962	141	592	533	2,228	1,099	1,119	2,217	471	339	303	1,719	37		
2001	Mar	946	136	586	530	2,198	1,091	1,124	2,215	463	332	295	1,701	34		
	Jun	947	136	593	535	2,210	1,081	1,127	2,208	458	330	293	1,717	36		
	Sep	924	137	607	536	2,203	1,056	1,144	2,200	446	325	287	1,722	35		
	Dec	914	136	612	553	2,215	1,045	1,158	2,203	437	316	279	1,746	33		
Great Britain																
2000	Dec R	11,084	1,721	6,501	5,854	25,161	12,756	12,263	25,019	5,099	3,972	3,800	19,805	264		
2001	Mar R	11,005	1,674	6,460	5,784	24,923	12,765	12,296	25,061	5,068	3,944	3,772	19,592	247		
	Jun R	11,045	1,699	6,500	5,808	25,052	12,767	12,324	25,090	5,068	3,906	3,732	19,703	264		
	Sep R	11,053	1,714	6,497	5,860	25,123	12,723	12,370	25,093	5,073	3,873	3,697	19,768	258		
	Dec	10,837	1,752	6,492	6,149	25,230	12,541	12,552	25,094	5,030	3,820	3,646	19,932	237		
Northern Ireland																
2000	Dec	265	56	169	159	649	319	325	644	144	109	104	489	16		
2001	Mar	264	55	169	157	645	320	326	646	143	108	103	487	16		
	Jun	264	55	169	158	645	319	327	647	141	107	102	489	15		
	Sep	264	54	170	157	645	318	328	646	139	105	100	491	15		
	Dec	264	57	170	162	652	319	329	648	139	104	99	499	15		
United Kingdom																
2000	Dec R	11,349	1,777	6,671	6,013	25,809	13,075	12,588	25,663	5,243	4,081	3,904	20,287	280		
2001	Mar R	11,269	1,729	6,628	5,942	25,569	13,085	12,622	25,708	5,211	4,052	3,874	20,095	262		
	Jun R	11,309	1,754	6,669	5,965	25,697	13,086	12,651	25,737	5,209	4,012	3,834	20,209	279		
	Sep R	11,316	1,768	6,667	6,017	25,768	13,041	12,698	25,739	5,212	3,978	3,797	20,282	273		
	Dec	11,101	1,808	6,662	6,312	25,883	12,862	12,879	25,741	5,169	3,924	3,745	20,462	252		

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	SIC 1992
North East													
3	176	8	55	152	59	47	21	100	69	87	128	52	2000 Dec
4	175	8	50	149	56	46	21	100	69	87	129	52	2001 Mar
4	172	9	49	150	57	46	21	101	69	85	129	51	Jun
4	171	9	44	149	57	46	21	101	69	84	132	53	Sep
3	169	9	39	155	56	45	20	103	69	87	135	52	Dec
North West													
3	499	6	135	516	182	162	94	357	165	251	318	130	2000 Dec
3	492	6	136	501	177	160	94	355	166	252	318	125	2001 Mar
3	486	6	139	504	182	160	95	357	166	252	320	125	Jun
3	482	6	163	506	182	158	93	367	167	250	326	127	Sep R
3	474	6	146	520	181	157	91	362	168	255	327	124	Dec
Yorkshire and the Humber													
7	383	7	99	370	128	125	66	251	115	188	229	94	2000 Dec
7	379	7	104	361	127	123	66	245	115	187	231	94	2001 Mar
7	376	7	106	360	129	124	65	248	115	187	233	93	Jun
7	375	7	106	361	131	119	67	249	115	184	237	94	Sep
7	366	7	98	374	133	126	67	244	116	191	242	97	Dec
East Midlands													
9	384	8	80	304	100	93	37	210	81	144	188	73	2000 Dec
9	377	7	81	299	98	90	37	207	81	146	191	73	2001 Mar
9	372	7	88	303	100	90	35	208	81	148	194	74	Jun
9	368	7	90	303	99	92	36	212	80	147	197	76	Sep R
9	364	7	100	314	97	88	37	209	81	151	197	75	Dec
West Midlands													
3	496	16	91	406	129	131	71	283	102	203	233	104	2000 Dec
3	493	16	89	399	126	131	71	278	104	206	236	103	2001 Mar
3	486	16	86	399	128	133	70	277	106	207	238	105	Jun
3	482	16	96	398	129	137	72	280	105	206	243	104	Sep R
3	475	16	88	408	129	138	74	280	104	212	246	102	Dec
East													
4	335	15	106	440	133	151	79	358	91	175	221	97	2000 Dec R
4	334	15	110	431	128	150	79	349	91	177	228	96	2001 Mar R
4	332	15	112	430	134	151	78	353	91	177	229	96	Jun R
4	330	15	113	429	133	147	78	355	92	177	226	96	Sep R
4	329	15	116	445	133	150	78	350	92	179	226	94	Dec
London													
4	287	6	130	619	266	337	343	1,018	210	255	328	264	2000 Dec
4	286	6	130	613	266	342	338	1,002	210	251	327	266	2001 Mar
4	283	6	141	611	270	347	339	1,004	210	248	329	266	Jun
4	281	6	138	613	267	360	338	1,010	212	246	334	274	Sep R
4	278	6	140	637	267	339	334	1,004	212	250	339	276	Dec
South East													
4	438	11	157	704	229	221	142	690	166	300	353	178	2000 Dec R
4	438	11	156	689	219	219	140	676	167	300	352	174	2001 Mar R
4	434	11	166	686	226	221	138	680	166	296	355	175	Jun R
4	431	11	173	686	225	218	138	682	170	294	345	173	Sep R
4	429	11	174	715	223	221	138	679	168	299	344	170	Dec
South West													
6	302	9	87	379	149	97	82	246	122	181	229	91	2000 Dec
6	302	9	81	371	152	95	82	246	123	184	229	91	2001 Mar
6	298	9	89	373	173	96	81	247	123	187	229	97	Jun
6	295	9	97	376	170	92	80	248	123	187	234	95	Sep
6	291	9	106	389	164	94	80	248	123	192	233	92	Dec
England													
43	3,296	85	938	3,889	1,375	1,362	935	3,511	1,122	1,784	2,236	1,082	2000 Dec
44	3,278	84	938	3,815	1,351	1,359	929	3,461	1,126	1,792	2,225	1,075	2001 Mar
44	3,242	86	978	3,819	1,398	1,369	922	3,479	1,127	1,786	2,241	1,083	Jun R
45	3,218	86	1,020	3,826	1,395	1,370	924	3,509	1,134	1,777	2,243	1,094	Sep R
44	3,178	85	1,033	3,962	1,384	1,361	920	3,484	1,136	1,819	2,259	1,084	Dec
Wales													
4	201	5	57	174	67	45	31	100	76	104	145	57	2000 Dec
3	199	5	55	169	67	44	31	99	76	104	146	56	2001 Mar
3	197	4	56	168	70	44	32	98	76	104	147	57	Jun
3	192	4	59	169	68	42	35	99	74	104	151	57	Sep
3	189	4	57	176	66	43	36	100	74	107	153	56	Dec
Scotland													
25	303	11	132	342	164	118	99	276	146	182	271	121	2000 Dec
25	295	11	131	332	162	115	99	273	146	179	272	122	2001 Mar
26	293	11	128	333	169	117	98	276	146	179	274	124	Jun
27	287	11	121	331	167	116	109	273	144	179	281	121	Sep
27	279	11	120	342	163	116	111	272	157	182	283	119	Dec
Great Britain													
72	3,800	101	1,127	4,405	1,606	1,525	1,065	3,887	1,344	2,070	2,652	1,260	2000 Dec
72	3,772	100	1,124	4,316	1,580	1,518	1,059	3,833	1,348	2,075	2,643	1,253	2001 Mar
73	3,732	101	1,162	4,320	1,637	1,530	1,052	3,853	1,349	2,069	2,662	1,264	Jun
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
74	3,646	100	1,210	4,480	1,613	1,520	1,067	3,856	1,367	2,108	2,695	1,259	Dec
Northern Ireland													
2	104	3	35	110	39	27	15	50	59	66	95	28	2000 Dec
2	103	3	35	107	38	26	16	50	59	66	96	28	2001 Mar
2	102	3	35	106	38	27	16	51	59	66	96	29	Jun
2	100	3	34	108	39	27	16	52	59	64	96	29	Sep
2	99	3	35	113	39	27	16	52	59	67	97	29	Dec
United Kingdom													
74	3,904	104	1,161	4,514	1,644	1,552	1,081	3,937	1,403	2,136	2,731	1,288	2000 Dec
74	3,874	103	1,159	4,423	1,619	1,544	1,074	3,883	1,407	2,141	2,722	1,282	2001 Mar
75	3,834	104	1,197	4,426	1,675	1,557	1,068	3,904	1,408	2,135	2,741	1,293	Jun
77	3,797	104	1,235	4,434	1,668	1,556	1,084	3,933	1,411	2,124	2,772	1,301	Sep
76	3,745	103	1,245	4,592	1,652	1,547	1,083	3,907	1,426	2,174	2,791	1,289	Dec

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

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		
SIC 1992		551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	All	of which:	
Employee jobs and self-employment jobs ^{a,b}									employee jobs	self-employment jobs
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	427.4	489.2	563.0	107.5	80.6	365.9	2,033.6	1,854.8	178.7
	Dec	371.8	516.6	548.5	116.2	72.9	345.2	1,971.1	1,818.3	152.8
1999	Mar	372.9	521.8	543.7	123.0	73.4	351.4	1,986.2	1,835.7	150.5
	Jun	409.5	534.8	556.6	129.6	80.1	369.0	2,079.6	1,918.9	160.6
	Sep	403.7	536.7	559.0	136.9	81.7	377.3	2,095.4	1,946.0	149.4
	Dec	379.4	537.1	573.5	135.8	81.7	379.5	2,086.9	1,922.5	164.3
2000	Mar	379.3	540.4	552.8	132.6	81.6	383.8	2,070.5	1,905.1	165.5
	Jun	411.2	555.1	559.0	137.7	83.9	397.9	2,144.7	1,972.8	171.9
	Sep	413.8	548.4	541.9	138.3	80.3	407.7	2,130.3	1,961.8	168.5
	Dec	383.9	553.6	538.8	137.2	78.0	409.2	2,100.7	1,927.7	173.0
2001	Mar	383.6	539.1	520.3	137.7	78.4	409.1	2,068.1	1,900.9	167.2
	Jun	410.2	550.8	533.0	141.7	80.0	406.7	2,122.5	1,962.5	160.0
	Sept	411.1	556.8	528.2	141.3	81.8	414.8	2,134.0	1,955.8	178.2
	Dec	387.3	542.9	523.5	133.0	79.6	415.1	2,081.4	1,924.1	157.4
Changes:										
Dec 2000-2001		3.5	-10.7	-15.3	-4.2	1.6	5.9	-19.3	-3.7	-15.6
Percent		0.9	-1.9	-2.8	-3.1	2.0	1.4	-0.9	-0.2	-9.0

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	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and com- munications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
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 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		28,788	525	215	4,392	1,827	6,663	1,684	5,290	6,571	1,620	21,829
Jun		28,914	517	211	4,351	1,823	6,678	1,699	5,339	6,607	1,690	22,012
Sep		29,065	508	208	4,319	1,835	6,678	1,727	5,411	6,680	1,699	22,195
Dec		29,094	498	205	4,307	1,807	6,703	1,752	5,416	6,683	1,722	22,277
2000 Mar		29,159	519	199	4,280	1,817	6,695	1,742	5,451	6,703	1,753	22,344
Jun		29,241	512	194	4,236	1,867	6,677	1,743	5,502	6,772	1,737	22,432
Sep		29,314	496	191	4,196	1,847	6,705	1,758	5,573	6,832	1,716	22,584
Dec		29,388	494	186	4,154	1,850	6,719	1,777	5,638	6,822	1,748	22,704
2001 Mar		29,414	476	187	4,133	1,887	6,732	1,790	5,656	6,822	1,731	22,731
Jun		29,457	467	188	4,086	1,909	6,740	1,797	5,680	6,874	1,717	22,807
Sep		29,435	449	190	4,043	1,934	6,737	1,786	5,672	6,893	1,731	22,819
Dec		29,441	465	189	4,009	1,973	6,743	1,767	5,634	6,924	1,738	22,806
Change on quarter		6	16	-1	-34	38	6	-19	-37	31	7	-13
Percent		0.0	3.6	-0.4	-0.9	2.0	0.1	-1.1	-0.7	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Change on year		53	-29	3	-145	123	24	-11	-4	102	-10	101
Percent		0.2	-5.9	1.7	-3.5	6.7	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	1.5	-0.6	0.4
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1995 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		15,467	400	168	3,176	1,626	3,208	1,243	2,828	2,011	807	10,097
Jun		15,493	391	165	3,149	1,612	3,220	1,250	2,849	2,021	836	10,176
Sep		15,570	388	162	3,130	1,631	3,211	1,266	2,905	2,039	838	10,259
Dec		15,557	378	162	3,092	1,619	3,200	1,278	2,934	2,067	827	10,306
2000 Mar		15,580	384	159	3,076	1,621	3,196	1,286	2,937	2,084	838	10,341
Jun		15,683	387	155	3,046	1,663	3,177	1,300	2,964	2,161	831	10,433
Sep		15,704	372	153	3,022	1,651	3,184	1,315	2,999	2,193	815	10,507
Dec		15,811	375	145	3,006	1,648	3,244	1,335	3,020	2,162	877	10,638
2001 Mar		15,821	359	146	3,002	1,675	3,242	1,344	3,030	2,156	868	10,639
Jun		15,818	347	147	2,977	1,697	3,245	1,345	3,062	2,145	853	10,650
Sep		15,775	342	147	2,957	1,699	3,235	1,359	3,044	2,143	849	10,631
Dec		15,613	351	147	2,929	1,726	3,206	1,330	2,977	2,119	830	10,461
Change on quarter		-162	9	-1	-28	27	-29	-30	-68	-24	-19	-169
Percent		-1.0	2.6	-0.5	-0.9	1.6	-0.9	-2.2	-2.2	-1.1	-2.2	-1.6
Change on year		-198	-24	2	-77	78	-38	-6	-43	-43	-47	-177
Percent		-1.3	-6.5	1.3	-2.6	4.7	-1.2	-0.4	-1.4	-2.0	-5.4	-1.7
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1995 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		13,321	125	48	1,216	200	3,456	441	2,462	4,560	813	11,732
Jun		13,421	125	46	1,202	211	3,458	449	2,490	4,585	854	11,836
Sep		13,495	119	46	1,189	204	3,467	462	2,506	4,641	861	11,937
Dec		13,537	120	43	1,215	188	3,503	474	2,483	4,616	895	11,971
2000 Mar		13,579	135	41	1,204	196	3,498	457	2,515	4,619	914	12,003
Jun		13,558	125	39	1,190	204	3,501	444	2,538	4,611	907	11,999
Sep		13,610	124	38	1,174	196	3,521	443	2,574	4,640	900	12,077
Dec		13,576	119	41	1,148	202	3,475	442	2,618	4,660	871	12,066
2001 Mar		13,594	117	41	1,132	213	3,490	446	2,626	4,666	864	12,092
Jun		13,639	120	41	1,109	212	3,494	452	2,618	4,729	864	12,157
Sep		13,659	107	42	1,086	235	3,502	426	2,627	4,750	883	12,188
Dec		13,828	114	42	1,080	247	3,537	437	2,657	4,805	908	12,344
Change on quarter		169	7	0	-7	12	35	11	30	55	25	156
Percent		1.2	6.6	0.2	-0.6	5.0	1.0	2.5	1.2	1.2	2.9	1.3
Change on year		252	-5	1	-68	45	62	-5	40	145	37	278
Percent		1.9	-4.0	3.0	-5.9	22.3	1.8	-1.1	1.5	3.1	4.2	2.3

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.

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	10.0
1994	853.2	33.2	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	870.7	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	876.9	33.3	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	896.1	33.4	38.7	15.2	9.4
1998	905.0	33.3	38.7	15.2	9.1
1999	908.8	33.0	38.2	15.3	9.1
2000	916.9	32.7	37.9	15.4	8.9
2001	930.6	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
3-month averages					
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	929.7	33.0	38.2	15.6	9.2
Jan-Mar 2001	926.8	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.3
Feb-Apr	927.2	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.2
Mar-May (Spr)	930.6	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
Apr-Jun	930.3	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.3
May-Jul	929.9	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	930.0	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5
Jul-Sep	928.1	32.8	37.9	15.6	9.5
Aug-Oct	927.2	32.7	37.8	15.6	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	925.2	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Oct-Dec	923.8	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	924.1	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	926.1	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Over last 12 months	-3.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	540.6	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.7
1994	550.4	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.5
1995	563.5	39.2	40.8	14.6	9.9
1996	565.4	39.0	40.7	14.8	9.6
1997	576.4	38.9	40.7	14.8	10.7
1998	583.4	38.8	40.7	15.0	9.7
1999	581.5	38.2	40.1	15.1	9.7
2000	587.0	37.9	39.8	15.1	9.3
2001	593.3	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
3-month averages					
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	593.9	38.2	40.1	15.8	10.1
Jan-Mar 2001	591.8	38.0	39.9	15.8	10.1
Feb-Apr	591.0	38.0	39.8	15.8	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	593.3	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
Apr-Jun	592.6	38.0	39.9	15.6	10.2
May-Jul	592.8	38.1	39.9	15.5	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	592.8	38.0	39.9	15.3	10.4
Jul-Sep	591.3	37.9	39.8	15.2	10.3
Aug-Oct	590.3	37.8	39.7	15.1	10.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	588.0	37.6	39.5	15.0	10.4
Oct-Dec	586.9	37.5	39.5	14.9	10.4
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	587.1	37.6	39.5	14.9	10.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	587.6	37.6	39.5	14.9	10.5
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Over last 12 months	-6.3	-0.6	-0.5	-1.0	0.4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	298.2	26.1	34.2	14.7	8.9
1994	302.7	26.3	34.5	15.0	8.5
1995	307.3	26.4	34.4	15.2	8.5
1996	311.6	26.4	34.6	15.1	8.2
1997	319.6	26.6	34.7	15.3	8.4
1998	321.7	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.7
1999	327.2	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.5
2000	329.8	26.3	34.1	15.5	8.6
2001	337.3	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.9
3-month averages					
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	335.8	26.6	34.5	15.6	8.7
Jan-Mar 2001	335.0	26.5	34.4	15.6	8.8
Feb-Apr	336.1	26.5	34.4	15.7	8.7
Mar-May (Spr)	337.3	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.9
Apr-Jun	337.7	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.8
May-Jul	337.1	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	337.2	26.6	34.3	15.8	9.0
Jul-Sep	336.8	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.1
Aug-Oct	336.9	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	337.2	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.7
Oct-Dec	336.8	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	337.0	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	338.5	26.6	34.2	15.7	8.7
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Over last 12 months	2.7	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

As a result of regrossing using new population estimates all figures from Jul-Sep 1998 are revised. Further revisions to data from Mar-May 1992 have been made based on findings from the annual seasonal adjustment review.

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	YCD V	LWZ D	YCD Y	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	495	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,307	15.6	13,887	50.3	6,775	24.5
2000	477	1.7	2,149	7.7	4,440	15.8	14,104	50.3	6,883	24.5
2001	428	1.5	2,058	7.3	4,575	16.1	14,386	50.8	6,885	24.3
3-month averages										
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	439	1.6	2,078	7.4	4,557	16.1	14,272	50.5	6,905	24.4
Jan-Mar 2001	434	1.5	2,084	7.4	4,556	16.1	14,252	50.5	6,922	24.5
Feb-Apr	434	1.5	2,052	7.3	4,566	16.1	14,338	50.7	6,897	24.4
Mar-May (Spr)	428	1.5	2,058	7.3	4,575	16.1	14,386	50.8	6,885	24.3
Apr-Jun	424	1.5	2,038	7.2	4,605	16.3	14,420	50.9	6,849	24.2
May-Jul	420	1.5	2,043	7.2	4,617	16.3	14,391	50.8	6,840	24.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	412	1.5	2,022	7.1	4,621	16.3	14,398	50.8	6,866	24.2
Jul-Sep	415	1.5	2,011	7.1	4,637	16.4	14,422	50.9	6,832	24.1
Aug-Oct	416	1.5	2,037	7.2	4,635	16.4	14,444	51.0	6,816	24.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	419	1.5	2,065	7.3	4,632	16.3	14,510	51.1	6,764	23.8
Oct-Dec	420	1.5	2,078	7.3	4,628	16.3	14,517	51.1	6,753	23.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	422	1.5	2,057	7.2	4,669	16.4	14,514	51.1	6,722	23.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	426	1.5	2,037	7.2	4,674	16.4	14,568	51.3	6,715	23.6
Changes										
Over last 3 months	7		-28		42		58		-49	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.7</i>		<i>-1.4</i>		<i>0.9</i>		<i>0.4</i>		<i>-0.7</i>	
Over last 12 months	-13		-41		117		296		-189	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-3.0</i>		<i>-2.0</i>		<i>2.6</i>		<i>2.1</i>		<i>-2.7</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	131	0.9	466	3.1	904	5.9	8,246	54.1	5,500	36.1
2000	118	0.8	492	3.2	898	5.8	8,360	53.9	5,636	36.4
2001	93	0.6	466	3.0	927	5.9	8,555	54.7	5,588	35.8
3-month averages										
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	97	0.6	469	3.0	934	6.0	8,467	54.3	5,620	36.1
Jan-Mar 2001	95	0.6	479	3.1	935	6.0	8,458	54.2	5,638	36.1
Feb-Apr	95	0.6	461	3.0	932	6.0	8,505	54.5	5,614	36.0
Mar-May (Spr)	93	0.6	466	3.0	927	5.9	8,555	54.7	5,588	35.8
Apr-Jun	92	0.6	462	3.0	917	5.9	8,584	55.0	5,552	35.6
May-Jul	93	0.6	466	3.0	936	6.0	8,559	54.8	5,555	35.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	90	0.6	474	3.0	948	6.1	8,561	54.8	5,556	35.6
Jul-Sep	92	0.6	481	3.1	954	6.1	8,564	54.8	5,546	35.5
Aug-Oct	96	0.6	490	3.1	938	6.0	8,577	54.8	5,538	35.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	101	0.6	499	3.2	936	6.0	8,616	55.0	5,505	35.2
Oct-Dec	104	0.7	514	3.3	935	6.0	8,626	55.1	5,483	35.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	104	0.7	499	3.2	945	6.0	8,652	55.3	5,444	34.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	109	0.7	495	3.2	939	6.0	8,682	55.5	5,430	34.7
Changes										
Over last 3 months	8		-4		4		66		-76	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>8.3</i>		<i>-0.8</i>		<i>0.4</i>		<i>0.8</i>		<i>-1.4</i>	
Over last 12 months	12		26		6		215		-190	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>12.4</i>		<i>5.6</i>		<i>0.6</i>		<i>2.5</i>		<i>-3.4</i>	
Female	YCD O	LWY W	YCD R	LWY Z	YCD U	LWZ C	YCD X	LWZ F	YCE A	LWZ I
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	365	2.9	1,682	13.6	3,402	27.5	5,641	45.6	1,275	10.3
2000	359	2.9	1,657	13.2	3,542	28.2	5,745	45.8	1,247	9.9
2001	335	2.6	1,592	12.5	3,648	28.7	5,830	45.9	1,296	10.2
3-month averages										
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	342	2.7	1,609	12.7	3,623	28.6	5,805	45.8	1,285	10.1
Jan-Mar 2001	339	2.7	1,605	12.7	3,621	28.6	5,794	45.8	1,284	10.2
Feb-Apr	339	2.7	1,591	12.5	3,634	28.7	5,833	46.0	1,283	10.1
Mar-May (Spr)	335	2.6	1,592	12.5	3,648	28.7	5,830	45.9	1,296	10.2
Apr-Jun	332	2.6	1,576	12.4	3,689	29.0	5,836	45.8	1,297	10.2
May-Jul	328	2.6	1,578	12.4	3,681	29.0	5,833	45.9	1,285	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	322	2.5	1,548	12.2	3,674	28.9	5,837	46.0	1,310	10.3
Jul-Sep	323	2.6	1,530	12.1	3,683	29.0	5,858	46.2	1,286	10.1
Aug-Oct	320	2.5	1,547	12.2	3,697	29.1	5,868	46.2	1,278	10.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	318	2.5	1,565	12.3	3,697	29.0	5,894	46.3	1,259	9.9
Oct-Dec	316	2.5	1,564	12.3	3,692	29.0	5,891	46.3	1,271	10.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	317	2.5	1,558	12.2	3,725	29.2	5,862	46.0	1,278	10.0
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	316	2.5	1,541	12.1	3,735	29.3	5,886	46.1	1,285	10.1
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-1		-24		38		-8		27	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.4</i>		<i>-1.5</i>		<i>1.0</i>		<i>-0.1</i>		<i>2.1</i>	
Over last 12 months	-25		-67		111		81		1	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-7.4</i>		<i>-4.2</i>		<i>3.1</i>		<i>1.4</i>		<i>0.1</i>	

^a Main job only.

As a result of regressing using new population estimates all figures from Jul-Sep 1998 are revised. Further revisions to data from Mar-May 1992 have been made based on findings from the annual seasonal adjustment review.

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

B.32 PRODUCTIVITY

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 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											
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	105.9	105.1	99.7	78.3	98.8	111.9	89.9	144.6	115.3
2001		117.4	103.6	102.7	101.0	68.8	97.2	116.0	91.0	132.9	111.8
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	104.5	103.8	99.8	80.4	99.0	110.2	87.9	130.4	120.7
Q2		114.8	106.1	104.8	99.6	78.1	99.9	110.9	89.9	141.2	115.9
Q3		115.7	106.8	105.7	99.8	78.6	98.1	112.2	90.2	151.9	112.6
Q4		116.2	106.1	106.1	99.4	76.1	98.3	114.2	91.5	154.8	112.1
2001 Q1		117.0	105.5	105.3	100.3	70.6	98.0	114.2	93.1	150.2	111.6
Q2		117.4	104.5	103.4	100.9	69.8	97.3	115.2	92.0	137.7	110.5
Q3		117.6	103.4	102.0	101.4	68.1	96.3	117.5	90.9	125.1	114.3
Q4		117.5	101.1	100.0	101.5	66.6	97.0	116.9	88.1	118.5	110.8
Productivity jobs											
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		105.7	97.8	98.2	96.6	85.3	97.0	100.6	91.4	103.5	104.2
2000		106.8	94.5	94.9	95.5	75.4	94.1	95.9	88.7	101.5	100.5
2001		107.5	90.9	90.9	93.2	63.9	91.8	93.1	86.6	96.7	99.0
1997 Q1		101.9	101.4	101.6	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	101.7	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		105.0	99.2	99.6	96.2	88.3	99.1	102.0	94.7	103.9	104.9
Q2		105.4	98.2	98.4	96.6	86.1	97.4	101.1	92.1	103.3	104.3
Q3		106.0	97.4	97.7	96.9	84.2	96.2	100.2	90.3	103.1	104.1
Q4		106.3	96.6	97.1	96.7	82.8	95.2	99.0	88.7	103.7	103.5
2000 Q1		106.4	95.7	96.2	96.6	79.9	94.6	97.4	88.9	102.6	101.8
Q2		106.6	94.9	95.3	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	71.5	93.5	94.2	88.5	100.7	99.3
2001 Q1		107.5	92.4	92.6	94.2	67.6	92.4	93.8	88.5	100.3	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	95.5	98.8
Q4		107.6	89.4	89.0	92.3	60.4	91.3	92.8	84.7	92.3	98.4
Output per filled job ^a											
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		105.6	106.5	105.0	104.3	96.7	102.2	106.8	98.6	121.7	115.2
2000		107.7	112.1	110.8	104.3	104.0	105.1	116.7	101.3	142.5	114.7
2001		109.1	113.9	112.9	108.4	107.6	105.8	124.5	105.2	137.1	112.9
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		105.0	103.5	102.3	104.5	94.0	99.5	100.9	95.0	118.3	112.8
Q2		105.3	105.5	104.2	104.5	95.9	101.7	104.8	97.5	120.2	113.7
Q3		105.9	108.0	106.4	104.3	97.5	103.5	108.9	100.1	123.2	117.5
Q4		106.4	108.9	107.2	104.0	99.4	104.1	112.8	101.6	125.3	116.6
2000 Q1		106.7	109.2	107.9	103.3	100.6	104.7	113.2	98.9	127.0	118.5
Q2		107.6	111.8	109.9	104.0	102.2	106.0	115.0	101.0	138.9	114.7
Q3		108.3	113.6	112.0	105.0	106.7	104.5	117.5	101.9	150.3	112.6
Q4		108.3	113.8	113.5	104.9	106.3	105.1	121.2	103.4	153.7	112.9
2001 Q1		108.8	114.1	113.8	106.4	104.5	106.1	121.8	105.2	149.7	112.0
Q2		109.1	114.2	112.7	107.8	107.3	105.8	123.5	105.5	139.4	111.4
Q3		109.4	114.4	112.8	109.3	108.5	105.1	126.6	105.9	131.0	115.6
Q4		109.2	113.1	112.4	110.0	110.2	106.2	126.0	104.0	128.4	112.5

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

PRODUCTIVITY B.32

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	113.7	112.6	104.7	105.5	107.8	119.1	102.5	143.5	118.0
2001	110.8	115.1	114.2	108.7	104.8	108.2	127.7	106.6	140.3	115.1
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	98.6	96.3	101.4	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	94.2	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	100.8	99.8	97.9	120.0	113.6
1999 Q2	106.0	107.1	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	110.4	109.2	101.4	102.0	105.8	114.8	100.5	129.1	120.0
2000 Q2	109.3	113.0	111.4	102.1	104.2	108.5	117.3	102.6	141.6	118.6
2000 Q3	110.2	115.3	114.0	106.9	107.9	108.0	121.3	102.5	148.0	116.8
2000 Q4	110.1	116.1	115.9	108.6	107.7	108.8	123.1	104.4	155.4	116.8
2001 Q1	110.4	115.7	115.5	109.0	102.7	108.6	122.5	106.3	152.7	116.2
2001 Q2	110.5	115.2	114.1	107.9	106.6	108.3	128.0	106.8	141.0	112.4
2001 Q3	110.9	115.1	113.7	108.2	103.1	106.2	128.8	107.1	136.6	118.4
2001 Q4	111.3	114.5	113.5	109.7	107.0	109.6	131.5	106.0	131.1	113.6

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.

For information on 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	2,481	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291
Spring 1993	2,475	3,114	79	689	768	957	1,108	281
Spring 1994	2,700	3,332	81	696	777	1,078	1,158	319
Spring 1995	2,864	3,088	69	598	667	1,009	1,100	314
Spring 1996	3,051	3,271	103	656	759	1,052	1,154	306
Spring 1997	3,472	3,377	137	700	837	1,089	1,190	355
Spring 1998	3,389	3,599	127	708	835	1,111	1,248	405
Spring 1999	3,539	3,733	132	730	862	1,099	1,315	457
Spring 2000	3,679	3,858	137	769	907	1,096	1,369	486
Winter 2000/2001	3,865	3,823	112	732	844	1,115	1,379	485
Spring 2001	3,793	3,961	117	766	883	1,120	1,441	517
Summer 2001	3,838	3,562	99	684	784	1,007	1,288	483
Autumn 2001	3,867	4,021	162	754	916	1,111	1,449	546
Winter 2001/2002	3,853	3,909	149	760	909	1,012	1,375	513
Male								
Spring 1992	1,313	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155
Spring 1993	1,282	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150
Spring 1994	1,371	1,682	37	344	381	581	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	596	190
Spring 1999	1,762	1,837	68	380	448	570	605	214
Spring 2000	1,829	1,889	71	393	463	566	637	222
Winter 2000/2001	1,905	1,871	57	368	426	576	632	238
Spring 2001	1,825	1,872	56	387	443	566	631	232
Summer 2001	1,860	1,762	55	362	417	505	597	243
Autumn 2001	1,873	1,959	81	380	471	570	661	256
Winter 2001/2002	1,874	1,841	91	401	481	507	625	228
Female								
Spring 1992	1,169	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	135
Spring 1993	1,192	1,513	38	320	358	446	578	131
Spring 1994	1,329	1,650	44	352	396	497	598	159
Spring 1995	1,412	1,531	36	291	327	470	577	157
Spring 1996	1,509	1,628	71	312	359	485	625	159
Spring 1997	1,643	1,763	47	346	417	523	643	174
Spring 1998	1,674	1,793	62	335	397	523	652	215
Spring 1999	1,777	1,897	64	350	415	530	710	242
Spring 2000	1,850	1,970	66	377	443	530	732	265
Winter 2000/2001	1,960	1,952	55	364	418	539	747	247
Spring 2001	1,968	2,089	62	378	440	554	810	285
Summer 2001	1,978	1,800	44	322	367	502	691	240
Autumn 2001	1,995	2,063	70	374	445	541	788	289
Winter 2001/2002	1,978	1,968	69	359	428	505	751	284

Per cent of all employees

	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	15.3	16.1	23.4	24.7	24.5	16.9	15.3	10.2
Winter 2000/2001	16.0	15.8	18.5	23.4	22.6	17.4	15.1	10.0
Spring 2001	15.6	16.4	20.4	24.2	23.6	17.6	15.7	10.5
Summer 2001	15.8	14.6	16.6	20.4	19.8	16.0	14.0	9.8
Autumn 2001	15.9	16.5	25.4	23.0	23.4	17.8	15.7	10.9
Winter 2001/2002	15.9	15.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	16.4	14.8	10.3
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	14.0	14.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
Spring 2000	14.2	14.7	24.6	23.7	23.8	15.8	13.7	8.3
Winter 2000/2001	14.7	14.5	19.9	22.4	22.0	16.5	13.4	8.8
Spring 2001	14.1	14.5	20.0	23.3	22.8	16.2	13.3	8.4
Summer 2001	14.3	13.5	18.5	20.3	20.0	14.7	12.5	8.8
Autumn 2001	14.4	15.0	28.8	22.1	23.1	16.7	13.8	9.2
Winter 2001/2002	14.5	14.2	26.8	23.9	24.3	15.0	12.9	8.3
Female								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	15.1	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.2	19.5	18.9	16.4	14.8	9.2
Spring 1996	14.5	15.6	17.2	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	15.9	9.6
Spring 1998	15.6	16.7	20.5	23.4	23.9	17.9	15.9	11.2
Spring 1999	16.2	17.3	21.2	24.2	23.7	17.9	16.9	12.0
Spring 2000	16.6	17.8	22.1	25.8	25.1	18.1	17.0	12.5
Winter 2000/2001	17.4	17.3	17.3	24.4	23.2	18.6	17.0	11.5
Spring 2001	17.4	18.5	20.8	25.2	24.5	19.4	18.3	13.0
Summer 2001	17.6	15.9	14.7	20.4	19.5	17.7	15.7	11.0
Autumn 2001	17.6	18.2	22.0	24.0	23.7	19.7	17.7	13.1
Winter 2001/2002	17.5	17.4	20.9	23.5	23.1	18.1	16.9	12.7

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.

