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incorporating **Employment** GAZETTE

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Labour Market  
trends

# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 23 May 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

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

➋ **ILO unemployment rate** down in January-March 2002 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in April 2002.

Based on ILO definitions, the level of employment rose while unemployment fell. The working-age employment rate changed very little while the unemployment rate decreased. The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits increased. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate rose.

The working-age employment rate for January to March 2002 was 74.5 per cent, with little change over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 25,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.1 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition fell by 19,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count rose by 5,400 in April 2002. The average rise has been 900 over the past three months and the average fall has been 400 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in March 2002 was 2.9 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the February 2002 figure of 2.5 per cent, which was revised from the provisional figure of 1.9 per cent due to misreporting of bonuses data. Growth rates excluding bonuses are not affected.

## New this month

January-March 2002: Latest LFS 3-month average results, earnings;

April 2002 data: Claimant count;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

Sampling variability  $\pm 0.4\%$

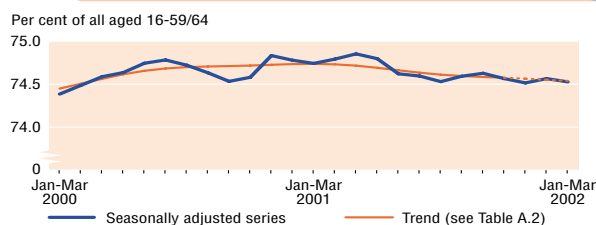


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

Sampling variability  $\pm 0.2\%$

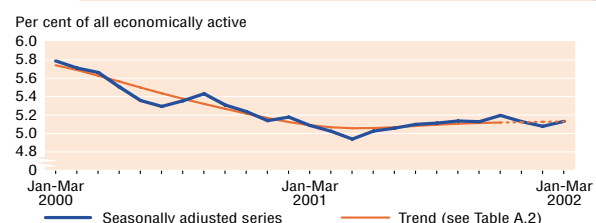
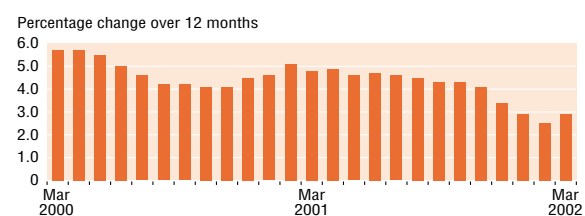


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy

Sampling variability  $\pm 1.2\%$



## SUMMARY

- ➊ **Employment rate** was 74.5 per cent among people of working age in the January-March 2002 period, unchanged from October-December 2001 and down 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ➋ **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.1 per cent in the January-March 2002 period, down 0.1 percentage point from October-December 2001 and unchanged on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- ➌ **Employment** was 28.42 million in January-March 2002, up 172,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ➍ Revised **workforce jobs** rose by 55,000 over the year to 29.47 million in December 2001; this comprised a fall of 140,000 male jobs and a rise of 195,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- ➎ **ILO unemployment level** was 1.54 million in January-March 2002. This is 24,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ➏ **Claimant count** up 5,400 on the month to April 2002 to 953,000. Claimant count rate in April 2002 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from the March 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- ➐ **Economic activity rate** was 78.6 per cent among people of working age in January-March 2002, down 0.1 percentage point from October-December 2001 and down 0.2 percentage points from January-March 2001 (Table A.1).
- ➑ **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.4 per cent among people of working age in the January-March 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from October-December 2001 and up 0.2 percentage points from January-March 2001 (Table A.1).
- ➒ **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 2.9 per cent in March 2002, down 1.9 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.4 percentage points from the February 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- ➓ 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 35,000 since October-December 2001 to 15.63 million in January-March 2002, and **women** up 60,000 in the same period to 12.79 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** up 21,000 since October-December 2001 to 21.37 million in January-March 2002. People in **part-time employment** up 3,000 over the same period to 7.05 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** down by 170,000 in the three months to March 2002 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.72 million (Table B.12).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 927.8 million during January-March 2002, up 1.0 million from January-March 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.6 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.5 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **ILO unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** up 9,000 over the year to stand at 226,000 in January-March 2002 (Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment over 12 months** fell 48,000 over the year to stand at 350,000 in January-March 2002 (Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** rose 20,000 over the year to stand at 418,000 in January-March 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions** up in most regions over the year except for the North East, Northern Ireland, the South West, Wales and Yorkshire and the Humber. The highest rate was in the North East at 7.3 per cent while lowest rates were in the South East and South West regions at 3.5 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 37,900 over the year to stand at 161,300 in April 2002 (Table C.12).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 244,400 in April 2002, a rise of 2,600 since April 2001 (Table C.12).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,000 in April 2002, a rise of 700 since April 2001 (Table C.12).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	April 2002	Change on year
18-24, over six months	44,094	+3,317
25 and over, 18 months to two years	30,698	-5,652
25 and over, more than two years	64,392	-32,291
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,184</b>	<b>-34,626</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 29.96 million in January-March 2002. Of this total, 16.58 million were men and 13.38 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was up 48,000 over the quarter to 7.89 million in January-March 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 115,000. The number not wanting a job was up 43,000 over the year to 5.57 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 72,000 over the year to 2.32 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- ① The LFS shows that of the 278,000 increase in the population in the year to January-March 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 172,000, an increase in the ILO unemployed of 24,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 82,000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.0 per cent in January-March 2002, down 0.2 percentage points from October-December 2001, while the rate for women was 72.7 per cent for the same period, unchanged from the October-December 2001 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

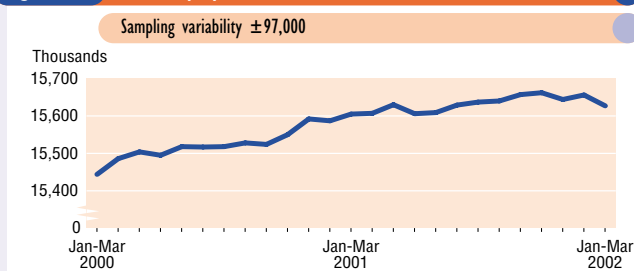


Figure 5 Female employment

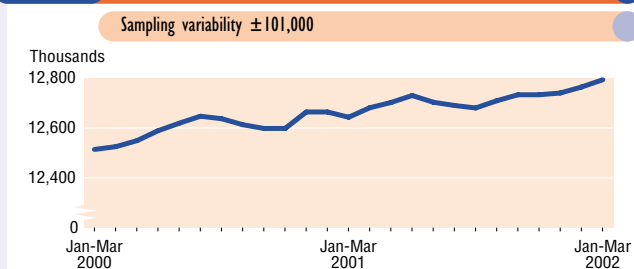


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

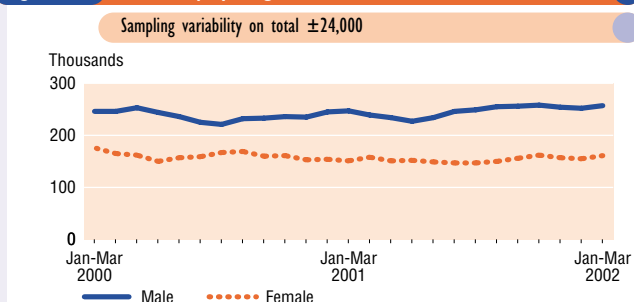


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

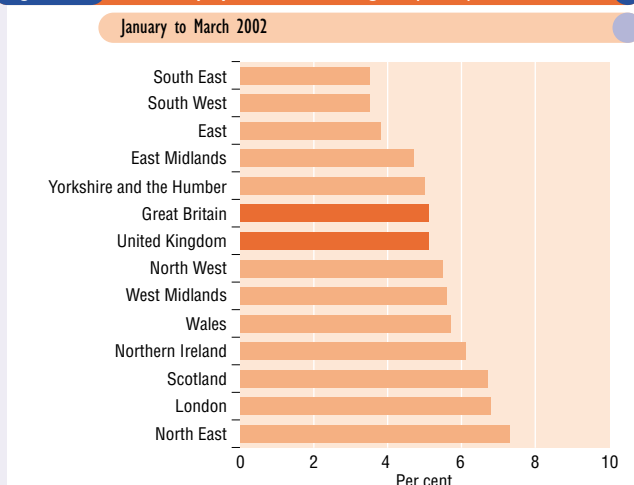


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

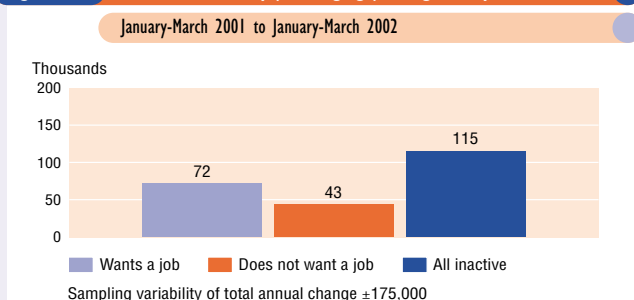


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

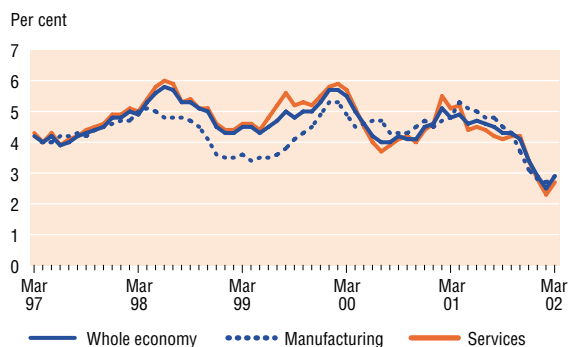


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

Percentage change over 12 months

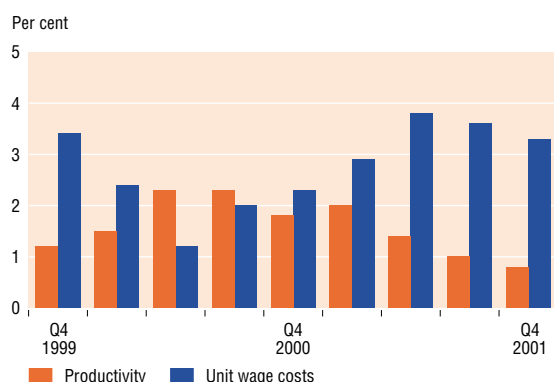
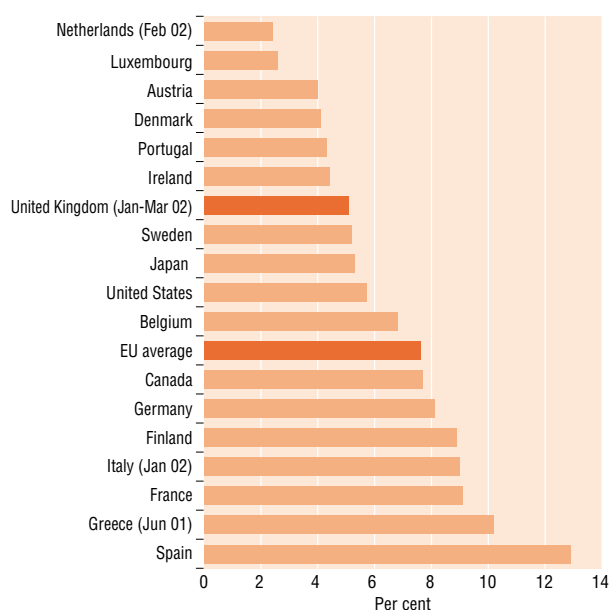


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates

International comparisons, March 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, May 2002).
- Results for December 2001 to February 2002 show that 11 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, May 2002).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to March 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 2.9 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the February 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to March 2002 was 3.1 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the February 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for March 2002 was 2.9 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the February 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **private sector services** headline (three-month average) increase for March 2002 was 2.1 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the February 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase for March 2002 was 2.7 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the February 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase for March 2002 was 4.5 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the February 2002 rate. This is up 0.8 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase for March 2002 was 2.6 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the February 2002 rate. This is down 2.6 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 6.5 per cent lower in the three months ending March 2002, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 1.9 per cent lower in the three months ending March 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 4.9 per cent higher in the three months ending March 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 January-March 2002 was 5.1 per cent, below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in March 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 12.3 per cent in January-March 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 2.2 per cent over the 12 months to April 2002, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.4 per cent.

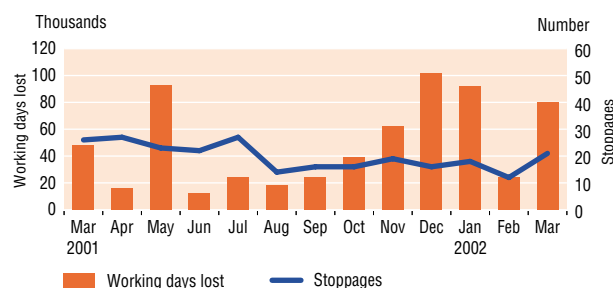
## VACANCIES

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

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to March 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 584,000 from 165 stoppages. Some 51 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 17 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost in March 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 79,600 from 21 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, May 2002).
- 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, May 2002).
- In the last three years, **Other Training** starts have fallen from 182,000 to 57,000, while starts on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** have risen from 1,000 to 104,000 (Table F.2, May 2002).
- The increase in **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** qualification rates has tailed off. This proportion was 27 per cent in 1997-98, 36 per cent in 1998-99, 48 per cent in 1999-2000 and 49 per cent in 2000-2001. The qualification rate for **Other Training** is falling. It was 40 per cent from 1997-99, 38 per cent in 1999-2000 and 33 per cent in 2000-2001. This is likely to be because more able young people, who would have taken **Other Training** a year or two ago, are now starting **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** instead (Table F.5, May 2002).
- For the year ending June 2001, the proportion of those completing **work-based learning** who were in a job, full-time education or government-supported training 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, May 2002).
- 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, May 2002).
- 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, May 2002).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14, May 2002).
- 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, May 2002).
- In all from the pre-April **New Deal 25+**, 73,130 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of January 2002; of which 60,700 were unsubsidised jobs and 12,300 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table F.19, May 2002).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the first quarter of 2002 grew by 0.1 per cent, up from no growth in the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 2001, GDP has grown by 1.0 per cent.
- In April 2002, the seasonally adjusted estimate of **retail sales volume** was 134.6. This was 1.7 per cent above the March figure of 132.3 and 6.9 per cent higher than in April 2001.
- In the three months to March 2002, **manufacturing output** fell by 1.5 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 6.5 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 March 2002 was in deficit by £8.2 billion, down from a deficit of £8.4 billion in the previous three months but up from a deficit of £7.7 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to March 2002 were 0.9 per cent lower than the previous three months and 8.5 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to March 2002 were 2.6 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 3.5 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** stood at 175.7 for April 2002, up from 174.5 in March 2002.
- In the 12 months to April 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.5 per cent, up from 1.3 per cent in March 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](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk).

## Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest **workforce jobs** data.



# LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

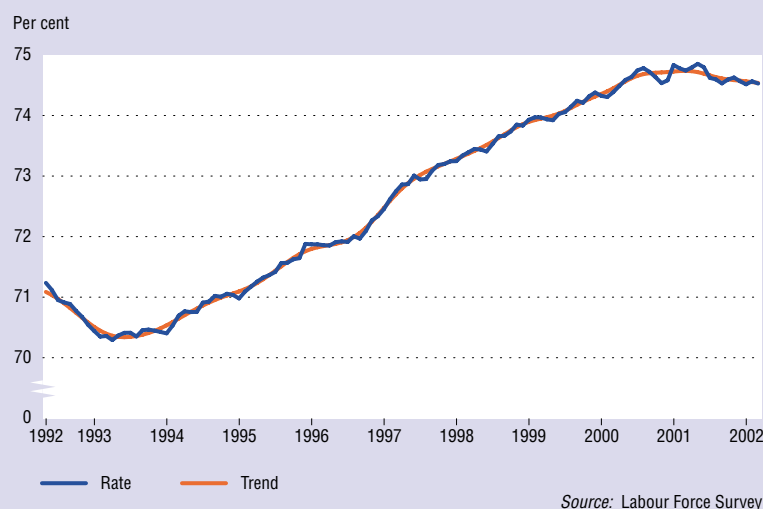
15 May 2002

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](mailto:craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 5896.

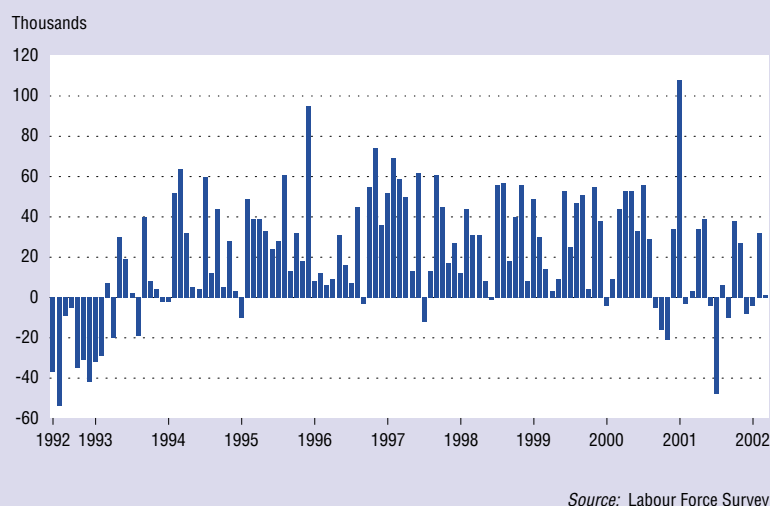
Figure 1 Working age employment rate; United Kingdom; May 1992 to March 2002



## Summary

The latest set of labour market data do little to change the picture of recent months. Both employment and unemployment rates are flat and consistent with the flat output growth shown in gross domestic product (GDP) data. Looking at the wider economic picture, there continue to be reports of a possible pick-up in output growth coming from some commentators outside ONS. There are also tentative signs which, taken alongside the external indicators' message on the more general economic situation, could be seen as suggesting that total hours worked, and hence economic activity, are starting to pick up marginally. However, the movements are small and need to be treated with caution. Moreover, at this stage there is little sign of this pick-up feeding into employment or unemployment. There are signs of a recovery in the most recent earnings data, both in the headline figures and the underlying excluding bonuses series, but on the whole the labour market continues to look largely flat.

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



## Employment

Despite the slow-down in GDP through 2001, employment continued to grow steadily through the first half of last year, and the number of people in employment has continued to increase since. 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 January to March show the working-age employment rate unchanged on the quarter, while the level was up 29,000. The employment rate for all aged 16-plus was unchanged, with the level rising 25,000. Overall, the trend in employment continues to look broadly flat (see *Figure 1*). One interesting feature within this has been the different patterns for men and women: all the increase of late has come in female employment (up 25,000 on the quarter

## 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.

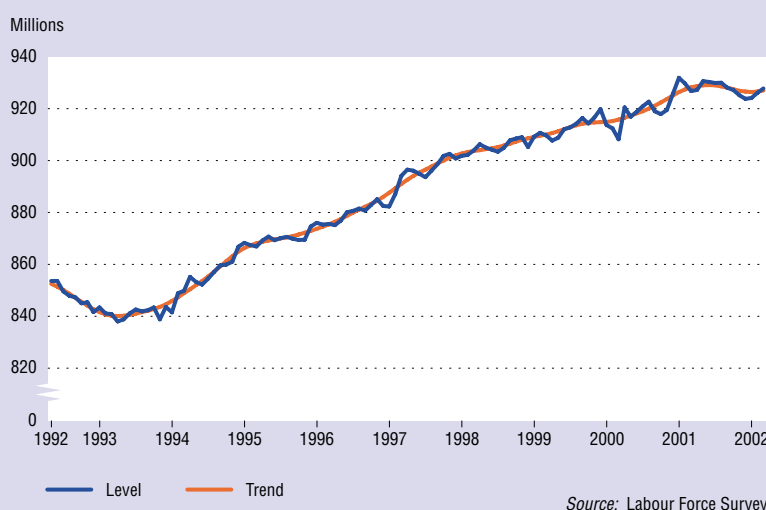
and 172,000 on the year); by comparison, male employment is up 22,000 on the year but has actually fallen by 35,000 over the latest quarter. This seems to be driven by the industrial differences, with male employment being more affected by the decline in manufacturing and female employment benefiting more from growth in public administration, education and health.

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*). The overlapping changes have been volatile with months of growth of up to 38,000 followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows an increase of just 1,000 between December-February and January-March. 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 4,000 on the quarter.

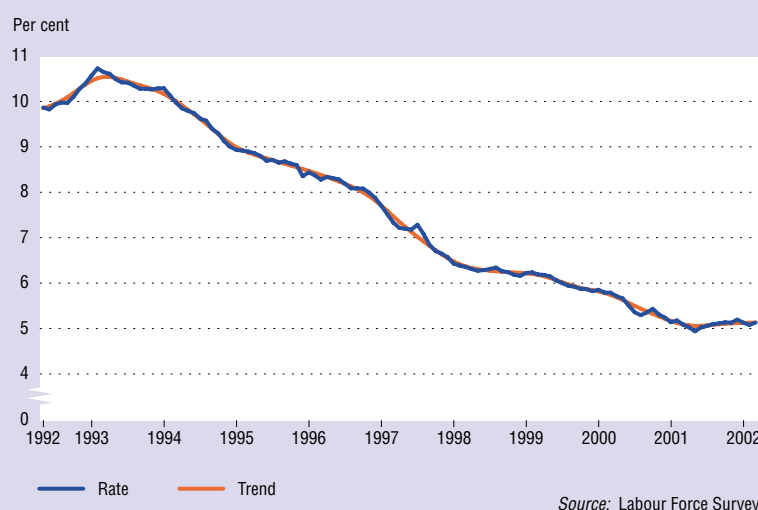
Reports from bodies outside ONS remain mixed. For example, although official ONS manufacturing data remain in decline, the Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS) report on manufacturing is more optimistic. The April report recorded its third consecutive month of net output growth, having previously been in decline since February 2001. However, manufacturing employment continues to fall. Similarly, CIPS also reported services output strengthening at an accelerating rate, though again, according to CIPS, firms are maintaining margins by cutting employment and looking for productivity improvements. Meanwhile, the latest CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey for the four months to April reported a similarly mixed picture, with manufacturing business confidence rising for the first time in over two years. However, as with CIPS, this optimism has not fed into employment, where the CBI reports manufacturing employment continuing to fall.

Alongside the employment picture, although LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level, looking at the trend, actual growth has again flattened off. Since

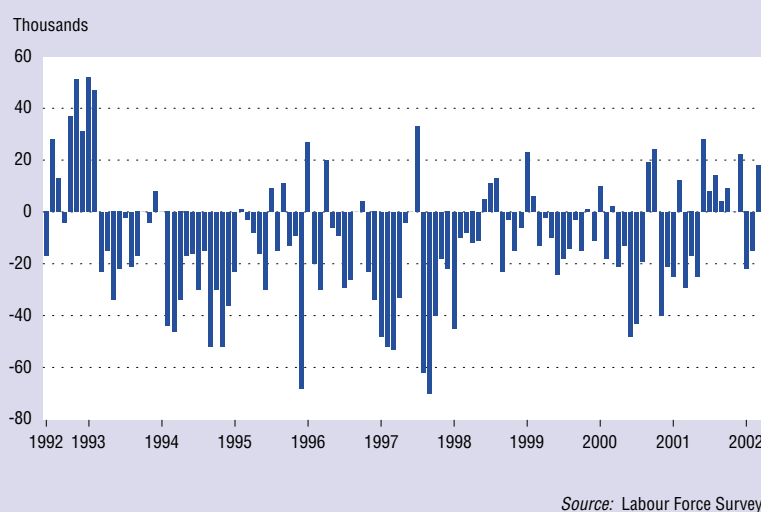
**Figure 3** Total hours worked; United Kingdom; May 1992 to March 2002



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



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





the turn of last year, 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 reached 923.8 million in October-December 2001, the lowest since September-November 2000. There are signs of some recovery over the latest three months, but, given the small magnitude of the movements, it is still a little early to read too much into that (see **Figure 3**).

## Unemployment

Similarly to the employment data, the latest ILO unemployment numbers continue to show a flat picture. Overall, the unemployment rate has been on a steady downward trend since 1993. However, it has levelled out recently. The unemployment

rate at 5.1 per cent is down 0.1 percentage point on the quarter (see **Figure 4**). The latest figure for the level of unemployment was down marginally, falling 19,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.538 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 18,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the December-February and January-March quarters (see **Figure 5**). This increase follows two consecutive decreases, and, as with the employment changes, suggests a degree of uncertainty. Overall, the movements in the overlapping changes continue to look like fluctuations around a broadly flat trend.

Alongside the quarterly fall in ILO unemployment, the claimant count rose by 5,400 in the latest month (April). This is

the second consecutive monthly increase following a revision to March's data. The rate was 3.2 per cent, unchanged on the month, and overall the count continues to look basically flat. Both inflows and outflows to the claimant count increased on the month with inflows rising to 237,100, the highest inflow level since August 2000; meanwhile outflows rose to 230,500, the highest level since June 2001. This follows a period of eight months or so when the flows have appeared flat. However, it is only one month's data and could be erratic.

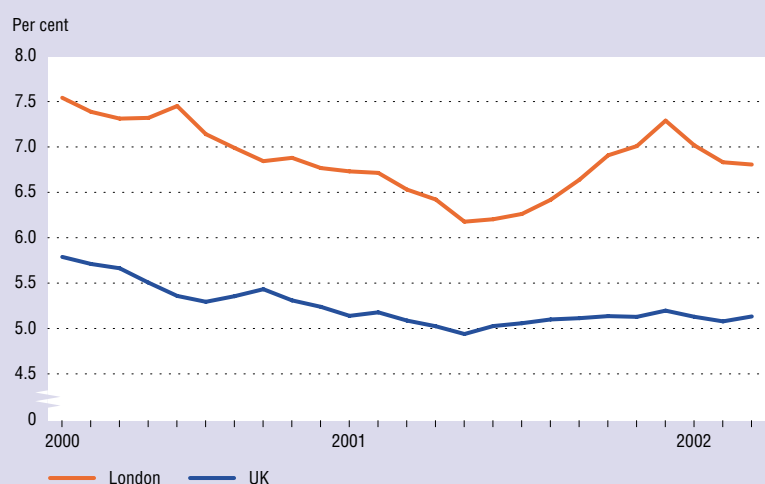
Interestingly, London seems to have been particularly affected by recent movements in the labour market. Towards the end of last year, while the national picture appeared to be flat, unemployment in London was on the rise. In recent months, however, there have been falls in unemployment in London and these have continued into January-March 2002. In fact, 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, UK unemployment has fallen by 19,000, while unemployment in London has fallen by 21,000. This may represent special factors, such as London's particular exposure to changes in the US economy, and its slowdown 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 back to 21.4 per cent, and inactivity appears to be on an upward trend (see **Figure 7**). Looking at the levels, total working-age inactivity has risen from a low of 7.609 million in March-May 2000 to 7.892 million in January-March 2002, the highest level since the quarterly series began in 1992. Male economic inactivity has been on an upward trend for some time and represents 192,000 of the increase; however, the increase is not just a male phenomenon: female inactivity, which has generally been on a downward path over the past 10 years, has risen 92,000 (see **Figure 8**).

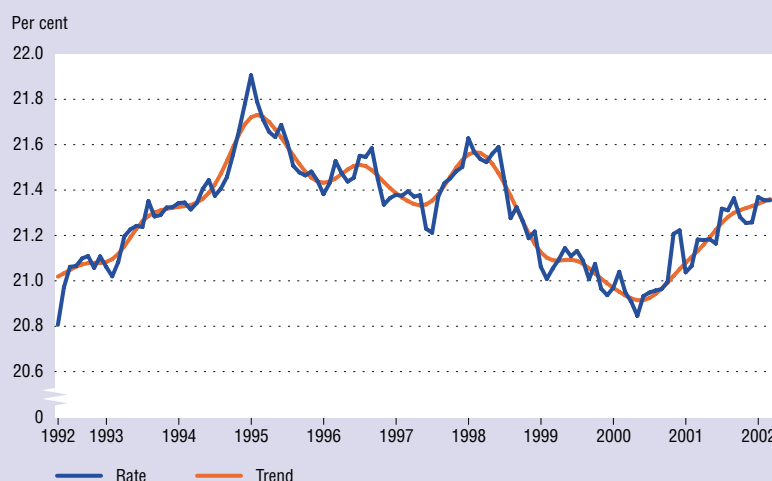
Looking at the reasons for inactivity, the numbers of inactive people not wanting a job has risen by 293,000 since March-May 2000, while the numbers of inactive people wanting a job has fallen by 10,000. However, the latter have actually been increasing of late, with the numbers of inactive wanting a job rising 118,000 since

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

April-June 2001, possibly reflecting the more general slowing of the labour market. 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 is up 21,000 on the quarter; at 786,000, the level is at its highest since the quarterly series began.

### Redundancies

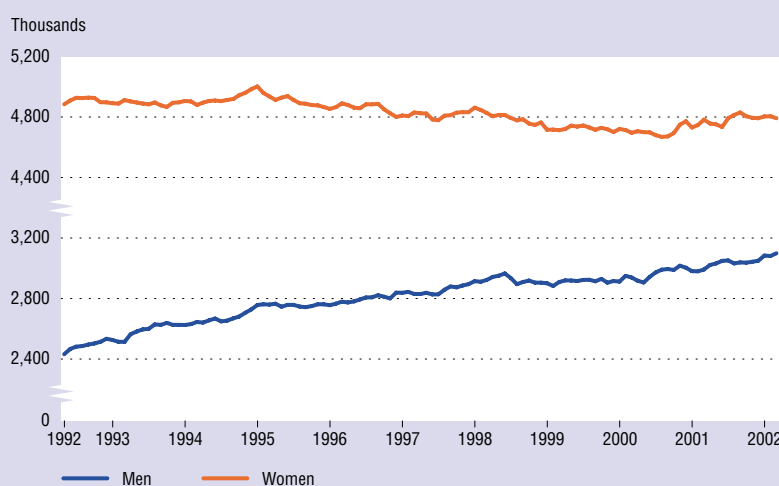
The last set of LFS redundancy data showed a small increase on the quarter (winter 2001/2); this was the sixth consecutive quarterly rise. Redundancies were up 27 per cent on the year and the current figure is the highest since spring 1992. The rise accords with press coverage of redundancies, and the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

### Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was 2.9 per cent in the three months to March – up from 2.5 per cent. 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 March 2002, although there are some signs of recovery as the bonus season draws to an end. As a result, private sector services headline growth remains comparatively weak, but rose from 1.6 per cent to 2.1 per cent, and the 12-month growth rate was up to 2.5 per cent.

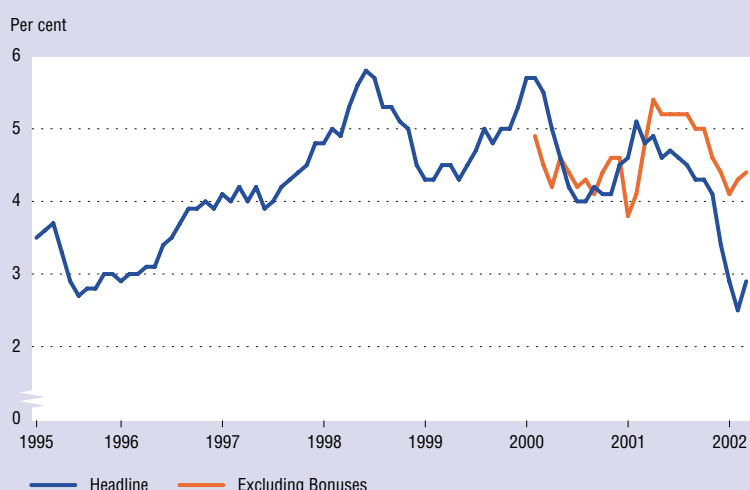
However, the recent earnings growth figures are dominated by the bonus story. Looking at the series excluding bonuses reveals a different picture. Since mid-2001, there has been a slight slow-down in underlying earnings growth, as measured by the excluding bonuses series, but growth has actually remained robust and now there are signs that it may be picking up. For example, the whole economy excluding bonuses series growth rate declined from 5.2 per cent in August 2001 to 4.1 per cent in January 2002, but has since recovered to stand at 4.4 per cent in the latest data. Moreover, private sector services earnings growth, which looks subdued on an including bonuses basis, actually rose to 4.8 per cent excluding bonuses.

Figure 8 Working age inactivity by sex: United Kingdom; May 1992 to March 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; March 1995 to March 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.

# Labour disputes

**THE JUNE issue of *Labour Market Trends* usually includes an article reviewing labour disputes for the previous calendar year. This article gives information on the numbers of disputes and working days lost in the most recent year broken down by industry, region and cause of dispute. Time trend data are also provided for purposes of comparison. Another regular**

**annual article, this one comparing labour disputes in the UK with those of other countries, is usually published in April.**

This year both articles have been delayed. This has been due to the review of labour disputes statistics towards the end of last year, the transfer to new computer systems and the transfer of the work from Runcorn to Newport following the decision to close

the Runcorn site. The annual articles will be prepared later this year once the relocation has been completed.

- More information on the relocation of the work from ONS's Runcorn site to its Newport office can be found at [www.statistics.gov.uk/about\\_ns/runcorn\\_closure.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about_ns/runcorn_closure.asp).

# Low pay estimates: methodology review

**ONS is undertaking a major review of the methodology it uses to estimate the number of low-paid jobs. This review will lead to revisions to estimates for the number of jobs paid below national minimum wage (NMW) rates.**

The NMW came into force in April 1999. In October 2000 ONS released estimates for the year 2000 of the number of jobs in the UK that received hourly pay below NMW rates. ONS also produced consistent estimates for 1998 and 1999. Estimates for 2001 were released in January this year. These figures were based on the current methodology that combines LFS and NES data after making some adjustments designed to reduce the shortcomings in

measuring low pay inherent in each dataset. A description of this methodology can be found at [www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour\\_market/pay\\_and\\_earnings/sum\\_methodology\\_low\\_pay.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/pay_and_earnings/sum_methodology_low_pay.asp). Further details of the low pay methodology were published in an article last year (see pp55-66, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2001).

Among the issues to be considered in the review are:

- the utilisation of Labour Force Survey (LFS) information on hourly rates that is available for the most recent years;
- the process for the imputation of the LFS hourly rate of pay; and
- the sensitivity of the New Earnings

Survey (NES) derived hourly pay to rounding errors.

The revised estimates, which will also take into account the recent regrossing carried out for the LFS, are scheduled for release on 19 September 2002. These will be for the years 2001, 2000, 1999 and if necessary 1998. Estimates for the year 2002 using the new methodology will be released on 17 October 2002.

- A fuller outline of this project, including details of people invited by the ONS to participate as advisors or user representatives, is available on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/lowpay/](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/lowpay/).

# New Earnings Survey quarterly projections

**ONS is currently reviewing the quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey which are published in Table E.11 in the labour market data section of *Labour Market Trends*.**

This methodological review is planned for completion later in the summer of 2002. Users will be notified of the outcome in *Labour Market Trends*. Until then, the series is not being updated.

- For further information, contact Robin Youll, tel. 01633 819023, e-mail [robin.youll@ons.gov.uk](mailto:robin.youll@ons.gov.uk).

# Work-Based Learning for Adults

**WORK BASED Learning for Adults (WBLA) is a voluntary full-time training programme mainly aimed at people aged 25 and over who have been unemployed for six months or longer and are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance or another qualifying benefit. Until 25 March 2001, WBLA was delivered through the network of training and enterprise Councils (TECs). Since 26 March 2001, WBLA in England has been delivered through Jobcentre Plus (formerly the Employment Service) as part of the provision for long-term unemployed adults. Jobcentre Plus is now part of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).**

Until 25 March 2001 the statistics came from three sources: aggregate management information returns provided by TECs; certificates that training providers completed for each individual joining a programme (starts certificates); and a postal questionnaire sent to each trainee six months after leaving the programme. From 26 March 2001 the statistics for adult learning come from Jobcentre Plus's labour market system (LMS) and provider returns on starts and leavers certificates.

Information is published in a quarterly First Release summarising starts, leavers and numbers on WBLA by programme type. Information on equal opportunities (gender, ethnicity and disability) and

regional data is also summarised in the tables. Information on outcomes is not currently available.

The latest release was issued on 30 May 2002 and is available on the DWP website at [www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/online.html](http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/online.html). The August 2002 issue of *Labour Market Trends* will include a new summary table of WBLA starts and participants from April 2001, when delivery became the responsibility of Jobcentre Plus. This will replace the previous Tables F.3 and F.4.

- For further information contact Russ Bentley, tel. 0114 259 6425, e-mail [russ.bentley@jobcentreplus.gov.uk](mailto:russ.bentley@jobcentreplus.gov.uk).

## New Deal statistics

**IN LINE with publication procedures in the Department for Work and Pensions, statistics on the New Deal for young people and long-term unemployed people aged 25+ are now being published on a quarterly rather than a monthly cycle.**

The last monthly First Release was issued on 28 March 2002, covering the period up

to January 2002. Data from this release appeared in the May issue of *Labour Market Trends* (Tables F.11 to F.19) and are repeated in this month's issue. The data for January to March were released on 30 May and the tables will be updated in the July issue of *Labour Market Trends*. The tables will appear regularly in

*Labour Market Trends* in October, January, April and July.

- For further information contact Sally Rogers, tel. 0114 259 5741, e-mail [sally.rogers@jobcentreplus.gov.uk](mailto:sally.rogers@jobcentreplus.gov.uk).

## LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094 Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

Fax: 020 7533 6183 E-mail: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

### TOPICS COVERED

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

### Statistical enquiries

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

0845 601 3034 Fax: 01633 652747

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

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

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

## OTHER NEWS

# Managers' pay in Great Britain

**IN 2001, managers' earnings in the highest and lowest paying regions, relative to the Great Britain average, differed by 50 percentage points. The regional earnings of clerical and manual employees varied by up to 30 percentage points. These findings, which appeared in the April 2002 issue of *Income Data Services (IDS) Management Pay Review*, contradict the commonly held view of reward specialists that managers across the regions earn similar amounts for similar jobs.**

It is the accepted view that there is a national pay and recruitment market for managers, who are chosen from a national, rather than local, talent pool. If this is the case, pay levels would converge to a single equilibrium rate largely negating regional differences. However, the IDS analysis of the ONS 2001 New Earnings Survey (using the new regional datasets), could lead to reward specialists paying more attention to regional differences for managers in the future.

Their study found that the pay of highly paid general managers of large organisations averaged nearly £113,000. However, when analysed by region earnings varied from £57,788 for those in Scotland to £139,518 for those working in London: nearly two-and-a-half times as

much. Treasurers and company financial managers (other potentially mobile and relatively well paid occupations), demonstrated similar variations. Across Great Britain this group's earnings averaged nearly £61,330, but varied from a high of £74,745 in London to a low of £42,652 in Yorkshire and the Humber.

Explanations offered for these regional variations contradict the assumption that managers are geographically mobile and are willing to change locations to further their careers. Instead the IDS report suggests that this view overstates the case, and that managers are, like most employees, unwilling to uproot themselves – particularly when they have families – once they have settled into an area. Managers who are most likely to be mobile are those at the beginning of their careers and those at the most senior levels of top companies, who must move to further their careers.

Once it is recognised that the executive labour market is unwilling to uproot, then local cost-of-living factors, such as house prices, may play a bigger role in their decision-making, suggests the report. The study found a close correlation between regional variations in managers' earnings and house prices. In this context, the combination of differential house prices, plus employers' ability to vary pay rates to

maintain real standards of living, is likely to explain why managers' earnings vary so greatly across the regions.

The lowest regional pay differences were found within the public sector. The pay gap across the regions for Civil Service executive officers was just 12.2 per cent (the average pay being £19,768) but this is attributed to nationally agreed pay frameworks as opposed to the market ironing out regional differences.

Other findings from the study include:

- in 2001, male corporate managers and administrators earned on average the equivalent of £40,680 a year, compared with their female counterparts who earned around £28,813; and
- the highest earners were in London, with male managers and administrators earning the equivalent of £51,901 while equivalent females earned £35,110. The lowest male earners were in the North East, with earnings of £32,786 a year while similar female employees had earnings of £24,175.

• This analysis of managers' regional earnings appeared in the April 2002 issue of *IDS Management Pay Review* 254. For further information contact IDS, tel. 020 7250 3434 or go to their website [www.incomesdata.co.uk](http://www.incomesdata.co.uk).

## An ageing population

**MILLIONS OF new jobs need to be created in both developed and developing countries to sustain the ever ageing population and prevent widespread poverty and social exclusion, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO).**

In a paper presented to the Second World Assembly on ageing in Madrid in April 2002, the ILO argued that the increasing proportion of the population aged 60 and over posed a growing policy challenge. It went on to add that creating jobs in all sectors – especially among women, unemployed young people and people with disabilities – would be instrumental to the

financing of social security and social protection in the future.

ILO warned that changing pension financing mechanisms would not solve the problem of rising costs. Solutions offered by ILO included changing employment policies in order to enable older workers to stay longer in employment if they wanted to, and providing incentives to encourage them to continue working after the age of 60. The ILO also suggested introducing a gradual and flexible transition from working life to retirement, measures to prevent discrimination in employment and policies to train and retrain older workers. The promotion of lifelong learning as well

as developing the potential of information and communication technology would also open up employment and training possibilities for older people. The report also suggested that more investigation into the implications of migration was needed.

• The paper *An inclusive society for an ageing population: The employment and social protection challenge* is available from the ILO, Geneva, Switzerland, ISBN 92-2-112997-7. See also [www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/skills/news.htm](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/skills/news.htm).



# Working in Britain in 2000

**NEW RESEARCH looking at how people regard their job and life in the workplace has shown that people are working harder and for longer hours. Almost half of men and a third of women said they frequently worked more hours on top of their basic week, with four-fifths of those working long hours saying they did so in order to meet deadlines and pressures. Employees are also expressing declining loyalty to the organisation for which they work although this has not translated into people changing jobs more frequently.**

These are just some of the findings from the Working in Britain in 2000 Survey conducted by the London School of Economics and the Policy Studies Institute. The survey, carried out as part of the Economic and Social Research Council's (ESRC) Future of Work Programme, updates a similar survey carried out in 1992 and so enables a comparison over time. In-depth interviews were carried out with 2,466 employees, (including the self-employed) from across all occupational groups during the second half of 2000. The study highlighted the sources and extent of the 'long hours' employment culture, and the increased dissatisfaction of employees with their jobs and working lives. It revealed that, as the 24-hour, seven-day working week gained ascendancy, the possibility of achieving a satisfactory work-life balance was proving elusive for more and more people. Results from the survey also showed that there was no evidence to indicate the end of the 'job for life,' and they challenged the view that Britain had a truly flexible labour market where workers may have felt more insecure, but were more satisfied with their work.

According to the survey, there had been a growth in the proportion of workers with permanent employment between 1992 and 2000 (88 per cent, compared with 92 per cent respectively), and a decline in the proportion of workers with a fixed-term contract over the same period (5 per cent, compared with 2.8 per cent). However, these changes needed to be seen in the context of the earlier survey's being carried out during a major economic downturn.

The most dramatic decline in job satisfaction during the 1990s occurred because of the hours people were required to work and the amount of work they had to accomplish. The proportion of men at work who said they were completely satisfied or very satisfied with the number of hours they worked had dropped from 35 per cent to 20

per cent and from 51 per cent to 29 per cent for women.

Workers revealed no widespread belief in any sense of obligation to the firms who employed them. Just one-fifth of workers in 2000 had agreed that they would take any job to stay with the organisation, compared with a quarter in 1992. And although similar proportions in both surveys agreed with the statement 'I am proud to be working for this organisation' (76 per cent), there was a decline of 4 percentage points in those who had 'strongly agreed' with this statement.

The majority of workers still left their homes for paid employment. Only 3 per cent of employees said they worked partly at home in 2000 and a further 1.1 per cent worked solely or mainly at home. This contrasted with 2.2 per cent who worked partly from home in 1992 and a further 1.4 per cent who worked solely or mainly at home.

The average length of job tenure recorded revealed that British workers were experiencing longer and not shorter periods of employment in the same job. In 1992 the average time a worker spent in a specific job had been six years and two months. But in 2000 the figure had risen to seven years and four months.

Most people still regarded their job as part of a career with distinct promotion prospects, although this is overwhelmingly a view held by managers, administrators and professionals rather than manual workers, who are becoming a shrinking element of the labour force with the advance of information technologies.

The proportion of people saying they worked flexible hours rose from 17 per cent in 1992 to 22 per cent in 2000, although these hours were still seen as mainly determined by their employers. There were differences between occupational groups however, with around a quarter of senior managers and professionals in 2000 saying that they decided their own hours and a further 34 per cent saying they worked flexible hours. In contrast only 6 per cent of semi- and unskilled manual workers had been able to decide their own hours and 12 per cent said they were able to work flexible hours.

The survey suggests that while workers have greater freedom on the job (over 60 per cent of respondents in 2000 said they could decide themselves whether to introduce a new task or work assignment, compared with 55 per cent in 1992), the degree of control from management has increased (59 per cent of respondents in

2000 said somebody now formally assessed or appraised their job performance, compared with 53 per cent in 1992).

Two-thirds of men and women in the workforce said the new technologies had become essential for their job, but again there were wide variations between occupational groups. Around seven in ten higher professional senior managers used the Internet at work, and around three in ten administrators used it. In contrast the Internet was used at work by less than one in six technicians/supervisors, skilled manual, and semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers. Yet, between 40 and 50 per cent of those occupational groups had access to these new technologies at home.

The survey does not reveal any dramatic growth in the range of employee benefits on offer. There was no increase in the proportion of employers who enjoyed membership of a profit-sharing or share-ownership scheme (around one in six men and one in nine women said they were covered by such a scheme in both 1992 and 2000). Only a quarter of men said they were part of a private health scheme in 2000, which was a similar proportion to 1992, while the proportion of women who belonged to a private health scheme increased from 15 to 17 per cent in 2000. The proportion of male workers able to take a loan declined from 16 per cent to 11 per cent in 2000, while for women it declined from 14 to 12 per cent. The only noticeable improvement in benefits was with the growth in provision of sick pay beyond the statutory level. In 2000, 68 per cent of men and 59 per cent of women had this benefit compared with 62 per cent of men and 52 per cent of women in 1992.

In his interim commentary on the survey results, Robert Taylor, media fellow with the ESRC's Future of Work Programme, also draws out the implications of the research for public policy and suggests ways in which companies and employees will need to adapt to the changes charted by the survey.

- *Britain's World of Work – Myth and Realities*, by Robert Taylor, is the third paper in the ESRC Future of Work Programme seminar series. For further information on this paper, or on the Future of Work Programme contact the Economic and Social Research Council, tel. 01793 41300, e-mail [exrel@esrc.ac.uk](mailto:exrel@esrc.ac.uk). For further information about the Working in Britain 2000 Survey contact Dr Michael White, Policy Studies Institute, tel. 020 7468 2246, e-mail [m.white@psi.org.uk](mailto:m.white@psi.org.uk).



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.

## Low earnings

**JIM COUSINS** (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many employees in each

region and nation of the UK, and what percentage of all employees, had earnings below the lower earnings limit for national insurance in each year since 1997; and what proportion of such workers were women.

**LEN COOK:** The attached table gives the available information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for the autumn (September to November) quarters of each year from 1996 to 2001.

Numbers and percentages of employees whose gross weekly earnings are less than the lower limit for National Insurance; United Kingdom; autumn 1996 to autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Government office regions	Thousands	Percentage of all employees	Percentage who are women	Government office regions	Thousands	Percentage of all employees	Percentage who are women
<i>Autumn (September to November) 1996</i>				<i>Autumn (September to November) 1999</i>			
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>76.8</b>
England	2,164	11.2	78.1	England	1,901	9.3	76.7
North East	120	12.3	80.0	North East	109	11.3	83.1
North West	302	11.6	82.7	North West	255	9.2	74.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	217	11.3	75.7	Yorkshire and the Humber	167	8.2	85.1
East Midlands	224	13.0	81.8	East Midlands	170	9.6	79.1
West Midlands	225	10.7	85.9	West Midlands	228	10.4	79.2
Eastern	261	12.0	81.3	Eastern	217	9.4	78.9
London	167	6.3	72.4	London	202	6.9	64.4
South East	392	11.9	74.7	South East	319	9.1	73.7
South West	258	13.9	71.3	South West	233	11.4	78.7
Wales	137	13.2	74.8	Wales	129	11.8	77.6
Scotland	186	9.2	77.3	Scotland	189	9.0	77.5
Northern Ireland <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	Northern Ireland	43	7.3	78.1
<i>Autumn (September to November) 1997</i>				<i>Autumn (September to November) 2000</i>			
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>75.2</b>
England	2,131	10.8	78.6	England	1,774	8.5	75.1
North East	127	13.1	80.7	North East	88	8.8	78.2
North West	291	11.0	78.3	North West	227	8.2	77.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	222	11.2	79.9	Yorkshire and the Humber	220	10.5	73.0
East Midlands	209	11.9	77.8	East Midlands	152	8.5	80.6
West Midlands	236	10.9	76.9	West Midlands	203	9.2	78.1
Eastern	242	10.8	82.8	Eastern	203	8.5	75.2
London	189	6.8	72.7	London	170	5.9	64.3
South East	362	10.8	79.0	South East	319	9.0	76.7
South West	253	13.1	79.0	South West	192	9.3	73.3
Wales	107	10.3	83.2	Wales	116	10.6	69.6
Scotland	216	10.6	78.7	Scotland	166	7.7	77.0
Northern Ireland	55	9.5	74.3	Northern Ireland	48	7.9	87.0
<i>Autumn (September to November) 1998</i>				<i>Autumn (September to November) 2001</i>			
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>75.3</b>
England	2,058	10.2	78.6	England	1,746	8.3	75.0
North East	133	13.8	80.2	North East	84	8.3	77.4
North West	298	11.1	80.5	North West	223	8.0	76.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	201	9.9	82.5	Yorkshire and the Humber	191	9.2	78.0
East Midlands	190	10.8	78.4	East Midlands	161	8.9	77.5
West Midlands	230	10.4	78.8	West Midlands	191	8.5	80.6
Eastern	236	10.3	78.4	Eastern	220	9.1	73.6
London	195	6.8	67.9	London	154	5.1	64.9
South East	333	9.5	78.4	South East	291	8.1	74.1
South West	243	12.2	81.2	South West	231	11.1	73.5
Wales	121	11.3	81.9	Wales	96	8.7	81.7
Scotland	205	9.8	79.3	Scotland	158	7.4	77.1
Northern Ireland	51	8.7	65.2	Northern Ireland	59	9.7	66.9

Source: Labour Force Survey.

a Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

(25 February)

## Industrial action

**JOHN WHITTINGDALE** (Maldon and Chelmsford East) asked the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry how many days were lost due to industrial action (a) in the public sector and (b) in total in each of the last 20 years.

**KAREN DUNNELL:** I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. There are no statistics specifically for the public sector but figures on the public administration, education and health industries provide most of the information on the public sector as it is today. The figures are arranged according to the Standard Industrial Classifications of 1968, 1980 and 1992. Because of differences in Standard Industrial Classification coverage and the exclusion of certain industries (e.g. coal and steel) that have dropped out of the public sector since the 1980s, caution needs to be exercised in making comparisons. Information is given in the attached table. The way the information is presented reflects the changes in Standard Industrial Classification.

### Working days lost in the public sector due to labour disputes; United Kingdom; 1981 and 1982

SIC 1968	Professional and scientific services; public administration and defence	Whole economy
1981	1,165	4,266
1982	1,201	5,313

### Working days lost in the public sector due to labour disputes; United Kingdom; 1983 to 1993

SIC 1980	Public administration, sanitary services, education, medical and health services	Whole economy
1983	121	3,754
1984	786	27,135
1985	990	6,402
1986	460	1,920
1987	945	3,546
1988	290	3,702
1989	2,388	4,128
1990	520	1,903
1991	363	761
1992	329	528
1993	341	649

### Working days lost in the public sector due to labour disputes; United Kingdom; 1994 to 2001

SIC 1992	Public administration, education and health and social work	Whole economy
1994	86	278
1995	178	415
1996	295	1,303
1997	65	235
1998	50	282
1999	66	242
2000	221	499
2001p	327	518

Source: Office for National Statistics

P Provisional

(25 March)

## Business inquiries

**JOHN WHITTINGDALE** (Maldon and Chelmsford East) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1) if he will list the questionnaire forms sent out to UK businesses by the Office for National Statistics in 2001; (2) what estimate he has made of the amount of time taken by business to compile and return information requested by the Office for National Statistics in the last 12 months for which figures are available.

**LEN COOK:** The time taken by business in 2001 to compile and return the information requested by ONS is estimated to be around 617,000 hours. There were 1.57 million business inquiry forms despatched during this period. I attach below a table showing the periodicity and annual number of forms for each business inquiry conducted by ONS. Your third question asks for the split between (a) UK companies, (b) manufacturing companies and (c) distribution and services companies. To provide this will take a special analysis and a reply will follow.

(The following is a reduced version of the table that appeared in the written answer to the parliamentary question, including only the figures relating to the labour market inquiries. The complete table can be found at <http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm200102/cmhansrd/cm020416/index/20416-x.htm>.)

### Statistical inquiries of businesses carried out by the ONS; United Kingdom; 2001

Statistical inquiry	Frequency	Number of forms in 2001 compliance year
<i>Earnings and employment</i>		
Wages and salaries	Monthly	99,600
New Earnings Survey	Annual	234,700
Labour disputes	Continuous	287
The quarterly inquiry into the number of employees in local government (local authority survey)	Quarterly	1,800
Vacancy rate inquiry	Monthly	62,952
<i>Annual business inquiry</i>		
Employment and Financial (including purchases)	Annual	75,604

Source: Office for National Statistics

(16 April)

*Labour Market Statistics Quarterly Update is designed to inform users about developments taking place as part of ONS's continuing work to improve labour market statistics. It appears every quarter in March, June, September and December.*

## Improvements introduced

### March 2002 – May 2002

Revised Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates based on more up-to-date population data and the annual seasonal adjustment review were released in April 2002. All published aggregates and individual record datasets for periods after summer quarter (June to August) 2000 were republished. For further information see [www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour\\_market/lfs/revisions.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/lfs/revisions.asp). Contact: Alex Clifton-Fearnside, tel. 020 7533 6140 or e-mail [alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk](mailto:alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk).