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

B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

											Thousands and per cent	
		United Kingdom ^{a,b}	Australia ^{b,d}	Austria ^{b,c,d,e}	Belgium ^{c,e}	Canada ^{b,f}	Denmark ^c	Finland ^b	France ^{b,d,e}	Germany ^b	Greece ^{c,f,g}	Ireland ^g
		R	R			R		R	R	R		
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												Thousands
Civilian labour force												
1998	Q4	29,272	9,391	3,895	..	15,553	..	2,455	..	39,731	..	1,651
1999	Q1	29,352	9,404	3,917	..	15,617	..	2,474	..	39,769	..	1,650
	Q2	29,366	9,420	3,900	..	15,713	..	2,634	..	39,745	..	1,688
	Q3	29,434	9,473	3,912	..	15,764	..	2,581	..	39,870	..	1,770
	Q4	29,518	9,536	3,911		15,792		2,503		39,826		1,736
2000	Q1	29,535	9,600	3,920	..	15,895	..	2,510	..	39,717	..	1,732
	Q2	29,543	9,674	3,910	..	15,940	..	2,653	..	39,743	..	1,746
	Q3	29,579	9,741	3,914	..	16,030		2,621		39,741		1,816
	Q4	29,562	9,705	3,927		16,139		2,534		39,778		1,779
2001	Q1	29,598	9,772	3,906	..	16,178	..	2,533	..	39,710	..	1,776
	Q2	29,659	9,819	3,952	..	16,226	..	2,672	..	39,768	..	1,782
	Q3	29,843	9,862	3,939		16,244		2,623		39,793		1,866
	Q4	29,952	9,864	..		16,347		2,559		39,826		1,826
Civilian employment												
1998	Q4	27,464	8,658	3,703	..	14,299	..	2,235	22,792	36,226	..	1,545
1999	Q1	27,541	8,715	3,746	..	14,386	..	2,271	22,946	36,344	..	1,555
	Q2	27,592	8,751	3,715	..	14,478	..	2,286	23,058	36,177	..	1,591
	Q3	27,689	8,836	3,737	..	14,578	..	2,292	23,210	36,448	..	1,669
	Q4	27,790	8,905	3,730	..	14,692		2,300	23,368	36,467		1,647
2000	Q1	27,833	8,982	3,737	..	14,818	..	2,302	23,538	36,396	..	1,651
	Q2	27,926	9,051	3,734	..	14,874	..	2,319	23,690	36,529	..	1,671
	Q3	27,992	9,161	3,737	..	14,920	..	2,338	23,844	36,572	..	1,738
	Q4	28,001	9,083	3,755	..	15,031	..	2,346	23,987	36,665		1,710
2001	Q1	28,101	9,118	3,749	..	15,054	..	2,356	24,084	36,536	..	1,710
	Q2	28,175	9,152	3,767	..	15,083	..	2,357	24,127	36,616	..	1,717
	Q3	28,317	9,213	3,756		15,074		2,349	24,163	36,608	..	1,787
	Q4	28,396	9,187	..		15,094		2,375	24,274	36,600	..	1,753
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2001 unless stated												Thousands
Civilian labour force												
Male		16,406	5,481	2,219	2,395	8,769	1,494	1,349	14,204	22,150	2,651	1,066
Female		13,228	4,315	1,696	1,920	7,477	1,329	1,248	12,246	17,625	1,787	746
All		29,634	9,796	3,915	4,316	16,246	2,824	2,597	26,450	39,775	4,437	1,812
Civilian employment												
Male		15,530	5,096	2,110	2,176	8,110	1,433	1,232	13,162	20,398	2,457	1,023
Female		12,650	4,034	1,631	1,634	6,967	1,259	1,127	10,964	16,192	1,489	718
All		28,180	9,130	3,741	3,811	15,077	2,692	2,359	24,126	36,590	3,946	1,741
Civilian employment by sector												Per cent
Male:	Agriculture	2.2	5.8	5.6	..	4.0	..	7.5	..	3.1	..	10.8
	Industry	30.5	30.1	43.3	..	32.5	..	39.5	..	44.4	..	38.8
	Services	67.3	64.1	51.1	..	63.5	..	52.9	..	52.6	..	50.4
Female:	Agriculture	0.9	3.4	6.1	..	1.6	..	3.7	..	2.1	..	1.8
	Industry	10.0	9.9	14.0	..	11.4	..	13.8	..	17.6	..	14.9
	Services	89.1	86.7	79.8	..	87.1	..	82.5	..	80.2	..	83.4
All:	Agriculture	1.6	4.8	5.8	2.3	2.9	3.3	5.7	3.7	2.6	17.0	7.1
	Industry	21.0	21.2	30.6	25.1	22.7	26.4	27.2	24.1	32.5	22.5	28.9
	Services	77.4	74.1	63.6	72.6	74.4	69.9	67.1	72.2	64.8	60.5	64.0

- a The quarterly time series and annual sex breakdown of the civilian labour force and civilian employment are taken from the LFS and count all people living in private households. Civilian employment percentages by sector are calculated from workforce jobs data on the number of jobs, excluding HM Forces. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. Annual civilian labour force and civilian employment refer to spring. Annual civilian employment by sector refers to June.
- b All persons aged 16 years and over in the United Kingdom and United States; 15 years and over in Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland; 15-74 years in Finland and the Netherlands; 16-64 years in Sweden; 16-74 in Norway; 14 years and over in Spain; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal.
- c Annual figures for Belgium refer to 1998; Netherlands to 1999; and Denmark, Greece, Austria, and Luxembourg to 2000. For Switzerland, annual total labour force is for 2000, and annual civilian employment is for 2001.
- 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

										Thousands and per cent	
		Italy ^{b,d}	Japan ^{b,e}	Luxem- bourg ^{c,e}	Nether- lands ^{b,c}	Norway ^{b,h}	Portugal ^{b,d}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,e}	Switzer- and ^{b,c,e}	United States ^{b,h}
		R				R	R				R
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
											Thousands
Civilian labour force											
1998	Q4	23,103	67,806	..	..	2,299	4,964	16,299	4,274	3,976	138,440
1999	Q1	23,134	67,791	..	..	2,299	5,000	16,297	4,290	3,978	138,820
	Q2	23,138	67,793	..	..	2,304	5,020	16,356	4,309	3,983	139,173
	Q3	23,188	67,839	..	..	2,307	5,020	16,443	4,306	3,987	139,507
	Q4	23,185	67,743	..	..	2,321	5,010	16,595	4,327	4,001	140,036
2000	Q1	23,239	67,586	..	..	2,325	5,072	16,755	4,342	4,005	140,656
	Q2	23,281	67,560	..	..	2,326	5,059	16,830	4,365	4,004	140,877
	Q3	23,408	67,568	..	..	2,328	5,102	16,888	4,340	4,022	140,697
	Q4	23,544	67,925	..	..	2,328	5,093	16,904	4,395	4,048	141,257
2001	Q1	23,621	67,818	..	..	2,337	5,143	16,914	4,419	4,072	141,749
	Q2	23,445	67,461	..	..	2,339	5,151	16,935	4,414	4,072	141,549
	Q3	23,576	67,341	..	..	2,340	5,182	17,007	4,403	-	141,700
	Q4	23,625	67,447	..	..	2,354	5,192	17,071	4,422	-	142,291
Civilian employment											
1998	Q4	20,319	64,806	..	..	2,230	4,746	13,364	4,021	3,845	132,302
1999	Q1	20,411	64,658	..	..	2,233	4,757	13,556	4,046	3,848	132,901
	Q2	20,456	64,590	..	..	2,232	4,776	13,760	4,068	3,862	133,238
	Q3	20,514	64,623	..	..	2,230	4,806	13,888	4,070	3,871	133,581
	Q4	20,584	64,596	..	..	2,239	4,822	14,067	4,084	3,886	134,292
2000	Q1	20,637	64,361	..	..	2,240	4,842	14,266	4,108	3,892	134,995
	Q2	20,767	64,389	..	..	2,250	4,855	14,434	4,153	3,902	135,246
	Q3	20,931	64,398	..	..	2,251	4,893	14,556	4,157	3,921	134,987
	Q4	21,155	64,684	..	..	2,247	4,915	14,639	4,208	3,945	135,649
20001	Q1	21,292	64,632	..	..	2,256	4,922	14,670	4,236	3,965	135,804
	Q2	21,202	64,153	..	..	2,256	4,939	14,690	4,235	3,973	135,221
	Q3	21,312	63,879	..	..	2,254	4,968	14,817	4,245	3,986	134,839
	Q4	21,389	63,818	..	..	2,267	4,992	14,896	4,239	3,973	134,308
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2001 unless stated											
											Thousands
Civilian labour force											
Male		14,306	39,917	168.0	4,492	1,241	2,794	10,140	2,302	2,312	75,696
Female		9,261	27,603	99.0	3,406	1,101	2,373	6,842	2,113	1,708	66,078
All		23,567	67,518	266.2	7,898	2,342	5,167	16,982	4,414	4,020	141,774
Civilian employment											
Male		13,240	37,829	165.0	4,369	1,195	2,703	9,214	2,211	2,289	72,042
Female		8,060	26,293	97.0	3,253	1,063	2,253	5,555	2,036	1,685	62,994
All		21,300	64,121	261.8	7,622	2,259	4,956	14,768	4,239	3,974	135,036
											Per cent
Civilian employment by sector											
Male:	Agriculture	5.8	4.6	..	..	5.6	11.5	7.8	3.3	4.8	3.3
	Industry	39.2	37.3	..	..	33.1	44.4	41.3	35.5	35.7	31.8
	Services	55.0	58.0	..	..	61.2	44.1	50.9	60.6	59.5	64.9
Female:	Agriculture	4.5	5.3	..	..	2.1	14.2	4.7	1.1	3.3	1.4
	Industry	20.4	20.7	..	..	9.1	22.9	14.3	11.0	13.2	11.6
	Services	75.1	74.1	..	..	88.8	63.0	80.9	87.8	83.5	87.0
All:	Agriculture	5.3	4.9	2.1	3.1	3.9	12.7	6.6	2.3	4.2	2.4
	Industry	32.1	30.5	25.2	21.4	21.8	34.6	31.2	23.8	26.1	22.4
	Services	62.6	64.6	72.8	72.7	74.1	52.7	62.2	73.7	69.7	75.2

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

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C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^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	1,808	6.1	1,022	270	516	28.5	304	1,788	6.3	1,013	288	507	28.4	299
2000	1,684	5.7	987	245	452	26.8	253	1,667	5.8	979	243	445	26.7	249
2001	1,472	4.9	871	220	382	25.9	219	1,457	5.0	863	216	378	25.9	217
3-month averages														
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	1,543	5.2	914	225	403	26.1	227	1,525	5.3	905	222	397	26.1	223
Jan-Mar 2001	1,514	5.1	899	218	398	26.3	224	1,496	5.2	892	213	391	26.2	222
Feb-Apr	1,497	5.0	882	222	393	26.2	223	1,480	5.1	873	218	388	26.2	221
Mar-May (Spr)	1,472	4.9	871	220	382	25.9	219	1,457	5.0	863	216	378	25.9	217
Apr-Jun	1,500	5.0	895	221	384	25.6	216	1,486	5.1	887	218	380	25.6	214
May-Jul	1,508	5.1	914	211	383	25.4	214	1,494	5.2	906	210	379	25.4	212
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,522	5.1	927	215	380	25.0	212	1,507	5.2	919	212	376	25.0	210
Jul-Sep	1,526	5.1	931	219	376	24.6	214	1,513	5.2	923	217	372	24.6	211
Aug-Oct	1,535	5.1	948	219	368	24.0	207	1,521	5.2	939	217	364	23.9	205
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,535	5.1	952	219	363	23.7	201	1,519	5.2	942	217	360	23.7	198
Oct-Dec	1,557	5.2	974	219	364	23.4	195	1,541	5.3	964	217	360	23.4	192
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	1,535	5.1	946	226	362	23.6	191	1,519	5.2	936	224	359	23.6	188
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	1,520	5.1	944	221	356	23.4	189	1,507	5.2	936	219	352	23.4	185
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-14	0.0	-8	1	-8	-0.3	-11	-12	0.0	-6	2	-8	-0.3	-13
Percent	-0.9		-0.8	0.6	-2.1		-5.6	-0.8		-0.7	1.1	-2.1		-6.6
Over last 12 months	-22	-0.1	30	-5	-48	-2.7	-37	-18	-0.1	31	-3	-45	-2.7	-38
Percent	-1.4		3.3	-2.1	-11.8		-16.5	-1.2		3.4	-1.4	-11.4		-16.9
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	390
1998	1,114	6.9	532	167	416	37.3	277	1,105	6.9	528	166	411	37.2	274
1999	1,119	6.8	576	170	374	33.4	232	1,110	6.9	571	168	370	33.4	229
2000	1,021	6.2	544	145	332	32.5	195	1,014	6.2	541	144	328	32.4	193
2001	889	5.4	476	136	277	31.1	167	882	5.4	473	134	275	31.2	166
3-month averages														
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	953	5.8	509	138	307	32.2	176	945	5.8	506	136	303	32.1	174
Jan-Mar 2001	929	5.6	500	132	297	32.0	173	920	5.7	497	128	295	32.0	172
Feb-Apr	910	5.5	489	133	288	31.6	170	903	5.6	486	131	286	31.7	170
Mar-May (Spr)	889	5.4	476	136	277	31.1	167	882	5.4	473	134	275	31.2	166
Apr-Jun	915	5.5	499	135	279	30.5	164	908	5.6	495	135	277	30.5	163
May-Jul	929	5.6	514	135	280	30.1	162	921	5.7	510	134	277	30.1	162
Jun-Aug (Sum)	937	5.7	526	135	276	29.4	160	930	5.7	523	134	273	29.4	158
Jul-Sep	936	5.6	527	138	272	29.0	158	929	5.7	523	137	269	29.0	156
Aug-Oct	946	5.7	537	141	267	28.3	155	938	5.8	534	140	264	28.1	154
Sep-Nov (Aut)	939	5.7	534	142	263	28.0	153	932	5.7	530	141	261	28.0	151
Oct-Dec	945	5.7	542	141	261	27.7	150	938	5.8	538	141	259	27.6	148
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	937	5.7	532	148	257	27.4	145	930	5.7	528	147	255	27.4	142
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	935	5.6	540	143	252	27.0	138	927	5.7	536	142	250	26.9	135
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-4	0.0	6	1	-11	-1.0	-14	-4	0.0	5	2	-11	-1.1	-16
Percent	-0.4		1.1	0.7	-4.1		-9.2	-0.5		1.0	1.3	-4.4		-10.6
Over last 12 months	-18	-0.1	31	5	-54	-5.2	-38	-17	-0.1	30	7	-54	-5.2	-39
Percent	-1.9		6.1	3.5	-17.7		-21.5	-1.8		5.9	4.9	-17.7		-22.6
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	689	5.3	447	101	141	20.5	72	678	5.4	442	98	137	20.2	70
2000	663	5.0	443	100	120	18.1	58	653	5.2	437	99	117	17.9	56
2001	583	4.4	394	84	105	18.0	52	575	4.5	390	83	103	17.9	51
3-month averages														
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	589	4.4	405	88	97	16.4	51	580	4.6	399	87	94	16.2	49
Jan-Mar 2001	585	4.4	399	86	100	17.2	51	576	4.5	394	85	97	16.8	50
Feb-Apr	586	4.4	392	89	105	17.9	53	577	4.5	387	87	103	17.8	52
Mar-May (Spr)	583	4.4	394	84	105	18.0	52	575	4.5	390	83	103	17.9	51
Apr-Jun	585	4.4	396	84	105	18.0	52	578	4.5	392	83	103	17.9	51
May-Jul	579	4.4	399	76	104	17.9	52	573	4.5	395	76	102	17.8	51
Jun-Aug (Sum)	585	4.4	401	80	104	17.8	52	578	4.5	396	79	103	17.8	51
Jul-Sep	590	4.4	404	82	104	17.7	56	583	4.6	400	80	103	17.7	55
Aug-Oct	589	4.4	411	78	101	17.1	51	582	4.6	405	77	100	17.2	51
Sep-Nov (Aut)	596	4.5	418	78	100	16.8	48	587	4.6	412	76	99	16.8	47
Oct-Dec	611	4.6	432	77	102	16.8	45	603	4.7	426	76	101	16.7	44
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	597	4.5	414	78	105	17.5	46	589	4.6	409	77	104	17.6	46
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	586	4.4	404	78	103	17.6	51	580	4.5	400	77	102	17.7	50
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-10	-0.1	-14	0	3	0.8	3	-7	-0.1	-12	0	4	0.9	3
Percent	-1.7		-3.3	0.3	3.1		6.0	-1.2		-2.8	0.6	3.9		6.1</

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	171	20.2	137	24	10	5.9	*	437	11.8	297	73	67	15.2	27
2000	178	21.0	144	24	10	5.5	*	415	11.0	291	57	68	16.3	29
2001	147	18.1	121	15	10	6.9	*	385	10.2	275	54	56	14.6	18
3-month averages														
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	160	19.5	128	22	10	6.5	*	399	10.7	284	59	56	14.0	21
Jan-Mar 2001	153	18.8	127	16	10	6.8	*	398	10.6	281	59	58	14.6	21
Feb-Apr	147	18.2	123	15	*	*	*	396	10.6	283	57	57	14.3	22
Mar-May (Spr)	147	18.1	121	15	10	6.9	*	385	10.2	275	54	56	14.6	18
Apr-Jun	151	18.6	126	15	10	6.6	*	378	10.0	272	50	56	14.7	18
May-Jul	156	19.2	127	17	11	7.3	*	383	10.1	277	49	56	14.6	18
Jun-Aug (Sum)	157	19.6	130	17	10	6.6	*	393	10.4	284	52	57	14.6	17
Jul-Sep	161	19.7	131	20	*	*	*	396	10.5	290	50	57	14.3	19
Aug-Oct	163	19.7	133	22	*	*	*	406	10.6	299	53	54	13.2	17
Sep-Nov (Aut)	162	19.5	129	22	10	6.3	*	411	10.7	308	49	55	13.3	21
Oct-Dec	160	19.3	130	19	11	6.8	*	419	10.9	308	55	57	13.6	21
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	154	18.9	122	18	14	9.0	*	412	10.7	300	55	57	13.8	20
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	152	18.5	124	15	12	8.0	*	407	10.6	297	54	56	13.7	19
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-10	-1.0	-5	-7	2	1.7	*	-4	-0.1	-11	5	1	0.4	-1
Percent	-6.3		-4.0	-31.2	18.4		*	-1.1		-3.5	10.7	1.7		-6.7
Over last 12 months	-8	-1.0	-4	-6	2	1.5	*	8	-0.1	13	-5	0	-0.3	-2
Percent	-5.1		-2.8	-29.2	17.1		*	2.0		4.7	-8.9	-0.5		-9.6
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	187	75	134	33.9	70
1996	90	22.7	74	17	*	*	*	374	17.4	186	65	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	102	23.4	81	14	*	*	*	264	13.1	169	50	46	17.3	21
2000	97	22.3	78	13	*	*	*	253	12.3	170	34	50	19.7	22
2001	85	20.3	68	*	*	*	*	234	11.4	155	37	42	17.8	13
3-month averages														
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	96	22.7	73	16	*	*	*	245	12.0	164	39	42	17.2	16
Jan-Mar 2001	90	21.4	73	11	*	*	*	247	12.1	164	39	43	17.4	15
Feb-Apr	87	20.7	71	11	*	*	*	239	11.7	160	37	42	17.4	16
Mar-May (Spr)	85	20.3	68	*	*	*	*	234	11.4	155	37	42	17.8	13
Apr-Jun	89	21.3	72	*	*	*	*	227	11.0	154	33	40	17.7	11
May-Jul	91	21.9	71	11	*	*	*	234	11.3	160	32	42	17.8	11
Jun-Aug (Sum)	90	21.3	70	11	*	*	*	246	11.8	168	35	43	17.5	11
Jul-Sep	88	20.9	68	12	*	*	*	249	12.0	173	34	42	16.9	11
Aug-Oct	90	21.0	71	12	*	*	*	255	12.3	179	35	41	16.2	11
Sep-Nov (Aut)	88	20.6	68	13	*	*	*	256	12.2	185	29	41	16.2	15
Oct-Dec	90	20.9	71	11	*	*	*	258	12.3	182	33	42	16.4	15
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	91	21.5	70	11	10	10.6	*	254	12.2	179	35	40	15.9	13
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	90	21.5	73	*	*	*	*	252	12.0	176	36	40	15.8	12
Changes														
Over last 3 months	2	0.9	5	*	*	*	*	-4	-0.2	-8	6	-2	-0.4	-3
Percent	2.7		8.1	*	*	*	*	-1.5		-4.6	21.8	-4.1		-22.5
Over last 12 months	-5	-1.1	1	*	*	*	*	7	0.1	12	-3	-2	-1.4	-4
Percent	-5.7		1.0	*	*	*	*	2.8		7.4	-8.0	-5.3		-25.6
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	21.3	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	69	16.8	56	10	*	*	*	173	10.2	128	24	21	12.1	*
2000	82	19.5	66	11	*	*	*	162	9.5	121	23	18	10.9	*
2001	62	15.8	53	*	*	*	*	151	8.8	119	17	15	9.6	*
3-month averages														
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	64	16.2	55	*	*	*	*	154	9.1	120	21	14	9.0	*
Jan-Mar 2001	63	16.0	54	*	*	*	*	151	8.9	117	19	15	9.9	*
Feb-Apr	60	15.5	52	*	*	*	*	158	9.2	123	20	15	9.7	*
Mar-May (Spr)	62	15.8	53	*	*	*	*	151	8.8	119	17	15	9.6	*
Apr-Jun	62	15.7	54	*	*	*	*	152	8.8	118	17	16	10.4	*
May-Jul	65	16.4	56	*	*	*	*	149	8.7	117	17	14	9.6	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67	17.6	60	*	*	*	*	147	8.5	116	17	14	9.6	*
Jul-Sep	72	18.4	63	*	*	*	*	147	8.6	117	16	14	9.8	*
Aug-Oct	73	18.2	61	10	*	*	*	150	8.7	119	18	12	8.2	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	74	18.3	62	10	*	*	*	156	8.9	123	20	13	8.5	*
Oct-Dec	70	17.4	59	*	*	*	*	162	9.2	126	21	15	9.2	*
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	63	16.1	52	*	*	*	*	157	9.0	121	20	17	10.6	*
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	61	15.4	51	*	*	*	*	155	8.9	121	18	16	10.2	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-13	-3.0	-11	*	*	*	*	-1	0.0	-2	-1	3	1.7	*
Percent	-17.0		-17.3	*	*	*	*	-0.4		-1.7	-5.8	19.5		*
Over last 12 months	-3	-0.8	-4	*	*	*	*	1	-0.2	1	-2	2	1.2	*
Percent	-4.2		-7.9	*	*	*	*	0.6		0.9	-10.5	14.1		*

^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.
As a result of regressing using new population estimates and findings from the annual seasonal adjustment review all figures from Jul-Sep 1998 are revised.

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	910	5.0	464	139	307	33.8	177	290	4.3	124	35	131	45.4	100
2000	812	4.4	431	122	259	31.8	149	279	4.1	120	42	116	41.6	75
2001	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	56
3-month averages														
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	744	4.1	401	108	235	31.5	141	240	3.5	101	36	102	42.6	64
Jan-Mar 2001	738	4.0	399	107	233	31.5	140	225	3.2	92	36	97	43.0	61
Feb-Apr	734	4.0	382	116	235	32.1	142	219	3.1	93	33	92	42.1	59
Mar-May (Spr)	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	56
Apr-Jun	753	4.1	397	122	234	31.1	143	217	3.1	100	33	84	38.9	54
May-Jul	748	4.1	406	111	231	30.8	141	221	3.1	103	33	85	38.5	55
Jun-Aug (Sum)	742	4.1	403	113	227	30.6	137	229	3.2	110	34	85	37.2	57
Jul-Sep	737	4.0	400	114	223	30.2	134	232	3.3	110	35	88	37.7	60
Aug-Oct	740	4.1	409	112	219	29.6	130	227	3.2	108	32	88	38.6	59
Sep-Nov (Aut)	748	4.1	416	116	216	28.9	125	213	3.0	99	33	82	38.4	53
Oct-Dec	760	4.2	433	113	214	28.2	122	217	3.1	104	32	82	37.6	53
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	756	4.2	424	122	210	27.7	118	212	3.0	99	32	81	38.3	53
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	744	4.1	421	123	200	26.9	114	218	3.1	102	28	88	40.3	56
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-4	0.0	5	8	-16	-2.0	-11	4	0.0	3	-5	6	2.0	3
Percent	-0.5		1.2	6.6	-7.5		-8.9	2.0		3.0	-14.1	7.3		5.3
Over last 12 months	0	0.0	20	15	-35	-4.7	-27	-22	-0.4	0	-8	-14	-2.3	-8
Percent	0.1		5.0	13.9	-14.8		-18.9	-9.3		0.4	-22.6	-14.1		-12.8
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	549	5.5	245	84	220	40.1	132	204	5.3	81	22	101	49.5	79
2000	477	4.7	220	70	187	39.3	114	194	5.0	76	29	89	46.2	59
2001	423	4.2	192	68	163	38.5	108	147	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	46
3-month averages														
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	443	4.4	207	61	175	39.4	109	170	4.3	65	22	83	48.7	53
Jan-Mar 2001	432	4.3	203	59	170	39.4	106	159	4.0	59	23	77	48.4	50
Feb-Apr	428	4.2	195	65	169	39.4	107	157	4.0	63	21	73	46.4	48
Mar-May (Spr)	423	4.2	192	68	163	38.5	108	147	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	46
Apr-Jun	443	4.4	206	73	164	36.9	107	156	3.9	67	21	68	43.8	45
May-Jul	448	4.4	216	71	161	36.0	105	156	3.9	67	21	68	43.4	45
Jun-Aug (Sum)	442	4.4	216	69	157	35.6	102	159	4.0	72	20	67	42.1	46
Jul-Sep	436	4.3	214	69	154	35.2	99	162	4.0	71	22	68	42.2	46
Aug-Oct	444	4.4	221	73	151	33.9	95	156	3.9	66	22	68	43.9	49
Sep-Nov (Aut)	450	4.5	222	77	151	33.5	93	145	3.6	59	23	63	43.7	44
Oct-Dec	452	4.5	227	75	150	33.1	92	146	3.6	62	21	62	42.5	43
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	448	4.5	218	83	147	32.8	90	144	3.6	65	19	60	41.9	42
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	445	4.4	222	84	139	31.2	83	148	3.7	68	14	66	44.7	44
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-5	-0.1	0	7	-12	-2.4	-10	3	0.1	9	-9	3	1.1	0
Percent	-1.1		0.1	9.1	-8.1		-10.8	1.9		14.8	-38.1	4.4		0.7
Over last 12 months	2	0.0	15	23	-36	-8.3	-26	-22	-0.6	3	-8	-16	-4.0	-9
Percent	0.4		7.3	37.7	-20.6		-23.6	-12.8		4.6	-36.7	-19.9		-16.3
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBVY	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	488	6.2	240	80	168	34.4	94	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33
1996	459	5.8	233	91	136	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28
1997	398	5.0	213	69	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	42	12	45	43.6	30
1998	375	4.7	229	51	95	25.4	51	85	3.1	38	12	39	45.2	25
1999	362	4.5	220	55	87	24.2	44	86	3.0	43	13	30	35.5	21
2000	334	4.1	211	52	71	21.3	35	86	2.9	45	14	27	31.4	16
2001	310	3.8	192	49	69	22.3	37	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
3-month averages														
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	301	3.7	194	47	60	19.9	32	70	2.3	37	14	20	27.9	11
Jan-Mar 2001	306	3.8	195	48	63	20.5	34	66	2.2	32	13	20	30.1	11
Feb-Apr	306	3.8	187	52	67	21.8	35	62	2.1	30	13	19	31.4	11
Mar-May (Spr)	310	3.8	192	49	69	22.3	37	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
Apr-Jun	310	3.8	191	49	71	22.8	36	61	2.0	33	12	16	26.4	*
May-Jul	300	3.7	190	41	69	23.0	36	65	2.1	36	12	17	26.9	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	300	3.7	187	44	70	23.2	35	71	2.3	38	14	19	26.3	11
Jul-Sep	300	3.7	186	45	69	23.0	35	70	2.3	39	13	19	27.3	13
Aug-Oct	295	3.6	188	39	68	23.1	35	71	2.3	42	10	19	26.8	11
Sep-Nov (Aut)	298	3.7	194	39	65	21.9	32	68	2.2	40	10	18	27.1	*
Oct-Dec	309	3.8	206	38	65	20.9	30	71	2.3	41	11	20	27.5	10
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	308	3.8	206	39	63	20.4	29	68	2.2	35	13	21	30.5	11
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	299	3.7	199	39	61	20.5	31	70	2.2	34	14	22	31.0	12
Changes														
Over last 3 months	1	0.0	5	1	-4	-1.4	-1	2	0.0	-6	4	3	4.0	*
Percent	0.4		2.5	1.5	-6.2		-3.1	2.3		-14.5	42.2	17.3		*
Over last 12 months	-1	0.0	5	-8	1	0.6	-1	-1	-0.1	-3	0	2	3.1	0
Percent	-0.5													

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		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
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	6.3	20.2	11.8	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.4
2000		5.7	5.8	21.0	11.0	5.1	4.0	4.4	2.0
2001		4.9	5.0	18.1	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.8
3-month averages Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		5.2	5.3	19.5	10.7	4.6	3.7	3.6	2.2
Jan-Mar 2001		5.1	5.2	18.8	10.6	4.6	3.7	3.4	2.2
Feb-Apr		5.0	5.1	18.2	10.6	4.7	3.6	3.3	2.0
Mar-May (Spr)		4.9	5.0	18.1	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.8
Apr-Jun		5.0	5.1	18.6	10.0	4.8	3.7	3.3	1.7
May-Jul		5.1	5.2	19.2	10.1	4.8	3.6	3.4	1.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.1	5.2	19.6	10.4	4.8	3.6	3.5	1.7
Jul-Sep		5.1	5.2	19.7	10.5	4.9	3.5	3.5	1.5
Aug-Oct		5.1	5.2	19.7	10.6	4.9	3.5	3.4	1.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)		5.1	5.2	19.5	10.7	5.0	3.6	3.2	1.8
Oct-Dec		5.2	5.3	19.3	10.9	5.0	3.6	3.3	1.7
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		5.1	5.2	18.9	10.7	5.1	3.5	3.2	1.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		5.1	5.2	18.5	10.6	5.0	3.5	3.3	1.5
Changes Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.3
Over last 12 months		-0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6
Male		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
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	23.4	13.1	6.0	5.0	5.5	*
2000		6.2	6.2	22.3	12.3	5.4	4.2	5.2	*
2001		5.4	5.4	20.3	11.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	*
3-month averages Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		5.8	5.8	22.7	12.0	5.0	3.9	4.4	*
Jan-Mar 2001		5.6	5.7	21.4	12.1	5.0	3.8	4.1	*
Feb-Apr		5.5	5.6	20.7	11.7	4.9	3.8	4.0	*
Mar-May (Spr)		5.4	5.4	20.3	11.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	*
Apr-Jun		5.5	5.6	21.3	11.0	5.2	3.9	4.0	*
May-Jul		5.6	5.7	21.9	11.3	5.4	3.8	4.0	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.7	5.7	21.3	11.8	5.2	3.8	4.1	*
Jul-Sep		5.6	5.7	20.9	12.0	5.3	3.7	4.2	*
Aug-Oct		5.7	5.8	21.0	12.3	5.2	3.9	4.0	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)		5.7	5.7	20.6	12.2	5.4	3.8	3.7	*
Oct-Dec		5.7	5.8	20.9	12.3	5.5	3.8	3.7	*
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		5.7	5.7	21.5	12.2	5.5	3.7	3.7	*
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		5.6	5.7	21.5	12.0	5.5	3.7	3.8	*
Changes Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	0.9	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1	*
Over last 12 months		-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	0.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.6	*
Female		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
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	16.8	10.2	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.0
2000		5.0	5.2	19.5	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.1	1.8
2001		4.4	4.5	15.8	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	*
3-month averages Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		4.4	4.6	16.2	9.1	4.1	3.4	2.5	*
Jan-Mar 2001		4.4	4.5	16.0	8.9	4.2	3.5	2.3	*
Feb-Apr		4.4	4.5	15.5	9.2	4.3	3.4	2.2	*
Mar-May (Spr)		4.4	4.5	15.8	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	*
Apr-Jun		4.4	4.5	15.7	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.2	*
May-Jul		4.4	4.5	16.4	8.7	4.1	3.4	2.4	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)		4.4	4.5	17.6	8.5	4.2	3.4	2.6	*
Jul-Sep		4.4	4.6	18.4	8.6	4.5	3.2	2.6	*
Aug-Oct		4.4	4.6	18.2	8.7	4.4	3.1	2.6	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)		4.5	4.6	18.3	8.9	4.4	3.2	2.4	*
Oct-Dec		4.6	4.7	17.4	9.2	4.5	3.4	2.5	*
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		4.5	4.6	16.1	9.0	4.6	3.3	2.4	*
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		4.4	4.5	15.4	8.9	4.4	3.2	2.5	*
Changes Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	*
Over last 12 months		-0.1	0.0	-0.8	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.0	*

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.

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

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	7.9
Summer 2001	5.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.7	2.9	5.5	6.0	8.0
Autumn 2001	5.1	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.5	5.4	5.4	8.2
Winter 2001/2002	5.1	2.3	1.9	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.9	5.1	5.6	8.2
Male										
Spring 2001	5.3	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.0	*	5.7	5.7	9.6
Summer 2001	5.8	1.9	1.6	2.4	4.5	3.8	3.5	7.0	5.7	10.3
Autumn 2001	5.6	2.1	1.8	2.2	4.4	3.8	4.7	6.2	5.1	10.3
Winter 2001/2002	5.7	2.4	2.3	2.9	5.1	4.3	4.5	5.9	5.4	10.3
Female										
Spring 2001	4.2	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.9	2.8	4.4	6.8	5.7
Summer 2001	4.6	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.8	4.8	7.2	5.1
Autumn 2001	4.6	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.8	*	3.3	5.0	6.7	5.6
Winter 2001/2002	4.3	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.2	2.6	4.7	6.4	5.6

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

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

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

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-364, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001. General information on 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

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b							
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female											
Government Office Regions																		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended								
United Kingdom		BCJA	DPA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI		
1995)	Annual	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4.1	2,289.7	..	..		1,752.2	537.5	7.6	10.5	4.0
1996)	Averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,087.5	..	..		1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7
1997)		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	..	..		1,029.4	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	..	..		955.0	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
2001)		983.0	746.8	236.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	970.0	..	..		739.8	230.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
2000	Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.0	5.6	2.0	1,140.1	-9.0	-6.4		869.9	270.2	3.8	5.3	2.0		
	Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,116.4	-23.7	-15.0		850.6	265.8	3.7	5.2	1.9		
	May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,104.4	-12.0	-14.9		843.0	261.4	3.7	5.1	1.9		
	Jun 8	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,095.4	-9.0	-14.9		836.9	258.5	3.6	5.1	1.9		
	Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	1,077.4	-18.0	-13.0		822.9	254.5	3.6	5.0	1.8		
	Aug 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,063.1	-14.3	-13.8		813.1	250.0	3.5	5.0	1.8		
	Sep 14	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,048.4	-14.7	-15.7		802.1	246.3	3.5	4.9	1.8		
	Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	1.8	1,046.0	-2.4	-10.5		800.5	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8		
	Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,034.5	-11.5	-9.5		791.6	242.9	3.4	4.8	1.8		
	Dec 14	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	1,026.0	-8.5	-7.5		785.0	241.0	3.4	4.8	1.7		
2001	Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,004.9	-21.1	-13.7		768.3	236.6	3.3	4.7	1.7		
	Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	994.2	-10.7	-13.4		759.9	234.3	3.3	4.6	1.7		
	Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	984.6	-9.6	-13.8		752.7	231.9	3.3	4.6	1.7		
	Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	977.3	-7.3	-9.2		746.9	230.4	3.2	4.6	1.7		
	May 10	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	976.7	-0.6	-5.8		744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7		
	Jun 14	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	967.3	-9.4	-5.8		736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7		
	Jul 12	961.8	724.1	237.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	955.8	-11.5	-7.2		729.7	226.1	3.2	4.5	1.6		
	Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	953.4	-2.4	-7.8		729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6		
	Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	951.8	-1.6	-5.2		726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6		
	Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	955.4	3.6	-0.1		726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7		
	Nov 8	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	958.6	3.2	1.7		728.0	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7		
	Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	960.3	1.7	2.8		728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7		
2002	Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	950.4	-9.9	-1.7		721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7		
	Feb 14 R	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	945.6	-4.8	-4.3		717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7		
	Mar 14 P	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	939.6	-6.0	-6.9		713.3	226.3	3.1	4.4	1.6		
Great Britain		BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG						DPAJ				
1995)	Annual	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)	Averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.0	9.7	3.8	2,003.7	..	..		1,528.2	475.5	6.9	9.6	3.6
1997)		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	1,290.3	..	..		984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3
1999)		1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.3	..	..		915.7	281.7	4.1	5.7	2.1
2000)		1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.5	..	..		799.6	246.9	3.6	5.0	1.8
2001)		943.4	716.8	226.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	930.6	..	..		709.8	220.8	3.2	4.5	1.6
2001	Mar 8	1,001.0	766.5	234.5	3.4	4.8	1.7	944.4	-9.4	-13.3		722.2	222.2	3.2	4.5	1.7		
	Apr 12	966.9	738.7	228.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	937.4	-7.0	-8.9		716.6	220.8	3.2	4.5	1.6		
	May 10	942.1	721.4	220.7	3.2	4.5	1.6	936.6	-0.8	-5.7		714.1	222.5	3.2	4.5	1.7		
	Jun 14	909.2	693.5	215.7	3.1	4.3	1.6	927.6	-9.0	-5.6		706.7	220.9	3.2	4.4	1.6		
	Jul 12	920.1	693.5	226.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	916.5	-11.1	-7.0		699.8	216.7	3.1	4.4	1.6		
	Aug 9	930.9	696.0	234.9	3.2	4.4	1.7	914.3	-2.2	-7.4		699.3	215.0	3.1	4.4	1.6		
	Sep 13	900.2	675.7	224.5	3.1	4.2	1.7	913.1	-1.2	-4.8		696.6	216.5	3.1	4.4	1.6		
	Oct 11	880.5	663.8	216.7	3.0	4.2	1.6	916.8	3.7	0.1		697.6	219.2	3.1	4.4	1.6		
	Nov 8	889.3	672.8	216.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	920.2	3.4	2.0		698.9	221.3	3.1	4.4	1.6		
	Dec 13	911.9	696.1	215.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	922.0	1.8	3.0		699.4	222.6	3.1	4.4	1.7		
2002	Jan 10	983.0	748.7	234.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	912.4	-9.6	-1.5		692.6	219.8	3.1	4.3	1.6		
	Feb 14 R	985.8	748.4	237.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	907.9	-4.5	-4.1		689.2	218.7	3.1	4.3	1.6		
	Mar 14 P	960.7	730.3	230.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	902.1	-5.8	-6.6		684.7	217.4	3.1	4.3	1.6		
North East		DPCF			DPDA			DPDG				ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL		
1995)	Annual	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)	Averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.2	14.9	4.5	116.4	..	..		92.9	23.5	10.0	14.8	4.4
1997)		94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.3	..	..		74.7	18.5	8.1	11.8	3.6
1998)		84.4	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.8	3.2	83.3	..	..		66.8	16.5	7.2	10.7	3.1
1999)		81.0	64.4	16.6	7.1	10.4	3.2	79.9	..	..		63.7	16.1	7.0	10.3	3.1
2000)		73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.5	2.8	72.2	..	..		57.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	2.7
2001)		63.9	50.9	12.9	5.6	8.3	2.4	62.7	..	..		50.3	12.4	5.5	8.2	2.3
2001	Mar 8	68.3	54.6	13.7	5.9	8.9	2.6	64.2	-0.9	-1.2		51.5	12.7	5.6	8.3	2.4		
	Apr 12	66.1	52.8	13.3	5.8	8.6	2.5	63.2	-1.0	-1.0		50.7	12.5	5.5	8.2	2.4		
	May 10	63.9	51.1	12.8	5.6	8.3	2.4	63.0	-0.2	-0.7		50.4	12.6	5.5	8.2	2.4		
	Jun 14	61.3	48.8	12.4	5.3	7.9	2.3	62.1	-0.9	-0.7		49.7	12.4	5.4	8.1	2.3		
	Jul 12	61.8																