ONS has published new productivity data on 'output per job' and 'output per hour'. New experimental quarterly measures for the services industries (sections G-P combined), quarterly measures for the distribution, hotels and catering industries (sections G and H combined) and annual measures for the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries (sections A/B combined) are now available. The new data can be found on the experimental area of the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/press\\_release/experimental.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/press_release/experimental.asp). Contact: Chris Daffin, tel. 01633 813 131 or e-mail [productivity@ons.gov.uk](mailto:productivity@ons.gov.uk).

ONS has now completed its research to estimate the standard error of the annual growth of the Average Earnings Index (AEI). An article describing the quality of the growth rates appeared in April (see pp207-13, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2002). Furthermore, in April the standard errors and new industry series including bonus payments were introduced. Contact: David Freeman, tel. 01633 813 028 or e-mail [david.freeman@ons.gov.uk](mailto:david.freeman@ons.gov.uk).

## Work in progress

Work has started to see if there is scope to refine the detailed elements of the quarterly employee jobs series, some of which contain discontinuities between September 1998 and December 1998 as a result of the way the Annual Business Inquiry figures were built into the quarterly series. Contact: James Partington, tel. 01928 792545 or e-mail [james.partington@ons.gov.uk](mailto:james.partington@ons.gov.uk).

Work on the production of grossed data from the New Earnings Survey (NES) is nearing completion. First results from this development, relating to NES data from 1999, 2000 and 2001, are expected to be available in summer 2002. Contact: Robin Youll, tel. 01633 819 023 or e-mail [robin.youll@ons.gov.uk](mailto:robin.youll@ons.gov.uk).

ONS is undertaking a major review of the methodology it uses to estimate the number of low-paid jobs (see news item, p287). This review will lead to revisions to estimates for the number of jobs paid below national minimum wage rates. The revised estimates, which will also take into account the recent regrossing exercise for the LFS, are scheduled for release on 19 September 2002. These will be for the years 2001, 2000, 1999 and if necessary 1998. Estimates for 2002 using the new methodology will be released on 17 October 2002. A fuller outline of this project is available on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/lowpay](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/lowpay).

ONS is continuing to develop historical employment and unemployment series on a consistent ILO basis and expects to be able to publish the first set of estimates later in 2002. This exercise will be followed by the production of a set of national projections of the labour force expected for late 2002. Contact: Craig Lindsay, tel. 020 7533 5896 or e-mail [craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk](mailto:craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk).

The seasonal adjustment review for Table 22 (educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people) of the labour market statistics First Release has been completed. A seasonally adjusted version of Table 22 will be introduced in summer 2002. Contact: Mark Stevenson, tel. 020 7533 6219 or e-mail [mark.stevenson@ons.gov.uk](mailto:mark.stevenson@ons.gov.uk).

ONS is developing a new survey of the number of vacancies held by employers. The inquiry was launched in November 2000 on an experimental basis, initially just in the production, construction and public administration sectors. Since April 2001 it has been extended to cover all sectors of the economy except agriculture. The aim now is to begin publishing some quarterly results in the near future on a provisional basis once it is clear that the statistics from the survey are of suitable quality. Contact: Andrew Machin, tel. 020 7533 6162 or e-mail [andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk](mailto:andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk).

## Future developments

A study of the areas for which ONS publishes sampling errors for the LFS is underway. Results of the study will be announced later in the year. *Contact: Alex Clifton-Fearnside, tel. 020 7533 6140 or e-mail [alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk](mailto:alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk).*

In the future, ONS expects to make LFS data available for a wider range of geographical areas, and to improve the quality of unemployment rates for small areas based on internationally agreed definitions. *Contact: Nick Maine, tel. 020 7533 6130 or e-mail [nick.maine@ons.gov.uk](mailto:nick.maine@ons.gov.uk).*

A new booklet, *How exactly are earnings measured?* is in preparation. *Contact: Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 020 7533 6094 or e-mail [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk).*

ONS is coordinating an exercise across the Government Statistical Service to help inform usage of the 2001 Census of Population. A series of task forces are looking at different statistical domains, for example, the labour market, education and training, and health and care, to identify the different sources of data available for topics covered by the Census; the likely differences between Census and survey estimates; and (provisional) preferred sources for the key distributions. *Contact: Richard Laux, 020 7533 5529 or e-mail [richard.laux@ons.gov.uk](mailto:richard.laux@ons.gov.uk).*



## USEFUL WEBSITES

Labour Market Trends [www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour\\_market/Articles/Labour\\_Market\\_Trends.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/Articles/Labour_Market_Trends.asp)

Guides to labour market statistics [www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour\\_market/other\\_features/BriefGuides.asp](http://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](http://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](http://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/llfs/default.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/llfs/default.asp)

New Earnings Survey [www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/nes0102.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/nes0102.pdf)

Employment [www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour\\_market/employment/default.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/employment/default.asp)

Unemployment [www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour\\_market/unemployment\\_claimant\\_count/default.asp](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/vacancies_redundancies/default.asp)

Industrial relations [www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour\\_market/industrial\\_relations/default.asp](http://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.

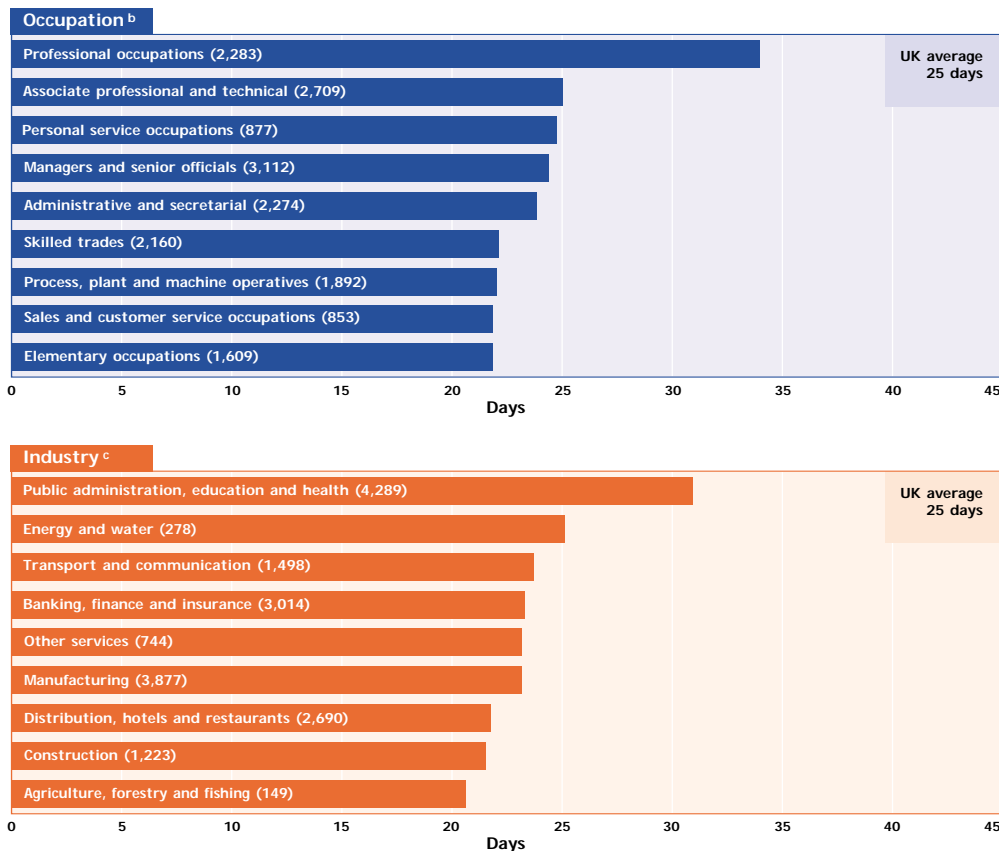
### Contents for June 2002

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Holiday entitlement (LFS)                | 4 People with disabilities and the labour market (LFS)  |
| 2 Job-related training (LFS)               | 5 Homeworkers (LFS)                                     |
| 3 Ethnic groups by economic activity (LFS) | 6 Labour market indicators by qualification level (LFS) |

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

#### 1 Holiday entitlement

**Figure 1** Average length of paid holiday entitlement<sup>a</sup> for full-time permanent employees by occupation<sup>b</sup> and industry;<sup>c</sup> United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



*Figure 1* shows the average holiday entitlement of full-time permanent employees by occupation and industry.

It should be noted that the LFS data exclude public holidays, whereas under EU working time regulations, employers are allowed to count public holidays towards their employees' entitlement to annual leave.

- ① The average number of days holiday in autumn 2001 was 25.
- ① Those in professional occupations had the greatest holiday entitlement at 34 days.
- ① Among industries, those in public administration, education and health had the greatest entitlement of 31 days.
- ① The greater entitlement among professional occupations was largely due to teachers who had very long periods of paid leave (53 and 51 days for women and men respectively). Excluding teachers, the average entitlement for professional occupations was 26 days for women and 25 days for men.

a Excludes public holidays. Excludes those who did not give their holiday entitlement and those who were non-contactable in the autumn quarter.

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

c Industry groups are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

( ) The figures shown in brackets give the number (in thousands) of full-time permanent employees in each occupation group and industry sector.

## 2 Job-related training

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change in skill requirements within the labour market. A large number of employers and employees see training as an essential investment for the future. The DfES workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489) receives a large number of requests for LFS data about training.

- ❶ In winter 2002/2002, 3.9 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 16 per cent of all such employees in United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted figures).

**Figure 2** shows the length of the course for all those employees receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to their interview.

- ❶ The most common length of course was less than one week, which accounted for 37 per cent of the total. For 17 per cent, the training was ongoing and for almost 9 per cent the training was to last more than three years in total.

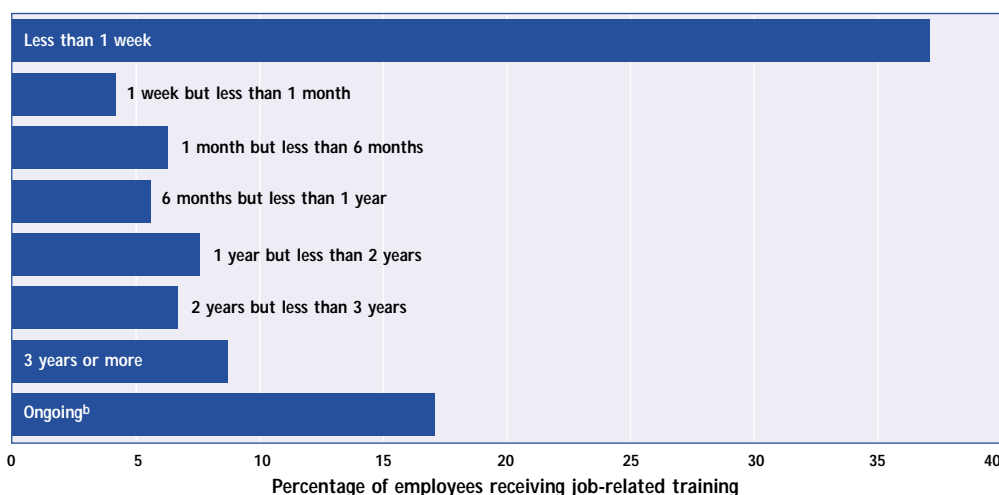
**Figure 3** shows the distribution of the types of sites for those receiving such training.

- ❶ For 2.6 million (68 per cent) of those receiving job-related training, training was either wholly or partially off the job.
- ❶ The most common site was an educational institution (36 per cent) followed by the employer's premises (33 per cent).

**Figure 4** shows the distribution of the main source of fees for training for those whose training was either partially or wholly off the job.

- ❶ The majority of such job-related training in the UK (63 per cent) was paid for mainly by the employer (or potential employer) of the employee concerned.

**Figure 2** Length of job-related training,<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002; not seasonally adjusted

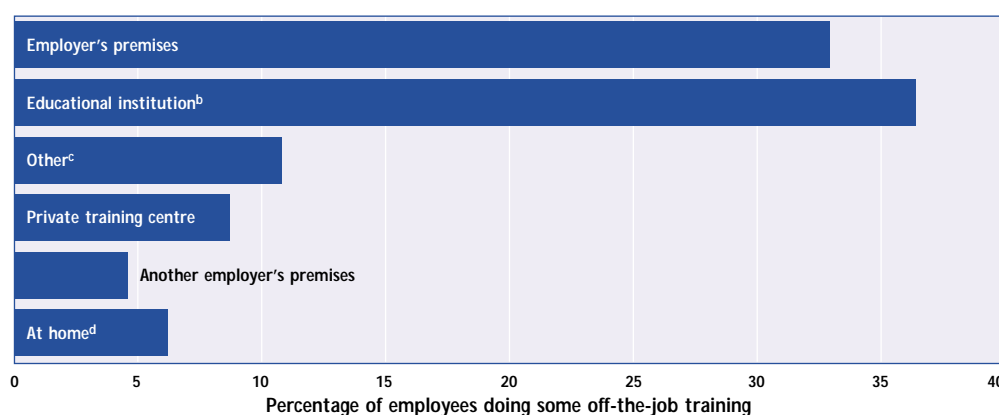


Note: Base for calculation of percentage includes those who did not state how long their training lasted. Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes all types of job-related training in the last four weeks.

b Includes training with no definite limit.

**Figure 3** Site of job-related training;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Base for calculation includes those who did not state where their training occurred. Source: Labour Force Survey

a Off-the-job, or a combination of on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.

b Mainly further education colleges and universities, but also including open colleges and other educational institutions.

c Includes employment rehabilitation centres, community projects, government or local authority training workshops, and information technology centres.

d Open University, open technical college, or correspondence course.

**Figure 4** Payment of fees<sup>a</sup> for job-related training;<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Base for calculation of percentages includes those who did not state who paid for their training. Source: Labour Force Survey

a Main source of payment

b Off-the-job, or a combination of on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.



### 3 Ethnic groups by economic activity

**Table 1** Economic activity by ethnic group;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent						
	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	All aged 16 and over (000s)	Economic activity rate (%) 16 - 59/64	Employment rate (%) 16 - 59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all 16+
<b>All</b>							
White	26,637	1,309	27,947	44,159	79	76	4.7
All ethnic minority groups	1,679	200	1,879	3,103	65	58	10.6
Mixed	127	20	147	220	70	60	13.5
Asian or Asian British	841	93	934	1,603	63	56	10.0
Black or Black British	484	66	551	872	69	61	12.0
Chinese	83	*	88	143	63	60	*
Other ethnic groups	144	16	160	265	64	58	9.9
<b>Men</b>							
White	14,609	814	15,423	21,614	85	80	5
All ethnic minority groups	976	129	1,105	1,564	75	66	12
Mixed	67	13	79	104	79	66	16
Asian or Asian British	533	62	595	826	77	69	10
Black or Black British	247	42	289	427	74	63	14
Chinese	45	*	47	68	72	69	*
Other ethnic groups	84	10	94	140	69	62	11
<b>Women</b>							
White	12,029	495	12,523	22,545	74	71	4
All ethnic minority groups	703	71	774	1,539	54	49	9
Mixed	60	*	67	116	61	55	*
Asian or Asian British	308	31	339	777	48	43	9
Black or Black British	237	25	262	445	64	58	9
Chinese	38	*	40	76	55	51	*
Other ethnic groups	60	*	66	125	57	52	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> This table uses the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups and should not be compared with data produced under the old classification.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

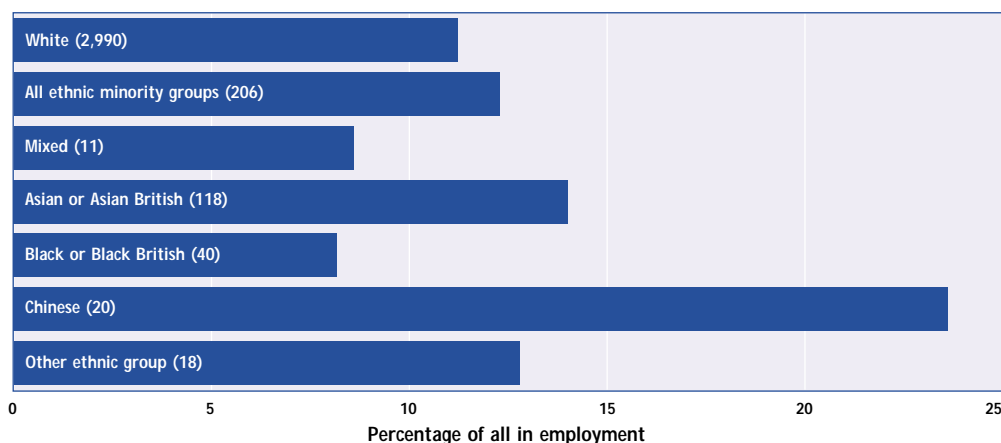
The Labour Market Statistics helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in different ethnic groups. **Table 1** shows economic activity by ethnic group for winter 2001/2002.

- ① In winter 2001/2002 there were 3.1 million members of ethnic minority groups in the UK over the age of 16, of whom 1.7 million were in employment.
- ① Among the ethnic minority groups, the mixed group had the highest working-age economic activity rate at 70 per cent, although the Black group had the highest employment rate at 61 per cent.
- ① The mixed group had the highest ILO unemployment rate, with one in seven economically active members unemployed (this compares with one in 20 economically active White people).
- ① All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than men. The largest difference was for the Asian group, where the rate for men was 29 percentage points higher than for women.

Differences also exist between ethnic minorities in the types of employment undertaken. **Figure 5** shows the proportion of all in employment who were self-employed within the various ethnic groups.

- ① The Chinese and Asian groups had the highest proportions of self-employment at 24 and 14 per cent respectively.
- ① The Black ethnic group had the lowest proportion of self-employed people (8 per cent), closely followed by the mixed ethnic group (9 per cent).

**Figure 5** Proportion of all in employment who were self-employed by ethnic group;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Proportions have been estimated using the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups and should not be compared with data produced under the old classification.

Note: Excludes those who did not state their ethnic group.

( ) The numbers in brackets gives the numbers (in thousands) of self-employed in each ethnic group.

#### 4 People with disabilities and the labour market

A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of people with disabilities. **Table 2** shows the economic activity status, and **Figure 6** the ILO unemployment rates of people according to whether they had disabilities or not (see red box).

- ❶ In winter 2002 there were 7.2 million people of working age with long-term disabilities in the UK, just over half of whom were men (52.6 per cent).
- ❷ People without a disability were more likely to be in employment than those who had a disability (80.7 per cent, compared with 47.9 per cent).
- ❸ People in employment were more likely to work part time if they had a disability (28.3 per cent, compared with 22.8 per cent).
- ❹ The rates of ILO unemployment were much higher for people with a disability than for those without (8.1 per cent, and 4.7 per cent).
- ❺ Unemployed people with a disability were more likely than those without a disability to have been unemployed for at least a year (34.5 per cent, compared with 20.2 per cent).
- ❻ Disabled people were much more likely to be economically inactive than people without a disability (47.8 per cent overall, compared with 15.3 per cent). The difference was greater for men (44.6 per cent, compared with 9.4 per cent). For women with disabilities, the proportion who were economically inactive was higher, at 51.4 per cent, but it was also higher for those without a disability at 21.9 per cent.
- ❼ Among the economically inactive, those with disabilities were more likely than people without a disability to want a job. This was true for both men and women.

**Table 2** Economic activity status of working-age<sup>a</sup> people by sex and by whether disabled;<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Men		Women		All	
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Economically active	55.4	90.6	48.6	78.1	52.2	84.7
In employment	50.0	86.0	45.6	74.8	47.9	80.7
Working full time	43.4	79.4	24.3	43.3	34.4	62.2
Working part time	6.6	6.5	21.3	31.5	13.6	18.4
ILO unemployed	5.4	4.7	3.0	3.2	4.2	4.0
of which:						
less than 1 year	3.3	3.6	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.2
at least 1 year	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.8
ILO unemployment rate <sup>c</sup>	9.7	5.2	6.1	4.2	8.1	4.7
Economically inactive	44.6	9.4	51.4	21.9	47.8	15.3
Wants job	15.6	2.5	15.8	5.7	15.7	4.0
Does not want job	29.0	6.8	35.6	16.3	32.1	11.3
<b>All people of working age<sup>a</sup> (=100%)(millions)</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>29.8</b>

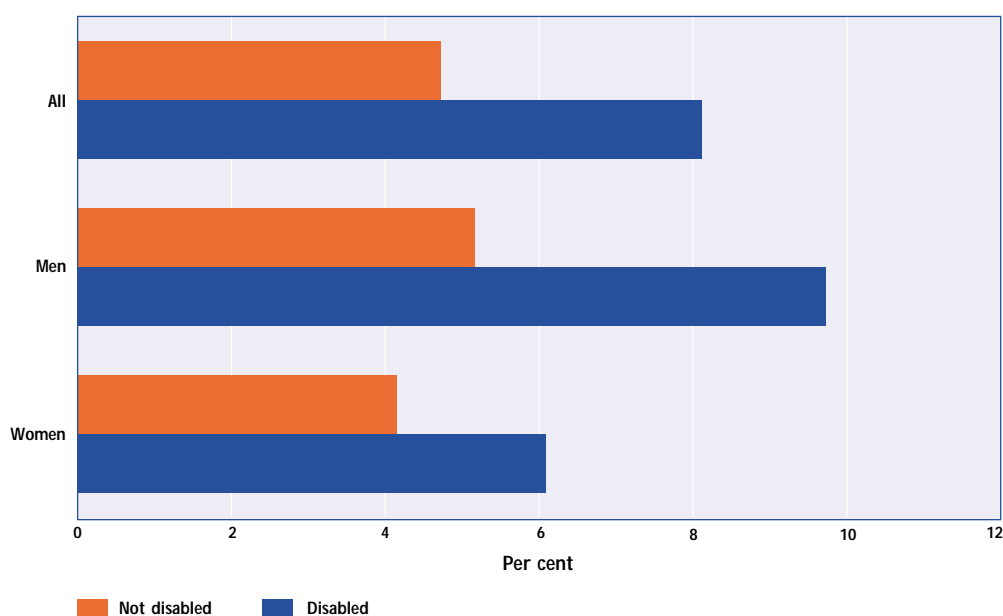
a Working age is 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

b Current long-term health problem or disability (see red box).

c The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 6** ILO unemployment rate<sup>a</sup> for working-age<sup>b</sup> people by whether disabled<sup>c</sup> or not; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

b Working age is defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women

c Current long-term health problem or disability (see red box).

#### Definition of long-term disability

The LFS definition of current long-term disability includes all those who report having a work-limiting disability or a current disability covered by the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA). This definition gives the most comprehensive coverage of disability.

## 5 Homeworkers

**Table 3** Employees and self-employed working from home or using home as a base; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
<b>Main job</b>			
People working mainly in their own home (homeworkers) <sup>a</sup>	650	241	409
As a percentage of all employees and self-employed <sup>b</sup>	2.3	1.6	3.2
Of which full-time	300	166	134
Of which part-time	350	75	275
People working in the same grounds or buildings as home	288	189	99
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	2,141	1,703	439
<b>Base: All employees and self-employed<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>28,109</b>	<b>15,484</b>	<b>12,625</b>
<b>Second job</b>			
People working mainly in their own home (homeworkers)	121	49	72
People working in the same grounds or buildings as home	16	11	*
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	139	83	55
<b>Base: All employees and self-employed<sup>c</sup> with a second job</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>675</b>
<b>Unpaid family workers</b>			
People working in their own home	43	*	36
<b>Base: All unpaid family workers<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>98</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>65</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

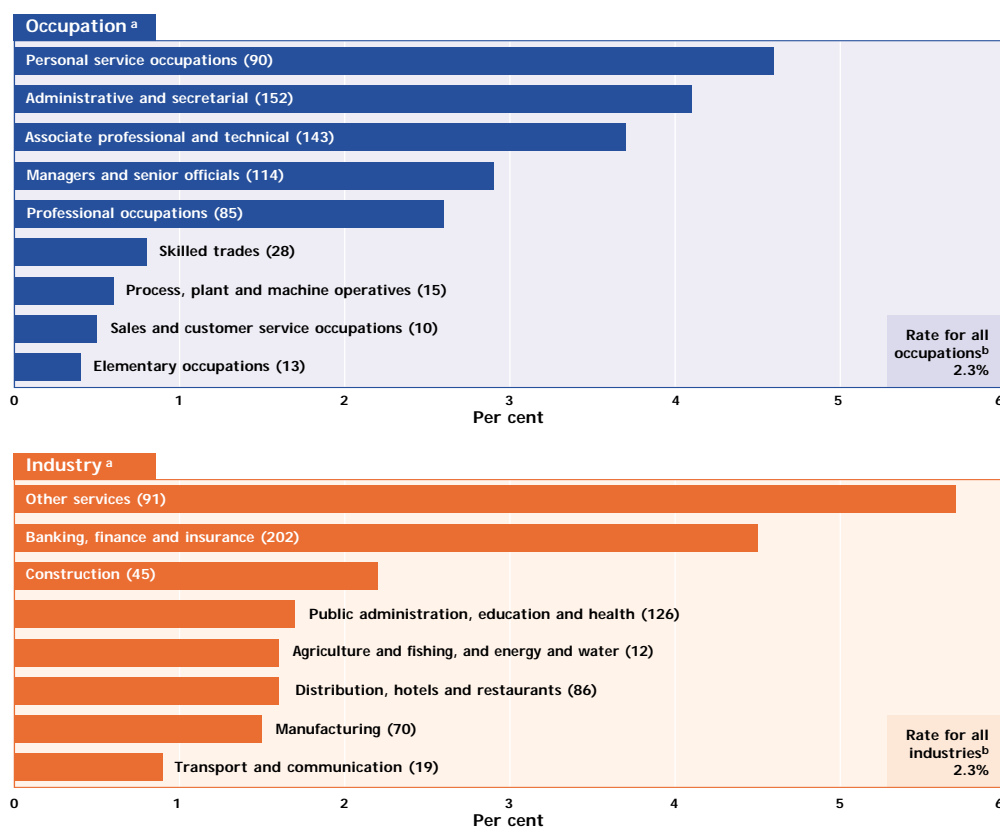
a Includes some people who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.

b Base for calculation of percentages excludes a small number of people who did not state whether they worked from home.

c Includes some people who did not state whether they worked from home.

\* Sample too small for a reliable estimate.

**Figure 7** Proportions of employees and self-employed who work at home; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



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

b Includes a small number of people who did not state their industry/occupation.

( ) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of homeworkers in each industry sector/occupation group.

In the LFS, homeworkers are defined as those who work mainly in their own home (see red box, p256, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2000). **Table 3** gives the number of employed and self-employed homeworkers, those who worked in the same grounds or buildings as home, and those who used their home as base in winter 2001/2002.

- ① A total of 650,000 people (2.3 per cent of all employees and self-employed) worked as homeworkers in their main job in winter 2001/2002. Of these, 54 per cent worked part time and 63 per cent were women.
- ① In their main job, 7.6 per cent of all employees and self-employed people did paid work in different places using their home as a base. Men were far more likely to do this than women (11.0 per cent of main jobs compared with 3.5 per cent).
- ① A total of 121,000 people worked as homeworkers in their second job in winter 2001/2002 (10.6 per cent of all employees and self-employed with a second job).

Homeworkers in their main job are shown according to their occupation and industry in **Figure 7**.

- ① Those in personal service occupations were most likely to be homeworkers (4.6 per cent). Almost three-quarters of these were women working in childcare-related occupations (73.5 per cent).
- ① The lowest rates of homeworking were found in the skilled trades, process, plant and machine operatives, sales and customer services and elementary occupations.
- ① Looking at industries, those working in other services and banking, finance and insurance were most likely to be homeworkers (5.7 and 4.5 per cent respectively).

## 6 Labour market indicators by qualification level

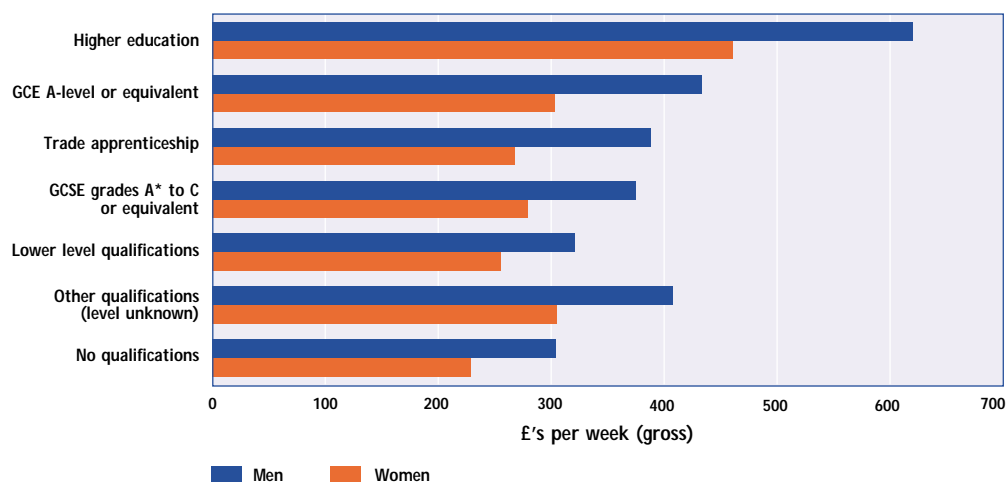
The attainment of skills through education is often seen as the key to success in today's labour market. **Figure 8** displays the average earnings of full-time employees by highest qualification held in winter 2001/2002.

- ① For both male and female employees average earnings tended to rise in line with highest qualification. In winter 2001/2002 those with higher education qualifications earned, on average, over a third more per week than the average for their sex.
- ① At all education levels men's gross weekly earnings were higher than women's. The largest gap proportionally was at the recognised trade apprenticeships level, where men earned 45 per cent more than women (£388 compared with £268).
- ① Those with no qualifications had the lowest average weekly earnings for both men and women (£304 and £229 respectively).

**Figure 9** shows the labour market status of working age people by highest qualification held.

- ① For both men and women those with higher education qualifications were most likely to be economically active (91.8 per cent and 86.9 per cent respectively). Those with no qualifications were most likely to be economically inactive (34.9 per cent and 52.6 per cent respectively).
- ① Those with qualifications at level 1 or below were most likely to be ILO unemployed (9.4 per cent and 4.8 per cent for men and women respectively). Those with higher education qualifications were least likely to be ILO unemployed (with ILO unemployment rates at 3.4 per cent for men and 2.3 per cent for women).
- ① At every level of education men were more likely to be employed and ILO unemployed than women.

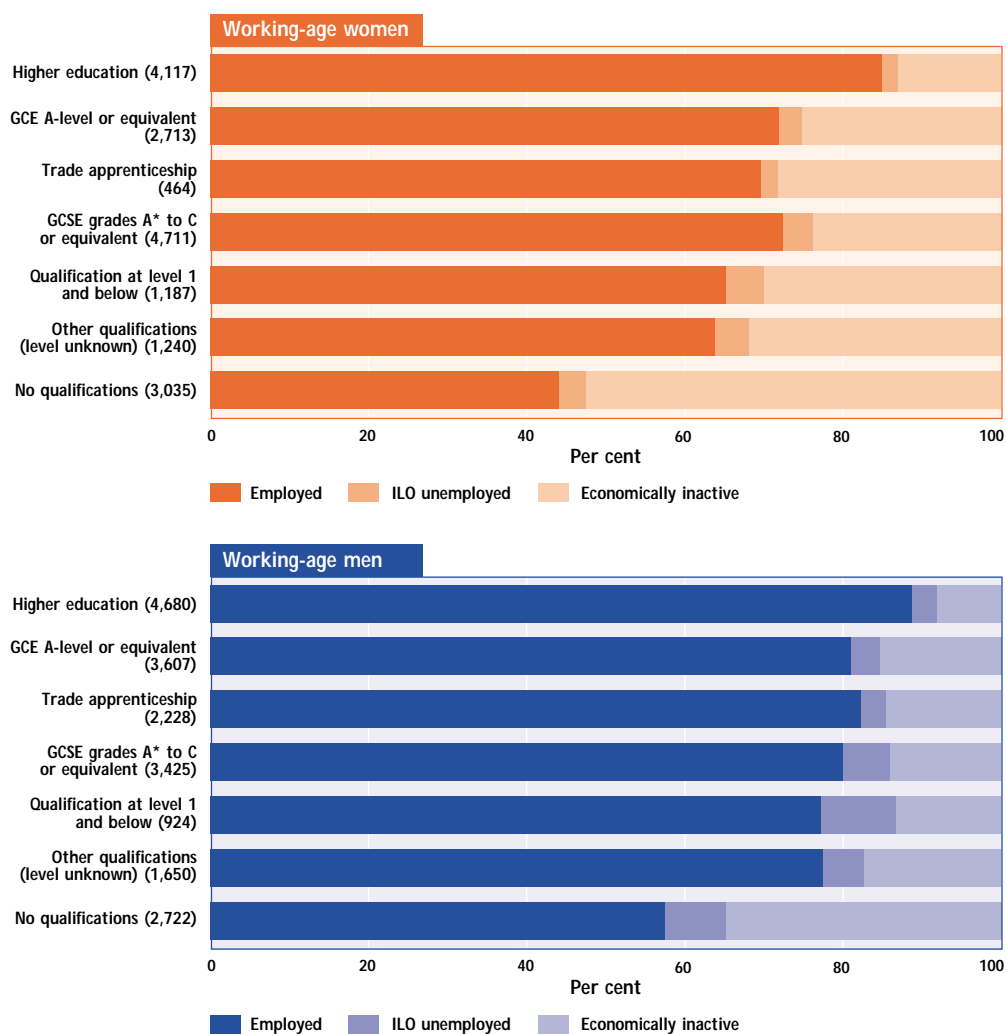
**Figure 8** Average gross weekly earnings<sup>a</sup> by highest qualification held<sup>b</sup> and sex; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Gross weekly earnings have been calculated excluding those who earn over £100 per hour.  
 b Based on respondent's own assessment. For details of broad qualification groupings see p299, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2001.  
 Note: All figures are for working age, defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

**Figure 9** Labour market status of working-age<sup>a</sup> people by highest qualification held<sup>b</sup> and sex; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.  
 b Based on respondent's own assessment. For details of broad qualification groupings see p299, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2001.  
 Note: Numbers in brackets refer to the number (in thousands) of working-age people in each category.

# Patterns of economic inactivity among older men

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

## Key points

- The inactivity rate among men aged 50-64 increased from 22.6 per cent in 1984 to peak in 1995 at 28.5 per cent. Since then the rate has declined to reach 26.9 per cent in 2001. In contrast, the rate for women aged 50-59 declined from 41.2 per cent to 33.7 per cent between 1984 and 2001.
- There is some evidence to suggest that higher inactivity rates among older men are occurring at successively earlier cohorts for certain groups, particularly those men with no qualifications: men in the 1935-39 birth cohort with no qualifications had an inactivity rate of 8 per cent when aged 45-49 compared with a rate of 26 per cent for those of the same age born between 1950 and 1954.
- In spring 2001, 75 per cent of inactive males aged 50-64 said they did not want a job, an increase from 67 per cent in spring 1993.
- In spring 2001, 55 per cent of older men gave their reason for inactivity as being long-term sick and 29 per cent said they were retired.
- Among older men who previously worked as managers and administrators, 41 per cent said they were inactive due to early retirement compared with only 14 per cent of plant and machine operators.
- This analysis indicates that there may well be at least two distinct groups of inactive older men. The first is the professional worker who has retired voluntarily, and the second is someone who has moved into inactivity, possibly via unemployment, and who is now long-term sick or disabled.

**This article, the second in a series on economic inactivity, focuses on the growth in inactivity among older men.**

## Introduction

OVER THE past 20 years or so the number of people classified as economically inactive has increased from double the number of unemployed in 1984 to over five times as many in 2001, although inactivity rates have remained fairly constant. In addition, the composition of this group has changed, with an increase in the proportion of men giving their reason for inactivity as long-term sickness or disability, and a decrease in the proportion of women citing home or family responsibilities.

A previous article in *Labour Market Trends* gave background information on the characteristics of inactive people (see pp69-88, February 2002). This is the first article to examine trends in inactivity among a particular subgroup, in this case older men. Further articles will focus on students and those look-

ing after the family or home. In addition, it is planned to explore regional differences in inactivity and to compare trends in the UK, Europe and internationally.

## Older men: the reasons for interest

The earlier *Labour Market Trends* article highlighted the fact that the proportion of people in the total population who are economically inactive has remained fairly stable over the past 20 years or so. If, however, this is broken down by age and sex there are a number of trends to note (see *Figures 1a* and *1b*). A number of groups have experienced increases in inactivity since the early 1990s, including men in all age groups, and women aged 16-24. The 16-24 age group will be looked at



in more detail in the future article on students. What is also important to note is the decline in the inactivity rate among women aged between 50 and state pension age, which reflects the trend among women aged 25-49. The increase in labour market participation among women of childbearing age has been well documented and is a result of a number of factors, such as women's increasingly having children later in life and the reduction in time women spend away from work as a result of having children.

The sharp decline in employment for men aged over 50 from the late 1970s to the mid-1990s has been identified and analysed by a number of studies.<sup>1,2</sup> In more recent years, however, this trend has halted somewhat and between spring 1995 and spring 2001 the employment rate for men aged 50-64 increased by over 5 percentage points and the inactivity rate fell by 1.6 percentage points. The decline in employment over the long term has been associated with a rise in the inactivity rate for men of this age, which is of concern for a number of reasons. Firstly, projected demographic changes indicate that there is likely to be a levelling off in the size of the working-age population, but, in particular, an increase in the proportion of this group who are aged over 30. If there is a tendency for men to move out of the labour force at older age groups then this will tend to retard growth in potential labour supply. With present employment rates, one million or more over-50s would not be in work in 2020 because of the growth in the size of the older population. It is also predicted that there will be 2 million fewer working-age people under 50 and 2 million more aged over 50: a shift equivalent to nearly 10 per cent of the total working population (see pp151-8, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2002). Many governments are now attempting to increase the participation rates of older workers to avoid the impact of these demographic changes (see pp217-20, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2001).

A further reason for interest in this group is related to the fact that a high proportion give their reason for inactivity as being sick or disabled. In the past

Figure 1a Rates of inactivity for men by age group; United Kingdom; spring 1984 to spring 2001<sup>a</sup>

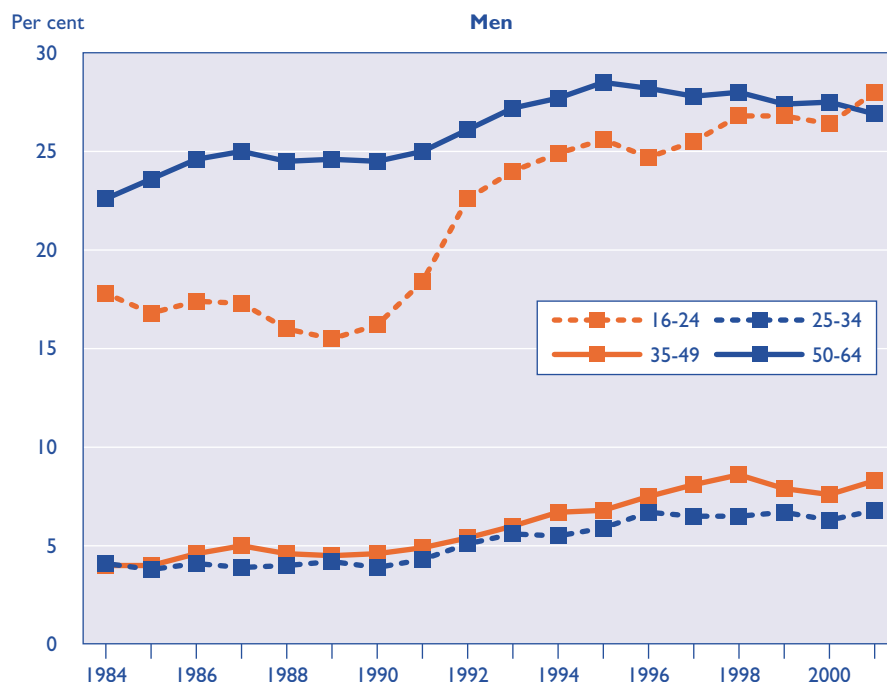
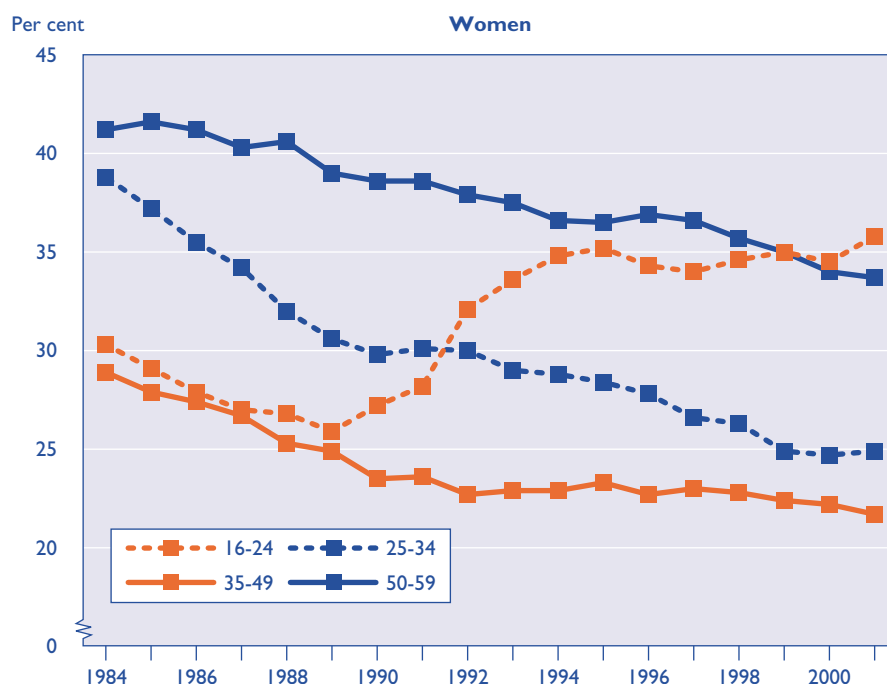


Figure 1b Rates of inactivity for women by age group; United Kingdom; spring 1984 to spring 2001<sup>a</sup>



Source: Labour Force Survey

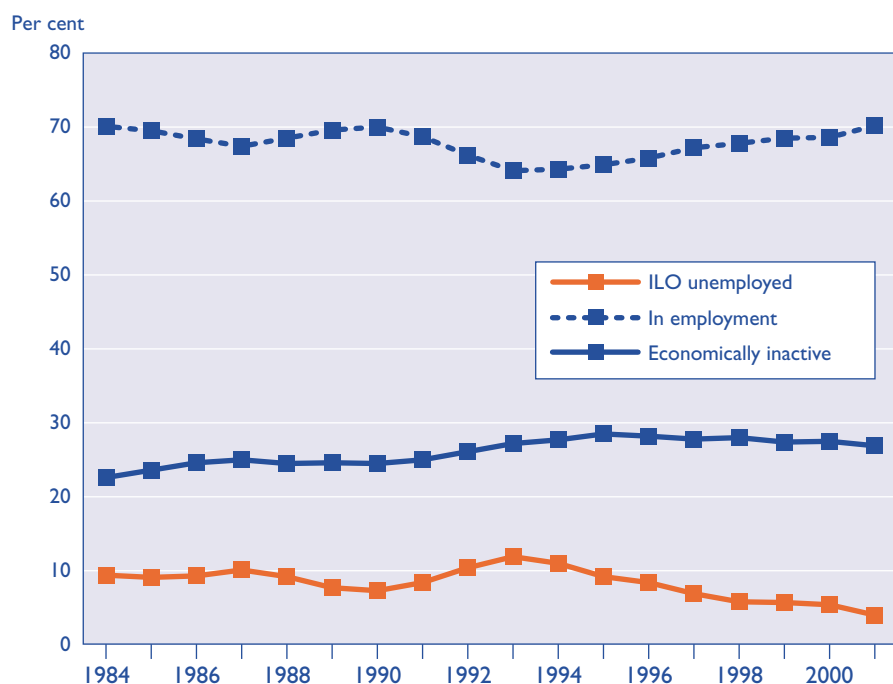
a Annual datasets for 1984 to 1991; spring quarters 1992 to 2001.

20 years there has been a significant increase in the proportion claiming sickness and disability-related benefits. The total number claiming Invalidity Benefit, for example, trebled during the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s.

Since 1995 the numbers of people claiming the new Incapacity Benefit has continued to rise, but the rate of increase has slowed somewhat. The rise in inactivity and the increase in numbers claiming benefits has a sub-



Figure 2 Employment, unemployment and inactivity rates for men aged 50-64; United Kingdom; spring 1984 to spring 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

may have been a 'discouraged worker' effect whereby men who would like a job, but believe there are no jobs available, stop looking for work. This means they are classified as inactive rather than unemployed. Since 1993, unemployment rates have been falling and employment rates have been increasing, a pattern consistent with a period of economic upturn. Inactivity rates have not, however, fallen alongside unemployment, and have remained at the level reached in the early 1990s.

In theory inactivity would be expected to fall along with unemployment as the discouraged workers move back into the labour market. The data suggest that this has not been the case. These trends would also appear to indicate that employment and unemployment are much more closely linked to each other and the economic cycle than to economic inactivity rates. This could have the impact of reducing the number of older men leaving employment. On the other hand, those workers who have been inactive for long periods may not be attracted back. This is consistent with the hypothesis that has been suggested to explain these patterns, which is that the restructuring of the labour market and high unemployment rates in the early 1980s caused a large number of men in their 30s and 40s to move out of employment into unemployment and, eventually, inactivity. If this is the case, then in the future the inactivity rate among older men would be expected to decrease as these men move beyond the state pension age. In essence the issue here is whether these changes to the inactivity rates of older men are being led by the supply side or by the demand side (that is, through factors influencing the types of jobs available or the propensity of individuals to find work), although in practice it is often difficult to differentiate between the two.

In order to investigate whether the proportions who are inactive have increased with successive generations, or are a result of historical changes to the labour market, the concept of a 'synthetic cohort' has been used to analyse cross-sectional data, such as those from the Labour Force Survey

stantial impact on public finances and planning (although it should be noted that this is only one type of benefit available to the over-50s). The Performance and Innovation Unit at the Cabinet Office estimates that the drop in work rates among the over-50s between 1979 and the early 1990s cost £16 billion a year in lost gross domestic product (GDP) and cost the exchequer £3.5 billion in expenditure on benefits and uncollected tax revenue.<sup>2</sup>

Thirdly, interest in the inactive group has grown as a result of the poverty and social exclusion debate. If, as it is commonly imagined, more men were leaving work at 50 in order to have more leisure time or pursue other activities in a well-off retirement, then there would be limited cause for public concern, other than due to the reductions in tax revenue and contribution to GDP. If, however, a large proportion of older men are inactive for involuntary reasons then this could indicate that they lack the social networks often associated with work and may suffer social exclusion. A reliance on benefits associated with ill health, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, is also an issue that needs investigating in more

detail. Men who are inactive and dependent on state benefits are not in a position to save for retirement or contribute to a pension, and are therefore likely to be poorer pensioners.

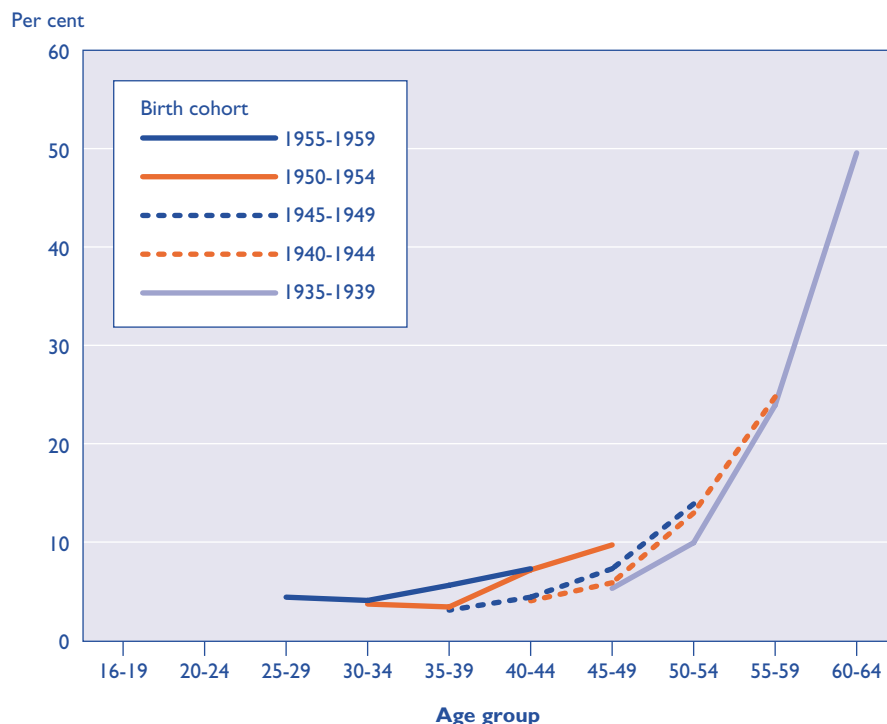
### Recent trends

As *Figure 1a* shows, the proportion of men aged 50 to state pension age who are inactive has increased between 1984 and 1995: in 1984, 22.6 per cent of men of this age were classified as inactive compared with 28.5 per cent in 1995. Since then, the rate has started to decline to reach 26.9 per cent in 2001. *Figure 2* shows this change alongside employment and unemployment rates over the period between 1984 and 2001, although it should be noted that these rates have different denominators. This indicates the relationship between employment, unemployment and inactivity during peaks and troughs in the economic cycle. In the early 1990s when employment rates declined, unemployment rates among men aged 50-64 started to increase, as one might expect. Economic inactivity rates also appear to have increased over this period, indicating that there

(LFS).<sup>3</sup> Using this approach, the inactivity rates of people born in different years are compared. This is only possible with a dataset with a long time series, such as the LFS, and the assumption made is that those men aged 40 in 1991, for example, are equivalent to those aged 50 in 2001. In this way a cross-sectional survey can be used to approximate longitudinal data. *Figure 3* shows the results of this analysis. If the rise in inactivity among older men were due to the impact of high unemployment in earlier years, then lower inactivity rates would be expected to be seen among later cohorts. As the chart shows, there is some evidence to suggest that this may not be the case since, for example, the 1950-54 birth cohort has an inactivity rate of 10 per cent when aged 45-49, compared with 5 per cent for those of the same age born between 1935-39. This would imply that, in the absence of other factors, increasing levels of inactivity are likely to continue with each cohort. It should, however, be noted that other evidence suggests that inactivity levels may not increase in the future. The factors include the fall in inactivity rates since 1995, the fall in the proportion of people aged 50 to state pension age on Incapacity Benefit, and the increasingly active stance of government policy towards those who are inactive on benefits.

As identified in the earlier summary article, the rise in economic activity has been particularly among people with low levels of qualifications. In autumn 2001, 41 per cent of men aged 50-64 with no qualifications were inactive compared with 22 per cent of those with a GCSE-level qualification or higher. This compares with rates of 36 per cent and 23 per cent respectively in autumn 1993. *Figures 4a* and *4b* show the results of an analysis of activity rates by level of education. Quite clearly, successive cohorts of males with no qualifications have higher rates of inactivity. For example, the 1950-54 birth cohort has an inactivity rate of 26 per cent when aged 45-49 compared with 15 per cent for the 1945-49 birth cohort and 11 per cent for the 1940-44 cohort. By comparison, the trend is less clear for men with A-level qualifications or

**Figure 3** Inactivity rates for men by age group and birth cohort; United Kingdom; 1986 to 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 1** Reasons for inactivity for men aged 50-64; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1993, 1997 and 2001

	Per cent		
	1993	1997	2001
Retired	25	25	29
Long-term sick	54	57	55
Looking after family/home	3	4	4
Other	18	14	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

higher. There could be a number of reasons for these patterns. Either the increase in education levels over the past ten years or so has meant that those people with no qualifications are even more disadvantaged than they were in the past, and therefore have higher inactivity rates, or there has been a skills shift whereby there has been a reduction in the type of jobs that people with no qualifications can do.