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	150.0	..	..		116.8	33.3	6.1	8.7	3.0											
1998)		134.9	104.4	30.5	5.5	7.7	2.8	133.2	..	..		103.5	29.7	5.4	7.6	2.7											
1999)		124.7	96.6	28.1	5.1	7.1	2.6	123.0	..	..		95.6	27.4	5.0	7.1	2.5											
2000)		108.5	83.9	24.5	4.5	6.4	2.2	107.0	..	..		83.1	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.2											
2001)		97.5	75.1	22.4	4.0	5.7	2.0	96.0	..	..		74.3	21.7	4.0	5.7	2.0											
2001	Mar 8	104.3	81.1	23.3	4.3	6.2	2.1	98.2	-0.8	-0.9		76.2	22.0	4.0	5.8	2.0													
	Apr 12	101.4	78.3	23.1	4.2	6.0	2.1	97.7	-0.5	-0.6		75.7	22.0	4.0	5.8	2.0													
	May 10	98.1	75.9	22.2	4.0	5.8	2.0	97.5	-0.2	-0.5		75.3	22.2	4.0	5.7	2.0													
	Jun 14	94.3	72.7	21.6	3.9	5.5	1.9	96.3	-1.2	-0.6		74.3	22.0	4.0	5.7	2.0													
	Jul 12	95.6	73.0	22.6	3.9	5.6	2.0	95.5	-0.8	-0.7		73.9	21.6	3.9	5.6	1.9													
	Aug 9	96.6	73.2	23.4	4.0	5.6	2.1	94.8	-0.7	-0.9		73.5	21.3	3.9	5.6	1.9													
	Sep 13	92.7	70.6	22.1	3.8	5.4	2.0	94.0	-0.8	-0.8		72.8	21.2	3.9	5.5	1.9													
	Oct 11	89.4	68.5	20.9	3.7	5.2	1.9	93.7	-0.3	-0.6		72.5	21.2	3.9	5.5	1.9													
	Nov 8	89.9	69.2	20.7	3.7	5.3	1.9	93.2	-0.5	-0.5		72.0	21.2	3.8	5.5	1.9													
	Dec 13	91.8	71.4	20.4	3.8	5.4	1.8	92.2	-1.0	-0.6		71.2	21.0	3.8	5.4	1.9													
2002	Jan 10	98.5	76.5	22.1	4.1	5.8	2.0	90.7	-1.5	-1.0		70.1	20.6	3.7	5.3	1.9													
	Feb 14 R	97.7	75.4	22.3	4.0	5.7	2.0	89.6	-1.1	-1.2		69.1	20.5	3.7	5.3	1.8													
	Mar 14 P	94.9	73.2	21.7	3.9	5.6	2.0	88.7	-0.9	-1.2		68.3	20.4	3.7	5.2	1.8													
East Midlands		BCKC			DPAN			DPAY				ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPC													
1995) Annual		148.3	112.5	35.7	7.2	9.8	3.9	145.9	..	..		111.4	34.5	7.1	9.7	3.8											
1996) averages		133.6	101.0	32.5	6.6	9.1	3.6	131.3	..	..		99.9	31.4	6.5	9.0	3.4											
1997)		97.4	74.2	23.2	4.7	6.6	2.5	96.3	..	..		73.5	22.8	4.7	6.5	2.5											
1998)		81.1	61.3	19.8	4.0	5.5	2.2	80.3	..	..		60.9	19.4	4.0	5.4	2.1											
1999)		77.0	58.3	18.7	3.7	5.2	2.0	76.2	..	..		57.9	18.3	3.7	5.2	1.9											
2000)		70.2	52.7	17.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	69.4	..	..		52.2	17.2	3.5	4.8	1.9											
2001)		64.4	47.9	16.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	63.7	..	..		47.5	16.2	3.2	4.4	1.8											
2001	Mar 8	70.0	52.5	17.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	65.4	-0.5	-0.6		48.8	16.6	3.3	4.5	1.8													
	Apr 12	67.5	50.5	17.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	65.1	-0.3	-0.4		48.6	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8													
	May 10	65.8	49.4	16.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	64.9	-0.2	-0.3		48.4	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8													
	Jun 14	63.0	47.0	16.0	3.1	4.4	1.7	64.2	-0.7	-0.4		47.8	16.4	3.2	4.4	1.8													
	Jul 12	63.3	46.6	16.6	3.2	4.3	1.8	63.2	-1.0	-0.6		47.2	16.0	3.2	4.4	1.7													
	Aug 9	63.4	46.3	17.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	62.3	-0.9	-0.9		46.7	15.6	3.1	4.3	1.7													
	Sep 13	60.5	44.5	16.0	3.0	4.1	1.7	61.8	-0.5	-0.8		46.3	15.5	3.1	4.3	1.7													
	Oct 11	58.3	43.0	15.3	2.9	4.0	1.7	62.0	0.2	-0.4		46.1	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.7													
	Nov 8	58.1	43.1	15.0	2.9	4.0	1.6	61.9	-0.1	-0.1		46.0	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.7													
	Dec 13	59.2	44.3	14.9	3.0	4.1	1.6	61.1	-0.8	-0.2		45.3	15.8	3.0	4.2	1.7													
2002	Jan 10	65.0	48.5	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8	59.9	-1.2	-0.7		44.6	15.3	3.0	4.1	1.7													
	Feb 14 R	65.3	48.8	16.5	3.3	4.5	1.8	59.0	-0.9	-1.0		44.0	15.0	2.9	4.1	1.6													
	Mar 14 P	63.0	47.2	15.8	3.1	4.4	1.7	58.2	-0.8	-1.0		43.4	14.8	2.9	4.0	1.6													
West Midlands		BCKG			DPAR			DPBC				ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPF	ZMPH													
1995) Annual		210.3	158.6	51.7	7.8	10.4	4.5	207.5	..	..		157.3	50.2	7.7	10.3	4.3											
1996) averages		188.6	142.0	46.6	7.0	9.4	4.0	186.0	..	..		140.8	45.2	6.9	9.4	3.8											
1997)		142.3	108.2	34.1	5.4	7.3	2.9	141.0	..	..		107.5	33.6	5.3	7.2	2.9											
1998)		123.5	93.4	30.1	4.6	6.1	2.6	122.5	..	..		92.8	29.6	4.6	6.1	2.6											
1999)		120.9	92.1	28.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	119.7	..	..		91.4	28.3	4.5	6.2	2.4											
2000)		109.2	83.1	26.1	4.1	5.6	2.2	108.1	..	..		82.4	25.6	4.0	5.6	2.1											
2001)		100.1	76.3	23.8	3.7	5.2	2.0	99.0	..	..		75.7	23.3	3.7	5.1	1.9											
2001	Mar 8	105.7	81.1	24.6	4.0	5.5	2.0	101.9	-1.1	-1.2		78.0	23.9	3.8	5.3	2.0													
	Apr 12	103.4	79.2	24.2	3.9	5.4	2.0	101.1	-0.8	-0.9		77.5	23.6	3.8	5.3	2.0													
	May 10	101.4	78.0	23.4	3.8	5.3	1.9	100.5	-0.6	-0.8		76.9	23.6	3.8	5.2	2.0													
	Jun 14	98.1	75.2	22.9	3.7	5.1	1.9	99.1	-1.4	-0.9		75.8	23.3	3.7	5.2	1.9													
	Jul 12	98.8	74.8	24.0	3.7	5.1	2.0	97.7	-1.4	-1.1		74.9	22.8	3.7	5.1	1.9													
	Aug 9	100.4	75.4	25.0	3.8	5.1	2.1	96.6	-1.1	-1.3		74.2	22.4	3.6	5.0	1.9													
	Sep 13	97.2	73.2	24.0	3.6	5.0	2.0	96.0	-0.6	-1.0		73.4	22.6	3.6	5.0	1.9													
	Oct 11	92.9	70.3	22.6	3.5	4.8	1.9	95.9	-0.1	-0.6		73.2	22.7	3.6	5.0	1.9													
	Nov 8	91.6	69.7	22.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	95.8	-0.1	-0.3		73.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9													
	Dec 13	93.7	71.7	22.0	3.5	4.9	1.8	95.9	0.1	0.0		72.9	23.0	3.6	5.0	1.9													
2002	Jan 10	100.2	76.5	23.6	3.7	5.2	2.0	95.2	-0.7	-0.2		72.6	22.6	3.6	4.9	1.9													
	Feb 14 R	99.9	76.3	23.6	3.7	5.2	2.0	94.2	-1.0	-0.5		71.9	22.3	3.5	4.9	1.9													
	Mar 14 P	96.8	74.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	92.9	-1.3	-1.0		70.9	22.0	3.5	4.8	1.8													
East		DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ				ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON													
1995) Annual		167.5	124.8	42.7	6.3	8.5	3.6	164.8	..	..		123.5	41.3	6.2	8.4	3.5											
1996) 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)																													

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

C.11

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																								
London				DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR							
1995)	Annual			394.7	292.1	102.6	9.0	12.0	5.3	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1					
1996)	averages			360.1	265.2	95.0	8.3	11.1	4.9	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8					
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	174.5	..	..	129.0	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2					
2001)				155.9	114.2	41.7	3.4	4.5	2.0	154.9	..	..	113.8	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0					
2001	Mar	8		156.4	116.0	40.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	153.5	-1.7	-2.5	113.5	40.0	3.3	4.5	1.9							
	Apr	12		153.3	113.6	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.5	-1.0	-1.5	112.7	39.8	3.3	4.4	1.9							
	May	10		152.9	113.2	39.7	3.3	4.5	1.9	152.7	0.2	-0.8	112.6	40.1	3.3	4.4	1.9							
	Jun	14		151.4	111.8	39.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	152.7	0.0	-0.3	112.3	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9							
	Jul	12		152.0	111.1	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	151.7	-1.0	-0.3	111.3	40.4	3.3	4.4	1.9							
	Aug	9		154.7	112.0	42.6	3.3	4.4	2.0	152.7	1.0	0.0	112.2	40.5	3.3	4.4	1.9							
	Sep	13		155.3	112.3	43.0	3.3	4.4	2.0	153.6	0.9	0.3	112.7	40.9	3.3	4.4	1.9							
	Oct	11		155.7	112.5	43.2	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0							
	Nov	8		157.8	113.8	43.9	3.4	4.5	2.1	158.7	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1							
	Dec	13		161.0	116.6	44.4	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1							
2002	Jan	10		165.0	119.7	45.3	3.5	4.7	2.2	161.2	-1.0	1.7	116.5	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1							
	Feb	14 R		166.7	120.8	45.9	3.6	4.8	2.2	162.5	1.3	1.3	117.6	44.9	3.5	4.6	2.1							
	Mar	14 P		166.6	120.9	45.7	3.6	4.8	2.2	163.3	0.8	0.4	118.3	45.0	3.5	4.7	2.1							
South East				DPCJ			DPDF			DPDL			ZMOS	ZMOU	DPDR	ZMOT	ZMOV							
1995)	Annual			229.0	173.8	55.1	5.7	7.9	3.1	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0					
1996)	averages			200.2	151.3	48.9	5.0	6.9	2.7	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6					
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					
2001)				67.4	50.6	16.8	1.6	2.2	0.9	66.7	..	..	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8					
2001	Mar	8		71.6	54.4	17.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	67.0	-0.8	-1.6	50.8	16.2	1.6	2.2	0.8							
	Apr	12		68.6	52.1	16.5	1.6	2.3	0.8	66.6	-0.4	-0.8	50.4	16.2	1.6	2.2	0.8							
	May	10		66.1	50.2	16.0	1.6	2.2	0.8	66.7	0.1	-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	66.3	-0.4	-0.2	49.9	16.4	1.6	2.2	0.8							
	Jul	12		63.8	47.6	16.2	1.5	2.1	0.8	65.8	-0.5	-0.3	49.6	16.2	1.5	2.2	0.8							
	Aug	9		64.9	47.7	17.2	1.5	2.1	0.9	65.2	-0.6	-0.5	49.2	16.0	1.5	2.1	0.8							
	Sep	13		63.3	46.5	16.8	1.5	2.0	0.9	65.3	0.1	-0.3	49.0	16.3	1.5	2.1	0.8							
	Oct	11		63.2	46.6	16.6	1.5	2.0	0.8	65.9	0.6	0.0	49.3	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8							
	Nov	8		64.8	48.0	16.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	66.6	0.7	0.5	49.7	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9							
	Dec	13		68.4	51.3	17.1	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.6	1.0	0.8	50.3	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9							
2002	Jan	10		74.4	55.7	18.6	1.7	2.4	1.0	67.7	0.1	0.6	50.4	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9							
	Feb	14 R		75.9	56.6	19.2	1.8	2.5	1.0	68.6	0.9	0.7	51.1	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9							
	Mar	14 P		74.4	55.8	18.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	69.3	0.7	0.6	51.6	17.7	1.6	2.2	0.9							
South West				BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			ZMOW	ZMOY	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ							
1995)	Annual			166.3	124.1	42.3	6.6	9.0	3.7	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.5	8.9	3.6					
1996)	averages			148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.1	3.4	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3					
1997)				105.4	79.0	26.4	4.2	5.8	2.4	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.2	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					
2001)				53.4	39.4	14.0	2.2	2.9	1.2	52.7	..	..	39.1	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2					
2001	Mar	8		58.0	43.0	14.9	2.3	3.2	1.3	53.4	-0.2	-0.9	39.7	13.7	2.2	2.9	1.2							
	Apr	12		55.6	41.2	14.4	2.2	3.0	1.3	53.5	0.1	-0.4	39.6	13.9	2.2	2.9	1.2							
	May	10		53.3	39.7	13.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	54.0	0.5	0.1	39.8	14.2	2.2	2.9	1.3							
	Jun	14		49.9	37.2	12.7	2.0	2.8	1.1	53.1	-0.9	-0.1	39.3	13.8	2.1	2.9	1.2							
	Jul	12		50.4	37.0	13.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	52.3	-0.8	-0.4	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	-0.7	38.6	13.4	2.1	2.9	1.2							
	Sep	13		50.0	36.5	13.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	51.6	-0.4	-0.5	38.2	13.4	2.1	2.8	1.2							
	Oct	11		48.8	35.8	13.0	2.0	2.6	1.1	51.5	-0.1	-0.3	38.1	13.4	2.1	2.8	1.2							
	Nov	8		50.1	36.9	13.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	51.4	-0.1	-0.2	38.1	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2							
	Dec	13		51.6	38.3	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2	51.3	-0.1	-0.1	38.0	13.3	2.1	2.8	1.2							
2002	Jan	10		56.8	42.1	14.8	2.3	3.1	1.3	50.6	-0.7	-0.3	37.7	12.9	2.0	2.8	1.1							
	Feb	14 R		57.7	42.6	15.1	2.3	3.1	1.3	50.7	0.1	-0.2	37.7											

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF	
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.2	11.6	4.1	106.1	..	..	82.5	23.6	8.1	11.5	4.0
1996) averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	7.9	11.1	4.0	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	7.7	11.0	3.8
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.3	8.9	3.1	79.3	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.2	8.8	3.1
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.5	7.7	2.8	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.4	7.6	2.7
1999)	64.9	50.2	14.7	5.1	7.2	2.5	64.1	..	..	49.8	14.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000)	57.9	44.7	13.1	4.5	6.5	2.1	57.2	..	..	44.4	12.9	4.4	6.5	2.1
2001)	51.8	39.9	11.9	4.0	5.8	1.9	51.2	..	..	39.6	11.7	3.9	5.8	1.9
2001 Mar 8	57.2	44.3	13.0	4.4	6.4	2.1	53.4	-0.8	-0.7	41.2	12.2	4.1	6.0	2.0	
Apr 12	53.9	41.6	12.3	4.1	6.1	2.0	52.4	-1.0	-0.8	40.5	11.9	4.0	5.9	1.9	
May 10	51.4	39.9	11.5	4.0	5.8	1.9	52.1	-0.3	-0.7	40.2	11.9	4.0	5.8	1.9	
Jun 14	48.8	37.6	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8	51.1	-1.0	-0.8	39.3	11.8	3.9	5.7	1.9	
Jul 12	49.6	37.7	11.9	3.8	5.5	1.9	50.1	-1.0	-0.8	38.8	11.3	3.9	5.6	1.8	
Aug 9	50.4	38.0	12.3	3.9	5.5	2.0	49.8	-0.3	-0.8	38.7	11.1	3.8	5.6	1.8	
Sep 13	48.7	37.0	11.7	3.7	5.4	1.9	49.8	0.0	-0.4	38.5	11.3	3.8	5.6	1.8	
Oct 11	46.8	35.9	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	49.3	-0.5	-0.3	38.1	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8	
Nov 8	47.4	36.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	49.1	-0.2	-0.2	37.9	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8	
Dec 13	48.4	37.8	10.6	3.7	5.5	1.7	48.5	-0.6	-0.4	37.4	11.1	3.7	5.4	1.8	
2002 Jan 10	52.7	41.0	11.7	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.8	-0.7	-0.5	37.1	10.7	3.7	5.4	1.7	
Feb 14 R	52.8	41.0	11.8	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.5	-0.3	-0.5	36.8	10.7	3.7	5.4	1.7	
Mar 14 P	50.6	39.3	11.3	3.9	5.7	1.8	46.8	-0.7	-0.6	36.2	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7	
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	138.3	..	..	106.7	31.6	5.5	8.0	2.7
1999)	133.8	103.1	30.7	5.3	7.6	2.6	130.4	..	..	101.1	29.3	5.1	7.4	2.5
2000)	119.4	92.1	27.3	4.8	6.7	2.4	116.3	..	..	90.3	26.0	4.6	6.6	2.3
2001)	108.0	83.6	24.4	4.3	6.1	2.1	105.2	..	..	82.0	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
2001 Mar 8	115.8	90.0	25.9	4.6	6.6	2.3	106.5	-1.2	-1.2	83.0	23.5	4.3	6.1	2.1	
Apr 12	109.7	85.0	24.7	4.4	6.2	2.2	105.4	-1.1	-1.1	82.1	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	
May 10	106.7	83.0	23.8	4.3	6.1	2.1	105.1	-0.3	-0.9	81.6	23.5	4.2	6.0	2.1	
Jun 14	104.7	80.9	23.9	4.2	5.9	2.1	104.6	-0.5	-0.6	81.3	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	
Jul 12	108.2	82.4	25.8	4.3	6.0	2.3	102.3	-2.3	-1.0	80.2	22.1	4.1	5.9	1.9	
Aug 9	109.4	83.0	26.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	103.4	1.1	-0.6	81.0	22.4	4.1	5.9	2.0	
Sep 13	100.5	77.6	22.9	4.0	5.7	2.0	104.1	0.7	-0.2	81.2	22.9	4.2	5.9	2.0	
Oct 11	99.2	76.8	22.3	4.0	5.6	2.0	104.7	0.6	0.8	81.5	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0	
Nov 8	101.2	78.7	22.5	4.0	5.8	2.0	105.4	0.7	0.7	82.1	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	
Dec 13	102.5	80.5	22.0	4.1	5.9	1.9	104.6	-0.8	0.2	81.5	23.1	4.2	6.0	2.0	
2002 Jan 10	113.6	88.7	24.9	4.5	6.5	2.2	103.5	-1.1	-0.4	80.7	22.8	4.1	5.9	2.0	
Feb 14 R	113.1	88.0	25.2	4.5	6.4	2.2	102.2	-1.3	-1.1	79.9	22.3	4.1	5.9	2.0	
Mar 14 P	110.2	85.9	24.3	4.4	6.3	2.1	101.0	-1.2	-1.2	79.0	22.0	4.0	5.8	1.9	
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	50.7	..	..	39.3	11.4	6.4	8.9	3.3
2000)	42.1	32.1	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9	42.1	..	..	32.0	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9
2001)	39.6	30.0	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.8	39.5	..	..	30.0	9.5	5.0	6.8	2.7
2001 Mar 8	40.2	31.1	9.1	5.1	7.0	2.6	40.2	-0.2	-0.5	30.5	9.7	5.1	6.9	2.8	
Apr 12	39.5	30.5	9.1	5.0	6.9	2.6	39.9	-0.3	-0.3	30.3	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8	
May 10	38.8	30.0	8.8	4.9	6.8	2.5	40.1	0.2	-0.1	30.4	9.7	5.1	6.9	2.8	
Jun 14	38.7	29.5	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7	39.7	-0.4	-0.2	30.1	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.8	
Jul 12	41.7	30.6	11.2	5.3	6.9	3.2	39.3	-0.4	-0.2	29.9	9.4	5.0	6.8	2.7	
Aug 9	42.2	30.6	11.6	5.4	6.9	3.4	39.1	-0.2	-0.3	29.8	9.3	5.0	6.8	2.7	
Sep 13	40.1	29.6	10.5	5.1	6.7	3.0	38.7	-0.4	-0.3	29.4	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7	
Oct 11	37.9	28.5	9.4	4.8	6.5	2.7	38.6	-0.1	-0.2	29.3	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7	
Nov 8	36.9	28.1	8.7	4.7	6.4	2.5	38.4	-0.2	-0.2	29.1	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7	
Dec 13	36.6	28.3	8.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	38.3	-0.1	-0.1	29.1	9.2	4.9	6.6	2.7	
2002 Jan 10	38.4	29.7	8.8	4.9	6.7	2.5	38.0	-0.3	-0.2	28.8	9.2	4.8	6.5	2.7	
Feb 14 R	38.3	29.6	8.6	4.9	6.7	2.5	37.7	-0.3	-0.2	28.7	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6	
Mar 14 P	37.5	29.2	8.3	4.8	6.6	2.4	37.5	-0.2	-0.3	28.6	8.9	4.8	6.5	2.6	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094

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. ONS estimates that the total impact on the count which accumulated between April and August, has been some 6,500 for the UK overall (approximately 2,200 men and 4,300 women).

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

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

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

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	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	GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA			GEZC			GEZE
2000 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	51.8	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5
Sep 14	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6
Oct 12	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5
Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
Dec 14	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5
2001 Jan 11	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	168.0	107.5	19.8	104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5
Feb 8	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
Mar 8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Apr 12	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
May 10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
Jun 14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
Jul 12	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
Aug 9	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
Sep 13	930.2	416.8	174.6	155.6	96.4	19.7	86.8	238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	0.5
Oct 11	908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5	94.7	19.5	82.4	226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	0.5
Nov 8	915.2	423.6	175.9	143.1	94.0	18.9	78.7	225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
Dec 13	937.4	440.4	185.1	143.4	94.0	18.0	74.5	231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	0.5
2002 Jan 10	1,009.8	474.5	207.6	157.7	96.8	16.8	73.2	253.8	152.7	62.4	34.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Feb 14	1,012.0	463.7	222.7	159.8	96.5	16.4	69.2	261.1	154.6	66.2	35.6	4.2	1.8	0.5
Mar 14	985.4	439.2	223.4	162.4	95.6	16.3	64.9	254.1	146.2	66.1	37.2	4.2	1.8	0.5
Male	GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL			GEZN			GEZP
2000 Mar 9	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	0.6
Apr 13	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5
May 11	844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	0.5
Jun 8	819.0	301.5	157.3	155.6	99.8	25.0	104.9	172.7	92.3	43.3	32.7	3.9	2.5	0.4
Jul 13	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.4
Aug 10	809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.4
Sep 14	780.3	317.2	140.8	132.0	93.6	24.4	96.7	176.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5	0.4
Oct 12	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3	0.4
Nov 9	759.6	318.0	140.9	120.8	87.9	23.7	92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	2.1	0.3
Dec 14	775.3	331.8	146.6	119.7	87.0	22.8	90.1	169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	2.0	0.3
2001 Jan 11	822.4	353.8	160.8	130.9	87.7	21.5	89.2	184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	1.9	0.3
Feb 8	816.4	345.1	167.2	130.0	86.6	21.3	87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	1.8	0.3
Mar 8	793.1	323.1	170.6	129.5	84.7	21.4	85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	1.8	0.3
Apr 12	764.5	310.9	154.9	132.9	83.3	21.7	82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	1.7	0.3
May 10	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8	0.3
Jun 14	716.5	278.6	143.4	133.7	81.7	22.4	79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	1.9	0.3
Jul 12	717.4	288.9	142.2	128.0	80.7	22.1	77.6	164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	1.9	0.3
Aug 9	719.2	302.5	133.3	127.6	79.9	21.7	75.9	167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	1.8	0.3
Sep 13	698.2	295.4	129.3	121.9	78.1	21.7	73.4	161.6	101.1	34.8	22.6	2.8	1.9	0.3
Oct 11	685.0	294.6	127.1	116.8	76.8	21.4	69.7	154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	1.9	0.3
Nov 8	693.1	308.3	130.1	111.8	76.4	20.6	66.5	156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	1.8	0.3
Dec 13	716.3	328.3	137.0	111.5	76.5	19.5	63.1	163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	1.8	0.3
2002 Jan 10	769.8	352.5	154.6	121.8	78.9	18.3	61.9	178.6	108.6	43.4	23.4	2.8	1.7	0.3
Feb 14	769.1	341.4	167.3	123.3	78.6	17.8	58.5	183.1	108.6	46.7	24.6	2.9	1.7	0.3
Mar 14	749.8	322.2	170.2	124.9	77.7	17.7	54.8	178.1	102.0	47.4	25.5	2.9	1.8	0.3
Female	GEZV			GEZT			GEZW	GEZY			GEZU			GEZV
2000 Mar 9	278.7	127.3	60.9	45.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.2
Apr 13	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	2.4	0.2
May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jun 8	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jul 13	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.2
Aug 10	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2
Sep 14	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	2.4	0.2
Oct 12	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	0.2
Nov 9	235.1	116.5	49.2	32.6	20.6	15.7	16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
Dec 14	230.7	111.7	50.4	33.0	19.7	15.4	15.8	68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	2.1	0.1
2001 Jan 11	249.7	123.2	54.0	37.1	19.8	14.2	15.7	76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	1.9	0.1
Feb 8	251.3	125.2	54.4	36.7	19.6	13.9	15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	0.2
Mar 8	242.2	117.8	53.4	36.8	19.1	14.1	15.1	74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	0.2
Apr 12	235.5	114.8	48.9	38.4	18.7	14.2	14.7	71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	1.8	0.2
May 10	227.0	105.5	49.9	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
2002 Jan 10	240.0	122.0	53.0	35.8	17.9	12.2	11.3	75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	2.0	0.2
Feb 14	242.9	122.4	55.4	36.5	17.9	11.8	10.7	78.0	45.9	19.4	11.1	1.4	2.0	0.2
Mar 14	235.5	116.9	53.2	37.5	17.9	11.9	10.1	76.0	44.2	18.6	11.7	1.4	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.11. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.12

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		
2000	Mar	9		685.6	240.3	136.2	122.5	99.1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	46.9		157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1
2002	Jan	10		575.3	247.6	112.7	97.8	71.6	45.6		169.5	65.8	30.4	25.2	21.0	28.4	27.1
	Feb	14		569.4	237.4	120.8	98.0	71.2	42.1		167.5	60.6	33.6	25.7	21.0	28.4	26.6
	Mar	14		553.6	224.5	121.7	98.5	70.2	38.7		163.8	57.3	33.8	26.0	21.0	28.6	25.7
Male				IACI			IACN		IACT		IACW			IADC			IADI
2000	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
2002	Jan	10		458.2	191.4	88.0	79.4	60.0	21.7	39.4	126.8	47.8	22.1	18.6	16.1	30.2	22.2
	Feb	14		452.9	182.4	94.9	79.5	59.7	21.2	36.4	125.3	44.0	24.6	18.9	16.0	30.1	21.8
	Mar	14		441.2	172.5	96.8	79.8	58.7	20.9	33.5	122.8	41.5	25.0	19.2	16.1	30.2	21.1
Female				IACJ			IACO		IACU		IACX			IADD			IADJ
2000	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															

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

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at March 14 2002

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	6,973	9,930	2,641	20,135	2,780	2,344	695	6,268	5,841	10,707	3,019	19,904	2,673	3,477	1,229	7,646
Over 13 and up to 26	3,822	6,339	1,872	12,108	1,206	1,173	423	2,883	2,204	5,353	1,758	9,390	914	1,506	735	3,217
26 and up to 52	2,008	5,006	1,312	8,349	830	929	308	2,090	1,023	3,817	1,220	6,079	445	898	405	1,769
52 and up to 104	194	3,742	1,055	4,997	45	616	233	895	104	2,290	847	3,244	45	496	269	812
Over 104	10	2,640	1,797	4,447	3	296	256	555	12	1,016	885	1,913	10	199	231	440
<i>Percent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>9.0</i>
All	13,007	27,657	8,677	50,036	4,864	5,358	1,915	12,691	9,184	23,183	7,729	40,530	4,087	6,576	2,869	13,884
NORTH WEST									ENGLAND							
13 or less	14,761	21,646	4,925	42,356	5,895	5,501	1,722	13,828	79,929	139,089	33,677	257,340	35,453	42,899	13,086	95,130
Over 13 and up to 26	7,096	12,119	2,906	22,294	2,446	2,625	888	6,073	36,830	77,705	19,995	135,283	15,016	20,590	7,217	43,508
26 and up to 52	3,955	10,025	2,248	16,286	1,663	1,867	682	4,256	20,023	64,443	15,481	100,176	9,419	15,624	5,512	30,784
52 and up to 104	442	8,037	1,958	10,446	201	1,259	476	1,941	2,326	46,979	12,581	61,922	1,086	9,543	3,989	14,640
Over 104	37	4,328	2,426	6,791	18	586	454	1,060	228	26,459	15,994	42,681	137	4,316	3,654	8,109
<i>Percent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>11.8</i>
All	26,291	56,155	14,463	98,173	10,223	11,838	4,222	27,158	139,336	354,675	97,728	597,402	61,111	92,972	33,458	192,171
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									WALES							
13 or less	10,563	16,160	3,985	31,385	4,526	4,396	1,380	10,853	6,364	8,482	2,028	17,211	2,498	2,236	733	5,715
Over 13 and up to 26	4,782	9,234	2,439	16,529	1,827	2,073	811	4,797	2,897	4,914	1,306	9,153	1,037	1,076	425	2,577
26 and up to 52	2,432	7,531	1,919	11,901	1,160	1,561	647	3,393	1,411	3,747	991	6,158	607	700	301	1,627
52 and up to 104	207	5,388	1,584	7,183	114	962	417	1,498	67	2,644	785	3,497	46	477	222	746
Over 104	36	2,753	2,005	4,793	15	403	418	836	10	1,845	1,082	2,937	5	269	239	513
<i>Percent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>11.3</i>
All	18,019	41,066	11,932	71,791	7,642	9,395	3,673	21,377	10,749	21,632	6,192	38,956	4,193	4,758	1,920	11,178
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAND							
13 or less	6,668	10,899	2,980	20,929	3,020	3,457	1,177	7,958	11,977	20,002	4,897	38,166	4,699	5,441	1,613	12,745
Over 13 and up to 26	3,053	5,723	1,710	10,534	1,293	1,540	666	3,550	5,695	11,256	3,020	20,181	1,878	2,478	913	5,443
26 and up to 52	1,500	4,608	1,264	7,386	759	1,168	474	2,416	2,615	8,573	2,122	13,382	986	1,731	697	3,479
52 and up to 104	175	3,446	1,016	4,638	86	644	374	1,105	127	5,662	1,717	7,514	81	897	454	1,446
Over 104	9	1,760	1,271	3,040	8	279	320	607	15	2,998	2,364	5,377	2	388	457	847
<i>Percent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>9.6</i>
All	11,405	26,436	8,241	46,527	5,166	7,088	3,011	15,636	20,429	48,491	14,120	84,620	7,646	10,935	4,134	23,960
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT BRITAIN							
13 or less	10,209	15,413	4,191	30,235	4,359	4,510	1,520	10,735	98,270	167,573	40,602	312,717	42,650	50,576	15,432	113,590
Over 13 and up to 26	4,589	8,467	2,303	15,438	1,898	2,165	842	4,968	45,422	93,875	24,321	164,617	17,931	24,144	8,555	51,528
26 and up to 52	2,579	7,841	1,948	12,399	1,279	1,724	676	3,704	24,049	76,763	18,594	119,716	11,012	18,055	6,510	35,890
52 and up to 104	326	6,199	1,633	8,162	152	1,148	527	1,828	2,520	55,285	15,083	72,933	1,213	10,917	4,665	16,832
Over 104	41	4,440	2,277	6,758	29	688	563	1,280	253	31,302	19,440	50,995	144	4,973	4,350	9,469
<i>Percent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>11.6</i>
All	17,744	42,360	12,352	72,992	7,717	10,235	4,128	22,515	170,514	424,798	118,040	720,978	72,950	108,665	39,512	227,309
EAST									NORTHERN IRELAND							
13 or less	5,725	11,462	3,306	20,832	2,866	3,803	1,467	8,456	3,717	4,884	888	9,532	1,516	1,432	345	3,325
Over 13 and up to 26	2,377	5,757	1,839	10,037	1,081	1,700	696	3,542	2,019	2,929	636	5,599	689	724	245	1,667
26 and up to 52	1,069	4,019	1,246	6,351	534	1,035	542	2,127	1,500	3,042	626	5,172	642	643	285	1,576
52 and up to 104	130	2,515	874	3,520	68	550	326	947	337	3,433	977	4,747	137	577	324	1,038
Over 104	17	1,292	1,005	2,314	12	210	261	483	49	2,158	1,610	3,817	23	275	334	632
<i>Percent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>20.3</i>
All	9,318	25,045	8,270	43,054	4,561	7,298	3,292	15,555	7,622	16,446	4,737	28,867	3,007	3,651	1,533	8,238
LONDON									UNITED KINGDOM							
13 or less	11,974	27,237	4,208	43,851	6,199	10,318	2,155	19,075	101,987	172,457	41,490	322,249	44,166	52,008	15,777	116,915
Over 13 and up to 26	6,119	16,949	2,708	25,881	3,211	5,688	1,284	10,276	47,441	96,804	24,957	170,216	18,620	24,868	8,800	53,195
26 and up to 52	4,313	16,531	2,772	23,651	2,230	5,092	1,238	8,597	25,549	79,805	19,220	124,888	11,654	18,698	6,795	37,466
52 and up to 104	641	12,501	2,548	15,694	313	3,258	1,053	4,626	2,857	58,718	16,060	77,680	1,350	11,494	4,989	17,870
Over 104	52	6,761	3,063	9,876	35	1,382	850	2,267	302	33,460	21,050	54,812	167	5,248	4,684	10,101
<i>Percent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>
All	23,099	79,979	15,299	118,953	11,988	25,738	6,580	44,841	178,136	441,244	122,777	749,845	75,957	112,316	41,045	235,547
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	7,215	15,635	4,422	27,713	3,135	5,093	1,741	10,311								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,788	7,764	2,460	13,072	1,140	2,120	872	4,202								
26 and up to 52	1,144	5,065	1,552	7,774	519	1,350	540	2,432								
52 and up to 104	107	2,861	1,066	4,038	62	610	314	988								
Over 104	15	1,469	1,265	2,749	7	273	301	581								
<i>Percent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>8.5</i>								
All	11,269	32,794	10,765	55,346	4,863	9,446	3,768	18,514								

Source: Jobcentre Plus 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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at March 14 2002

	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	481	187	668	4.9	3.7	Holsworthy	71	32	103	3.1	2.4
Andover	278	127	405	1.1	0.9	Horncastle	103	59	162	2.2	1.8
Appleby	45	26	71	1.7	1.3	Huddersfield	2,972	903	3,875	4.1	3.5
Ashford	762	221	983	2.4	2.0	Hull	8,677	2,642	11,319	6.8	6.0
Axminster	117	46	163	2.4	1.8	Huntingdon	662	269	931	1.5	1.3
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,311	736	3,047	1.6	1.3	Ilfracombe	329	110	439	6.7	5.6
Banbury	425	180	605	1.1	0.9	Ipswich	2,701	832	3,533	3.0	2.6
Barnard Castle	96	37	133	2.0	1.6	Isle of Wight	1,919	668	2,587	5.9	5.0
Barnsley	3,198	1,031	4,229	5.3	4.6	Keighley and Skipton	1,312	414	1,726	3.2	2.8
Barnstaple	581	225	806	3.3	2.8	Kendal	205	104	309	1.3	1.0
Barrow-in-Furness	1,318	350	1,668	5.7	5.0	Keswick	36	12	48	1.1	1.0
Basingstoke	811	303	1,114	1.2	1.1	Kettering and Corby	1,422	495	1,917	2.9	2.6
Bath	1,076	351	1,427	1.7	1.4	Kidderminster	922	335	1,257	2.8	2.4
Bedford	2,034	625	2,659	3.2	2.6	King's Lynn	900	313	1,213	2.6	2.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	287	119	406	3.9	3.6	Kingsbridge	98	46	144	2.2	1.7
Bideford	571	216	787	5.3	4.0	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,908	517	2,425	4.4	3.8
Birmingham	32,206	9,503	41,709	5.0	4.5	Launceston	167	77	244	2.9	2.2
Bishop Auckland	2,544	839	3,383	6.1	5.3	Leeds	10,116	2,919	13,035	3.3	3.0
Blackburn	3,546	1,049	4,595	3.6	3.2	Leek	335	138	473	2.6	2.1
Blackpool	4,048	1,128	5,176	4.1	3.5	Leicester	8,208	2,832	11,040	3.9	3.6
Bolton	4,111	1,182	5,293	4.2	3.8	Leominster	189	68	257	2.8	2.4
Boston	433	170	603	2.4	2.1	Lincoln	1,771	532	2,303	3.1	2.8
Bournemouth	2,381	703	3,084	2.4	2.1	Liskeard	338	162	500	4.5	3.2
Bradford	9,514	2,639	12,153	5.0	4.5	Liverpool	22,954	6,235	29,189	7.4	6.7
Bridgwater	722	256	978	3.0	2.4	London	119,107	45,213	164,320	3.9	3.5
Bridlington and Driffield	1,106	404	1,510	8.0	6.3	Loughborough	1,175	463	1,638	3.3	2.9
Bridport	135	61	196	2.1	1.7	Louth	381	140	521	4.8	3.8
Brighton	4,637	1,648	6,285	3.5	2.9	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,667	577	2,244	5.6	4.9
Bristol	6,682	2,064	8,746	2.2	1.9	Ludlow	208	81	289	2.9	2.3
Bude	207	90	297	5.6	4.4	Luton	3,349	1,179	4,528	3.5	3.0
Burnley	996	290	1,286	3.3	3.0	Maidstone and North Kent	6,285	2,159	8,444	3.1	2.7
Burton on Trent	1,467	553	2,020	2.6	2.4	Malton	147	64	211	1.8	1.4
Bury St Edmunds	423	178	601	1.6	1.3	Malvern	291	108	399	1.6	1.2
Buxton	379	153	532	2.3	1.9	Manchester	28,334	7,527	35,861	3.6	3.2
Calderdale	2,820	816	3,636	4.7	4.0	Mansfield	3,660	1,215	4,875	4.5	4.0
Cambridge	1,983	685	2,668	1.7	1.4	Matlock	373	128	501	1.6	1.3
Camelford	101	57	158	7.0	5.5	Melton Mowbray	239	94	333	2.0	1.6
Canterbury	1,163	400	1,563	2.3	2.0	Middlesbrough and Stockton	11,822	2,762	14,584	7.2	6.5
Carlisle	1,460	437	1,897	3.6	3.1	Mildenhall	208	76	284	2.0	1.7
Chard	163	80	243	2.0	1.7	Milton Keynes	2,101	824	2,925	2.0	1.8
Cheltenham	1,384	458	1,842	2.2	1.9	Minehead	249	94	343	4.5	3.4
Chesterfield	3,079	969	4,048	5.7	5.2	Morpeth and Ashington	2,488	752	3,240	6.4	5.6
Chichester	1,197	451	1,648	1.8	1.5	Nelson and Colne	910	290	1,200	4.1	3.6
Chippenham	382	135	517	1.8	1.4	Newark	506	181	687	3.1	2.8
Cinderford	680	277	957	4.7	4.1	Newbury	475	171	646	1.1	1.0
Cirencester	290	94	384	1.5	1.2	Newquay	526	232	758	7.8	6.0
Clacton	1,003	295	1,298	6.6	5.2	Newton Abbot	648	222	870	3.2	2.4
Colchester	2,159	819	2,978	2.3	1.9	Northallerton and Thirsk	315	119	434	1.5	1.2
Coventry	6,574	1,994	8,568	3.5	3.2	Northampton	2,951	971	3,922	2.6	2.3
Crawley	2,115	735	2,850	1.1	1.0	Norwich	3,287	1,050	4,337	2.6	2.3
Crewe	2,321	756	3,077	2.9	2.5	Nottingham	10,247	2,955	13,202	4.1	3.7
Cromer	453	156	609	3.5	2.6	Okehampton	168	66	234	2.6	1.9
Darlington	1,751	499	2,250	4.9	4.4	Oswestry	348	155	503	2.9	2.4
Dartmouth	70	31	101	3.1	2.4	Oxford	2,248	722	2,970	1.3	1.1
Derby	4,564	1,438	6,002	3.6	3.3	Paignton and Totnes	1,122	403	1,525	5.8	4.7
Devizes	195	75	270	1.9	1.4	Penrith	146	59	205	1.4	1.1
Diss	258	116	374	2.2	1.8	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	920	392	1,312	6.6	5.3
Doncaster	4,643	1,413	6,056	5.5	4.9	Peterborough	1,936	593	2,529	2.5	2.3
Dorchester and Weymouth	835	278	1,113	2.4	1.9	Pickering	124	53	177	2.3	1.8
Dover	1,056	276	1,332	4.4	3.9	Plymouth	3,935	1,253	5,188	3.9	3.1
Dudley and Sandwell	8,501	2,413	10,914	4.7	4.2	Poole	1,127	368	1,495	1.6	1.3
Eastbourne	1,426	466	1,892	3.1	2.6	Portsmouth	4,412	1,341	5,753	2.7	2.2
Evesham	262	115	377	1.3	1.1	Preston	3,596	977	4,573	3.0	2.6
Exeter	2,183	706	2,889	2.4	2.0	Reading	3,359	1,293	4,652	1.6	1.4
Fakenham	209	70	279	2.8	2.1	Redruth and Camborne	743	226	969	5.6	3.9
Falmouth	523	167	690	6.0	4.9	Retford	475	209	684	4.6	4.1
Folkestone	1,098	322	1,420	4.0	3.3	Richmond	186	92	278	2.7	1.5
Gainsborough	591	234	825	6.9	5.8	Rochdale	2,511	692	3,203	5.1	4.5
Gloucester	1,782	530	2,312	3.1	2.8	Rugby	683	241	924	2.4	2.1
Goole and Selby	970	358	1,328	4.4	3.6	Salisbury	374	126	500	1.1	0.8
Grantham	479	193	672	2.4	2.0	Scarborough	1,487	447	1,934	5.5	4.7
Great Yarmouth	2,178	772	2,950	7.8	6.6	Scunthorpe	1,806	688	2,494	3.8	3.5
Grimsby	3,603	1,108	4,711	6.2	5.4	Settle	69	32	101	1.7	1.4
Guildford and Aldershot	2,117	800	2,917	1.2	1.0	Shaftesbury	250	95	345	1.6	1.1
Haltwhistle	107	45	152	4.5	3.6	Sheffield and Rotherham	13,562	3,480	17,042	5.3	4.6
Harlow	1,597	602	2,199	1.7	1.4	Shrewsbury	1,006	288	1,294	2.0	1.7
Harrogate and Ripon	763	295	1,058	1.4	1.2	Skegness and Mablethorpe	782	293	1,075	5.7	4.6
Hartlepool	2,370	535	2,905	8.4	7.6	Sleaford	253	114	367	2.5	1.9
Harwich	281	84	365	6.2	4.7	Slough and Woking	12,240	4,493	16,733	2.2	1.9
Hastings	2,095	590	2,685	5.1	3.9	South Molton	93	46	139	3.3	2.8
Haverhill and Sudbury	498	244	742	2.6	2.2	Southampton and Winchester	4,327	1,183	5,510	2.0	1.7
Hawes and Leyburn	29	16	45	1.2	0.7	Southend	7,053	2,694	9,747	4.1	3.5
Helston	298	165	463	7.1	5.0	Spalding and Holbeach	386	171	557	1.9	1.6
Hereford	1,061	314	1,375	2.5	2.1	St Austell	599	226	825	3.6	2.7
Hexham	252	82	334	2.5	2.1	Stafford	1,226	464	1,690	2.8	2.5