### Composition of the inactive group

The changing composition of the inactive group over time was looked at

in the summary article on economic inactivity in *Labour Market Trends* (see pp69-77, February 2002). This showed increasing proportions of men and women who were inactive due to being sick and disabled. Data from the LFS indicate that there have been a number of compositional changes since 1993. Looking at the wanting/seeking/available breakdown shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of men who say they do not want a job: in spring 2001 over three-quarters of inactive men gave this response. The proportion aged 50-64 who said they wanted a job, but were not looking for one, fluctuated over the period from 19

Figure 4a Inactivity rates for men with no qualifications by age group and birth cohort; United Kingdom; 1986 to 2001

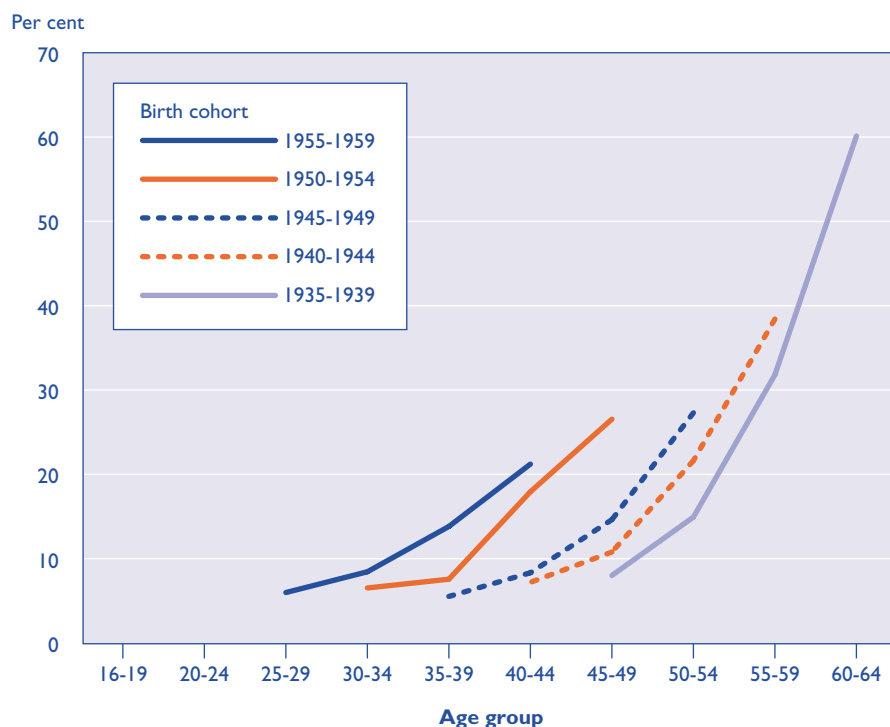
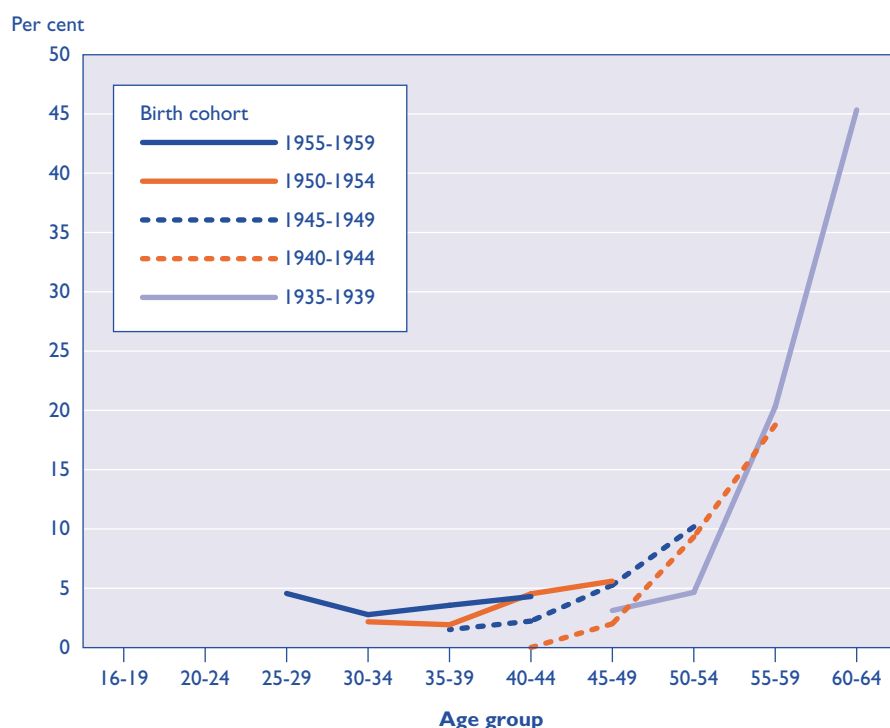


Figure 4b Inactivity rates for men with high levels of qualifications<sup>a</sup> by age group and birth cohort; United Kingdom; 1986 to 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

a A-levels and above.

they were long-term sick fluctuated from 54 per cent in 1993 to 57 per cent in 1997 and 55 per cent in 2001.

## Routes into and out of inactivity

### Moving into inactivity

Looking at the LFS cross-sectionally is useful to find out what changes have occurred in the composition of the inactive group over time. It does not, however, give an indication of the flows of individuals into and out of the economically inactive group. This is important as it can tell us whether certain types of people are more likely to move out of inactivity and into employment compared with others. Data from the longitudinal LFS can be used to analyse these movements. More detail on the dataset and further results were given in earlier articles in *Labour Market Trends* (see pp187-94, April 2002; pp515-22, November 2001; and pp399-405, August 2001).

Figure 5 shows the flows into and out of inactivity for men aged between 50 and state pension age. What is clear from these charts is that movements from employment to inactivity are much more common than those from unemployment to inactivity, and this is the case for both men and women. This indicates that men of this age tend to move directly from employment to inactivity without a spell of unemployment. Over the period between 1993 and 2001 flows between employment and inactivity for men have been increasing, whereas flows between unemployment and inactivity have decreased fairly substantially. For women, the flows from both employment and unemployment appear to have remained fairly stable.

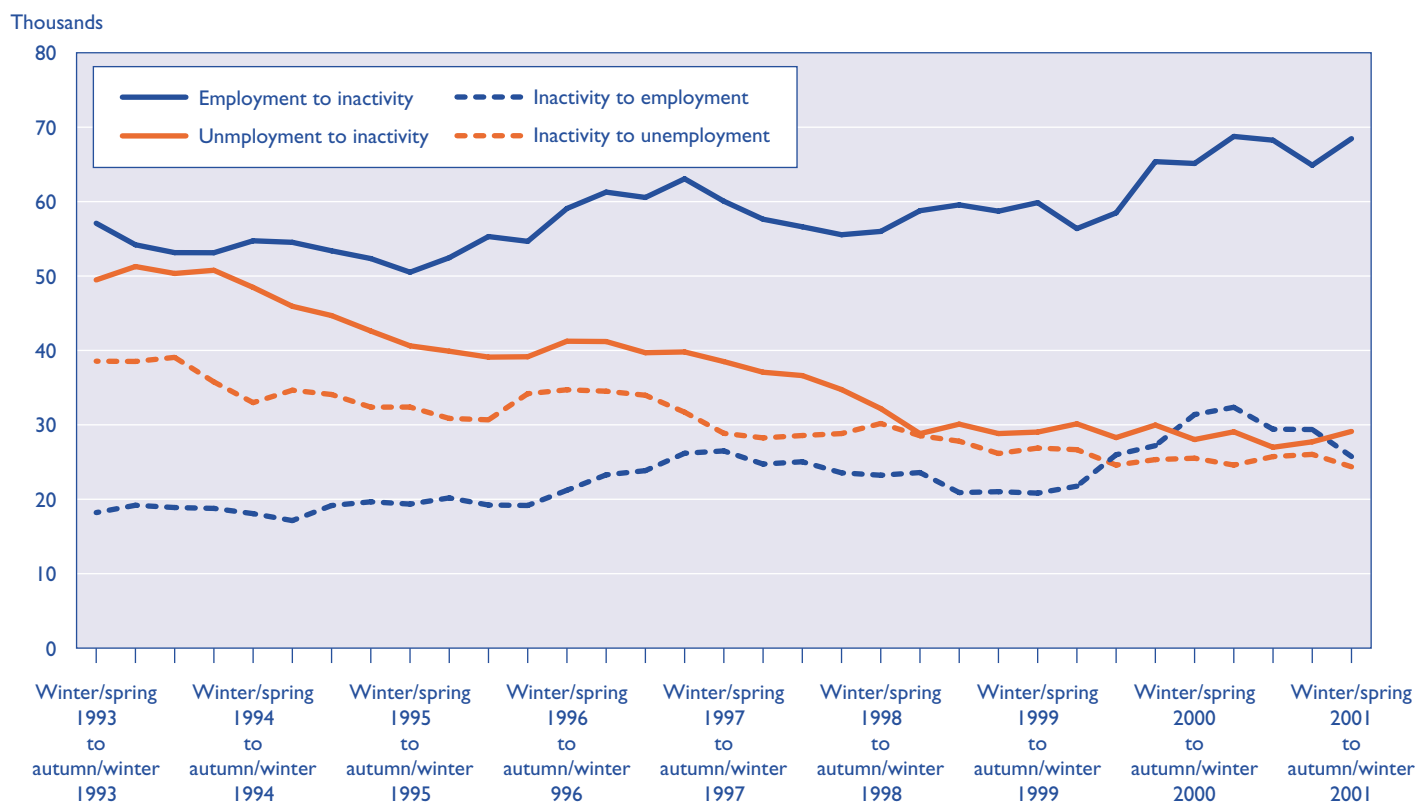
### Leaving inactivity

The April 2002 article used longitudinal LFS data to look at flows and characteristics of people leaving economic inactivity. This found that there was an increase in the total numbers of people moving from economic inactivity into employment and a decrease in the flow between inactivity and unemployment between 1993 and 2001. Flows out of

per cent in 1993 to 31 per cent in 1997 and 24 per cent in 2001. It is also possible to look at inactivity by more general groupings (see Table 1). This shows an

increase in the proportions who were retired, which is consistent with the increase in people who say they do not want a job. The proportion who said

Figure 5 Flows into and out of inactivity for men aged 50-64; United Kingdom; winter/spring 1993 to autumn/winter 2001



Source: LFS longitudinal datasets

inactivity for men aged 50-64 were relatively stable over the period at around 4 per cent. Flows for women aged 50-59 were slightly lower (3.7 per cent in the winter/spring 2000 to summer/autumn 2001 period). Although similar patterns were found for men and women aged between 50 and state pension age, for men the gap between flows from inactivity to unemployment and employment has decreased whereas for women this has increased. Up until the early part of 2000, flows from inactivity to unemployment were larger for men than those from inactivity to employment (see [Figure 5](#)). By comparison, the largest flows out of inactivity for women were to employment.

### Characteristics of inactive older men

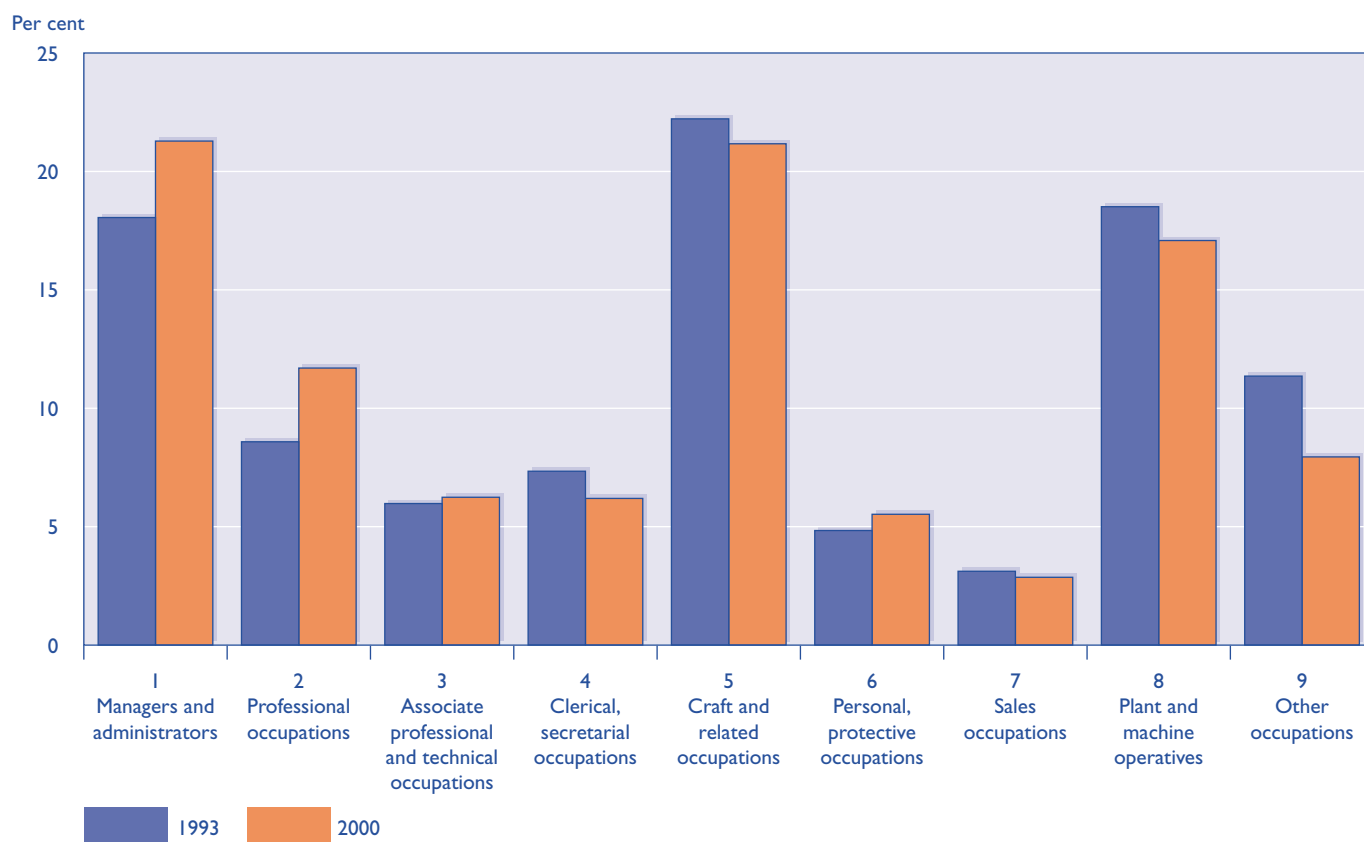
As mentioned above, one of the key points to establish is whether or not older men are increasingly becoming inactive involuntarily or whether they

are in this position out of choice. One way to do this is to look at the distribution of occupations of inactive men over the past decade or so. The LFS collects information on the occupation of people who are not currently working but who have worked in the past eight years. It is possible, using this information, to look at the distribution of previous occupations for men aged 50-64 who are currently inactive. [Figure 6](#) shows the changes between winter 1993 and winter 2000. (It is not possible to look at more recent quarters due to the change in occupational coding from spring 2001.) This shows that over the seven-year period among those who are currently inactive there has been a slight increase in the proportion of managers and administrators and those who worked in professional occupations from 18 per cent to 21 per cent. The well represented occupational groups among those who are inactive, apart from managers and administrators, were craft and related occupations and plant and machine operatives,

although the proportions in these categories have declined slightly since 1993.

It is also possible, using occupation of last job, to look at current reasons for inactivity for older men. This should be able to show whether or not men from certain occupations are more likely to be voluntarily inactive compared with others. [Table 2a](#) breaks down those in inactivity by their wanting/seeking/available status. This shows that there is a very small proportion of men in each occupational group who say they would like a job, but are unavailable to start. Across every occupational group the majority stated that they did not want a job, although substantial variations exist by previous occupational group: over 80 per cent of men aged 50-64 who previously worked as managers and administrators, and professionals said they did not want a job compared with under 70 per cent of those who worked in the craft and related occupations and as plant and machine operators. Around 60 per

Figure 6 Distribution of previous occupation<sup>a</sup> for men aged 50-64 currently inactive; United Kingdom; winter 1993 and 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

cent of those men who previously worked in sales occupations said they did not currently want a job.

Looking at the breakdown by main reasons for inactivity there are also a number of interesting patterns (see [Table 2b](#)). Firstly, much higher proportions of older men who previously worked as managers and administrators, and professionals moved into inactivity due to retirement (53 per cent and 58 per cent respectively). This compares with around 20 per cent of men who previously worked as plant and machine operators. Secondly, those men in personal and protective service occupations, craft and related, and other occupations were more likely to be inactive due to long-term sickness than managers and administrators (around 60 per cent of both craft and related, and plant and machine operatives were inactive due to long-term sickness compared with only 25 per cent of managers and professionals). In

addition, 11 per cent of older men who previously worked as managers and administrators were inactive because they did not need or did not want a job. This could indicate a financial division by occupation whereby those in the higher paid occupations can afford to retire early while those in less well paid occupations are inactive due to other non-voluntary reasons, perhaps associated with ill health and claiming benefits.

The LFS also asks about reasons for leaving last job. [Table 3](#) shows these reasons by previous occupation. Once again there appears to be a distinct gradient by occupation whereby those who previously worked in professional and managerial jobs were more likely than those in the semi-skilled and unskilled categories to have taken early retirement. Much higher proportions of older men who worked in clerical and secretarial occupations and as plant and machine operatives left their last job

due to being made redundant (30 per cent and 27 per cent respectively). Around a half of older men working in craft and related, personal and protective, plant and machine operatives, and other occupations had left their job due to health reasons.

The results from these tables indicate the existence of at least two different types of inactive older men. One group appears to consist of voluntarily retired professional workers, who may well have occupational pension schemes enabling them to have an income before state pension age. A second group includes skilled or semi-skilled workers who have been made redundant and are now unable to work due to long-term sickness.

Of course, not all early retirement is necessarily a result of a positive choice on the part of the individual. Additional information on retirement is available from the Retirement Surveys carried out between 1988/9 and 1994.<sup>4</sup> These were

Table 2a Proportions of economically inactive men aged 50-64 by occupation<sup>a</sup> in last job;<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom; winter 2000

	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other	Per cent All
<b>Job seeking status</b>										
Wants a job, not available to start	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wants a job, not seeking	17	11	*	20	31	36	39	31	31	24
Does not want a job	83	89	84	80	68	63	59	68	68	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

b Those who have worked in the past eight years.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table 2b Proportions of economically inactive men aged 50-64 by occupation<sup>a</sup> in last job;<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom; winter 2000

	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other	Per cent All
<b>Main reason for inactivity</b>										
Long-term sick or disabled	25	22	30	40	59	55	44	62	64	45
Looking after family/home	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Student	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	53	58	50	34	22	21	*	20	16	34
Believes no job available	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Does not need/want job	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other	8	*	*	*	10	*	*	9	*	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

b Those who have worked in the past eight years.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

commissioned by the Employment Department and followed a group of 55 to 69-year-olds between these two dates to discover what happened to these people over the period. They found that just over a third of early retirements were the result of individual 'positive' choices (particularly prevalent among people with occupational pension schemes), and a further 14 per cent were employer-instigated. Furthermore, 30 per cent of early retirements were caused by ill health. The findings also suggested that retirement from employment is not a gradual move through part-time work but an abrupt transition.

### Links between inactivity and sickness benefit

As highlighted earlier in the article, there are a large number of older men who are inactive due to long-term sickness or disability (over 50 per cent of men aged 50-64 in spring 2001). A number of links have been made between this pattern and the increasing number of claims for Invalidity Benefit in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Incapacity Benefit replaced Invalidity Benefit in 1995 and is normally available after 28 weeks of illness or injury. It is a contributory benefit, and, for

those who transferred from Invalidity Benefit, is not taxable. A government report published in November 2001 showed that the number of people aged 50-64 on disability-related benefits increased from around 400,000 in 1979 to over 1 million in 1995.<sup>5</sup> It states that 'the number aged between age 50 and state pension age on Incapacity Benefit – by far the main inactive benefit for this age group – has continued to rise (since the introduction of Incapacity Benefit in 1995) but at a much reduced rate – up by just 40,000 between May 1995 and May 2001. Overall, the percentage of people in this age range



**Table 3** Proportions of economically inactive men aged 50-64 by reason for leaving last job and previous occupation;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; combined data for spring 1998, 1999 and 2000

						Per cent
	Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	Temporary job ended	Gave up work for health reasons	Took early retirement	Retired <sup>b</sup>	Total
<b>Occupational group (SOC90)</b>						
Managers and administrators	17	1	23	41	8	100
Professional	15	6	19	45	8	100
Associate professional and technical	19	5	27	34	6	100
Clerical and secretarial	30	5	29	23	5	100
Craft and related	25	3	47	16	2	100
Personal and protective services	10	4	52	15	7	100
Sales	22	*	37	18	5	100
Plant and machine operatives	28	2	48	14	1	100
Other	20	4	55	8	*	100
<b>All</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

b At or after statutory retirement age.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

(between 50 and state pension age) on Incapacity Benefit has fallen from 14½ per cent to 13 per cent between 1995 and 2001'.

This rise in sickness appears to have been more acute among those with low skill levels according to the report. It has been suggested that the changing structure of the economy has had a greater impact on these people than the more highly skilled population, and consequently many of these have ended up on sickness and disability-related benefits.

Research carried out for the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) has investigated some of the links between sickness and unemployment.<sup>6</sup> Evidence from administrative data found that 71 per cent of movers from Jobseeker's Allowance to Incapacity Benefit, and vice versa, for the year ending March 2001 were men. Results from a DWP-commissioned Jobseeker's Allowance survey found that the movers tended to be older than other groups, with about 17 per cent of those who moved between Jobseeker's Allowance and Incapacity Benefit (in either direction) aged 55 or over and 27 per cent aged 45 to 54. Qualitative information from the same survey showed some indication that age was an

obstacle to employment as older clients reported age and health being major barriers to finding work. In general it appears that movers from Jobseeker's Allowance to Incapacity Benefit were more disadvantaged than movers in the other direction, and that they were likely to be long-term Jobseeker's Allowance claimants. It is likely that there are a number of older men who are inactive due to ill health who make up this group of people with greater labour market disadvantage, and are therefore unlikely to move back into work.

## Conclusion

This analysis has indicated that there are a number of interesting issues to note when trying to explain the long-term increase and more recent decline in inactivity among older men. One of the most important findings is that among certain groups, such as those with low levels of qualifications, inactivity rates look as though they may well continue to increase with successive cohorts. It is, however, unclear whether inactivity rates for older men as a whole are set to continue to decline, as in recent years, or to increase in the future. What the article has shown is that there appear to be at

least two groups of men who end up in inactivity for very different reasons. The first is the professional worker who is retired and is likely to have an occupational pension, and the second is someone who has moved into inactivity, potentially via unemployment, and is now classified as long-term sick or disabled.

## Future work

In addition to the planned articles in this series (students, and people looking after the family/home), further work is also planned to look in more detail at some of the contextual information around the classification of people as inactive according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) standards. At present, it is very difficult to make assessments of how an individual's preference for work is likely to change in the future, and therefore how the current information can be used to predict labour market activity. ONS intends to examine this question in more detail. The findings will be published in future issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

## Notes

- 1 Campbell H., 1999, 'The decline of employment among older people in Britain', CASE paper no. 19 (available from <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/publications/casepapers.asp>).
- 2 Performance and Innovation Unit, *Winning the generation game: improving opportunities for people aged 50-64 in work and community activity*, The Stationery Office, 2000.
- 3 Evandrou, M. and Falkingham J., 'Looking back to look forward: lessons from four birth cohorts for ageing in the 21st century', *Population Trends* 99, spring 2000.
- 4 Disney R., Grundy E. and Johnson P., 'The dynamics of retirement: analyses of the retirement surveys', DWP research report no. 72, Jan 1998.
- 5 HMT and DWP, *The changing welfare state: employment opportunities for all*, November 2001, (available from <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk> or <http://www.dwp.gov.uk>).
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# Teleworking in the UK

By **Ulrike Hotopp**, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

## Key points

- The total number of teleworkers in the UK in spring 2001 was 2.2 million, or about 7.4 per cent of all in employment. Of these teleworkers, 1.8 million could not perform their job without the use of both a computer and telephone.
- The number of teleworkers has increased dramatically in the UK and other countries. The total number of teleworkers in the UK has increased by between 65 and 70 per cent over the period 1997 to 2001 depending on the measurement. Academic researchers predict further growth in the future.
- About two-thirds of all teleworkers are men. This compares with just over half of all employees. The difference in the distribution can largely be explained by the fact that a high proportion of teleworkers are self-employed, and most self-employed workers are men.
- Around three-quarters of all teleworkers work in the private sector. Most teleworkers are in the occupational groups: professional, managers and senior officials, and associate professional and technical.
- There are large differences between industries. About 25 per cent of teleworkers work in real estate, renting and business activities, and only a small proportion work in the energy and water industries.
- International comparisons show that teleworking in the UK is just above the average for ten EU countries covered by a recent survey. Germany and France have the smallest proportion of employed people working as teleworkers, while Finland has the highest proportion.

***The trends and characteristics of teleworking in the UK, as well as comparisons with other countries, are presented in this article.***

## Introduction

MODERN INFORMATION and communication technologies (ICT) mean that many workers can work outside traditional workplaces. The increase in the number of people working as teleworkers in the future will be closely related to developments in the ICT area. This article presents the characteristics of today's teleworkers and outlines some possible future developments.

One aim of this article is to compare all teleworkers with TC teleworkers (see *Box 1* for the definitions of the two types of teleworking). Questions to answer include whether there are differences between the two groups by industry, occupation, sex and employment status. If there are differences, any discussion about the labour market effects of increased use of teleworking will have to use the two definitions in a considered way. A second aim is to

look at the pattern of teleworkers by sex and establish whether this pattern can be explained by the industrial and occupational structure of teleworking. The use of teleworkers depends, to some extent, on the availability of information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructures. The final aim, therefore, is to compare the use of teleworkers in different countries with different ICT infrastructures. The last section of the article looks to the future and includes a prediction for the development of teleworking within Europe.

## The characteristics of teleworkers in the UK

In spring 2001, 2.2 million people in the UK (7.4 per cent of the total labour force) worked from home at least one

day a week and used both a telephone and a computer to do their work. Of these teleworkers, 1.8 million could not have performed their job without the use of both a computer and telephone (TC teleworkers).<sup>1</sup>

The majority of teleworkers worked in the private sector: around 74 per cent of all teleworkers and 88 per cent of TC teleworkers. *Figure 1* illustrates the difference between all teleworkers and TC teleworkers.

*Figure 2* shows the distribution of all teleworkers and TC teleworkers by occupational group. The occupational pattern of teleworkers shows that professionals, managers and senior officials, and associate professional and technical occupations dominate teleworking. This occupational pattern is closely correlated in the two groups.

The distribution of men and women working as teleworkers differs substantially from the pattern for all employees. In 2001 just over half of all employees were men (53 per cent). In comparison, two-thirds (67 per cent) of all teleworkers were men, with the ratio being fairly constant for both types of teleworking (see *Figure 3*). For all teleworkers, a larger proportion of men than women needed both a telephone and computer to enable them to do their job: 82 per cent, compared with 77 per cent respectively.

Men and women teleworkers predominate in different occupational groups. *Figure 4* shows the proportion of all teleworkers and TC teleworkers in different occupational groups by sex. Almost all teleworkers in the group of skilled trade occupations were men (95 per cent of all teleworkers and 97 per cent of TC teleworkers) and in the managers and senior officials group, three in four teleworkers were men. In contrast, around one in seven teleworkers in the personal service group and less than one in five teleworkers in administrative and secretarial work were men. This seems to imply that men predominate in groups which contributed the largest share to the total number of teleworkers, while women predominate in occupational groups where teleworking is not as common.

The distribution of teleworkers within industries may, to some extent,

## Box 1 Definition of teleworkers

### All teleworkers

A precise definition of teleworkers is essential in order to ensure that analyses of labour market effects, future developments and international comparisons are consistent and informative. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) defines teleworkers as people who do some paid or unpaid work in their own home and who use both a telephone and computer. It includes people who:

- mainly work from home in their main job, 'teleworker homeworkers';
- work from home in various locations but use their home as a base, 'home-based teleworkers'; and
- do not usually work at home or use home as a base but did so for at least one day in the reference week, 'occasional teleworkers'.

People in the above groups make up 'all teleworkers' in this article and include those who could work without a telephone or computer.

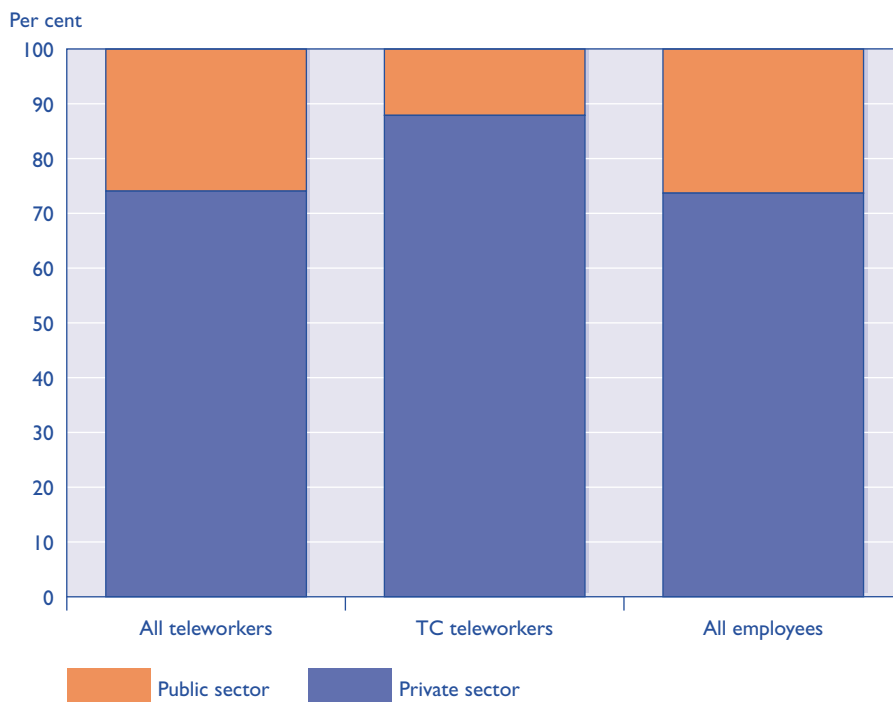
### TC teleworkers

A second, narrower, definition includes only those workers for whom both a computer and a telephone are essential for them to be able to perform their job. This second group is therefore a subgroup of 'all teleworkers'. In this article this group will be called 'TC teleworkers'.

The LFS data used are from spring 2001. For the main part of the descriptive analysis, comparisons are made with all employees and the self-employed.

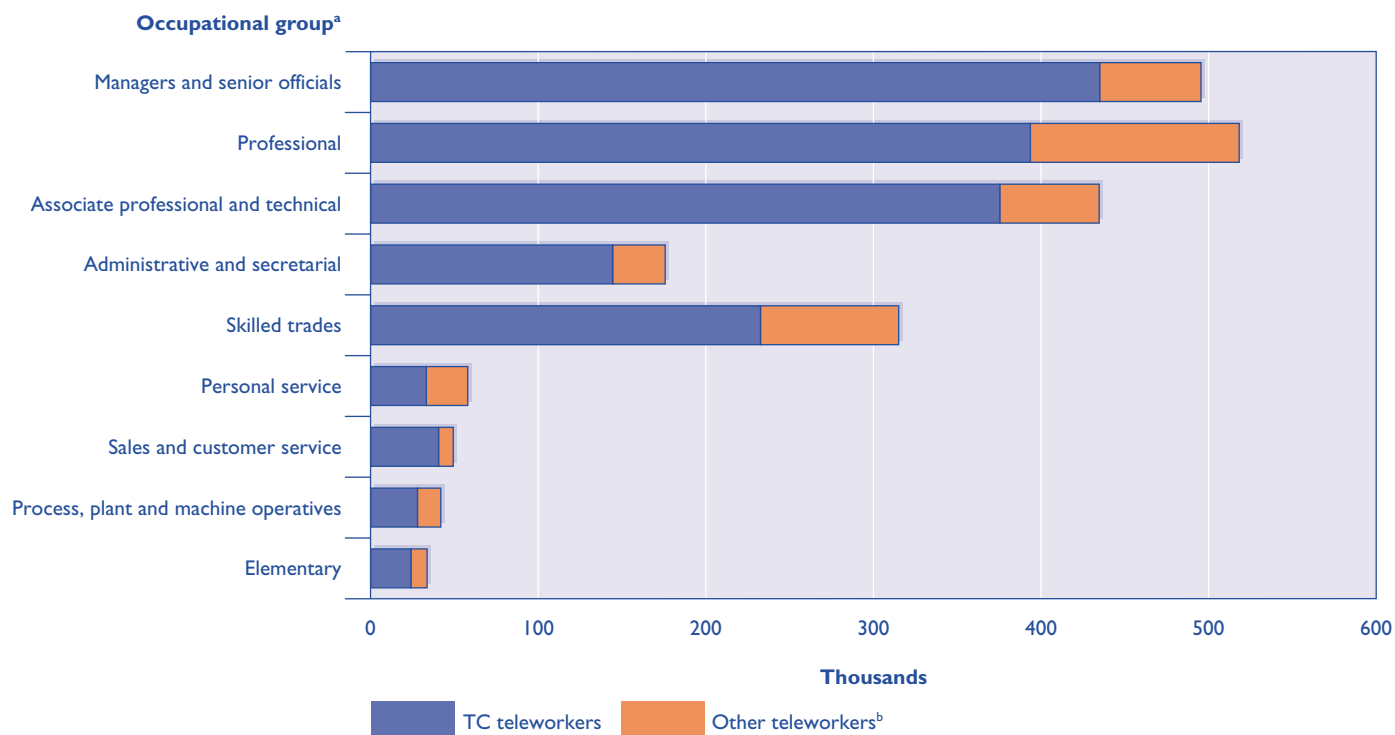
Both definitions of teleworkers include occasional teleworkers. They are included in the international comparison below and will also be of interest when considering the potential extension of teleworking in the labour market.

Figure 1 Proportions of teleworkers in the public and private employment sectors; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 People employed in teleworking by occupational group; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

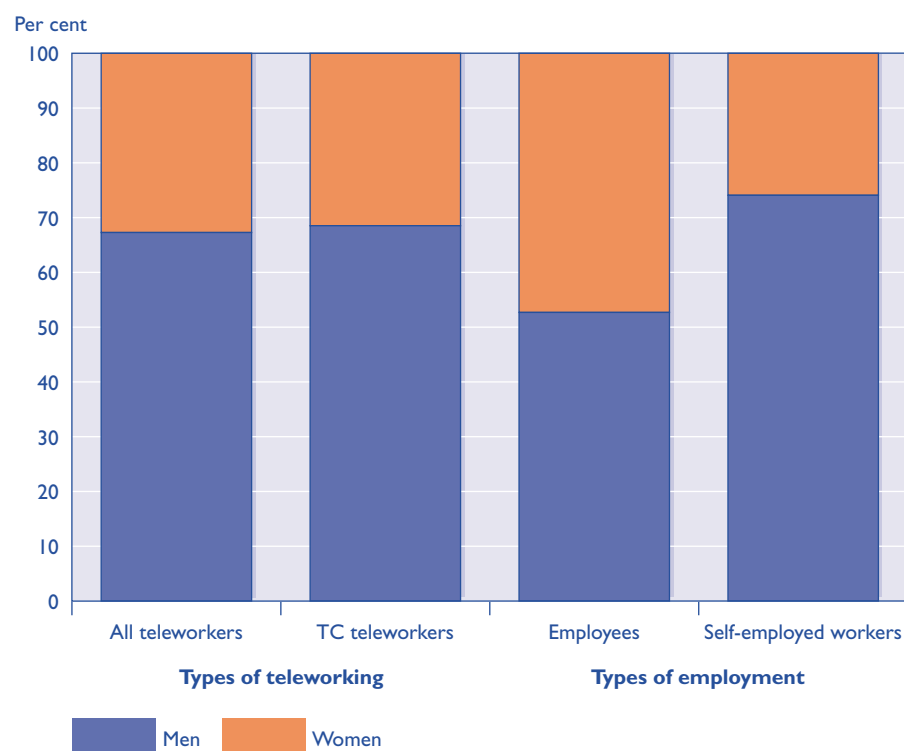


Source: Labour Force Survey

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

b The 'other' portion of the bar represents the remainder who are not 'TC teleworkers'. The total of the bar equals to 'all teleworkers'.

Figure 3 Proportions of men and women by type of teleworking and type of employment; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



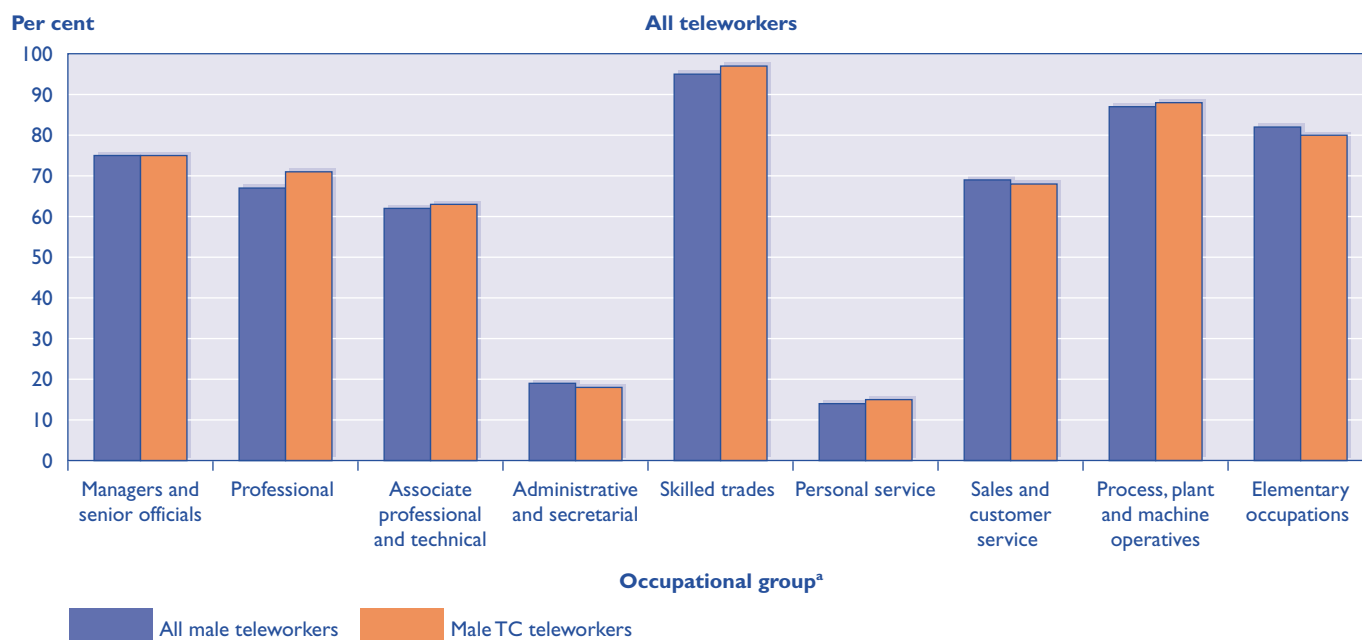
Source: Labour Force Survey

reflect the distribution among occupational groups. Around a quarter of all teleworkers and TC teleworkers (24 and 26 per cent respectively) work in real estate, renting and business activities (see [Figure 5](#)). Other main industries are construction (14 per cent and 13 per cent respectively) and manufacturing (11 per cent and 12 per cent respectively). The distribution of teleworkers among these industrial groups does not differ much between the two types of teleworkers.

The last characteristic to consider is the employment status of teleworkers. The majority of all teleworkers are employees. In 2001, 55 per cent of TC teleworkers were employees, 43 per cent were self-employed and the rest were unpaid family members. When looking at the distribution of these three employment types compared with the labour force as a whole, it is apparent that the proportion of self-employed workers is far greater among teleworkers (self-employed workers made up just 11 per cent of the total labour force). [Figure 6](#) shows the dif-



Figure 4 Proportions of all teleworkers and TC teleworkers employed who are men by occupational group; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.

ferences between TC teleworkers and all employees.

## Summary

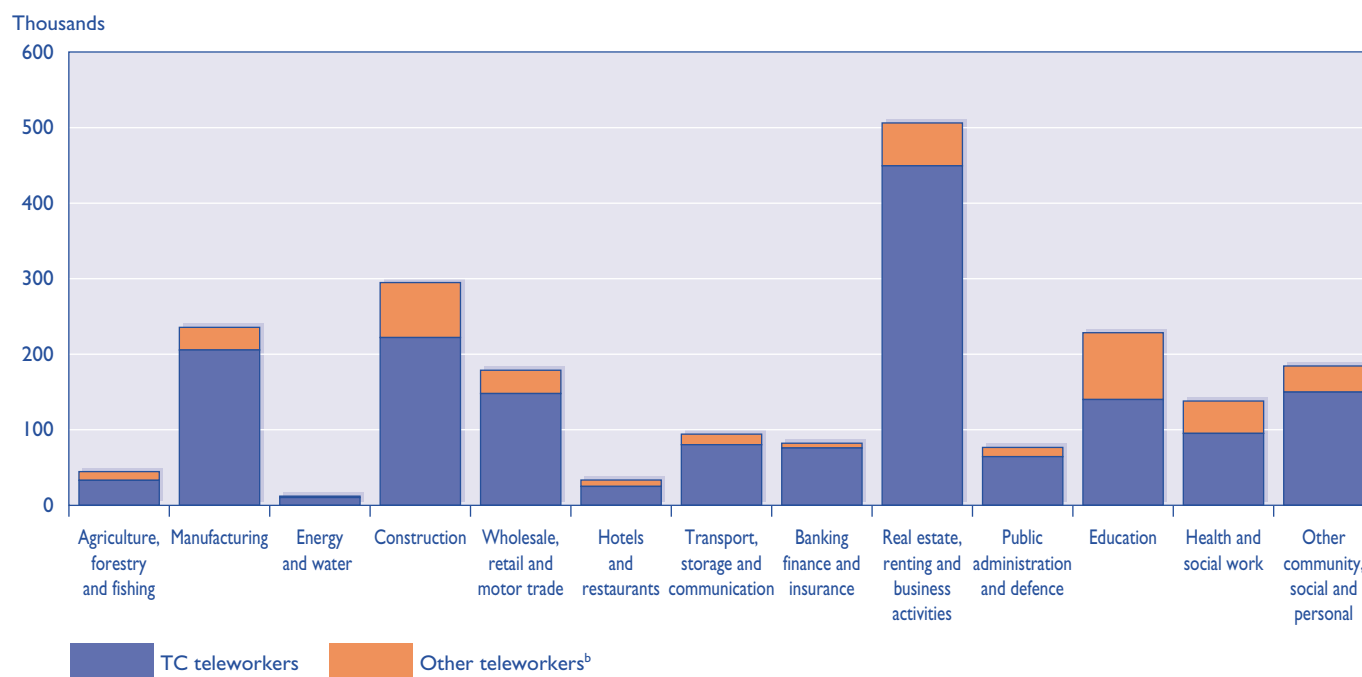
The distribution of individual characteristics of people (occupation,

industry and employment status) does not differ much between the two definitions of teleworkers. The absolute number differs, however, as the group of teleworkers who have to use a telephone and computer (TC teleworkers)

is about 20 per cent smaller than the all teleworkers group.

Two-thirds of teleworkers are men. Teleworkers are concentrated in the managers and professionals, associate professionals, and skilled trades

Figure 5 All teleworkers and TC teleworkers by industry;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

<sup>b</sup> The 'other' portion of the bar represents the remainder who are not 'TC teleworkers'. The total of the bar equals to 'all teleworkers'.

Table | Occupational distribution of women in employment by type of employment and type of teleworking; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Teleworkers		Per cent	
	All	TC teleworkers	All employees	All employees and self-employed
<b>Occupational group<sup>a</sup></b>				
Managers and senior officials	18	20	8	21
Professional	25	21	10	13
Associate professional and technical	24	26	13	20
Administrative and secretarial	20	22	24	10
Skilled trades	2	*	2	7
Personal service	7	5	13	18
Sales and customer service	2	2	12	3
Process, plant and machine operatives	*	*	3	2
Elementary	*	*	13	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

occupations, and in real estate, renting and business services, construction and manufacturing industries. Most teleworkers are employees, but the proportion of teleworkers who are self-employed is about four times the proportion in the labour force as a whole.

## Why are more teleworkers men?

In looking for an explanation for the comparatively small representation of women among teleworkers a number of factors can be ruled out. For example, *Table 1* shows that there is no clear relationship between the occupational distribution of female employees, self-

employed women and the two groups of teleworkers. Neither can the explanation be found in the varying distribution of men and women across industrial groups.<sup>2</sup> Instead, it is clear that the dominant factor is the high share of self-employed people among teleworkers. Men are more likely to be self-employed than women (almost three-quarters of all self-employed workers are men). This corresponds fairly closely with the proportion of self-employed teleworkers that are men (72 per cent).

## Teleworking trends

The total number of teleworkers has increased over time. A study for the

former Employment Department showed that, in 1993, telework accounted for about half a per cent of the workforce (approximately 130,000 individuals).<sup>3</sup> A survey for the European Telework Organisation conducted in 1994/95 showed that over a year later this had increased to 560,000.<sup>4</sup> However, definitions used in obtaining these two results differ and the figures should therefore be interpreted with caution. Questions enabling teleworkers to be measured on a consistent basis were introduced to the LFS in 1997.

Since 1997 the number of teleworkers has increased, on average, by 13 per cent a year (see *Figure 7*). *Table 2* shows annual increases, average annual increase and total increases over the past five years. From 1998 onwards, growth rates have been highest for TC teleworkers. The total number of employees has also increased over this time but by less than the number of teleworkers. The average annual growth rate for all employees is 1.6 per cent.

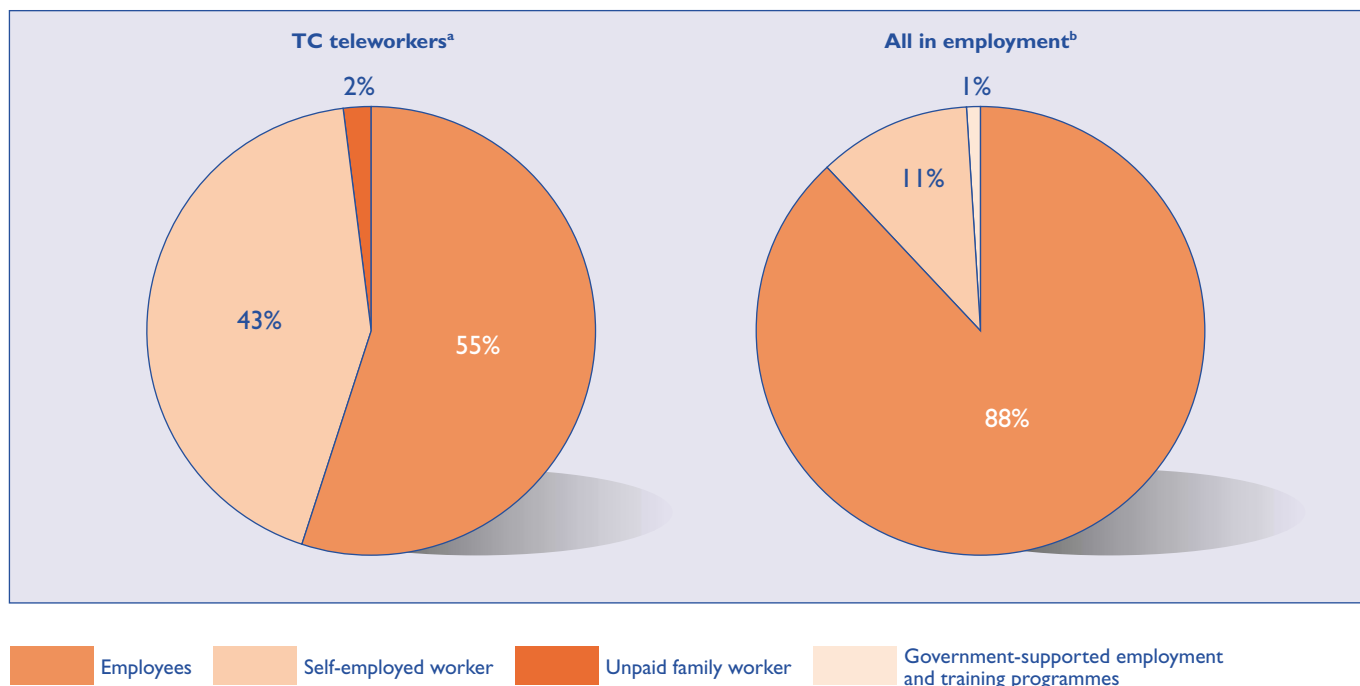
Comparing developments over time for the different employment statuses shows that although the self-employed are strongly represented among teleworkers their share is decreasing; employees as a group now account for the largest share of the increase. For employees, the growth rates from 1997

Table 2 | The proportional increase in number of teleworkers between spring 1997/spring 2001; United Kingdom

	Per cent	
	All	TC teleworkers
Spring 1997 to spring 1998	12	9
Spring 1998 to spring 1999	14	17
Spring 1999 to spring 2000	17	19
Spring 2000 to spring 2001	10	12
Average annual increase	13	14
<b>Overall increase between 1997 and 2001</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Employment status of TC teleworkers and all in employment; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a There are no teleworkers on government-supported employment and training programmes.  
b Unpaid family workers made up 0.34 per cent of all in employment.

to 2001 were 82 per cent for teleworkers and 88 per cent for TC teleworkers. For the self-employed, growth rates were 48 per cent and 52 per cent respectively. This indicates a shift in the type of work carried out at home, as well as an increase in flexibility of the employment relationship.

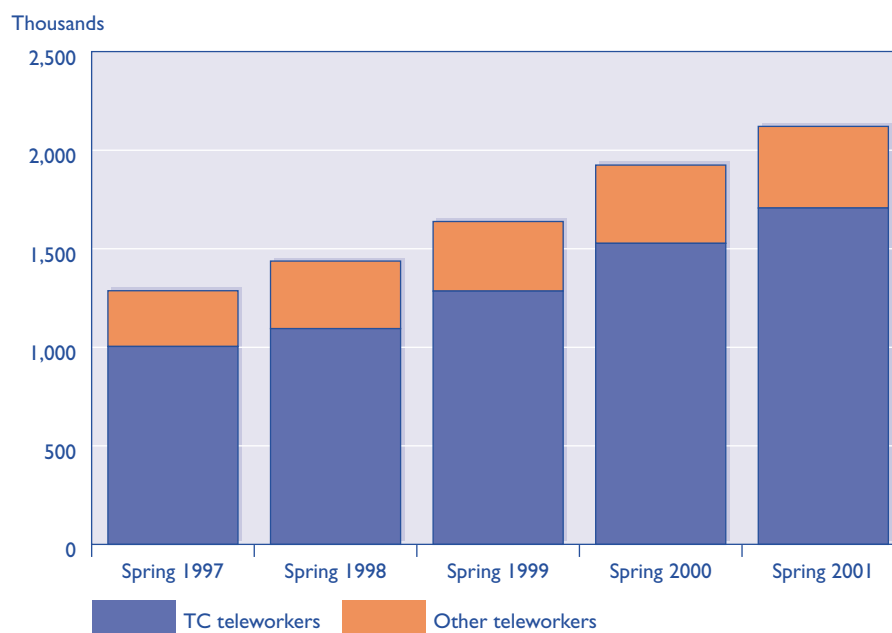
### International comparisons

The employment aspects of teleworking have been the subject of recent discussion at the European Union level. It is important to have some comparative measures to ensure that effects on the European Union (EU) member states can be assessed accordingly. There is no directly comparable data on teleworking in the European Labour Force Survey. Comparisons with other industrialised countries are also interesting, particularly in the case of the USA where it is generally recognised that teleworking developments are some years ahead of the UK and the rest of the EU.

### The USA

There is some evidence to show that there has been an even higher growth

Figure 7 Number of all teleworkers and TC teleworkers; United Kingdom; spring 1997 to spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



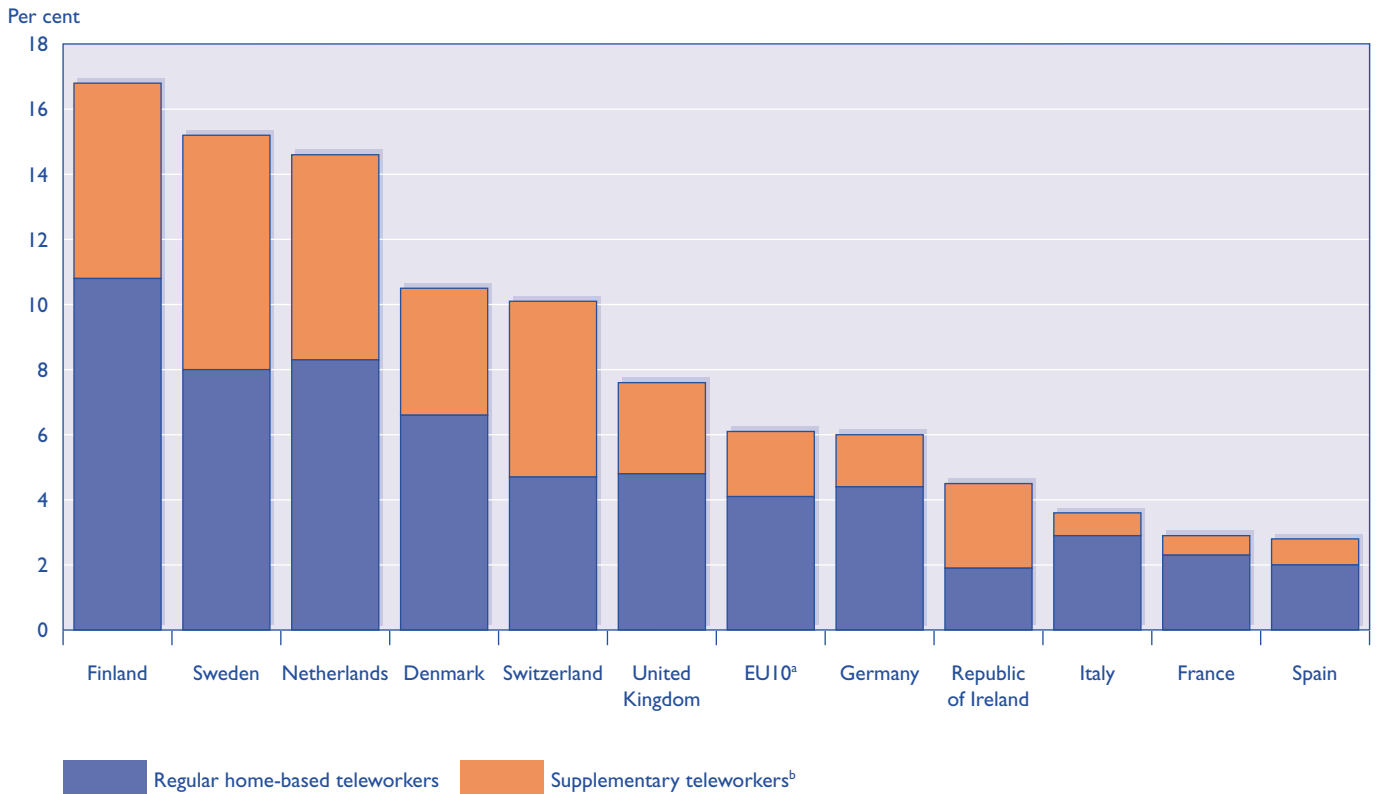
Source: Labour Force Survey

rate in teleworking in the USA than in the UK. A study in 2001 by the International Telework Association & Council (ITAC)<sup>5</sup>, sponsored by AT&T, found that there were around 28 million teleworkers in the USA (about 21

per cent of the labour force), up around 18 per cent on the previous year.

The 2000 ITAC survey<sup>6</sup> found most teleworkers worked on the road (24.1 per cent) or from home (21.7 per cent). A smaller proportion worked at telework-

Figure 8 Proportion of all in employment in teleworking in selected European countries; 1999



Source: Electronic Commerce and Telework Trends

a The EU10 figure is an average of the ten EU countries represented in the chart. It does not include Switzerland.

b Home-based teleworkers who spend less than one full day teleworking from home a week.