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at March 14 2002

	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	314	141	455	1.6	1.2	Aberdeen	2,487	680	3,167	1.8	1.6
Stevenage	2,038	759	2,797	1.7	1.5	Annan	307	107	414	4.1	3.5
Stoke	5,795	1,879	7,674	4.1	3.7	Argyll Islands	108	69	177	6.1	4.6
Stroud	677	226	903	2.6	2.1	Ayr	1,981	542	2,523	5.8	5.1
Sunderland and Durham	8,227	2,170	10,397	5.7	5.2	Badenoch	143	50	193	3.9	3.3
Swindon	1,890	701	2,591	2.0	1.8	Banff	182	74	256	2.8	2.2
Taunton	660	219	879	1.7	1.5	Berwickshire	205	67	272	4.1	3.5
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,029	767	2,796	2.8	2.5	Brechin and Montrose	547	194	741	4.6	4.0
Thanet	2,253	672	2,925	7.8	7.0	Campbeltown	240	89	329	9.1	7.0
Thetford	341	140	481	2.0	1.6	Crieff	168	52	220	3.3	2.8
Tiverton	329	125	454	2.8	2.2	Dingwall	862	141	1,003	7.7	6.4
Torquay	1,166	358	1,524	5.5	4.7	Dufftown	85	36	121	4.4	3.1
Trowbridge and Warminster	653	249	902	2.0	1.6	Dumbarton	1,624	508	2,132	7.8	6.7
Truro	590	233	823	2.9	2.5	Dumfries	1,314	466	1,780	5.1	4.4
Tunbridge Wells	997	328	1,325	1.3	1.1	Dundee	4,638	1,328	5,966	7.0	6.6
Tyneside	20,054	4,802	24,856	5.9	5.3	Dunfermline	2,623	745	3,368	6.0	5.4
Wadebridge and Bodmin	280	117	397	2.9	2.2	Dunoon and Rothesay	452	114	566	7.6	5.8
Wakefield	4,295	1,329	5,624	4.4	4.0	East Ayrshire	2,948	916	3,864	9.3	8.5
Warrington	4,222	1,236	5,458	3.2	3.0	Edinburgh	9,521	2,709	12,230	3.1	2.8
Warwick	1,311	430	1,741	1.6	1.4	Elgin and Forres	618	233	851	4.7	3.4
Wellingborough	1,119	416	1,535	2.8	2.5	Falkirk	2,625	732	3,357	5.9	5.5
Wells	584	235	819	3.0	2.4	Forfar	475	192	667	3.7	3.2
Weston-super-Mare	768	240	1,008	3.0	2.5	Fraserburgh	168	52	220	2.6	2.0
Whitby	360	111	471	5.9	5.0	Galashiels and Peebles	544	134	678	2.9	2.6
Whitehaven	1,426	390	1,816	5.6	5.1	Girvan	225	60	285	9.2	8.1
Wigan and St. Helens	6,011	1,752	7,763	5.1	4.5	Glasgow	26,532	6,762	33,294	5.3	4.9
Widmermere	50	24	74	0.7	0.6	Greenock	1,848	408	2,256	6.6	6.3
Wirral and Chester	7,586	2,038	9,624	4.5	4.0	Hawick	310	101	411	4.8	4.2
Wisbech	623	272	895	3.3	2.7	Huntly	81	34	115	4.1	3.2
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,745	3,043	12,788	5.5	4.9	Inverness	1,309	334	1,643	3.9	3.4
Woodbridge	377	127	504	2.7	2.2	Keith and Buckie	303	107	410	6.2	4.4
Worcester	1,163	448	1,611	2.2	1.9	Kelso and Jedburgh	133	51	184	2.5	2.2
Workington	1,336	414	1,750	6.6	5.9	Kirkcaldy	4,115	1,204	5,319	8.2	7.4
Worksop	1,004	369	1,373	5.4	4.8	Kirkcudbright	194	57	251	4.1	3.5
Worthing	820	232	1,052	1.5	1.3	Lewis and Harris	533	108	641	6.8	6.4
Yeovil	558	190	748	1.7	1.4	Lochaber	172	89	261	3.1	2.6
York	1,757	555	2,312	2.1	1.9	Lochgilphead	87	33	120	3.4	2.6
WALES						Motherwell and Lanark	5,905	1,790	7,695	6.2	5.6
Aberystwyth	330	132	462	3.5	2.4	Newton Stewart	128	57	185	5.1	4.4
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,572	381	1,953	6.3	5.2	North Ayrshire	3,355	993	4,348	9.7	8.8
Betws-y-Coed	104	44	148	5.5	4.4	Oban	196	82	278	4.1	3.1
Brecon	197	71	268	3.0	2.1	Orkney Islands	192	75	267	3.1	2.4
Bridgend	1,599	479	2,078	4.0	3.6	Perth	781	240	1,021	2.5	2.2
Cardiff	6,856	1,698	8,554	3.7	3.3	Peterhead	368	103	471	3.8	3.0
Cardigan	232	82	314	4.7	3.4	Pitlochry	58	20	78	2.2	1.9
Cardmarthen	620	182	802	4.7	3.8	Shetland Isles	168	70	238	2.0	1.7
Colwyn and Conwy	1,007	280	1,287	4.9	3.9	Skye and Ullapool	348	178	526	7.1	6.0
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,341	373	1,714	3.7	3.4	St Andrews	425	156	581	3.4	3.1
Dolgellau and Barmouth	208	48	256	6.1	5.1	Stirling	1,985	554	2,539	4.7	4.3
Fishguard and St David's	126	42	168	4.5	3.7	Stranraer	398	117	515	6.5	5.7
Flint	1,362	438	1,800	2.9	2.5	Sutherland	299	132	431	9.3	7.9
Haverfordwest	934	277	1,211	6.5	5.2	Thurso	212	47	259	4.0	3.4
Holyhead	449	141	590	10.6	8.1	Uists and Barra	112	42	154	6.3	5.8
Knighton and Radnor	83	34	117	4.5	3.0	Wick	265	76	341	7.6	6.5
Lampeter	227	98	325	5.6	3.9	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Llandeilo	115	53	168	5.8	4.6	Ballymena	993	387	1,380	4.3	3.5
Llandrindod Wells	237	98	335	4.7	3.2	Belfast	14,452	3,828	18,280	4.9	4.3
Llanelli	1,080	288	1,368	6.4	5.1	Coleraine	1,644	564	2,208	6.8	5.8
Llangefni and Amlwch	611	198	809	8.3	6.3	Craigavon	1,999	623	2,622	4.3	3.6
Machynlleth	145	60	205	6.3	4.8	Derry	4,096	1,080	5,176	9.6	8.2
Merthyr	1,046	303	1,349	6.5	6.1	Dungannon	513	177	690	3.8	3.1
Neath and Port Talbot	1,615	493	2,108	5.2	4.7	Enniskillen	1,377	406	1,783	8.1	6.4
Newport	3,030	841	3,871	4.0	3.7	Mid-Ulster	684	271	955	4.4	3.6
Newtown	129	43	172	1.6	1.1	Newry	1,681	442	2,123	7.3	6.0
Pembroke and Tenby	709	211	920	7.9	6.4	Omagh	800	323	1,123	6.4	5.2
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,863	859	3,722	4.8	4.4	Strabane	946	237	1,183	11.2	9.3
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	281	106	387	6.9	5.7						
Pwllheli	187	67	254	4.8	4.0						
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,138	352	1,490	4.6	3.7						
Rhymney and Abergavenny	3,016	897	3,913	6.2	5.5						
Ruthin and Bala	169	66	235	3.2	2.6						
Swansea	4,037	1,065	5,102	4.8	4.3						
Welshpool	181	80	261	3.1	2.1						
Wrexham	1,452	425	1,877	3.4	2.9						

Source: Jobcentre Plus 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						South Yorkshire (Met County)	20,808	5,713	26,521	5.4	4.8
Darlington UA	1,749	499	2,248	4.9	4.4	Barnsley	2,930	949	3,879	5.2	4.6
Hartlepool UA	2,370	535	2,905	8.4	7.6	Doncaster	4,317	1,300	5,617	5.4	4.8
Middlesbrough UA	4,291	953	5,244	7.3	6.9	Rotherham	4,059	1,086	5,145	6.1	5.2
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,307	768	4,075	8.9	7.7	Sheffield	9,502	2,378	11,880	5.2	4.6
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,097	1,000	5,097	6.4	5.8	West Yorkshire (Met County)	30,703	8,887	39,590	4.1	3.7
County Durham	6,682	2,014	8,696	5.5	4.8	Bradford	8,837	2,446	11,283	5.4	4.9
Chester-le-Street	654	158	812	7.6	6.8	Calderdale	2,820	816	3,636	4.7	4.0
Derwentside	1,224	303	1,527	6.8	5.9	Kirklees	4,744	1,432	6,176	3.8	3.3
Durham	950	321	1,271	3.1	2.9	Leeds	10,109	2,908	13,017	3.3	3.0
Easington	1,296	377	1,673	6.8	6.3	Wakefield	4,193	1,285	5,478	4.5	4.0
Sedgefield	1,264	452	1,716	5.3	4.9	EAST MIDLANDS					
Teesdale	203	73	276	3.4	2.7	Derby UA	3,753	1,149	4,902	4.0	3.7
Wear Valley	1,091	330	1,421	6.9	5.7	Leicester UA	6,064	2,007	8,071	5.1	4.8
Northumberland	4,335	1,418	5,753	5.1	4.4	Nottingham UA	5,931	1,579	7,510	4.4	4.2
Alnwick	385	153	538	4.9	3.5	Rutland UA	94	31	125	1.0	0.7
Berwick-upon-Tweed	322	138	460	3.9	3.6	Derbyshire	7,889	2,649	10,538	3.7	3.2
Blyth Valley	1,395	454	1,849	7.5	6.6	Amber Valley	1,117	366	1,483	2.6	2.3
Castle Morpeth	534	157	691	2.9	2.5	Bolsover	949	336	1,285	6.8	5.9
Tynedale	512	176	688	3.1	2.6	Chesterfield	1,864	582	2,446	4.9	4.5
Wansbeck	1,187	340	1,527	8.4	7.2	Derbyshire Dales	392	129	521	1.6	1.3
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	23,488	5,587	29,075	6.0	5.5	Erewash	1,169	386	1,555	4.0	3.4
Gateshead	3,693	938	4,631	4.8	4.6	High Peak	606	243	849	2.5	2.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,810	1,291	7,101	4.4	4.1	North East Derbyshire	1,272	392	1,664	5.9	4.9
North Tyneside	3,634	911	4,545	7.3	6.3	South Derbyshire	520	215	735	3.3	2.6
South Tyneside	4,398	978	5,376	10.5	9.4	Leicestershire	4,279	1,672	5,951	2.6	2.2
Sunderland	5,953	1,469	7,422	6.4	5.8	Blaby	557	190	747	2.3	2.0
NORTH WEST						Charnwood	1,412	518	1,930	3.5	3.0
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,175	612	2,787	4.5	4.1	Harborough	331	157	488	1.7	1.5
Blackpool UA	2,752	769	3,521	5.6	5.0	Hinckley and Bosworth	672	295	967	2.3	2.1
Halton UA	2,200	589	2,789	5.3	4.9	Melton	257	97	354	2.1	1.6
Warrington UA	1,869	612	2,481	2.2	2.1	North West Leicestershire	596	268	864	2.3	2.1
Cheshire	5,442	1,630	7,072	2.2	2.0	Oadby and Wigston	454	147	601	3.3	2.7
Chester	955	272	1,227	1.7	1.6	Lincolnshire	5,594	2,069	7,663	3.2	2.7
Congleton	659	207	866	2.6	2.2	Boston	410	163	573	2.4	2.1
Crewe and Nantwich	1,035	338	1,373	2.9	2.5	East Lindsey	1,338	516	1,854	4.8	3.8
Ellesmere Port and Neston	776	212	988	2.8	2.6	Lincoln	1,278	346	1,624	3.1	3.0
Macclesfield	862	239	1,101	1.4	1.1	North Kesteven	522	208	730	2.7	2.0
Vale Royal	1,155	362	1,517	3.1	2.8	South Holland	409	178	587	1.9	1.7
Cumbria	6,053	1,831	7,884	3.9	3.4	South Kesteven	750	313	1,063	2.2	1.9
Allerdale	1,430	452	1,882	5.5	4.9	West Lindsey	887	345	1,232	5.6	4.7
Barrow-in-Furness	1,139	277	1,416	6.7	6.1	Northamptonshire	5,670	1,976	7,646	2.6	2.3
Carlisle	1,344	396	1,740	3.5	3.1	Corby	760	244	1,004	3.2	3.0
Copeland	1,481	405	1,886	5.8	5.2	Daventry	388	209	597	2.2	1.6
Eden	214	96	310	1.5	1.2	East Northamptonshire	495	197	692	3.0	2.3
South Lakeland	445	205	650	1.5	1.2	Kettering	626	240	866	2.5	2.2
Greater Manchester (Met County)	36,638	9,853	46,491	4.0	3.6	Northampton	2,439	730	3,169	2.7	2.5
Bolton	3,678	1,058	4,736	4.1	3.7	South Northamptonshire	283	122	405	1.6	1.2
Bury	1,609	503	2,112	3.4	2.9	Wellingborough	679	234	913	2.5	2.4
Manchester	10,836	2,668	13,504	4.6	4.3	Nottinghamshire	7,883	2,681	10,564	4.3	3.7
Oldham	3,232	871	4,103	4.8	4.2	Ashfield	1,553	510	2,063	5.0	4.4
Rochdale	3,207	858	4,065	5.3	4.7	Bassetlaw	1,492	598	2,090	4.9	4.3
Salford	3,063	778	3,841	3.4	3.2	Broxtowe	960	341	1,301	4.2	3.6
Stockport	2,343	651	2,994	2.4	2.1	Gedling	1,042	295	1,337	4.3	3.5
Tameside	2,614	751	3,365	4.4	3.9	Mansfield	1,366	452	1,818	5.5	4.9
Trafford	2,260	608	2,868	2.2	2.0	Newark and Sherwood	879	293	1,172	3.5	3.1
Wigan	3,796	1,107	4,903	4.8	4.3	Rushcliffe	591	192	783	2.3	1.8
Lancashire						WEST MIDLANDS					
Burnley	939	269	1,208	3.4	3.0	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,315	416	1,731	2.4	2.0
Chorley	815	280	1,095	3.4	2.9	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,960	1,232	5,192	4.4	4.1
Fylde	419	119	538	1.3	1.1	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,693	640	2,333	2.9	2.7
Hyndburn	779	241	1,020	3.5	3.1	Shropshire	1,898	645	2,543	2.3	1.9
Lancaster	1,854	510	2,364	4.7	4.1	Bridgnorth	298	120	418	2.3	1.7
Pendle	946	304	1,250	4.2	3.6	North Shropshire	409	119	528	2.7	2.2
Preston	2,025	480	2,505	3.2	3.0	Oswestry	294	134	428	2.9	2.4
Ribble Valley	162	56	218	1.0	0.9	Shrewsbury and Atcham	651	184	835	1.9	1.6
Rossendale	586	199	785	3.1	2.7	South Shropshire	246	88	334	2.7	2.1
South Ribble	682	192	874	2.3	2.0	Staffordshire	7,260	2,705	9,965	3.2	2.8
West Lancashire	1,476	473	1,949	5.2	4.4	Cannock Chase	888	361	1,249	4.1	3.7
Wyre	939	249	1,188	4.2	3.4	East Staffordshire	934	342	1,276	2.6	2.4
Merseyside (Met County)	30,289	8,192	38,481	7.3	6.5	Lichfield	649	247	896	2.5	2.1
Knowsley	3,857	1,106	4,963	10.3	9.4	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,230	394	1,624	3.9	3.4
Liverpool	13,012	3,431	16,443	7.6	7.0	South Staffordshire	932	345	1,277	4.2	3.5
Saint Helens	2,962	879	3,841	6.7	5.9	Stafford	1,095	399	1,494	2.3	2.0
Sefton	4,603	1,222	5,825	5.9	5.1	Staffordshire Moorlands	709	310	1,019	3.5	2.8
Wirral	5,855	1,554	7,409	6.9	6.1	Tamworth	823	307	1,130	3.6	3.2
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Warwickshire	3,596	1,229	4,825	2.1	1.8
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,495	1,282	4,777	5.2	4.1	North Warwickshire	414	173	587	2.0	1.7
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,955	2,027	8,982	7.7	7.1	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,047	326	1,373	3.7	3.5
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,386	1,033	4,419	6.6	5.8	Rugby	694	248	942	2.1	1.9
North Lincolnshire UA	1,891	724	2,615	3.7	3.4	Stratford-on-Avon	546	171	717	1.4	1.1
York UA	1,576	478	2,054	2.2	2.0	Warwick	895	311	1,206	1.7	1.6
North Yorkshire	4,411	1,572	5,983	2.6	2.1	West Midlands (Met County)	50,312	14,387	64,699	5.3	4.8
Craven	267	104	371	1.6	1.3	Birmingham	23,682	6,516	30,198	6.0	5.5
Hambleton	510	189	699	1.8	1.4	Coventry	4,642	1,279	5,921	4.0	3.7
Harrogate	664	261	925	1.5	1.3	Dudley	4,763	1,349	6,112	4.7	4.3
Richmondshire	228	111	339	2.4	1.3	Sandwell	6,120	1,747	7,867	5.8	5.3
Ryedale	301	130	431	1.9	1.5	Solihull	1,745	584	2,329	2.8	2.4
Scarborough	1,825	546	2,371	5.7	4.8	Walsall	4,323	1,405	5,728	5.1	4.6
Selby	616	231	847	3.1	2.8	Wolverhampton	5,037	1,507	6,544	5.8	5.2

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire	3,975	1,543	5,518	2.4	2.0	SOUTH EAST					
Bromsgrove	696	253	948	2.6	2.3	Bracknell Forest UA	612	232	844	1.4	1.3
Malvern Hills	333	116	449	1.8	1.3	Brighton and Hove UA	3,704	1,322	5,026	4.3	3.7
Redditch	766	337	1,103	2.8	2.5	Isle of Wight UA	1,919	668	2,587	5.9	5.0
Worcester	779	266	1,045	2.3	2.1	Medway UA	2,675	915	3,590	4.1	3.5
Wychavon	558	253	811	1.6	1.4	Milton Keynes UA	1,746	698	2,444	2.0	1.9
Wyre Forest	844	318	1,162	3.0	2.7	Portsmouth UA	2,214	611	2,825	2.9	2.3
EAST						Reading UA	1,397	462	1,859	1.9	1.7
Luton UA	2,456	814	3,270	4.2	3.8	Slough UA	1,456	438	1,894	2.3	2.1
Peterborough UA	1,700	516	2,216	2.6	2.4	Southampton UA	2,757	615	3,372	3.0	2.8
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,404	729	3,133	5.0	4.2	West Berkshire UA	616	235	851	1.1	1.0
Thurrock UA	1,614	686	2,300	4.2	3.7	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	758	303	1,061	1.4	1.3
Bedfordshire	3,140	1,082	4,222	2.9	2.3	Wokingham UA	589	278	867	1.5	1.2
Bedford	1,727	481	2,208	3.4	2.9	Buckinghamshire	2,571	862	3,433	1.6	1.3
Mid Bedfordshire	627	285	912	2.4	1.8	Aylesbury Vale	721	226	947	1.5	1.2
South Bedfordshire	786	316	1,102	2.5	2.1	Chiltern	409	150	559	1.8	1.3
Cambridgeshire	3,247	1,225	4,472	1.8	1.6	South Bucks	243	106	349	1.1	1.0
Cambridge	996	316	1,312	1.6	1.5	Wycombe	1,198	380	1,578	1.9	1.5
East Cambridgeshire	416	176	592	3.0	2.4	East Sussex	4,286	1,313	5,599	3.4	2.6
Fenland	573	255	828	2.8	2.4	Eastbourne	984	318	1,302	3.7	3.2
Huntingdonshire	724	287	1,011	1.6	1.4	Hastings	1,571	422	1,993	6.7	5.1
South Cambridgeshire	538	191	729	1.4	1.1	Lewes	662	218	880	2.7	2.0
Essex	9,503	3,675	13,178	2.8	2.3	Rother	551	176	727	3.0	2.3
Basildon	1,684	685	2,369	3.6	3.1	Wealden	518	179	697	1.6	1.2
Braintree	916	333	1,249	2.9	2.5	Hampshire	5,985	2,144	8,129	1.6	1.3
Brentwood	290	108	398	1.4	1.2	Basingstoke and Deane	700	275	975	1.4	1.2
Castle Point	602	263	865	4.5	3.5	East Hampshire	470	179	649	1.7	1.4
Chelmsford	929	392	1,321	1.9	1.7	Eastleigh	480	179	659	1.2	1.1
Colchester	985	377	1,362	2.0	1.7	Fareham	465	187	652	1.6	1.3
Epping Forest	822	341	1,163	3.0	2.5	Gosport	480	163	643	2.8	2.2
Harlow	818	320	1,138	3.2	2.9	Hart	257	89	346	1.2	0.9
Maldon	345	134	479	2.7	2.1	Havant	1,082	321	1,403	3.6	3.1
Rochford	468	197	665	3.2	2.5	New Forest	816	292	1,108	2.0	1.6
Tendring	1,413	446	1,859	5.6	4.4	Rushmoor	451	176	627	1.2	1.1
Uttlesford	231	79	310	1.0	0.8	Test Valley	360	148	508	1.0	0.9
Hertfordshire	5,918	2,284	8,202	1.7	1.5	Winchester	424	135	559	0.9	0.8
Broxbourne	573	246	819	2.6	2.2	Kent	11,804	3,814	15,618	2.9	2.5
Dacorum	832	344	1,176	1.8	1.6	Ashford	757	221	978	2.4	2.0
East Hertfordshire	467	181	648	1.2	1.0	Canterbury	1,072	363	1,435	2.5	2.2
Hertsmer	555	215	770	1.7	1.5	Dartford	655	267	922	2.4	2.1
North Hertfordshire	636	256	892	1.9	1.7	Dover	1,168	325	1,493	3.7	3.3
St. Albans	522	204	726	1.2	1.1	Gravesham	1,117	430	1,547	5.0	4.3
Stevenage	655	216	871	2.1	1.9	Maidstone	848	250	1,098	1.4	1.3
Three Rivers	447	191	638	2.4	1.7	Sevenoaks	518	201	719	1.7	1.4
Watford	673	241	914	1.7	1.5	Shepway	1,092	314	1,406	3.9	3.3
Welwyn Hatfield	558	190	748	1.3	1.1	Swale	1,320	459	1,779	4.1	3.5
Norfolk	7,736	2,644	10,380	3.3	2.7	Thanet	2,253	672	2,925	7.8	7.0
Breckland	681	276	957	2.5	2.0	Tonbridge and Malling	513	159	672	1.3	1.1
Broadland	603	226	829	2.5	2.1	Tunbridge Wells	491	153	644	1.3	1.1
Great Yarmouth	2,104	751	2,855	7.9	6.7	Oxfordshire	2,815	929	3,744	1.2	1.0
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	985	341	1,326	2.6	2.1	Cherwell	487	191	678	1.0	0.9
North Norfolk	711	243	954	3.2	2.4	Oxford	1,242	330	1,572	1.7	1.5
Norwich	2,054	580	2,634	2.7	2.5	South Oxfordshire	459	168	627	1.1	0.9
South Norfolk	598	227	825	2.5	2.0	Vale of White Horse	377	126	503	0.9	0.7
Suffolk	5,941	2,069	8,010	2.9	2.5	West Oxfordshire	250	114	364	1.0	0.7
Babergh	490	201	691	2.5	2.1	Surrey	3,992	1,513	5,505	1.0	0.9
Forest Heath	290	97	387	1.6	1.4	Elmbridge	459	187	646	1.2	1.0
Ipswich	1,828	528	2,356	3.8	3.5	Epsom and Ewell	270	109	379	1.3	1.1
Mid Suffolk	422	157	579	2.0	1.6	Guildford	567	191	758	1.1	0.9
St. Edmundsbury	554	271	825	1.7	1.5	Mole Valley	270	73	343	0.7	0.6
Suffolk Coastal	733	247	980	2.3	1.8	Reigate and Banstead	366	154	520	0.9	0.8
Waveney	1,624	568	2,192	5.5	4.8	Runnymede	282	106	388	1.0	0.8
LONDON						Spelthorne	445	165	610	1.0	0.9
Greater London	120,932	45,684	166,616	4.0	3.6	Surrey Heath	284	130	414	0.9	0.8
Barking and Dagenham	2,196	806	3,002	5.1	4.6	Tandridge	257	99	356	1.2	1.0
Barnet	3,674	1,463	5,137	4.3	3.4	Waverley	394	159	553	1.1	0.9
Bexley	1,835	621	2,456	3.8	3.2	Woking	398	140	538	1.2	1.1
Brent	5,999	2,099	8,098	7.7	6.5	West Sussex	3,857	1,339	5,196	1.5	1.3
Bromley	2,631	1,045	3,676	3.4	2.9	Adur	328	102	430	2.3	2.0
Camden	4,260	1,731	5,991	2.4	2.2	Arun	742	268	1,010	2.3	1.8
City of London	69	25	94	0.0	0.0	Chichester	514	218	732	1.4	1.1
Croydon	4,702	1,754	6,456	4.6	4.0	Crawley	718	250	968	1.4	1.3
Ealing	4,545	1,578	6,123	5.1	4.5	Horsham	539	181	720	1.4	1.2
Enfield	4,018	1,549	5,567	5.6	4.7	Mid Sussex	482	193	675	1.1	1.0
Greenwich	4,325	1,794	6,119	8.8	7.6	Worthing	534	127	661	1.4	1.2
Hackney	5,762	2,135	7,897	8.5	7.4	SOUTH WEST					
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,248	1,273	4,521	4.4	3.9	Bath and North East Somerset UA	941	299	1,240	1.6	1.3
Haringey	5,682	2,011	7,693	10.8	9.1	Bournemouth UA	1,728	489	2,217	3.1	2.7
Harrow	1,995	788	2,783	3.9	3.2	Bristol, City of UA	4,987	1,493	6,480	2.7	2.4
Havering	1,691	680	2,371	3.1	2.6	North Somerset UA	1,088	355	1,443	2.2	1.8
Hillingdon	2,205	830	3,035	1.9	1.7	Plymouth UA	3,375	1,008	4,383	4.2	3.5
Hounslow	2,179	819	2,998	2.3	2.1	Poole UA	817	242	1,059	1.6	1.4
Islington	4,627	1,868	6,495	4.3	3.8	South Gloucestershire UA	1,212	403	1,615	1.5	1.3
Kensington and Chelsea	2,046	959	3,005	2.4	2.0	Swindon UA	1,559	568	2,127	1.9	1.8
Kingston upon Thames	1,086	424	1,510	2.0	1.7	Torbay UA	2,120	682	2,802	6.0	5.1
Lambeth	7,998	3,044	11,042	9.2	7.8	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	5,564	2,256	7,820	4.7	3.7
Lewisham	6,105	2,228	8,333	12.5	10.2	Caradon	648	288	936	4.5	3.2
Merton	1,975	748	2,723	3.8	3.2	Carrick	988	357	1,345	3.5	3.0
Newham	5,820	1,945	7,765	10.2	8.9	Kerrier	1,191	443	1,634	6.3	4.4
Redbridge	2,851	1,183	4,034	5.5	4.4	North Cornwall	723	328	1,051	3.7	2.9
Richmond upon Thames	1,236	531	1,767	2.6	2.0	Penwith	911	386	1,297	6.8	5.5
Southwark	6,867	2,661	9,528	8.8	5.4	Restormel	1,094	448	1,542	4.8	3.7
Sutton	1,340	470	1,810	2.9	2.5	Isles of Scilly	9	6	15	1.7	1.7
Tower Hamlets	6,180	1,793	7,973	5.5	5.2						
Waltham Forest	4,428	1,527	5,955	9.1	7.5						
Wandsworth	4,098	1,692	5,790	5.3	4.5						
Westminster	3,259	1,410	4,669	0.8	0.8						

UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon	5,717	2,082	7,799	2.9	2.3	NORTHERN IRELAND					
East Devon	692	234	926	2.1	1.6	Antrim	589	180	769	3.5	3.0
Exeter	1,142	345	1,487	2.2	2.0	Ards	885	287	1,172	6.2	5.2
Mid Devon	454	188	642	2.8	2.3	Armagh	701	194	895	4.9	4.1
North Devon	1,013	383	1,396	4.0	3.3	Ballymena	664	277	941	3.5	2.9
South Hams	476	222	698	2.4	1.8	Ballymoney	395	147	542	6.6	5.4
Teignbridge	1,012	339	1,351	3.5	2.6	Banbridge	350	133	483	4.9	4.0
Torridge	664	260	924	4.9	3.6	Belfast	7,324	1,634	8,958	4.8	4.2
West Devon	264	111	375	2.3	1.7	Carrickfergus	527	138	665	7.5	6.7
Dorset	1,900	681	2,581	1.8	1.4	Castlereagh	605	158	763	3.2	2.8
Christchurch	226	68	294	1.7	1.5	Coleraine	1,002	351	1,353	6.2	5.3
East Dorset	289	111	400	1.4	1.1	Cookstown	301	112	413	4.4	3.6
North Dorset	191	79	270	1.3	0.8	Craigavon	1,077	325	1,402	3.9	3.4
Purbeck	184	72	256	1.6	1.3	Derry	3,419	895	4,314	9.9	8.6
West Dorset	375	151	526	1.3	1.1	Down	908	279	1,187	6.3	5.3
Weymouth and Portland	635	200	835	4.9	3.8	Dungannon	488	180	668	3.7	3.0
Gloucestershire	4,932	1,634	6,566	2.6	2.3	Fermanagh	1,317	375	1,692	8.1	6.4
Cheltenham	1,086	324	1,410	2.4	2.1	Larne	463	170	633	7.0	5.9
Cotswold	357	128	485	1.5	1.2	Limavady	592	161	753	7.5	6.3
Forest of Dean	783	319	1,102	4.5	3.9	Lisburn	1,304	383	1,687	4.6	4.0
Gloucester	1,452	407	1,859	3.1	2.8	Magherafelt	416	172	588	4.5	3.7
Stroud	774	261	1,035	2.5	2.0	Moyle	361	110	471	12.4	9.9
Tewkesbury	480	195	675	2.3	1.7	Newry and Mourne	1,681	442	2,123	7.3	6.0
Somerset	3,145	1,151	4,296	2.3	1.8	Newtownabbey	1,080	321	1,401	4.8	4.1
Mendip	713	261	974	2.6	2.1	North Down	883	321	1,204	5.7	5.0
Sedgemoor	773	286	1,059	3.0	2.4	Omagh	822	332	1,154	6.6	5.3
South Somerset	752	298	1,050	1.8	1.5	Strabane	1,031	261	1,292	11.6	9.5
Taunton Deane	618	201	819	1.7	1.4						
West Somerset	289	105	394	3.9	3.0						
Wiltshire	1,945	727	2,672	1.7	1.3						
Kennet	351	123	474	1.9	1.4						
North Wiltshire	582	229	811	1.8	1.4						
Salisbury	352	124	476	1.1	0.8						
West Wiltshire	660	251	911	2.0	1.6						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent	1,459	397	1,856	8.4	7.6						
Bridgend	1,565	448	2,013	4.2	3.8						
Caerphilly	2,432	736	3,168	6.1	5.3						
Cardiff	4,456	1,112	5,568	3.2	2.9						
Carmarthenshire	2,080	630	2,710	5.7	4.6						
Ceredigion	684	263	947	4.1	2.8						
Conwy	1,417	430	1,847	5.2	4.1						
Denbighshire	1,050	311	1,361	4.0	3.1						
Flintshire	1,427	467	1,894	3.0	2.6						
Gwynedd	2,061	572	2,633	6.0	5.0						
Isle of Anglesey	1,308	401	1,709	9.1	6.9						
Merthyr Tydfil	972	272	1,244	6.3	5.9						
Monmouthshire	699	208	907	2.7	2.3						
Neath Port Talbot	1,963	575	2,538	5.7	5.1						
Newport	2,443	665	3,108	4.1	3.8						
Pembrokeshire	1,821	553	2,374	6.7	5.4						
Powys	1,034	405	1,439	3.3	2.2						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,863	859	3,722	4.8	4.4						
Swansea	3,350	859	4,209	4.4	4.0						
Torfaen	1,243	342	1,585	4.1	3.8						
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,597	404	2,001	4.7	4.0						
Wrexham	1,364	396	1,760	3.3	2.9						
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen City	1,981	501	2,482	1.8	1.6						
Aberdeenshire	1,387	481	1,868	2.6	2.1						
Angus	1,508	574	2,082	4.9	4.3						
Argyll & Bute	1,411	512	1,923	5.5	4.2						
Clackmannanshire	930	276	1,206	8.6	7.8						
Dumfries & Galloway	2,341	804	3,145	5.0	4.3						
Dundee City	3,778	984	4,762	7.5	7.2						
East Ayrshire	2,948	916	3,864	9.3	8.5						
East Dunbartonshire	1,047	269	1,316	4.9	3.6						
East Lothian	731	199	930	3.6	3.0						
East Renfrewshire	786	212	998	6.1	4.7						
Edinburgh, City of	5,402	1,479	6,881	2.5	2.3						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	645	150	795	6.7	6.3						
Falkirk	2,625	732	3,357	5.9	5.5						
Fife	7,168	2,113	9,281	6.8	6.1						
Glasgow City	14,873	3,576	18,449	5.1	4.8						
Highland	3,610	1,047	4,657	5.1	4.3						
Inverclyde	1,848	408	2,256	6.6	6.3						
Midlothian	749	198	947	4.0	3.4						
Moray	1,006	376	1,382	5.0	3.6						
North Ayrshire	3,355	993	4,348	9.7	8.8						
North Lanarkshire	6,457	1,838	8,295	6.9	6.5						
Orkney Islands	192	75	267	3.1	2.4						
Perth & Kinross	1,294	421	1,715	2.8	2.3						
Renfrewshire	3,302	807	4,109	4.8	4.5						
Scottish Borders	1,202	354	1,556	3.4	2.9						
Shetland Islands	168	70	238	2.0	1.7						
South Ayrshire	2,206	602	2,808	6.0	5.3						
South Lanarkshire	4,650	1,525	6,175	5.3	4.6						
Stirling	1,119	313	1,432	3.4	3.1						
West Dunbartonshire	2,554	673	3,227	10.4	9.6						
West Lothian	2,629	832	3,461	5.4	5.0						

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207 533 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.

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 14 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						Merseyside (Met County)					
Cleveland (former county)						Birkenhead	2,376	544	2,920	7.9	7.0
Hartlepool	2,370	535	2,905	8.4	7.6	Bootle	2,258	560	2,818	8.2	7.1
Middlesbrough	3,235	723	3,958	6.3	5.9	Crosby	893	237	1,130	5.1	4.5
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,980	491	2,471	11.5	10.3	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,913	594	2,507	8.0	7.1
Redcar	2,383	507	2,890	8.7	7.5	Knowsley South	2,332	645	2,977	11.0	10.0
Stockton North	2,347	545	2,892	6.7	6.1	Liverpool Garston	1,837	484	2,321	8.8	8.1
Stockton South	1,750	455	2,205	6.0	5.5	Liverpool Riverside	3,336	883	4,219	3.6	3.4
Durham						Liverpool Walton	2,803	699	3,502	13.5	12.5
Bishop Auckland	1,214	369	1,583	5.0	4.2	Liverpool Wavertree	2,371	648	3,019	9.1	8.4
Darlington	1,652	458	2,110	5.1	4.6	Liverpool West Derby	2,665	717	3,382	21.7	20.0
Durham, City of	950	321	1,271	3.1	2.9	Southport	1,064	292	1,356	4.2	3.7
Easington	1,145	343	1,488	6.6	6.1	St. Helens North	1,269	410	1,679	7.9	6.9
North Durham	1,211	306	1,517	8.0	7.1	St. Helens South	1,693	469	2,162	6.0	5.3
North West Durham	1,187	323	1,510	6.8	5.8	Wallasey	1,834	517	2,351	8.9	7.8
Sedgefield	1,072	393	1,465	5.3	4.8	Wirral South	754	214	968	3.9	3.4
Northumberland						Wirral West	891	279	1,170	5.9	5.3
Berwick-upon-Tweed	916	346	1,262	4.8	3.9	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Blyth Valley	1,395	454	1,849	7.5	6.6	Humberside (former county)					
Hexham	594	205	799	2.8	2.3	Beverley and Holderness	1,035	359	1,394	5.3	4.2
Wansbeck	1,430	413	1,843	5.7	4.9	Brigg and Goole	937	363	1,300	5.1	4.4
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						Cleethorpes	1,318	478	1,796	6.0	5.4
Blaydon	1,139	301	1,440	4.1	3.8	East Yorkshire	1,234	458	1,692	6.1	4.9
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,362	370	1,732	7.1	6.6	Great Grimsby	2,292	652	2,944	6.1	5.4
Houghton and Washington East	1,447	448	1,895	5.3	4.8	Haltemprice and Howden	628	235	863	3.7	2.9
Jarrow	1,974	441	2,415	10.3	9.1	Kingston upon Hull East	2,199	708	2,907	10.4	9.6
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,752	423	2,175	3.5	3.3	Kingston upon Hull North	2,528	742	3,270	11.2	10.3
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,019	457	2,476	6.4	5.8	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,370	637	3,007	4.7	4.3
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,212	269	1,481	5.9	5.5	Scunthorpe	1,186	434	1,620	3.6	3.3
North Tyneside	1,763	418	2,181	8.1	6.9	North Yorkshire					
South Shields	2,575	574	3,149	11.1	9.9	Harrogate and Knaresborough	450	157	607	1.5	1.3
Sunderland North	1,878	424	2,302	6.0	5.4	Richmond	550	213	763	2.0	1.4
Sunderland South	2,226	456	2,682	8.3	7.6	Ryedale	499	209	708	2.2	1.8
Tyne Bridge	2,764	642	3,406	3.9	3.6	Scarborough and Whitby	1,705	497	2,202	5.6	4.8
Tynemouth	1,377	364	1,741	6.5	5.6	Selby	692	249	941	2.5	2.2
NORTH WEST						Skipton and Ripon	419	171	590	1.6	1.3
Cheshire						Vale of York	356	177	533	1.6	1.3
Chester, City of	846	222	1,068	1.7	1.5	York, City of	1,316	377	1,693	2.5	2.3
Congleton	659	207	866	2.6	2.2	South Yorkshire (Met County)					
Crewe and Nantwich	978	322	1,300	3.3	2.9	Barnsley Central	1,160	359	1,519	4.1	3.6
Eddisbury	657	210	867	2.7	2.4	Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,188	358	1,546	7.0	6.1
Ellesmere Port and Neston	813	232	1,045	2.9	2.7	Barnsley West and Penistone	1,016	374	1,390	5.8	5.0
Halton	1,399	369	1,768	5.5	5.0	Don Valley	1,032	293	1,325	7.5	6.7
Macclesfield	475	127	602	1.5	1.3	Doncaster Central	1,611	460	2,071	3.6	3.2
Tatton	534	163	697	1.5	1.3	Doncaster North	1,240	405	1,645	8.8	7.8
Warrington North	1,076	346	1,422	2.7	2.5	Rotherham	1,142	356	1,498	8.0	6.8
Warrington South	793	266	1,059	1.8	1.6	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,474	343	1,817	4.9	4.3
Weaver Vale	1,281	367	1,648	3.7	3.4	Sheffield Brightside	2,006	510	2,516	10.2	9.1
Cumbria						Sheffield Central	2,762	670	3,432	3.2	2.8
Barrow and Furness	1,292	340	1,632	6.0	5.3	Sheffield Hallam	543	153	696	3.0	2.7
Carlisle	1,171	333	1,504	3.6	3.2	Sheffield Heeley	1,642	397	2,039	12.4	11.0
Copeland	1,481	405	1,886	5.8	5.2	Sheffield Hillsborough	1,075	305	1,380	6.7	5.9
Penrith and The Border	493	192	685	2.2	1.8	Wentworth	1,285	338	1,623	7.4	6.3
Westmorland and Lonsdale	292	142	434	1.2	0.9	West Yorkshire (Met County)					
Workington	1,324	419	1,743	5.7	5.0	Batley and Spen	917	269	1,186	3.4	2.9
Greater Manchester (Met County)						Bradford North	2,317	617	2,934	7.1	6.5
Altrincham and Sale West	671	189	860	2.0	1.8	Bradford South	1,680	469	2,149	6.8	6.2
Ashton under Lyne	1,370	374	1,744	4.3	3.8	Bradford West	2,755	724	3,479	5.0	4.6
Bolton North East	1,412	386	1,798	5.0	4.6	Calder Valley	1,057	338	1,395	4.0	3.4
Bolton South East	1,600	458	2,058	4.1	3.7	Colne Valley	1,038	310	1,348	4.6	4.0
Bolton West	666	214	880	2.9	2.6	Dewsbury	948	292	1,240	3.3	2.9
Bury North	788	254	1,042	2.7	2.3	Elmet	599	180	779	2.7	2.5
Bury South	821	249	1,070	4.5	3.8	Halifax	1,763	478	2,241	5.2	4.6
Cheadle	405	148	553	1.6	1.4	Hemsworth	1,084	337	1,421	7.4	6.7
Denton and Reddish	998	287	1,285	4.4	3.8	Huddersfield	1,637	494	2,131	4.1	3.5
Eccles	1,075	284	1,359	3.7	3.4	Keighley	1,095	336	1,431	4.0	3.7
Hazel Grove	536	152	688	2.5	2.2	Leeds Central	2,878	692	3,570	1.9	1.7
Heywood and Middleton	1,409	392	1,801	5.3	4.7	Leeds East	1,844	481	2,325	8.9	8.1
Leigh	1,188	342	1,530	4.9	4.4	Leeds North East	1,120	362	1,482	6.8	6.2
Makerfield	1,002	277	1,279	5.4	4.8	Leeds North West	765	256	1,021	3.7	3.4
Manchester, Blackley	2,102	512	2,614	8.0	7.6	Leeds West	1,474	411	1,885	6.6	6.0
Manchester, Central	3,478	765	4,243	2.5	2.4	Morley and Rothwell	846	305	1,151	2.9	2.7
Manchester, Gorton	2,417	633	3,050	14.6	13.8	Normanton	672	229	901	3.4	3.0
Manchester, Withington	1,408	428	1,836	6.0	5.7	Pontefract and Castleford	1,303	423	1,726	4.5	4.1
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,295	358	1,653	5.5	4.8	Pudsey	583	221	804	1.9	1.8
Oldham West and Royton	1,639	414	2,053	4.1	3.6	Shipley	990	300	1,290	4.2	3.8
Rochdale	1,691	442	2,133	5.4	4.7	Wakefield	1,338	363	1,701	3.6	3.2
Salford	1,390	311	1,701	2.8	2.6	EAST MIDLANDS					
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,053	309	1,362	5.1	4.6	Derbyshire					
Stockport	1,000	255	1,255	2.5	2.2	Amber Valley	954	322	1,276	2.9	2.6
Stretford and Urmston	1,374	340	1,714	2.4	2.2	Bolsover	1,127	396	1,523	7.2	6.3
Wigan	1,096	325	1,421	3.7	3.3	Chesterfield	1,696	535	2,231	4.8	4.4
Worsley	1,108	346	1,454	6.4	5.8	Derby North	1,329	416	1,745	4.6	4.3
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,646	409	2,055	3.8	3.6	Derby South	2,215	671	2,886	3.5	3.2
Lancashire						Erewash	1,130	374	1,504	4.0	3.5
Blackburn	1,720	479	2,199	4.3	4.0	High Peak	649	252	901	2.5	2.0
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,456	346	1,802	5.4	4.6	North East Derbyshire	1,262	379	1,641	5.7	4.8
Blackpool South	1,961	582	2,543	5.8	5.2	South Derbyshire	729	277	1,006	4.0	3.3
Burnley	939	269	1,208	3.4	3.0	West Derbyshire	551	176	727	1.6	1.3
Chorley	815	280	1,095	3.4	2.9	Leicestershire					
Fylde	619	174	793	1.8	1.6	Blaby	518	185	703	1.8	1.5
Hyndburn	867	270	1,137	3.4	2.9	Bosworth	619	276	895	2.3	2.0
Lancaster and Wyre	782	246	1,028	2.6	2.2	Charnwood	621	204	825	3.4	2.9
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,335	352	1,687	7.2	6.2	Harborough	636	239	875	2.7	2.3
Pendle	946	304	1,250	4.2	3.6	Leicester East	1,674	629	2,303	6.9	6.5
Preston	1,793	419	2,212	3.0	2.8	Leicester South	2,281	681	2,962	3.8	3.6
Ribble Valley	334	108	442	1.2	1.0	Leicester West	2,109	697	2,806	5.9	5.5
Rossendale and Darwen	953	303	1,256	3.9	3.5	Loughborough	979	377	1,356	3.6	3.1
South Ribble	647	168	815	3.0	2.5	North West Leicestershire	596	268	864	2.3	2.1
West Lancashire	1,382	453	1,835	5.4	4.5	Rutland and Melton	404	154	558	1.8	1.4

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 14 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
Lincolnshire						Cambridgeshire						
Boston and Skegness	863	335	1,198	3.3	2.8	Cambridge	919	292	1,211	1.9	1.7	
Gainsborough	926	353	1,279	5.6	4.7	Huntingdon	525	206	731	1.4	1.2	
Grantham and Stamford	628	273	901	2.1	1.8	North East Cambridgeshire	706	299	1,005	3.0	2.5	
Lincoln	1,309	356	1,665	3.1	3.0	North West Cambridgeshire	640	245	885	3.0	2.7	
Louth and Horncastle	846	336	1,182	4.6	3.7	Peterborough	1,216	344	1,560	2.4	2.3	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	545	216	761	2.7	2.0	South Cambridgeshire	395	139	534	1.1	0.9	
South Holland and The Deepings	477	200	677	2.0	1.7	South East Cambridgeshire	546	216	762	1.9	1.5	
Northamptonshire						Essex						
Corby	1,004	321	1,325	3.0	2.7	Basildon	1,104	443	1,547	3.6	3.1	
Daventry	560	283	843	2.0	1.5	Billerica	789	346	1,135	3.6	3.1	
Kettering	684	267	951	2.3	2.0	Braintree	759	274	1,033	3.0	2.5	
Northampton North	1,294	410	1,704	4.5	4.1	Brentwood and Ongar	365	135	500	1.5	1.3	
Northampton South	1,198	341	1,539	1.9	1.7	Castle Point	602	263	865	4.5	3.5	
Wellingborough	930	354	1,284	2.8	2.5	Colchester	775	276	1,051	1.8	1.6	
Nottinghamshire						Epping Forest	695	298	993	3.1	2.5	
Ashfield	1,319	448	1,767	4.5	4.0	Harlow	870	336	1,206	3.2	2.8	
Bassetlaw	1,299	491	1,790	5.3	4.7	Harwich	1,236	358	1,594	6.6	5.1	
Broxtowe	796	288	1,084	4.2	3.6	Maldon and East Chelmsford	514	206	720	3.0	2.4	
Gedling	842	240	1,082	4.2	3.4	North Essex	387	189	576	3.0	2.4	
Mansfield	1,185	398	1,583	5.1	4.5	Rayleigh	483	230	713	3.1	2.5	
Newark	873	340	1,213	3.7	3.3	Rochford and Southend East	1,640	495	2,135	4.7	3.9	
Nottingham East	2,348	586	2,934	6.6	6.3	Saffron Walden	388	138	526	1.4	1.1	
Nottingham North	1,898	580	2,478	9.9	9.4	Southend West	887	269	1,156	5.0	4.2	
Nottingham South	1,685	413	2,098	2.1	2.0	Thurrock	1,405	582	1,987	4.3	3.8	
Rushcliffe	591	192	783	2.3	1.8	West Chelmsford	622	252	874	1.6	1.4	
Sherwood	978	284	1,262	5.2	4.6	Hertfordshire						
WEST MIDLANDS						Broxbourne	588	256	844	2.6	2.1	
Herefordshire						Hemel Hempstead	673	275	948	1.9	1.6	
Hereford	880	254	1,134	2.4	2.0	Hertford and Stortford	374	151	525	1.1	0.9	
Leominster	479	175	654	2.5	2.1	Hertsmere	555	215	770	1.7	1.5	
Shropshire						Hitchin and Harpenden	397	175	572	1.6	1.4	
Ludlow	463	180	643	2.5	1.9	North East Hertfordshire	411	152	563	1.8	1.6	
North Shropshire	703	253	956	2.8	2.2	South West Hertfordshire	469	203	672	2.0	1.5	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	651	184	835	1.9	1.6	St. Albans	402	154	556	1.2	1.0	
Telford	1,084	407	1,491	3.5	3.2	Stevenage	706	231	937	2.1	1.9	
Wrekin, The	690	261	951	2.3	2.0	Watford	800	292	1,092	1.9	1.7	
Staffordshire						Welwyn Hatfield	543	180	723	1.3	1.1	
Burton	918	333	1,251	2.6	2.4	Norfolk						
Cannock Chase	931	371	1,302	4.3	3.8	Great Yarmouth	2,104	751	2,855	7.9	6.7	
Lichfield	568	219	787	2.6	2.2	Mid Norfolk	540	221	761	2.9	2.4	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	921	275	1,196	3.8	3.3	North Norfolk	711	243	954	3.2	2.4	
South Staffordshire	740	271	1,011	3.7	3.1	North West Norfolk	806	256	1,062	2.6	2.0	
Stafford	959	331	1,290	3.0	2.6	Norwich North	972	301	1,273	3.6	3.2	
Staffordshire Moorlands	793	282	1,075	3.9	3.2	Norwich South	1,396	395	1,791	2.2	2.0	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,536	408	1,944	3.2	3.0	South Norfolk	573	215	788	2.6	2.1	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,141	366	1,507	5.7	5.3	South West Norfolk	634	262	896	2.4	1.9	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,312	480	1,792	5.6	5.2	Suffolk						
Stone	481	257	738	2.1	1.8	Bury St Edmunds	539	212	751	1.6	1.3	
Tamworth	920	344	1,264	3.3	2.9	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	615	208	823	3.1	2.6	
Warwickshire						Ipswich	1,538	433	1,971	3.6	3.4	
North Warwickshire	726	271	997	2.5	2.2	South Suffolk	507	211	718	2.6	2.1	
Nuneaton	780	250	1,030	3.2	3.0	Suffolk Coastal	682	228	910	2.2	1.8	
Rugby and Kenilworth	755	258	1,013	2.1	1.9	Waveney	1,531	538	2,069	6.0	5.2	
Stratford-on-Avon	518	159	677	1.4	1.1	West Suffolk	529	239	768	1.9	1.6	
Warwick and Leamington	817	291	1,108	1.7	1.6	LONDON						
West Midlands (Met County)						Greater London						
Aldridge - Brownhills	843	290	1,133	4.3	3.9	Barking	1,119	400	1,519	5.3	4.7	
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,783	480	2,263	5.1	4.7	Battersea	1,562	634	2,196	4.7	3.9	
Birmingham Erdington	1,962	583	2,545	6.5	5.9	Beckenham	1,169	428	1,597	5.4	4.5	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,328	391	1,719	11.5	10.5	Bethnal Green and Bow	3,551	1,097	4,648	5.3	5.0	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,117	514	2,631	14.2	12.9	Bexleyheath and Crayford	612	286	898	3.5	2.9	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,015	1,265	6,280	3.3	3.0	Brent East	2,312	771	3,083	11.2	9.4	
Birmingham Northfield ^b	1,416	407	1,823	5.5	5.0	Brent North	1,118	406	1,524	6.0	5.1	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,457	683	3,140	10.6	9.7	Brent South	2,569	922	3,491	6.7	5.6	
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,622	484	2,106	6.1	5.6	Brentford and Isleworth	1,048	410	1,458	1.9	1.8	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	3,931	1,046	4,977	10.5	9.5	Bromley and Chislehurst	729	305	1,034	2.1	1.8	
Birmingham Yardley	1,362	421	1,783	5.4	4.9	Camberwell and Peckham	2,905	1,025	3,930	14.8	13.7	
Coventry North East	1,905	530	2,435	5.6	5.2	Carshalton and Wallington	782	256	1,038	3.8	3.2	
Coventry North West	1,278	338	1,616	6.0	5.6	Chingford and Woodford Green	803	338	1,141	5.3	4.3	
Coventry South	1,459	411	1,870	2.4	2.3	Chipping Barnet	867	354	1,221	3.4	2.7	
Dudley North	1,704	485	2,189	6.2	5.6	Cities of London and Westminster	1,683	770	2,453	0.3	0.3	
Dudley South	1,360	373	1,733	4.1	3.7	Croydon Central	1,657	631	2,288	3.2	2.8	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,299	393	1,692	4.9	4.5	Croydon North	2,331	806	3,137	8.2	7.2	
Meriden	1,164	364	1,528	4.2	3.5	Croydon South	714	317	1,031	3.2	2.8	
Solihull	581	220	801	1.7	1.5	Dagenham	1,077	406	1,483	4.9	4.4	
Stourbridge	1,113	304	1,417	4.4	4.0	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,389	1,030	3,419	16.8	15.0	
Sutton Coldfield	689	242	931	3.0	2.8	Ealing North	1,423	503	1,926	6.9	6.1	
Walsall North	1,721	548	2,269	6.6	6.0	Ealing Southall	2,103	749	2,852	5.5	4.9	
Walsall South	1,759	567	2,326	4.5	4.1	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,352	775	3,127	4.4	3.9	
Warley	1,769	485	2,254	7.3	6.7	East Ham	2,487	746	3,233	12.7	11.1	
West Bromwich East	1,616	482	2,098	5.6	5.2	Edmonton	1,576	626	2,202	7.7	6.5	
West Bromwich West	2,022	574	2,596	4.9	4.5	Eltham	1,091	474	1,565	10.2	8.8	
Wolverhampton North East	1,712	481	2,193	7.5	6.6	Enfield North	1,292	466	1,758	3.7	3.1	
Wolverhampton South East	1,685	540	2,225	7.1	6.3	Enfield, Southgate	1,150	457	1,607	6.6	5.6	
Wolverhampton South West	1,640	486	2,126	4.1	3.7	Erith and Thamesmead	1,763	715	2,478	9.6	8.1	
Worcestershire						Feltham and Heston	1,131	409	1,540	2.7	2.5	
Bromsgrove	695	253	948	2.6	2.3	Finchley and Golders Green	1,257	542	1,799	4.8	3.7	
Mid Worcestershire	451	196	647	1.6	1.3	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,234	904	3,138	7.1	6.1	
Redditch	777	342	1,119	2.8	2.5	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,715	993	3,708	16.5	14.5	
West Worcestershire	399	157	556	1.8	1.4	Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,047	1,142	4,189	5.9	5.2	
Worcester	779	266	1,045	2.3	2.1	Hammersmith and Fulham	1,915	824	2,739	3.7	3.3	
Wyre Forest	830	316	1,146	3.0	2.7	Hampstead and Highgate	1,687	738	2,425	6.2	5.7	
EAST						Harrow East	1,177	458	1,635	3.5	2.9	
Bedfordshire						Harrow West	818	330	1,148	4.6	3.8	
Bedford	1,494	398	1,892	3.6	3.1	Hayes and Harlington	1,053	361	1,414	1.8	1.6	
Luton North	1,026	370	1,396	7.5	6.7	Hendon	1,550	567	2,117	4.6	3.6	
Luton South	1,467	455	1,922	3.1	2.8	Holborn and St Pancras	2,573	993	3,566	1.7	1.5	
Mid Bedfordshire	440	192	632	2.2	1.7	Hornchurch	542	237	779	3.4	2.8	
North East Bedfordshire	479	207	686	2.7	2.1	Hornsey and Wood Green	2,033	788	2,821	8.4	7.2	
South West Bedfordshire	690	274	964	2.6	2.1	Ilford North	860	390	1,250	5.5	4.3	
						Ilford South	1,711	654	2,365	6.0	4.8	
						Islington North	2,577	1,052	3,629	9.8	8.7	
						Islington South and Finsbury	2,050	816	2,866	2.5	2.2	

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at March 14 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
Kensington and Chelsea	989	534	1,523	1.3	1.1	Oxfordshire						
Kingston and Surbiton	841	321	1,162	2.0	1.7	Banbury	416	166	582	1.0	0.9	
Lewisham East	1,505	578	2,083	9.5	7.9	Henley	310	98	408	1.0	0.8	
Lewisham West	2,049	724	2,773	13.7	11.2	Oxford East	1,063	272	1,335	2.5	2.3	
Lewisham, Deptford	2,551	926	3,477	14.1	11.5	Oxford West and Abingdon	428	134	562	0.8	0.7	
Leyton and Wanstead	1,748	602	2,350	10.3	8.5	Wantage	327	139	466	1.0	0.8	
Mitcham and Morden	1,350	475	1,825	8.3	6.9	Witney	271	120	391	1.0	0.7	
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,892	1,156	4,048	3.2	3.0	Surrey						
Old Bexley and Sidcup	460	236	696	2.4	2.0	East Surrey	326	133	459	1.2	1.1	
Orpington	733	312	1,045	3.6	3.0	Epsom and Ewell	367	139	506	1.5	1.3	
Poplar and Canning Town	3,489	1,014	4,503	6.4	6.0	Esher and Walton	388	153	541	1.4	1.2	
Putney	912	396	1,308	4.0	3.4	Guildford	434	151	585	1.0	0.8	
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,702	1,090	3,792	7.5	6.9	Mole Valley	302	81	383	0.7	0.6	
Richmond Park	767	321	1,088	2.3	1.8	Reigate	240	106	346	0.7	0.6	
Romford	622	217	839	2.6	2.1	Runnymede and Weybridge	353	140	493	0.9	0.8	
Ruislip - Northwood	510	234	744	2.7	2.5	South West Surrey	337	138	475	1.1	0.9	
Streatham	3,220	1,199	4,419	16.8	14.4	Surrey Heath	380	157	537	1.1	0.9	
Sutton and Cheam	558	214	772	2.2	1.9	Woking	420	150	570	1.3	1.1	
Tooting	1,624	662	2,286	7.9	6.7	West Sussex						
Tottenham	3,649	1,223	4,872	12.9	10.9	Arundel and South Downs			430	1.5	1.3	
Twickenham	714	313	1,027	2.7	2.0	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	606	215	821	2.9	2.3	
Upminster	527	226	753	3.6	3.0	Chichester	497	204	701	1.4	1.1	
Uxbridge	642	235	877	1.6	1.5	Crawley	718	250	968	1.4	1.3	
Vauxhall	3,459	1,295	4,754	5.5	4.7	East Worthing and Shoreham	496	135	631	1.9	1.6	
Walthamstow	2,157	726	2,883	8.9	7.3	Horsham	451	151	602	1.3	1.1	
West Ham	2,473	881	3,354	8.8	7.6	Mid Sussex	365	142	507	1.0	0.9	
Wimbledon	625	273	898	1.8	1.6	Worthing West	418	118	536	1.4	1.2	
SOUTH EAST						Wight, Isle of						
Berkshire (former county)						Isle of Wight	1,919	668	2,587	5.9	5.0	
Bracknell	593	227	820	1.3	1.2	SOUTH WEST						
Maidenhead	496	199	695	1.6	1.4	Avon (former county)						
Newbury	445	164	609	1.0	0.9	Bath	684	217	901	1.7	1.4	
Reading East	843	293	1,136	1.4	1.2	Bristol East	1,420	441	1,861	3.9	3.4	
Reading West	788	261	1,049	3.2	2.8	Bristol North West	1,084	262	1,346	2.5	2.1	
Slough	1,338	400	1,738	2.5	2.3	Bristol South	1,204	372	1,576	4.0	3.5	
Spelthorne	467	172	639	0.9	0.7	Bristol West	1,341	442	1,783	1.5	1.4	
Windsor	517	206	723	1.7	1.5	Kingswood	663	189	852	2.9	2.5	
Wokingham	372	187	559	1.3	1.2	Northavon	421	158	579	1.0	0.9	
Buckinghamshire						Wansdyke	323	114	437	1.5	1.3	
Aylesbury	541	176	717	1.4	1.2	Weston-Super-Mare	768	238	1,006	2.9	2.5	
Beaconsfield	371	158	529	1.2	1.0	Woodspring	320	117	437	1.4	1.1	
Buckingham	296	100	396	1.7	1.4	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly						
Chesham and Amersham	410	151	561	1.9	1.6	Falmouth and Camborne	1,343	427	1,770	5.9	4.4	
Milton Keynes South West	978	406	1,384	2.2	2.0	North Cornwall	1,201	549	1,750	4.8	3.7	
North East Milton Keynes	768	292	1,060	1.8	1.7	South East Cornwall	819	345	1,164	4.6	3.3	
Wycombe	967	281	1,248	2.0	1.7	St Ives	1,243	564	1,807	6.8	5.3	
East Sussex						Truro and St Austell	958	371	1,329	2.9	2.4	
Bexhill and Battle	516	163	679	2.9	2.2	Devon						
Brighton, Kemptown	1,276	435	1,711	5.4	4.6	East Devon	489	169	658	2.7	2.1	
Brighton, Pavilion	1,322	469	1,791	3.3	2.9	Exeter	1,142	345	1,487	2.2	2.0	
Eastbourne	1,008	325	1,333	3.6	3.1	North Devon	1,036	395	1,431	4.0	3.3	
Hastings and Rye	1,667	455	2,122	6.2	4.8	Plymouth, Devonport	1,317	405	1,722	4.0	3.3	
Hove	1,275	469	1,744	5.1	4.4	Plymouth, Sutton	1,756	497	2,253	4.5	3.7	
Lewes	552	189	741	2.2	1.7	South West Devon	450	172	622	2.5	1.9	
Wealden	374	130	504	1.4	1.1	Teignbridge	910	308	1,218	3.5	2.6	
Hampshire						Tiverton and Honiton	634	241	875	2.2	1.7	
Aldershot	531	199	730	1.2	1.1	Torbay	1,700	526	2,226	6.0	5.1	
Basingstoke	525	204	729	1.2	1.0	Torridge and West Devon	916	364	1,280	3.8	2.7	
East Hampshire	513	172	685	2.0	1.6	Totnes	862	350	1,212	4.1	3.2	
Eastleigh	432	168	600	1.2	1.0	Dorset						
Fareham	410	170	580	1.5	1.2	Bournemouth East	869	243	1,112	4.2	3.6	
Gosport	535	180	715	2.8	2.2	Bournemouth West	859	246	1,105	2.4	2.1	
Havant	882	261	1,143	3.9	3.3	Christchurch	380	128	508	1.7	1.4	
New Forest East	436	169	605	2.1	1.7	Mid Dorset and North Poole	391	119	510	1.8	1.6	
New Forest West	380	123	503	1.8	1.5	North Dorset	293	117	410	1.2	0.8	
North East Hampshire	334	133	467	1.4	1.1	Poole	550	172	722	1.6	1.4	
North West Hampshire	375	165	540	1.3	1.1	South Dorset	741	240	981	3.4	2.8	
Portsmouth North	734	213	947	2.0	1.6	West Dorset	362	147	509	1.4	1.1	
Portsmouth South	1,480	398	1,878	3.6	2.9	Gloucestershire						
Romsey	312	91	403	1.5	1.3	Cheltenham	1,010	286	1,296	2.4	2.2	
Southampton, Itchen	1,351	311	1,662	2.5	2.4	Cotswold	392	142	534	1.5	1.2	
Southampton, Test	1,302	278	1,580	3.6	3.4	Forest of Dean	808	327	1,135	4.4	3.9	
Winchester	424	135	559	0.9	0.8	Gloucester	1,452	407	1,859	3.1	2.8	
Kent						Stroud	739	247	986	2.6	2.0	
Ashford	757	221	978	2.4	2.0	Tewkesbury	531	225	756	2.2	1.7	
Canterbury	773	264	1,037	2.1	1.8	Somerset						
Chatham and Aylesford	886	335	1,221	3.8	3.3	Bridgwater	852	295	1,147	3.4	2.7	
Dartford	714	286	1,000	2.4	2.1	Somerton and Frome	432	167	599	2.1	1.7	
Dover	1,093	295	1,388	4.5	4.0	Taunton	653	214	867	1.7	1.5	
Faversham and Mid Kent	531	192	723	2.7	2.4	Wells	666	264	930	2.7	2.2	
Folkestone and Hythe	1,092	314	1,406	3.9	3.3	Yeovil	542	211	753	1.7	1.4	
Gillingham	895	319	1,214	4.2	3.6	Wiltshire						
Gravesham	1,117	430	1,547	5.0	4.3	Devizes	552	179	731	2.0	1.5	
Maidstone and The Weald	604	153	757	1.2	1.0	North Swindon	659	250	909	2.4	2.2	
Medway	1,050	312	1,362	3.0	2.5	North Wiltshire	452	189	641	1.7	1.3	
North Thanet	1,457	459	1,916	7.7	6.8	Salisbury	323	112	435	1.0	0.8	
Sevenoaks	407	158	565	1.7	1.4	South Swindon	918	326	1,244	1.7	1.6	
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,098	380	1,478	4.3	3.6	Westbury	600	239	839	2.1	1.7	
South Thanet	1,170	342	1,512	5.2	4.6							
Tonbridge and Malling	409	132	541	1.4	1.2							
Tunbridge Wells	426	137	563	1.3	1.1							

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

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	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	913	249	1,162	4.6	4.1	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,535	450	1,985	4.2	3.8
Alyn and Deeside	838	267	1,105	2.9	2.5	Hamilton South	1,090	364	1,454	10.9	9.8
Blaenau Gwent	1,459	397	1,856	8.4	7.6	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,072	318	1,390	3.0	2.5
Brecon and Radnorshire	666	253	919	4.0	2.8	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,906	581	2,487	8.1	7.4
Bridgend	894	283	1,177	3.2	2.8	Kirkcaldy	1,836	518	2,354	8.3	7.6
Caernarfon	1,017	287	1,304	6.9	5.4	Linlithgow	1,230	393	1,623	6.2	5.7
Caerphilly	1,300	366	1,666	6.0	5.3	Livingston	1,399	439	1,838	4.9	4.5
Cardiff Central	1,223	318	1,541	2.2	2.0	Midlothian	618	161	779	3.9	3.5
Cardiff North	525	157	682	1.9	1.7	Moray	906	331	1,237	4.9	4.2
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,547	360	1,907	4.2	3.8	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,469	398	1,867	8.2	7.4
Cardiff West	1,377	339	1,716	6.9	6.2	North East Fife	685	270	955	3.9	3.6
Cardmarthen East and Dinefwr	675	225	900	6.3	4.9	North Tayside	770	275	1,045	3.8	3.4
Cardmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,085	337	1,422	5.5	4.4	Ochil	1,248	374	1,622	6.6	5.8
Ceredigion	684	263	947	4.1	2.8	Orkney and Shetland	360	145	505	2.4	2.1
Clwyd South	727	219	946	5.2	4.4	Paisley North	1,382	341	1,723	4.6	4.1
Clwyd West	792	249	1,041	5.1	4.3	Paisley South	1,489	341	1,830	6.9	6.3
Conwy	1,137	289	1,426	4.5	3.6	Perth	828	249	1,077	2.5	2.2
Cynon Valley	877	264	1,141	7.4	6.6	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,386	422	1,808	7.8	6.6
Delyn	589	200	789	3.3	2.9	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	703	231	934	3.4	2.9
Gower	803	220	1,023	6.1	5.5	Stirling	906	257	1,163	3.4	3.0
Islwyn	834	308	1,142	5.5	5.0	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	879	222	1,101	5.3	4.8
Llanelli	1,076	303	1,379	6.5	5.1	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	630	160	790	3.5	3.0
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	605	205	810	6.4	5.1	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	363	146	509	2.3	1.9
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,270	334	1,604	6.7	6.0	West Renfrewshire	975	252	1,227	4.4	4.0
Monmouth	622	195	817	2.4	2.2	Western Isles	645	150	795	6.7	6.3
Montgomeryshire	354	146	500	2.4	1.7	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Neath	1,050	326	1,376	7.0	6.4	Belfast East	1,183	294	1,477	3.6	3.1
Newport East	1,204	332	1,536	5.7	5.1	Belfast North	2,207	494	2,701	4.3	3.7
Newport West	1,405	375	1,780	3.4	3.1	Belfast South	1,498	470	1,968	2.8	2.5
Ogmore	823	242	1,065	5.8	5.2	Belfast West	3,430	618	4,048	14.9	12.9
Pontypridd	915	265	1,180	3.2	2.8	East Antrim	1,507	446	1,953	6.3	5.4
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,065	318	1,383	6.3	5.0	East Londonderry	1,594	512	2,106	6.6	5.6
Rhondda	981	286	1,267	6.9	6.2	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,652	490	2,142	6.0	4.8
Swansea East	1,287	283	1,570	5.1	4.6	Foyle	3,419	895	4,314	9.9	8.6
Swansea West	1,260	356	1,616	3.4	3.1	Lagan Valley	774	269	1,043	2.8	2.4
Torfaen	1,154	313	1,467	4.3	3.9	Mid Ulster	870	349	1,219	4.8	3.9
Vale of Clwyd	866	249	1,115	4.2	3.6	Newry and Armagh	1,766	451	2,217	5.9	4.9
Vale of Glamorgan	1,319	309	1,628	4.8	4.3	North Antrim	1,420	534	1,954	5.0	4.1
Wrexham	762	217	979	2.5	2.1	North Down	1,059	376	1,435	6.1	5.4
Ynys Mon	1,308	401	1,709	9.1	6.9	South Antrim	1,152	363	1,515	4.0	3.4
						South Down	1,472	453	1,925	7.0	5.8
SCOTLAND						Strangford	1,035	317	1,352	4.7	4.1
Aberdeen Central	861	181	1,042	1.8	1.7	Upper Bann	1,294	414	1,708	4.0	3.5
Aberdeen North	523	156	679	1.7	1.6	West Tyrone	1,853	593	2,446	8.5	6.9
Aberdeen South	597	164	761	1.8	1.6						
Airdrie and Shotts	1,619	484	2,103	6.7	6.1						
Angus	1,099	429	1,528	5.2	4.6						
Argyll and Bute	1,083	387	1,470	6.2	5.6						
Ayr	1,456	386	1,842	5.6	5.1						
Banff and Buchan	665	210	875	3.4	2.9						
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,152	307	1,459	6.9	5.8						
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,792	551	2,343	9.7	8.8						
Central Fife	1,960	580	2,540	8.3	7.5						
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,386	329	1,715	8.9	8.0						
Clydesdale	1,296	446	1,742	6.8	6.2						
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,308	363	1,671	8.6	7.8						
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	923	261	1,184	5.1	4.6						
Cunninghame North	1,516	431	1,947	10.3	9.3						
Cunninghame South	1,839	562	2,401	9.4	8.5						
Dumbarton	1,624	508	2,132	7.9	7.2						
Dumfries	1,284	439	1,723	4.4	3.8						
Dundee East	2,042	539	2,581	11.3	10.8						
Dundee West	1,736	445	2,181	5.4	5.2						
Dunfermline East	1,430	378	1,808	7.7	7.0						
Dunfermline West	1,257	367	1,624	5.3	4.8						
East Kilbride	1,118	409	1,527	3.8	3.4						
East Lothian	628	166	794	4.1	3.7						
Eastwood	786	212	998	6.1	4.7						
Edinburgh Central	1,054	308	1,362	1.7	1.6						
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	915	214	1,129	4.6	4.2						
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,203	376	1,579	1.9	1.7						
Edinburgh Pentlands	885	229	1,114	4.7	4.2						
Edinburgh South	688	196	884	3.7	3.4						
Edinburgh West	760	189	949	1.9	1.7						
Falkirk East	1,278	394	1,672	6.6	6.1						
Falkirk West	1,347	338	1,685	5.4	5.0						
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,057	365	1,422	6.0	5.2						
Glasgow Anniesland	1,470	303	1,773	10.8	9.8						
Glasgow Baillieston	1,597	371	1,968	9.7	8.7						
Glasgow Cathcart	1,182	260	1,442	8.7	7.9						
Glasgow Govan	1,641	414	2,055	5.3	4.8						
Glasgow Kelvin	1,621	429	2,050	1.2	1.0						
Glasgow Maryhill	1,870	492	2,362	6.4	5.8						
Glasgow Pollok	1,616	383	1,999	12.5	11.3						
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,052	260	1,312	7.8	7.0						
Glasgow Shettleston	1,700	401	2,101	7.6	6.9						
Glasgow Springburn	1,913	459	2,372	12.0	10.8						
Gordon	459	170	629	2.7	2.3						
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,304	281	1,585	5.5	5.0						