## Box 2 Definition of teleworkers (ECaTT)

**Home-based teleworkers** are those who:

- work from home (instead of commuting to a central workplace) for at least one full working day per week;
- use a personal computer in the course of their work;
- use telecommunications links (telephone/fax/e-mail) to communicate with their colleagues or supervisor during work at home; and
- are either in salaried employment or self-employed, in which case their main working place is on the contractor's premises.

**Supplementary teleworkers** are those who:

- fit into the home-based category described above except that they spend less than one full day teleworking from home a week. They are called 'occasional teleworkers' to distinguish them from regular teleworkers.

ing centres (7 per cent) or at satellite offices (4 per cent). The average teleworker (defined as someone who is home-based and teleworks regularly one full day a week) worked at least one day a week away from their traditional office environment, lived in the north-east or western regions of the United States, had

a university education, was 35 to 44 years old and married. More than two-thirds of teleworkers expressed greater job satisfaction as a result of teleworking. An overwhelming majority (almost 80 per cent) felt a greater commitment to their organisation, and most said they planned to stay with their employer.

Notably, almost three-quarters of 'home-based teleworkers' reported a major increase in productivity and work quality.

## The European Union

The data available are from the Electronic Commerce and Telework Trends (ECaTT) study<sup>7</sup> carried out in 1999. This study used both a wide and a narrow definition of teleworking. 'Home-based teleworkers' are those who work from home at least one full day a week using a personal computer and telecommunication links. 'Supplementary teleworkers' can spend less than a full working day as a teleworker. They are also called 'occasional teleworkers' (see Box 2). Neither definition matches the LFS definitions. Figure 8 shows that the UK is just above the average for the ten EU countries (EU-10) represented. The proportion of employees working as home-based teleworkers and supplementary teleworkers was highest in Finland (10.8 per cent and 6.0 per cent respectively) and low-

est in Spain (2.3 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively). Other large economies such as Germany and France were well below the EU-10 average.

## The future

A few researchers have attempted to estimate the future development of the role of teleworkers in the labour market. A report by the Institute of Employment Studies (IES)<sup>8</sup> attempted to estimate the potential for teleworking in the economy (see *Table 3*). These estimates were based on occupations considered suited to teleworking, for example managers, computing professionals, teaching professionals, writers and creative performing artists, and administrative associate professionals.

The IES estimates might be regarded possibly as overestimates. Not everybody in an occupation which is suitable for teleworking will necessarily take up the opportunity to do so. There are a number of drawbacks to teleworking such as the perceived risk of social isolation.

Nevertheless, the study appears to demonstrate that the UK only uses 30 per cent of its teleworking potential.

## Conclusion

Teleworking has been on the increase in each of the countries for which data were available. Despite this general increase, teleworking is not evenly distributed over the workforce. Men are more likely to be teleworkers than women, and some occupations and industries are also more likely to offer telework. The self-employed are particularly well represented among teleworkers, although growth rates for teleworking are now higher among employees than the self-employed.

Very high rates of teleworking are thought to be possible based on the existing ICT infrastructure. New technologies are expected to make it even easier to work remotely and will increase the number of occupations and industries which are able to offer teleworking opportunities.

**Table 3** Proportion of men and women in employment that could potentially telework, by selected EU countries;<sup>a</sup> 2000

	Men	Women	Per cent All
Austria	17.3	15.2	16.4
Belgium	16.2	12.8	14.7
Germany	16.9	24.0	20.0
Denmark	23.0	16.4	19.9
Spain	12.8	14.6	13.5
Finland	18.3	19.5	18.9
France	14.7	18.4	16.3
Greece	8.8	13.6	10.6
Italy	16.1	20.0	17.5
Luxembourg	20.7	19.7	20.3
Netherlands	21.4	22.8	22.0
Portugal	11.9	15.2	13.4
Sweden	21.3	19.6	20.4
UK	21.4	24.0	22.6

Source: Institute of Employment Studies

a The Republic of Ireland is not included as the occupational codes that they use are not comparable with the codes used by ISCO.

## Notes

- 1 The LFS datasets were regressed in April 2002. This article uses the pre-regressed figures. Non-responses to the questions about teleworking in the LFS have been pro-rated across the valid responses, using the method described in the *Labour Force Survey User Guide Vol 1*. This increases the estimate for all teleworkers from about 2.1 million to 2.2 million and increases their proportion of all in employment from 7.1 per cent to 7.4 per cent. For the narrow definition of teleworkers (TC teleworkers) the estimate increases from 1.7 million to 1.8 million. All other data used in this article are unadjusted.
- 2 This was further shown to be the case when tested using a Chi-square test. The hypothesis tested was that the distribution of all women in employment by occupation/industry is similar to the distribution of female teleworkers by occupations/industries.
- 3 Huws H., (1993), *Telework in Britain*, Employment Department.
- 4 *Actions for stimulation of transborder telework and research cooperation in Europe*, 1996, European Telework Organisation. The definition used in the ETO report differs from the LFS definition. It recognises the fact that telework increasingly involves the use of mobile and data communications as an integral part of a person's work, rather than as a specialist function. The report also states that no 'attempt has been made to impose a single definition of 'telework' in the development and implementation of these actions.
- 5 Davis D. and Polonko K.A. (2001), *Telework in the United States: Telework America Survey 2001*, ITAC.
- 6 ITAC (2000), *Telework in the United States: Telework America Survey 2000*, ITAC.
- 7 ECATT, (2000), *Benchmarking progress on new ways of working and new forms of business across Europe*; Empirica.
- 8 Huws H., Jagger N., and Bates P., (2001), *Where the Butterfly Flights, The Global Location of e-Work*, Institute of Employment Studies, Report 378.

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# Who trains? Employers' commitment to workforce development

By Anthony Clarke, Adult Learning and Skills Division, Department for Education and Skills

## Key points

- Around nine out of ten employers provided job-related training to at least some of their employees.
- Over half of all employers provided off-the-job training and over three-quarters of employers provided on-the-job training to their employees.
- The proportion of employers providing training increased with employer size. While half of establishments with five to 24 employees provided off-the-job training, nine out of ten of those with 500 or more employees provided it.
- Half of all employers said that they had built links with external organisations in order to offer their employees training and development opportunities.
- Almost one in three employers helped employees learn things not directly connected with their job.
- The proportion of employees receiving off-the-job training has increased: 16 per cent received training in the four weeks before spring 2001, compared with 15 per cent in 1998 and 13 per cent in 1995. However, there were still 30 per cent of employees who had never received training from their current employer.
- Employers with internal skill gaps were more likely to provide training: 48 per cent provided off-the-job training, compared with 39 per cent of those without skill gaps.

***This article examines the volume, type and pattern of training provided by employers. It also explores employers' commitment to workforce development using indicators such as the existence of formal human resource practices related to training.***

## Introduction

RECENT RESEARCH has shown a positive link between increased training and higher productivity.<sup>1</sup> Coupled with evidence of other benefits such as increased cooperation from the workforce, this highlights the importance of employer-provided training. There are various sources from which the extent of training can be measured. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides information from individuals about the training that they receive while other sources ask employers about the training that they provide for their employ-

ees. The Employers Skill Survey<sup>2</sup> (ESS), while being a survey primarily about recruitment difficulties and skill gaps, asks employers with one or more employees about their provision of off-the-job training. For employers with five or more employees, the Learning and Training at Work<sup>3</sup> survey (LTW) reports on the provision of both on-the-job and off-the-job training. It also collects information about learning opportunities offered and employers' awareness of, and involvement with, training initiatives.

## Employers providing job-related training

In Britain as a whole, the proportion of employers providing training remained fairly static throughout the 1990s as measured by the Skill Needs in Britain (SNIB) survey. Results from the 2001 LTW indicate that, in England, around nine out of every ten employers (88 per cent) provided some of their employees with either off-the-job or on-the-job training in the previous 12 months. *Figure 1* shows that over half of all employers (55 per cent) provided off-the-job training to at least some of their employees. This compares with over three-quarters of employers (78 per cent) providing on-the-job training. Some 45 per cent of employers provided both on-the-job training and off-the-job training.

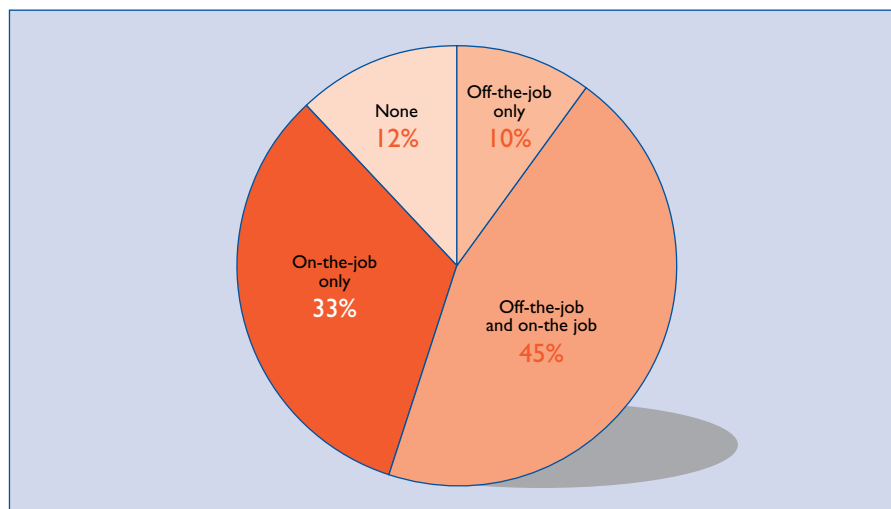
The proportion of employers that provided training increased with employer size, as shown in *Figure 2*. Half (49 per cent) of establishments with 5-24 employees provided off-the-job training for some of their employees, rising to over 90 per cent for those with 500 or more employees. The proportion of employers providing on-the-job training also varied with employer size, but not to the same extent as for off-the-job training. LTW 2001 found that 75 per cent of employers with 5-24 employees provided on-the-job training, rising to over 90 per cent for those with 100 or more employees.

## Learning opportunities

As well as training provision, the 2001 LTW also asked employers whether they had offered their employees a number of different types of learning opportunity. Six out of ten employers (59 per cent) had provided at least one of the eight types of learning opportunity discussed. *Figure 3* shows that learning in information technology and working with others were the types most commonly on offer.

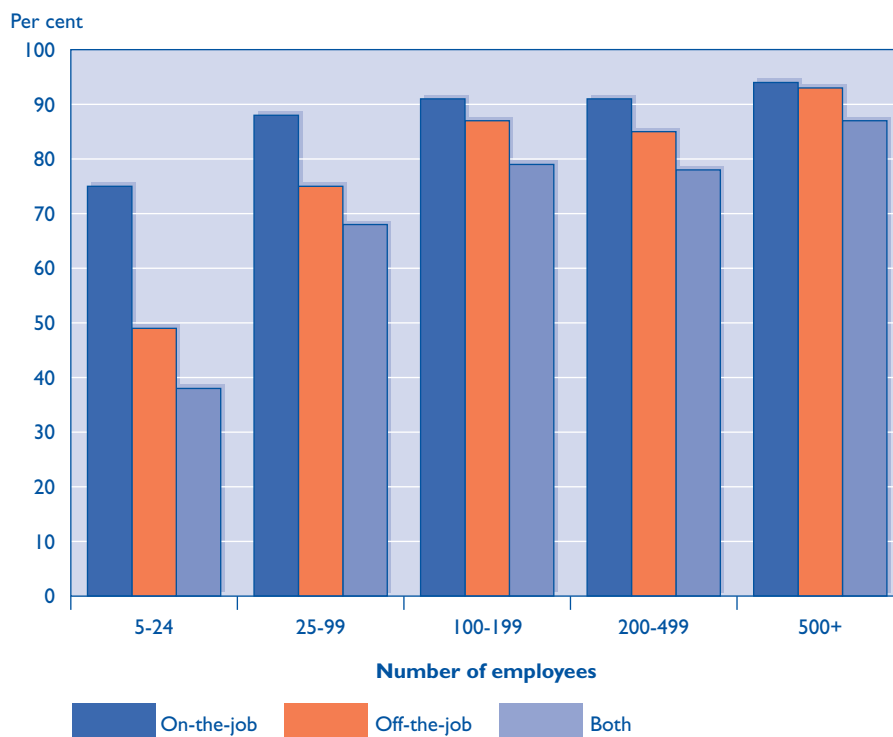
It is interesting to note that half of all employers (51 per cent) said that they had built links with external organisations in order to offer their employees training and development opportunities,

**Figure 1** Proportions of employers providing job-related training by training type; England; 2001



Source: Learning and Training at Work 2001

**Figure 2** Proportions of employers providing job-related training by size of employer; England; 2001



Source: Learning and Training at Work 2001

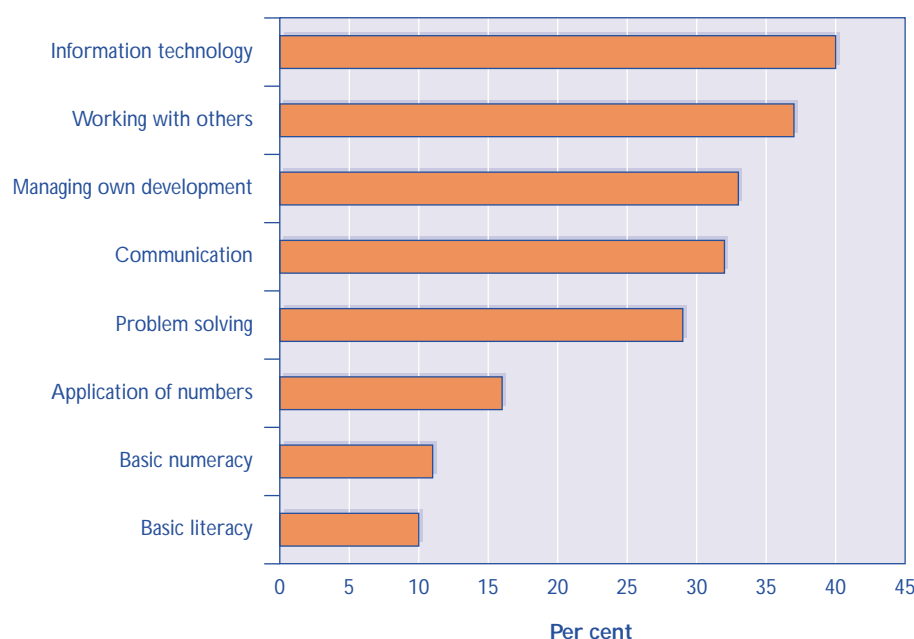
and almost one in three employers (30 per cent) helped employees learn things not directly connected with their job.

## Employees receiving training

The 2001 ESS found that during the previous year establishments in England

on average provided around one fifth of their staff with off-the-job training. However, this does not fully describe the picture. As shown in *Figure 4* the distribution of the proportion of employees receiving training is bimodal, with establishments much more likely to provide off-the-job training either to none of their staff (63 per

Figure 3 Proportions of employers offering learning opportunities; England; 2001



Source: Learning and Training at Work 2001

cent) or all of their staff (15 per cent). The LFS asks individuals whether they have undertaken job-related training in the previous one, four and 13 weeks. Figure 5 shows that the proportion of employees receiving training in the previous four weeks and 13 weeks has steadily increased in recent years. However, the proportion receiving training in the previous week has not shown the same growth and fell slightly in 2001. Additionally, for those who undertook training in the previous week, the average number of hours spent training has fallen from 15 hours in 1995 to 13 hours in 2001. This suggests that the

rise in participation in training has been balanced by a fall in the average length of training. As a result, the total volume of training may have actually changed little.

The distribution of training varies greatly by occupation and type of employment. Nearly a third of employees (30 per cent) have never been offered any kind of training by their current employers.

Those employees with higher qualifications are much more likely to receive training. Around one in four (24 per cent) of those qualified at degree level or above received training

in the previous four weeks, compared with around one in six (16 per cent) of those with qualifications at GCSE level (and equivalent), and only one in twenty (5 per cent) of those without qualifications. People in highly skilled jobs are more likely to receive training – those in professional occupations are nearly four times as likely to receive training as those who work as operatives. Women are more likely to receive training than men, 19 per cent compared with 14 per cent.

### Training in small firms

The recent study *The Nature of Training and Motivation to Train in Small Firms* (TSF) looked at how small firms (with 2-49 employees) tackled their training needs (see pp275-6, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2002). The study suggested the following reasons why small firms provide less training:

- relatively higher costs of training;
- shorter-term planning regarding investment in training as a consequence of greater business uncertainty;
- a lack of hard evidence of the benefits of training; and
- general training courses not suited to small firms' needs with providers less willing to tailor courses to suit individual firms' needs.

Around one in six firms can be classed as 'low trainers' (no training or only as a last resort), 55 per cent as 'tactical trainers' (training as necessary), and 30 per cent as 'strategic trainers' (taking a positive and systematic approach to training).

## Box 1 Definitions

The following definitions were read out to survey respondents in the 2001 Learning and Training at Work survey.

### Off-the-job training

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

### On-the-job training

This is training given at the desk or place where the person usually works. Typically, this kind of training is planned in advance, with no, or very little, useful output while the training is being undertaken.

Looking at the very smallest firms, only 26 per cent of micro-firms (2-9 employees) were viewed as strategic trainers compared with 58 per cent of those with 20-49 employees. By contrast, 16 per cent of micro-firms were low trainers compared with 3 per cent for those with 20-49 employees.

### Reasons why job-related training is not provided

The 2001 LTW asked employers who had not provided any training why they had not done so. The most common reason reported was that the skills of their employees currently met their needs (62 per cent) followed by new recruits having the required skills (16 per cent).

The TSF asked employers the main reason for not providing more training to their established workers. Half of all small firms saw no need to provide more training for the following reasons:

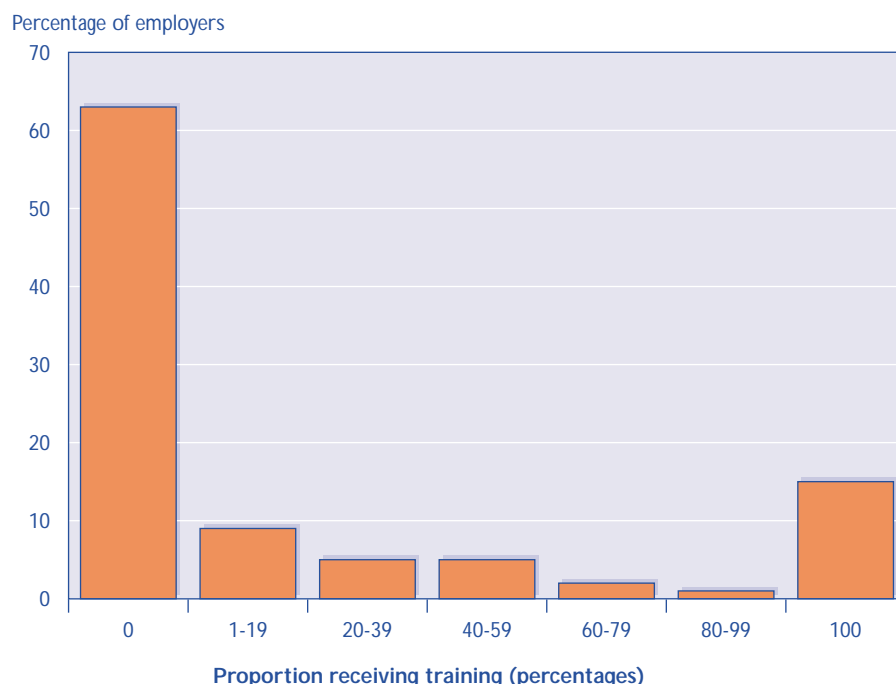
- 32 per cent said 'sufficient training is provided after workers are recruited';
- 10 per cent said 'staff are all fully trained before they are recruited'; and
- 9 per cent said 'further training would not produce any more benefits for business'.

The remainder reported 'supply-side' constraints on training provision, including the financial cost of external training (16 per cent); lost working time while workers were being trained (11 per cent); and lack of suitable external training (4 per cent). Many potential supply-side constraints were not perceived as such by small firms. The availability, quality and location of training were not primary concerns, and neither was fear of poaching (less than 1 per cent quoted this as the main reason, and 9 per cent mentioned it as a reason).

### Training and skill gaps

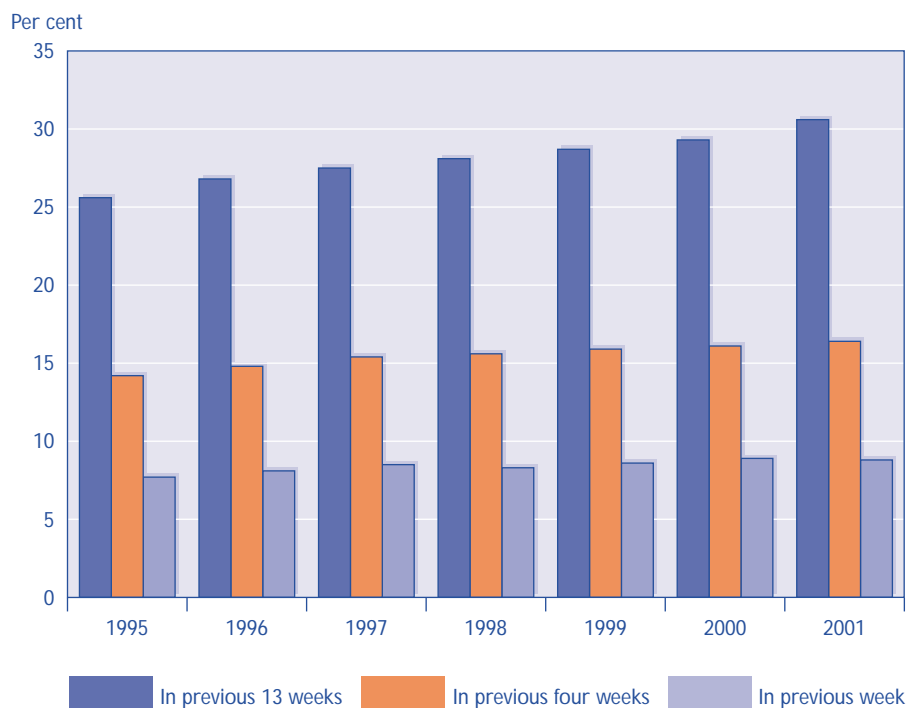
The 2001 ESS asked employers what proportion of their workforce was fully proficient at its jobs. Those that reported less than 'all' or 'nearly all' as being fully proficient were regarded as having internal skill gaps. Using this

Figure 4 Proportions of employers providing off-the-job training by proportion of employees; England; 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 Proportions of employees receiving job-related training in recent periods; United Kingdom; spring 1995 to spring 2001



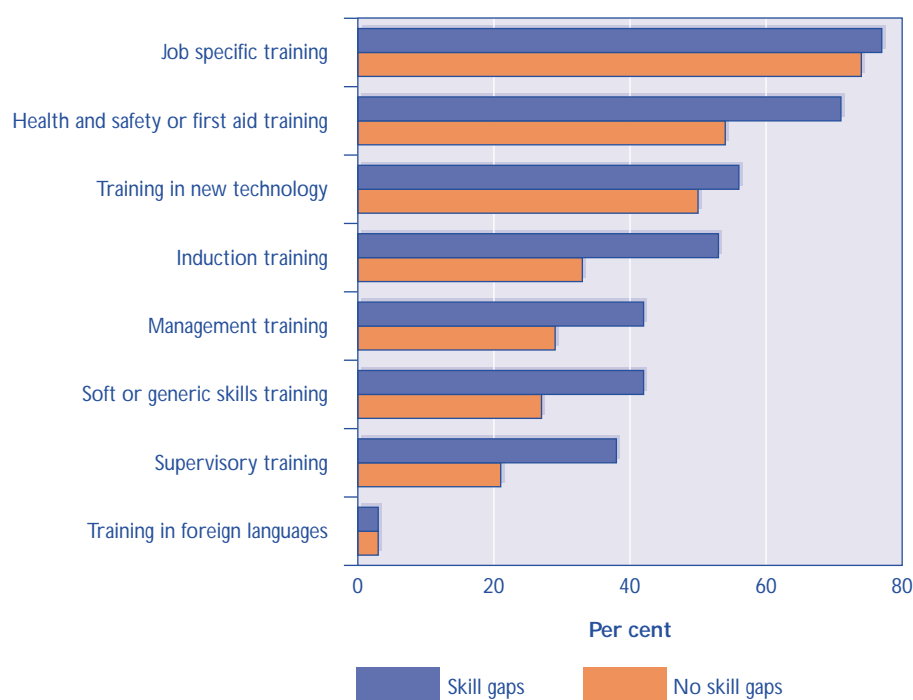
Source: Labour Force Survey

measure, 7 per cent of employers were classed as having skill gaps.

Employers with skill gaps were more likely to train: 48 per cent provided off-the-job training, compared with

39 per cent for those without skill gaps. Looking at the specific types of training provided, those establishments which had internal skill gaps were much more likely to have engaged in

Figure 6 Proportions of employers providing off-the-job training by type of training and whether having internal skill gaps;<sup>a</sup> England; 2001



Source: Employers Skill Survey 2001

a As a proportion of all employers providing off-the-job training.

any of the designated types of training (see Figure 6). The only exception to this was job-specific training, where the difference between those establishments with and without skill gaps was small.

The 2001 ESS examined the relationship between the training provided by establishments with internal skill gaps and the specific skill they reported as lacking. Those establishments providing different types of training were more likely to report a lack of each of the skills investigated than establishments not providing training. For example, establishments providing training in new technology were considerably more likely to report a lack of advanced IT skills than those not providing such training (34 per cent, compared with 16 per cent). Those establishments providing job specific training were more likely to report a lack of other technical and practical skills (38 per cent, compared with 24 per cent) and establishments providing induction training were more likely to report a lack of customer service skills (37 per cent, compared with 23 per cent).

The results point towards increased training being a response to skill gaps. When specifically asked, a clear majority (72 per cent) of employers cited provision of further training (sometimes in conjunction with other actions such as changing work practices) as an action taken to overcome skill gaps.

### Management of training and training delivery

In LTW 2001, employers were asked about the existence of training plans and budgets. Of these:

- three out of five employers had a business plan;
- half had a training plan;
- two out of five had a training budget; and
- a third had a human resources plan.

The existence of all four planning tools had decreased since the 1999 and 2000 studies.

Employers were also asked about the existence and commitment of resources for training. Some 76 per cent of employers who provided off-the-job

training had a member of senior management with responsibility for training within their organisation. One third of organisations (36 per cent) providing off-the-job training had training staff to design and teach training courses, and almost a third (30 per cent) of organisations had a separate training facility. These figures were similar to those found in 2000 and 1999. This suggests that those employers who do train are still engaging in the supply of resources.

### Training leading to a formal qualification

Of those employers who provided off-the-job training, 55 per cent reported that some of this training was leading to formal qualifications. Where training was leading to formal qualifications, this was most likely to be NVQs, cited by 52 per cent of such employers. Also named were 'other nationally recognised qualifications' which included the more traditional qualifications such as City and Guilds or BTEC (43 per cent), higher qualifications such as degrees (27 per cent) and company specific qualifications (26 per cent).

### Awareness of, and involvement with, training initiatives

NVQs are the training initiative with the highest level of awareness among employers – 94 per cent were aware of them. Additionally, half or more of employers had heard of New Deal and Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships). However, with the exception of Learning Partnerships and Foundation Modern Apprenticeships, there was a decline in the awareness of many initiatives since 2000.

The 2001 LTW found that 45 per cent of employers had been involved with government training initiatives. The highest proportion of employers were involved with NVQs (33 per cent). Fewer than 10 per cent of employers were involved with any other initiative.



The TSF found that 13 per cent of all small firms were involved with one or more government training initiatives, with around a quarter of 'strategic trainers' being involved, compared with 11 per cent of 'tactical trainers'. The main reasons given for non-involvement were 'irrelevance of initiatives to firms' 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).

## Conclusion

Many employers continue to invest in training and learning opportunities.

However, there are still a considerable number of employers, particularly small firms, who do not provide any training for their employees.

Over recent years there has been a rise in the proportion of employees participating in training. However, the same period has seen a fall in the average length of training. As training episodes become more frequent but shorter in length there may be little change in the total volume of job-related training.

Of those employers who did not provide training, most cited a lack of demand for it, stating that the skills of their employees currently met their needs. Supply-side issues such as the

financial costs and a lack of time were also commonly given as reasons. This was particularly so among small employers. This suggests the need to address barriers on both the supply side and the demand side in order to encourage wider provision of training by employers.

## Notes

- 1 Dearden, L., Reed, H. and Van Reenen, J., *Who Gains When Workers Train?*, London, IFS (2000).
- 2 For an earlier article on the Employers Skill Survey 2001, see pp431-2, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2001.
- 3 For an article on Learning and Training at Work 2000, see pp253-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2001.

## Further information

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Research Reports from Learning and Training at Work 2001 (RR334), Employers Skill Survey 2001 (SKT40) and The Nature of Training and Motivation to Train in Small Firms (RR330) can be downloaded from the Department for Education and Skills website:

[www.dfes.gov.uk/research/programmeofresearch/index.cfm?type=5](http://www.dfes.gov.uk/research/programmeofresearch/index.cfm?type=5).

Further analysis of the Employers Skills Survey 2001 is available from the Skillsbase website:

[www.skillsbase.dfes.gov.uk/database/database.asp?Sect=11](http://www.skillsbase.dfes.gov.uk/database/database.asp?Sect=11).

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## Publication dates of main economic indicators June – August

### Labour market statistics

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

June	14 Friday
July	17 Wednesday
August	14 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.

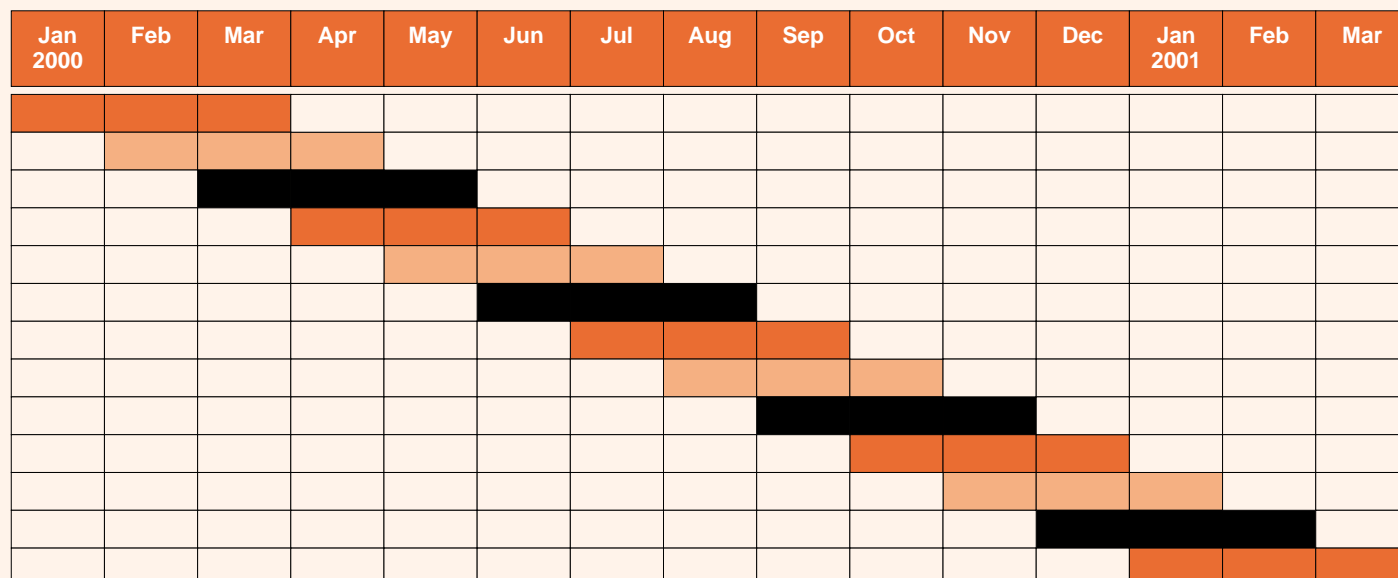
To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patterns and so on) of people's work – except for the industry in which people work, where the workforce 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
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>				<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
UK summary	M	Jun 2002	A.1	Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme	Q	May 2002	F.1
Trends	M	Jun 2002	A.2	Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	Q	May 2002	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	Jun 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	Jun 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
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>				Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	May 2002	F.7
Employment by category	M	Jun 2002	B.1	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	Jun 2002	F.11
Employment by age	M	Jun 2002	B.2	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Jun 2002	F.12
Employment by occupation	Q	May 2002	B.3	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	Jun 2002	F.13
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jun 2002	B.11	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	Jun 2002	F.14
Employee jobs by industry	M	Jun 2002	B.12	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	Jun 2002	F.15
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Jun 2002	B.13	New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	Jun 2002	F.16
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Apr 2002	B.14	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	Jun 2002	F.17
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Apr 2002	B.15	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	M	Jun 2002	F.18
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2002	B.16	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	Jun 2002	F.19
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 2002	B.17	<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>			
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Jun 2002	B.18	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jun 2002	G.1
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jun 2002	B.21	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jun 2002	G.2
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Jun 2002	B.22	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Jun 2002	G.3
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Jun 2002	B.32	Labour disputes: summary	M	Jun 2002	G.11
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Apr 2002	B.33	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jun 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
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>				Trade union membership	A	Sep 2001	433
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Jun 2002	C.1	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Jun 2002	G.21
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Jun 2002	C.2	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 2002	229
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2002	C.4	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q	Jun 2002	298
Claimant count by region	M	Jun 2002	C.11	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Jun 2002	G.22
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Jun 2002	C.12	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Jun 2002	297
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Jun 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	Jun 2002	C.21	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 2002	109
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jun 2002	C.22	Job-related training	Q	Jun 2002	296
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jun 2002	C.23	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 2002	G.31
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Jun 2002	C.24	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Apr 2002	G.32
Claimant count flows	M	Jun 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	Jun 2002	C.33	<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jun 2002	C.34	Background economic indicators	M	Jun 2002	H.1
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Apr 2002	C.35	Retail prices: summary	M	Jun 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	Jun 2002	C.51	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jun 2002	H.12
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>				Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: <b>A</b> – Annual <b>Q</b> – Quarterly <b>M</b> – Monthly			
Economic activity by age	M	Jun 2002	D.1	* Currently suspended.			
Economic inactivity	M	Jun 2002	D.2	† Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more information on where to access these data.			
Economic inactivity by age	M	Jun 2002	D.3				
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jun 2002	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Jun 2002	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Jun 2002	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Jun 2002	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2002	129				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Jun 2002	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Jun 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 <sup>a</sup>	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)									
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>46,735</b>	<b>29,676</b>	<b>27,958</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>17,059</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>36.5</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>47,022</b>	<b>29,762</b>	<b>28,248</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>17,260</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>47,233</b>	<b>29,952</b>	<b>28,396</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>17,281</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>36.6</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>47,300</b>	<b>29,958</b>	<b>28,420</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>17,342</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.4
1997	35,844	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
<b>3 month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>36,457</b>	<b>28,819</b>	<b>27,118</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>7,637</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>20.9</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>36,716</b>	<b>28,938</b>	<b>27,442</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>7,777</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>36,901</b>	<b>29,057</b>	<b>27,516</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>36,959</b>	<b>29,066</b>	<b>27,545</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>7,892</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>				

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

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

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

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands									
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.8
1998	22,547	16,181	15,067	1,114	6,366	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
1999	22,708	16,366	15,247	1,119	6,342	72.1	67.1	6.8	27.9
2000	22,881	16,525	15,504	1,021	6,356	72.2	67.8	6.2	27.8
2001	23,060	16,519	15,630	889	6,541	71.6	67.8	5.4	28.4
3-month averages									
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									
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									
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
Jan-Mar 2002									
Jan-Mar 2002	23,201	16,581	15,627	954	6,620	71.5	67.4	5.8	28.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	42	-26	-35	9	68	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	1.0	1.0				
Over last 12 months	171	48	22	26	123	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.3
Percent	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.8	1.9				
Males aged 16 to 64	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	18,350	16,172	14,660	1,512	2,178	88.1	79.9	9.3	11.9
1992	18,382	15,949	14,072	1,877	2,433	86.8	76.6	11.8	13.2
1993	18,414	15,831	13,830	2,001	2,583	86.0	75.1	12.6	14.0
1994	18,460	15,803	13,960	1,843	2,657	85.6	75.6	11.7	14.4
1995	18,541	15,793	14,163	1,631	2,747	85.2	76.4	10.3	14.8
1996	18,641	15,859	14,296	1,562	2,782	85.1	76.7	9.9	14.9
1997	18,744	15,905	14,589	1,316	2,839	84.9	77.8	8.3	15.1
1998	18,852	15,900	14,795	1,105	2,952	84.3	78.5	6.9	15.7
1999	18,991	16,070	14,960	1,110	2,920	84.6	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									
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									
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									
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
Jan-Mar 2002									
Jan-Mar 2002	19,388	16,289	15,343	946	3,100	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	32	-17	-24	8	49	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	1.6				
Over last 12 months	132	25		26	107	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	0.4
Percent	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.8	3.6				

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

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

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

# A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	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)									
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	45.7
1998	23,707	12,868	12,160	708	10,838	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
1999	23,798	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
<b>3-month average Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>23,883</b>	<b>13,204</b>	<b>12,514</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>10,678</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>44.7</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>23,992</b>	<b>13,229</b>	<b>12,643</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>10,764</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>44.9</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>24,074</b>	<b>13,345</b>	<b>12,733</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>44.6</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>24,099</b>	<b>13,376</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>10,723</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>44.5</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.5	-4.6	-0.1				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Percent	0.4	1.1	1.2	-0.4	-0.4				
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7
1992	16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,174	12,359	11,662	697	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,259	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
<b>3-month averages Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>11,966</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>4,697</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>
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	12,054	615	4,750	72.7	69.2	4.9	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,428	12,655	12,053	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
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>17,459</b>	<b>12,675</b>	<b>12,099</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>17,545</b>	<b>12,751</b>	<b>12,148</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>17,570</b>	<b>12,778</b>	<b>12,202</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.4	-4.5	0.0				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Percent	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2				

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

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

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

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	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
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSL</b>	<b>MGTS</b>	<b>MGTM</b>	<b>MGTP</b>	<b>MGTV</b>		<b>MGUE</b>	<b>MGUK</b>	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>46,735</b>	<b>29,561</b>	<b>27,831</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>17,174</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>36.7</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>47,022</b>	<b>29,649</b>	<b>28,121</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>17,374</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>36.9</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>47,300</b>	<b>29,847</b>	<b>28,295</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>17,454</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>36.9</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>				
<b>All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)</b>	<b>YBTF</b>	<b>YBSW</b>	<b>YBSQ</b>	<b>YBST</b>	<b>YBSZ</b>	<b>MGUB</b>	<b>MGUH</b>		
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>36,457</b>	<b>28,705</b>	<b>26,993</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>7,751</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>36,716</b>	<b>28,827</b>	<b>27,318</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>7,889</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>36,959</b>	<b>28,958</b>	<b>27,424</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>8,001</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>				

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

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

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

# 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 <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSM</b>	<b>MGTT</b>	<b>MGTN</b>	<b>MGTD</b>	<b>MGTW</b>		<b>MGUF</b>	<b>MGUL</b>	
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>22,852</b>	<b>16,403</b>	<b>15,363</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>6,450</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>28.2</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>23,030</b>	<b>16,466</b>	<b>15,524</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>28.5</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>23,201</b>	<b>16,514</b>	<b>15,544</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>6,688</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>28.8</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months Per cent</b>	<b>171 0.7</b>	<b>48 0.3</b>	<b>20 0.1</b>	<b>28 2.9</b>	<b>123 1.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBTG</b>	<b>YBSX</b>	<b>YBSR</b>	<b>YBSU</b>	<b>YBTA</b>	<b>MGUC</b>	<b>MGUJ</b>		
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>19,114</b>	<b>16,107</b>	<b>15,073</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>19,256</b>	<b>16,198</b>	<b>15,265</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>19,388</b>	<b>16,224</b>	<b>15,264</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months Per cent</b>	<b>132 0.7</b>	<b>26 0.2</b>	<b>-1 0.0</b>	<b>27 2.9</b>	<b>106 3.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>

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

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

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



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All 1	Total economically active 2	Total in employment <sup>a</sup> 3	ILO unemployed 4	Economically inactive 5	Economic activity rate (%) 6	Employment rate (%) 7	ILO unemployment rate (%) 8	Economic inactivity rate (%) 9
<b>Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSN</b>	<b>MGTU</b>	<b>MGTO</b>	<b>MGTR</b>	<b>MGTX</b>		<b>MGUG</b>	<b>MGUM</b>	
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>23,883</b>	<b>13,159</b>	<b>12,468</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>10,724</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>44.9</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>23,992</b>	<b>13,183</b>	<b>12,597</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>10,810</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>45.1</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>24,099</b>	<b>13,333</b>	<b>12,751</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>10,766</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>44.7</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months Per cent</b>	<b>107 0.4</b>	<b>150 1.1</b>	<b>154 1.2</b>	<b>-4 -0.6</b>	<b>-44 -0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBTH</b>	<b>YBSY</b>	<b>YBSS</b>	<b>YBSV</b>	<b>YBTB</b>	<b>MGUD</b>	<b>MGUI</b>		
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 2000</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>12,599</b>	<b>11,920</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>4,744</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>17,459</b>	<b>12,629</b>	<b>12,053</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>4,830</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>17,570</b>	<b>12,734</b>	<b>12,160</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>4,837</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months Per cent</b>	<b>111 0.6</b>	<b>105 0.8</b>	<b>106 0.9</b>	<b>-2 -0.3</b>	<b>7 0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

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

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

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



### 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 Jan-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)	28,420	±162	25	±118	172	±209
Employment rate	74.5%	±0.4%	0.0%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,538	±52	-19	±53	24	±71
ILO unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,958	±160	6	±116	196	±206
Economic activity rate	78.6%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,892	±136	48	±97	115	±175
Economic inactivity rate	21.4%	±10.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.2%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,571	±62	34	±44	43	±79
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,321	±62	14	±44	72	±79

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 <sup>a</sup>	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
<b>3-month averages</b>				
Jan-Mar 1994	25,725	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,834	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	2,514	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,127	71.4	2,505	8.7
May-Jul	26,161	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,196	71.5	2,488	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,230	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,261	71.6	2,469	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,458	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	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,419	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,443	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,473	72.0	2,343	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.1	2,309	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	26,875	72.8	2,132	7.4
Mar-May	26,922	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	27,030	73.1	2,010	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,056	73.1	1,982	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,080	73.2	1,953	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,101	73.2	1,926	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,121	73.2	1,901	6.6
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	1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,239	73.5	1,833	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,269	73.5	1,829	6.3
May-Jul	27,302	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,338	73.6	1,826	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,376	73.7	1,825	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,414	73.8	1,824	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,453	73.8	1,824	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,489	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	1,820	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,577	73.9	1,815	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,602	74.0	1,808	6.2
Mar-May	27,628	74.0	1,798	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,656	74.0	1,787	6.1
May-Jul	27,687	74.1	1,774	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,722	74.1	1,762	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,759	74.2	1,751	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,796	74.2	1,742	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,832	74.3	1,735	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,868	74.3	1,729	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,903	74.4	1,722	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,939	74.4	1,714	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	28,047	74.6	1,672	5.6
Apr-Jun	28,080	74.6	1,653	5.6
May-Jul	28,109	74.7	1,634	5.5
Jun-Aug	28,133	74.7	1,616	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	1,566	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,204	74.7	1,551	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,223	74.7	1,537	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,243	74.7	1,525	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,263	74.7	1,516	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,281	74.7	1,510	5.1
Mar-May	28,296	74.7	1,507	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,309	74.7	1,509	5.1
May-Jul	28,321	74.7	1,512	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,333	74.6	1,517	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,346	74.6	1,523	5.1
Aug-Oct	28,360	74.6	1,527	5.1
Sep-Nov	28,374	74.6	1,530	5.1
Oct-Dec	28,388	74.6	1,532	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,400	74.6	1,534	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	28,410	74.6	1,535	5.1
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>28,419</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>5.1</b>

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.

June 2002

Labour Market **trends**

S 13

# A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1999	December R	29,107	15,565	13,542
2000	March R	29,190	15,601	13,589
	June R	29,280	15,725	13,556
	September R	29,326	15,698	13,628
	December R	29,411	15,826	13,585
2001	March R	29,448	15,845	13,603
	June R	29,483	15,843	13,640
	September R	29,463	15,852	13,610
	December R	29,466	15,686	13,780
Change on quarter		4	-166	170
Percent		0.0	-1.1	1.2
Change on year		55	-140	195
Percent		0.2	-0.9	1.4

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count <sup>a</sup>			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2001	April <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>c</sup>	945.6	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7
	March R	947.6	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7
	April P	953.0	720.2	232.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
Change on month		5.4	1.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		0.6	0.3	1.5			
Change on year		-24.3	-26.7	2.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Percent		-2.5	-3.6	1.0			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies <sup>e</sup>
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>d</sup>			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW
2001	March R	128.7	4.8	2001	April	237.6
	April	128.7	4.9 R			
	May	128.8	4.6 R			
	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			
	December	131.0	3.4			
2002	January R	132.0	2.9			
	February R	132.9	2.5			
	March P	132.9	2.9			
Change on month		0.0	0.4			
Change on year		4.2	-1.9			

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

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

<sup>c</sup> Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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

# A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (January to March 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(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,031	1,195	74.7	651	543	1,107	69.1	594	71.7	513	66.3	88	7.3	57	8.8	31	5.6
North West	5,405	3,312	76.5	1,826	1,486	3,131	72.2	1,707	75.8	1,424	68.3	181	5.5	119	6.5	62	4.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,988	2,479	77.7	1,390	1,089	2,356	73.8	1,315	78.7	1,041	68.2	123	5.0	75	5.4	48	4.4
East Midlands	3,353	2,140	80.0	1,189	951	2,039	76.2	1,131	81.1	907	70.8	101	4.7	58	4.9	43	4.6
West Midlands	4,176	2,641	79.1	1,481	1,160	2,494	74.6	1,389	79.4	1,105	69.3	147	5.6	93	6.3	54	4.7
East	4,362	2,881	82.6	1,591	1,290	2,773	79.5	1,530	84.9	1,243	73.5	108	3.8	61	3.9	47	3.6
London	5,889	3,796	75.7	2,147	1,649	3,538	70.5	1,989	76.6	1,548	63.7	258	6.8	157	7.3	101	6.1
South East	6,437	4,334	83.4	2,390	1,944	4,182	80.4	2,303	85.6	1,879	74.6	152	3.5	87	3.6	65	3.3
South West	3,995	2,550	81.8	1,383	1,167	2,462	78.9	1,326	82.5	1,135	74.9	88	3.5	56	4.1	32	2.7
England	39,636	25,327	79.3	14,049	11,279	24,081	75.3	13,284	80.0	10,796	70.0	1,246	4.9	764	5.4	482	4.3
Wales	2,329	1,329	72.7	743	586	1,253	68.5	697	73.6	566	62.8	75	5.7	46	6.2	30	5.0
Scotland	4,051	2,541	78.2	1,363	1,178	2,372	72.9	1,250	75.2	1,122	70.5	170	6.7	113	8.3	56	4.8
Great Britain	46,016	29,197	78.8	16,154	13,043	27,705	74.7	15,231	79.3	12,475	69.7	1,492	5.1	923	5.7	568	4.4
Northern Ireland	1,284	761	71.7	427	334	715	67.2	396	73.0	319	61.0	46	6.1	31	7.2	15	4.5
United Kingdom	47,300	29,958	78.6	16,581	13,376	28,420	74.5	15,627	79.1	12,793	69.4	1,538	5.1	954	5.8	583	4.4

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

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over	Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
		All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
		Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
North East	0	4	0.5	-6	10	5	0.5	-5	-0.4	10	1.6	0	-0.1	-1	-0.1	0	0.0
North West	4	0	-0.1	0	0	-5	-0.2	-7	-0.4	3	0.0	4	0.1	7	0.4	-3	-0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	13	0.2	7	7	16	0.3	14	0.6	2	-0.1	-3	-0.1	-8	-0.6	5	0.4
East Midlands	5	1	-0.1	3	-2	-1	-0.2	-1	-0.1	0	-0.2	2	0.1	5	0.4	-3	-0.3
West Midlands	0	-3	0.1	-16	13	-6	0.0	-16	-0.8	11	1.0	3	0.1	0	0.1	2	0.2
East	10	0	0.0	0	0	2	0.1	-8	-0.5	11	0.7	-3	-0.1	8	0.5	-11	-0.8
London	16	-30	-0.8	-18	-12	-10	-0.3	1	-0.1	-11	-0.6	-21	-0.5	-19	-0.8	-2	-0.1
South East	12	23	0.3	6	17	14	0.1	-3	-0.2	17	0.5	9	0.2	9	0.4	0	0.0
South West	10	-1	-0.4	-1	0	3	-0.3	-7	-0.6	10	0.2	-5	-0.2	6	0.4	-10	-0.9
England	60	6	-0.1	-26	32	19	0.0	-33	-0.3	52	0.2	-13	-0.1	8	0.1	-20	-0.2
Wales	3	-2	-0.3	9	-12	1	-0.2	9	0.8	-8	-1.2	-3	-0.2	0	-0.1	-3	-0.5
Scotland	2	-5	-0.4	-11	6	-2	-0.2	-13	-1.0	11	0.6	-3	-0.1	2	0.2	-5	-0.5
Great Britain	64	-2	-0.1	-28	26	18	-0.1	-37	-0.3	55	0.2	-19	-0.1	10	0.1	-29	-0.2
Northern Ireland	3	7	0.5	2	6	7	0.4	2	0.3	5	0.6	0	0.0	-1	-0.2	1	0.2
United Kingdom	67	6	-0.1	-26	32	25	0.0	-35	-0.3	60	0.2	-19	-0.1	9	0.1	-28	-0.2

### 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(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	
North East	-1	7	0.4	-12	19	12	0.7	-9	-1.3	20	2.8	-4	-0.4	-3	-0.3	-1	-0.4	
North West	15	2	-0.3	-7	9	-5	-0.5	-19	-1.2	14	0.3	6	0.2	11	0.7	-5	-0.4	
Yorkshire and the Humber	14	5	-0.4	11	-6	16	-0.1	28	1.1	-13	-1.4	-11	-0.4	-17	-1.3	6	0.6	
East Midlands	23	35	0.5	13	22	33	0.5	14	0.2	19	0.8	2	0.0	-1	-0.2	3	0.2	
West Midlands	3	25	0.5	0	26	25	0.5	1	-0.4	25	1.5	0	0.0	-1	-0.1	1	0.0	
East	43	5	-0.5	5	1	0	-0.6	0	-0.6	-1	-0.6	6	0.2	4	0.3	1	0.1	
London	60	24	-0.7	14	10	12	-0.9	5	-0.9	7	-0.9	12	0.3	10	0.4	3	0.1	
South East	51	63	0.3	43	20	52	0.0	35	0.2	17	-0.1	12	0.2	8	0.3	3	0.1	
South West	42	33	-0.4	4	29	43	0.0	2	-0.8	41	0.8	-9	-0.4	2	0.2	-12	-1.1	
England	251	200	-0.1	71	129	186	-0.1	57	-0.4	129	0.1	13	0.0	14	0.1	0	-0.1	
Wales	10	-14	-1.0	-2	-12	-7	-0.6	6	0.4	-12	-1.8	-7	-0.5	-7	-1.0	0	0.1	
Scotland	7	2	-0.4	-17	20	-15	-0.9	-36	-2.5	21	0.9	18	0.7	19	1.5	-1	-0.2	
Great Britain	267	189	-0.2	52	136	165	-0.2	27	-0.5	138	0.1	24	0.0	25	0.1	-2	-0.1	
Northern Ireland	11	7	0.2	-4	12	8	0.3	-4	-1.2	12	1.8	0	-0.1		0.1	-1	-0.3	
United Kingdom	278	196	-0.2	48	148	172	-0.2	22	-0.5	150	0.1	24	0.0	26	0.1	-2	-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.

<sup>a</sup> Denominator = all persons of working age.