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094

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

P Provisional

C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at March 14 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a							
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants						
NORTH EAST																	
Tees Valley and Durham	22,496	5,769	28,265	6.5	5.8	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	12,560	4,437	16,997	1.6	1.4						
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	6,467	1,535	8,002	7.0	6.4	Berkshire	5,428	1,948	7,376	1.6	1.5						
South Teeside	7,598	1,721	9,319	7.9	7.2	Milton Keynes	1,746	688	2,444	2.0	1.9						
Darlington	1,749	499	2,248	4.9	4.4	Buckinghamshire CC	2,571	862	3,433	1.6	1.3						
Durham CC	6,682	2,014	8,696	5.5	4.8	Oxfordshire	2,815	929	3,744	1.2	1.0						
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	27,823	7,005	34,828	5.8	5.2	Surrey, East and West Sussex	15,839	5,487	21,326	1.8	1.6						
Northumberland	4,335	1,418	5,753	5.1	4.4	Brighton and Hove	3,704	1,322	5,026	4.3	3.7						
Tyneside	17,535	4,118	21,653	5.9	5.4	East Sussex CC	4,286	1,313	5,599	3.4	2.6						
Sunderland	5,953	1,469	7,422	6.4	5.8	Surrey	3,992	1,513	5,505	1.0	0.9						
NORTH WEST												West Sussex	3,857	1,339	5,196	1.5	1.3
Cumbria	6,053	1,831	7,884	3.9	3.4	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	12,875	4,038	16,913	2.2	1.9						
West Cumbria	4,050	1,134	5,184	5.9	5.3	Portsmouth	2,214	611	2,825	2.9	2.3						
East Cumbria	2,003	697	2,700	2.4	2.0	Southampton	2,757	615	3,372	3.0	2.8						
Cheshire	9,511	2,831	12,342	2.6	2.3	Hampshire CC	5,985	2,144	8,129	1.6	1.3						
Halton and Warrington	4,069	1,201	5,270	3.2	3.0	Isle of Wight	1,919	668	2,587	5.9	5.0						
Cheshire CC	5,442	1,630	7,072	2.2	2.0	Kent	14,479	4,729	19,208	3.0	2.6						
Greater Manchester	36,638	9,853	46,491	4.0	3.6	Medway Towns	2,675	915	3,590	4.1	3.5						
Greater Manchester South	21,116	5,456	26,572	3.6	3.3	Kent CC	11,804	3,814	15,618	2.9	2.5						
Greater Manchester North	15,522	4,397	19,919	4.5	4.0	SOUTH WEST											
Lancashire	16,549	4,753	21,302	3.7	3.3	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	16,664	5,479	22,143	2.2	1.9						
Blackburn with Darwen	2,175	612	2,787	4.5	4.1	Bristol, City of	4,987	1,493	6,480	2.7	2.4						
Blackpool	2,752	769	3,521	5.6	5.0	North and North East Somerset,											
Lancashire CC	11,622	3,372	14,994	3.4	2.9	South Gloucestershire	3,241	1,057	4,298	1.7	1.4						
Merseyside	30,289	8,192	38,481	7.3	6.5	Gloucestershire	4,932	1,634	6,566	2.6	2.3						
East Merseyside	6,819	1,985	8,804	8.4	7.5	Swindon	1,559	568	2,127	1.9	1.8						
Liverpool	13,012	3,431	16,443	7.6	7.0	Wiltshire CC	1,945	727	2,672	1.7	1.3						
Sefton	4,603	1,222	5,825	5.9	5.1	Dorset and Somerset	7,590	2,563	10,153	2.2	1.8						
Wirral	5,855	1,554	7,409	6.9	6.1	Bournemouth and Poole	2,545	731	3,276	2.4	2.1						
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER												Dorset CC	1,900	681	2,581	1.8	1.4
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	15,727	5,066	20,793	6.0	5.3	Somerset	3,145	1,151	4,296	2.3	1.8						
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,955	2,027	8,982	7.7	7.1	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	5,564	2,256	7,820	4.7	3.7						
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,495	1,282	4,777	5.2	4.1	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	5,564	2,256	7,820	4.7	3.7						
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,277	1,757	7,034	5.1	4.6	Devon	11,212	3,772	14,984	3.5	2.9						
North Yorkshire	5,987	2,050	8,037	2.5	2.1	Plymouth	3,375	1,008	4,383	4.2	3.5						
York	1,576	478	2,054	2.2	2.0	Torbay	2,120	682	2,802	6.0	5.1						
North Yorkshire CC	4,411	1,572	5,983	2.6	2.1	Devon CC	5,717	2,082	7,799	2.9	2.3						
South Yorkshire	20,808	5,713	26,521	5.4	4.8	WALES											
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	11,306	3,335	14,641	5.6	4.9	West Wales and The Valleys	26,268	7,648	33,916	5.3	4.6						
Sheffield	9,502	2,378	11,880	5.2	4.6	Isle of Anglesey	1,308	401	1,709	9.1	6.9						
West Yorkshire	30,703	8,887	39,590	4.1	3.7	Gwynedd	2,061	572	2,633	6.0	5.0						
Bradford	8,637	2,446	11,083	5.4	4.9	Conwy and Denbighshire	2,467	741	3,208	4.6	3.7						
Leeds	10,109	2,908	13,017	3.3	3.0	South West Wales	4,585	1,446	6,031	5.7	4.4						
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	11,757	3,533	15,290	4.2	3.7	Central Valleys	3,835	1,131	4,966	5.1	4.7						
EAST MIDLANDS												Gwent Valleys	5,134	1,475	6,609	5.8	5.3
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	25,456	8,058	33,514	4.1	3.6	Bridge and Neath Port Talbot	3,528	1,023	4,551	4.9	4.4						
Derby	3,753	1,149	4,902	4.0	3.7	Swansea	3,350	859	4,209	4.4	4.0						
East Derbyshire	4,085	1,310	5,395	5.6	4.9	East Wales	13,020	3,657	16,677	3.4	3.0						
South and West Derbyshire	3,804	1,339	5,143	2.8	2.3	Monmouthshire and Newport	3,142	873	4,015	3.7	3.3						
Nottingham	5,931	1,579	7,510	4.4	4.2	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	6,053	1,516	7,569	3.5	3.1						
North Nottinghamshire	5,290	1,853	7,143	4.7	4.2	Flintshire and Wrexham	2,791	863	3,654	3.1	2.7						
South Nottinghamshire	2,593	828	3,421	3.5	2.9	Powys	1,034	405	1,439	3.3	2.2						
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	16,107	5,686	21,793	3.1	2.8	SCOTLAND											
Leicester City	6,064	2,007	8,071	5.1	4.8	North East Scotland	4,079	1,254	5,333	2.3	2.0						
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,373	1,703	6,076	2.5	2.1	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray	4,079	1,254	5,333	2.3	2.0						
Northamptonshire	5,670	1,976	7,646	2.6	2.3	Eastern Scotland	29,135	8,475	37,610	4.4	4.0						
Lincolnshire	5,594	2,069	7,663	3.2	2.7	Angus and Dundee City	5,286	1,558	6,844	6.5	6.0						
Lincolnshire	5,594	2,069	7,663	3.2	2.7	Clackmannanshire and Fife	8,098	2,389	10,487	6.9	6.3						
WEST MIDLANDS												East Lothian and Midlothian	1,480	397	1,877	3.8	3.2
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	8,886	3,188	12,074	2.2	1.9	Scottish Borders, The	1,202	354	1,556	3.4	2.9						
Herefordshire, County of	1,315	416	1,731	2.4	2.0	Edinburgh, City of	5,402	1,739	6,881	2.5	2.3						
Worcestershire	3,975	1,543	5,518	2.4	2.0	Falkirk	2,625	742	3,357	5.9	5.5						
Warwickshire	3,596	1,229	4,825	2.1	1.8	Perth and Kinross and Stirling	2,413	734	3,147	3.0	2.6						
Shropshire and Staffordshire	14,811	5,222	20,033	3.2	2.8	West Lothian	2,629	832	3,461	5.4	5.0						
Telford and Wrekin	1,693	640	2,333	2.9	2.7	South Western Scotland	46,643	12,724	59,367	5.9	5.4						
Shropshire CC	1,898	645	2,543	2.3	1.9	East and West Dumbartonshire,											
Stoke-on-Trent	3,960	1,232	5,192	4.4	4.1	Helensburgh and Lomond	3,929	1,067	4,996	7.3	5.9						
Staffordshire CC	7,260	2,705	9,965	3.2	2.8	Dumfries and Galloway	2,341	804	3,145	5.0	4.3						
West Midlands	50,312	14,387	64,699	5.3	4.8	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland	6,251	1,885	8,136	9.6	8.7						
Birmingham	23,682	6,516	30,198	6.0	5.5	Glasgow City	14,873	3,576	18,449	5.1	4.8						
Solihull	1,745	584	2,329	2.8	2.4	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire											
Coventry	4,642	1,279	5,921	4.0	3.7		5,936	1,427	7,363	5.4	4.9						
Dudley and Sandwell	10,883	3,096	13,979	5.3	4.8	North Lanarkshire	6,457	1,838	8,295	6.9	6.5						
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,360	2,912	12,272	5.5	4.9	South Ayrshire	2,206	602	2,808	6.0	5.3						
EAST												South Lanarkshire	4,650	1,525	6,175	5.3	4.6
East Anglia	18,624	6,454	25,078	2.7	2.3	Highlands and the Islands	6,045	1,857	7,902	5.1	4.2						
Peterborough	1,700	516	2,216	2.6	2.4	Caitness and Sutherland											
Cambridgeshire CC	3,247	1,225	4,472	1.8	1.6	and Ross and Cromarty	1,857	481	2,338	7.0	5.9						
Norfolk	7,736	2,644	10,380	3.3	2.7	Inverness and Nairn and Moray,											
Suffolk	5,941	2,069	8,010	2.9	2.5	Badenoch and Strathspey											
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	11,514	4,180	15,694	2.2	1.9	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh	1,617	446	2,063	4.1	3.4						
Luton	2,456	814	3,270	4.2	3.8	and Argyll and the Islands											
Bedfordshire CC	3,140	1,082	4,222	2.9	2.3	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	1,566	635	2,201	5.6	4.5						
Hertfordshire	5,918	2,284	8,202	1.7	1.5	Orkney Islands	645	150	795	6.7	6.3						
Essex	13,521	5,090	18,611	3.2	2.7	Shetland Islands	192	75	267	3.1	2.4						
Southend-on-Sea	2,404	729	3,133	5.0	4.2		168	70	238	2.0	1.7						
Thurrock	1,614	686	2,300	4.2	3.7	NORTHERN IRELAND											
Essex CC	9,503	3,675	13,178	2.8	2.3	North Ireland	29,185	8,338	37,523	5.6	4.8						
LONDON												Belfast	7,324	1,634	8,958	4.8	4.2
Inner London	66,021	24,775	90,796	3.8	3.5	Outer Belfast	4,399	1,321	5,720	4.8	4.2						
Inner London - West	16,980	7,090	24,070	1.6	1.5	East of Northern Ireland	4,936	1,651	6,587	4.7	3.9						
Inner London - East	49,041	17,685	66,726	7.5	6.7	North of Northern Ireland	6,800	1,925	8,725	8.9	7.5						
Outer London	54,911	20,909	75,820	4.3	3.8	West and South of Northern Ireland	5,726	1,807	7,533	6.0	4.6						
Outer London - East and North East	21,344	8,360	29,704	5.8	4.7												
Outer London - South	11,734	4,441	16,175	3.5	3.0												
Outer London - West and North West	21,833	8,108	29,941	3.8	3.3												

UNEMPLOYMENT C.31

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								
2001	Mar 8	229.4	166.9	62.5	227.4	-5.8	163.5	63.9
	Apr 12	226.3	163.5	62.8	228.4	1.0	163.8	64.6
	May 10	201.0	146.3	54.7	224.7	-3.7	160.8	63.9
	Jun 14	208.3	149.1	59.2	224.4	-0.3	161.0	63.4
	Jul 12	247.3	169.7	77.6	220.7	-3.7	159.5	61.2
	Aug 9	240.0	165.6	74.4	222.8	2.1	161.6	61.2
	Sep 13	224.7	157.5	67.2	223.7	0.9	161.0	62.7
	Oct 11	239.2	170.5	68.7	226.7	3.0	163.0	63.7
	Nov 8	239.8	173.5	66.3	227.8	1.1	163.7	64.1
	Dec 13	226.3	168.5	57.7	227.5	-0.3	163.3	64.2
	Jan 10	236.0	170.4	65.6	224.1	-3.4	161.7	62.4
	Feb 14	249.5	180.5	69.1	222.7	-1.4	160.9	61.8
	Mar 14 P	226.6	165.0	61.6	223.7	1.0	161.2	62.5

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2001	Mar 8	264.3	192.0	72.3	237.6	-2.9	171.4	66.2
	Apr 12	256.4	188.1	68.3	236.6	-1.0	170.2	66.4
	May 10	228.6	165.5	63.2	227.9	-8.7	165.2	62.7
	Jun 14	236.9	173.8	63.1	232.6	4.7	167.7	64.9
	Jul 12	232.3	168.4	63.8	229.2	-3.4	165.4	63.8
	Aug 9	227.7	162.8	64.9	225.3	-3.9	163.3	62.0
	Sep 13	253.2	175.9	77.2	224.9	-0.4	163.1	61.8
	Oct 11	263.0	184.6	78.4	224.3	-0.6	162.1	62.2
	Nov 8	231.4	164.2	67.2	224.0	-0.3	161.6	62.4
	Dec 13	206.9	148.2	58.7	226.2	2.2	163.1	63.1
	Jan 10	156.9	111.9	45.0	224.8	-1.4	162.2	62.6
	Feb 14	247.3	180.8	66.5	223.0	-1.8	161.2	61.8
	Mar 14 P	254.6	185.1	69.5	225.5	2.5	162.9	62.6

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

a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4¹/₃-week month.

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

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

C.32 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claim history: number of previous claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending January 2002 by number of previous claims

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
Thousands							
Region							
North East	7.2	5.3	4.5	4.3	3.8	17.2	42.3
North West	18.2	12.9	10.8	8.9	7.0	28.3	86.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	12.2	8.9	7.1	6.1	5.7	23.7	63.8
East Midlands	10.3	7.3	6.1	4.3	3.5	13.6	45.2
West Midlands	13.6	9.6	8.6	5.8	5.0	17.2	59.8
East	11.5	7.7	5.6	3.8	3.5	12.9	45.0
London	19.6	14.8	10.7	8.9	6.8	18.4	79.3
South East	15.2	9.0	6.8	5.4	3.7	16.3	56.3
South West	9.0	7.5	5.6	4.2	3.3	14.6	44.2
Wales	6.9	5.7	4.1	3.6	2.9	11.9	35.1
Scotland	13.9	10.3	9.7	7.7	6.8	30.6	78.9
Great Britain	137.6	99.2	79.5	63.0	52.1	204.6	635.9
Sex							
Male	80.3	64.4	55.4	47.6	40.9	176.9	465.4
Female	57.2	34.8	24.1	15.5	11.2	27.7	170.5
Percent							
Region							
North East	17	13	11	10	9	41	100
North West	21	15	13	10	8	33	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	19	14	11	10	9	37	100
East Midlands	23	16	14	10	8	30	100
West Midlands	23	16	14	10	8	29	100
East	25	17	12	8	8	29	100
London	25	19	14	11	9	23	100
South East	27	16	12	10	7	29	100
South West	20	17	13	9	8	33	100
Wales	20	16	12	10	8	34	100
Scotland	18	13	12	10	9	39	100
Great Britain	22	16	12	10	8	32	100
Sex							
Male	17	14	12	10	9	38	100
Female	34	20	14	9	7	16	100

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

Note:
This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
Onflows in this table started between 11 October and 10 January 2002 inclusive.
Previous claims in this table started after 10 October 1991.
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is ± 2.2 percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ± 1.0 percentage points.
Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 14 February and 13 March 2002

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	75.1	23.3	10.4	3.6	1.0	113.5
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.0
Gone abroad	3.6	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	6.4
Claimed Income Support	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	4.7
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.8	2.2	2.1	1.2	0.6	9.9
Claimed another benefit	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.4
Full-time education	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Approved training	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Government-supported training	5.4	2.0	3.9	2.8	1.7	15.8
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Ceased claiming	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.6
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	11.0	4.0	3.3	1.2	2.7	22.2
Failed to sign	30.2	9.0	5.3	1.5	0.5	46.5
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total	139.0	45.9	28.8	12.0	7.4	233.2
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	76.7	70.7	51.6	39.0	24.9	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	
Gone abroad	3.7	4.6	4.3	3.5	1.9	
Claimed Income Support	1.6	3.7	4.9	6.3	8.7	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.9	6.8	10.2	13.0	13.9	
Claimed another benefit	0.9	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.8	
Full-time education	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	
Approved training	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Government-supported training	5.5	6.2	19.1	29.9	41.8	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	
Gone to prison	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Defective claim	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Ceased claiming	1.8	2.3	3.9	2.6	1.5	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
New claim review	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

Note: Computerised claims only.

REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

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

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															
Winter 2000/2001	168	165	142	*	24	12	12	19	12	17	21	16	10	13	*
Spring 2001	170	168	140	*	22	11	14	17	14	20	19	14	*	20	*
Summer 2001	180	176	150	*	22	14	13	19	21	16	26	11	*	17	*
Autumn 2001	194	191	169	10	26	22	13	14	17	24	32	13	*	15	*
Winter 2001/2002	214	210	177	12	27	11	14	21	18	23	35	16	11	21	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All															
Winter 2000/2001	7	7	7	*	9	6	7	9	5	6	6	8	9	6	*
Spring 2001	7	7	7	*	8	5	8	8	6	7	5	7	*	10	*
Summer 2001	7	7	7	*	8	7	7	8	9	5	7	5	*	8	*
Autumn 2001	8	8	8	10	9	10	7	6	7	8	9	6	*	7	*
Winter 2001/2002	9	9	8	12	10	5	8	9	7	8	10	8	10	10	*

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 SIC 1992	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufactur- ing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All									
Winter 2000/2001	*	*	63	14	31	12	25	*	*
Spring 2001	*	*	58	15	34	13	28	10	*
Summer 2001	*	*	70	11	29	17	36	*	*
Autumn 2001	*	*	71	15	29	11	44	12	*
Winter 2001/2002	*	*	71	21	33	24	40	11	10
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All									
Winter 2000/2001	*	*	14	11	6	7	7	*	*
Spring 2001	*	*	13	12	7	7	7	1	*
Summer 2001	*	*	16	8	6	10	9	*	*
Autumn 2001	*	*	16	11	6	6	11	2	*
Winter 2001/2002	*	*	16	15	7	13	10	2	8

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	11.7	10.4	6.6	
1993		10.7	7.2	10.3	10.6	3.9	8.8	11.4	10.2	16.4	11.8	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	11.8	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	9.6	7.9	
2001		7.7	6.0	5.1	6.7	3.8	6.9	7.2	4.5	9.1	9.0	7.9	
2001	Feb	7.6	5.6	5.1	6.6	3.4	6.6	6.9	4.4	9.2	8.6	7.8	
	Mar	7.6	5.6	5.0	6.5	3.4	6.6	7.0	4.4	9.1	8.6	7.8	
	Apr	7.6	5.7	4.9	6.7	3.4	6.6	7.0	4.4	9.1	8.6	7.8	
	May	7.6	5.7	5.0	6.8	3.5	6.6	7.0	4.4	9.1	8.6	7.8	
	Jun	7.6	5.8	5.1	6.9	3.5	6.6	7.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	7.9	
	Jul	7.6	5.9	5.1	6.9	3.6	6.5	7.1	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9	
	Aug	7.6	6.0	5.1	6.8	3.6	6.5	7.3	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9	
	Sep	7.6	6.1	5.1	6.7	3.7	6.6	7.2	4.3	9.2	8.6	7.9	
	Oct	7.6	6.3	5.1	7.0	3.8	6.7	7.4	4.2	9.2	8.7	8.0	
	Nov	7.6	6.4	5.2	6.8	3.8	6.7	7.6	4.2	9.2	8.8	8.0	
	Dec	7.7	6.5	5.1	6.7	3.9	6.7	8.0	4.2	9.2	8.9	8.0	
	2002	Jan	7.7	6.4	5.1	7.0	4.0	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.1	8.9	8.1
Feb	7.7	6.4	..	6.6	3.9	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.0	9.0	8.1		
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^e													
2001	Mar	..	..	985	634	193	463	1,142	151	237	2,085	..
	Apr	..	..	977	661	190	464	1,143	149	236	2,063	..
	May	..	..	977	668	197	469	1,138	145	236	2,069	..
	Jun	..	..	967	676	200	466	1,149	144	235	2,077	..
	Jul	..	..	956	674	204	469	1,152	142	236	2,117	..
	Aug	..	..	953	671	207	466	1,185	142	237	2,128	..
	Sep	..	..	952	663	212	484	1,173	140	238	2,141	..
	Oct	..	..	955	694	215	487	1,201	140	240	2,168	..
	Nov	..	..	959	671	218	472	1,239	140	240	2,201	..
	Dec	..	..	960	665	231	471	1,319	140	239	2,212	..
	2002	Jan	950	693	223	471	1,305	141	238	2,209	..
	Feb	..	..	946	653	221	477	1,293	141	237	2,214	..
Mar	..	..	940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	3.1	6.6	6.5	10.8	7.9	5.1	9.0	9.0	9.6
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^e													
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
2001		..	..	983	661	204	470	1,170	142	238	2,125	3,858
2001	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	662	268	471	1,229	129	208	2,264	3,964
	2002	Jan	1,022	727	298	476	1,401	160	252	2,322	4,290
	Feb	..	..	1,024	726	287	475	1,369	153	242	2,293	4,296
Mar	..	..	998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	3.3	6.6	8.5	10.9	8.4	5.5	9.4	..	10.4
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 January for Netherlands and February for Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to January.												

- 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 January for Netherlands and February for Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to January.

Thousands and per cent

		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
1992		7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	6.0	4.3	18.4	5.6	3.1	7.4
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	11.1	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	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000		11.1	4.2	10.5	4.7	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.1	14.1	5.9	2.6	4.0
2001		..	3.9	9.5	5.0	2.4	2.3	..	4.1	13.1	5.1	..	4.8
2001	Feb	..	3.7	9.7	4.7	2.3	2.6	3.5	4.0	13.2	5.2	..	4.2
	Mar	..	3.7	9.6	4.7	2.3	2.3	..	4.0	13.1	5.2	2.5	4.3
	Apr	10.2	3.7	9.5	4.8	2.4	2.3	..	4.0	13.1	5.1	..	4.5
	May	10.2	3.7	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.4	3.5	4.0	13.1	5.0	..	4.4
	Jun	10.2	3.7	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.4	..	4.1	13.0	4.9	2.6	4.6
	Jul	..	3.8	9.5	5.0	2.5	2.3	..	4.1	12.9	4.9	..	4.6
	Aug	..	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.5	2.3	3.6	4.1	12.9	4.9	..	4.9
	Sep	..	3.9	9.4	5.3	2.5	2.4	..	4.1	12.9	5.1	..	5.0
	Oct	..	3.9	9.3	5.4	2.5	2.4	..	4.2	12.9	5.2	..	5.4
	Nov	..	4.1	9.2	5.4	2.5	2.3	3.7	4.2	12.9	5.0	..	5.6
	Dec	..	4.1	9.1	5.5	2.5	2.3	..	4.2	12.9	5.1	..	5.7
2002	Jan	..	4.2	9.0	5.3	2.6	2.3	..	4.3	12.9	5.2	..	5.6
	Feb	..	4.3	..	5.3	2.6	..	..	..	12.9	5.1	..	5.6
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
2001	Mar	..	138	..	3,200	4.7	..	62	..	1,524	146	62	6,061
	Apr	..	139	2,268	3,230	4.8	..	61	..	1,521	145	63	6,310
	May	..	140	..	3,310	4.8	..	59	..	1,504	146	64	6,210
	Jun	..	140	..	3,320	5.0	..	60	..	1,512	145	64	6,465
	Jul	..	140	2,250	3,380	5.0	..	60	..	1,521	141	65	6,545
	Aug	..	141	..	3,390	5.0	..	61	..	1,526	145	66	6,972
	Sep	..	142	..	3,550	4.8	..	65	..	1,533	148	68	7,064
	Oct	..	147	2,203	3,600	5.2	..	65	..	1,545	149	72	7,665
	Nov	..	154	..	3,680	5.2	..	69	..	1,547	143	77	8,026
	Dec	..	153	..	3,710	5.1	..	69	..	1,547	141	79	8,259
2002	Jan	..	156	2,172	3,550	5.4	..	68	..	1,582	138	83	7,922
	Feb	..	161	..	3,570	5.3	..	68	..	1,587	136	85	7,891
	Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	4.2	9.1	5.3	..	2.0	..	..	..	4.0	2.3	5.5
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
1992		185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993		176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994		180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	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
2001		..	142	2,267	3,395	4.9	146	63	325	1,530	145	67	6,738
2001	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	3,330	4.6	135	65	313	1,451	189	60	6,797
	Aug	..	149	..	3,360	4.7	141	67	310	1,459	159	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	60	323	1,540	127	68	7,106
	Nov	..	147	..	3,500	5.4	135	64	327	1,573	122	78	7,551
	Dec	..	152	..	3,370	5.3	146	65	324	1,575	146	86	7,678
2002	Jan	..	160	2,198	3,440	5.9	152	77	338	1,652	142	94	8,935
	Feb	..	162	..	3,560	5.8	..	72	339	1,666	133	95	8,707
	Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	9.2	5.4	..	2.1	..	..	..	4.0	2.6	6.1

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	MGSF	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	29,419	28,584	848	3,713	7,627	10,537	5,859	835
	2000	29,737	28,891	850	3,757	7,516	10,759	6,009	846
	2001	29,804	28,972	810	3,761	7,309	10,941	6,152	832
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	29,793	28,964	820	3,741	7,368	10,916	6,119	829
	Jan-Mar 2001	29,762	28,938	815	3,743	7,331	10,929	6,120	824
	Feb-Apr	29,785	28,956	808	3,757	7,321	10,929	6,141	828
	Mar-May (Spr)	29,804	28,972	810	3,761	7,309	10,941	6,152	832
	Apr-Jun	29,836	28,997	813	3,788	7,297	10,938	6,162	839
	May-Jul	29,820	28,957	811	3,776	7,263	10,946	6,161	862
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,841	28,977	805	3,797	7,227	10,953	6,195	864
	Jul-Sep	29,843	28,972	816	3,779	7,219	10,968	6,190	871
	Aug-Oct	29,883	29,018	827	3,813	7,211	10,971	6,196	865
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,924	29,043	831	3,835	7,195	10,980	6,202	881
	Oct-Dec	29,952	29,057	829	3,846	7,168	10,997	6,217	895
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	29,918	29,031	814	3,843	7,158	11,012	6,204	887
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	29,940	29,051	820	3,835	7,143	11,034	6,219	889
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	5,557	3,186	297
	1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
	1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,062	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
	1998	16,181	15,900	431	2,020	4,385	5,624	3,439	282
	1999	16,366	16,070	437	2,021	4,306	5,756	3,550	296
	2000	16,525	16,232	432	2,052	4,253	5,884	3,610	294
	2001	16,519	16,246	416	2,047	4,135	5,956	3,691	273
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	16,540	16,263	423	2,043	4,167	5,953	3,677	277
	Jan-Mar 2001	16,533	16,263	423	2,043	4,157	5,962	3,679	270
	Feb-Apr	16,517	16,245	419	2,040	4,143	5,955	3,687	272
	Mar-May (Spr)	16,519	16,246	416	2,047	4,135	5,956	3,691	273
	Apr-Jun	16,521	16,242	417	2,059	4,127	5,946	3,693	279
	May-Jul	16,538	16,250	416	2,062	4,118	5,965	3,689	287
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,566	16,282	422	2,080	4,095	5,966	3,719	284
	Jul-Sep	16,572	16,284	423	2,069	4,090	5,986	3,715	288
	Aug-Oct	16,585	16,297	428	2,079	4,086	5,988	3,716	288
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,596	16,303	427	2,089	4,077	5,992	3,718	293
	Oct-Dec	16,607	16,306	429	2,093	4,066	6,003	3,715	302
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	16,581	16,282	423	2,090	4,062	5,998	3,710	299
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	16,591	16,295	419	2,090	4,052	6,023	3,710	296
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	13,053	12,514	411	1,692	3,321	4,781	2,309	539
	2000	13,212	12,659	418	1,706	3,263	4,874	2,399	553
	2001	13,285	12,726	394	1,713	3,173	4,984	2,461	559
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	13,253	12,701	397	1,698	3,201	4,963	2,442	552
	Jan-Mar 2001	13,229	12,675	393	1,700	3,175	4,967	2,441	554
	Feb-Apr	13,267	12,711	388	1,717	3,178	4,974	2,454	556
	Mar-May (Spr)	13,285	12,726	394	1,713	3,173	4,984	2,461	559
	Apr-Jun	13,315	12,755	396	1,729	3,169	4,992	2,468	560
	May-Jul	13,282	12,707	396	1,714	3,145	4,981	2,472	575
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,275	12,695	383	1,716	3,133	4,987	2,476	580
	Jul-Sep	13,271	12,688	393	1,710	3,128	4,982	2,475	583
	Aug-Oct	13,298	12,721	399	1,734	3,124	4,983	2,480	577
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,329	12,740	404	1,746	3,119	4,988	2,483	588
	Oct-Dec	13,345	12,751	400	1,753	3,102	4,994	2,502	594
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	13,337	12,749	391	1,753	3,096	5,014	2,494	588
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	13,349	12,756	400	1,744	3,091	5,011	2,509	594
Changes	Over last 3 months	21	16	-4	-1	-27	22	26	5
	Percent	0.2	0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	1.0	0.9
Over last 12 months	96	55	4	46	-109	48	67	41	
	Percent	0.7	0.4	0.9	2.7	-3.4	1.0	2.7	7.5

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

D.1

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		63.3	78.9	58.7	75.5	84.5	84.9	69.4	8.1
2000		63.6	79.2	59.1	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.7	8.2
2001		63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.0	70.2	8.1
3-month averages									
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		63.4	78.9	56.4	75.1	84.6	85.2	70.1	8.0
Jan-Mar 2001		63.3	78.8	56.0	75.0	84.3	85.2	70.0	8.0
Feb-Apr		63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.1	70.1	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)		63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.0	70.2	8.1
Apr-Jun		63.4	78.8	55.5	75.7	84.4	84.9	70.2	8.1
May-Jul		63.3	78.7	55.3	75.3	84.2	84.8	70.1	8.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)		63.3	78.7	54.8	75.6	84.0	84.7	70.3	8.4
Jul-Sep		63.3	78.6	55.4	75.2	84.1	84.7	70.2	8.4
Aug-Oct		63.3	78.7	56.1	75.7	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)		63.4	78.7	56.2	76.0	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.5
Oct-Dec		63.4	78.7	55.9	76.1	84.1	84.6	70.3	8.7
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		63.3	78.6	54.8	76.0	84.1	84.6	70.1	8.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		63.3	78.6	55.1	75.7	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.6
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Over last 12 months		-0.1	-0.3	-1.3	0.6	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.6
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		72.1	84.6	59.1	80.5	93.5	92.2	72.6	8.0
2000		72.2	84.8	58.6	81.2	93.9	92.4	72.5	7.8
2001		71.6	84.3	55.6	80.1	93.3	91.8	73.1	7.2
3-month averages									
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		71.9	84.5	56.8	80.2	93.5	92.1	73.0	7.3
Jan-Mar 2001		71.8	84.5	56.7	80.1	93.4	92.1	73.0	7.2
Feb-Apr		71.7	84.3	56.1	79.9	93.3	91.9	73.1	7.2
Mar-May (Spr)		71.6	84.3	55.6	80.1	93.3	91.8	73.1	7.2
Apr-Jun		71.6	84.2	55.6	80.4	93.3	91.5	73.0	7.4
May-Jul		71.6	84.2	55.4	80.4	93.3	91.6	72.9	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)		71.7	84.3	56.1	81.1	93.0	91.5	73.4	7.5
Jul-Sep		71.7	84.3	56.1	80.5	93.1	91.6	73.2	7.6
Aug-Oct		71.7	84.3	56.7	80.8	93.2	91.5	73.2	7.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)		71.7	84.3	56.4	81.0	93.2	91.4	73.2	7.7
Oct-Dec		71.7	84.2	56.5	81.1	93.2	91.4	73.0	7.9
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		71.6	84.1	55.6	80.8	93.3	91.2	72.9	7.9
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		71.6	84.1	55.0	80.7	93.3	91.5	72.8	7.8
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.2	-1.4	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.1
Over last 12 months		-0.3	-0.4	-1.8	0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.4
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		54.9	72.5	58.3	70.3	75.1	77.5	64.9	8.2
2000		55.3	72.9	59.5	70.6	75.3	77.7	65.9	8.5
2001		55.3	72.8	55.3	70.1	75.1	78.2	66.2	8.6
3-month averages									
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)		55.3	72.8	56.0	69.7	75.2	78.1	66.1	8.5
Jan-Mar 2001		55.1	72.6	55.3	69.7	74.8	78.1	65.9	8.5
Feb-Apr		55.3	72.8	54.6	70.3	75.0	78.1	66.1	8.5
Mar-May (Spr)		55.3	72.8	55.3	70.1	75.1	78.2	66.2	8.6
Apr-Jun		55.4	72.9	55.4	70.7	75.1	78.2	66.3	8.6
May-Jul		55.3	72.6	55.3	70.0	74.7	77.9	66.3	8.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)		55.2	72.5	53.4	70.0	74.6	77.9	66.3	8.9
Jul-Sep		55.2	72.4	54.7	69.6	74.7	77.7	66.2	8.9
Aug-Oct		55.3	72.6	55.4	70.5	74.7	77.6	66.2	8.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)		55.4	72.7	56.0	70.8	74.8	77.6	66.2	9.0
Oct-Dec		55.4	72.7	55.3	71.0	74.5	77.6	66.7	9.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		55.4	72.6	54.0	70.9	74.6	77.8	66.4	9.0
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		55.4	72.6	55.1	70.4	74.6	77.6	66.7	9.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1
Over last 12 months		0.2	-0.2	-0.9	0.7	-0.6	-0.5	0.6	0.6

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

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic 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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
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	17,086	7,665	5,333	2,332	2,118	689	1,429	68	752	680	242	376	215	92	123		
2000	17,045	7,609	5,278	2,331	2,140	672	1,467	63	770	656	241	409	191	80	111		
2001	17,267	7,787	5,575	2,212	2,015	624	1,391	34	732	637	252	360	197	73	124		
3-month averages																	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,205	7,730	5,487	2,242	2,017	625	1,393	39	728	625	252	374	225	97	128		
Jan-Mar 2001	17,260	7,777	5,528	2,249	2,027	634	1,393	38	737	635	255	362	222	91	131		
Feb-Apr	17,261	7,781	5,542	2,238	2,023	631	1,392	34	727	637	256	370	215	82	133		
Mar-May (Spr)	17,267	7,787	5,575	2,212	2,015	624	1,391	34	732	637	252	360	197	73	124		
Apr-Jun	17,260	7,784	5,581	2,203	1,997	609	1,388	33	727	644	244	350	206	83	123		
May-Jul	17,300	7,846	5,618	2,228	2,021	611	1,410	35	744	645	246	352	207	88	119		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,303	7,848	5,580	2,268	2,045	614	1,431	33	743	653	243	374	223	98	125		
Jul-Sep	17,323	7,871	5,611	2,261	2,048	605	1,444	35	744	646	245	377	213	96	117		
Aug-Oct	17,305	7,845	5,570	2,275	2,067	595	1,472	36	752	648	252	379	208	94	114		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,287	7,839	5,560	2,279	2,074	584	1,490	37	752	655	251	378	206	96	110		
Oct-Dec	17,281	7,844	5,537	2,307	2,103	604	1,499	36	765	663	252	387	204	93	111		
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,338	7,890	5,594	2,295	2,097	614	1,483	34	763	652	247	401	199	93	106		
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,337	7,888	5,588	2,301	2,099	606	1,493	34	776	655	240	393	202	95	107		
Changes																	
Over last 3 months	51	49	28	22	25	22	3	-3	24	0	-11	15	-4	-1	-3		
Percent	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	3.8	0.2	-9.0	3.3	0.0	-4.4	4.0	-1.9	-1.3	-2.4		
Over last 12 months	132	159	100	58	82	-18	100	-5	48	31	-11	20	-24	-3	-21		
Percent	0.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	4.1	-2.9	7.2	-13.8	6.6	5.0	-4.5	5.2	-10.4	-2.9	-16.2		
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	1,882	900	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45		
1997	6,228	2,839	1,898	941	845	272	573	51	419	70	137	168	96	53	43		
1998	6,366	2,952	1,964	988	880	279	601	44	472	75	130	159	108	55	53		
1999	6,342	2,920	1,971	949	857	274	583	40	463	72	123	159	92	45	48		
2000	6,356	2,907	1,958	950	869	264	605	34	469	65	117	185	81	41	39		
2001	6,541	3,033	2,099	935	840	257	583	22	449	68	128	174	94	42	53		
3-month averages																	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,474	2,981	2,040	941	839	251	588	21	452	68	129	169	102	52	50		
Jan-Mar 2001	6,497	2,993	2,045	949	846	257	589	23	455	69	129	170	102	49	53		
Feb-Apr	6,527	3,023	2,078	945	843	254	589	20	444	69	130	180	102	45	57		
Mar-May (Spr)	6,541	3,033	2,099	935	840	257	583	22	449	68	128	174	94	42	53		
Apr-Jun	6,554	3,050	2,119	931	832	250	582	21	448	71	121	172	99	47	52		
May-Jul	6,552	3,053	2,119	933	836	250	586	21	458	73	120	165	97	49	48		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,539	3,033	2,090	942	843	253	590	20	452	76	118	177	99	51	48		
Jul-Sep	6,546	3,040	2,103	937	841	253	588	22	450	72	121	176	96	51	45		
Aug-Oct	6,547	3,038	2,088	951	856	252	604	23	455	73	128	177	94	49	45		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,551	3,044	2,087	956	860	252	607	23	450	73	129	184	97	50	46		
Oct-Dec	6,552	3,051	2,081	970	874	257	617	22	459	73	130	189	96	48	49		
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,592	3,085	2,113	972	880	262	618	23	455	72	128	201	92	47	45		
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,596	3,082	2,110	972	878	259	619	23	466	75	123	190	94	48	46		
Changes																	
Over last 3 months	46	39	23	16	19	7	12	0	17	2	-6	6	-3	-2	-1		
Percent	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.7	1.9	0.4	3.7	2.7	-4.7	3.2	-3.0	-4.5	-1.3		
Over last 12 months	122	101	71	31	39	8	31	2	14	8	-6	21	-8	-4	-5		
Percent	1.9	3.4	3.5	3.2	4.6	3.3	5.2	9.0	3.1	11.5	-4.5	12.4	-8.3	-7.5	-9.1		
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	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	10,744	4,744	3,361	1,383	1,261	415	846	28	290	608	119	217	122	47	75		
2000	10,688	4,701	3,320	1,381	1,271	408	862	29	301	591	125	225	110	38	72		
2001	10,726	4,753	3,476	1,277	1,175	367	808	12	283	569	125	186	103	31	71		
3-month averages																	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,731	4,748	3,447	1,301	1,178	374	804	18	276	557	123	204	123	46	78		
Jan-Mar 2001	10,764	4,784	3,484	1,300	1,181	377	804	15	282	565	126	192	120	42	78		
Feb-Apr	10,734	4,758	3,465	1,293	1,181	378	803	13	283	568	126	190	113	36	76		
Mar-May (Spr)	10,726	4,753	3,476	1,277	1,175	367	808	12	283	569	125	186	103	31	71		
Apr-Jun	10,706	4,735	3,462	1,272	1,165	359	806	13	279	573	123	178	107	36	71		
May-Jul	10,748	4,793	3,498	1,295	1,185	361	824	14	285	572	126	187	110	40	71		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,764	4,815	3,489	1,326	1,202	361	841	12	291	577	125	196	124	47	78		
Jul-Sep	10,777	4,831	3,507	1,32													

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	YCAV	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	17,086	7,665	597	1,202	1,401	1,875	2,589	9,422
2000	17,045	7,609	589	1,183	1,347	1,881	2,608	9,436
2001	17,267	7,787	651	1,240	1,350	1,928	2,617	9,480
3-month averages								
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,205	7,730	633	1,242	1,345	1,897	2,613	9,475
Jan-Mar 2001	17,260	7,777	640	1,246	1,364	1,903	2,624	9,483
Feb-Apr	17,261	7,781	651	1,238	1,356	1,921	2,615	9,481
Mar-May (Spr)	17,267	7,787	651	1,240	1,350	1,928	2,617	9,480
Apr-Jun	17,260	7,784	651	1,219	1,344	1,950	2,620	9,475
May-Jul	17,300	7,846	655	1,237	1,360	1,961	2,632	9,455
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,303	7,848	663	1,223	1,377	1,973	2,611	9,456
Jul-Sep	17,323	7,871	656	1,248	1,366	1,977	2,624	9,451
Aug-Oct	17,305	7,845	648	1,222	1,354	1,992	2,628	9,460
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,287	7,839	647	1,209	1,350	2,003	2,631	9,447
Oct-Dec	17,281	7,844	653	1,205	1,358	2,005	2,624	9,437
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,338	7,890	671	1,216	1,348	2,009	2,645	9,448
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,337	7,888	669	1,232	1,343	2,005	2,639	9,449
Changes								
Over last 3 months	51	49	22	24	-7	2	9	1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Over last 12 months	132	159	35	-9	-2	108	27	-26
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-0.3</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	6,342	2,920	303	489	301	488	1,339	3,422
2000	6,356	2,907	305	474	277	482	1,369	3,449
2001	6,541	3,033	332	510	296	535	1,360	3,508
3-month averages								
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,474	2,981	322	505	290	507	1,357	3,493
Jan-Mar 2001	6,497	2,993	323	508	292	509	1,361	3,503
Feb-Apr	6,527	3,023	328	514	297	526	1,359	3,504
Mar-May (Spr)	6,541	3,033	332	510	296	535	1,360	3,508
Apr-Jun	6,554	3,050	333	502	295	556	1,364	3,504
May-Jul	6,552	3,053	335	501	296	547	1,374	3,500
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,539	3,033	330	486	310	557	1,350	3,506
Jul-Sep	6,546	3,040	331	501	304	547	1,358	3,505
Aug-Oct	6,547	3,038	327	495	298	555	1,362	3,509
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,551	3,044	330	489	298	562	1,364	3,507
Oct-Dec	6,552	3,051	330	489	299	562	1,372	3,501
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,592	3,085	338	496	293	576	1,382	3,507
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,596	3,082	343	499	293	561	1,386	3,514
Changes								
Over last 3 months	46	39	13	10	-5	-1	22	7
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Over last 12 months	122	101	21	-6	2	54	29	21
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAV	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	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	10,744	4,744	294	713	1,100	1,387	1,250	6,000
2000	10,688	4,701	284	709	1,070	1,399	1,239	5,987
2001	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973
3-month averages								
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,731	4,748	312	737	1,055	1,390	1,255	5,982
Jan-Mar 2001	10,764	4,784	318	738	1,072	1,394	1,263	5,980
Feb-Apr	10,734	4,758	323	724	1,059	1,395	1,257	5,977
Mar-May (Spr)	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973
Apr-Jun	10,706	4,735	318	717	1,049	1,395	1,255	5,971
May-Jul	10,748	4,793	320	736	1,065	1,414	1,259	5,955
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,764	4,815	334	736	1,067	1,417	1,261	5,949
Jul-Sep	10,777	4,831	326	747	1,062	1,430	1,266	5,946
Aug-Oct	10,758	4,806	321	727	1,056	1,437	1,265	5,952
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,736	4,796	317	719	1,052	1,441	1,266	5,940
Oct-Dec	10,729	4,793	323	716	1,059	1,443	1,252	5,935
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,746	4,805	333	721	1,055	1,432	1,264	5,941
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,741	4,806	326	733	1,050	1,444	1,253	5,935
Changes								
Over last 3 months	5	11	9	14	-2	3	-13	-5
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Over last 12 months	11	58	14	-4	-5	54	-2	-47
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>-0.2</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.

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

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	36.7	21.1	41.3	24.5	15.5	15.1	30.6	91.9
	2000	36.4	20.8	40.9	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.3	91.8
	2001	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	15.0	29.8	91.9
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36.6	21.1	43.6	24.9	15.4	14.8	29.9	92.0
	Jan-Mar 2001	36.7	21.2	44.0	25.0	15.7	14.8	30.0	92.0
	Feb-Apr	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	14.9	29.9	92.0
	Mar-May (Spr)	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	15.0	29.8	91.9
	Apr-Jun	36.6	21.2	44.5	24.3	15.6	15.1	29.8	91.9
	May-Jul	36.7	21.3	44.7	24.7	15.8	15.2	29.9	91.6
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.2	24.4	16.0	15.3	29.7	91.6
	Jul-Sep	36.7	21.4	44.6	24.8	15.9	15.3	29.8	91.6
	Aug-Oct	36.7	21.3	43.9	24.3	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.6
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.3	43.8	24.0	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.5
	Oct-Dec	36.6	21.3	44.1	23.9	15.9	15.4	29.7	91.3
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36.7	21.4	45.2	24.0	15.9	15.4	29.9	91.4
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36.7	21.4	44.9	24.3	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.4
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.1	0.3	1.3	-0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.1	-0.6
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	27.9	15.4	40.9	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.0
	2000	27.8	15.2	41.4	18.8	6.1	7.6	27.5	92.2
	2001	28.4	15.7	44.4	19.9	6.7	8.2	26.9	92.8
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28.1	15.5	43.2	19.8	6.5	7.9	27.0	92.7
	Jan-Mar 2001	28.2	15.5	43.3	19.9	6.6	7.9	27.0	92.8
	Feb-Apr	28.3	15.7	43.9	20.1	6.7	8.1	26.9	92.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	28.4	15.7	44.4	19.9	6.7	8.2	26.9	92.8
	Apr-Jun	28.4	15.8	44.4	19.6	6.7	8.5	27.0	92.6
	May-Jul	28.4	15.8	44.6	19.6	6.7	8.4	27.1	92.4
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.3	15.7	43.9	18.9	7.0	8.5	26.6	92.5
	Jul-Sep	28.3	15.7	43.9	19.5	6.9	8.4	26.8	92.4
	Aug-Oct	28.3	15.7	43.3	19.2	6.8	8.5	26.8	92.4
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.3	15.7	43.6	19.0	6.8	8.6	26.8	92.3
	Oct-Dec	28.3	15.8	43.5	18.9	6.8	8.6	27.0	92.1
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28.4	15.9	44.4	19.2	6.7	8.8	27.1	92.1
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28.4	15.9	45.0	19.3	6.7	8.5	27.2	92.2
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.4	1.8	-0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	-0.4
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	45.1	27.5	41.7	29.7	24.9	22.5	35.1	91.8
	2000	44.7	27.1	40.5	29.4	24.7	22.3	34.1	91.5
	2001	44.7	27.2	44.7	29.9	24.9	21.8	33.8	91.4
	3-month averages								
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	44.7	27.2	44.0	30.3	24.8	21.9	33.9	91.5
	Jan-Mar 2001	44.9	27.4	44.7	30.3	25.2	21.9	34.1	91.5
	Feb-Apr	44.7	27.2	45.4	29.7	25.0	21.9	33.9	91.5
	Mar-May (Spr)	44.7	27.2	44.7	29.9	24.9	21.8	33.8	91.4
	Apr-Jun	44.6	27.1	44.6	29.3	24.9	21.8	33.7	91.4
	May-Jul	44.7	27.4	44.7	30.0	25.3	22.1	33.7	91.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	44.8	27.5	46.6	30.0	25.4	22.1	33.7	91.1
	Jul-Sep	44.8	27.6	45.3	30.4	25.3	22.3	33.8	91.1
	Aug-Oct	44.7	27.4	44.6	29.5	25.3	22.4	33.8	91.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.6	27.3	44.0	29.2	25.2	22.4	33.8	91.0
	Oct-Dec	44.6	27.3	44.7	29.0	25.5	22.4	33.3	90.9
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	44.6	27.4	46.0	29.1	25.4	22.2	33.6	91.0
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	44.6	27.4	44.9	29.6	25.4	22.4	33.3	90.9
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	-0.2	0.2	0.9	-0.7	0.6	0.5	-0.6	-0.6

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	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
				LNMU	LNNC			LNKW	LNNE
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)		124.4				117.3			
2001)		129.8				123.3			
2000 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		123.4	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		122.8	125.7	3.9	4.1	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.4
Nov		124.0	126.5	4.3	4.1	118.5	119.4	4.0	3.6
Dec		131.3	128.4	5.3	4.5	120.2	119.7	4.2	3.9
2001 Jan		128.7	128.1	4.2	4.6	119.0	120.2	3.4	3.9
Feb		133.9	130.5	6.3	5.3	119.5	120.2	3.0	3.6
Mar		134.8	128.5	4.1	4.9	120.2	121.6	4.5	3.6
Apr		128.4	128.7	4.8	5.1	123.4	123.2	5.5	4.4
May		127.7	128.8	4.6	4.5	123.6	123.5	5.8	5.3
Jun		129.3	129.5	4.8	4.7	124.5	123.9	5.3	5.5
Jul		128.9	129.7	4.4	4.6	125.1	124.3	5.8	5.6
Aug		127.8	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		128.1	131.1	4.3	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.7
Nov		128.6	131.2	3.8	4.1	124.2	125.3	5.0	5.4
Dec		134.1	131.0	2.1	3.4	126.4	125.8	5.0	5.2
2002 Jan R		132.4	131.8	2.8	2.9	124.6	125.7	4.6	4.9
Feb P		135.2	131.6	0.9	1.9	124.4	125.4	4.3	4.7

SIC 1992					of which: Private sector services ^b				
Private sector									
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
		LNKX	LNKY	Per cent change over previous 12 months		JJGF	JJGH	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
				LNKZ	LNND			JJGI	JJGJ
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			
2001)		131.5				132.4			
2000 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		125.2	125.9	4.1	4.1	125.8	127.0	4.0	3.8
Aug		123.6	126.9	4.5	4.2	124.6	128.3	4.8	4.1
Sep		123.4	127.2	4.5	4.4	123.6	128.4	4.4	4.4
Oct		124.0	127.5	4.0	4.3	124.0	128.7	4.1	4.5
Nov		125.3	128.2	4.3	4.3	125.0	128.7	3.8	4.1
Dec		134.1	130.4	5.4	4.6	136.2	131.7	5.6	4.5
2001 Jan		131.1	129.9	4.4	4.7	133.4	131.1	4.5	4.7
Feb		137.5	132.9	6.9	5.6	142.0	135.4	7.9	6.0
Mar		138.4	130.2	4.0	5.1	141.2	131.1	3.6	5.3
Apr		129.7	130.2	4.7	5.2	130.0	130.9	4.4	5.3
May		128.7	130.2	4.3	4.3	128.7	130.7	3.9	4.0
Jun		130.5	131.0	4.7	4.6	131.0	131.5	4.5	4.3
Jul		129.8	131.0	4.1	4.4	129.9	131.6	3.6	4.0
Aug		128.4	131.8	3.9	4.2	128.6	132.5	3.3	3.8
Sep		128.4	132.4	4.1	4.0	128.3	133.3	3.8	3.6
Oct		129.1	132.6	4.0	4.0	129.0	133.7	3.9	3.6
Nov		129.7	132.7	3.5	3.8	129.6	133.4	3.7	3.8
Dec		136.0	132.3	1.5	3.0	137.3	132.9	0.9	2.8
2002 Jan R		134.4	133.1	2.5	2.5	136.4	133.7	2.0	2.2
Feb P		137.9	133.1	0.1	1.3	140.8	133.9	-1.1	0.6

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

b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, pp201-3.

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		LNNG
			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	
			LNMW	LNNF			LMNV	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				
2001)	128.0				129.1				
2000 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	3.9	4.0	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.3	
Nov	124.7	125.4	4.7	4.3	125.8	126.4	4.9	4.5	
Dec	128.4	125.9	4.6	4.4	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.7	
2001 Jan	125.4	125.7	3.3	4.2	126.3	126.8	3.7	4.5	
Feb	127.9	127.2	5.4	4.4	128.3	127.8	5.4	4.7	
Mar	131.8	127.2	5.2	4.6	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.8	
Apr	128.1	127.5	5.2	5.3	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	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3	
Nov	128.1	128.8	2.7	3.6	129.4	130.0	2.8	3.7	
Dec	131.6	129.0	2.5	3.0	132.9	130.2	2.5	3.1	
2002 Jan R	129.2	129.5	3.0	2.7	130.1	130.7	3.0	2.8	
Feb P	130.4	129.7	2.0	2.5	131.5	130.9	2.4	2.7	

SIC 1992		Services (Divisions 50-93)			
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
1995=100				Per cent change over previous 12 months	Headline rate ^a
				Monthly rate	
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995	)	100.0			
1996	)	103.3			
1997	) Annual	107.9			
1998	) averages	113.4			
1999	)	119.2			
2000	)	124.5			
2001	)	130.0			
2000	Feb	126.5	123.0	5.4	5.9
	Mar	130.2	123.7	5.3	5.7
	Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	5.1
	May	122.3	123.3	3.7	4.5
	Jun	123.5	123.6	3.5	4.0
	July	123.6	124.4	3.9	3.7
	Aug	122.9	125.5	4.4	3.9
	Sept	122.0	125.6	4.1	4.1
	Oct	122.3	126.0	3.9	4.2
	Nov	123.3	126.3	3.9	4.0
	Dec	131.9	128.7	5.4	4.4
	2001	Jan	129.5	128.4	4.3	4.5
Feb		135.9	131.3	6.8	5.5
Mar		135.5	128.6	3.9	5.0
Apr		128.2	128.7	4.6	5.1
May		127.3	128.7	4.4	4.3
Jun		129.2	129.4	4.6	4.5
Jul		128.6	129.6	4.2	4.4
Aug		127.7	130.4	3.9	4.2
Sep		127.2	131.0	4.3	4.1
Oct		127.8	131.4	4.3	4.2
Nov		128.1	131.3	4.0	4.2
Dec		134.4	131.1	1.9	3.4
2002	Jan R	133.2	131.9	2.7	2.8
	Feb P	136.4	131.6	0.2	1.6

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

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
July 1999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000) Annual		104.1	103.1	104.3	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	105.8
2001) averages		110.4	106.1	108.6	104.4	108.8	105.9	110.1	109.3	101.8	112.4
1999	Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aug	103.4	100.5	100.4	99.8	100.0	97.8	100.3	100.9	100.1	99.6
	Sep	103.8	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.2	99.4	100.6	101.5	99.9	101.6
	Oct	105.6	101.6	100.8	101.7	101.2	99.9	101.5	102.3	99.5	102.7
	Nov	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.6	102.2	100.1	102.3	102.7	100.3	103.1
	Dec	98.1	100.9	102.0	102.1	103.8	98.7	101.8	103.0	100.8	102.2
2000	Jan	98.9	102.4	102.4	97.7	103.1	100.7	102.3	101.8	101.2	103.0
	Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.9
	Mar	104.1	102.7	103.9	98.3	103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0
	Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7	98.1	104.1	100.2	104.3	102.7	98.6	104.3
	May	105.0	102.1	105.8	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
	Jun	106.1	102.5	104.7	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1
	Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
	Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
	Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
	Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
	Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
	Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7
2001	Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
	Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	109.6
	Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	99.4	111.1
	Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
	May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
	Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	109.6	107.7	110.5	109.5	101.5	113.6
	Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9	109.6	102.3	114.0
	Aug	114.2	105.3	109.1	104.1	108.8	106.5	110.0	109.4	105.1	111.2
	Sep	119.0	105.7	108.9	105.2	109.2	106.4	110.6	110.7	101.4	113.4
	Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	102.2	114.5
	Nov	114.3	106.8	110.0	105.9	109.9	106.6	111.1	111.8	102.4	115.0
	Dec	114.1	107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.2	114.1
2002	Jan R	112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.3	114.1
	Feb P	112.4	107.2	109.7	105.5	110.1	106.5	112.5	111.5	103.2	116.0
Per cent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2000	Jul	2.2	3.5	3.1	0.4	4.3	4.2	5.7	4.2	-1.4	7.0
	Aug	-1.8	2.2	2.8	0.0	4.0	3.6	4.8	3.4	-0.9	5.3
	Sep	7.7	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.9	4.4	-1.4	4.2
	Oct	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	-1.2	4.7
	Nov	5.8	3.3	4.3	0.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	3.7	-0.5	5.6
	Dec	6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	0.5	6.4
2001	Jan	5.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	5.3	4.8	-0.4	6.6
	Feb	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
	Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
	Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.5
	May	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.1
	June	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
	July	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
	Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	6.0	6.0
	Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.0	7.1
	Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	6.5
	Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
	Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	2.9	4.9
2002	Jan R	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.5	3.9
	Feb P	11.3	1.9	3.5	1.8	2.8	3.1	3.7	4.6	2.6	5.9
Sampling variability ^c		±16.3 D	±12.7 D	±2.4 B	±5.3 C	±2.3 B	±2.7 B	±1.2 A	±1.9 A	±3.1 B	±2.6 B

^a Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.2 of Labour Market Trends.

^b The reference period of July 1999 has been chosen as this is the first period for which these data are available. However, growth rates are comparable with other AEI series.

^c Sampling variability represent '95 per cent' confidence intervals'. (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability compares to the growth rate. For a growth rate of 5 per cent:

A = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;

B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;

C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and

D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.

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

P Provisional
R Revised

EARNINGS E.2

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

Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work social	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b
JVVJ	JVVK	JVVL	JVVM	JVVN	JVVO	JVVP	JVVQ	JVVR	JVVS	
103.8	102.4	105.0	102.9	104.5	104.5	103.7	102.2	104.9	105.9	2000) Annual
107.0	105.4	109.7	107.7	110.3	110.7	108.6	107.6	111.4	108.4	2001) averages
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999 Jul
99.9	100.7	101.3	99.0	99.6	98.3	100.1	102.7	99.5	100.0	Aug
100.1	101.0	99.4	100.2	99.2	98.8	100.2	102.3	99.8	101.8	Sep
100.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.1	98.9	101.3	100.9	99.7	101.6	Oct
99.6	99.1	100.1	99.6	100.3	99.5	102.3	100.2	100.5	103.3	Nov
101.0	99.5	105.7	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.3	100.2	101.4	104.5	Dec
102.1	103.2	102.4	103.4	104.1	102.8	102.5	99.8	103.0	106.1	2000 Jan
102.7	101.0	102.7	100.6	102.0	103.0	105.2	99.5	102.9	107.1	Feb
102.6	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.8	102.8	102.2	99.1	102.9	103.9	Mar
103.5	101.6	106.4	101.2	102.8	102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4	104.7	Apr
103.8	103.8	103.7	102.0	104.1	104.3	102.1	101.2	105.2	105.2	May
103.7	103.0	104.6	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7	106.5	Jun
103.8	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.6	104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1	106.4	Jul
103.5	102.9	107.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	103.0	105.2	105.2	107.4	Aug
104.6	104.1	105.3	103.7	104.9	104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1	105.5	Sep
104.9	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4	Oct
105.0	101.4	105.3	104.3	106.5	106.7	106.8	103.2	106.2	105.3	Nov
105.2	102.0	108.2	105.3	107.6	107.7	105.9	103.5	107.4	107.3	Dec
105.1	103.9	104.8	105.4	108.0	109.2	106.1	102.8	108.4	107.0	2001 Jan
105.3	102.6	105.8	105.7	108.7	109.3	106.8	103.1	107.7	107.6	Feb
106.1	103.1	106.6	107.7	110.0	109.3	106.4	103.6	107.9	106.4	Mar
106.9	105.4	109.0	107.7	110.5	110.1	107.7	107.3	111.3	105.5	Apr
106.4	106.2	108.9	108.4	111.0	110.3	107.6	106.6	112.5	107.3	May
107.2	106.7	110.0	107.8	110.5	111.0	108.4	108.1	112.4	108.2	Jun
107.2	105.7	111.0	108.0	110.9	110.5	108.7	111.1	112.0	108.9	Jul
107.6	107.1	111.8	107.1	111.3	110.6	109.0	111.5	112.3	110.7	Aug
107.7	107.2	112.2	107.6	110.0	110.8	110.4	110.5	112.3	109.3	Sep
107.9	106.1	111.1	108.5	110.2	112.1	110.4	109.2	113.0	109.6	Oct
108.3	105.4	111.0	109.3	111.0	112.1	110.5	108.4	113.4	109.8	Nov
108.4	105.6	114.6	109.4	111.3	112.8	111.6	109.1	113.7	110.1	Dec
107.7	107.0	111.6	109.4	111.8	113.9	110.9	108.0	115.1	111.1	2002 Jan R
108.4	106.0	112.6	109.0	112.4	114.5	111.1	108.1	114.1	110.3	Feb P
Per cent change on the year										
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP	
3.8	2.8	5.6	2.7	4.6	4.9	2.9	3.4	5.1	6.4	2000 Jul
3.7	2.2	6.2	4.2	4.9	6.5	2.9	2.4	5.7	7.4	Aug
4.5	3.0	6.0	3.5	5.7	5.9	3.6	2.3	5.4	3.7	Sep
4.7	2.3	6.2	4.5	6.8	6.8	3.1	2.6	5.8	3.7	Oct
5.5	2.4	5.2	4.8	6.2	7.2	4.4	2.9	5.7	2.0	Nov
4.2	2.5	2.3	3.9	6.3	7.3	4.4	3.3	5.9	2.7	Dec
3.0	0.7	2.3	2.0	3.7	6.2	3.5	3.1	5.3	0.8	2001 Jan
2.6	1.6	3.1	5.1	6.6	6.1	1.6	3.5	4.7	0.5	Feb
3.4	2.2	4.8	6.9	7.0	6.3	4.2	4.5	4.9	2.4	Mar
3.3	3.7	2.4	6.5	7.4	7.0	4.9	5.8	6.6	0.8	Apr
2.6	2.3	5.0	6.3	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.3	7.0	2.1	May
3.3	3.5	5.1	4.5	6.1	6.8	5.1	5.6	6.4	1.6	Jun
3.3	2.8	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.6	7.4	6.5	2.4	Jul
3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	6.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.7	3.1	Aug
2.9	3.0	6.5	3.8	4.8	5.8	6.3	5.6	6.8	3.6	Sep
2.8	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.0	6.1	5.7	5.5	7.0	3.9	Oct
3.1	3.9	5.4	4.8	4.2	5.2	3.5	5.1	6.8	4.2	Nov
3.0	3.5	5.9	3.9	3.5	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.9	2.6	Dec
2.5	3.0	6.5	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	6.1	3.9	2002 Jan R
2.9	3.3	6.4	3.1	3.4	4.8	4.0	4.9	5.9	2.5	Feb P
±2.0	±1.5	±2.7	±1.6	±1.4	±1.5	±1.2	±0.8	±0.7	±4.9	Sampling
B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	variability ^c

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

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
July 1999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUF	JVUG	JVUH	JVUI	JVUJ	JVUK	JVUL	JVUM	JVUN	JVUO
2000)	Annual	102.9	102.1	104.9	103.1	109.4	101.0	104.6	103.9	99.4	106.3
2001)	averages	108.9	108.2	108.0	106.4	114.5	105.7	109.2	108.4	100.3	112.5
1999	Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aug	101.4	101.0	100.8	99.3	99.5	94.9	98.6	99.1	95.8	99.0
	Sep	101.9	101.4	99.5	101.5	100.1	96.1	98.5	99.7	95.4	101.5
	Oct	102.1	101.6	100.3	102.4	101.0	99.3	99.6	100.8	95.5	102.0
	Nov	97.7	102.5	101.1	105.1	102.4	97.6	101.4	102.0	96.2	103.8
	Dec	97.7	105.0	105.4	105.5	111.8	97.5	103.5	105.2	97.5	107.8
	Jan	97.0	104.1	104.5	101.0	108.5	101.4	101.9	101.7	100.2	102.9
	Feb	95.4	106.4	103.2	102.3	108.6	98.7	103.1	102.7	101.7	105.0
	Mar	106.3	105.0	106.0	103.2	116.4	101.9	108.1	103.6	104.4	109.8
	Apr	102.1	102.7	106.3	101.6	109.5	100.4	103.6	102.1	97.8	104.0
	May	102.9	99.6	105.2	101.8	109.1	99.9	103.3	103.1	100.4	104.1
	Jun	104.3	99.8	103.3	102.0	107.0	99.9	103.4	103.2	103.7	106.4
2000	Jul	100.1	100.2	103.4	102.5	106.8	104.7	104.5	104.2	98.2	106.2
	Aug	99.4	99.5	103.2	101.2	106.9	99.4	102.8	102.6	96.6	103.6
	Sep	110.3	100.4	103.0	102.9	106.8	99.3	103.5	104.0	96.4	106.0
	Oct	105.9	101.9	103.1	104.8	106.4	103.0	104.7	104.5	95.8	106.0
	Nov	104.6	102.3	106.1	107.6	108.2	101.5	107.2	105.6	98.0	108.6
	Dec	106.1	103.6	111.9	106.4	118.8	102.1	109.2	108.9	100.2	113.0
	Jan	102.6	105.0	105.4	104.7	113.8	103.3	107.1	105.4	100.0	108.4
	Feb	99.5	121.7	107.6	106.4	118.3	101.6	109.6	106.7	101.1	108.9
	Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
	Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
	May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
	Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
2001	Jul	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
	Aug	112.9	102.3	107.4	105.2	110.8	104.9	108.0	106.9	100.6	111.4
	Sep	116.4	107.2	106.9	106.5	109.9	104.8	108.2	108.6	96.6	113.0
	Oct	112.4	105.9	105.1	107.7	110.2	107.9	108.8	109.5	98.0	112.6
	Nov	112.5	104.8	106.7	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.7	114.1
	Dec	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	100.6	116.0
	Jan R	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
	Feb P	110.0	108.7	109.1	107.8	121.8	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.5	114.1
	Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
	Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
	May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
	Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
2002	Jul	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
	Aug	112.9	102.3	107.4	105.2	110.8	104.9	108.0	106.9	100.6	111.4
	Sep	116.4	107.2	106.9	106.5	109.9	104.8	108.2	108.6	96.6	113.0
	Oct	112.4	105.9	105.1	107.7	110.2	107.9	108.8	109.5	98.0	112.6
	Nov	112.5	104.8	106.7	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.7	114.1
	Dec	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	100.6	116.0
	Jan R	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
	Feb P	110.0	108.7	109.1	107.8	121.8	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.5	114.1
	Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
	Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
	May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
	Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
Per cent change on the year											
		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2000	Jul	0.1	0.2	3.4	2.5	6.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	-1.8	6.2
	Aug	-2.0	-1.5	2.4	2.0	7.4	4.7	4.3	3.6	0.8	4.6
	Sep	8.2	-1.0	3.5	1.3	6.6	3.3	5.1	4.4	1.1	4.4
	Oct	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.3	5.3	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.9
	Nov	7.1	-0.1	5.0	2.4	5.7	4.0	5.7	3.5	1.9	4.7
	Dec	8.6	-1.3	6.2	0.8	6.3	4.7	5.5	3.5	2.7	4.8
	Jan	5.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	5.0	3.7	-0.2	5.4
	Feb	4.3	14.4	4.2	4.0	8.9	3.0	6.3	3.9	-0.6	3.7
	Mar	0.1	9.9	4.5	4.9	8.8	4.9	3.6	6.4	-0.1	3.2
	Apr	4.8	8.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	6.2	1.7	6.6
	May	7.1	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	-0.8	7.3
	Jun	0.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	8.5
2001	Jul	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.2	4.1	0.6	7.4
	Aug	13.6	2.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.1	4.1	7.6
	Sep	5.6	6.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	5.5	4.6	4.3	0.2	6.6
	Oct	6.2	3.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.7	2.2	6.2
	Nov	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.3	5.0
	Dec	9.2	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	0.4	2.7
	Jan R	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.7
	Feb P	10.6	-10.6	1.4	1.3	3.0	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.5	4.8
	Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
	Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
	May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
	Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
	Jul	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
Sampling variability ^c		±16.4 D	±28.3 D	±10.6 D	±8.4 D	±4.6 B	±4.7 B	±2.4 B	±2.8 B	±7.6 D	±5.3 C

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

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

P Provisional
R Revised

EARNINGS

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

E.2

Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work social	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b
JVUP	JVUQ	JVUR	JVUS	JVUT	JVUU	JVUV	JVUW	JVUX	JVUY	
102.3	102.7	105.2	103.5	110.4	103.2	103.8	102.1	105.0	107.3	2000) Annual
105.9	105.7	112.0	107.8	116.0	107.6	108.3	107.4	111.4	110.2	2001) averages
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999 Jul
98.3	100.4	100.4	98.4	89.6	97.8	100.1	102.5	99.5	99.2	Aug
98.0	100.2	98.3	99.6	89.2	96.8	100.1	102.1	99.7	100.1	Sep
100.1	98.9	99.1	99.5	89.4	97.9	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.5	Oct
99.8	99.3	102.1	100.6	91.9	98.4	102.2	100.0	100.5	102.4	Nov
102.0	101.6	107.4	105.1	119.4	105.1	101.4	100.1	101.9	104.8	Dec
100.0	103.1	102.3	103.2	114.4	102.9	102.5	99.6	103.1	104.8	2000 Jan
105.9	101.4	104.8	101.5	130.7	103.1	105.1	99.3	102.9	107.9	Feb
113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2	99.4	103.0	109.6	Mar
100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	104.7	103.9	Apr
99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	105.7	106.5	May
99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5	Jun
101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3	Jul
100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	105.0	105.2	107.9	Aug
98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2	Sep
101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0	Oct
102.2	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	106.2	107.1	Nov
105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.3	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8	Dec
104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	108.3	107.3	2001 Jan
107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.6	106.7	102.8	107.6	112.5	Feb
117.7	105.2	109.5	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	107.9	109.5	Mar
104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.5	107.3	107.0	111.5	107.0	Apr
103.9	107.1	111.3	109.4	98.2	106.3	107.2	106.3	112.5	108.5	May
103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.5	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4	June
103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.4	108.2	110.8	112.0	110.1	July
103.5	105.9	113.9	106.0	98.3	105.3	108.7	111.2	112.2	111.2	Aug
103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.8	105.0	109.9	110.3	112.2	109.7	Sep
103.2	105.9	112.3	107.1	96.0	106.9	109.9	108.9	112.9	112.5	Oct
105.4	105.6	114.1	107.8	96.5	107.2	110.0	108.1	113.4	111.4	Nov
111.8	105.5	118.1	111.2	126.2	111.7	111.2	108.9	113.8	113.7	Dec
106.7	106.9	113.5	107.5	129.7	109.5	110.3	107.9	115.1	113.5	2002 Jan R
107.7	108.1	116.2	110.6	144.9	111.8	110.6	108.1	114.1	115.0	Feb P
Per cent change on the year										
JVZA	JVZB	JVZC	JVZD	JVZE	JVZF	JVZG	JVZH	JVZI	JVZJ	
1.3	2.6	5.6	1.7	0.4	3.7	2.9	3.5	5.2	10.3	2000 Jul
1.7	1.9	7.2	3.8	8.4	4.5	3.0	2.4	5.7	8.8	Aug
0.0	2.8	5.9	2.4	6.4	5.3	3.7	2.2	5.4	6.1	Sep
1.7	2.6	6.1	4.2	7.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	6.1	5.4	Oct
2.5	1.9	4.0	3.5	6.8	4.1	4.6	2.9	5.7	4.6	Nov
3.1	0.8	4.0	4.5	19.7	3.1	4.7	3.3	5.4	4.8	Dec
4.0	0.9	3.1	1.9	19.2	2.7	3.5	3.4	5.0	2.4	2001 Jan
1.1	2.7	2.0	5.6	37.2	3.4	1.6	3.5	4.6	4.3	Feb
3.6	1.8	7.3	5.4	1.1	7.1	3.8	4.0	4.8	-0.2	Mar
3.8	3.1	5.4	6.5	3.0	5.5	4.5	5.6	6.5	3.0	Apr
4.8	3.4	7.2	6.4	0.9	3.3	5.0	5.2	6.5	1.8	May
3.6	2.5	9.5	3.5	5.4	5.6	4.6	5.4	6.4	1.8	Jun
2.3	2.7	7.7	5.5	1.3	3.5	5.2	7.1	6.5	-0.1	Jul
3.5	3.5	5.8	3.8	1.2	3.1	5.5	5.9	6.7	3.1	Aug
5.3	3.1	9.2	3.5	2.0	3.1	5.9	5.7	6.8	3.3	Sep
1.3	4.3	6.8	3.3	-0.1	6.0	5.3	5.2	6.8	6.1	Oct
3.1	4.4	7.5	3.7	-1.6	4.8	2.9	5.1	6.8	4.1	Nov
6.3	3.0	5.8	1.2	-11.7	3.1	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.5	Dec
2.6	2.7	7.5	2.2	-4.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.8	2002 Jan R
0.6	3.7	8.7	3.2	-19.2	4.9	3.6	5.2	6.0	2.2	Feb P
±6.6	±2.1	±4.4	±3.2	±9.1	±3.8	±1.5	±0.9	±0.8	±7.2	Sampling
C	B	B	B	C	B	A	A	A	C	variability^c

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

EARNINGS

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

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 (%)			
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1995=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP		LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR	
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	-	-	110.3	3.7	3.7	-	-
	Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	-	-	111.1	4.3	3.8	-	-
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	-	-	110.6	3.9	3.4	-	-
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	-	-	111.9	4.7	4.1	-	-
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	-	-	113.3	4.6	3.9	-	-
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	-	-	114.4	5.2	4.6	-	-
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	-	-	113.5	3.9	3.3	-	-
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	-	-	114.0	3.3	2.9	-	-
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	-	-	114.0	3.6	3.2	-	-
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	-	-	113.9	3.9	3.5	-	-
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	-	-	114.4	4.2	3.8	-	-
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	-	-	115.1	3.9	3.5	-	-
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	-	-	115.1	4.3	3.9	-	-
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	-	-	116.3	4.7	4.6	-	-
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	-	-	115.1	4.1	4.1	-	-
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	-	-	116.7	4.3	4.3	-	-
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-	-	117.0	3.3	3.5	-	-
	Jun	123.4	3.7	4.4	-	-	118.0	3.1	3.2	-	-
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-	-	117.4	3.5	3.7	-	-
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-	-	118.0	3.5	3.6	-	-
	Sep	122.3	4.0	4.2	-	-	117.7	3.3	3.4	-	-
	Oct	122.8	3.9	4.4	-	-	117.6	3.3	3.4	-	-
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-	-	118.5	3.6	3.8	-	-
	Dec	131.3	5.2	4.6	-	-	120.2	4.5	3.9	-	-
2001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	-	-	119.0	3.4	3.6	-	-
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	-	-	119.5	2.7	2.9	-	-
	Mar	134.8	4.3	4.8	-	-	120.2	4.4	4.7	-	-
	Apr	128.4	4.8	5.4	-	-	123.4	5.7	6.2	-	-
	May	127.7	4.3	5.2	-	-	123.6	5.6	5.8	-	-
	Jun	129.3	4.8	5.2	-	-	124.5	5.5	5.7	-	-
	Jul	128.9	4.2	5.2	-	-	125.1	6.6	6.7	-	-
	Aug	127.8	4.3	5.2	-	-	125.4	6.3	6.2	-	-
	Sep	127.6	4.4	5.0	-	-	124.5	5.7	5.8	-	-
	Oct	128.1	4.4	5.0	-	-	124.3	5.7	5.7	-	-
	Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-	-	124.2	4.8	4.8	-	-
	Dec	134.1	2.1	4.4	-	-	126.4	5.1	5.1	-	-
2002	Jan R	132.4	2.9	4.1	-	-	124.6	4.7	4.7	-	-
	Feb P	135.2	1.0	4.2	-	-	124.4	4.1	4.1	-	-

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	
		LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ		JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN	
1999	Jan ^a	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1		118.0	4.9	..	..
	Feb ^a	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6		122.7	6.0	..	..
	Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8		127.9	5.7	..	..
	Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4		119.3	3.3	..	..
	May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9		120.1	4.2	..	..
	Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5		121.6	6.4	..	..
	Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1		121.7	4.9	..	..
	Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5		119.0	5.9	..	..
	Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0		118.6	4.8	..	..
	Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8		119.0	5.7	..	..
	Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8		120.1	5.3	..	..
	Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2		129.0	7.2	..	..
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2		126.9	7.6	..	..
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9		130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2	
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4		136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8	
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1		124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3	
	May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9		124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7	
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9		125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6	
	Jul	125.2	3.7	4.4	-0.7		125.8	3.3	4.3	-1.0	
	Aug	123.6	4.4	4.5	-0.1		124.6	4.7	4.9	-0.2	
	Sep	123.4	4.3	4.4	-0.1		123.6	4.2	4.7	-0.5	
	Oct	124.0	4.1	4.7	-0.6		124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0	
	Nov	125.3	4.2	4.8	-0.6		125.0	4.1	5.2	-1.1	
	Dec	134.1	5.3	4.8	0.5		136.2	5.6	5.1	0.5	
2001	Jan	131.1	4.7	3.9	0.8		133.4	5.1	3.5	1.6	
	Feb	137.5	7.7	4.4	3.3		142.0	9.0	4.4	4.6	
	Mar	138.4	4.2	4.9	-0.7		141.2	3.9	5.0	-1.1	
	Apr	129.7	4.6	5.2	-0.6		130.0	4.3	5.2	-0.9	
	May	128.7	4.1	5.0	-0.9		128.7	3.6	4.8	-1.2	
	Jun	130.5	4.7	5.1	-0.4		131.0	4.4	5.0	-0.6	
	Jul	129.8	3.7	4.8	-1.1		129.9	3.2	4.7	-1.5	
	Aug	128.4	3.8	5.0	-1.2		128.6	3.2	4.9	-1.7	
	Sep	128.4	4.1	4.9	-0.8		128.3	3.8	4.8	-1.0	
	Oct	129.1	4.1	4.8	-0.7		129.0	4.0	4.8	-0.8	
	Nov	129.7	3.5	4.6	-1.1		129.6	3.7	4.7	-1.0	
	Dec	136.0	1.5	4.3	-2.8		137.3	0.8	4.3	-3.5	
2002	Jan R	134.4	2.5	4.0	-1.5		136.4	2.3	4.1	-1.8	
	Feb P	137.9	0.3	4.2	-3.9		140.8	-0.8	4.3	-5.1	

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

EARNINGS E.4

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 (%)					
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a			
1995=100													
		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	127.6	3.9	4.4		-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4		-0.4		
	Nov	128.1	2.7	3.8		-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9		-1.1		
	Dec	131.6	2.5	4.0		-1.5	132.9	2.5	4.0		-1.5		
2002	Jan R	129.2	3.0	3.6		-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7		-0.7		
	Feb P	130.4	2.0	3.6		-1.6	131.5	2.5	3.7		-1.2		

Services (Divisions 50-93)

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
			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	123.6	3.4	4.1	-0.7
	Aug	122.9	4.4	4.6	-0.2
	Sep	122.0	4.0	4.3	-0.3
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Nov	123.3	3.9	4.8	-0.9
	Dec	131.9	5.4	4.7	0.7
2001	Jan	129.5	4.7	3.5	1.2
	Feb	135.9	7.5	4.0	3.5
	Mar	135.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8
	Apr	128.2	4.7	5.4	-0.7
	May	127.3	4.1	5.1	-1.0
	Jun	129.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul	128.6	4.1	5.2	-1.1
	Aug	127.7	3.9	5.2	-1.3
	Sep	127.2	4.3	5.1	-0.8
	Oct	127.8	4.4	5.1	-0.7
	Nov	128.1	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Dec	134.4	1.9	4.5	-2.6
2002	Jan R	133.2	2.8	4.3	-1.5
	Feb P	136.4	0.3	4.2	-3.9

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

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	112.6	0.2	111.6	3.8
	2000	111.7	-0.8	113.8	2.0
	2001	114.3	2.4	117.7	3.4
	1998 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	113.5	2.0	110.6	4.2
	Q2	112.6	0.7	111.4	4.1
	Q3	111.9	-0.9	111.8	3.6
	Q4	112.4	-0.9	112.8	3.4
	2000 Q1	112.9	-0.6	113.2	2.4
	Q2	111.7	-0.8	112.7	1.2
	Q3	110.9	-0.9	114.0	2.0
	Q4	111.2	-1.1	115.3	2.3
	2001 Q1	112.1	-0.6	116.6	2.9
	Q2	114.4	2.4	117.1	3.8
	Q3	115.1	3.7	118.1	3.6
	Q4	115.8	4.1	119.1	3.3
	1999 Oct	112.4	-0.9		
	Nov	111.8	-1.7		
	Dec	113.0	-0.2		
	2000 Jan	114.1	0.5		
	Feb	112.8	-1.0		
	Mar	111.7	-1.3		
	Apr	112.1	-0.4		
	May	111.7	-0.4		
	Jun	111.2	-1.8		
	Jul	111.3	-0.5		
	Aug	110.5	-1.4		
	Sep	111.0	-0.8		
	Oct	111.0	-1.3		
	Nov	111.4	-0.3		
	Dec	111.1	-1.7		
	2001 Jan	111.7	-2.0		
	Feb	112.3	-0.5		
	Mar	112.4	0.7		
	Apr	113.8	1.6		
	May	115.1	3.0		
	Jun	114.1	2.6		
	Jul	115.7	4.0		
	Aug	114.0	3.1		
	Sep	115.5	4.1		
	Oct	115.6	4.1		
	Nov	115.5	3.7		
	Dec	116.3	4.6		
	2002 Jan P	117.0	4.7		
	Feb P	116.4	3.7		
Three months ending	1999 Oct	112.1	-1.1		
	Nov	112.0	-1.4		
	Dec	112.4	-0.9		
	2000 Jan	113.0	-0.4		
	Feb	113.3	-0.2		
	Mar	112.9	-0.6		
	Apr	112.2	-0.9		
	May	111.8	-0.7		
	Jun	111.7	-0.8		
	Jul	111.4	-0.9		
	Aug	111.0	-1.2		
	Sep	110.9	-0.9		
	Oct	110.8	-1.1		
	Nov	111.1	-0.8		
	Dec	111.2	-1.1		
	2001 Jan	111.4	-1.3		
	Feb	111.7	-1.4		
	Mar	112.1	-0.6		
	Apr	112.8	0.6		
	May	113.8	1.7		
	Jun	114.4	2.4		
	Jul	115.0	3.2		
	Aug	114.6	3.2		
	Sep	115.1	3.7		
	Oct	115.0	3.8		
	Nov	115.5	4.0		
	Dec	115.8	4.1		
	2002 Jan P	116.3	4.3		
	Feb P	116.6	4.3		

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.