<sup>b</sup> Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (December 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (April 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies <sup>d,f</sup> (April 2002)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,049	533	516	59.2	5.2	47.1	7.6	12.1	2.3			
North West	3,181	1,681	1,500	119.0	3.6	92.6	5.2	26.4	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,340	1,199	1,141	89.3	3.7	68.6	5.2	20.7	1.9			
East Midlands	1,989	1,058	931	59.1	2.9	44.0	4.1	15.1	1.6			
West Midlands	2,569	1,359	1,210	93.8	3.5	71.1	4.8	22.7	1.9			
East	2,607	1,429	1,178	56.2	2.2	41.0	2.9	15.2	1.3			
London	4,614	2,495	2,118	165.7	3.6	119.4	4.7	46.3	2.2			
South East	4,184	2,241	1,943	70.7	1.7	52.5	2.3	18.2	0.9			
South West	2,426	1,286	1,140	50.7	2.0	37.5	2.8	13.2	1.2			
England	24,959	13,282	11,677	763.7	3.0	573.7	4.1	190.0	1.6			
Wales	1,234	633	601	47.5	3.7	36.8	5.4	10.7	1.7			
Scotland	2,453	1,232	1,221	104.3	4.2	81.1	5.9	23.2	2.0			
Great Britain	28,646	15,147	13,499	915.4	3.1	691.6	4.3	223.8	1.7			
Northern Ireland	758	407	351	37.6	4.8	28.6	6.5	9.0	2.6			
United Kingdom	29,404	15,555	13,850	953.0	3.2	720.2	4.4	232.8	1.7			

### 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 March 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies <sup>d,f</sup> (change on March 2002)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	8	-8	17	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0			
North West	6	-32	38	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	7	-31	37	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0			
East Midlands	15	-8	23	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0			
West Midlands	-4	-33	29	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0			
East	18	15	3	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0			
London	16	-33	50	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0			
South East	14	12	2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0			
South West	6	-4	10	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0			
England	87	-123	210	4.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.8	0.0			
Wales	12	-13	26	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0			
Scotland	4	-21	26	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1			
Great Britain	104	-157	261	5.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.5	0.0			
Northern Ireland	8	3	5	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
United Kingdom	113	-154	266	5.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.5	0.0			

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

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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: January to March 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	± 34	± 35	± 1.8%	± 1.0%
North West	± 59	± 18	± 59	± 59	± 1.1%	± 0.6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 47	± 15	± 46	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East Midlands	± 38	± 12	± 38	± 41	± 1.3%	± 0.6%
West Midlands	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 48	± 14	± 47	± 44	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
London	± 61	± 23	± 59	± 58	± 1.1%	± 0.6%
South East	± 57	± 16	± 56	± 51	± 0.8%	± 0.4%
South West	± 47	± 13	± 47	± 44	± 1.2%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 37	± 12	± 36	± 38	± 1.7%	± 0.9%
Scotland	± 46	± 16	± 45	± 44	± 1.2%	± 0.7%

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



# 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	MGR T	MGRW	YCB E	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	1,233
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												
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	24,923	3,214	95	116	21,339	7,009	18,710	6,213	2,542	672	1,131
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,390	24,955	3,210	103	122	21,354	7,035	18,733	6,222	2,531	679	1,138
Oct-Dec	28,396	24,954	3,215	105	122	21,344	7,052	18,730	6,223	2,525	690	1,157
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,384	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
Jan-Mar 2002	28,420	24,994	3,213	99	114	21,365	7,055	18,764	6,230	2,518	695	1,166
Changes												
Over last 3 months	25	40	-2	-6	-8	21	3	33	7	-7	5	8
Percent	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-6.0	-6.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.7
Over last 12 months	172	196	13	0	-37	173	0	200	-3	-10	23	15
Percent	0.6	0.8	0.4	-0.4	-24.3	0.8	0.0	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	3.4	1.3
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
1993	14,085	11,421	2,389	43	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	49	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	734	2,270	215	510
1995	14,451	11,670	2,554	43	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	801	2,321	233	546
1996	14,562	11,885	2,477	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,239	238	552
1997	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	558
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	994	2,148	271	526
1999	15,247	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												
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	15,640	13,147	2,390	30	73	14,211	1,429	12,029	1,118	2,127	263	464
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,657	13,158	2,389	33	77	14,213	1,444	12,035	1,123	2,119	270	463
Oct-Dec	15,662	13,154	2,397	34	77	14,199	1,463	12,027	1,128	2,114	283	472
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,644	13,138	2,394	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
Jan-Mar 2002	15,627	13,129	2,395	31	72	14,182	1,445	12,015	1,114	2,113	282	485
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-35	-25	-2	-3	-5	-17	-19	-12	-13	-1	-2	13
Percent	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-9.6	-5.9	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-1.2	0.0	-0.6	2.8
Over last 12 months	22	33	22	-6	-26	21	2	41	-8	-6	28	10
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.9	-15.6	-26.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.7	-0.3	11.1	2.0
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746
1996	11,850	10,845	828	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												
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
Jan-Mar 2002	12,793	11,865	818	68	42	7,183	5,610	6,749	5,116	405	414	681
Changes												
Over last 3 months	60	66	0	-3	-3	38	22	45	20	-6	7	-5
Percent	0.5	0.6	0.1	-4.2	-7.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	-1.5	1.7	-0.7
Over last 12 months	150	164	-9	5	-10	152	-2	159	5	-4	-5	5
Percent	1.2	1.4	-1.1	8.5	-20.0	2.2	0.0	2.4	0.1	-0.9	-1.2	0.7

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers  
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part time)						
Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ	All Spring quarters (Mar-May)
1,357	6.2	569	42.0	361	81	346	5,793	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	6,237	815	12.9	4,580	86	858	1996
1,791	7.7	685	38.3	543	99	464	6,516	818	12.6	4,660	91	948	1997
1,745	7.4	632	36.2	535	98	480	6,604	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
1,721	6.9	469	27.3	540	104	607	6,906	635	9.2	5,060	131	1,080	3-month averages
1,738	7.0	469	27.0	540	105	623	6,887	632	9.2	5,057	135	1,063	Jan-Mar 2001
1,728	6.9	481	27.8	520	94	633	6,893	632	9.2	5,051	141	1,068	Feb-Apr
1,732	7.0	472	27.3	518	102	641	6,901	619	9.0	5,073	144	1,064	Mar-May (Spr)
1,677	6.7	445	26.5	503	97	632	6,888	610	8.9	5,077	138	1,063	Apr-Jun
1,624	6.5	421	25.9	479	97	627	6,858	595	8.7	5,060	141	1,063	May-Jul
1,619	6.5	408	25.2	485	98	627	6,867	591	8.6	5,073	135	1,069	Jun-Aug (Sum)
1,655	6.6	423	25.6	483	102	646	6,885	592	8.6	5,088	133	1,073	Jul-Sep
1,657	6.6	420	25.3	500	105	632	6,901	594	8.6	5,109	131	1,068	Aug-Oct
1,636	6.6	423	25.8	490	99	625	6,914	582	8.4	5,113	132	1,086	Sep-Nov (Aut)
1,620	6.5	423	26.1	490	94	614	6,914	585	8.5	5,125	132	1,071	Oct-Dec
1,609	6.4	428	26.6	481	87	613	6,923	572	8.3	5,133	131	1,086	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
1,595	6.4	420	26.3	481	87	606	6,926	572	8.3	5,129	134	1,091	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)
-42	-0.2	-3	0.5	-9	-12	-18	12	-9	-0.1	15	2	4	Jan-Mar 2002
-2.6	-0.2	-0.6	0.5	-1.8	-12.0	-3.0	0.2	-1.6	-0.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	Changes
-126	-0.6	-49	-0.9	-59	-17	-1	20	-62	-0.9	69	2	10	Over last 3 months
-7.3	-0.6	-10.4	-0.9	-11.0	-16.1	-0.2	0.3	-9.8	-0.9	1.4	1.9	1.0	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	268	28.0	350	31	302	1994
702	6.5	352	50.1	155	55	170	1,034	287	27.8	387	32	328	1995
753	6.5	357	47.4	158	51	187	1,128	294	26.1	420	29	384	1996
829	6.8	362	43.7	203	56	209	1,238	306	24.7	476	42	415	1997
788	6.3	335	42.5	192	53	208	1,264	303	23.9	490	46	426	1998
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
806	6.2	251	31.1	217	62	276	1,376	249	18.1	603	49	476	3-month averages
815	6.2	252	31.0	215	65	282	1,355	247	18.2	596	50	461	Jan-Mar 2001
808	6.2	260	32.2	209	54	285	1,352	244	18.1	590	53	464	Feb-Apr
800	6.1	251	31.4	208	58	282	1,343	234	17.4	595	56	458	Mar-May (Spr)
782	6.0	233	29.8	209	55	285	1,354	230	17.0	608	54	462	Apr-Jun
754	5.7	218	29.0	200	53	283	1,362	228	16.7	609	56	469	May-Jul
762	5.8	213	27.9	200	53	296	1,371	223	16.3	615	57	476	Jun-Aug (Sum)
776	5.9	220	28.4	196	56	304	1,381	226	16.3	616	59	481	Jul-Sep
783	6.0	230	29.4	201	56	296	1,393	237	17.0	619	58	479	Aug-Oct
776	5.9	237	30.5	201	54	285	1,411	235	16.7	623	61	491	Sep-Nov (Aut)
768	5.8	240	31.2	200	50	278	1,392	239	17.1	613	60	481	Oct-Dec
753	5.7	241	32.0	194	48	271	1,397	234	16.8	614	62	487	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
740	5.6	233	31.5	198	49	259	1,396	229	16.4	611	64	491	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)
-37	-0.3	-4	1.0	-3	-5	-26	-15	-6	-0.3	-12	3	0	Jan-Mar 2002
-4.7	-0.3	-1.5	1.0	-1.4	-8.8	-9.0	-1.0	-2.5	-0.3	-1.9	5.3	-0.1	Changes
-66	-0.5	-18	0.4	-18	-13	-17	20	-19	-1.6	9	16	15	Over last 3 months
-8.2	-0.5	-7.1	0.4	-8.5	-21.2	-6.0	1.4	-7.7	-1.6	1.5	31.8	3.1	Percent
YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	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
869	8.2	323	37.1	303	37	207	5,026	547	10.9	4,012	60	407	1995
918	8.5	327	35.6	313	36	242	5,209	520	10.0	4,159	56	474	1996
961	8.7	323	33.6	340	43	255	5,278	512	9.7	4,184	49	532	1997
957	8.6	298	31.1	343	45	272	5,339	478	9.0	4,251	67	543	1998
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
915	7.8	218	23.8	324	41	332	5,530	386	7.0	4,457	83	604	3-month averages
923	7.9	217	23.5	325	40	341	5,533	385	7.0	4,461	85	601	Jan-Mar 2001
920	7.8	221	24.0	310	40	348	5,541	388	7.0	4,461	88	604	Feb-Apr
932	7.9	221	23.7	309	43	359	5,558	385	6.9	4,479	88	606	Mar-May (Spr)
895	7.6	212	23.7	294	42	347	5,534	380	6.9	4,469	85	600	Apr-Jun
869	7.4	202	23.3	279	44	344	5,497	367	6.7	4,451	85	595	May-Jul
857	7.3	196	22.8	285	45	331	5,496	368	6.7	4,457	78	593	Jun-Aug (Sum)
879	7.5	203	23.1	287	47	342	5,504	366	6.7	4,472	74	592	Jul-Sep
873	7.4	199	21.7	299	50	336	5,508	357	6.5	4,489	73	589	Aug-Oct
860	7.3	186	21.6	289	45	340	5,503	346	6.3	4,490	71	595	Sep-Nov (Aut)
852	7.2	183	21.4	290	43	336	5,522	347	6.3	4,512	72	591	Oct-Dec
856	7.2	187	21.8	287	39	343	5,526	338	6.1	4,519	69	599	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
855	7.2	187	21.9	283	38	347	5,530	343	6.2	4,517	70	600	Dec 2001-Feb 2002
-5	-0.1	1	0.2	-6	-7	7	27	-3	-0.1	27	-1	5	Jan-Mar 2002
-0.6	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-2.1	-15.7	2.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.1	0.6	-2.0	0.8	Changes
-60	-0.6	-31	-2.0	-41	-3	16	0	-43	-0.8	60	-13	-4	Over last 3 months
-6.6	-0.6	-14.3	-2.0	-12.6	-8.4	4.7	0.0	-11.2	-0.8	1.4	-15.7	-0.7	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
<b>All</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBTO</b>	<b>YBTR</b>	<b>YBTU</b>	<b>YBTX</b>	<b>MGUW</b>	<b>MGUZ</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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	639	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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>28,248</b>	<b>27,442</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>6,992</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>5,913</b>	<b>806</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>28,396</b>	<b>27,516</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>3,427</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>10,599</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>880</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>28,420</b>	<b>27,545</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>6,777</b>	<b>10,674</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>876</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-4</b>
Percent	0.1	0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	-0.1	-0.5
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-215</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>70</b>
Percent	0.6	0.4	-0.2	2.4	-3.1	1.4	1.6	8.7
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>YBSF</b>	<b>YBTP</b>	<b>YBTS</b>	<b>YBTV</b>	<b>YBTY</b>	<b>MGUX</b>	<b>MGVA</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>15,605</b>	<b>15,343</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>3,951</b>	<b>5,735</b>	<b>3,528</b>	<b>261</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>15,662</b>	<b>15,367</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>3,844</b>	<b>5,773</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>295</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>15,627</b>	<b>15,343</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-11</b>
Percent	-0.2	-0.2	-5.3	0.2	-0.7	0.5	-0.3	-3.7
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-135</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>
Percent	0.1	0.0	-3.4	2.4	-3.4	1.2	1.0	8.7
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBTQ</b>	<b>YBTT</b>	<b>YBTW</b>	<b>YBTZ</b>	<b>MGUY</b>	<b>MGVB</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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	12,549	12,006	336	1,544	3,106	4,696	2,324	543
2001	12,702	12,151	332	1,562	3,036	4,812	2,409	551
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>12,643</b>	<b>12,099</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>544</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>12,733</b>	<b>12,148</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>4,825</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>585</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>12,202</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Percent	0.5	0.4	2.7	-0.4	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.1
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>47</b>
Percent	1.2	0.8	2.9	2.4	-2.6	1.6	2.5	8.7

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.2

## Employment rates<sup>a</sup> by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBUA</b>	<b>YBUD</b>	<b>YBUG</b>	<b>YBUJ</b>	<b>YBUM</b>	<b>YBUP</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-1.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	0.7
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MGSV</b>	<b>YBUB</b>	<b>YBUE</b>	<b>YBUH</b>	<b>YBUK</b>	<b>YBUN</b>	<b>YBUQ</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	-2.6	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.3
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.5	-2.5	0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	0.5
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGST</b>	<b>MGSW</b>	<b>YBUC</b>	<b>YBUF</b>	<b>YBUI</b>	<b>YBUL</b>	<b>YBUO</b>	<b>YBUR</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	0.9	-0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7

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

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

										Thousands
Employ					Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>d</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>e</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>f</sup>		
Male		Female		All						
All	Part-time <sup>b</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>b</sup>							
UNITED KINGDOM										
Not seasonally adjusted		BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCZ	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 R	12,654	1,522	12,251	5,407	24,905	3,506	209	132	28,751
	Dec R	12,652	1,607	12,323	5,868	24,975	3,490	210	127	28,801
1999	Mar R	12,594	1,627	12,255	5,856	24,849	3,475	209	124	28,657
	Jun R	12,679	1,663	12,367	5,884	25,046	3,524	208	123	28,901
	Sep R	12,838	1,697	12,494	5,938	25,332	3,446	208	131	29,116
	Dec R	12,878	1,679	12,586	6,004	25,464	3,441	208	129	29,242
2000	Mar R	12,789	1,684	12,494	5,966	25,284	3,433	208	123	29,048
	Jun R	12,954	1,726	12,523	5,929	25,477	3,448	207	112	29,244
	Sep R	13,016	1,758	12,603	5,920	25,619	3,420	205	121	29,366
	Dec R	13,135	1,778	12,675	6,016	25,809	3,416	206	118	29,549
2001	Mar R	13,007	1,730	12,563	5,945	25,570	3,417	206	111	29,304
	Jun R	13,074	1,756	12,626	5,969	25,700	3,453	204	96	29,452
	Sep R	13,139	1,767	12,629	5,972	25,767	3,431	203	94	29,495
	Dec R	12,970	1,808	12,914	6,266	25,884	3,425	204	95	29,609
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 R	12,610	1,526	12,245	5,438	24,855	3,491	210	130	28,686
	Dec R	12,595	1,579	12,240	5,791	24,834	3,498	210	120	28,662
1999	Mar R	12,676	1,647	12,318	5,865	24,994	3,480	208	122	28,804
	Jun R	12,694	1,667	12,388	5,917	25,082	3,521	209	132	28,944
	Sep R	12,796	1,700	12,496	5,975	25,292	3,437	209	129	29,066
	Dec R	12,825	1,653	12,503	5,925	25,328	3,447	208	124	29,107
2000	Mar R	12,870	1,703	12,552	5,971	25,422	3,439	207	121	29,190
	Jun R	12,969	1,731	12,544	5,963	25,513	3,441	207	120	29,280
	Sep R	12,973	1,759	12,612	5,962	25,584	3,416	206	120	29,326
	Dec R	13,083	1,755	12,588	5,935	25,671	3,421	206	114	29,411
2001	Mar R	13,090	1,748	12,620	5,951	25,710	3,423	205	109	29,448
	Jun R	13,087	1,762	12,646	6,002	25,733	3,442	204	103	29,483
	Sep R	13,095	1,765	12,642	6,015	25,737	3,430	204	92	29,463
	Dec R	12,918	1,786	12,823	6,182	25,741	3,430	204	91	29,466
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 R	12,347	1,472	11,942	5,261	24,289	3,418	209	117	28,033
	Dec R	12,342	1,555	12,009	5,718	24,351	3,402	210	112	28,075
1999	Mar R	12,286	1,576	11,942	5,707	24,228	3,387	209	111	27,935
	Jun R	12,369	1,611	12,053	5,734	24,422	3,438	208	111	28,180
	Sep R	12,524	1,645	12,178	5,787	24,702	3,360	208	119	28,388
	Dec R	12,561	1,625	12,263	5,847	24,824	3,355	208	116	28,504
2000	Mar R	12,474	1,631	12,174	5,812	24,648	3,348	208	111	28,314
	Jun R	12,637	1,673	12,202	5,774	24,839	3,355	207	103	28,504
	Sep R	12,698	1,705	12,282	5,767	24,980	3,327	205	111	28,622
	Dec R	12,814	1,722	12,347	5,858	25,161	3,322	206	107	28,796
2001	Mar R	12,688	1,675	12,237	5,788	24,925	3,323	206	101	28,556
	Jun R	12,755	1,702	12,299	5,811	25,055	3,357	204	89	28,705
	Sep R	12,821	1,713	12,302	5,815	25,123	3,336	203	84	28,745
	Dec R	12,649	1,751	12,582	6,104	25,231	3,330	204	85	28,851
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 R	12,304	1,476	11,935	5,292	24,239	3,403	210	115	27,966
	Dec R	12,287	1,527	11,928	5,641	24,215	3,410	210	106	27,941
1999	Mar R	12,366	1,595	12,005	5,716	24,372	3,392	208	109	28,081
	Jun R	12,383	1,615	12,073	5,767	24,456	3,435	209	120	28,221
	Sep R	12,482	1,649	12,179	5,825	24,661	3,351	209	116	28,337
	Dec R	12,510	1,599	12,183	5,768	24,693	3,362	208	111	28,374
2000	Mar R	12,554	1,650	12,231	5,818	24,785	3,353	207	109	28,455
	Jun R	12,651	1,678	12,222	5,809	24,873	3,347	207	111	28,538
	Sep R	12,654	1,705	12,289	5,808	24,944	3,323	206	109	28,581
	Dec R	12,764	1,699	12,263	5,776	25,027	3,328	206	103	28,663
2001	Mar R	12,770	1,693	12,294	5,794	25,063	3,330	205	100	28,699
	Jun R	12,768	1,707	12,319	5,845	25,087	3,347	204	96	28,733
	Sep R	12,777	1,711	12,314	5,858	25,090	3,335	204	82	28,711
	Dec R	12,600	1,730	12,494	6,020	25,094	3,335	204	81	28,713

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.

# EMPLOYMENT B.12

## 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
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 R	25,046	25,082	4,050	4,056	4,254	4,260	5,366	5,377
2000	Jun R	25,477	25,513	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150	5,317	5,325
2001	Jun R	25,700	25,733	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,212	5,218
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	5,344
	Apr			3,968	3,982	4,155	4,168		
	May			3,961	3,974	4,146	4,159		
	Jun R	25,477	25,513	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150	5,317	5,325
	Jul			3,958	3,953	4,141	4,135		
	Aug			3,954	3,944	4,137	4,126		
	Sep R	25,619	25,584	3,936	3,928	4,117	4,108	5,281	5,263
	Oct			3,932	3,922	4,111	4,100		
	Nov			3,926	3,912	4,105	4,091		
	Dec R	25,809	25,671	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 R	25,570	25,710	3,874	3,882	4,052	4,059	5,212	5,234
	Apr			3,865	3,876	4,043	4,054		
	May			3,845	3,856	4,024	4,035		
	Jun R	25,700	25,733	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,212	5,218
	Jul			3,829	3,824	4,008	4,003		
	Aug			3,815	3,806	3,995	3,984		
	Sep R	25,767	25,737	3,797	3,790	3,978	3,970	5,212	5,195
	Oct			3,782	3,773	3,962	3,952		
	Nov			3,770	3,758	3,950	3,937		
	Dec R	25,884	25,741	3,745	3,743	3,924	3,923	5,169	5,163
2002	Jan P			3,724	3,731	3,903	3,911		
	Feb P			3,712	3,719	3,892	3,898		
	Mar P			3,699	3,705	3,879	3,884		

UNITED KINGDOM			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A,B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	Food products, beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24
		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted							
		YEJI	YEID							
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	19,392	313	204	502	324	84	469	249
2000	Jun R	19,838	19,873	315	185	497	285	83	465	239
2001	Jun R	20,209	20,245	271	179	492	252	80	451	235
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 R	19,838	19,873	315	185	497	285	83	465	239
	Jul				183	499	282	83	463	239
	Aug				181	499	278	83	461	239
	Sep R	20,024	20,025	296	180	495	274	83	460	239
	Oct				179	497	272	84	459	238
	Nov				179	495	269	83	458	238
	Dec R	20,287	20,141	296	178	496	265	83	457	237
2001	Jan				179	496	260	83	456	237
	Feb				178	494	260	82	455	237
	Mar R	20,095	20,204	272	177	494	258	82	455	236
	Apr				179	494	256	81	455	235
	May				179	494	254	81	452	236
	Jun R	20,209	20,245	271	179	492	252	80	451	235
	Jul				178	492	249	81	450	235
	Aug				178	492	247	80	448	234
	Sep R	20,282	20,286	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 P				181	492	234	80	444	232
	Feb P				180	491	232	80	443	232
	Mar P				179	493	230	80	442	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.



# B.12 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
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	365	208	965	3,922	1,344
1994	Jun	211	708	373	436	349	213	964	4,014	1,350
1995	Jun	234	709	366	473	372	227	935	4,065	1,418
1996	Jun	240	720	381	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
2000	Jun R	238	661	360	493	400	245	1,176	4,378	1,662
2001	Jun R	227	632	353	477	389	249	1,201	4,461	1,655
2000		Jan R	239	671	362	495	243			
		Feb	239	669	362	494	244			
		Mar	237	669	361	493	243	1,162	4,377	1,661
		Apr	238	665	361	493	243			
		May	239	663	361	492	244			
		Jun R	238	661	360	493	245	1,176	4,378	1,662
		Jul	237	656	360	492	244			
		Aug	235	654	360	493	244			
		Sep R	234	650	359	492	244	1,155	4,396	1,650
		Oct	233	648	359	493	245			
		Nov	233	645	359	492	244			
		Dec R	232	640	358	493	245	1,154	4,432	1,646
2001		Jan	231	642	358	492	246			
		Feb	231	639	358	490	247			
		Mar R	230	638	359	488	248	1,174	4,452	1,650
		Apr	230	639	357	487	249			
		May	229	635	355	481	248			
		Jun R	227	632	353	477	249	1,201	4,461	1,655
		Jul	227	630	351	471	249			
		Aug	227	628	349	463	249			
		Sep R	226	625	347	459	247	1,225	4,453	1,655
		Oct	225	624	346	453	246			
		Nov	224	622	344	450	246			
		Dec	224	620	343	446	246	1,240	4,510	1,653
2002		Jan P	223	617	341	439	245			
		Feb P	223	615	340	434	246			
		Mar P	223	611	340	430	245			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L <sup>a</sup> 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q <sup>b</sup> 90-99
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1991	Jun	965	480	1,080	206	2,444	1,465	1,834	2,450	1,017
1992	Jun	954	471	1,045	227	2,433	1,469	1,816	2,520	1,048
1993	Jun	941	444	1,012	262	2,493	1,466	1,795	2,531	1,075
1994	Jun	934	446	1,019	276	2,495	1,448	1,817	2,546	1,069
1995	Jun	922	446	1,039	287	2,654	1,411	1,825	2,588	1,082
1996	Jun	907	461	1,015	280	2,800	1,417	1,854	2,591	1,116
1997	Jun	927	464	1,038	299	2,991	1,369	1,861	2,619	1,148
1998	Jun	950	472	1,054	299	3,143	1,403	1,844	2,626	1,189
1999	Jun	986	486	1,075	314	3,283	1,412	2,000	2,597	1,240
2000	Jun R	1,009	509	1,073	351	3,422	1,399	2,119	2,672	1,278
2001	Jun R	1,023	534	1,071	367	3,555	1,409	2,131	2,749	1,288
2000		Jan								
		Feb								
		Mar R	1,007	503	1,073	338	3,375	1,399	2,115	2,634
		Apr								
		May								
		Jun R	1,009	509	1,073	351	3,422	1,399	2,119	2,672
		Jul								
		Aug								
		Sep R	1,016	516	1,074	352	3,491	1,399	2,125	2,721
		Oct								
		Nov								
		Dec R	1,017	526	1,077	358	3,551	1,401	2,121	2,726
2001		Jan								
		Feb								
		Mar R	1,018	533	1,076	366	3,548	1,407	2,123	2,733
		Apr								
		May								
		Jun R	1,023	534	1,071	367	3,555	1,409	2,131	2,749
		Jul								
		Aug								
		Sep R	1,027	530	1,083	366	3,547	1,412	2,162	2,759
		Oct								
		Nov								
		Dec	1,021	516	1,079	366	3,512	1,424	2,158	2,786
2002		Jan								
		Feb								
		Mar								

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

# Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

# EMPLOYMENT B.13

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	December 2000			December 2001			2001			2002		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan P	Feb P	Mar P
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>2,967.2</b>	<b>1,114.2</b>	<b>4,081.4</b>	<b>2,870.0</b>	<b>1,054.1</b>	<b>3,924.1</b>	<b>3,961.5</b>	<b>3,950.3</b>	<b>3,924.1</b>	<b>3,903.2</b>	<b>3,891.5</b>	<b>3,878.6</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>75.3</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.0	5.3	43.3	39.1	5.9	45.0	45.2	45.3	45.0	44.7	44.6	44.5
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.6	3.7	30.2	27.1	3.8	30.9	31.1	30.9	30.9	31.3	31.1	30.8
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,829.0</b>	<b>1,075.0</b>	<b>3,904.0</b>	<b>2,731.0</b>	<b>1,014.1</b>	<b>3,745.1</b>	<b>3,781.8</b>	<b>3,770.5</b>	<b>3,745.1</b>	<b>3,723.8</b>	<b>3,712.3</b>	<b>3,699.4</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	319.4	181.9	501.4	317.5	178.4	495.8	496.3	499.0	495.8	489.0	486.7	487.1
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	128.1 83.3	115.0 59.0	243.1 142.2	118.8 76.4	98.6 54.4	217.4 130.8	220.3 133.2	219.5 132.7	217.4 130.8	215.0 129.9	213.0 128.4	210.9 128.2
	18	44.8	56.0	100.9	42.3	44.2	86.6	87.1	86.9	86.6	85.1	84.7	82.7
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	14.3	8.7	23.0	12.4	7.9	20.4	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.2	19.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	58.3	24.1	82.4	57.6	22.0	79.6	80.3	80.3	79.6	79.2	79.2	79.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	286.0 71.0	170.1 26.7	456.1 97.7	276.9 66.3	166.5 25.0	443.4 91.3	447.6 93.0	445.4 92.5	443.4 91.3	443.8 91.6	443.1 91.3	441.8 90.9
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	215.0	143.4	358.5	210.6	141.5	352.1	354.6	352.9	352.1	352.3	351.9	350.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.2	5.0	29.2	25.1	6.0	31.1	30.8	30.8	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.1	74.2	237.3	159.5	71.4	230.9	233.6	233.0	230.9	231.5	231.8	231.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	181.9	50.2	232.1	174.7	49.3	223.9	225.4	225.4	223.9	223.3	222.7	223.1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	108.6	27.0	135.6	108.2	25.9	134.1	135.2	134.5	134.1	133.6	133.1	133.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals of fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ 27	415.8 99.7	87.2 13.8	503.0 113.5	401.0 92.3	82.6 13.2	483.6 105.6	488.7 106.9	485.9 106.5	483.6 105.6	480.2 105.6	480.5 105.2	478.0 104.1
	28	316.1	73.4	389.5	308.7	69.4	378.1	381.8	379.5	378.1	374.5	375.3	373.9
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	289.4	69.1	358.5	277.2	65.4	342.6	347.3	344.4	342.6	341.8	340.9	339.8
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL 30	345.5 37.2	145.6 15.6	491.1 52.8	317.4 33.7	126.3 13.7	443.7 47.4	452.1 48.0	449.0 47.3	443.7 47.4	438.0 46.6	433.3 45.4	430.7 45.5
	31	123.0	49.7	172.7	112.6	43.9	156.5	160.1	158.5	156.5	154.4	152.8	152.1
	32	91.1	41.3	132.4	76.2	33.0	109.2	112.0	111.6	109.2	106.7	104.8	103.1
	33	94.2	39.0	133.2	94.9	35.7	130.6	132.0	131.5	130.6	130.4	130.3	130.0
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34	346.2 191.6	49.0 29.3	395.2 220.9	336.4 185.9	47.7 27.5	384.0 213.4	387.9 214.2	387.1 214.2	384.0 213.4	383.9 213.7	382.9 214.0	380.3 212.6
	35	154.6	19.7	174.3	150.5	20.1	170.6	173.8	172.9	170.6	170.2	168.9	167.7
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	148.2	67.8	216.0	148.4	66.1	214.5	215.7	215.7	214.5	213.0	213.8	212.7
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>103.9</b>

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

P Provisional

# B.18 EMPLOYMENT

## Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup> 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 communications	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 R	28,686	546	229	4,508	1,800	6,684	1,643	5,168	6,480	1,629	21,604
	Dec R	28,662	529	221	4,451	1,827	6,647	1,673	5,216	6,486	1,612	21,635
1999	Mar R	28,804	525	215	4,393	1,828	6,666	1,684	5,296	6,574	1,622	21,843
	Jun R	28,944	517	211	4,357	1,828	6,685	1,701	5,347	6,604	1,694	22,031
	Sep R	29,066	507	208	4,317	1,835	6,676	1,727	5,410	6,685	1,702	22,199
	Dec R	29,107	498	205	4,306	1,810	6,705	1,752	5,420	6,685	1,726	22,288
2000	Mar R	29,190	519	199	4,281	1,822	6,698	1,743	5,460	6,709	1,758	22,369
	Jun R	29,280	514	194	4,242	1,874	6,685	1,747	5,513	6,768	1,744	22,457
	Sep R	29,326	497	191	4,195	1,851	6,704	1,759	5,571	6,839	1,719	22,593
	Dec R	29,411	494	186	4,154	1,852	6,723	1,778	5,643	6,827	1,753	22,725
2001	Mar R	29,448	477	187	4,134	1,893	6,735	1,791	5,666	6,829	1,736	22,758
	Jun R	29,483	467	188	4,089	1,917	6,746	1,799	5,688	6,867	1,722	22,822
	Sep R	29,463	450	190	4,047	1,941	6,741	1,788	5,673	6,896	1,737	22,836
	Dec R	29,466	466	189	4,010	1,978	6,745	1,768	5,641	6,927	1,743	22,824
Change on quarter		4	16	-1	-37	37	4	-20	-32	30	6	-12
Percent		0.0	3.6	-0.5	-0.9	1.9	0.1	-1.1	-0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Change on year		55	-28	3	-144	126	22	-10	-2	99	-10	99
Percent		0.2	-5.7	1.6	-3.5	6.8	0.3	-0.6	0.0	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 R	15,396	413	177	3,216	1,588	3,244	1,215	2,694	2,063	785	10,001
	Dec R	15,392	402	172	3,208	1,622	3,187	1,239	2,786	1,975	802	9,989
1999	Mar R	15,478	400	168	3,176	1,628	3,209	1,243	2,832	2,014	808	10,106
	Jun R	15,526	392	165	3,155	1,618	3,225	1,252	2,857	2,023	839	10,197
	Sep R	15,558	388	162	3,129	1,630	3,210	1,266	2,903	2,032	840	10,250
	Dec R	15,565	378	162	3,090	1,621	3,200	1,278	2,934	2,073	829	10,314
2000	Mar R	15,601	383	159	3,076	1,626	3,198	1,287	2,943	2,088	841	10,356
	Jun R	15,725	388	155	3,051	1,673	3,183	1,303	2,975	2,162	835	10,458
	Sep R	15,698	372	153	3,021	1,652	3,185	1,316	2,996	2,183	818	10,499
	Dec R	15,826	375	145	3,005	1,649	3,245	1,336	3,021	2,172	879	10,653
2001	Mar R	15,845	360	146	3,002	1,680	3,244	1,345	3,038	2,161	870	10,658
	Jun R	15,843	348	147	2,979	1,707	3,249	1,346	3,070	2,142	855	10,663
	Sep R	15,852	342	148	2,960	1,730	3,240	1,362	3,074	2,146	852	10,673
	Dec R	15,886	351	147	2,929	1,757	3,208	1,331	3,011	2,120	832	10,502
Change on quarter		-166	9	-1	-31	27	-32	-31	-63	-26	19	-171
Percent		-1.0	2.6	-0.7	-1.0	1.6	-1.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.2	2.3	-1.6
Change on year		-140	-24	2	-76	108	-37	-5	-10	-52	-47	-151
Percent		-0.9	-6.4	1.4	-2.5	6.5	-1.1	0.0	-0.3	-2.4	-5.3	-1.4
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 R	13,290	133	51	1,291	211	3,440	428	2,474	4,418	843	11,603
	Dec R	13,270	127	49	1,243	204	3,461	434	2,430	4,512	810	11,646
1999	Mar R	13,326	125	48	1,217	200	3,458	441	2,464	4,560	814	11,737
	Jun R	13,417	125	46	1,203	209	3,460	449	2,490	4,581	855	11,834
	Sep R	13,508	119	46	1,188	206	3,466	461	2,507	4,653	862	11,949
	Dec R	13,542	120	43	1,216	189	3,505	474	2,485	4,612	897	11,974
2000	Mar R	13,589	135	41	1,205	196	3,500	457	2,517	4,621	917	12,012
	Jun R	13,556	126	39	1,191	201	3,503	444	2,537	4,606	909	11,998
	Sep R	13,628	125	38	1,173	199	3,519	442	2,575	4,655	901	12,093
	Dec R	13,585	120	41	1,149	203	3,478	442	2,621	4,656	874	12,072
2001	Mar R	13,603	117	41	1,132	213	3,492	446	2,628	4,668	866	12,100
	Jun R	13,640	119	41	1,110	210	3,497	453	2,618	4,725	867	12,159
	Sep R	13,610	108	42	1,087	211	3,502	426	2,599	4,750	886	12,163
	Dec R	13,780	115	43	1,080	221	3,538	437	2,629	4,806	911	12,321
Change on quarter		170	7	0	-6	10	36	11	30	56	25	158
Percent		1.2	7.0	0.2	-0.6	4.8	1.0	2.5	1.2	1.2	2.8	1.3
Change on year		195	-4	1	-69	18	59	-5	8	151	37	250
Percent		1.4	-3.7	2.9	-6.0	8.8	1.7	-1.2	0.3	3.2	4.2	2.1

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

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

R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT B.21

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers <sup>a</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>b</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>b</sup>	Second jobs
<b>All</b>	<b>YBUS</b>	<b>YBUV</b>	<b>YBUY</b>	<b>YBVB</b>	<b>YBVE</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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
<b>3-month averages</b>					
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>926.8</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>923.8</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>927.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Percent	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	-0.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Percent	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4	0.9
<b>Male</b>	<b>YBUT</b>	<b>YBUW</b>	<b>YBUZ</b>	<b>YBVC</b>	<b>YBVF</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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
<b>3-month averages</b>					
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>591.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>586.9</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>587.6</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.7
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Percent	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-5.0	3.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>YBUU</b>	<b>YBUX</b>	<b>YBVA</b>	<b>YBVD</b>	<b>YBVG</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
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
<b>3-month averages</b>					
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>335.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>336.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>340.2</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Percent	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Percent	1.6	0.3	-0.3	0.8	-1.2

<sup>a</sup> Main and second jobs.  
<sup>b</sup> Main job only.

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

# B.22 EMPLOYMENT

## Usual weekly hours of work<sup>a</sup>

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All		YCDM	LUA A	YCDP	LWYX	YCD S	LWZ A	YCDV	LWZ D	YCDY	LWZ G
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>											
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		485	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
<b>3-month averages</b>											
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>		<b>434</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14,252</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>24.5</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>		<b>420</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14,517</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>6,753</b>	<b>23.8</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>		<b>408</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>14,559</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>											
<b>Over last 3 months</b>		<b>-12</b>		<b>-31</b>		<b>47</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>-22</b>	
Percent		-2.9		-1.5		1.0		0.3		-0.3	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>		<b>-26</b>		<b>-37</b>		<b>119</b>		<b>307</b>		<b>-191</b>	
Percent		-6.1		-1.8		2.6		2.2		-2.8	
Male		YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>											
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
<b>3-month averages</b>											
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8,458</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>5,638</b>	<b>36.1</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8,626</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>5,483</b>	<b>35.0</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8,660</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>5,421</b>	<b>34.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>											
<b>Over last 3 months</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>-21</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>34</b>		<b>-61</b>	
Percent		2.1		-4.0		1.1		0.4		-1.1	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>202</b>		<b>-217</b>	
Percent		11.8		3.1		1.2		2.4		-3.8	
Female		YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>											
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		369	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
<b>3-month averages</b>											
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>		<b>339</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>3,621</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>10.2</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>		<b>316</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>3,692</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>5,891</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>10.0</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>		<b>301</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Changes</b>											
<b>Over last 3 months</b>		<b>-15</b>		<b>-10</b>		<b>37</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>40</b>	
Percent		-4.6		-0.6		1.0		0.1		3.1	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>		<b>-38</b>		<b>-51</b>		<b>108</b>		<b>105</b>		<b>26</b>	
Percent		-11.1		-3.2		3.0		1.8		2.0	

<sup>a</sup> Main job only.

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



# PRODUCTIVITY B.32

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

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM												
SIC 1992	Whole economy				Production industries				Manufacturing industries			
	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>
1992	90.6	99.3	91.3	..	91.3	103.1	88.5	..	92.8	101.2	91.7	..
1993	92.9	98.3	94.5	96.0	93.3	99.0	94.2	96.9	94.1	97.8	96.2	99.1
1994	97.3	99.1	98.1	98.7	98.3	98.7	99.6	101.4	98.6	98.0	100.5	102.2
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
1996	102.7	101.0	101.6	101.6	101.3	101.2	100.1	99.7	100.7	101.3	99.4	98.9
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	102.4	101.5	100.9	100.9	102.1	101.8	100.3	100.4
1998	109.4	104.6	104.6	105.2	103.4	101.4	101.9	102.7	102.8	101.6	101.1	102.0
1999	111.6	105.7	105.6	106.6	104.2	97.8	106.5	107.9	103.2	98.2	105.0	106.4
2000	115.1	106.8	107.7	109.6	105.9	94.5	112.1	113.7	105.1	94.9	110.8	112.6
2001	117.4	107.5	109.1	110.8	103.6	90.9	113.9	115.1	102.7	90.9	112.9	114.2
1992 Q2	90.3	99.9	90.4	92.1	90.6	104.2	87.0	91.0	92.7	102.1	90.7	94.9
Q3	90.7	98.8	91.8	93.1	91.5	102.5	89.3	91.6	93.0	100.5	92.6	94.8
Q4	91.2	98.1	92.9	94.4	92.0	100.4	91.6	94.0	92.8	98.7	94.0	96.5
1993 Q1	91.8	98.0	93.7	95.0	92.3	99.5	92.8	95.8	94.1	97.9	96.1	99.3
Q2	92.4	98.2	94.1	95.6	92.6	99.2	93.3	95.8	94.0	97.8	96.1	98.6
Q3	93.2	98.4	94.7	96.3	93.5	98.8	94.7	96.9	93.9	97.8	96.1	98.6
Q4	94.0	98.6	95.3	97.0	94.8	98.5	96.2	99.1	94.4	97.8	96.5	99.8
1994 Q1	95.4	98.7	96.7	97.6	96.5	98.4	98.1	100.1	96.7	97.5	99.1	101.1
Q2	96.8	98.8	98.0	98.8	98.0	98.5	99.5	101.7	98.0	97.9	100.1	102.4
Q3	98.0	99.4	98.6	99.2	98.8	98.7	100.1	101.8	99.1	98.3	100.8	102.5
Q4	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.9	98.9	101.0	101.9	100.4	98.5	101.9	102.6
1995 Q1	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.3	100.3	100.3	99.6	99.1	100.4	100.4
Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.2	100.2
Q3	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.3
Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	101.0	99.5	99.3	100.3	101.0	99.3	99.1
1996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.1	101.2	101.3	99.9	99.4	100.7	100.9	99.7	98.9
Q2	102.3	100.7	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.9	99.9	99.2	100.0	101.0	99.0	98.1
Q3	102.9	101.3	101.6	101.6	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.4	100.6	101.7	98.9	99.6
Q4	103.9	101.6	102.3	102.4	102.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	101.4	101.5	99.8	99.1
1997 Q1	104.8	101.9	102.8	102.5	102.3	101.4	100.9	100.6	102.2	101.6	100.6	100.3
Q2	105.5	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.3	101.6	100.7	100.8	101.8	102.0	99.8	100.1
Q3	106.3	103.0	103.2	102.9	102.6	101.5	101.0	100.8	102.1	101.7	100.3	100.1
Q4	107.3	103.6	103.6	104.2	102.4	101.5	100.9	101.5	102.2	101.8	100.3	101.2
1998 Q1	108.3	104.2	103.9	104.3	102.9	102.0	100.8	102.3	102.9	102.2	100.7	102.2
Q2	109.2	104.5	104.5	105.1	103.9	101.9	102.0	102.3	103.5	102.1	101.3	101.8
Q3	109.8	104.8	104.7	105.2	103.7	101.4	102.2	102.6	102.9	101.6	101.3	101.5
Q4	110.2	104.8	105.1	106.2	103.1	100.4	102.7	103.7	102.0	100.7	101.3	102.4
1999 Q1	110.3	105.0	105.0	105.6	102.7	99.2	103.5	104.8	101.9	99.6	102.3	103.6
Q2	110.9	105.4	105.3	106.0	103.6	98.2	105.5	107.1	102.5	98.4	104.2	105.4
Q3	112.2	106.0	105.9	106.9	105.2	97.4	108.0	109.0	104.0	97.7	106.4	107.4
Q4	113.1	106.3	106.4	107.8	105.2	96.6	108.9	110.9	104.2	97.1	107.2	109.3
2000 Q1	113.5	106.4	106.7	109.0	104.5	95.7	109.2	110.4	103.8	96.2	107.9	109.2
Q2	114.8	106.6	107.6	109.3	106.1	94.9	111.8	113.0	104.8	95.3	109.9	111.4
Q3	115.7	106.9	108.3	110.2	106.8	94.0	113.6	115.3	105.7	94.4	112.0	114.0
Q4	116.2	107.3	108.3	110.1	106.1	93.2	113.8	116.1	106.1	93.5	113.5	115.9
2001 Q1	117.0	107.5	108.8	110.4	105.5	92.4	114.1	115.7	105.3	92.6	113.8	115.5
Q2	117.4	107.6	109.1	110.5	104.5	91.5	114.2	115.2	103.4	91.7	112.7	114.1
Q3	117.6	107.5	109.4	110.9	103.4	90.4	114.4	115.1	102.0	90.4	112.8	113.7
Q4	117.5	107.6	109.2	111.3	101.1	89.4	113.1	114.5	100.0	89.0	112.4	113.5
2002 Q1 P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.5	88.2	111.6	..

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 worked is the ratio of gross value added at basic prices and productivity hours.

P Provisional

Note: The full productivity and unit wage costs datasets with associated articles can be found on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity).

# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBW X	YBXA
<b>All</b>														
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
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	689	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,000	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
1997	2,087	7.2	987	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
1998	1,822	6.3	927	254	591	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
<b>3-month averages</b>														
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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	355	23.4	189	1,507	5.2	936	219	352	23.4	185
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	1,538	5.1	961	226	350	22.8	183	1,522	5.2	953	224	345	22.7	179
<b>Changes</b>														
Over last 3 months	-19	-0.1	-13	8	-14	-0.6	-12	-19	-0.1	-11	7	-15	-0.7	-13
Percent	-1.2		-1.3	3.5	-3.8		-6.0	-1.3		-1.2	3.3	-4.3		-6.6
Over last 12 months	24	0.0	63	9	-48	-3.5	-41	26	0.1	61	11	-47	-3.5	-42
Percent	1.6		7.0	4.0	-12.0		-18.2	1.7		6.9	5.2	-11.9		-19.0
<b>Male</b>														
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
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	418	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
<b>3-month averages</b>														
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	136	279	30.5	164	908	5.6	495	135	277	30.5	163
May-Jul	929	5.6	514	135	280	30.1	162	921	5.7	510	134	277	30.1	162
Jun-Aug (Sum)	937	5.7	526	135	276	29.4	160	930	5.7	523	134	273	29.4	158
Jul-Sep	936	5.6	527	138	272	29.0	158	929	5.7	523	137	269	29.0	156
Aug-Oct	946	5.7	537	141	267	28.3	155	938	5.8	534	140	264	28.1	154
Sep-Nov (Aut)	939	5.7	534	142	263	28.0	153	932	5.7	530	141	261	28.0	151
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	954	5.8	553	149	253	26.5	135	946	5.8	549	148	249	26.3	132
<b>Changes</b>														
Over last 3 months	9	0.1	10	8	-9	-1.2	-15	8	0.1	11	7	-11	-1.3	-17
Percent	1.0		1.9	5.4	-3.3		-10.0	0.8		2.1	5.2	-4.1		-11.2
Over last 12 months	26	0.1	53	17	-45	-5.5	-38	26	0.1	52	20	-46	-5.7	-40
Percent	2.8		10.6	13.2	-15.0		-21.9	2.8		10.4	15.5	-15.6		-23.3
<b>Female</b>														
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
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	99	137	20.2	70
2000	663	5.0	443	100	120	18.1	58	663	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
<b>3-month averages</b>														
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	583	4.4	409	77	97	16.7	48	576	4.5	404	76	96	16.7	48
<b>Changes</b>														
Over last 3 months	-28	-0.2	-23	0	-5	-0.1	3	-27	-0.2	-22	0	-5	-0.1	4
Percent	-4.6		-5.3	0.0	-5.1		7.4	-4.5		-5.2	0.0	-4.9		9.1
Over last 12 months	-2	-0.1	10	-9	-3	-0.5	-3	0	0.0	9	-9	-1	-0.1	-2
Percent	-0.4		2.4	-10.1	-3.2		-5.6	0.0		2.4	-10.2	-0.7		-4.2

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>All</b>	<b>YBVH</b>	<b>YBVK</b>	<b>YBXD</b>	<b>YBXG</b>	<b>YBXJ</b>	<b>YBXM</b>	<b>YBXP</b>	<b>YBVN</b>	<b>YBVQ</b>	<b>YBXS</b>	<b>YBXV</b>	<b>YBXY</b>	<b>YBYB</b>	<b>YBYE</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
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
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>21</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>21</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-5</b>
Percent	-2.5		-1.3	-11.0	-2.0		*	-0.4		-1.1	14.7	-11.3		-24.9
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-6</b>
Percent	1.4		1.4	1.2	2.7		*	4.9		8.1	6.9	-12.6		-26.9
<b>Male</b>	<b>YBVI</b>	<b>YBVL</b>	<b>YBXE</b>	<b>YBXH</b>	<b>YBXK</b>	<b>YBXN</b>	<b>YBXQ</b>	<b>YBVO</b>	<b>YBVR</b>	<b>YBXT</b>	<b>YBXW</b>	<b>YBXZ</b>	<b>YBYC</b>	<b>YBYF</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
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	99	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
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>15</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>15</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>*</b>
Percent	5.0		6.6	1.1	*	*	*	-0.4		-0.2	18.1	-15.5		*
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>*</b>
Percent	4.3		4.5	5.3	*	*	*	4.1		10.5	0.3	-16.9		*
<b>Female</b>	<b>YBVJ</b>	<b>YBVM</b>	<b>YBXF</b>	<b>YBXI</b>	<b>YBXL</b>	<b>YBXO</b>	<b>YBXR</b>	<b>YBVP</b>	<b>YBVS</b>	<b>YBXU</b>	<b>YBXX</b>	<b>YBYA</b>	<b>YBYD</b>	<b>YBYG</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
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	*
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>*</b>
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	*
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>*</b>
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	*
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>*</b>
Percent	-12.2		-11.0	*	*	*	*	-0.6		-2.4	9.5	0.5		*
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>*</b>
Percent	-2.7		-2.9	*	*	*	*	6.3		4.8	20.2	0.0		*

<sup>a</sup> Denominator = economically active for that age group.  
Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

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

# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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														
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
Jan-Mar 2002	745	4.1	423	119	203	27.2	113	220	3.1	106	28	86	39.1	54
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-16	-0.1	-10	6	-12	-1.0	-9	2	0.0	2	-4	4	1.5	1
Percent	-2.0		-2.3	5.1	-5.4		-7.3	1.1		2.3	-13.1	5.2		1.6
Over last 12 months	7	0.1	24	13	-30	-4.3	-27	-5	-0.1	14	-8	-11	-4.0	-8
Percent	0.9		6.0	11.9	-12.9		-19.4	-2.2		15.4	-22.8	-11.1		-12.4
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														
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
Jan-Mar 2002	456	4.5	228	84	143	31.5	82	148	3.7	67	14	67	45.1	44
Changes														
Over last 3 months	4	0.0	1	9	-6	-1.7	-10	2	0.1	5	-7	5	2.5	1
Percent	0.9		0.6	11.8	-4.2		-10.7	1.2		7.5	-34.7	7.3		1.7
Over last 12 months	23	0.2	25	25	-27	-7.9	-24	-11	-0.3	8	-9	-10	-3.3	-7
Percent	5.4		12.2	43.1	-15.8		-22.6	-7.2		12.9	-38.3	-13.6		-13.4
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYV	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	522	6.8	229	114	180	34.4	89	129	5.3	43	24	62	48.3	35
1994	513	6.6	243	91	179	35.0	94	128	5.1	41	18	68	53.3	40
1995	488	6.2	240	80	168	34.4	94	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33
1996	459	5.8	233	91	136	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28
1997	398	5.0	213	69	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30
1998	375	4.7	229	51	95	25.4	51	85	3.1	38	*	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														
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
Jan-Mar 2002	289	3.6	195	35	59	20.5	31	72	2.3	39	14	19	26.9	10
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-20	-0.3	-11	-3	-5	-0.4	1	1	0.0	-2	3	0	-0.6	0
Percent	-6.3		-5.5	-8.2	-8.0		3.1	0.9		-5.6	30.4	-1.4		1.1
Over last 12 months	-17	-0.2	-1	-13	-3	0.1	-3	7	0.1	7	0	0	-3.2	-1
Percent	-5.4		-0.4	-26.6	-5.1		-9.3	10.1		20.1	3.3	-1.8		-7.8

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

## ILO unemployment rates<sup>a</sup> 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
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>		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
Jan-Mar 2002		5.1	5.2	19.1	10.9	5.0	3.5	3.3	1.8
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Over last 12 months		0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
Male		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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	*
<b>3-month averages</b>									
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	*
<b>Oct-Dec</b>		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	*
Jan-Mar 2002		5.8	5.8	22.7	12.3	5.5	3.8	3.8	*
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months		0.1	0.1	1.8	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*
Over last 12 months		0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	-0.3	*
Female		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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	*
<b>3-month averages</b>									
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	*
<b>Oct-Dec</b>		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	*
Jan-Mar 2002		4.4	4.5	15.3	9.2	4.3	3.1	2.6	*
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months		-0.2	-0.2	-2.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	*
Over last 12 months		-0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.3	*

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

<sup>a</sup> Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED															SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>a</sup>					
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>									
		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																				
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	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	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 R	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	947.6	2.0	-4.2	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7					
	Apr 11 P	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	953.0	5.4	0.9	720.2	232.8	3.2	4.4	1.7					
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	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	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 R	960.7	730.3	230.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	909.9	2.0	-4.0	689.6	220.3	3.1	4.3	1.6					
	Apr 11 P	945.6	717.1	228.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	915.4	5.5	1.0	691.6	223.8	3.1	4.3	1.7					
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	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	48.7	13.0	5.4	7.9	2.5	61.6	-0.5	-0.5	49.4	12.2	5.4	8.0	2.3					
	Aug 9	61.5	48.1	13.4	5.4	7.8	2.5	61.6	0.0	-0.5	49.5	12.1	5.4	8.0	2.3					
	Sep 13	59.4	46.7	12.7	5.2	7.6	2.4	61.2	-0.4	-0.3	49.1	12.1	5.3	8.0	2.3					
	Oct 11	59.0	47.0	12.0	5.1	7.6	2.3	61.5	0.3	0.0	49.4	12.1	5.4	8.0						



NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>a</sup>									
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>					
		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 averages		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)		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	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	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 R	94.9	73.2	21.7	3.9	5.6	2.0	89.4	-0.2	-0.9	68.8	20.6	3.7	5.2	1.9	
	Apr 11 P	92.5	71.3	21.3	3.8	5.4	1.9	89.3	-0.1	-0.5	68.6	20.7	3.7	5.2	1.9	
East Midlands		BCKC			DPAN			DPAY			ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPD	
1995) Annual averages		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)		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	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	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 R	63.0	47.2	15.8	3.1	4.4	1.7	58.8	-0.2	-0.8	43.8	15.0	2.9	4.1	1.6	
	Apr 11 P	61.7	46.1	15.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	59.1	0.3	-0.3	44.0	15.1	2.9	4.1	1.6	
West Midlands		BCKG			DPAR			DPBC			ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPF	ZMPH	
1995) Annual averages		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)		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	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	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 R	96.8	74.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.8	-0.4	-0.7	71.4	22.4	3.5	4.9	1.9	
	Apr 11 P	95.9	73.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.8	0.0	-0.5	71.1	22.7	3.5	4.8	1.9	
East		DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ			ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON	
1995) Annual averages		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)		148.7	110.6	38.1	5.8	7.8	3.3	146.2	..	..	109.4	36.8	5.7	7.7	3.2	
1997)		105.5	79.0	26.5	4.0	5.5	2.3	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.0	5.4	2.2	
1998)		85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	84.2	..	..	62.6	21.6	3.2	4.4	1.8	
1999)		77.3	57.6	19.8	2.9	4.0	1.7	76.5	..	..	57.1	19.4	2.9	4.0	1.6	
2000)		64.9	47.9	17.0	2.5	3.3	1.4	64.1	..	..	47.5	16.6	2.5	3.3	1.4	
2001)		55.7	41.0	14.7												

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>a</sup>						
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT						RATE <sup>b</sup>		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female							All	Male	Female
Government Office Regions									Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended						
London		DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			ZMOO	ZMOQ	DPDQ	ZMOP	ZMOR	
1995)	Annual averages	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.0	12.0	5.3	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1	
1996)		360.1	265.2	95.0	8.3	11.1	4.9	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8	
1997)		271.4	199.8	71.6	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6	
1998)		226.6	166.5	60.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9	
1999)		204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.6	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	
2000)		175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	..	..	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	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	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 R	166.6	120.9	45.7	3.6	4.8	2.2	164.0	1.5	0.6	118.4	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2	
Apr 11 P		167.5	121.4	46.1	3.6	4.8	2.2	165.7	1.7	1.5	119.4	46.3	3.6	4.7	2.2	
South East		DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			ZMOS	ZMOU	DPDR	ZMOT	ZMOV	
1995)	Annual averages	229.0	173.8	55.1	5.7	7.9	3.1	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0	
1996)		200.2	151.3	48.9	5.0	6.9	2.7	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6	
1997)		136.2	103.7	32.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7	
1998)		107.0	81.3	25.7	2.6	3.7	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3	
1999)		96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.2	1.2	
2000)		79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.8	2.6	1.0	
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	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	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 R	74.4	55.8	18.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	69.8	1.2	0.7	52.0	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9	
Apr 11 P		73.3	54.8	18.5	1.7	2.4	0.9	70.7	0.9	1.0	52.5	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	
South West		BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			ZMOW	ZMOY	DPBM	ZMOX	ZMOZ	
1995)	Annual averages	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.6	9.0	3.7	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.5	8.9	3.6	
1996)		148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.1	3.4	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3	
1997)		105.4	79.0	26.4	4.2	5.8	2.4	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.2	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	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	57.7	42.6	15.1	2.3	3.1	1.3	50.7	0.1	-0.2	37.7	13.0	2.0	2.8	1.2	
	Mar 14 R	55.1	41.0	14.1	2.2	3.0	1.2	50.7	0.0	-0.2	37.7	13.0	2.0	2.8	1.2	
Apr 11 P		52.7	39.2	13.5	2.1	2.9	1.2	50.7	0.0	0.0	37.5	13.2	2.0	2.8	1.2	
England		VASR			VASS			BWK			ZMQK	ZMQM	VASQ	ZMQL	ZMQN	
1995)	Annual averages	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	7.6	10.4	4.1	1,897.7	..	..	1,447.7	449.9	7.5	10.3	4.0	
1996)		1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	6.9	9.6	3.8	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	6.8	9.5	3.6	
1997)		1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.2	7.2	2.7	1,285.7	..	..	981.6	304.0	5.1	7.1	2.7	
1998)		1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,083.0	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.3	6.0	2.3	
1999)		1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	3.9	5.5	2.1	
2000)		882.8	670.7	212.1	3.5	4.8	1.8	872.9	..	..	665.0	208.0	3.4	4.8	1.8	
2001)		783.6	593.3	190.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	774.2	..	..	588.3	185.9	3.0	4.2	1.6	
2001	Apr 12	803.4	612.1	191.2	3.1	4.4	1.6	779.6	-4.9	-7.0	594.0	185.6	3.0	4.3	1.6	
	May 10	784.0	598.5	185.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	779.4	-0.2	-4.2	592.3	187.1	3.0	4.3	1.6	
	Jun 14	755.7	575.0	180.7	3.0	4.1	1.5	771.9	-7.5	-4.2	586.1	185.8	3.0	4.2	1.6	
	Jul 12	762.3	573.4	188.9	3.0	4.1	1.6	764.1	-7.8	-5.2	580.8	183.3	3.0	4.2	1.6	
	Aug 9	771.1	575.0	196.2	3.0	4.1	1.7	761.1	-3.0	-6.1	579.6	181.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	
	Sep 13	751.0	561.1	189.9	2.9	4.0	1.6	759.2	-1.9	-4.2	576.9	182				

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>a</sup>								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>b</sup>					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
<b>Wales</b>	<b>BCKI</b>			<b>DPAT</b>			<b>DPBE</b>			<b>ZMQC</b>	<b>ZMQE</b>	<b>DPBP</b>	<b>ZMQD</b>	<b>ZMQF</b>	
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.2	11.6	4.1	106.1	..	..	82.5	23.6	8.1	11.5	4.0	
1996) averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	7.9	11.1	4.0	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	7.7	11.0	3.8	
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 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	52.8	41.0	11.8	4.1	6.0	1.9	47.5	-0.3	-0.5	36.8	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7	
Mar 14 R	50.6	39.3	11.3	3.9	5.7	1.8	47.1	-0.4	-0.5	36.5	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7	
<b>Apr 11 P</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>BCKJ</b>			<b>DPAU</b>			<b>DPBF</b>			<b>ZMQG</b>	<b>ZMQI</b>	<b>DPBQ</b>	<b>ZMQH</b>	<b>ZMQJ</b>	
1995) Annual	203.5	156.3	47.2	7.7	11.0	3.9	198.1	..	..	153.4	44.7	7.5	10.8	3.7	
1996) averages	195.1	149.3	45.7	7.6	10.8	3.8	189.7	..	..	146.5	43.3	7.3	10.6	3.6	
1997)	159.6	123.5	36.0	6.3	9.1	3.1	156.1	..	..	121.5	34.6	6.2	9.0	3.0	
1998)	141.5	108.5	32.9	5.7	8.2	2.8	138.3	..	..	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 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	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 R	110.2	85.9	24.3	4.4	6.3	2.1	103.1	0.9	-0.5	80.6	22.5	4.1	5.9	2.0	
<b>Apr 11 P</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>BCKK</b>			<b>DPAV</b>			<b>DPBG</b>			<b>ZMQO</b>	<b>ZMQQ</b>	<b>DPBR</b>	<b>ZMQP</b>	<b>ZMQR</b>	
1995) Annual	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.3	15.1	5.9	87.8	..	..	68.6	19.3	11.2	15.1	5.9	
1996) averages	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.8	14.5	5.7	83.8	..	..	64.9	18.9	10.7	14.5	5.7	
1997)	63.5	49.9	13.5	8.1	11.2	4.0	63.4	..	..	49.9	13.5	8.1	11.2	4.0	
1998)	57.5	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.0	3.7	57.4	..	..	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.0	3.7	
1999)	50.8	39.3	11.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	50.7	..	..	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 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	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 R	37.5	29.2	8.3	4.8	6.6	2.4	37.7	0.0	-0.2	28.7	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6	
<b>Apr 11 P</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207533 6094

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

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

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

Note: The introduction of Joint Claims for Jobseeker's Allowance, on 19 March 2001, has had an upward effect on the claimant count. 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	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All			GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA		GEZC			GEZE	
2000	Apr	13	1,134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7
	May	11	1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.7
	Jun	8	1,069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	0.6
	Jul	13	1,081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6
	Aug	10	1,082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5
	Sep	14	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6
	Oct	12	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5
	Nov	9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5
	Dec	14	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5
2001	Jan	11	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	168.0	107.5	19.8	104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	1.9	0.5
	Feb	8	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	1.8	0.5
	Mar	8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
	Apr	12	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	1.8	0.5
	May	10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8	0.5
	Jun	14	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	1.9	0.5
	Jul	12	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	1.9	0.5
	Aug	9	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	1.8	0.5
	Sep	13	930.2	416.8	174.6	155.6	96.4	19.7	86.8	238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	2.0	0.5
	Oct	11	908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5	94.7	19.5	82.4	226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	2.0	0.5
	Nov	8	915.2	423.6	175.9	143.1	94.0	18.9	78.7	225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
	Dec	13	937.4	440.4	185.1	143.4	94.0	18.0	74.5	231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	1.9	0.5
2002	Jan	10	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
Apr 11			969.6	430.5	209.0	168.9	96.4	16.6	64.9	244.4	138.9	61.3	39.1	4.5	2.0	0.5
Male			GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL		GEZN			GEZP	
2000	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
Apr 11			736.1	314.7	158.7	129.9	78.1	18.0	54.7	170.9	97.0	43.7	27.0	3.0	1.9	0.3
Female			GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW		GEZY			GEYU	
2000	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</															

# 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	Apr 13		660.2	231.6	123.9	123.7	95.5	27.4	85.5	195.4	61.7	33.1	32.3	27.8	35.0	40.5	
	May 11		644.0	220.7	120.8	124.4	93.4	27.7	84.8	190.0	59.0	31.6	32.3	27.1	35.3	40.0	
	Jun 8		626.3	213.9	115.1	122.4	91.3	27.9	83.5	184.2	56.7	30.4	31.4	26.4	35.7	39.3	
	Jul 13		620.6	222.4	113.6	113.8	89.6	27.5	81.2	180.3	56.4	30.8	29.1	25.6	35.4	38.3	
	Aug 10		617.1	230.1	108.1	111.7	88.1	27.1	79.2	178.3	58.1	29.2	28.6	25.0	35.0	37.5	
	Sep 14		593.8	220.2	105.3	105.6	85.8	27.4	76.9	171.2	55.0	28.1	27.2	24.4	35.6	36.5	
	Oct 12		580.1	216.7	104.4	101.4	82.9	27.2	74.7	169.3	56.3	26.9	26.7	23.7	35.1	35.7	
	Nov 9		577.8	221.6	104.5	98.3	80.6	26.6	72.8	169.4	59.1	26.8	25.5	23.2	34.2	34.9	
	Dec 14		586.1	228.7	108.5	98.0	79.6	25.7	71.3	169.6	60.1	27.5	25.2	22.7	33.5	34.1	
	2001	Jan 11		618.8	244.5	118.2	105.4	80.0	24.3	70.7	179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9	31.6	33.8
		Feb 8		611.1	236.4	121.9	104.5	79.2	24.3	69.1	175.7	60.5	32.7	26.7	22.6	31.8	33.2
		Mar 8		593.2	221.8	122.4	104.2	77.4	24.4	67.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	32.4
Apr 12			577.0	217.0	111.8	106.9	76.2	24.5	65.2	166.8	57.0	29.2	27.1	22.0	32.1	31.5	
May 10			564.1	204.5	110.3	109.0	76.2	24.9	64.1	161.5	53.4	27.9	27.6	21.7	32.6	30.9	
Jun 14			545.8	196.3	104.4	107.6	75.1	25.2	62.4	155.4	50.7	26.4	26.6	21.3	33.3	30.3	
Jul 12			544.7	201.6	104.4	103.4	74.2	24.8	61.1	154.8	50.8	27.2	25.7	21.1	33.0	29.9	
Aug 9			547.2	212.6	98.8	102.6	73.5	24.3	59.6	155.4	53.8	25.9	25.3	21.0	32.4	29.5	
Sep 13			529.7	205.4	96.6	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	52.1	25.1	24.4	20.7	32.8	28.9	
Oct 11			519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	54.1	24.1	24.2	20.5	32.3	28.2	
Nov 8			524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	58.0	24.9	23.3	20.5	31.2	27.7	
Dec 13			537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46.9	157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1	
2002	Jan 10		575.3	247.6	112.7	97.8	71.6	20.4	45.6	169.5	65.8	30.4	25.2	21.0	28.4	27.1	
	Feb 14		569.4	237.4	120.8	98.0	71.2	19.9	42.1	167.5	60.6	33.6	25.7	21.0	28.4	26.6	
	Mar 14		553.6	224.5	121.7	98.5	70.2	19.7	38.7	163.8	57.3	33.8	26.0	21.0	28.6	25.7	
	Apr 11		547.8	223.2	114.6	101.8	70.3	19.8	37.9	164.0	57.8	31.1	27.2	21.5	29.2	26.5	
Male			IACI			IACN		IACT	IACW			IADC			IADI		
2000	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	
	Apr 11		435.1	170.4	91.0	82.3	58.7	21.0	32.8	122.7	41.5	23.0	20.2	16.4	31.0	21.6	
Female			IACJ			IACO		IACU	IACX			IADD			IADJ		
2000	Apr 13		131.9	54.8	26.2	23.9	15.6	20.5	11.5	49.6	17.3	9.0	8.9	6.9	29.1	7.5	
	May 11		128.0	51.7	25.8	23.8	15.4	20.8	11.3	48.2	16.8	8.6	8.8	6.7	29.3	7.4	
	Jun 8		125.2	51.0	24.8	23.1	15.1	21.0	11.2	47.0	16.4	8.4	8.4	6.6	29.4	7.2	
	Jul 13		128.3	56.7	24.5	21.2	15.0	20.2	11.0	46.9	17.1	8.6	7.7	6.4	28.8	7.0	
	Aug 10		131.3	61.5	23.4	20.9	14.8	19.4	10.7	47.4	18.3	8.4	7.6	6.3	27.8	6.9	
	Sep 14		123.2	55.8	23.2	19.4	14.5	20.2	10.4	44.8	16.5	8.2	7.2	6.1	28.6	6.7	
	Oct 12		117.5	52.1	23.2	18.2	14.0	20.4	10.0	43.5	16.4	7.8	6.9	5.9	28.6	6.5	
	Nov 9		115.3	51.6	23.2	17.4	13.3	20.0	9.8	43.1	16.7	7.7	6.6	5.8	28.0	6.3	
	Dec 14		114.0	50.4	23.5	17.7	12.9	19.7	9.5	42.7	16.6	7.8	6.7	5.5	27.3	6.2	
	2001	Jan 11		122.2	55.3	25.2	19.3	12.9	18.3	9.4	45.6	18.2	8.6	7.2	5.5	25.6	6.1
		Feb 8		121.7	55.0	25.5	19.2	12.8	18.1	9.3	45.0	17.4	8.9	7.1	5.5	25.5	6.0
		Mar 8		117.4	51.8	24.9	19.2	12.5	18.3	9.1	43.3	16.2	8.8	7.1	5.4	25.9	5.9
Apr 12			115.3	51.4	22.9	19.9	12.3	18.3	8.8	42.7	16.5	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.8	5.8	
May 10			111.8	47.7	23.1	20.2	12.2	18.6	8.6	40.9	15.1	7.7	7.2	5.2	26.4	5.6	
Jun 14			109.2	46.8	22.2	19.5	12.2	19.0	8.5	39.7	14.8	7.4	6.8	5.2	26.9	5.5	
Jul 12			112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	18.3	8.3	40.3	15.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	26.4	5.4	

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

# C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at April 11 2002

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>									<b>SOUTH WEST</b>							
13 or less	6,799	9,634	2,691	19,681	2,661	2,375	705	6,137	5,226	10,236	2,944	18,698	2,395	3,435	1,262	7,337
Over 13 and up to 26	3,453	5,628	1,574	10,748	1,156	1,148	420	2,809	2,005	4,920	1,577	8,578	838	1,385	605	2,885
26 and up to 52	2,209	5,344	1,439	9,012	862	978	324	2,195	1,040	3,887	1,243	6,193	453	909	431	1,821
52 and up to 104	184	3,758	1,099	5,046	60	599	246	907	113	2,341	891	3,346	55	486	290	834
Over 104	13	2,593	1,830	4,436	4	292	266	562	12	997	900	1,909	11	196	242	449
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	23.6	33.9	19.4	1.3	16.5	26.1	11.6	1.5	14.9	23.7	13.6	1.8	10.6	18.8	9.6
<b>All</b>	<b>12,658</b>	<b>26,957</b>	<b>8,633</b>	<b>48,923</b>	<b>4,743</b>	<b>5,392</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>8,396</b>	<b>22,381</b>	<b>7,555</b>	<b>38,724</b>	<b>3,752</b>	<b>6,411</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>13,326</b>
<b>NORTH WEST</b>									<b>ENGLAND</b>							
13 or less	13,986	21,142	5,001	41,047	5,575	5,602	1,744	13,581	76,190	137,747	33,606	251,787	33,856	43,522	13,401	94,256
Over 13 and up to 26	6,557	11,471	2,698	20,930	2,426	2,519	865	5,958	33,821	73,376	18,519	126,544	14,124	19,639	6,725	41,193
26 and up to 52	4,237	10,202	2,372	16,878	1,692	1,974	717	4,435	21,160	66,313	16,191	103,937	9,792	16,340	5,747	32,160
52 and up to 104	481	8,004	1,968	10,458	217	1,222	489	1,933	2,395	47,172	12,919	62,514	1,224	9,633	4,096	14,979
Over 104	37	4,276	2,515	6,828	17	587	455	1,060	237	25,956	16,418	42,611	142	4,276	3,772	8,191
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.0	22.3	30.8	18.0	2.4	15.2	22.1	11.1	2.0	20.9	30.0	17.9	2.3	14.9	23.3	12.1
<b>All</b>	<b>25,298</b>	<b>55,095</b>	<b>14,554</b>	<b>96,141</b>	<b>9,927</b>	<b>11,904</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>26,967</b>	<b>133,803</b>	<b>350,564</b>	<b>97,653</b>	<b>587,393</b>	<b>59,138</b>	<b>93,410</b>	<b>33,741</b>	<b>190,779</b>
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>									<b>WALES</b>							
13 or less	9,950	15,902	3,977	30,471	4,212	4,416	1,371	10,535	5,892	8,212	2,085	16,473	2,265	2,225	746	5,468
Over 13 and up to 26	4,295	8,638	2,169	15,183	1,767	1,987	713	4,547	2,648	4,390	1,178	8,254	989	979	372	2,375
26 and up to 52	2,542	7,694	1,987	12,247	1,139	1,617	643	3,432	1,500	3,966	993	6,473	616	749	303	1,687
52 and up to 104	214	5,330	1,637	7,185	141	992	448	1,586	73	2,576	797	3,447	65	476	222	763
Over 104	35	2,640	2,044	4,719	17	386	427	830	10	1,813	1,111	2,934	7	267	245	519
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	19.8	31.2	17.1	2.2	14.7	24.3	11.5	0.8	20.9	31.0	17.0	1.8	15.8	24.7	11.9
<b>All</b>	<b>17,036</b>	<b>40,204</b>	<b>11,814</b>	<b>69,805</b>	<b>7,276</b>	<b>9,398</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>20,930</b>	<b>10,123</b>	<b>20,957</b>	<b>6,164</b>	<b>37,581</b>	<b>3,942</b>	<b>4,696</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>10,812</b>
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>									<b>SCOTLAND</b>							
13 or less	6,112	10,658	2,887	20,001	2,817	3,427	1,188	7,717	11,327	19,648	4,920	37,193	4,387	5,563	1,710	12,695
Over 13 and up to 26	2,878	5,547	1,598	10,071	1,205	1,556	567	3,390	5,327	10,335	2,670	18,563	1,828	2,300	824	5,110
26 and up to 52	1,597	4,649	1,301	7,565	806	1,162	528	2,515	2,741	8,919	2,315	14,049	1,032	1,750	712	3,573
52 and up to 104	165	3,452	1,050	4,668	94	657	376	1,128	136	5,570	1,706	7,419	98	925	440	1,472
Over 104	11	1,801	1,343	3,155	9	284	343	636	14	2,912	2,452	5,378	3	378	468	849
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	20.1	29.3	17.2	2.1	13.3	24.0	11.5	0.8	17.9	29.6	15.5	1.4	11.9	21.9	9.8
<b>All</b>	<b>10,763</b>	<b>26,107</b>	<b>8,179</b>	<b>45,460</b>	<b>4,931</b>	<b>7,086</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>15,386</b>	<b>19,545</b>	<b>47,384</b>	<b>14,063</b>	<b>82,602</b>	<b>7,348</b>	<b>10,916</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>23,699</b>
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>									<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>							
13 or less	9,815	15,492	4,146	29,866	4,263	4,584	1,663	10,847	93,409	165,607	40,611	305,453	40,508	51,310	15,857	112,419
Over 13 and up to 26	4,267	8,002	2,222	14,566	1,753	2,056	792	4,659	41,796	88,101	22,367	153,361	16,941	22,918	7,921	48,678
26 and up to 52	2,649	7,920	1,946	12,549	1,287	1,771	696	3,783	25,401	79,198	19,499	124,459	11,440	18,839	6,762	37,420
52 and up to 104	329	6,216	1,670	8,220	185	1,186	537	1,909	2,604	55,318	15,422	73,380	1,387	11,034	4,758	17,214
Over 104	39	4,369	2,345	6,753	28	681	584	1,293	261	30,681	19,981	50,923	152	4,921	4,485	9,559
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	25.2	32.6	20.8	2.8	18.2	26.2	14.2	1.8	20.5	30	17.6	2.2	14.6	23.2	11.9
<b>All</b>	<b>17,099</b>	<b>41,999</b>	<b>12,329</b>	<b>71,954</b>	<b>7,516</b>	<b>10,278</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>22,491</b>	<b>163,471</b>	<b>418,905</b>	<b>117,880</b>	<b>707,576</b>	<b>70,428</b>	<b>109,022</b>	<b>39,783</b>	<b>225,290</b>
<b>EAST</b>									<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>							
13 or less	5,507	11,401	3,290	20,483	2,718	3,861	1,512	8,361	3,546	4,766	907	9,263	1,484	1,478	381	3,369
Over 13 and up to 26	2,194	5,520	1,719	9,498	1,000	1,644	671	3,388	1,901	2,871	584	5,369	678	697	210	1,596
26 and up to 52	1,127	4,176	1,330	6,656	559	1,137	532	2,250	1,627	3,104	665	5,401	663	645	268	1,582
52 and up to 104	137	2,538	890	3,566	88	552	331	976	348	3,411	983	4,742	141	573	336	1,050
Over 104	20	1,264	1,022	2,306	15	212	268	495	49	2,069	1,636	3,754	21	271	348	640
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	15.3	23.2	13.8	2.4	10.3	18.1	9.5	5.3	33.8	54.8	29.8	5.4	23	44.3	20.5
<b>All</b>	<b>8,985</b>	<b>24,899</b>	<b>8,251</b>	<b>42,509</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>7,406</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>15,470</b>	<b>7,471</b>	<b>16,221</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>28,529</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>8,237</b>
<b>LONDON</b>									<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>							
13 or less	12,053	27,921	4,371	44,782	6,270	10,724	2,215	19,618	96,955	170,373	41,518	314,716	41,992	52,788	16,238	115,788
Over 13 and up to 26	5,600	16,204	2,627	24,542	2,876	5,355	1,281	9,596	43,697	90,972	22,951	158,730	17,619	23,615	8,131	50,274
26 and up to 52	4,511	17,040	2,842	24,440	2,427	5,366	1,299	9,132	27,028	82,302	20,164	129,860	12,103	19,484	7,030	39,002
52 and up to 104	656	12,627	2,618	15,906	318	3,315	1,062	4,697	2,952	58,729	16,405	78,122	1,528	11,607	5,094	18,264
Over 104	57	6,606	3,126	9,789	34	1,365	867	2,266	310	32,750	21,617	54,677	173	5,192	4,833	10,199
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.1	23.9	36.9	21.5	3.0	17.9	28.7	15.4	1.9	21.0	31.0	18.0	2.3	14.9	24.0	12.2
<b>All</b>	<b>22,877</b>	<b>80,398</b>	<b>15,584</b>	<b>119,459</b>	<b>11,925</b>	<b>26,125</b>	<b>6,724</b>	<b>45,309</b>	<b>170,942</b>	<b>435,126</b>	<b>122,655</b>	<b>736,105</b>	<b>73,415</b>	<b>112,686</b>	<b>41,326</b>	<b>233,527</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	6,742	15,361	4,299	26,758	2,945	5,098	1,741	10,123								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,572	7,446	2,335	12,428	1,103	1,989	811	3,961								
26 and up to 52	1,248	5,401	1,731	8,397	567	1,426	577	2,597								
52 and up to 104	116	2,906	1,096	4,119	66	624	317	1,009								
Over 104	13	1,410	1,293	2,716	7	273	320	600								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.2	13.3	22.2	12.6	1.6	9.5	16.9	8.8								
<b>All</b>	<b>10,691</b>	<b>32,524</b>	<b>10,754</b>	<b>54,418</b>	<b>4,688</b>	<b>9,410</b>	<b>3,766</b>	<b>18,290</b>								

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

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

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



# UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>											
Alnwick and Amble	436	162	598	4.4	3.3	Holsworthly	71	36	107	3.3	2.5
Andover	265	110	375	1.0	0.8	Horncastle	115	60	175	2.4	1.9
Appleby	37	25	62	1.5	1.2	Huddersfield	2,949	879	3,828	4.0	3.5
Ashford	721	209	930	2.3	1.9	Hull	8,335	2,546	10,881	6.6	5.7
Axminster	98	42	140	2.0	1.6	Huntingdon	691	286	977	1.6	1.4
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,288	751	3,039	1.6	1.3	Ilfracombe	260	77	337	5.2	4.3
Banbury	448	182	630	1.1	0.9	Ipswich	2,633	825	3,458	2.9	2.5
Barnard Castle	92	37	129	2.0	1.5	Isle of Wight	1,828	531	2,359	5.3	4.6
Barnsley	3,065	1,025	4,090	5.2	4.5	Keighley and Skipton	1,282	457	1,739	3.2	2.8
Barnstaple	536	210	746	3.1	2.6	Kendal	190	71	261	1.1	0.9
Barrow-in-Furness	1,255	355	1,610	5.5	4.8	Keswick	27	9	36	0.8	0.7
Basingstoke	826	313	1,139	1.3	1.1	Kettering and Corby	1,356	466	1,822	2.7	2.5
Bath	1,065	371	1,436	1.7	1.4	Kidderminster	935	322	1,257	2.8	2.4
Bedford	2,037	644	2,681	3.2	2.6	King's Lynn	892	315	1,207	2.6	2.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	251	89	340	3.2	3.0	Kingsbridge	87	47	134	2.0	1.6
Bideford	541	224	765	5.2	3.9	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,799	505	2,304	4.2	3.6
Birmingham	32,184	9,583	41,767	5.1	4.5	Launceston	165	77	242	2.9	2.2
Bishop Auckland	2,504	881	3,385	6.1	5.3	Leeds	10,099	2,943	13,042	3.3	3.0
Blackburn	3,460	1,054	4,514	3.5	3.1	Leek	296	123	419	2.3	1.9
Blackpool	3,551	984	4,535	3.6	3.1	Leicester	8,158	2,898	11,056	4.0	3.6
Bolton	4,044	1,167	5,211	4.1	3.8	Leominster	186	59	245	2.7	2.3
Boston	388	142	530	2.1	1.9	Lincoln	1,728	537	2,265	3.1	2.8
Bournemouth	2,230	669	2,899	2.3	1.9	Liskeard	309	131	440	4.0	2.8
Bradford	9,503	2,630	12,133	5.0	4.5	Liverpool	22,593	6,251	28,844	7.3	6.6
Bridgwater	689	244	933	2.8	2.3	London	119,531	45,591	165,122	3.9	3.5
Bridlington and Driffield	997	372	1,369	7.2	5.7	Loughborough	1,169	445	1,614	3.3	2.8
Bridport	112	52	164	1.8	1.4	Louth	365	135	500	4.6	3.6
Brighton	4,628	1,673	6,301	3.5	2.9	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,552	537	2,089	5.3	4.6
Bristol	6,558	2,052	8,610	2.2	1.9	Ludlow	196	68	264	2.6	2.1
Bude	177	80	257	4.9	3.8	Luton	3,514	1,222	4,736	3.6	3.1
Burnley	1,009	298	1,307	3.4	3.0	Maidstone and North Kent	6,118	2,149	8,267	3.0	2.6
Burton on Trent	1,398	541	1,939	2.5	2.3	Malton	135	60	195	1.6	1.3
Bury St Edmunds	405	188	593	1.5	1.3	Malvern	285	97	382	1.6	1.2
Buxton	372	142	514	2.3	1.8	Manchester	28,066	7,520	35,586	3.5	3.2
Calderdale	2,874	833	3,707	4.8	4.1	Mansfield	3,514	1,166	4,680	4.3	3.8
Cambridge	1,966	698	2,664	1.7	1.4	Matlock	353	107	460	1.5	1.2
Camelford	72	40	112	4.9	3.9	Melton Mowbray	214	82	296	1.8	1.4
Canterbury	1,099	388	1,487	2.2	1.9	Middlesbrough and Stockton	11,356	2,767	14,123	7.0	6.3
Carlisle	1,397	421	1,818	3.4	3.0	Mildenhall	207	87	294	2.1	1.8
Chard	150	79	229	1.9	1.6	Milton Keynes	2,060	832	2,892	1.9	1.8
Cheltenham	1,353	471	1,824	2.2	1.9	Minehead	215	92	307	4.0	3.1
Chesterfield	2,919	913	3,832	5.4	4.9	Morpeth and Ashington	2,443	733	3,176	6.3	5.5
Chichester	1,123	425	1,548	1.7	1.4	Nelson and Colne	894	286	1,180	4.0	3.5
Chippenham	388	123	511	1.8	1.4	Newark	467	168	635	2.8	2.6
Cinderford	712	295	1,007	4.9	4.3	Newbury	519	187	706	1.2	1.1
Cirencester	267	100	367	1.4	1.1	Newquay	430	174	604	6.2	4.8
Clacton	920	282	1,202	6.1	4.8	Newton Abbot	605	216	821	3.0	2.3
Colchester	2,094	821	2,915	2.3	1.9	Northallerton and Thirsk	278	105	383	1.3	1.1
Coventry	6,402	1,963	8,365	3.4	3.2	Northampton	2,962	984	3,946	2.6	2.3
Crawley	2,137	745	2,882	1.1	1.0	Norwich	3,226	1,061	4,287	2.6	2.3
Crewe	2,204	741	2,945	2.8	2.4	Nottingham	10,254	2,988	13,242	4.1	3.7
Cromer	428	140	568	3.2	2.5	Okehampton	160	73	233	2.6	1.9
Darlington	1,707	497	2,204	4.8	4.3	Oswestry	320	149	469	2.7	2.3
Dartmouth	66	24	90	2.8	2.1	Oxford	2,248	737	2,985	1.3	1.1
Derby	4,645	1,462	6,107	3.7	3.4	Paignton and Totnes	1,009	334	1,343	5.1	4.2
Devizes	187	67	254	1.8	1.3	Penrith	131	60	191	1.3	1.0
Diss	234	123	357	2.1	1.7	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	892	342	1,234	6.2	5.0
Doncaster	4,506	1,404	5,910	5.4	4.8	Peterborough	1,920	627	2,547	2.6	2.3
Dorchester and Weymouth	770	242	1,012	2.2	1.7	Pickering	113	48	161	2.1	1.7
Dover	1,010	280	1,290	4.2	3.8	Plymouth	3,801	1,248	5,049	3.8	3.0
Dudley and Sandwell	8,497	2,450	10,947	4.7	4.3	Poole	1,067	335	1,402	1.5	1.2
Eastbourne	1,381	449	1,830	3.0	2.5	Portsmouth	4,346	1,305	5,651	2.7	2.2
Evesham	256	110	366	1.3	1.1	Preston	3,433	983	4,416	2.9	2.5
Exeter	1,995	695	2,690	2.2	1.9	Reading	3,512	1,318	4,830	1.6	1.4
Fakenham	205	60	265	2.6	2.0	Redruth and Camborne	736	209	945	5.5	3.8
Falmouth	600	170	770	6.7	5.5	Retford	441	203	644	4.3	3.9
Folkestone	1,041	312	1,353	3.8	3.2	Richmond	171	98	269	2.6	1.5
Gainsborough	565	230	795	6.6	5.6	Rochdale	2,484	687	3,171	5.0	4.4
Gloucester	1,744	538	2,282	3.1	2.8	Rugby	689	260	949	2.5	2.1
Goole and Selby	893	344	1,237	4.1	3.4	Salisbury	365	119	484	1.1	0.8
Grantham	460	177	637	2.3	1.9	Scarborough	1,321	364	1,685	4.8	4.1
Great Yarmouth	1,938	635	2,573	6.8	5.7	Southorpe	1,752	665	2,417	3.7	3.4
Grimsby	3,441	1,028	4,469	5.9	5.2	Settle	59	35	94	1.5	1.3
Guildford and Aldershot	2,087	769	2,856	1.1	0.9	Shaftesbury	259	90	349	1.6	1.1
Haltwhistle	108	39	147	4.3	3.5	Sheffield and Rotherham	13,266	3,446	16,712	5.2	4.6
Harlow	1,603	618	2,221	1.8	1.5	Shrewsbury	974	288	1,262	2.0	1.7
Harrogate and Ripon	746	292	1,038	1.4	1.2	Skegness and Mablethorpe	585	173	758	4.0	3.2
Hartlepool	2,368	534	2,902	8.4	7.6	Sleaford	247	119	366	2.5	1.9
Harwich	279	87	366	6.2	4.8	Slough and Woking	12,240	4,595	16,835	2.2	1.9
Hastings	2,012	591	2,603	4.9	3.8	South Molton	93	39	132	3.2	2.6
Haverhill and Sudbury	483	242	725	2.5	2.1	Southampton and Winchester	4,207	1,175	5,382	1.9	1.7
Hawes and Leyburn	30	17	47	1.3	0.7	Southend	6,908	2,615	9,523	4.0	3.4
Helston	273	133	406	6.2	4.4	Spalding and Holbeach	349	172	521	1.7	1.5
Hereford	966	332	1,298	2.3	2.0	St Austell	554	241	795	3.4	2.6
Hexham	233	85	318	2.4	2.0	Stafford	1,197	450	1,647	2.8	2.4

# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

### Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at April 11 2002

Travel to Work Areas as at April 1, 2002											
	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	
				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	301	123	424	1.5	1.1	Aberdeen	2,379	665	3,044	1.7	1.5
Stevenage	2,136	787	2,923	1.8	1.6	Annan	296	109	405	4.0	3.5
Stoke	5,496	1,802	7,298	3.9	3.5	Argyll Islands	99	40	139	4.8	3.6
Stroud	637	233	870	2.5	2.0	Ayr	1,842	522	2,364	5.4	4.8
Sunderland and Durham	8,044	2,160	10,204	5.6	5.1	Badenoch	126	43	169	3.4	2.9
Swindon	1,885	713	2,598	2.0	1.8	Banff	185	74	259	2.8	2.3
Taunton	624	219	843	1.7	1.4	Berwickshire	179	61	240	3.6	3.1
Telford and Bridgnorth	1,934	767	2,701	2.7	2.4	Brechin and Montrose	532	189	721	4.5	3.9
Thanet	2,128	637	2,765	7.4	6.6	Campbeltown	221	77	298	8.3	6.3
Thetford	324	136	460	1.9	1.6	Crieff	169	48	217	3.2	2.7
Tiverton	302	129	431	2.6	2.1	Dingwall	817	140	957	7.3	6.1
Torquay	1,082	332	1,414	5.1	4.3	Dufftown	65	25	90	3.3	2.3
Trowbridge and Warminster	631	259	890	2.0	1.6	Dumbarton	1,615	531	2,146	7.9	6.7
Truro	547	195	742	2.6	2.2	Dumfries	1,231	454	1,685	4.8	4.2
Tunbridge Wells	958	334	1,292	1.3	1.1	Dundee	4,702	1,353	6,055	7.1	6.7
Tyneside	19,782	4,796	24,578	5.8	5.3	Dunfermline	2,690	763	3,453	6.1	5.5
Wadebridge and Bodmin	262	102	364	2.6	2.1	Dunoon and Rothesay	426	101	527	7.1	5.4
Wakefield	4,061	1,282	5,343	4.2	3.8	East Ayrshire	2,791	856	3,647	8.8	8.0
Warrington	4,374	1,314	5,688	3.3	3.1	Edinburgh	9,286	2,664	11,950	3.0	2.8
Warwick	1,281	423	1,704	1.6	1.4	Elgin and Forres	556	219	775	4.2	3.1
Wellingborough	1,037	418	1,455	2.7	2.3	Falkirk	2,554	738	3,292	5.8	5.4
Wells	563	218	781	2.8	2.3	Forfar	407	172	579	3.2	2.8
Weston-super-Mare	695	231	926	2.7	2.3	Fraserburgh	173	59	232	2.7	2.1
Whitby	318	87	405	5.1	4.3	Galashiels and Peebles	496	139	635	2.7	2.4
Whitehaven	1,372	381	1,753	5.4	4.9	Girvan	209	46	255	8.2	7.2
Wigan and St. Helens	6,005	1,739	7,744	5.1	4.5	Glasgow	26,145	6,830	32,975	5.3	4.9
Windermere	43	16	59	0.6	0.5	Greenock	2,332	577	2,909	8.5	8.1
Wirral and Chester	7,465	2,052	9,517	4.4	4.0	Hawick	277	104	381	4.5	3.9
Wisbech	583	262	845	3.1	2.6	Huntly	81	29	110	3.9	3.1
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,622	3,103	12,725	5.5	4.9	Inverness	1,207	310	1,517	3.6	3.1
Woodbridge	376	114	490	2.6	2.1	Keith and Buckie	303	98	401	6.1	4.3
Worcester	1,177	439	1,616	2.2	1.9	Kelso and Jedburgh	125	51	176	2.4	2.1
Workington	1,247	381	1,628	6.2	5.5	Kirkcaldy	4,057	1,232	5,289	8.1	7.4
Worsop	929	379	1,308	5.1	4.6	Kirkcudbright	176	55	231	3.7	3.2
Worthing	843	215	1,058	1.5	1.3	Lewis and Harris	499	103	602	6.4	6.0
Yeovil	501	169	670	1.5	1.3	Lochaber	138	48	186	2.2	1.9
York	1,664	521	2,185	2.0	1.8	Lochgilphead	84	25	109	3.1	2.4
WALES						Motherwell and Lanark	5,781	1,771	7,552	6.1	5.5
Aberystwyth	304	108	412	3.1	2.1	Newton Stewart	125	48	173	4.8	4.2
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,500	368	1,868	6.0	5.0	North Ayrshire	3,451	1,034	4,485	10.1	9.1
Betws-y-Coed	91	38	129	4.8	3.8	Oban	167	64	231	3.4	2.6
Brecon	165	75	240	2.7	1.8	Orkney Islands	171	70	241	2.8	2.2
Bridgend	1,489	466	1,955	3.8	3.4	Perth	718	238	956	2.4	2.0
Cardiff	6,752	1,701	8,453	3.7	3.3	Peterhead	345	108	453	3.6	2.9
Cardigan	237	82	319	4.8	3.4	Pitlochry	45	12	57	1.6	1.4
Carmarthen	581	185	766	4.4	3.6	Shetland Isles	207	83	290	2.4	2.1
Colwyn and Conwy	893	272	1,165	4.5	3.5	Skye and Ullapool	293	125	418	5.7	4.8
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,327	379	1,706	3.6	3.3	St Andrews	390	141	531	3.1	2.8
Dolgellau and Barmouth	174	42	216	5.1	4.3	Stirling	1,915	551	2,466	4.6	4.1
Fishguard and St David's	112	42	154	4.1	3.4	Stranraer	353	109	462	5.8	5.1
Flint	1,367	424	1,791	2.9	2.5	Sutherland	278	97	375	8.1	6.9
Haverfordwest	909	252	1,161	6.2	5.0	Thurso	182	45	227	3.5	3.0
Holyhead	413	138	551	9.9	7.6	Uists and Barra	99	39	138	5.6	5.2
Knighton and Radnor	69	25	94	3.6	2.4	Wick	241	73	314	7.0	6.0
Lampeter	198	88	286	4.9	3.4	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Llandeilo	109	39	148	5.1	4.1	Ballymena	953	423	1,376	4.3	3.5
Llandrindod Wells	237	88	325	4.5	3.1	Belfast	14,375	3,841	18,216	4.9	4.2
Llanelli	1,054	282	1,336	6.2	5.0	Coleraine	1,624	518	2,142	6.6	5.6
Llangefni and Amlwch	577	185	762	7.9	6.0	Craigavon	1,988	630	2,618	4.3	3.6
Machynlleth	135	60	195	6.0	4.5	Derry	3,980	1,071	5,051	9.4	8.0
Merthyr	1,009	301	1,310	6.3	5.9	Dungannon	492	184	676	3.8	3.1
Neath and Port Talbot	1,554	488	2,042	5.1	4.6	Enniskillen	1,367	393	1,760	8.0	6.4
Newport	2,943	810	3,753	3.9	3.6	Mid-Ulster	634	258	892	4.1	3.4
Newtown	134	51	185	1.7	1.1	Newry	1,666	438	2,104	7.2	6.0
Pembroke and Tenby	643	188	831	7.1	5.8	Omagh	792	323	1,115	6.3	5.1
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,867	845	3,712	4.8	4.4	Strabane	945	255	1,200	11.3	9.4
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	254	70	324	5.8	4.7						
Pwllheli	145	49	194	3.7	3.1						
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,022	305	1,327	4.1	3.3						
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,941	890	3,831	6.1	5.3						
Ruthin and Bala	149	57	206	2.8	2.2						
Swansea	3,963	1,036	4,999	4.7	4.2						
Welshpool	172	84	256	3.0	2.0						
Wrexham	1,390	417	1,807	3.2	2.8						

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 April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>			
				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)	20,256	5,661	25,917	5.3	4.6		
Darlington UA	1,701	498	2,199	4.8	4.3	Barnsley	2,815	937	3,752	5.1	4.4		
Hartlepool UA	2,368	534	2,902	8.4	7.6	Doncaster	4,190	1,276	5,466	5.3	4.7		
Middlesbrough UA	4,202	966	5,168	7.2	6.8	Rotherham	3,853	1,061	4,914	5.8	5.0		
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,159	763	3,922	8.6	7.4	Sheffield	9,398	2,387	11,785	5.1	4.6		
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,877	995	4,872	6.1	5.6	West Yorkshire (Met County)	30,455	8,909	39,364	4.0	3.6		
County Durham	6,471	2,050	8,521	5.3	4.8	Bradford	8,818	2,494	11,312	5.4	5.0		
Chester-le-Street	651	163	814	7.6	6.8	Calderdale	2,874	833	3,707	4.8	4.1		
Derwentside	1,136	308	1,444	6.4	5.6	Kirklees	4,698	1,388	6,086	3.7	3.2		
Durham	895	328	1,223	3.0	2.7	Leeds	10,092	2,949	13,041	3.3	3.0		
Easington	1,273	363	1,636	6.7	6.2	Wakefield	3,973	1,245	5,218	4.2	3.8		
Sedgefield	1,251	473	1,724	5.4	4.9	EAST MIDLANDS							
Teesdale	194	73	267	3.3	2.6	Derby UA	3,860	1,157	5,017	4.1	3.8		
Wear Valley	1,071	342	1,413	6.9	5.7	Leicester UA	6,018	2,018	8,036	5.1	4.7		
Northumberland	4,170	1,324	5,494	4.9	4.2	Nottingham UA	5,955	1,594	7,549	4.4	4.2		
Alnwick	360	142	502	4.5	3.3	Rutland UA	80	32	112	0.9	0.6		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	268	96	364	3.1	2.8	Derbyshire	7,555	2,541	10,096	3.6	3.1		
Blyth Valley	1,367	445	1,812	7.4	6.5	Amber Valley	1,068	344	1,412	2.5	2.2		
Castle Morpeth	521	150	671	2.8	2.4	Bolsover	890	330	1,220	6.5	5.6		
Tynedale	471	167	638	2.9	2.4	Chesterfield	1,775	549	2,324	4.7	4.3		
Wansbeck	1,183	324	1,507	8.3	7.1	Derbyshire Dales	376	114	490	1.5	1.2		
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	23,226	5,592	28,818	5.9	5.4	Erewash	1,153	394	1,547	3.9	3.4		
Gateshead	3,614	957	4,571	4.8	4.5	High Peak	592	225	817	2.4	2.0		
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,816	1,253	7,069	4.4	4.1	North East Derbyshire	1,196	373	1,569	5.5	4.6		
North Tyneside	3,538	914	4,452	7.1	6.2	South Derbyshire	505	212	717	3.2	2.6		
South Tyneside	4,404	1,002	5,406	10.6	9.4	Leicestershire	4,206	1,695	5,901	2.6	2.2		
Sunderland	5,854	1,466	7,320	6.3	5.7	Blaby	540	213	753	2.4	2.0		
NORTH WEST						Charnwood	1,373	502	1,875	3.4	2.9		
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,151	600	2,751	4.4	4.0	Harborough	342	160	502	1.8	1.5		
Blackpool UA	2,370	635	3,005	4.7	4.2	Hinckley and Bosworth	659	289	948	2.3	2.0		
Halton UA	2,365	692	3,057	5.8	5.4	Melton	230	89	319	1.9	1.5		
Warrington UA	1,868	582	2,450	2.2	2.0	North West Leicestershire	599	281	880	2.3	2.1		
Cheshire	5,267	1,615	6,882	2.2	1.9	Oadby and Wigston	463	161	624	3.4	2.8		
Chester	954	281	1,235	1.7	1.6	Lincolnshire	5,192	1,887	7,079	2.9	2.5		
Congleton	645	208	853	2.6	2.2	Boston	367	137	504	2.1	1.9		
Crewe and Nantwich	969	344	1,313	2.8	2.4	East Lindsey	1,136	388	1,524	3.9	3.1		
Ellesmere Port and Neston	741	208	949	2.7	2.5	Lincoln	1,259	348	1,607	3.0	2.9		
Macclesfield	848	229	1,077	1.3	1.1	North Kesteven	507	217	724	2.6	2.0		
Vale Royal	1,110	345	1,455	3.0	2.7	South Holland	362	179	541	1.8	1.5		
Cumbria	5,726	1,733	7,459	3.7	3.2	South Kesteven	724	285	1,009	2.1	1.8		
Allerdale	1,330	415	1,745	5.1	4.5	West Lindsey	837	333	1,170	5.3	4.5		
Barrow-in-Furness	1,081	268	1,349	6.4	5.8	Northamptonshire	5,563	1,969	7,532	2.6	2.2		
Carlisle	1,283	383	1,666	3.4	3.0	Corby	731	225	956	3.0	2.9		
Copeland	1,427	394	1,821	5.6	5.0	Daventry	396	220	616	2.3	1.7		
Eden	189	95	284	1.4	1.1	East Northamptonshire	464	185	649	2.8	2.1		
South Lakeland	416	178	594	1.4	1.1	Kettering	593	226	819	2.4	2.1		
Greater Manchester (Met County)	36,244	9,846	46,090	3.9	3.5	Northampton	2,457	725	3,182	2.7	2.5		
Bolton	3,616	1,035	4,651	4.0	3.6	South Northamptonshire	298	143	441	1.7	1.3		
Bury	1,587	502	2,089	3.3	2.9	Wellingborough	624	245	869	2.4	2.3		
Manchester	10,831	2,671	13,502	4.6	4.3	Nottinghamshire	7,657	2,675	10,332	4.2	3.6		
Oldham	3,261	893	4,154	4.8	4.2	Ashfield	1,490	498	1,988	4.8	4.3		
Rochdale	3,131	873	4,004	5.3	4.6	Bassetlaw	1,393	621	2,014	4.7	4.2		
Salford	3,070	780	3,850	3.4	3.2	Broxtowe	940	332	1,272	4.1	3.5		
Stockport	2,278	653	2,931	2.4	2.1	Gedling	1,054	323	1,377	4.4	3.6		
Tameside	2,521	732	3,253	4.2	3.8	Mansfield	1,331	425	1,756	5.3	4.8		
Trafford	2,220	589	2,809	2.2	2.0	Newark and Sherwood	830	274	1,104	3.3	2.9		
Wigan	3,729	1,118	4,847	4.8	4.3	Rushcliffe	619	202	821	2.4	1.9		
Lancashire						WEST MIDLANDS							
Burnley	952	281	1,233	3.4	3.1	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,220	421	1,641	2.3	1.9		
Chorley	767	281	1,048	3.3	2.7	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,768	1,175	4,943	4.2	3.9		
Fylde	409	123	532	1.3	1.1	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,615	637	2,252	2.8	2.6		
Hyndburn	755	259	1,014	3.5	3.1	Shropshire	1,808	629	2,437	2.2	1.8		
Lancaster	1,745	496	2,241	4.5	3.9	Brignorth	287	124	411	2.3	1.6		
Pendle	935	300	1,235	4.1	3.6	North Shropshire	398	118	516	2.6	2.1		
Preston	1,969	481	2,450	3.1	2.9	Oswestry	273	127	400	2.7	2.2		
Ribble Valley	146	54	200	0.9	0.8	Shrewsbury and Atcham	621	187	808	1.8	1.5		
Rossendale	558	194	752	3.0	2.6	South Shropshire	229	73	302	2.4	1.9		
South Ribble	638	201	839	2.2	1.9	Staffordshire	6,953	2,689	9,642	3.1	2.7		
West Lancashire	1,409	452	1,861	5.0	4.2	Cannock Chase	847	374	1,221	4.0	3.6		
Wyre	834	236	1,070	3.8	3.0	East Staffordshire	880	338	1,218	2.5	2.3		
Merseyside (Met County)	29,928	8,213	38,141	7.2	6.5	Lichfield	642	258	900	2.5	2.1		
Knowsley	3,753	1,107	4,860	10.1	9.2	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,170	405	1,575	3.8	3.3		
Liverpool	12,903	3,470	16,373	7.5	7.0	South Staffordshire	916	354	1,270	4.2	3.5		
Saint Helens	2,999	868	3,867	6.8	5.9	Stafford	1,075	383	1,458	2.3	2.0		
Sefton	4,503	1,205	5,708	5.8	5.0	Staffordshire Moorlands	638	271	909	3.1	2.5		
Wirral	5,770	1,563	7,333	6.8	6.0	Tamworth	785	306	1,091	3.5	3.1		
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Warwickshire	3,485	1,234	4,719	2.0	1.8		
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,210	1,218	4,428	4.8	3.8	North Warwickshire	400	169	569	1.9	1.7		
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,723	1,952	8,675	7.5	6.9	Nuneaton and Bedworth	975	328	1,303	3.5	3.3		
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,235	960	4,195	6.3	5.5	Rugby	701	265	966	2.2	1.9		
North Lincolnshire UA	1,840	698	2,538	3.6	3.3	Stratford-on-Avon	520	174	694	1.3	1.1		
York UA	1,491	448	1,939	2.0	1.9	Warwick	889	298	1,187	1.7	1.6		
North Yorkshire	4,064	1,429	5,493	2.4	1.9	West Midlands (Met County)	50,063	14,501	64,564	5.3	4.8		
Craven	260	114	374	1.6	1.3	Birmingham	23,678	6,580	30,258	6.0	5.5		
Hambleton	462	176	638	1.6	1.3	Coventry	4,584	1,267	5,851	4.0	3.7		
Harrogate	644	250	894	1.5	1.2	Dudley	4,703	1,376	6,079	4.7	4.3		
Richmondshire	215	120	335	2.3	1.3	Sandwell	6,167	1,762	7,929	5.8	5.4		
Ryedale	273	116	389	1.7	1.4	Solihull	1,685	569	2,254	2.7	2.3		
Scarborough	1,622	444	2,066	5.0	4.2	Walsall	4,191	1,374	5,565	5.0	4.5		
Selby	588	209	797	2.9	2.6	Wolverhampton	5,055	1,573	6,628	5.9	5.2		

# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>SOUTH EAST</b>					
Bromsgrove	794	273	1,067	3.0	2.6	Bracknell Forest UA	637	252	889	1.5	1.3
Malvern Hills	318	110	428	1.7	1.2	Brighton and Hove UA	3,733	1,340	5,073	4.3	3.7
Redditch	795	329	1,124	2.9	2.5	Isle of Wight UA	1,828	531	2,359	5.3	4.6
Worcester	789	273	1,062	2.3	2.1	Medway UA	2,657	916	3,573	4.1	3.5
Wychavon	562	245	807	1.6	1.4	Milton Keynes UA	1,713	691	2,404	2.0	1.8
Wyre Forest	862	302	1,164	3.0	2.7	Portsmouth UA	2,210	594	2,804	2.8	2.3
<b>EAST</b>						Reading UA	1,454	467	1,921	2.0	1.8
Luton UA	2,563	855	3,418	4.4	3.9	Slough UA	1,498	455	1,953	2.4	2.2
Peterborough UA	1,695	536	2,231	2.6	2.4	Southampton UA	2,679	620	3,299	2.9	2.8
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,383	701	3,084	4.9	4.1	West Berkshire UA	653	236	889	1.2	1.1
Thurrock UA	1,557	639	2,196	4.1	3.6	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	791	301	1,092	1.5	1.3
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	Wokingham UA	628	289	917	1.6	1.3
Bedford	1,730	508	2,238	3.5	2.9	<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Mid Bedfordshire	644	278	922	2.5	1.8	Aylesbury Vale	718	261	979	1.5	1.2
South Bedfordshire	831	322	1,153	2.6	2.2	Chiltern	391	152	543	1.8	1.3
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>3,237</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	South Bucks	235	102	337	1.1	1.0
Cambridge	1,018	327	1,345	1.7	1.5	Wycombe	1,182	366	1,548	1.8	1.5
East Cambridgeshire	384	171	555	2.8	2.3	<b>East Sussex</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>5,426</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Fenland	537	245	782	2.7	2.2	Eastbourne	950	306	1,256	3.6	3.1
Huntingdonshire	751	308	1,059	1.7	1.5	Hastings	1,506	415	1,921	6.4	4.9
South Cambridgeshire	547	197	744	1.4	1.1	Lewes	630	218	848	2.6	1.9
<b>Essex</b>	<b>9,268</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>12,952</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	Rother	529	182	711	2.9	2.2
Basildon	1,662	687	2,349	3.6	3.1	Wealden	512	178	690	1.6	1.2
Braintree	871	342	1,213	2.9	2.4	<b>Hampshire</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>7,985</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Brentwood	302	111	413	1.4	1.2	Basingstoke and Deane	730	289	1,019	1.4	1.2
Castle Point	574	248	822	4.2	3.3	East Hampshire	449	174	623	1.7	1.3
Chelmsford	924	391	1,315	1.9	1.6	Eastleigh	443	185	628	1.2	1.0
Colchester	961	371	1,332	2.0	1.7	Fareham	458	191	649	1.6	1.2
Epping Forest	792	352	1,144	3.0	2.4	Gosport	471	163	634	2.8	2.2
Harlow	797	321	1,118	3.1	2.8	Hart	276	81	357	1.2	0.9
Maldon	340	136	476	2.7	2.0	Havant	1,044	310	1,354	3.5	3.0
Rochford	463	204	667	3.2	2.5	New Forest	802	266	1,068	1.9	1.6
Tendring	1,333	437	1,770	5.4	4.1	Rushmoor	456	178	634	1.2	1.1
Uttlesford	249	84	333	1.1	0.9	Test Valley	338	136	474	1.0	0.8
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>8,399</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	Winchester	420	125	545	0.9	0.8
Broxbourne	581	260	841	2.7	2.2	<b>Kent</b>	<b>11,301</b>	<b>3,739</b>	<b>15,040</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Dacorum	857	334	1,191	1.9	1.6	Ashford	716	207	923	2.2	1.9
East Hertfordshire	483	200	683	1.2	1.0	Canterbury	1,012	349	1,361	2.4	2.1
Hertsmer	536	218	754	1.7	1.4	Dartford	659	256	915	2.4	2.0
North Hertfordshire	653	250	903	1.9	1.7	Dover	1,119	332	1,451	3.6	3.2
St. Albans	531	191	722	1.2	1.1	Gravesham	1,086	393	1,479	4.8	4.1
Stevenage	673	232	905	2.2	2.0	Maidstone	784	262	1,046	1.4	1.2
Three Rivers	462	192	654	2.5	1.8	Sevenoaks	527	194	721	1.7	1.4
Watford	698	252	950	1.7	1.6	Shepway	1,032	304	1,336	3.7	3.1
Welwyn Hatfield	589	207	796	1.4	1.2	Swale	1,266	488	1,754	4.1	3.4
<b>Norfolk</b>	<b>7,365</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>9,864</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	Thanet	2,128	637	2,765	7.4	6.6
Breckland	667	282	949	2.4	2.0	Tonbridge and Malling	493	153	646	1.3	1.1
Broadland	608	224	832	2.5	2.1	Tunbridge Wells	479	164	643	1.3	1.1
Great Yarmouth	1,859	613	2,472	6.9	5.8	<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>3,752</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	979	344	1,323	2.6	2.1	Cherwell	489	199	688	1.1	0.9
North Norfolk	675	222	897	3.0	2.3	Oxford	1,255	330	1,585	1.7	1.6
Norwich	2,020	581	2,601	2.7	2.5	South Oxfordshire	459	167	626	1.1	0.9
South Norfolk	557	233	790	2.4	1.9	Vale of White Horse	371	126	497	0.9	0.7
<b>Suffolk</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>7,743</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	West Oxfordshire	242	114	356	1.0	0.7
Babergh	481	205	686	2.5	2.1	<b>Surrey</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Forest Heath	269	106	375	1.5	1.3	Elmbridge	465	196	661	1.2	1.0
Ipswich	1,772	517	2,289	3.7	3.4	Epsom and Ewell	262	116	378	1.3	1.1
Mid Suffolk	402	175	577	2.0	1.6	Guildford	549	193	742	1.1	0.9
St. Edmundsbury	540	266	806	1.7	1.5	Mole Valley	265	72	337	0.7	0.6
Suffolk Coastal	728	235	963	2.2	1.8	Reigate and Banstead	362	150	512	0.9	0.8
Waveney	1,518	529	2,047	5.1	4.5	Runnymede	293	114	407	1.0	0.9
<b>LONDON</b>						Spelthorne	410	157	567	0.9	0.8
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>121,370</b>	<b>46,118</b>	<b>167,488</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	Surrey Heath	271	127	398	0.9	0.7
Barking and Dagenham	2,234	818	3,052	5.2	4.6	Tandridge	264	108	372	1.3	1.1
Barnet	3,729	1,481	5,210	4.3	3.4	Waverley	378	140	518	1.0	0.8
Bexley	1,817	784	2,601	3.7	3.1	Woking	365	130	495	1.1	1.0
Brent	5,951	2,068	8,019	7.6	6.4	<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Bromley	2,696	1,037	3,733	3.5	2.9	Adur	327	105	432	2.3	2.0
Camden	4,263	1,755	6,018	2.4	2.2	Arun	697	262	959	2.2	1.7
City of London	61	29	90	0.0	0.0	Chichester	494	185	679	1.3	1.0
Croydon	4,693	1,739	6,432	4.6	4.0	Crawley	721	250	971	1.4	1.3
Ealing	4,635	1,630	6,265	5.2	4.6	Horsham	552	183	735	1.4	1.2
Enfield	3,892	1,587	5,479	5.5	4.6	Mid Sussex	474	197	671	1.1	1.0
Greenwich	4,383	1,785	6,168	8.9	7.7	Worthing	534	125	659	1.4	1.2
Hackney	5,782	2,172	7,954	8.5	7.4	<b>SOUTH WEST</b>					
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,279	1,289	4,568	4.4	3.9	<b>Bath and North East Somerset UA</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Haringey	5,740	2,079	7,819	11.0	9.3	Bournemouth UA	1,606	470	2,076	2.9	2.5
Harrow	2,056	834	2,890	4.0	3.3	Bristol, City of UA	4,896	1,464	6,360	2.7	2.4
Havering	1,693	670	2,363	3.1	2.6	North Somerset UA	1,022	348	1,370	2.1	1.7
Hillingdon	2,209	871	3,080	1.9	1.7	Plymouth UA	3,234	1,030	4,264	4.1	3.4
Hounslow	2,149	822	2,971	2.2	2.0	Poole UA	760	221	981	1.5	1.3
Islington	4,612	1,875	6,487	4.3	3.8	South Gloucestershire UA	1,166	412	1,578	1.5	1.2
Kensington and Chelsea	2,083	967	3,050	2.4	2.1	Swindon UA	1,559	580	2,139	1.9	1.8
Kingston upon Thames	1,122	456	1,578	2.1	1.8	Torbay UA	1,923	603	2,526	5.4	4.6
Lambeth	7,943	3,013	10,956	9.1	7.8	<b>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</b>	<b>5,281</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Lewisham	6,089	2,241	8,330	12.5	10.2	Caradon	612	238	850	4.1	2.9
Merton	2,011	763	2,774	3.9	3.3	Carrick	1,014	318	1,332	3.5	3.0
Newham	5,893	1,936	7,829	10.3	9.0	Kerrier	1,156	395	1,551	6.0	4.2
Redbridge	2,915	1,187	4,102	5.6	4.4	North Cornwall	642	286	928	3.3	2.6
Richmond upon Thames	1,243	517	1,760	2.6	2.0	Penwith	888	340	1,228	6.5	5.2
Southwark	6,811	2,680	9,491	5.8	5.4	Restormel	965	407	1,372	4.3	3.3
Sutton	1,315	465	1,780	2.8	2.4	Isles of Scilly	4	2	6	0.7	0.7
Tower Hamlets	6,350	1,870	8,220	5.6	5.3						
Waltham Forest	4,367	1,559	5,926	9.0	7.4						
Wandsworth	4,141	1,726	5,867	5.4	4.6						
Westminster	3,213	1,413	4,626	0.8	0.8						



# UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

## Claimant count area statistics

### Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Devon</b>	<b>5,288</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>7,286</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>					
East Devon	597	212	809	1.9	1.4	Antrim	595	202	797	3.7	3.1
Exeter	1,076	358	1,434	2.1	2.0	Ards	891	278	1,169	6.1	5.2
Mid Devon	436	194	630	2.8	2.2	Armagh	686	201	887	4.9	4.1
North Devon	896	328	1,224	3.5	2.9	Ballymena	640	296	936	3.5	2.9
South Hams	475	199	674	2.3	1.7	Ballymoney	390	130	520	6.4	5.2
Teignbridge	915	330	1,245	3.2	2.4	Banbridge	359	134	493	5.0	4.1
Torridge	632	274	906	4.8	3.6	Belfast	7,304	1,632	8,936	4.8	4.2
West Devon	261	103	364	2.3	1.6	Carrickfergus	510	145	655	7.4	6.6
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	Castlereagh	607	175	782	3.3	2.9
Christchurch	219	62	281	1.6	1.4	Coleraine	986	320	1,306	5.9	5.1
East Dorset	292	94	386	1.4	1.0	Cookstown	290	100	390	4.2	3.4
North Dorset	197	78	275	1.3	0.9	Craigavon	1,073	326	1,399	3.9	3.4
Purbeck	168	69	237	1.4	1.2	Derry	3,335	875	4,210	9.7	8.3
West Dorset	341	140	481	1.2	1.0	Down	874	291	1,165	6.2	5.2
Weymouth and Portland	574	165	739	4.3	3.4	Dungannon	465	185	650	3.6	2.9
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>4,828</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>6,505</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	Fermanagh	1,305	362	1,667	7.9	6.3
Cheltenham	1,059	333	1,392	2.4	2.1	Lame	450	174	624	6.9	5.8
Cotswold	336	131	467	1.5	1.2	Limavady	579	172	751	7.5	6.3
Forest of Dean	805	334	1,139	4.6	4.0	Lisburn	1,329	383	1,712	4.7	4.0
Gloucester	1,442	420	1,862	3.1	2.8	Magherafelt	373	168	541	4.1	3.4
Stroud	731	271	1,002	2.4	1.9	Moyle	357	112	469	12.3	9.9
Tewkesbury	455	188	643	2.1	1.6	Newry and Mourne	1,666	438	2,104	7.2	6.0
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	Newtownabbey	1,089	334	1,423	4.9	4.2
Mendip	707	256	963	2.6	2.1	North Down	835	287	1,122	5.3	4.7
Sedgemoor	736	272	1,008	2.8	2.3	Omagh	817	335	1,152	6.6	5.3
South Somerset	696	273	969	1.6	1.3	Strabane	1,011	279	1,290	11.5	9.5
Taunton Deane	589	204	793	1.6	1.4						
West Somerset	246	103	349	3.4	2.6						
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>						
Kennet	325	112	437	1.7	1.3						
North Wiltshire	587	217	804	1.8	1.4						
Salisbury	344	113	457	1.1	0.8						
West Wiltshire	640	262	902	2.0	1.6						
<b>WALES</b>											
Blaenau Gwent	1,422	400	1,822	8.2	7.4						
Bridgend	1,453	439	1,892	3.9	3.6						
Caerphilly	2,367	729	3,096	5.9	5.2						
Cardiff	4,458	1,104	5,562	3.2	2.9						
Cardiganshire	2,018	606	2,624	5.5	4.5						
Ceredigion	630	232	862	3.7	2.6						
Conwy	1,268	419	1,687	4.8	3.8						
Denbighshire	937	260	1,197	3.5	2.8						
Flintshire	1,424	448	1,872	3.0	2.6						
Gwynedd	1,906	499	2,405	5.5	4.6						
Isle of Anglesey	1,214	376	1,590	8.4	6.4						
Merthyr Tydfil	931	271	1,202	6.0	5.7						
Monmouthshire	678	199	877	2.6	2.2						
Neath Port Talbot	1,903	569	2,472	5.5	5.0						
Newport	2,375	647	3,022	4.0	3.7						
Pembrokeshire	1,717	499	2,216	6.3	5.1						
Powys	986	412	1,398	3.2	2.2						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,867	845	3,712	4.8	4.4						
Swansea	3,266	834	4,100	4.3	3.9						
Torfaen	1,226	350	1,576	4.1	3.8						
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,528	402	1,930	4.5	3.8						
Wrexham	1,305	390	1,695	3.2	2.8						
<b>SCOTLAND</b>											
Aberdeen City	1,911	505	2,416	1.7	1.6						
Aberdeenshire	1,328	461	1,789	2.5	2.0						
Angus	1,466	580	2,046	4.8	4.2						
Argyll and Bute	1,334	436	1,770	5.1	3.9						
Clackmannanshire	950	284	1,234	8.8	8.0						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,181	775	2,956	4.7	4.1						
Dundee City	3,844	999	4,843	7.6	7.3						
East Ayrshire	2,791	856	3,647	8.8	8.0						
East Dunbartonshire	1,080	311	1,391	5.2	3.8						
East Lothian	694	198	892	3.5	2.9						
East Renfrewshire	793	219	1,012	6.2	4.8						
Edinburgh, City of	5,272	1,465	6,737	2.4	2.2						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	598	142	740	6.3	5.9						
Falkirk	2,554	738	3,292	5.8	5.4						
Fife	7,124	2,142	9,266	6.7	6.1						
Glasgow City	14,563	3,574	18,137	5.0	4.7						
Highland	3,282	881	4,163	4.6	3.9						
Inverclyde	2,332	577	2,909	8.5	8.1						
Midlothian	730	169	899	3.8	3.2						
Moray	924	342	1,266	4.6	3.3						
North Ayrshire	3,451	1,034	4,485	10.1	9.1						
North Lanarkshire	6,434	1,862	8,296	6.9	6.5						
Orkney Islands	171	70	241	2.8	2.2						
Perth and Kinross	1,200	396	1,596	2.6	2.2						
Renfrewshire	3,248	807	4,055	4.7	4.4						
Scottish Borders	1,087	359	1,446	3.1	2.7						
Shetland Islands	207	83	290	2.4	2.1						
South Ayrshire	2,051	568	2,619	5.6	4.9						
South Lanarkshire	4,510	1,504	6,014	5.1	4.4						
Stirling	1,016	298	1,314	3.1	2.8						
West Dunbartonshire	2,525	695	3,220	10.4	9.6						
West Lothian	2,580	828	3,408	5.3	4.9						

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

<sup>a</sup> 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.

### Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
NORTH EAST						Merseyside (Met County)						
Cleveland (former county)						Birkenhead						
Hartlepool	2,368	534	2,902	8.4	7.6		2,306	564	2,870	7.8	6.9	
Middlesbrough	3,196	715	3,911	6.2	5.9		2,239	547	2,786	8.2	7.0	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,861	504	2,365	11.0	9.9		901	248	1,149	5.2	4.5	
Redcar	2,304	510	2,814	8.5	7.3		1,866	593	2,459	7.8	7.0	
Stockton North	2,234	549	2,783	6.5	5.9		2,273	656	2,929	10.8	9.9	
Stockton South	1,643	446	2,089	5.7	5.2		1,536	474	2,310	8.8	8.1	
							3,333	901	4,234	3.6	3.4	
							2,760	729	3,489	13.4	12.5	
							2,344	638	2,982	9.0	8.3	
							2,630	728	3,358	21.5	19.9	
Durham							977	268	1,245	3.9	3.4	
Bishop Auckland	1,194	407	1,601	5.1	4.2		1,280	399	1,679	7.9	6.9	
Darlington	1,605	456	2,061	5.0	4.5		1,719	469	2,188	6.1	5.3	
Durham, City of	895	328	1,223	3.0	2.7		1,838	497	2,335	8.8	7.8	
Easington	1,122	329	1,451	6.5	6.0		734	203	937	3.8	3.3	
North Durham	1,178	311	1,489	7.9	7.0		892	299	1,191	6.0	5.4	
North West Durham	1,120	319	1,439	6.5	5.5		YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Sedgefield	1,058	398	1,456	5.3	4.8		Humberside (former county)					
							Beverley and Holderness					
Northumberland							982	345	1,327	5.1	4.0	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	842	293	1,135	4.3	3.5		893	340	1,233	4.8	4.2	
Blyth Valley	1,367	445	1,812	7.4	6.5		1,254	434	1,688	5.7	5.0	
Hexham	549	194	743	2.6	2.2		1,113	422	1,535	5.6	4.4	
Wansbeck	1,412	392	1,804	5.6	4.8		2,220	617	2,837	5.9	5.2	
							554	227	781	3.4	2.7	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)							2,122	661	2,783	10.0	9.2	
Blaydon	1,084	297	1,381	3.9	3.7		2,417	716	3,133	10.7	9.8	
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,318	377	1,695	7.0	6.5		2,320	632	2,952	4.6	4.2	
Houghton and Washington East	1,482	443	1,925	5.4	4.9		1,133	434	1,567	3.5	3.2	
Jarrow	1,939	450	2,389	10.1	9.0		North Yorkshire					
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,757	400	2,157	3.5	3.2		Harrogate and Knaresborough					
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,005	438	2,443	6.3	5.7		428	158	586	1.5	1.2	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,190	261	1,451	5.8	5.4		507	217	724	1.9	1.3	
North Tyneside	1,691	442	2,133	7.9	6.8		458	180	638	2.0	1.6	
South Shields	2,601	587	3,188	11.2	10.0		1,520	408	1,928	4.9	4.2	
Sunderland North	1,867	439	2,306	6.0	5.4		655	225	880	2.3	2.1	
Sunderland South	2,123	456	2,579	8.0	7.3		411	169	580	1.6	1.3	
Tyne Bridge	2,814	651	3,465	3.9	3.7		344	161	505	1.5	1.3	
Tynemouth	1,355	351	1,706	6.3	5.5		1,232	359	1,591	2.4	2.2	
							South Yorkshire (Met County)					
NORTH WEST							Barnsley Central					
Cheshire							1,124	356	1,480	4.0	3.5	
Chester, City of	840	233	1,073	1.7	1.5		1,153	355	1,508	6.8	6.0	
Congleton	645	208	853	2.6	2.2		969	368	1,337	5.6	4.9	
Crewe and Nantwich	915	327	1,242	3.2	2.8		1,015	286	1,301	7.3	6.5	
Eddisbury	641	200	841	2.6	2.3		1,562	461	2,023	3.5	3.1	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	774	229	1,003	2.8	2.6		1,182	387	1,569	8.4	7.4	
Halton	1,521	435	1,956	6.0	5.6		1,105	347	1,452	7.7	6.6	
Macclesfield	480	125	605	1.5	1.3		1,519	376	1,895	4.3	3.7	
Tatton	505	145	650	1.4	1.2		1,413	355	1,768	4.7	4.2	
Warrington North	1,062	327	1,389	2.7	2.5		2,024	512	2,536	10.3	9.2	
Warrington South	806	255	1,061	1.8	1.7		2,740	667	3,407	3.2	2.8	
Weaver Vale	1,311	405	1,716	3.9	3.5		568	142	710	3.1	2.8	
							1,613	393	2,006	12.2	10.9	
Cumbria							1,040	318	1,358	6.5	5.8	
Barrow and Furness	1,228	346	1,574	5.8	5.1		1,229	338	1,567	7.1	6.1	
Carlisle	1,128	324	1,452	3.4	3.0		West Yorkshire (Met County)					
Copeland	1,427	394	1,821	5.6	5.0		Batley and Spen					
Penrith and The Border	448	186	634	2.0	1.7		927	253	1,180	3.4	2.9	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	269	100	369	1.0	0.8		2,333	635	2,968	7.2	6.6	
Workington	1,226	383	1,609	5.3	4.7		1,653	471	2,124	6.7	6.1	
							2,768	728	3,496	5.0	4.6	
Greater Manchester (Met County)							Bradford North					
Altrincham and Sale West	665	191	856	2.0	1.8		Bradford South					
Ashton under Lyne	1,330	379	1,709	4.2	3.8		Bradford West					
Bolton North East	1,382	375	1,757	4.9	4.5		Calder Valley					
Bolton South East	1,548	445	1,993	3.9	3.6		Colne Valley					
Bolton West	686	215	901	3.0	2.7		Dewsbury					
Bury North	766	247	1,013	2.6	2.2		Elmet					
Bury South	821	255	1,076	4.5	3.8		Halifax					
Cheadle	407	135	542	1.6	1.4		Hemsworth					
Denton and Reddish	969	282	1,251	4.2	3.7		Huddersfield					
Eccles	1,047	288	1,335	3.6	3.3		Keighley					
Hazel Grove	519	155	674	2.5	2.1		Leeds Central					
Heywood and Middleton	1,344	411	1,755	5.2	4.5		Leeds East					
Leigh	1,168	352	1,520	4.9	4.4		Leeds North East					
Makerfield	960	280	1,240	5.3	4.7		Leeds North West					
Manchester Blackley	2,113	519	2,632	8.0	7.6		Leeds West					
Manchester Central	3,500	773	4,273	2.5	2.4		Morley and Rothwell					
Manchester Gorton	2,440	640	3,080	14.7	14.0		Normanton					
Manchester Withington	1,412	428	1,840	6.0	5.7		Pontefract and Castleford					
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,282	365	1,647	5.5	4.8		Pudsey					
Oldham West and Royton	1,678	420	2,098	4.2	3.7		Shipley					
Rochdale	1,691	438	2,129	5.3	4.7		Wakefield					
Salford	1,408	305	1,713	2.8	2.6		EAST MIDLANDS					
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,022	304	1,326	5.0	4.5		Derbyshire					
Stockport	949	262	1,211	2.4	2.1		Amber Valley					
Stretford and Urmston	1,340	333	1,673	2.3	2.1		898	299	1,197	2.8	2.5	
Wigan	1,105	320	1,425	3.7	3.3		1,062	391	1,453	6.9	6.0	
Worsley	1,111	353	1,464	6.4	5.8		1,599	499	2,098	4.5	4.1	
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,581	376	1,957	3.6	3.4		1,371	396	1,767	4.7	4.4	
							2,279	693	2,972	3.6	3.3	
							1,118	383	1,501	4.0	3.5	
Lancashire							634	234	868	2.4	2.0	
Blackburn	1,685	455	2,140	4.2	3.9		1,200	362	1,562	5.4	4.6	
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,277	313	1,590	4.7	4.0		715	280	995	3.9	3.2	
Blackpool South	1,678	469	2,147	4.9	4.4		539	161	700	1.5	1.3	
Burnley	952	281	1,233	3.4	3.1		Leicestershire					
Chorley	767	281	1,048	3.3	2.7		Blaby					
Fylde	603	184	787	1.8	1.5		502	201	703	1.8	1.5	
Hyndburn	837	288	1,125	3.3	2.9		606	265	871	2.2	2.0	
Lancaster and Wyre	739	232	971	2.4	2.1		598	219	817	3.3	2.9	
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,243	348	1,591	6.7	5.8		666	257	923	2.8	2.4	
Pendle	935	300	1,235	4.1	3.6		1,603	640	2,243	6.8	6.3	
Preston	1,750	414	2,164	3.0	2.7		2,286	662	2,948	3.8	3.6	
Ribble Valley	311	108	419	1.1	1.0		2,129	716	2,845	6.0	5.5	
Rossendale and Darwen	942	310	1,252	3.9	3.4		957	360	1,317	3.5	3.0	
South Ribble	586	177	763	2.8	2.4		599	281	880	2.3	2.1	
West Lancashire	1,333	433	1,766	5.2	4.3		358	144	502	1.6	1.2	



# UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

## Claimant count area statistics

### Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Lincolnshire</b>										
Boston and Skegness	701	231	932	2.6	2.2					
Gainsborough	877	340	1,217	5.3	4.4					
Grantham and Stamford	611	243	854	2.0	1.7					
Lincoln	1,284	357	1,641	3.0	2.9					
Louth and Horncastle	762	287	1,049	4.1	3.3					
Sleaford and North Hykeham	532	219	751	2.6	2.0					
South Holland and The Deepings	425	210	635	1.9	1.6					
<b>Northamptonshire</b>										
Corby	954	302	1,256	2.9	2.5					
Daventry	587	299	886	2.1	1.6					
Kettering	657	267	924	2.3	1.9					
Northampton North	1,309	395	1,704	4.5	4.1					
Northampton South	1,191	353	1,544	1.9	1.7					
Wellingborough	865	353	1,218	2.6	2.4					
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>										
Ashefield	1,256	431	1,687	4.3	3.8					
Bassetlaw	1,231	514	1,745	5.2	4.6					
Broxtowe	794	284	1,078	4.2	3.6					
Gedling	963	269	1,232	4.3	3.6					
Mansfield	1,141	370	1,511	4.8	4.3					
Newark	816	329	1,145	3.4	3.1					
Nottingham East	2,393	581	2,974	6.7	6.4					
Nottingham North	1,879	582	2,461	9.8	9.3					
Nottingham South	1,683	431	2,114	2.1	2.0					
Rushcliffe	619	202	821	2.4	1.9					
Sherwood	937	276	1,213	5.0	4.4					
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>										
<b>Herefordshire</b>										
Hereford	809	272	1,081	2.3	1.9					
Leominster	454	163	617	2.4	2					
<b>Shropshire</b>										
Ludlow	436	173	609	2.4	1.8					
North Shropshire	671	245	916	2.6	2.2					
Shrewsbury and Atcham	621	187	808	1.8	1.5					
Telford	1,031	404	1,435	3.3	3.1					
Wrekin, The	664	257	921	2.2	2.0					
<b>Staffordshire</b>										
Burton	868	327	1,195	2.5	2.3					
Cannock Chase	892	385	1,277	4.2	3.7					
Lichfield	563	226	789	2.6	2.2					
Newcastle-under-Lyme	880	279	1,159	3.7	3.2					
South Staffordshire	734	282	1,016	3.7	3.1					
Stafford	940	319	1,259	2.9	2.5					
Staffordshire Moorlands	738	267	1,005	3.6	3.0					
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,462	373	1,835	3.0	2.8					
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,078	342	1,420	5.4	5.0					
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,258	482	1,740	5.4	5.1					
Stone	432	233	665	1.9	1.6					
Tamworth	876	349	1,225	3.2	2.8					
<b>Warwickshire</b>										
North Warwickshire	688	274	962	2.4	2.1					
Nuneaton	734	246	980	3.1	2.8					
Rugby and Kenilworth	752	268	1,020	2.2	1.9					
Stratford-on-Avon	491	164	655	1.3	1.1					
Warwick and Leamington	820	282	1,102	1.7	1.6					
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>										
Aldridge - Brownhills	808	278	1,086	4.1	3.7					
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,800	489	2,289	5.2	4.8					
Birmingham Erdington	1,950	586	2,536	6.5	5.9					
Birmingham Hall Green	1,315	432	1,747	11.7	10.7					
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,109	528	2,637	14.2	12.9					
Birmingham Ladywood	5,037	1,306	6,343	3.3	3.0					
Birmingham Northfield <sup>b</sup>	1,416	398	1,814	5.4	5.0					
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,470	694	3,164	10.7	9.8					
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,664	481	2,145	6.2	5.7					
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	3,903	1,031	4,934	10.4	9.5					
Birmingham Yardley	1,329	404	1,733	5.2	4.8					
Coventry North East	1,873	523	2,396	5.5	5.1					
Coventry North West	1,272	349	1,621	6.1	5.6					
Coventry South	1,439	395	1,834	2.4	2.2					
Dudley North	1,699	489	2,188	6.2	5.6					
Dudley South	1,334	384	1,718	4.0	3.6					
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,301	393	1,694	4.9	4.5					
Meriden	1,147	354	1,501	4.1	3.4					
Solihull	538	215	753	1.6	1.4					
Stourbridge	1,080	313	1,393	4.3	3.9					
Sutton Coldfield	685	231	916	3.0	2.7					
Walsall North	1,668	541	2,209	6.4	5.8					
Walsall South	1,715	555	2,270	4.4	4.0					
Warley	1,789	475	2,264	7.3	6.8					
West Bromwich East	1,588	488	2,076	5.6	5.2					
West Bromwich West	2,079	596	2,675	5.1	4.7					
Wolverhampton North East	1,740	498	2,238	7.6	6.7					
Wolverhampton South East	1,697	560	2,257	7.2	6.4					
Wolverhampton South West	1,618	515	2,133	4.1	3.7					
<b>Worcestershire</b>										
Bromsgrove	794	273	1,067	3.0	2.6					
Mid Worcestershire	454	193	647	1.6	1.3					
Redditch	806	333	1,139	2.9	2.5					
West Worcestershire	386	146	532	1.8	1.3					
Worcester	789	273	1,062	2.3	2.1					
Wyre Forest	848	300	1,148	3.0	2.7					
<b>EAST</b>										
<b>Bedfordshire</b>										
Bedford	1,497	415	1,912	3.7	3.1					
Luton North	1,091	389	1,480	7.9	7.1					
Luton South	1,514	482	1,996	3.3	2.9					
Mid Bedfordshire	456	178	634	2.2	1.7					
North East Bedfordshire	474	219	693	2.7	2.1					
South West Bedfordshire	736	280	1,016	2.8	2.3					
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>										
Cambridge	936	299	1,235	2.0	1.8					
Huntingdon	554	232	786	1.5	1.3					
North East Cambridgeshire	683	296	979	2.9	2.4					
North West Cambridgeshire	644	241	885	3.0	2.7					
Peterborough	1,194	362	1,556	2.4	2.2					
South Cambridgeshire	406	153	559	1.2	1.0					
South East Cambridgeshire	515	201	716	1.8	1.4					
<b>Essex</b>										
Basildon	1,087	426	1,513	3.5	3.1					
Billerica	784	346	1,130	3.6	3.1					
Braintree	718	279	997	2.9	2.4					
Brentwood and Ongar	364	141	505	1.5	1.3					
Castle Point	574	248	822	4.2	3.3					
Colchester	756	274	1,030	1.8	1.5					
Epping Forest	679	308	987	3.1	2.5					
Harlow	848	335	1,183	3.1	2.8					
Harwich	1,149	351	1,500	6.2	4.8					
Maldon and East Chelmsford	500	214	714	3.0	2.3					
North Essex	389	183	572	3.0	2.4					
Rayleigh	476	226	702	3.0	2.4					
Rochford and Southend East	1,612	488	2,100	4.6	3.8					
Saffron Walden	402	147	549	1.4	1.1					
Southend West	888	256	1,144	5.0	4.2					
Thurrock	1,348	554	1,902	4.1	3.7					
West Chelmsford	634	248	882	1.6	1.4					
<b>Hertfordshire</b>										
Broxbourne	598	271	869	2.7	2.2					
Hemel Hempstead	678	269	947	1.9	1.6					
Hertford and Stortford	380	164	544	1.1	0.9					
Hertsmere	536	218	754	1.7	1.4					
Hitchin and Harpenden	430	174	604	1.7	1.5					
North East Hertfordshire	411	160	571	1.8	1.6					
South West Hertfordshire	501	201	702	2.1	1.6					
St. Albans	401	139	540	1.2	1.0					
Stevenage	732	245	977	2.2	2.0					
Watford	824	299	1,123	1.9	1.7					
Welwyn Hatfield	572	196	768	1.4	1.2					
<b>Norfolk</b>										
Great Yarmouth	1,859	613	2,472	6.9	5.8					
Mid Norfolk	532	226	758	2.9	2.4					
North Norfolk	675	222	897	3.0	2.3					
North West Norfolk	786	260	1,046	2.6	2.0					
Norwich North	969	308	1,277	3.6	3.2					
Norwich South	1,383	386	1,769	2.1	2.0					
South Norfolk	532	222	754	2.5	2.0					
South West Norfolk	629	262	891	2.4	1.9					
<b>Suffolk</b>										
Bury St Edmunds	524	226	750	1.6	1.3					
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	596	220	816	3.1	2.5					
Ipswich	1,488	423	1,911	3.5	3.3					
South Suffolk	496	215	711	2.5	2.1					
Suffolk Coastal	673	206	879	2.1	1.7					
Waveney	1,433	504	1,937	5.6	4.9					
West Suffolk	500	239	739	1.8	1.6					
<b>LONDON</b>										
<b>Greater London</b>										
Barking	1,124	396	1,520	5.3	4.7					
Battersea	1,579	662	2,241	4.8	4.0					
Beckenham	1,179	431	1,610	5.5	4.5					
Bethnal Green and Bow	3,631	1,132	4,763	5.4	5.1					
Bexleyheath and Crayford	598	261	8							

# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

### Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
Kensington and Chelsea	1,018	540	1,558	1.4	1.2	<b>Oxfordshire</b>						
Kingston and Surbiton	877	345	1,222	2.1	1.8	Banbury	420	165	585	1.1	0.9	
Lewisham East	1,497	565	2,062	9.5	7.8	Henley	301	99	400	1.0	0.8	
Lewisham West	2,077	747	2,824	14.0	11.4	Oxford East	1,083	278	1,361	2.6	2.4	
Lewisham, Deptford	2,515	929	3,444	13.9	11.3	Oxford West and Abingdon	404	137	541	0.7	0.6	
Leyton and Wanstead	1,708	604	2,312	10.2	8.3	Wantage	347	135	482	1.0	0.9	
Mitcham and Morden	1,377	509	1,886	8.5	7.2	Witney	261	122	383	1.0	0.7	
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,887	1,111	3,998	3.2	3.0	<b>Surrey</b>						
Old Bexley and Sidcup	438	231	669	2.3	2.0	East Surrey	336	136	472	1.3	1.1	
Orpington	769	316	1,085	3.8	3.1	Epsom and Ewell	348	147	495	1.4	1.2	
Poplar and Canning Town	3,587	1,055	4,642	6.6	6.2	Esher and Walton	388	162	550	1.4	1.2	
Putney	944	381	1,325	4.1	3.4	Guildford	424	152	576	1.0	0.8	
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,672	1,099	3,771	7.4	6.9	Mole Valley	296	84	380	0.7	0.6	
Richmond Park	782	322	1,104	2.3	1.9	Reigate	242	102	344	0.7	0.6	
Romford	607	209	816	2.5	2.1	Runnymede and Weybridge	370	148	518	0.9	0.8	
Ruislip - Northwood	530	237	767	2.8	2.6	South West Surrey	327	120	447	1.0	0.9	
Streatham	3,209	1,202	4,411	16.8	14.4	Surrey Heath	360	152	512	1.0	0.9	
Sutton and Cheam	536	203	739	2.1	1.8	Woking	383	143	526	1.2	1.0	
Tooting	1,618	683	2,301	8.0	6.8	<b>West Sussex</b>						
Tottenham	3,676	1,242	4,918	13.0	11.0	Arundel and South Downs	309	116	425	1.5	1.2	
Twickenham	706	306	1,012	2.6	2.0	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	549	217	766	2.7	2.1	
Upminster	536	222	758	3.7	3.0	Chichester	477	175	652	1.3	1.0	
Uxbridge	668	259	917	1.7	1.5	Crawley	721	250	971	1.4	1.3	
Vauxhall	3,452	1,286	4,738	5.5	4.7	East Worthing and Shoreham	494	134	628	1.9	1.6	
Walthamstow	2,124	750	2,874	8.9	7.3	Horsham	469	157	626	1.4	1.1	
West Ham	2,509	877	3,386	8.8	7.7	Mid Sussex	351	148	499	1.0	0.9	
Wimbledon	634	254	888	1.8	1.5	Worthing West	429	110	539	1.4	1.2	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						<b>Wight, Isle of</b>						
<b>Berkshire (former county)</b>						Isle of Wight	1,828	531	2,359	5.3	4.6	
Bracknell	634	248	882	1.4	1.3	<b>SOUTH WEST</b>						
Maidenhead	533	201	734	1.7	1.5	<b>Avon (former county)</b>						
Newbury	488	174	662	1.1	1.0	Bath	670	214	884	1.7	1.4	
Reading East	866	268	1,124	1.4	1.2	Bristol East	1,366	413	1,779	3.7	3.3	
Reading West	835	278	1,113	3.4	3.0	Bristol North West	1,047	275	1,322	2.4	2.1	
Slough	1,377	414	1,791	2.6	2.3	Bristol South	1,217	369	1,586	4.0	3.6	
Spelthorne	432	166	598	0.8	0.7	Bristol West	1,330	431	1,761	1.5	1.4	
Windsor	516	208	724	1.7	1.5	Kingswood	618	195	813	2.8	2.4	
Wokingham	387	196	583	1.3	1.2	Northavon	411	160	571	1.0	0.9	
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>						Wansdyke	334	136	470	1.6	1.4	
Aylesbury	537	188	725	1.4	1.2	Weston-Super-Mare	694	227	921	2.7	2.3	
Beaconsfield	362	147	509	1.2	1.0	Woodspring	328	121	449	1.4	1.2	
Buckingham	298	122	420	1.8	1.5	<b>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</b>						
Chesham and Amersham	388	150	538	1.8	1.5	Falmouth and Camborne	1,396	413	1,809	6.0	4.5	
Milton Keynes South West	963	403	1,366	2.1	2.0	North Cornwall	1,035	449	1,484	4.0	3.2	
North East Milton Keynes	760	288	1,048	1.8	1.7	South East Cornwall	757	303	1,060	4.2	3.0	
Wycombe	954	278	1,232	2.0	1.7	St Ives	1,199	480	1,679	6.3	4.9	
<b>East Sussex</b>						Truro and St Austell	894	341	1,235	2.7	2.2	
Bexhill and Battle	488	174	662	2.8	2.2	<b>Devon</b>						
Brighton Kempdown	1,283	446	1,729	5.4	4.6	East Devon	412	151	563	2.3	1.8	
Brighton Pavilion	1,342	467	1,809	3.3	2.9	Exeter	1,076	358	1,434	2.1	2.0	
Eastbourne	978	313	1,291	3.5	3.0	North Devon	922	345	1,267	3.5	2.9	
Hastings and Rye	1,598	448	2,046	6.0	4.6	Plymouth Devonport	1,244	422	1,666	3.9	3.2	
Hove	1,260	475	1,735	5.1	4.4	Plymouth Sutton	1,726	494	2,220	4.4	3.7	
Lewes	535	184	719	2.1	1.6	South West Devon	428	184	612	2.5	1.9	
Wealden	376	132	508	1.4	1.1	Teignbridge	816	303	1,119	3.2	2.4	
<b>Hampshire</b>						Tiverton and Honiton	595	238	833	2.1	1.6	
Aldershot	541	204	745	1.3	1.1	Torbay	1,570	476	2,046	5.5	4.6	
Basingstoke	531	206	737	1.2	1.1	Torridge and West Devon	879	372	1,251	3.7	2.7	
East Hampshire	483	173	656	1.9	1.5	Totnes	777	288	1,065	3.6	2.8	
Eastleigh	394	170	564	1.1	1.0	<b>Dorset</b>						
Fareham	406	182	588	1.5	1.2	Bournemouth East	800	230	1,030	3.9	3.4	
Gosport	523	172	695	2.7	2.1	Bournemouth West	806	240	1,046	2.3	2.0	
Havant	856	251	1,107	3.8	3.2	Christchurch	364	116	480	1.6	1.3	
New Forest East	441	145	586	2.0	1.7	Mid Dorset and North Poole	372	115	487	1.8	1.5	
New Forest West	361	121	482	1.7	1.4	North Dorset	308	111	419	1.2	0.8	
North East Hampshire	345	115	460	1.4	1.1	Poole	509	150	659	1.4	1.2	
North West Hampshire	386	161	547	1.4	1.2	South Dorset	670	203	873	3.1	2.5	
Portsmouth North	728	208	936	2.0	1.6	West Dorset	328	134	462	1.3	1.0	
Portsmouth South	1,482	386	1,868	3.6	2.9	<b>Gloucestershire</b>						
Romsey	293	106	399	1.5	1.3	Cheltenham	981	299	1,280	2.4	2.2	
Southampton, Itchen	1,319	324	1,643	2.5	2.3	Cotswold	373	146	519	1.5	1.2	
Southampton, Test	1,267	263	1,530	3.5	3.3	Forest of Dean	827	342	1,169	4.6	4.0	
Winchester	420	125	545	0.9	0.8	Gloucester	1,442	420	1,862	3.1	2.8	
<b>Kent</b>						Stroud	694	256	950	2.5	2.0	
Ashford	716	207	923	2.2	1.9	Tewkesbury	511	214	725	2.1	1.6	
Canterbury	736	248	984	2.0	1.7	<b>Somerset</b>						
Chatham and Aylesford	892	324	1,216	3.8	3.3	Bridgwater	803	290	1,093	3.3	2.6	
Dartford	714	272	986	2.4	2.0	Somerton and Frome	418	154	572	2.0	1.6	
Dover	1,048	300	1,348	4.4	3.9	Taunton	612	218	830	1.7	1.4	
Faversham and Mid Kent	511	195	706	2.7	2.3	Wells	635	247	882	2.6	2.1	
Folkestone and Hythe	1,032	304	1,336	3.7	3.1	Yeovil	506	199	705	1.6	1.3	
Gillingham	889	319	1,208	4.2	3.5	<b>Wiltshire</b>						
Gravesham	1,086	393	1,479	4.8	4.1	Devizes	507	175	682	1.8	1.4	
Maidstone and The Weald	554	165	719	1.1	1.0	North Swindon	654	246	900	2.4	2.2	
Medway	1,033	317	1,350	3.0	2.5	North Wiltshire	458	174	632	1.6	1.3	
North Thanet	1,398	443	1,841	7.4	6.6	Salisbury	321	103	424	1.0	0.8	
Sevenoaks	418	159	577	1.7	1.4	South Swindon	924	341	1,265	1.7	1.6	
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,051	403	1,454	4.2	3.6	Westbury	591	245	836	2.1	1.7	
South Thanet	1,077	327	1,404	4.8	4.3							
Tonbridge and Malling	390	128	518	1.4	1.2							
Tunbridge Wells	413	151	564	1.3	1.1							

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

## Claimant count area statistics

### Parliamentary constituencies as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
<b>WALES</b>												
Aberavon	855	246	1,101	4.4	3.9	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,535	451	1,986	4.2	3.8	
Alyn and Deeside	841	256	1,097	2.8	2.4	Hamilton South	1,062	352	1,414	10.6	9.5	
Blaenau Gwent	1,422	400	1,822	8.2	7.4	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	934	264	1,198	2.6	2.2	
Brecon and Radnorshire	624	244	868	3.8	2.7	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,811	560	2,371	7.7	7.0	
Bridgend	819	272	1,091	2.9	2.6	Kirkcaldy	1,855	535	2,390	8.4	7.7	
Caernarfon	933	236	1,169	6.1	4.9	Linlithgow	1,179	390	1,569	6.0	5.5	
Caerphilly	1,264	364	1,628	5.8	5.2	Livingston	1,401	438	1,839	4.9	4.5	
Cardiff Central	1,207	305	1,512	2.1	2.0	Midlothian	598	128	726	3.7	3.3	
Cardiff North	515	166	681	1.9	1.7	Moray	821	302	1,123	4.5	3.8	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,573	351	1,924	4.2	3.8	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,462	399	1,861	8.1	7.4	
Cardiff West	1,368	346	1,714	6.8	6.2	North East Fife	632	250	882	3.6	3.3	
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	657	220	877	6.2	4.8	North Tayside	679	255	934	3.4	3.0	
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,000	299	1,299	5.0	4.0	Ochil	1,263	383	1,646	6.7	5.9	
Ceredigion	630	232	862	3.7	2.6	Orkney and Shetland	378	153	531	2.6	2.2	
Clwyd South	668	207	875	4.8	4.0	Paisley North	1,356	337	1,693	4.5	4.1	
Clwyd West	728	242	970	4.8	4.0	Paisley South	1,464	341	1,805	6.8	6.2	
Conwy	1,039	298	1,337	4.2	3.4	Perth	779	245	1,024	2.4	2.1	
Cynon Valley	892	243	1,135	7.3	6.5	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,272	342	1,614	7.0	5.9	
Delyn	583	192	775	3.2	2.8	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	632	228	860	3.1	2.7	
Gower	776	191	967	5.7	5.2	Stirling	816	242	1,058	3.1	2.7	
Islwyn	802	295	1,097	5.3	4.8	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	900	270	1,170	5.6	5.1	
Llanelli	1,044	296	1,340	6.3	5.0	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	587	172	759	3.4	2.9	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	540	169	709	5.6	4.4	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	349	127	476	2.1	1.8	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,232	341	1,573	6.6	5.9	West Renfrewshire	1,021	280	1,301	4.7	4.2	
Monmouth	602	189	791	2.3	2.1	Western Isles	598	142	740	6.3	5.9	
Montgomeryshire	350	161	511	2.5	1.7	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>						
Neath	1,048	323	1,371	7.0	6.4	Belfast East	1,143	306	1,449	3.5	3.0	
Newport East	1,147	314	1,461	5.4	4.9	Belfast North	2,218	474	2,692	4.3	3.7	
Newport West	1,390	374	1,764	3.3	3.0	Belfast South	1,501	469	1,970	2.8	2.5	
Ogmore	798	233	1,031	5.6	5.0	Belfast West	3,430	634	4,064	14.9	13.0	
Pontypridd	944	272	1,216	3.3	2.9	East Antrim	1,475	451	1,926	6.2	5.4	
Presell Pembrokeshire	1,034	290	1,324	6.0	4.7	East Londonderry	1,565	492	2,057	6.4	5.5	
Rhondda	936	294	1,230	6.7	6.0	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,630	482	2,112	5.9	4.7	
Swansea East	1,298	290	1,588	5.1	4.6	Foyle	3,335	875	4,210	9.7	8.3	
Swansea West	1,192	353	1,545	3.3	3.0	Lagan Valley	806	277	1,083	3.0	2.5	
Torfaen	1,140	319	1,459	4.2	3.8	Mid Ulster	803	333	1,136	4.4	3.6	
Vale of Clwyd	771	205	976	3.7	3.1	Newry and Armagh	1,737	456	2,193	5.8	4.8	
Vale of Glamorgan	1,254	308	1,562	4.6	4.2	North Antrim	1,387	538	1,925	5.0	4.1	
Wrexham	749	218	967	2.5	2.1	North Down	1,008	336	1,344	5.8	5.1	
Ynys Mon	1,214	376	1,590	8.4	6.4	South Antrim	1,169	404	1,573	4.2	3.6	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
Aberdeen Central	858	200	1,058	1.8	1.7	South Down	1,451	454	1,905	6.9	5.7	
Aberdeen North	515	128	643	1.6	1.5	Strangford	1,037	325	1,362	4.8	4.1	
Aberdeen South	538	177	715	1.7	1.5	Upper Bann	1,293	414	1,707	4.0	3.5	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,598	489	2,087	6.6	6.0	West Tyrone	1,828	614	2,442	8.5	6.9	
Angus	1,095	433	1,528	5.2	4.6							
Argyll and Bute	997	307	1,304	5.5	5.0							
Ayr	1,352	372	1,724	5.2	4.7							
Banff and Buchan	647	218	865	3.4	2.9							
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,076	275	1,351	6.4	5.4							
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,679	492	2,171	9.0	8.2							
Central Fife	1,894	590	2,484	8.1	7.3							
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,390	326	1,716	8.9	8.0							
Clydesdale	1,222	445	1,667	6.5	5.9							
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,302	361	1,663	8.5	7.7							
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	936	275	1,211	5.2	4.7							
Cunninghame North	1,543	425	1,968	10.4	9.4							
Cunninghame South	1,908	609	2,517	9.8	8.9							
Dumbarton	1,615	531	2,146	8.0	7.2							
Dumfries	1,211	435	1,646	4.2	3.6							
Dundee East	2,097	547	2,644	11.5	11.0							
Dundee West	1,747	452	2,199	5.4	5.2							
Dunfermline East	1,444	389	1,833	7.8	7.0							
Dunfermline West	1,299	378	1,677	5.5	5.0							
East Kilbride	1,105	400	1,505	3.7	3.3							
East Lothian	594	161	755	3.9	3.5							
Eastwood	793	219	1,012	6.2	4.8							
Edinburgh Central	1,042	299	1,341	1.7	1.5							
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	918	241	1,159	4.7	4.3							
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,165	362	1,527	1.8	1.6							
Edinburgh Pentlands	875	243	1,118	4.7	4.2							
Edinburgh South	657	182	839	3.5	3.2							
Edinburgh West	715	175	890	1.7	1.6							
Falkirk East	1,236	391	1,627	6.4	6.0							
Falkirk West	1,318	347	1,665	5.3	4.9							
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	970	340	1,310	5.5	4.8							
Glasgow Anniesland	1,428	308	1,736	10.5	9.6							
Glasgow Baillieston	1,561	368	1,929	9.5	8.5							
Glasgow Cathcart	1,132	267	1,399	8.5	7.7							
Glasgow Govan	1,636	414	2,050	5.3	4.8							
Glasgow Kelvin	1,605	411	2,016	1.2	1.0							
Glasgow Maryhill	1,792	500	2,292	6.2	5.6							
Glasgow Pollok	1,557	366	1,923	12.0	10.8							
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,022	275	1,297	7.7	7.0							
Glasgow Shettleston	1,710	405	2,115	7.7	6.9							
Glasgow Springburn	1,879	462	2,341	11.9	10.7							
Gordon	435	156	591	2.5	2.1							
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,739	426	2,165	7.5	6.9							

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

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

P Provisional

# C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

### NUTS 2 NUTS 3 areas as at April 11 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						SOUTH EAST					
Tees Valley and Durham	21,778	5,806	27,584	6.3	5.7	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	12,716	4,508	17,224	1.6	1.4
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	6,245	1,529	7,774	6.8	6.2	Berkshire	5,661	2,000	7,661	1.7	1.5
South Teeside	7,361	1,729	9,090	7.7	7.0	Milton Keynes	1,713	691	2,404	2.0	1.8
Darlington	1,701	498	2,199	4.8	4.3	Buckinghamshire CC	2,526	881	3,407	1.6	1.3
Durham CC	6,471	2,050	8,521	5.3	4.8	Oxfordshire	2,816	936	3,752	1.2	1.0
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	27,396	6,916	34,312	5.7	5.2	Surrey, East and West Sussex	15,543	5,449	20,992	1.8	1.5
Northumberland	4,170	1,324	5,494	4.9	4.2	Brighton and Hove	3,733	1,340	5,073	4.3	3.7
Tyneside	17,372	4,126	21,498	5.8	5.3	East Sussex CC	4,127	1,299	5,426	3.3	2.6
Sunderland	5,854	1,466	7,320	6.3	5.7	Surrey	3,884	1,503	5,387	1.0	0.9
						West Sussex	3,799	1,307	5,106	1.5	1.3
NORTH WEST						Hampshire and the Isle of Wight					
Cumbria	5,726	1,733	7,459	3.7	3.2	Portsmouth	12,604	3,843	16,447	2.1	1.8
West Cumbria	3,838	1,077	4,915	5.6	5.0	Southampton	2,210	594	2,804	2.8	2.3
East Cumbria	1,888	656	2,544	2.2	1.9	Hampshire CC	2,679	620	3,299	2.9	2.8
Cheshire	9,500	2,889	12,389	2.6	2.3	Isle of Wight	5,887	2,098	7,985	1.6	1.3
Halton and Warrington	4,233	1,274	5,507	3.3	3.1	Kent	1,828	531	2,359	5.3	4.6
Cheshire CC	5,267	1,615	6,882	2.2	1.9	Medway Towns	13,958	4,655	18,613	3.0	2.5
Greater Manchester	36,244	9,846	46,090	3.9	3.5	Kent CC	2,657	916	3,573	4.1	3.5
Greater Manchester South	20,920	5,425	26,345	3.6	3.3		11,301	3,739	15,040	2.8	2.4
Greater Manchester North	15,324	4,421	19,745	4.5	3.9	SOUTH WEST					
Lancashire	15,638	4,593	20,231	3.5	3.1	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	16,298	5,502	21,800	2.2	1.9
Blackburn with Darwen	2,151	600	2,751	4.4	4.0	Bristol, City of	4,896	1,464	6,360	2.7	2.4
Blackpool	2,370	635	3,005	4.7	4.2	North and North East Somerset,					
Lancashire CC	11,117	3,358	14,475	3.2	2.8	South Gloucestershire	3,119	1,077	4,196	1.7	1.4
Merseyside	29,928	8,213	38,141	7.2	6.5	Gloucestershire	4,828	1,677	6,505	2.6	2.2
East Merseyside	6,752	1,975	8,727	8.3	7.4	Swindon	1,559	580	2,139	1.9	1.8
Liverpool	12,903	3,470	16,373	7.5	7.0	Wiltshire CC	1,896	704	2,600	1.7	1.3
Sefton	4,503	1,205	5,708	5.8	5.0	Dorset and Somerset	7,131	2,407	9,538	2.0	1.7
Wirral	5,770	1,563	7,333	6.8	6.0	Bournemouth and Poole	2,366	691	3,057	2.2	1.9
						Dorset CC	1,791	608	2,399	1.7	1.3
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Somerset	2,974	1,108	4,082	2.1	1.8
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	15,008	4,828	19,836	5.7	5.0	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	5,281	1,986	7,267	4.4	3.4
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,723	1,952	8,675	7.5	6.9	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	5,281	1,986	7,267	4.4	3.4
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,210	1,218	4,428	4.8	3.8	Devon	10,445	3,631	14,076	3.3	2.7
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,075	1,658	6,733	4.9	4.4	Plymouth	3,234	1,030	4,264	4.1	3.4
North Yorkshire	5,555	1,877	7,432	2.3	1.9	Torbay	1,923	603	2,526	5.4	4.6
York	1,491	448	1,939	2.0	1.9	Devon CC	5,288	1,998	7,286	2.7	2.2
North Yorkshire CC	4,064	1,429	5,493	2.4	1.9	WALES					
South Yorkshire	20,256	5,661	25,917	5.3	4.6	West Wales and The Valleys	25,125	7,328	32,453	5.1	4.4
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	10,858	3,274	14,132	5.4	4.7	Isle of Anglesey	1,214	376	1,590	8.4	6.4
Sheffield	9,398	2,387	11,785	5.1	4.6	Gwynedd	1,906	499	2,405	5.5	4.6
West Yorkshire	30,455	8,909	39,364	4.0	3.6	Conwy and Denbighshire	2,205	679	2,884	4.1	3.3
Bradford	8,818	2,494	11,312	5.4	5.0	South West Wales	4,365	1,337	5,702	5.4	4.2
Leeds	10,092	2,949	13,041	3.3	3.0	Central Valleys	3,798	1,116	4,914	5.1	4.7
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	11,545	3,466	15,011	4.1	3.6	Gwent Valleys	5,015	1,479	6,494	5.7	5.2
						Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	3,356	1,008	4,364	4.7	4.2
EAST MIDLANDS						Swansea	3,266	834	4,100	4.3	3.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	25,027	7,967	32,994	4.0	3.6	East Wales	12,754	3,602	16,356	3.4	2.9
Derby	3,860	1,157	5,017	4.1	3.8	Monmouthshire and Newport	3,053	846	3,899	3.6	3.2
East Derbyshire	3,861	1,252	5,113	5.3	4.7	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	5,986	1,506	7,492	3.5	3.1
South and West Derbyshire	3,694	1,289	4,983	2.7	2.3	Flintshire and Wrexham	2,729	838	3,567	3.1	2.7
Nottingham	5,955	1,594	7,549	4.4	4.2	Powys	986	412	1,398	3.2	2.2
North Nottinghamshire	5,044	1,818	6,862	4.5	4.1	SCOTLAND					
South Nottinghamshire	2,613	857	3,470	3.6	3.0	North East Scotland	3,923	1,226	5,149	2.2	1.9
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	15,867	5,714	21,581	3.1	2.7	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray	3,923	1,226	5,149	2.2	1.9
Leicester City	6,018	2,018	8,036	5.1	4.7	Eastern Scotland	28,517	8,456	36,973	4.3	3.9
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,286	1,727	6,013	2.5	2.1	Angus and Dundee City	5,310	1,579	6,889	6.5	6.0
Northamptonshire	5,563	1,969	7,532	2.6	2.2	Clackmannanshire and Fife	8,074	2,426	10,500	6.9	6.3
Lincolnshire	5,192	1,887	7,079	2.9	2.5	East Lothian and Midlothian	1,424	367	1,791	3.6	3.1
Lincolnshire	5,192	1,887	7,079	2.9	2.5	Scottish Borders, The	1,087	359	1,446	3.1	2.7
						Edinburgh, City of	5,272	1,465	6,737	2.4	2.2
WEST MIDLANDS						Falkirk	2,554	738	3,292	5.8	5.4
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	8,825	3,187	12,012	2.2	1.9	Perth and Kinross and Stirling	2,216	694	2,910	2.8	2.4
Herefordshire, County of	1,220	421	1,641	2.3	1.9	West Lothian	2,580	828	3,408	5.3	4.9
Worcestershire	4,120	1,532	5,652	2.4	2.1	South Western Scotland	46,257	12,898	59,155	5.9	5.4
Warwickshire	3,485	1,234	4,719	2.0	1.8	East and West Dumbartonshire,					
Shropshire and Staffordshire	14,144	5,130	19,274	3.1	2.7	Helensburgh and Lomond	3,942	1,135	5,077	7.4	6.0
Telford and Wrekin	1,615	637	2,252	2.8	2.6	Dumfries and Galloway	2,181	775	2,956	4.7	4.1
Shropshire CC	1,808	629	2,437	2.2	1.8	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland	6,203	1,877	8,080	9.5	8.7
Stoke-on-Trent	3,768	1,175	4,943	4.2	3.9	Glasgow City	14,563	3,574	18,137	5.0	4.7
Staffordshire CC	6,953	2,689	9,642	3.1	2.7	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	6,373	1,603	7,976	5.8	5.4
West Midlands	50,063	14,501	64,564	5.3	4.8	North Lanarkshire	6,434	1,862	8,296	6.9	6.5
Birmingham	23,678	6,580	30,258	6.0	5.5	South Ayrshire	2,051	568	2,619	5.6	4.9
Solihull	1,685	569	2,254	2.7	2.3	South Lanarkshire	4,510	1,504	6,014	5.1	4.4
Coventry	4,584	1,267	5,851	4.0	3.7	Highlands and the Islands	5,534	1,578	7,112	4.6	3.8
Dudley and Sandwell	10,870	3,138	14,008	5.3	4.8	Caitness and Sutherland					
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,246	2,947	12,193	5.4	4.9	and Ross and Cromarty	1,726	424	2,150	6.5	5.5
						Inverness and Naim and Moray,					
EAST						Badenoch and Strathspey	1,435	394	1,829	3.7	3.1
East Anglia	18,007	6,316	24,323	2.6	2.3	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh					
Peterborough	1,695	536	2,231	2.6	2.4	and Argyll and the Islands	1,397	465	1,862	4.7	3.8
Cambridgeshire CC	3,237	1,248	4,485	1.8	1.6	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	598	142	740	6.3	5.9
Norfolk	7,365	2,499	9,864	3.1	2.6	Orkney Islands	171	70	241	2.8	2.2
Suffolk	5,710	2,033	7,743	2.8	2.4	Shetland Islands	207	83	290	2.4	2.1
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	11,831	4,299	16,130	2.3	1.9	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Luton	2,563	855	3,418	4.4	3.9	Northern Ireland	28,816	8,334	37,150	5.5	4.7
Bedfordshire CC	3,205	1,108	4,313	3.0	2.4	Belfast	7,304	1,632	8,936	4.8	4.2
Hertfordshire	6,063	2,336	8,399	1.8	1.5	Outer Belfast	4,370	1,324	5,694	4.8	4.1
Essex	13,208	5,024	18,232	3.1	2.6	East of Northern Ireland	4,882	1,701	6,583	4.7	3.9
Southend-on-Sea	2,383	701	3,084	4.9	4.1	North of Northern Ireland	6,658	1,888	8,546	8.7	7.3
Thurrock	1,557	639	2,196	4.1	3.6	West and South of Northern Ireland	5,602	1,789	7,391	5.9	4.8
Essex CC	9,268	3,684	12,952	2.8	2.3						
LONDON											
Inner London	66,260	25,045	91,305	3.9	3.5						
Inner London - West	17,040	7,179	24,219	1.6	1.5						
Inner London - East	49,220	17,866	67,086	7.6	6.7						
Outer London	55,110	21,073	76,183	4.3	3.7						
Outer London - East and North East	21,301	8,390	29,691	5.8	4.8						
Outer London - South	11,837	4,460	16,297	3.6	3.0						
Outer London - West and North West	21,972	8,223	30,195	3.9	3.3						

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

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

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



# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised<sup>a</sup> C.31

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2001	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	226.6	165.0	61.6	227.0	4.3	163.5	63.5
Apr 11 P		233.2	168.0	65.2	237.1	10.1	170.9	66.2

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2001	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	254.6	185.1	69.5	227.3	4.3	164.4	62.9
Apr 11 P		250.0	182.7	67.2	230.5	3.2	168.1	62.4

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

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

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

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

# C.33 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending April 2002 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	14.4	18.9	17.6	25.2	84.8	110.0
Over 4 and up to 13	10.7	14.1	13.1	18.7	63.5	82.2
Over 13 and up to 26	8.7	11.2	10.5	15.2	50.5	65.7
Over 26 and up to 39	4.9	6.2	5.8	8.6	27.7	36.3
Over 39 and up to 52	3.9	4.9	4.6	6.8	21.8	28.6
Over 52 and up to 104	6.8	9.1	8.5	12.0	41.0	53.0
Over 104	15.4	15.8	15.7	27.1	71.1	98.2
No previous claims	35.3	19.8	24.2	62.0	89.1	151.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>449.5</b>	<b>625.2</b>

GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS												
Interval (weeks)	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>PER CENT</b>												
4 or less	22.1	17.7	20.3	17.7	17.3	15.7	13.6	15.0	15.9	18.5	21.2	17.6
Over 4 and up to 13	15.5	13.7	14.6	11.0	12.6	11.3	14.1	10.4	12.2	14.1	13.9	13.1
Over 13 and up to 26	10.5	10.5	11.7	9.2	12.6	9.3	10.6	8.8	8.8	11.3	11.0	10.5
Over 26 and up to 39	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	5.6	5.0	5.5	4.5	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.8
Over 39 and up to 52	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.4	5.8	4.7	5.4	4.6
Over 52 and up to 104	8.4	8.4	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.5	7.6	8.5
Over 104	11.6	15.1	13.8	16.9	14.4	17.9	16.3	20.2	17.9	14.5	14.5	15.7
No previous claims	20.2	23.4	20.7	25.7	24.2	28.4	26.9	28.8	24.1	22.3	21.0	24.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>THOUSANDS</b>												
4 or less	8.4	14.8	12.9	7.5	10.2	6.7	11.8	8.3	6.8	6.5	16.1	110.0
Over 4 and up to 13	5.9	11.4	9.2	4.7	7.4	4.9	12.2	5.8	5.2	4.9	10.6	82.2
Over 13 and up to 26	4.0	8.8	7.5	3.9	7.4	4.0	9.1	4.9	3.8	4.0	8.4	65.7
Over 26 and up to 39	2.3	5.3	4.1	2.9	3.3	2.1	4.8	2.5	2.7	2.1	4.1	36.3
Over 39 and up to 52	2.1	4.1	2.9	1.8	2.6	1.7	3.4	1.9	2.5	1.6	4.1	28.6
Over 52 and up to 104	3.2	7.1	5.0	3.6	5.2	3.7	7.8	4.9	3.8	3.0	5.8	53.0
Over 104	4.4	12.6	8.7	7.2	8.5	7.7	14.1	11.2	7.7	5.1	11.0	98.2
No previous claims	7.7	19.6	13.1	10.9	14.3	12.2	23.2	15.9	10.3	7.8	16.0	151.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>625.2</b>

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims.