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	123.8	111.0	109.4	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.6	105.1	115.5	118.2	121.3	116.0
2001	129.1	116.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.6	105.1	120.2	..	..	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	116.1	111.5	104.3	109.8	114.3	116.5	114.0
1999 Q2	117.3	108.0	106.7	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	118.2	111.9	103.5	110.7	115.4	118.1	115.0
1999 Q3	119.0	109.0	107.4	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	119.2	112.8	103.4	112.7	115.7	116.4	116.0
1999 Q4	120.6	109.0	107.5	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	114.7	118.7	117.0
2000 Q1	121.8	110.0	109.0	120.1	114.5	111.2	..	121.1	113.6	106.4	113.6	110.9	120.3	119.0
2000 Q2	122.8	110.0	109.2	120.5	115.4	112.4	..	125.0	114.7	105.9	115.0	119.8	122.4	120.0
2000 Q3	124.2	112.0	110.0	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.1	105.1	116.5	124.3	120.7	121.0
2000 Q4	126.2	112.0	109.6	122.9	117.5	113.9	..	129.3	115.2	105.1	117.1	117.4	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.6	113.0	109.5	124.4	119.4	113.4	..	130.7	115.8	106.9	118.0	114.6	123.2	123.0
2001 Q2	129.0	115.0	110.4	126.2	120.3	114.6	..	136.3	116.1	106.6	120.1	123.8	126.3	125.0
2001 Q3	129.8	117.0	111.7	127.2	121.6	115.0	..	138.6	117.1	104.7	121.1	129.3	124.5	126.0
2001 Q4	130.1	118.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.3	104.5	121.4	..	..	127.0
2000 Jan	122.2	..	108.6	..	..	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	126.4	..	109.8	122.9	..	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	115.9	..	121.2	122.0
2000 Dec	127.1	112.0	109.0	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	116.0	..	122.9	123.0
2001 Jan	126.8	..	108.9	..	..	113.4	..	..	115.7	106.1	117.9	..	122.2	123.0
2001 Feb	127.8	..	109.7	124.4	..	..	..	..	115.9	107.3	118.1	..	123.5	123.0
2001 Mar	128.2	113.0	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	118.1	..	123.9	124.0
2001 Apr	128.6	..	110.5	..	..	114.6	..	..	116.1	106.9	119.8	..	126.5	124.0
2001 May	129.0	..	110.3	126.2	..	..	..	..	116.1	106.2	120.2	..	126.1	125.0
2001 Jun	129.3	115.0	110.3	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	106.5	120.4	..	126.2	125.0
2001 Jul	129.4	..	110.9	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.1	102.8	121.1	..	124.5	125.0
2001 Aug	129.9	..	111.7	127.2	..	..	..	..	117.2	104.9	121.1	..	123.6	126.0
2001 Sep	130.2	117.0	112.4	..	..	..	..	..	117.1	106.3	121.1	..	125.5	126.0
2001 Oct	130.2	..	112.6	..	..	..	..	..	117.2	106.1	121.4	..	124.7	127.0
2001 Nov	130.0	..	112.5	..	..	..	..	..	117.3	105.8	121.4	..	124.8	127.0
2001 Dec	130.2	118.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.3	101.5	121.5	..	..	128.0
2002 Jan	130.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002 Feb P	130.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	3	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	2	..	3	5	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	4
2001	4	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
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	7	4	4
2000 Q4	5	3	2	4	5	2	..	..	2	1	4	2	3	4
2001 Q1	5	3	0	4	4	2	..	8	2	0	4	-5	2	3
2001 Q2	5	5	1	5	4	2	..	9	1	1	4	3	3	4
2001 Q3	5	4	2	4	4	1	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	4
2001 Q4	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	4	..	..	4
Monthly														
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	4
2001 May	5	..	0	5	..	..	..	..	1	0	5	..	4	4
2001 Jun	5	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	..	3	4
2001 Jul	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	5	..	2	4
2001 Aug	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	-1	5	..	4	4
2001 Sep	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	4	..	3	4
2001 Oct	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	4
2001 Nov	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	4
2001 Dec	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-2	5	..	..	4
2002 Jan	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002 Feb P	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 Work-based learning programme

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Other training	Work-based learning for young people ^c	Life skills ^d
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	269.9	3.6
25 Mar 2001	119.0	88.4	44.1	251.4	7.7
1998-1999					
28 Jun	107.2	4.0	126.3	237.5	.
27 Sep	119.9	15.7	130.3	265.8	.
27 Dec	125.2	21.7	121.0	267.8	.
28 Mar	126.5	27.8	112.0	266.3	.
1999-2000					
27 Jun	122.8	32.9	91.9	247.6	.
26 Sep	130.6	54.8	87.6	273.0	.
26 Dec	133.6	65.0	79.0	277.7	1.9
26 Mar	131.4	69.4	69.1	269.9	3.6
2000-01					
25 Jun	127.1	71.6	58.8	257.5	4.4
24 Sep	131.4	86.1	58.0	275.6	6.4
24 Dec	134.1	91.1	53.4	278.6	7.5
25 Mar ^d	119.0	88.4	44.1	251.4	7.7
2001-02					
24 Jun	108.1	79.5	33.2	220.8	5.2
23 Sep	113.4	96.5	37.3	247.2	6.7
23 Dec	116.6	107.6	41.6	265.8	8.4

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

. Not applicable

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

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

c LSs introduced in England in September 1999.

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

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts on Work-based learning programme

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Other training	Work-based learning for young people ^c	Life skills ^d
In financial year (Apr-Mar)					
1990-91	.	.	225.9	225.9	.
1991-92	.	.	227.4	227.4	.
1992-93	.	.	236.4	236.4	.
1993-94	.	.	238.7	238.7	.
1994-95	.	.	251.8	251.8	.
1995-96	25.8	.	250.7	259.8	.
1996-97	70.3	.	235.8	285.1	.
1997-98	83.3	0.9	181.9	252.5	.
1998-99	82.3	36.8	119.1	222.6	.
1999-2000	84.1	86.6	78.8	231.7	6.0
2000-2001	84.6	103.7	57.0	223.8	23.8
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	61.2	2.2
Jan-Mar	19.7	21.0	16.8	52.7	3.9
2000-01					
Apr-Jun	14.3	15.8	8.9	34.9	3.6
Jul-Sep	28.2	35.8	21.6	80.9	7.2
Oct-Dec	24.9	26.1	14.3	60.1	6.6
Jan-Mar	17.3	26.0	12.2	48.0	6.3
2001-02					
Apr-Jun	11.0	18.0	6.7	35.7	4.1
Jul-Sep	22.1	37.4	15.3	74.8	7.4
Oct-Dec	15.0	27.0	11.3	53.3	6.2

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

. Not applicable

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

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

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

d LSs introduced in England in September 1999.

F.5 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers

Per cent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a survey respondents who:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b survey respondents who:			Other training survey respondents who:			Work-based learning for young people survey respondents who:			
Period of leaving WBLYP	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above ^c	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 ^c	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above ^c
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 ^d	35	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	56	48	26	18
1999-2000	74	67	48	46	39	36	52	45	38	58	51	25	21
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	59	51	27	19
Oct-Dec	62	54	34	..	..	..	50	41	36	53	44	24	16
Jan-Mar	66	60	40	..	..	..	52	44	39	56	49	25	19
1999-2000													
Apr-Jun	71	63	41	..	..	..	56	48	41	59	51	28	18
Jul-Sep	78	71	52	..	..	..	54	46	40	60	53	25	24
Oct-Dec	73	66	47	41	35	32	48	40	34	56	49	22	22
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 Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

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

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

F.6 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers

Per cent

Period of leaving	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a survey respondents who were:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b survey respondents who were:			Other training survey respondents who were:			Work-based learning for young people survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed
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	72	83	12
Jul-Sep	82	92	5	..	..	..	60	77	15	68	83	12
Oct-Dec	86	93	5	67	86	13	60	73	18	70	82	11
Jan-Mar	87	94	4	68	89	10	63	75	18	72	85	13
2000-2001												
Apr-Jun	84	94	5	68	88	10	62	75	17	71	85	11
Jul-Sep	85	93	4	63	89	9	59	76	16	69	86	10
Oct-Dec	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
2001-2002												
Apr-Jun	84	91	5	71	84	13	61	76	20	73	84	12
Current and previous year to date												
Jul 1999 to Jun 2000	84	93	5	68	88	11	61	75	17	70	84	12
Jul 2000 to Jun 2001	87	94	4	69	89	10	60	74	17	73	86	10

Source: WBLYP trainee database
LSC Follow up Survey

. Not applicable
.. Not available

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

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

c "In a positive outcome" includes those in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: outcomes for completers

F.7
Percent

ENGLAND							
Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan who:							
Period of leaving	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	..	75	83	14
1991-92	42	72	58	41	69	77	17
1992-93	43	71	58	47	67	76	20
1993-94	45	72	61	53	68	79	17
1994-95	46	72	64	56	72	81	14
1995-96 ^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
2001-2002							
Apr-Jun	..	..	..	..	71	83	14
Current and previous year to date							
Jul 1999 to Jun 2000	56	67	61	54	72	83	11
Jul 2000 to Jun 2001	..	..	..	..	73	83	10

Source: WBLYP trainee database
LSC Follow up survey

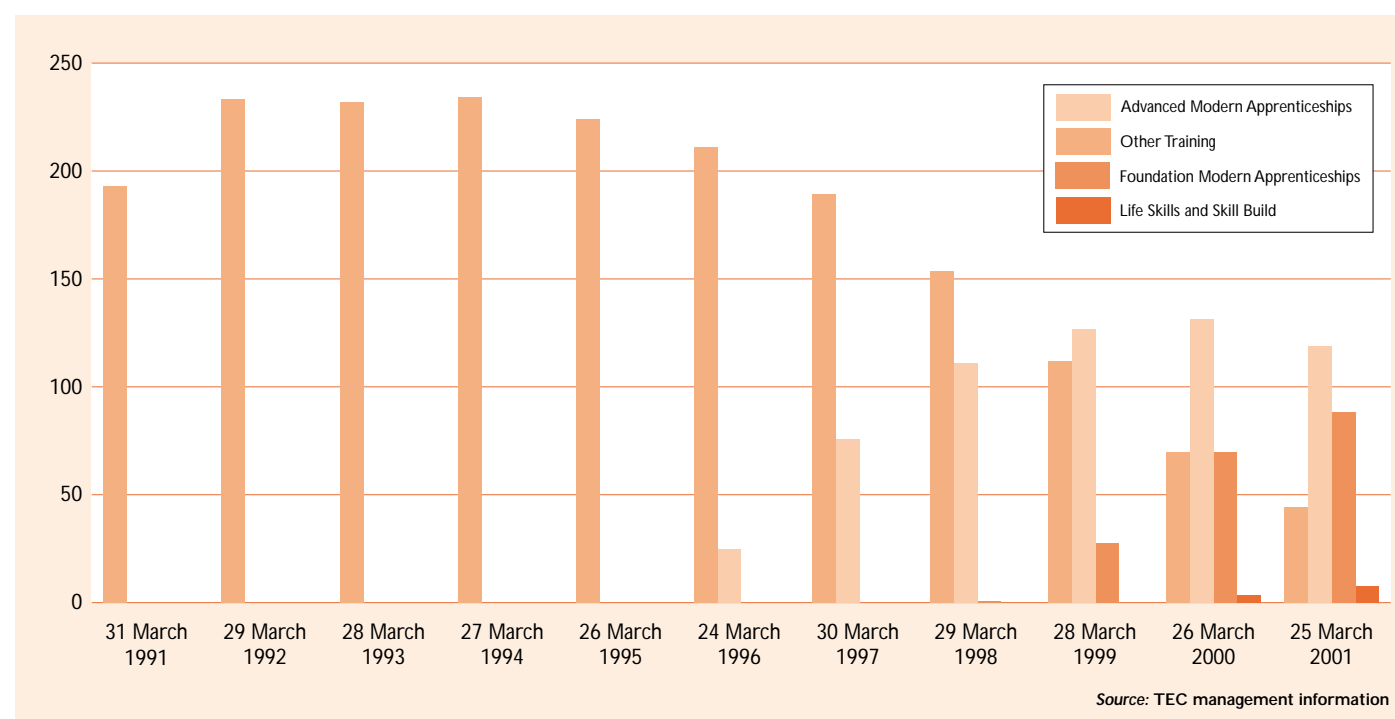
.. Not available

- a Those who responded "No" to the question, "Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?" (for leavers after 25 March 2001 this question became, "Did you complete your training?")
- b In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government - supported training.
- c From April 1995 the definition of Youth Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another. Many of these transferring learners will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.

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	8.6
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-Dec 2001	63.8	22.9	87.0	6.4	2.7	9.1	7.2	2.8	10.0
Jan 2002	61.1	22.5	83.9	8.8	3.7	12.5	11.5	4.1	15.6

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
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 therefore UK, are not available for January 2000 to January 2002.

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-January 2002^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway ^b	Options					Follow-Through ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
All ^d	83.9	48.9	19.73	3.11	7.95	4.54	4.13	15.25
Male	61.1	34.9	14.38	2.28	5.65	2.63	3.83	11.80
Female	22.5	13.7	5.32	0.84	2.28	1.91	0.30	3.44
People with disabilities ^e	10.4	5.2	2.87	0.40	1.17	0.76	0.54	2.27
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	14.2	9.3	2.88	0.29	1.63	0.73	0.24	2.08
White	65.4	36.7	16.11	2.72	6.00	3.62	3.77	12.56
Prefer not to say	3.8	2.5	0.74	0.11	0.33	0.19	0.12	0.61

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for January 2002.
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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other		
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c
Year/quarter/month of leaving										
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	44.7	12.01	15.19	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.44	4.36	8.71
Apr-Jun 2001	42.7	12.63	12.85	2.51	3.80	3.50	3.05	4.04	3.97	9.17
Jul-Sep 2001	44.5	11.88	14.20	2.22	5.67	3.29	3.01	3.94	4.97	9.52
Oct-Dec 2001	36.0	9.47	10.86	1.58	3.79	2.89	2.60	3.36	3.77	8.49
Jan 2002	12.9	3.21	2.83	0.36	0.94	0.79	0.75	1.31	1.75	3.79
Male										
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14
Jan-Mar 2001	31.9	8.66	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.40	3.10	6.49
Apr-Jun 2001	30.7	9.18	9.55	1.86	2.86	2.03	2.81	2.18	2.85	6.90
Jul-Sep 2001	31.9	8.64	10.42	1.65	4.09	1.89	2.79	2.13	3.48	7.19
Oct-Dec 2001	25.4	6.70	7.93	1.17	2.70	1.65	2.41	1.81	2.69	6.32
Jan 2002	9.4	2.41	2.14	0.29	0.71	0.46	0.69	0.72	1.28	2.85
Female										
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00
1999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44
Jan-Mar 01	12.71	3.34	3.88	0.77	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.03	1.26	2.21
Apr-Jun 2001	12.0	3.45	3.30	0.65	0.94	1.47	0.24	1.86	1.12	2.25
Jul-Sep 2001	12.6	3.24	3.77	0.57	1.58	1.40	0.22	1.82	1.49	2.30
Oct-Dec 2001	10.5	2.76	2.92	0.41	1.08	1.24	0.19	1.55	1.08	2.15
Jan 2002	3.5	0.79	0.69	0.08	0.23	0.33	0.06	0.59	0.47	0.93

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 01142596365

- 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 pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.14
Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN		Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers						
1998		80.00	36.40	10.51	11.34	21.77
1999		193.40	74.42	21.80	39.33	57.88
2000		215.60	81.23	23.01	46.06	65.25
Jan-Mar 2001		47.30	17.80	5.92	9.77	13.78
Apr-Jun 2001		45.80	17.92	5.36	8.44	14.04
Jul-Sep 2001		47.30	17.57	5.31	9.44	15.01
Oct-Dec 2001		41.00	14.41	4.66	8.40	13.56
Jan 2002		15.60	4.48	1.79	3.53	5.80
Those leaving before having a first interview						
1998		13.10	4.98	1.20	2.48	4.48
1999		20.50	7.08	1.77	3.56	8.11
2000		22.20	7.09	1.87	3.66	9.54
Jan-Mar 2001		4.90	1.59	0.46	0.77	2.05
Apr-Jun 2001		4.80	1.62	0.41	0.56	2.18
Jul-Sep 2001		5.00	1.58	0.41	0.71	2.26
Oct-Dec 2001		4.00	1.06	0.33	0.58	2.05
Jan 2002		1.80	0.52	0.14	0.29	0.86
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview						
1998		59.20	28.83	8.47	7.79	14.13
1999		99.50	44.67	14.57	14.58	25.66
2000		99.20	43.51	14.38	15.46	25.84
Jan-Mar 2001		24.60	10.42	3.98	3.58	6.67
Apr-Jun 2001		25.00	11.01	3.65	3.36	7.02
Jul-Sep 2001		25.40	10.30	3.54	4.25	7.27
Oct-Dec 2001		21.10	8.41	3.04	3.19	6.44
Jan 2002		8.20	2.69	1.17	1.46	2.92
Those leaving having started an option^a						
1998 ^b		7.60	2.58	0.84	1.07	3.15
1999		73.20	22.61	5.45	21.15	24.04
2000		81.90	25.13	6.09	25.15	25.52
Jan-Mar 2001		17.70	5.79	1.47	5.42	5.06
Apr-Jun 2001		15.90	5.29	1.30	4.52	4.83
Jul-Sep 2001		17.00	5.69	1.36	4.48	5.48
Oct-Dec 2001		15.90	4.94	1.30	4.64	5.07
Jan 2002		5.60	1.28	0.49	1.77	2.02

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 01142596365

- 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 pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal^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-Dec 2001	15.95	14.67	1.28	3.61	3.40	0.22
Jan 2002	4.24	3.88	0.36	0.34	0.32	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	12.51	11.59	0.92	3.38	3.09	0.29
Apr-Jun 2001	12.39	11.52	0.87	3.76	3.45	0.31
Jul-Sep 2001	12.21	11.15	1.06	4.14	3.85	0.30
Oct-Dec 2001	9.83	8.95	0.88	3.64	3.43	0.21
Jan 2002	3.21	2.92	0.29	0.25	0.24	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	4.91	4.53	0.38	1.12	1.01	0.11
Apr-Jun 2001	4.69	4.38	0.31	1.17	1.07	0.11
Jul-Sep 2001	4.75	4.35	0.39	1.30	1.17	0.13
Oct-Dec 2001	4.11	3.74	0.37	1.30	1.23	0.07
Jan 2002	1.03	0.95	0.07	0.09	0.08	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	2.14	1.99	0.14	0.58	0.54	0.04
Apr-Jun 2001	1.95	1.82	0.13	0.54	0.51	0.03
Jul-Sep 2001	2.01	1.88	0.13	0.58	0.55	0.04
Oct-Dec 2001	1.89	1.78	0.11	0.62	0.59	0.03
Jan 2002	0.51	0.47	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.00

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
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 (Post-April 2001 starts)

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/month end ^a			Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
	Male	Female	All ^d						
Apr 2001	8.8	1.9	10.8	9.2	2.0	11.3	0.4	0.1	0.6
May 2001	15.3	3.2	19.1	7.7	1.6	9.9	1.2	0.3	1.5
Jun 2001	22.3	4.5	27.6	9.5	1.9	11.6	2.4	0.5	3.1
Jul 2001	27.3	5.6	33.6	7.5	1.6	9.2	2.5	0.6	3.2
Aug 2001	33.2	6.8	40.6	9.9	2.1	12.0	4.0	0.9	5.0
Sep 2001	36.5	7.4	44.9	7.7	1.6	9.8	4.4	1.0	5.5
Oct 2001	39.5	7.8	48.3	7.7	1.6	9.3	4.7	1.1	6.0
Nov 2001	42.8	8.4	52.0	9.8	2.0	11.9	6.5	1.5	8.1
Dec 2001	45.0	8.7	54.5	6.0	1.2	7.3	3.8	0.9	4.8
Jan 2002	44.6	8.7	54.2	6.6	1.4	8.2	7.0	1.4	8.6

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
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+ enhanced programme end-January 2002 (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway	Employer Subsidy	IAP ^a	BET/BS ^b	Self-employment	ETO ^c	Work experience/ placement	IAP training	Other ^d	Follow-through ^e
All	54.2	39.9	2.2	8.9	2.1	0.9	0.4	2.5	2.9	0.1	3.2
Male	44.6	32.7	1.8	7.4	1.7	0.7	0.3	2.1	2.4	0.1	2.7
Female	8.7	6.6	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5
People with disabilities	13.8	10.0	0.7	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.8
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	7.0	5.3	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.4

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Intensive Activity Period-Mandatory for those aged 25-49 on JSA.
- b Basic Employability Training/ Basic Skills.
- c Education & Training Opportunity- available for up to 12 months.
- d Other Includes: Training for Work, Scotland, Work Based Learning, Wales, Jobsearch.
- e Individuals join the Follow-Through stage on returning to JSA from the Employer Subsidy, or one of the IAP options within 3 months.
- 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

Numbers leaving Gateway by destination^a - New Deal 25+ enhanced programme (Post-April 2001 starts)

F.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Still on New Deal		Left New Deal				Return to JSA
		Left JSA		Left JSA				
Quarter/month of leaving		Employer subsidy	IAP ^b	Unsubsidised employment ^c	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^d	Not known ^e	
All								
Apr-Jun	6.3	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.2
Jul-Sep	19.1	1.3	4.9	4.6	3.3	1.4	2.0	1.6
<i>Oct2001</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>
<i>Nov2001</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>
<i>Dec2001</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>
<i>Jan2002</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Males								
Apr-Jun	5.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.1
Jul-Sep	15.3	1.0	4.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.3
<i>Oct2001</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<i>Nov2001</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>Dec2001</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Jan2002</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Females								
Apr-Jun	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Jul-Sep	3.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Oct2001</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Nov2001</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Dec2001</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Jan2002</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
b Intensive Activity Period-Mandatory for those aged 25-49 on JSA.
c 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'. Past research indicates that the destinations of those who do not give a reason for termination follow a similar pattern to those who do give a reason. As further data are added, the numbers going into jobs in recent months may be revised upwards.
d Includes for example gone abroad.
e 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.

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 (Post-April 2001 starts)

F.19

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f						
Apr-Jun	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1
Jul-Sep	5.9	4.9	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.2
<i>Oct2001</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.01</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.07</i>
<i>Nov2001</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.07</i>
<i>Dec2001</i>	<i>1.33</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.02</i>
<i>Jan2002</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Male						
Apr-Jun 2001	1.87	1.51	0.36	0.41	0.37	0.05
Jul-Sep 2001	4.71	3.88	0.83	1.36	1.23	0.13
<i>Oct2001</i>	<i>1.94</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.05</i>
<i>Nov2001</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.05</i>
<i>Dec2001</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.02</i>
<i>Jan2002</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.01</i>
Female						
Apr-Jun 2001	0.35	0.28	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01
Jul-Sep 2001	1.00	0.84	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.03
<i>Oct2001</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Nov2001</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Dec2001</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Jan2002</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
Apr-Jun 2001	0.22	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001	0.61	0.55	0.06	0.15	0.14	0.01
<i>Oct2001</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Nov2001</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.01</i>
<i>Dec2001</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Jan2002</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.00</i>

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
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	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
		DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR	
1997		283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0	
1998		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: Jobcentre Plus administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on 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 4¹/₃ week month.

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

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
2000	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..	340.3
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..	341.7
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..	344.6
	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..	355.7
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..	354.3
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..	357.2
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..	362.9
	Aug	18.3	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..	364.5
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..	374.3
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..	376.5
2001	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	..	391.6
	Mar	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	..	394.9
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9	..	387.8

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

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

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on 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
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	0.3	19.8
2000	0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4	..	..
2001	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.6	1.4	18.0	0.4	1.4	19.8	..	..
2001 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	..	..
2002 Jan	0.2	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.1	13.4	0.1	0.8	14.3	..	..
Feb	0.2	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.7	1.0	13.9	0.2	0.8	14.9	..	..
Mar	0.3	1.9	2.9	0.7	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.1	14.9	0.2	0.8	15.9	..	..

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

- a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).
- 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 has been gradually introduced across Great Britain as part of Modernising the former Employment Service (now part of Jobcentre Plus) and has had the following effects:

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

Investigations show these effects are substantial for all the vacancy series. While they cannot be quantified precisely, the effects are large enough to prevent meaningful comparisons over time. Some of the distortions will also persist for a while after the implementation of Employer Direct, which was completed in all regions at the end of January 2002. Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has therefore been deferred. ONS and the Department for Work and Pensions will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of reinstating the series as soon as possible.

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

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build-up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 8 October 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effect of some 10,300 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain between September and October 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 eight hours or more in a seven-day period. Previously vacancies of between three and eight hours were included. The change is estimated to have reduced the recorded inflow of notified vacancies by some 4,000 to 5,000 per month since April.

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		158	166	91	93	282	34
1999		200	206	140	141	242	37
2000		207	212	182	183	499	52
2001		187	194	167	180	525	43
1999	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	18	26	13.9	26.5	47.8	8.9
	Apr	21	27	3.5	4.4	16.1	1.7
	May	17	23	62.4	63.8	92.6	4.5
	Jun	18	22	7.3	7.7	12.5	4.1
	Jul	18	27	6.3	8.0	23.6	3.4
	Aug	9 R	14 R	5.7 R	6.3 R	17.6 R	2.4 R
	Sep	11	16 R	3.4	6.2 R	23.8 R	2.7 R
	Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	38.9	2.5
	Nov	14	19	6.5	11.4	62.1	4.8
	Dec	12 R	16 R	30.1 R	34.4 R	102.1 R	-
2002	Jan	13 R	18 R	9.4 R	33.4 R	91.7 R	4.0
	Feb	3	12	3.2	6.4	23.8	2.0

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	28	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
2001	-	25	43	10	4	107	-	216	43	73	4
1999	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	0.1	0.8	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
	Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
	Mar	-	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
	Apr	-	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
	May	-	-	3.2	1.0	-	-	-	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	3.0	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6
	Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-
	Mar	-	-	8.9	0.4	0.5	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6
	Apr	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-
	May	-	-	4.5	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1
	Jun	-	-	4.1	0.4	-	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3
	Jul	-	-	3.4	0.4	-	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	0.1
	Aug	-	3.3	2.4 R	-	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2
	Sep	-	5.6	2.7 R	0.3	0.5 R	0.7	0.2	12.7	-	1.1
	Oct	-	6.1	2.5	-	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2
	Nov	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	2.1	-	52.4	-	2.1
	Dec	-	9.6	-	-	-	3.7	-	82.9	5.5 R	0.1 R
2002	Jan	-	-	4.0	-	0.1 R	23.1 R	-	62.8	1.0 R	-
	Feb	-	-	2.0	-	-	4.3	-	16.5	0.8	-

a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2001 and 2002 are provisional.

R Revised.

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	12 months to February 2001			12 months to February 2002		
	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	*	200	3	600	5,400
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	4	2,400	3,400
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	2	1,700	1,100	1	200	200
chemicals, chemical products and man- made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	3	200	500	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	1,200	1,700	2	100	4,700
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	3	600	2,400	3	200	6,000
electrical and optical equipment;	3	2,000	2,400	3	1,900	4,100
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	15	1,200	2,800	5	1,700	2,700
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	19,800	45,100	7	2,600	10,100
Construction	1	200	300	1	200	3,600
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	2	2,200	10,200
Hotels and restaurants	16	15,400	55,000	6	1,200	1,700
Transport, storage and communication	1	100	100	3	100	500
Financial intermediation	3	12,200	41,500	5	700	700
Real estate, renting and business activities	128	51,300	117,700	75	66,600	110,400
Public administration and defence	-	-	-	1	100	200
Education	1	*	100	1	200	200
Health and social work	11	30,100	57,700	19	45,900	285,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	16	16,500	53,000	14	33,900	39,900
	9	27,400	144,600	10	5,200	45,000
	13	13,200	38,300	12	1,400	2,700
All industries and services	224^a	194,800	569,700	172^a	167,900	552,500

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: February 2002

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	12	6,400	23,800
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	3	3,200 ^a	4,200
Continuing from earlier months	9	3,200	19,600

a All directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2001 and 2002 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to February 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers	Working
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	66	52,400	150,600
extra wage and fringe benefits	6	3,400	4,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	8	5,800	8,300
Redundancy questions	18	14,500	49,200
Trade union matters	4	700	4,800
Working conditions and supervision	12	39,400	244,700
Manning and work allocation	40	42,800	80,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	18	8,900	9,600
All causes	172	167,900	552,500

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

December 2001 to February 2002

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	806	312	494	672	237	435	134	75	59	682	75	608
	18-24	3,764	3,181	583	3,367	2,840	527	397	341	56	1,303	490	813
	All under 25	4,570	3,494	1,077	4,040	3,078	962	531	416	115	1,985	564	1,421
Male	16-17	410	188	222	329	139	190	81	49	33	352	36	316
	18-24	2,045	1,755	290	1,797	1,537	260	248	218	29	545	135	410
	All under 25	2,455	1,943	512	2,126	1,676	450	329	267	62	896	170	726
Female	16-17	396	124	271	343	98	245	53	26	26	331	39	292
	18-24	1,719	1,426	293	1,570	1,303	267	149	122	27	758	355	403
	All under 25	2,115	1,550	565	1,913	1,402	512	202	149	53	1,089	394	695
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	54.2	80.7	44.8	45.2	61.3	39.5	16.6	24.0	11.9	45.8	19.3	55.2
	18-24	74.3	86.7	41.7	66.5	77.4	37.7	10.5	10.7	9.6	25.7	13.3	58.3
	All under 25	69.7	86.1	43.1	61.6	75.8	38.5	11.6	11.9	10.7	30.3	13.9	56.9
Male	16-17	53.9	84.0	41.3	43.2	62.2	35.3	19.8	25.9	14.6	46.1	16.0	58.7
	18-24	79.0	92.9	41.4	69.4	81.3	37.2	12.1	12.4	10.1	21.0	7.1	58.6
	All under 25	73.3	91.9	41.4	63.4	79.3	36.4	13.4	13.7	12.1	26.7	8.1	58.6
Female	16-17	54.5	76.2	48.2	47.2	60.1	43.5	13.3	21.1	9.7	45.5	23.8	51.8
	18-24	69.4	80.1	42.1	63.4	73.2	38.3	8.7	8.6	9.1	30.6	19.9	57.9
	All under 25	66.0	79.7	44.8	59.7	72.1	40.6	9.5	9.6	9.4	34.0	20.3	55.2
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	0	6	-6	8	4	5	-9	2	-11	36	18	18
	18-24	93	112	-19	84	96	-12	9	16	-7	-9	-16	8
	All under 25	93	118	-25	92	99	-7	0	19	-18	27	2	25
Male	16-17	-4	5	-9	1	1	0	-5	4	-9	22	7	14
	18-24	49	31	17	40	21	19	8	10	-2	-6	4	-10
	All under 25	44	36	8	41	22	20	3	14	-11	15	12	4
Female	16-17	4	1	-3	7	2	5	-3	-1	-2	14	11	4
	18-24	45	81	-36	44	75	-31	1	6	-5	-3	-21	18
	All under 25	49	82	-33	51	77	-26	-2	4	-7	12	-10	22
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	-1.3	-3.7	-1.0	-0.5	-3.0	0.0	-1.1	0.3	-2.0	1.3	3.7	1.0
	18-24	0.6	0.8	-1.0	0.6	0.6	-0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	1.0
	All under 25	0.1	0.4	-1.0	0.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.4	1.0
Male	16-17	-1.8	-2.5	-2.1	-0.8	-3.0	-0.3	-1.1	1.3	-3.3	1.8	2.5	2.1
	18-24	0.6	-0.1	2.1	0.4	-0.4	2.5	0.1	0.4	-1.5	-0.6	0.1	-2.1
	All under 25	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.8	1.2	-0.1	0.5	-2.5	0.0	0.4	-0.3
Female	16-17	-0.9	-5.1	-0.1	-0.2	-3.0	0.4	-1.0	-1.3	-0.9	0.9	5.1	0.1
	18-24	0.6	1.9	-4.0	0.7	1.8	-3.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-1.9	4.0
	All under 25	0.3	1.3	-2.2	0.5	1.4	-1.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-1.3	2.2

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.

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

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Data from 8 December 2001 to 5 April 2002 are unavailable due to new reporting procedures in line with Jobcentre Plus reporting. Data will be available from Jobcentre Plus from the end of May but will not appear in *Labour Market Trends* until June 2002.

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	100.0	..	
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	108.5	5.3	
1998		109.3	786.3	3.0	103.4	1.0	102.8	0.8	112.9	4.5	107.0	1.2	110.9	2.2	
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	3.2	
2000		115.1	827.4 R	3.0	105.9	1.6	105.1	1.9	120.7	3.8	109.7	1.8	120.8	5.6	
2001		117.6 R	845.7 R	2.2 R	103.6	-2.2	102.7	-2.3	125.3 R	3.8 R	113.7 R	3.6 R	117.7	-2.6	
2001	Q1	116.9 R	210.2 R	2.8 R	105.3 R	0.7 R	105.3	1.4	124.0 R	4.5	111.5 R	-0.5 R	120.4	1.6	
	Q2	117.5 R	211.2 R	2.4 R	103.4 R	-2.5 R	103.4	-1.3	125.0 R	4.0 R	113.1 R	3.1 R	118.4	-1.9	
	Q3	118.0 R	212.1 R	2.0 R	102.0 R	-4.5 R	102.0	-3.5	125.7 R	3.5 R	114.1 R	5.7 R	117.0 R	-3.9	
	Q4	118.0 R	212.1 R	1.6 R	100.0 R	-5.7 R	100.0	-5.7	126.4	3.2	116.2	6.4 R	115.3	-5.3	
2002	Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Income				Prices		Producer Price Index ^{a,b,c}				Inventories			
		Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^c		RPI	RPIX	All manufacturing industries		Excluding FBTP ^f		Changes on year 1995 prices ^g			
								Input prices	Output prices	Input prices ^f	Output prices ^f				
		1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)		
		OSXS		CAED		CZBH	CDKQ	RNNK	PLLU	RNNQ	PLLV	CAFU			
1994		97.5	1.7	117.5	17.3	2.4	2.3	..	2.5	..	2.3	4.8			
1995		100.0	2.6	125.2	6.6	3.5	2.9	..	4.1	..	4.1	4.5			
1996		102.4	2.4	133.5	6.7	2.4	3.0	..	2.6	0.1	1.9	1.8			
1997		106.8	4.3	145.7	9.1	3.1	2.8	-8.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	3.8			
1998		106.4	-0.4	151.0	3.6	3.4	2.6	-8.9	0.6	0.1	-0.1	4.2			
1999		110.1	3.5	154.1	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.1	-0.4	5.0			
2000		114.7	4.2	156.2	1.4	3.0	2.1	11.5	2.6	0.1	0.8	2.5			
2001		..	..	153.6	-1.6	1.8	2.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2 R		
2001	Q1	119.8	6.9	38.5 R	-0.3 R	2.6	1.9	4.9	1.4	4.2	0.5	0.5 R			
	Q2	119.7	4.5	38.5 R	0.3 R	1.9	2.3	5.2	0.6	3.8	0.2	0.7 R			
	Q3	119.8	4.4	38.2 R	-4.0 R	1.8	2.4	-2.6	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.5 R			
	Q4	..	..	38.4	-2.0	1.0	2.0	-8.2	-1.0	-2.2	0.0	-0.6 R		
2002	Q1	..	..	..	..	1.2	2.4	-6.3	-0.7	-2.7	-0.1	..		
		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 prices		1995 prices				1995 prices	
		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	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	1.0
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	1.7
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	1.2
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	0.1
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	1.5
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	2.8
2000		539.0	4.1	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	117.8 R	4.4 R	17.8	0.1	100.0 R	5.2 R	154.0 R	3.3 R
2001		560.3 R	3.9 R	128.0	6.0	132.6	6.3	116.5 R	-1.1 R	16.9 R	-5.0 R	99.6 R	-0.5 R	158.1 R	2.7 R
2001	Q1	137.9 R	3.5 R	124.9	4.9	119.8	4.8	29.6 R	6.0 R	4.5 R	-2.5 R	25.1 R	7.7 R	39.6 R	5.2 R
	Q2	139.4 R	3.9 R	126.8	6.1	127.4	7.1	29.1 R	-0.8 R	4.4	2.5 R	24.7 R	-1.4 R	39.5 R	3.9 R
	Q3	140.8 R	4.2 R	128.7	6.2	128.2	6.7	28.9 R	-3.8 R	4.0 R	-10.0 R	24.9 R	-2.7 R	39.2 R	2.5 R
	Q4	142.2 R	4.1 R	130.4 R	6.3 R	155.1	6.7	28.9 R	-7.4 R	4.0	-9.7 R	24.8 R	-7.0 R	39.8 R	3.0 R
2002	Q1
		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 (%)	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	-9.6	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	5.5	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	6.6	137.6	11.6	158.3	12.0	-30.0	-17.0 R	
2001		105.8	-1.6	5.13	2,524	-15.4	7.1	7.8 R	140.5	2.1	163.5 R	3.3 R	-33.0	-17.4	
2001	Q1	104.5	-3.6	5.86	2,711	-12.8	6.7	9.0	146.5	11.6	168.1 R	12.7 R	-7.7 R	-2.3 R	
	Q2	106.4	-1.2	5.36	2,728	-10.0	7.1 R	7.4 R	142.2	3.4	165.4 R	4.9 R	-8.9 R	-5.2 R	
	Q3	106.1	-0.3	5.05	2,340	-22.7	7.1 R	7.5 R	137.9	-0.7	160.2 R	-0.9 R	-8.1 R	-2.4 R	
	Q4	106.1	-1.4	4.23	2,524	-15.4	7.5	7.4 R	135.4	-5.4	160.2 R	-2.9 R	-8.4 R	-7.6 R	
2002	Q1	106.9	2.3	4.00	2,557	-5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 FBTP stands for food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum.

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 and indirect taxes (RPIY)	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
2000	Mar	168.4	2.6	166.4	2.0	159.2	2.1
	Apr	170.1	3.0	167.5	1.9	159.4	1.6
	May	170.7	3.1	168.0	2.0	160.0	1.7
	Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	2.2	160.4	2.0
	Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9
	Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5
	Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0
	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6
	Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8
	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7
2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5
	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8
	Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8
	Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6
	Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1
	Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8
	Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8
	Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2
	Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3
2002	Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0
	Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7
	Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

European Union - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

		United Kingdom		European Union ^b		Monetary Union Area Average ^b		
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS	
2000	Mar	105.1	0.7	105.8	1.9	105.6	2.1	
	Apr	105.5	0.6	106.0	1.7	105.7	1.9	
	May	105.7	0.5	106.1	1.7	105.8	1.9	
	Jun	105.9	0.8	106.5	2.1	106.3	2.4	
	Jul	105.4	1.0	106.5	2.1	106.4	2.3	
	Aug	105.4	0.6	106.5	2.0	106.5	2.3	
	Sep	106.2	1.0	107.1	2.5	107.0	2.8	
	Oct	106.1	1.0	107.2	2.4	107.0	2.7	
	Nov	106.4	1.0	107.5	2.6	107.3	2.9	
	Dec	106.4	0.9	107.5	2.3	107.4	2.6	
	2001	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.3	2.2	107.3	2.4
		Feb	105.7	0.8	107.8	2.3	107.9	2.6
Mar		106.1	1.0	108.2	2.3	108.3	2.6	
Apr		106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9	
May		107.5	1.7	109.4	3.1	109.4	3.4	
Jun		107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0	
Jul		106.9	1.4	109.3	2.6	109.4	2.8	
Aug		107.3	1.8	109.4	2.6	109.4	2.7	
Sep		107.6	1.3	109.7	2.4	109.7	2.5	
Oct		107.4	1.2	109.6	2.2	109.6	2.4	
Nov		107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8	109.5	2.1	
Dec		107.5	1.0	109.6	1.9	109.6	2.0	
2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7	
	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.4	
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.7P	2.3P	110.9P	2.5P	

Source: ONS/Eurostat
Enquiries: 020 7533 5819

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

b Figures for European Union and Monetary Union Area Averages are provisional for January 2001 to February 2002.

R Revised

Note: From April 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in *Labour Market Trends*. The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002.

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

Statistical enquiry points

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
	productivity@ons.gov.uk

Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094
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Employment

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

Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers) 020 7533 6094

General ONS enquiries	0845 601 3034
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Labour disputes	01928 792825
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Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
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New Deal (ES)	0114 259 6425
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Producer Price Index	01633 812106
	ppi@ons.gov.uk

Productivity and unit wage costs	01633 812766
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Qualifications (DfES)	0114 259 3787
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Redundancy statistics	020 7533 6094
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Retail Prices Index

Ansafo service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfES)	0114 259 4350
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Small firms (DTI)	0114 259 7538
	maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk

Trade unions (DTI)	020 7215 5780
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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
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Unemployment

ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count	020 7533 6094
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Vacancies

Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies	020 7533 6094
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Youth Cohort Study (DfES)	0114 259 4218
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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/.

ONLINE

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

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

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

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on page S37. 0191 374 2468

National Statistics Time Series Data service. 0845 6013034

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

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