'Latest' claims in this table started between 11 January 2002 and 11 April 2002 inclusive.

'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 10 January 2002.

The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is  $\pm 1.9$  percentage points (Wales).

The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is  $\pm 1.0$  percentage points.

All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

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



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

### Leavers between 14 March and 10 April 2002

# C.34

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	
<b>Thousands</b>						
Found work	68.0	24.3	11.4	3.5	1.0	108.2
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.1
Gone abroad	3.5	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	6.2
Claimed Income Support	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	4.3
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.5	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.5	8.9
Claimed another benefit	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.2
Full-time education	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Approved training	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Government-supported training	4.6	1.7	3.5	2.3	1.4	13.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Ceased claiming	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.6
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	7.7	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.3	12.0
Failed to sign	38.5	11.8	7.4	2.2	0.6	60.5
New claim review	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>227.8</b>
<i>As a percentage of those with a known destination</i>						
Found work	75.6	73.9	55.3	41.9	27.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	
Gone abroad	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.0	2.1	
Claimed Income Support	1.8	3.1	4.4	5.7	7.5	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.9	5.9	8.8	13.1	15.0	
Claimed another benefit	0.9	1.6	2.4	2.9	3.7	
Full-time education	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	
Approved training	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	5.1	5.2	16.9	27.6	38.8	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	
Gone to prison	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Defective claim	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.2	4.1	2.6	1.5	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	
New claim review	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

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

Note: Computerised claims only.

# C.51

## UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent											
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>b</sup>	Australia <sup>d</sup>	Austria <sup>d</sup>	Belgium <sup>f</sup>	Canada <sup>d</sup>	Denmark	Finland <sup>d</sup>	France <sup>e</sup>	Germany <sup>d,f</sup> (FR)
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>											
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 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	6.5	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	7.6	6.5	5.1	6.7	3.9	6.7	8.0	4.2	9.2	8.9	8.0
2002 Jan	7.6	6.4	5.1	7.0	4.0	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.1	8.9	8.1
Feb	7.6	6.4	5.1	6.6	3.9	6.8	7.9	4.2	9.0	9.0	8.1
Mar	7.6	6.4	..	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.7	4.1	8.9	9.1	8.1
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>											
2001 Apr	..	..	977	661	190	464	1,143	149	237	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	236	2,214	..
Mar	..	..	948	622	230	486	1,273	140	233	2,232	..
Apr	..	..	953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%) : latest month	..	..	3.2	6.3	6.8	10.8	7.7	5.0	8.9	9.1	9.6
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>											
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 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	662	249	470	1,354	157	243	2,231	..
Apr	..	..	983	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%) : latest month	..	..	3.3	6.7	7.4	10.9	8.3	5.6	9.5	..	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 February for Netherlands. For Germany, the seasonally adjusted rates refer to March and the unadjusted rates refer to February. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to January.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51

## Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		Greece	Irish Republic <sup>d,e</sup>	Italy <sup>d</sup>	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands <sup>f</sup>	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States <sup>d</sup>
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>													
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	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	2.4	3.7	4.2	12.9	5.0	..	5.6
	Dec	..	4.1	9.1	5.5	2.5	2.4	..	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	2.4	..	4.3	12.9	5.2	..	5.6
	Mar	..	4.4	..	5.2	2.6	..	..	4.3	12.9	5.2	..	5.7
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>													
2001	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	..	165	..	3,530	5.2	..	69	..	1,592	136	88	8,111
	Apr	..	159	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	8,594
Rate (%): latest month		..	4.2	9.1	5.2	..	2.0	..	..	..	3.9	2.4	6.0
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>													
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	Apr	..	137	2,271	3,480	4.8	134	59	328	1,535	128	63	5,951
	May	..	134	..	3,480	4.6	132	55	319	1,478	130	61	5,846
	Jun	..	141	..	3,380	4.5	132	58	315	1,461	174	59	6,762
	Jul	..	147	2,193	3,300	4.6	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	161	72	339	1,666	133	95	8,707
	Mar	..	162	..	3,790	5.4	..	71	340	1,649	127	92	8,659
	Apr	..	156	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	8,146
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	9.2	5.7	..	2.2	..	..	..	3.8	2.6	5.7

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# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
All	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	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
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	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
	<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
	<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	29,958	29,066	816	3,842	7,134	11,061	6,213	892
	<b>Changes</b>								
	Over last 3 months	6	10	-13	-4	-33	64	-4	-4
	Percent	0.0	0.0	-1.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	-0.4
	Over last 12 months	196	128	1	99	-197	132	93	68
	Percent	0.7	0.4	0.1	2.7	-2.7	1.2	1.5	8.2
Male	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	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	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
	1998	16,181	15,900	431	2,020	4,385	5,624	3,439	282
	1999	16,366	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
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	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
	<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
	<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	16,581	16,289	415	2,096	4,039	6,035	3,704	293
	<b>Changes</b>								
	Over last 3 months	-26	-17	-13	2	-27	32	-11	-9
	Percent	-0.2	-0.1	-3.1	0.1	-0.7	0.5	-0.3	-3.0
	Over last 12 months	48	25	-7	53	-117	73	25	23
	Percent	0.3	0.2	-1.7	2.6	-2.8	1.2	0.7	8.4
Female	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	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	3,356	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
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	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
	<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
	<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	13,376	12,778	401	1,746	3,095	5,026	2,509	599
	<b>Changes</b>								
	Over last 3 months	32	26	1	-6	-6	32	7	5
	Percent	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.6	0.3	0.9
	Over last 12 months	148	102	8	47	-79	59	68	45
	Percent	1.1	0.8	2.0	2.7	-2.5	1.2	2.8	8.2

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity rates<sup>a</sup> 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
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>		<b>63.3</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>		<b>63.4</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>		<b>63.3</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>		<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Male		MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>		<b>71.8</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>		<b>71.7</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>		<b>71.5</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>		<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>		<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Female		MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>		<b>55.1</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>		<b>55.4</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>		<b>55.5</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>		<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>		<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

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

# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity: reasons

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					Students	Other	All	Students	Other
						Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home							
		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																	
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		
Jan-Mar 2002	17,342	7,892	5,571	2,321	2,122	612	1,510	36	786	657	247	396	199	87	112		
Changes																	
Over last 3 months	61	48	34	14	19	8	11	0	21	-6	-5	9	-5	-6	1		
Percent	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.7	-1.0	-2.1	2.4	-2.3	-6.4	1.2		
Over last 12 months	82	115	43	72	95	-22	117	-2	49	22	-8	34	-23	-4	-19		
Percent	0.5	1.5	0.8	3.2	4.7	-3.4	8.4	-4.0	6.6	3.4	-3.1	9.2	-10.1	-4.0	-14.4		
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																	
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		
Jan-Mar 2002	6,620	3,100	2,112	987	894	266	627	23	470	75	127	197	94	46	48		
Changes																	
Over last 3 months	68	49	31	17	20	9	10	1	11	2	-2	8	-2	-2	0		
Percent	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.3	3.7	1.7	4.2	2.4	3.0	-1.9	4.3	-2.4	-4.1	-0.7		
Over last 12 months	123	107	68	39	47	9	38	0	15	6	-2	27	-8	-3	-5		
Percent	1.9	3.6	3.3	4.1	5.6	3.4	6.5	1.8	3.4	8.4	-1.3	16.0	-8.0	-6.6	-9.2		
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFT	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL		
1994	10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179	742	109	216	117	43	74		
1995	10,958	4,929	3,496	1,433	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	129	62	67		
1996	10,883	4,863	3,446	1,417	1,318	556	761	44	218	707	121	228	99	45	54		
1997	10,805	4,824	3,370	1,454	1,343	510	832	38	272	676	131	225	111	39	72		
1998	10,838	4,815	3,403	1,412	1,301	456	845	27	278	668	118	209	112	39	73		
1999	10,744	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																	
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	1,324	1,208	352	856	13	294	574	124	202	116	44	72		
Aug-Oct	10,758	4,806	3,482	1,325	1,211	343	868	13	297								



# 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
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YCAS</b>	<b>YCAV</b>	<b>YCAV</b>	<b>YCBB</b>	<b>MGWA</b>	<b>MGWD</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>17,260</b>	<b>7,777</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>9,483</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>17,281</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>9,437</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>17,342</b>	<b>7,892</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>9,450</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-33</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YCAT</b>	<b>YCAW</b>	<b>YCAZ</b>	<b>YCBC</b>	<b>MGWB</b>	<b>MGWE</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>6,497</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>3,503</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>6,552</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>3,501</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>6,620</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>3,520</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YCAU</b>	<b>YCAV</b>	<b>YCBA</b>	<b>YCBD</b>	<b>MGWC</b>	<b>MGWF</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jan-Mar 2001</b>	<b>10,764</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>5,980</b>
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
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>5,935</b>
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
<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	<b>10,723</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>5,930</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-5</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-50</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.8</i>

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

# D.3

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All		YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFFJ	LWFM
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	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
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	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
	<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
	<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	36.7	21.4	45.3	24.3	15.7	15.3	29.9	91.4
	<b>Changes</b>								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.0	0.2	1.3	-0.7	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.6
Male		YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	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
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	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
	<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
	<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	28.5	16.0	45.6	19.2	6.8	8.5	27.4	92.3
	<b>Changes</b>								
	Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.3
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.4	2.3	-0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.5
Female		YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
	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
	<b>3-month averages</b>								
	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
	<b>Oct-Dec</b>	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
	<b>Jan-Mar 2002</b>	44.5	27.3	45.0	29.6	25.1	22.2	33.4	90.8
	<b>Changes</b>								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.7

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 <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
			LNMU	LNNC			LNKW	LNNE
1995	100.0				100.0			
1996	103.6				103.0			
1997	108.0				105.3			
1998	113.5				108.6			
1999	119.0				113.0			
2000	124.4				117.3			
2001	129.8				123.3			
2000 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	128.3	4.4	4.6	119.0	120.2	3.4	3.9
Feb	133.9	129.7	5.7	5.1	119.5	120.3	3.1	3.6
Mar	134.8	128.7	4.3	4.8	120.2	121.6	4.5	3.7
Apr	128.4	128.7	4.8	4.9	123.4	123.2	5.5	4.4
May	127.7	128.8	4.6	4.6	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	132.4	132.0	2.9	2.9	124.6	125.8	4.7	4.9
Feb R	137.5	132.9	2.4	2.5	124.4	125.6	4.4	4.7
Mar P	139.0	132.9	3.3	2.9	124.9	126.9	4.4	4.5
Sampling variability <sup>c</sup>			± 1.3 A	± 1.2 A			± 0.8 A	± 0.8 A

SIC 1992					of which: Private sector services <sup>b</sup>			
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 <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
			LNKZ	LNND			JJGI	JJGJ
1995	100.0				100.0			
1996	103.7				103.5			
1997	108.7				108.8			
1998	114.7				115.2			
1999	120.4				121.4			
2000	126.1				127.2			
2001	131.5				132.4			
2000 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	130.1	4.5	4.8	133.4	131.4	4.8	4.7
Feb	137.5	132.9	6.9	5.6	142.0	135.2	7.7	6.0
Mar	138.4	130.4	4.1	5.2	141.2	131.5	3.9	5.5
Apr	129.7	130.2	4.7	5.2	130.0	130.9	4.4	5.4
May	128.7	130.2	4.3	4.4	128.7	130.7	3.9	4.1
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	134.4	133.3	2.5	2.5	136.4	134.1	2.1	2.2
Feb R	140.8	135.8	2.2	2.1	145.0	137.6	1.8	1.6
Mar P	142.5	134.3	3.0	2.6	144.5	134.8	2.5	2.1
Sampling variability <sup>c</sup>			± 1.6 A	± 1.4 A			± 2.1 B	± 1.9 A

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

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

c See footnote c, Table E.2.

R Revised  
P Provisional

# EARNINGS E.1

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					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 <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
			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 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	125.8	3.4	4.2	126.3	126.9	3.8	4.5	
Feb	127.9	127.3	5.5	4.5	128.3	127.9	5.4	4.7	
Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.1	5.2	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	129.2	129.7	3.1	2.8	130.1	130.8	3.1	2.8	
Feb R	130.6	130.0	2.2	2.6	131.6	131.2	2.6	2.7	
Mar P	136.4	131.4	3.4	2.9	136.8	131.9	3.0	2.9	
Sampling variability <sup>c</sup>			± 2.1 B	± 1.9 A			± 2.0 A	± 1.8 A	

SIC 1992		Services (Divisions 50-93)			
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
1995=100				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995	} Annual averages	100.0			
1996		103.3			
1997		107.9			
1998		113.4			
1999		119.2			
2000	}	124.5			
2001		130.0			
2000	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
	Jul	123.6	124.4	3.9	3.7
	Aug	122.9	125.5	4.4	3.9
	Sep	122.0	125.6	4.1	4.1
	Oct	122.3	126.0	3.9	4.2
	Nov	123.3	126.3	3.9	4.0
	Dec	131.9	128.7	5.4	4.4
2001	Jan	129.5	128.6	4.5	4.6
	Feb	135.9	131.2	6.7	5.5
	Mar	135.5	128.8	4.1	5.1
	Apr	128.2	128.7	4.6	5.2
	May	127.3	128.7	4.4	4.4
	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	133.2	132.0	2.7	2.8
	Feb R	139.5	134.4	2.4	2.3
	Mar P	139.2	132.7	3.0	2.7
Sampling variability <sup>c</sup>				± 1.6 A	± 1.4 A

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

# E.2 EARNINGS

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

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 <sup>b</sup>		(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	104.4	100.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	104.2	99.3	105.8
	averages	<b>110.4</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>112.4</b>
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
	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
2000	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	101.2	103.9	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
	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
2001	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
	Jan	112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.3	114.1
	Feb R	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	103.0	116.0
	Mar P	<b>118.0</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>116.6</b>
	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
Per cent change on the year											
		JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVWV	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
	Jun	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
	Jul	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
	Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	6.0	6.0
	Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.0	7.1
	Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	6.5
	Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
	Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	2.9	4.9
2002	Jan	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.5	3.9
	Feb R	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.4	5.9
	Mar P	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Sampling variability <sup>c</sup>		± 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

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> 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](http://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<sup>a</sup>

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 SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 <sup>b</sup>
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
<b>107.0</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>2001 ) averages</b>
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	102.7	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
108.8	105.9	112.5	108.9	113.0	114.4	111.1	108.1	113.9	110.7	Feb R
<b>109.5</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>Mar P</b>
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
3.3	3.2	6.3	3.0	3.9	4.7	4.0	4.9	5.7	2.8	Feb R
<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>Mar R</b>
± 2.0	± 1.5	± 2.7	± 1.6	± 1.4	± 1.5	± 1.2	± 0.8	± 0.7	± 4.9	Sampling variability <sup>c</sup>
B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	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<sup>a</sup>

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 manuf- acturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction
July 1999=100 <sup>b</sup>		(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	99.5	106.3
2001 )	averages	<b>108.9</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>112.5</b>
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	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
	Feb R	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
	Mar P	<b>115.6</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>121.8</b>
	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	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
	Feb R	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
	Mar P	<b>115.6</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>121.8</b>
	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	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.7
	Feb R	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.3	4.8
	Mar P	<b>8.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
	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	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
	Feb R	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
	Mar P	<b>115.6</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>121.8</b>
	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 <sup>c</sup>		±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

<sup>a</sup> 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.  
<sup>b</sup> 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.  
<sup>c</sup> 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](http://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<sup>a</sup>

# 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 SIC 1992	
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 <sup>b</sup>	
JVUP	JVUQ	JVUR	JVUS	JVUT	JVUU	JVUV	JVUW	JVUX	JVUY		
102.3	102.7	105.2	103.5	110.3	103.2	103.8	102.1	105.0	107.3	2000)	Annual
106.0	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		Jun
103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.4	108.2	110.8	112.0	110.1		Jul
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
108.0	108.1	116.1	110.7	170.3	111.8	110.6	108.1	113.9	114.9		Feb R
121.3	110.6	117.9	111.6	145.3	114.8	110.8	108.4	114.7	115.8		Mar 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
0.9	3.8	8.6	3.2	-5.1	4.9	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.1		Feb R
3.1	5.1	7.6	2.8	-3.3	1.0	4.4	4.8	6.3	5.8		Mar P
± 6.6	± 2.1	± 4.4	± 3.2	± 9.1	± 3.8	± 1.5	± 0.9	± 0.8	± 7.2	Sampling variability <sup>c</sup>	
C	B	B	B	C	B	A	A	A	C		

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

# EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>				Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1995=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP			LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1			110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3			111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5			110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4			111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9			113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2			114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0			113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3			114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9			114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5			113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5			114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7			115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9			115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7			116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1			115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1			116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7			117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.4	3.7	4.4	-0.7			118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6			117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1			118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2			117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.8	3.9	4.4	-0.5			117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5			118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.3	5.2	4.6	0.6			120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	0.7			119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7			119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar	134.8	4.3	4.8	-0.5			120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr	128.4	4.8	5.4	-0.6			123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May	127.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9			123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2
	Jun	129.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4			124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2
	Jul	128.9	4.2	5.2	-1.0			125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1
	Aug	127.8	4.3	5.2	-0.9			125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1
	Sep	127.6	4.4	5.0	-0.6			124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Oct	128.1	4.4	5.0	-0.6			124.3	5.7	5.7	0.0
	Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9			124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Dec	134.1	2.1	4.4	-2.3			126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0
2002	Jan	132.4	2.9	4.1	-1.2			124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0
	Feb R	137.5	2.7	4.3	-1.6			124.4	4.1	4.2	-0.1
	Mar P	139.0	3.1	4.4	-1.3			124.9	3.9	3.8	0.1

Private sector

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

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)						Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>					Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
		LNKX	LOUN	LOJL			LOUQ		JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN	
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	117.0	4.7	4.6			0.1		118.0	4.9	..	..	
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	120.6	5.3	3.7			1.6		122.7	6.0	..	..	
	Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5			1.8		127.9	5.7	..	..	
	Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2			0.4		119.3	3.3	..	..	
	May	118.9	4.0	3.1			0.9		120.1	4.2	..	..	
	Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9			1.5		121.6	6.4	..	..	
	Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3			1.1		121.7	4.9	..	..	
	Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7			1.5		119.0	5.9	..	..	
	Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6			1.0		118.6	4.8	..	..	
	Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6			1.8		119.0	5.7	..	..	
	Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3			1.8		120.1	5.3	..	..	
	Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6			3.2		129.0	7.2	..	..	
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8			2.2		126.9	7.6	..	..	
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9			0.9		130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2	
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6			1.4		136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8	
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2			0.1		124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3	
	May	123.7	4.0	4.9			-0.9		124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7	
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7			-0.9		125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6	
	Jul	125.2	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	134.4	2.5	4.0			-1.5		136.4	2.3	4.1	-1.8	
	Feb R	140.8	2.4	4.3			-1.9		145.0	2.1	4.3	-2.2	
	Mar P	142.5	3.0	4.5			-1.5		144.5	2.3	4.8	-2.5	

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

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

R Revised  
P Provisional

# Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

# E.4

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992			Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)							
			Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)							
			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>				
1995=100														
		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ		LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI		LOUT			
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	114.7	4.0	3.5		0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6		0.5			
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	116.3	3.4	2.5		0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7		0.8			
	Mar	120.4	3.4	2.4		1.0	120.7	3.5	2.6		0.9			
	Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5		1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6		1.0			
	May	116.4	3.4	2.7		0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8		0.7			
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9		0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0		0.4			
	Jul	118.2	3.4	2.6		0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9		0.7			
	Aug	116.5	3.8	3.5		0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8		0.3			
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9		0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3		0.1			
	Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0		0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4		0.2			
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1		0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5		0.3			
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8		1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2		1.8			
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3		1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5		1.3			
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9		-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1		-0.5			
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8		-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1		-0.6			
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2		-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6		-0.1			
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2		0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7		0.5			
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3		0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7		-0.2			
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1		-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4		0.0			
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5		0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7		0.4			
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6		0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8		0.6			
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5		0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7		0.5			
	Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8		0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0		0.6			
	Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0		0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2		0.6			
2001	Jan	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	129.2	3.0	3.6		-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7		-0.7			
	Feb R	130.6	2.1	3.6		-1.5	131.6	2.6	3.7		-1.1			
	Mar P	136.4	3.5	3.5		0.0	136.8	3.1	3.6		-0.5			
Services (Divisions 50-93)														
			Change on year (%)											
			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>								
1995=100														
		LNMP	LOUM	LOJK		LOUU								
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.9	4.6	4.5		0.1								
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	119.5	5.5	4.0		1.5								
	Mar	123.1	5.2	3.6		1.6								
	Apr	117.3	3.6	3.5		0.1								
	May	118.2	4.3	3.4		0.9								
	Jun	119.6	6.1	4.5		1.6								
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6		1.1								
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5		1.7								
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4		1.1								
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3		2.0								
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1		2.0								
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5		2.9								
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7		2.0								
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8		1.0								
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3		1.4								
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0		0.4								
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5		-1.1								
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2		-1.0								
	Jul	123.6	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	133.2	2.8	4.3		-1.5								
	Feb R	139.5	2.6	4.3		-1.7								
	Mar P	139.2	2.7	4.5		-1.8								

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

### Table E.11

This series is currently undergoing a methodological review which is planned for completion in the summer of 2002. *Labour Market Trends* will notify users of the outcome of the review in due course. Until then, the series will not be updated.

GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of product- ion indust- ries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; & beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man- made fibres	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric- ated metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	253.1	269.4	263.2	236.8	192.5	357.4	269.3	213.9	293.6	287.7	247.8	258.4	258.0	252.6
1992	268.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	203.0	375.5	280.3	233.1	308.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	276.2	275.7
1993	274.4	293.9	288.8	257.6	213.7	355.4	288.2	245.1	318.9	322.8	275.3	272.3	283.1	285.1
1994	279.9	301.9	297.9	262.3	217.7	334.8	294.0	248.4	336.6	332.3	285.7	286.3	295.7	296.0
1995	291.0	315.8	312.4	269.3	235.7	350.8	304.7	258.7	348.8	344.1	295.6	300.4	315.8	319.4
1996	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	361.8	346.8	298.9	309.8	326.4	326.1
1997	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	377.9	381.8	318.9	325.2	342.5	344.4
1998	328.5	355.9	352.6	302.6	260.9	408.3	330.7	275.5	394.3	392.8	324.0	340.7	358.7	356.5
1999	335.0	358.3	354.6	313.0	272.8	396.0	338.4	276.3	397.2	397.4	329.2	343.7	356.4	358.3
2000	344.8	368.9	365.4	322.2	274.0	398.4	337.9	296.9	406.0	395.2	336.7	353.1	368.6	381.1
2001	359.9	382.4	378.5	337.5	287.2	416.1	346.6	297.7	418.6	417.1	348.2	360.8	380.7	395.4
Hours worked														
1991	44.4	43.7	43.6	44.9	47.8	48.0	46.2	43.2	42.7	42.9	43.8	45.3	43.9	43.1
1992	44.5	44.0	43.9	44.8	46.9	48.7	45.9	43.8	42.7	42.8	43.8	44.9	44.7	43.6
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	43.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	43.6
1994	44.7	44.0	44.1	45.1	46.9	49.4	45.6	44.3	43.1	43.1	44.8	45.0	44.8	43.8
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.3	47.9	51.9	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.4
1996	44.8	44.2	44.2	45.1	47.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.7	42.6	44.5	44.6	45.4	44.3
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	44.3	43.9	42.6	45.1	44.8	45.6	44.9
1998	45.0	44.4	44.3	45.2	46.9	50.1	45.4	43.5	43.7	42.3	45.2	44.6	45.5	44.0
1999	44.4	43.6	43.5	44.7	47.4	51.7	45.0	42.6	43.5	41.8	44.0	44.3	44.4	43.1
2000	44.3	43.6	43.6	44.4	45.8	49.5	44.8	43.1	43.1	41.3	43.6	44.4	44.7	43.6
2001	44.3	43.5	43.5	44.4	45.6	49.4	44.5	42.7	42.8	41.9	43.5	43.8	44.5	43.8
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	5.70	6.14	6.02	5.29	4.02	7.26	5.84	4.96	6.81	6.69	5.64	5.67	5.87	5.87
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.62	4.37	7.68	6.08	5.33	7.24	7.23	6.03	5.88	6.17	6.32
1993	6.21	6.71	6.60	5.80	4.56	7.21	6.37	5.53	7.39	7.43	6.19	6.00	6.37	6.54
1994	6.30	6.85	6.75	5.87	4.70	6.62	6.42	5.60	7.82	7.69	6.36	6.22	6.61	6.74
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	6.75	6.58	5.90	8.01	7.97	6.47	6.62	6.88	7.04
1996	6.70	7.37	7.29	6.13	5.08	7.15	7.00	6.15	8.30	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35
1997	6.97	7.64	7.58	6.40	5.27	7.70	7.00	6.25	8.59	8.96	7.04	7.27	7.50	7.67
1998	7.30	8.02	7.96	6.70	5.56	8.14	7.28	6.34	9.02	9.29	7.13	7.64	7.88	8.11
1999	7.54	8.23	8.15	7.01	5.76	7.66	7.52	6.49	9.12	9.51	7.46	7.76	8.03	8.31
2000	7.78	8.45	8.38	7.26	5.99	8.05	7.54	6.89	9.42	9.58	7.71	7.96	8.24	8.73
2001	8.14	8.79	8.71	7.61	6.30	8.43	7.78	6.97	9.78	9.97	8.00	8.23	8.56	9.01
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	159.2	162.4	162.2	156.3	142.1	190.0	176.8	137.2	185.0	181.9	156.1	168.2	153.2	166.5
1992	170.1	174.8	174.6	166.4	150.4	200.4	191.3	147.4	196.7	194.0	168.9	176.5	169.2	182.4
1993	177.1	182.2	181.8	173.2	156.2	..	199.5	152.8	210.4	203.4	176.0	183.2	176.8	191.0
1994	182.0	187.0	186.7	177.8	171.9	..	200.6	156.5	214.5	213.2	183.1	188.9	178.3	202.9
1995	188.3	199.0	198.8	179.8	179.4	..	214.3	169.5	234.2	220.0	178.1	209.9	199.7	217.1
1996	195.2	205.0	205.0	187.9	177.9	..	218.5	174.7	228.2	234.2	190.0	214.2	195.7	216.0
1997	201.1	214.2	214.1	191.7	186.9	..	229.4	180.3	238.2	263.2	206.0	228.4	206.2	225.9
1998	210.8	224.2	224.2	201.6	187.8	..	239.9	188.2	250.1	262.2	219.6	213.9	216.3	237.7
1999	221.9	232.0	231.7	215.7	200.1	..	243.4	194.8	262.8	272.8	224.2	225.0	205.3	236.1
2000	229.1	241.3	241.0	222.1	225.6	..	254.4	203.3	262.6	281.4	234.5	246.6	225.3	254.6
2001	241.8	251.9	251.4	236.8	227.8	..	258.2	205.0	300.3	296.6	240.9	259.1	230.7	260.5
Hours worked														
1991	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.4	42.3	38.5	41.5	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.8	40.8	40.1	39.2
1992	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	41.6	39.2	39.7	39.9	41.3	40.6	40.5	40.2
1993	39.8	40.3	40.3	39.3	41.9	..	41.5	39.3	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.2
1994	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.6	42.2	..	41.7	39.5	40.3	40.5	41.6	40.3	41.1	41.0
1995	40.3	40.9	40.9	39.7	42.0	..	42.0	39.6	41.5	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.8	41.3
1996	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	41.3	..	41.8	39.5	40.5	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.8
1997	40.2	40.8	40.8	39.8	40.9	..	41.8	39.6	40.8	41.6	42.0	40.1	41.4	41.0
1998	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	42.3	..	41.5	39.4	40.8	40.5	42.4	40.0	41.0	40.9
1999	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.5	41.9	..	41.5	39.3	40.4	40.7	41.6	40.2	40.6	39.9
2000	39.9	40.5	40.5	39.5	42.0	..	41.5	39.3	40.3	39.8	42.0	41.0	41.6	40.3
2001	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.6	41.1	..	41.4	38.9	41.1	40.2	41.5	40.4	41.1	39.9
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	4.01	4.06	4.06	3.97	3.39	..	4.27	3.51	4.65	4.56	3.84	4.13	3.79	4.25
1992	4.28	4.35	4.34	4.23	3.74	..	4.60	3.75	4.94	4.86	4.10	4.32	4.18	4.55
1993	4.43	4.53	4.52	4.34	3.76	..	4.81	3.91	5.19	5.08	4.30	4.54	4.35	4.75
1994	4.53	4.61	4.60	4.46	4.15	..	4.82	3.97	5.30	5.29	4.41	4.69	4.33	4.95
1995	4.64	4.87	4.87	4.45	4.27	..	5.11	4.27	5.65	5.40	4.39	5.16	4.78	5.26
1996	4.81	5.04	5.04	4.63	4.33	..	5.24	4.42	5.62	5.62	4.53	5.24	4.79	5.29
1997	4.99	5.26	5.26	4.79	4.50	..	5.49	4.56	5.86	6.32	4.93	5.70	4.98	5.52
1998	5.23	5.52	5.52	5.04	4.44	..	5.78	4.78	6.15	6.47	5.18	5.35	5.26	5.81
1999	5.56	5.75	5.74	5.45	4.76	..	5.87	4.96	6.50	6.71	5.41	5.60	5.05	5.92
2000	5.74	5.97	5.96	5.62	5.38	..	6.14	5.17	6.53	7.08	5.59	6.02	5.42	6.31
2001	6.06	6.23	6.21	5.98	5.54	..	6.24	5.28	7.24	7.39	5.81	6.42	5.61	6.53
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	236.2	249.7	243.0	219.7	187.6	354.8	244.2	171.4	272.0	265.4	232.0	247.1	249.1	244.2
1992	250.8	266.8	259.6	233.3	198.1	372.8	257.2	185.9	287.1	288.8	247.1	253.9	267.6	266.8
1993	256.6	273.5	267.9	238.8	208.3	355.2	265.3	195.4	299.6	299.4	258.1	259.4	274.8	276.6
1994	261.7	280.1	275.7	244.4	213.3	333.7	269.8	199.1	314.4	307.7	265.6	271.9	286.9	287.3
1995	271.5	293.6	289.8	249.7	230.1	350.3	281.5	211.1	329.1	314.3	274.4	287.0	306.8	310.3
1996	281.1	304.9	300.8	257.2	235.5	366.								



NEW EARNINGS SURVEY<sup>a</sup>

E.12

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

Manu- facture of elec- trical & opti- cal equipment	Manu- facture of trans- port equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restaur- ants	Transport, storage & commu- nication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other communi- ty, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
257.6	283.8	245.6	298.4	257.1	217.3	174.4	267.0	316.6	241.6	219.6	199.4	203.9	230.0	1991
272.9	308.5	264.2	334.7	274.7	233.1	189.2	282.6	322.7	257.5	234.0	218.4	217.4	238.5	1992
283.1	314.8	262.9	352.5	275.0	241.7	190.7	292.7	321.4	258.6	256.4	227.9	225.3	246.1	1993
280.7	330.6	265.2	369.0	279.4	249.1	188.2	299.6	321.5	260.1	259.6	232.2	228.1	250.2	1994
290.7	349.6	274.7	373.9	295.1	255.9	199.2	305.3	347.2	270.7	257.6	231.5	230.6	259.4	1995
306.0	362.9	286.1	399.7	308.2	264.1	203.3	314.9	373.8	277.5	275.4	243.5	242.2	264.4	1996
314.1	378.7	290.5	401.2	324.8	275.1	213.9	328.4	381.6	292.4	281.2	268.7	250.7	280.2	1997
327.4	406.0	304.2	418.6	342.3	292.2	227.0	344.0	394.8	302.7	289.0	277.9	264.4	289.0	1998
329.3	401.8	308.2	440.5	351.3	299.4	230.5	359.6	377.9	312.3	307.5	285.2	267.7	300.8	1999
343.9	417.6	322.9	453.8	371.5	305.7	242.2	368.8	394.3	322.0	310.7	293.5	284.9	301.9	2000
359.0	433.4	333.9	464.1	393.9	318.8	249.3	386.7	417.1	340.8	329.8	305.1	295.3	315.9	2001
Hours worked														
43.2	42.5	43.6	42.1	45.4	43.9	41.9	46.6	41.1	47.3	42.2	43.1	42.6	43.9	1991
43.0	43.0	44.1	42.0	45.0	43.7	41.9	47.1	42.6	46.3	42.1	43.1	42.4	43.2	1992
42.8	42.2	43.4	42.0	44.7	43.9	42.0	46.8	41.8	46.4	41.7	42.6	42.2	43.2	1993
42.8	42.9	44.5	41.9	45.3	44.1	41.9	47.3	42.9	46.9	42.0	42.5	42.0	44.2	1994
43.4	44.0	44.6	42.5	46.1	44.4	42.2	47.8	42.2	46.8	41.4	41.9	42.0	44.2	1995
43.5	43.0	44.4	42.6	45.8	44.4	42.1	47.6	42.5	46.4	42.4	41.7	41.7	44.0	1996
43.5	43.4	44.7	42.1	46.9	44.0	41.9	48.5	42.1	46.7	42.3	41.5	42.4	44.3	1997
42.6	44.3	44.5	42.5	46.9	44.3	42.5	48.0	42.5	46.4	41.9	41.7	42.1	44.8	1998
41.7	42.8	44.2	42.8	46.4	43.9	42.1	47.5	39.9	45.5	42.2	40.8	41.8	44.8	1999
42.1	43.0	44.4	41.4	46.6	43.8	41.8	47.4	39.5	45.1	41.3	40.2	42.0	43.5	2000
42.0	42.8	44.2	42.3	46.6	43.7	42.0	46.9	41.2	45.6	41.2	40.3	42.4	43.4	2001
Hourly earnings (£s)														
5.96	6.68	5.65	7.10	5.63	4.97	4.13	5.72	7.77	5.17	5.20	4.57	4.81	5.25	1991
6.36	7.18	5.97	7.98	6.08	5.36	4.52	6.01	7.51	5.61	5.58	5.04	5.15	5.61	1992
6.58	7.47	6.07	8.42	6.15	5.52	4.56	6.28	7.71	5.64	6.15	5.35	5.38	5.73	1993
6.56	7.71	5.94	8.90	6.16	5.65	4.67	6.35	7.55	5.64	6.19	5.47	5.45	5.74	1994
6.70	7.95	6.16	8.81	6.39	5.76	4.71	6.38	8.25	5.79	6.23	5.52	5.50	5.89	1995
7.04	8.28	6.44	9.38	6.71	5.91	4.83	6.60	8.76	5.99	6.50	5.83	5.81	6.03	1996
7.22	8.73	6.50	9.45	6.92	6.26	5.10	6.77	9.07	6.27	6.66	6.48	5.92	6.33	1997
7.68	9.17	6.83	9.85	7.29	6.59	5.34	7.17	9.28	6.53	6.90	6.67	6.26	6.47	1998
7.89	9.39	6.97	10.30	7.56	6.84	5.48	7.56	9.46	6.86	7.30	7.00	6.41	6.72	1999
8.17	9.71	7.28	10.96	7.97	6.98	5.78	7.78	9.98	7.15	7.54	7.30	6.80	6.94	2000
8.55	10.12	7.55	10.96	8.46	7.29	5.97	8.25	10.13	7.50	8.01	7.59	6.96	7.29	2001
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
167.8	190.6	165.0	187.2	179.2	148.3	135.0	223.8	217.8	168.0	170.5	139.0	151.6	139.5	1991
181.6	207.7	174.1	201.3	174.0	156.8	138.1	246.3	215.7	169.6	192.3	153.5	164.3	141.7	1992
185.5	223.0	182.4	214.0	187.6	169.0	139.5	274.6	197.1	175.4	195.9	157.3	168.1	153.8	1993
191.1	235.8	183.5	..	..	170.6	145.6	278.0	..	178.6	195.7	158.0	173.4	159.5	1994
197.4	251.4	195.2	..	..	169.8	148.8	284.8	..	185.5	204.4	167.7	172.7	161.2	1995
207.5	257.5	209.2	..	..	185.4	156.7	286.7	..	199.8	214.6	167.3	177.1	166.6	1996
207.9	276.8	207.7	..	..	194.1	160.5	278.3	..	205.3	218.5	197.1	178.5	176.0	1997
224.9	284.1	218.6	..	..	203.6	170.8	292.7	..	211.9	232.2	203.7	187.2	178.1	1998
231.6	283.8	224.8	..	..	215.3	180.5	311.5	..	221.5	232.3	223.0	199.5	197.4	1999
238.6	281.4	234.3	..	..	216.2	187.5	323.9	..	234.5	240.1	228.4	204.5	207.8	2000
247.9	291.1	250.1	..	..	230.3	196.5	336.9	..	250.7	246.9	235.5	221.5	215.5	2001
Hours worked														
40.2	39.4	40.0	37.2	40.2	40.0	39.1	41.4	37.0	39.7	38.8	38.1	38.9	39.8	1991
40.4	40.6	40.3	38.0	40.7	39.7	39.1	42.5	38.0	40.6	40.3	38.1	38.8	38.9	1992
40.4	40.1	40.3	37.0	40.0	40.3	38.8	42.0	39.2	40.4	39.1	37.9	38.5	39.5	1993
40.7	41.8	41.1	38.7	40.5	40.1	39.1	42.3	38.2	40.7	38.9	37.5	39.0	39.6	1994
40.9	42.0	41.0	..	41.5	39.5	39.4	42.0	37.8	40.6	39.5	38.8	39.5	39.6	1995
40.5	41.4	41.0	..	41.7	40.0	39.4	42.4	37.9	41.5	39.6	38.6	39.2	40.0	1996
40.5	42.1	40.9	..	43.8	40.3	39.2	42.2	37.5	41.8	39.4	38.8	39.1	39.7	1997
40.7	41.4	40.8	..	..	40.3	39.4	42.0	..	41.4	39.6	38.3	39.3	39.6	1998
40.2	40.1	40.5	..	..	39.9	39.3	41.5	..	40.4	38.6	38.0	39.1	39.8	1999
40.1	40.4	40.5	..	..	39.2	39.4	41.8	..	40.6	38.5	38.0	39.3	39.4	2000
40.2	40.3	40.6	..	..	39.5	39.4	41.5	..	40.9	38.6	37.6	39.6	39.3	2001
Hourly earnings (£s)														
4.17	4.84	4.14	5.04	..	3.71	3.50	5.23	..	4.33	4.41	3.62	3.95	3.53	1991
4.50	5.13	4.34	5.30	..	3.97	3.61	5.48	..	4.35	4.78	3.99	4.32	3.69	1992
4.58	5.57	4.46	..	..	4.20	3.66	5.81	..	4.42	5.02	4.18	4.41	3.89	1993
4.71	5.60	4.53	..	..	4.27	3.79	5.92	..	4.60	5.04	4.21	4.52	4.04	1994
4.83	5.99	4.78	..	..	4.30	3.79	6.25	..	4.60	5.18	4.31	4.39	4.07	1995
5.13	6.18	5.12	..	..	4.63	3.98	6.29	..	4.82	5.43	4.35	4.52	4.17	1996
5.13	6.58	5.10	..	..	4.81	4.07	6.52	..	4.92	5.57	5.05	4.56	4.45	1997
5.52	6.87	5.35	..	5.57	5.06	4.30	6.98	..	5.08	5.89	5.32	4.75	4.50	1998
5.76	7.07	5.55	..	..	5.44	4.55	7.52	..	5.48	6.09	5.86	5.10	4.94	1999
5.96	6.97	5.78	..	..	5.51	4.77	7.72	..	5.79	6.29	6.01	5.20	5.29	2000
6.17	7.23	6.16	..	..	5.84	4.99	8.10	..	6.17	6.40	6.29	5.57	5.48	2001
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
231.9	278.4	235.1	296.5	256.6	207.9	155.5	263.8	303.0	232.5	210.3	180.1	173.4	209.4	1991
245.1	302.1	251.4	332.4	273.7	223.4	165.5	280.0	305.2	247.7	226.6	197.2	186.6	216.8	1992
255.0	309.3	251.8	350.2	273.9	232.2	167.5	291.3	301.5	249.1	246.5	205.4	191.9	223.7	1993
254.3	324.6	252.1	367.2	278.4	238.1	169.9	297.9	307.1	249.5	249.7	208.4	195.9	227.6	1994
262.5	343.4	263.2	372.5	293.9	244.5	177.1	303.8	323.8	258.5	247.4	210.8	194.3	237.0	1995
274.5	366.4	275.4	398.5	307.0	253.5	182.4	312.5	349.7	266.2	264.7	220.0	201.5	241.8	1996
282.3	372.5													

# E.13 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY<sup>a</sup>

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
<b>MALE</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1991	375.7	388.3	382.4	371.7	302.9	512.9	380.9	332.0	404.0	416.2	353.2	355.2	356.9	355.1
1992	400.8	412.8	404.5	398.0	298.5	562.1	424.5	353.3	426.6	455.5	363.7	362.9	364.1	375.0
1993	418.9	431.7	424.9	416.4	306.5	565.1	450.6	364.5	450.3	475.2	383.6	373.6	378.9	391.0
1994	430.1	443.6	436.2	427.7	323.9	606.7	456.5	375.6	462.3	497.8	400.4	365.4	396.2	410.2
1995	445.4	461.2	453.5	442.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	379.5	474.7	525.5	411.6	402.6	427.3	438.5
1996	464.0	487.3	479.6	458.9	363.8	..	536.8	397.6	515.0	537.2	439.3	417.0	446.5	456.5
1997	483.5	497.0	489.2	482.7	387.8	621.0	522.1	417.4	506.6	564.3	449.5	440.5	443.5	483.8
1998	506.1	532.2	525.9	500.6	388.2	684.4	575.9	420.2	550.0	601.4	470.8	473.0	497.0	508.4
1999	525.5	547.6	541.6	518.5	404.1	646.2	603.2	429.7	546.7	635.1	513.9	..	491.4	505.4
2000	550.9	569.3	562.1	547.0	402.3	735.6	600.7	481.1	596.3	642.3	521.3	516.9	510.5	523.5
2001	582.4	598.1	592.4	579.3	415.5	790.7	606.2	..	622.8	690.0	544.0	..	524.4	541.9
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1991	38.7	39.4	39.4	38.3	42.0	40.3	39.7	39.8	38.3	38.8	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.4
1992	38.7	39.4	39.5	38.3	41.8	41.5	39.5	40.1	38.5	38.8	40.1	39.1	39.7	39.8
1993	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	40.5	40.2	39.6	40.0	38.2	38.8	40.2	39.4	39.9	39.6
1994	38.8	39.6	39.7	38.5	41.4	39.2	39.9	..	38.6	38.7	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.1
1995	39.1	39.9	40.0	38.7	43.1	40.3	39.8	40.6	38.8	38.8	40.9	40.4	40.6	40.3
1996	39.1	39.8	39.9	38.8	42.6	40.3	39.6	40.3	38.6	38.8	40.6	39.8	40.6	40.1
1997	39.1	39.7	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.9	38.6	40.9	39.8	40.3	40.2
1998	39.1	39.8	39.8	38.8	42.8	41.3	..	39.9	39.1	38.1	40.9	39.6	40.3	40.1
1999	39.0	39.5	39.6	38.7	..	39.9	39.7	39.8	38.9	38.2	40.3	..	39.9	39.9
2000	38.9	39.5	39.6	38.6	42.0	..	39.6	40.0	38.8	38.4	40.2	40.1	40.5	39.7
2001	39.0	39.6	39.7	38.6	43.5	41.5	40.3	..	38.5	38.3	40.4	..	40.8	40.0
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>														
1991	9.55	9.69	9.52	9.53	..	12.83	9.40	8.04	10.04	10.67	8.66	8.74	8.77	8.84
1992	10.21	10.28	10.06	10.24	6.67	13.42	10.81	8.41	10.41	11.64	8.76	9.05	8.89	9.19
1993	10.68	10.78	10.59	10.71	7.45	13.61	11.22	8.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.03	9.77
1994	10.94	11.02	10.82	10.97	7.89	14.97	11.52	8.37	11.68	12.52	9.78	9.81	9.44	10.13
1995	11.37	11.52	11.30	11.40	8.14	..	11.92	9.20	12.05	13.58	10.03	9.99	10.52	10.85
1996	11.83	12.16	11.95	11.80	8.62	..	13.59	9.76	13.07	13.76	10.60	10.51	10.96	11.34
1997	12.33	12.50	12.28	12.40	..	15.47	13.22	9.98	13.03	14.56	11.09	11.11	10.95	11.98
1998	12.90	13.33	13.17	12.86	8.96	16.52	..	10.35	14.05	15.55	11.48	11.98	12.28	12.66
1999	13.49	13.85	13.68	13.40	..	16.27	15.18	10.73	14.07	16.62	12.72	..	12.21	12.63
2000	14.14	14.39	14.19	14.14	9.40	..	15.15	11.98	15.40	16.75	12.97	12.95	12.47	13.16
2001	14.95	15.08	14.92	14.99	9.42	19.18	15.02	..	16.12	17.94	13.45	..	12.78	13.58
<b>FEMALE</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1991	236.8	226.9	223.3	239.2	195.7	282.1	215.7	192.3	248.7	254.0	201.5	198.2	187.7	201.3
1992	256.5	243.1	238.6	259.2	222.3	298.0	228.6	210.9	261.8	279.0	218.8	208.8	201.5	213.9
1993	269.2	258.5	254.0	271.8	216.7	290.1	258.6	218.0	282.1	299.5	224.2	208.5	211.5	221.5
1994	278.9	268.4	264.0	281.3	230.6	..	261.0	221.0	300.9	309.1	241.6	216.5	217.5	225.2
1995	289.0	281.9	276.7	290.6	..	..	276.6	233.9	310.3	318.1	258.3	227.8	230.9	253.4
1996	302.4	295.0	288.4	304.0	..	..	297.8	243.3	324.1	333.0	262.6	228.4	243.6	264.2
1997	317.8	305.4	300.0	321.5	253.3	..	303.5	344.7	344.7	326.1	235.4	235.4	260.8	275.6
1998	330.1	321.6	317.2	332.2	250.2	..	322.1	273.0	356.8	344.2	273.6	255.0	269.5	298.4
1999	346.9	344.1	341.5	347.6	268.2	..	342.6	283.8	374.0	407.0	282.9	280.2	276.4	314.4
2000	364.5	360.8	358.4	365.8	262.2	..	370.9	301.0	382.0	441.9	286.7	284.6	301.2	328.9
2001	388.8	390.6	389.5	389.5	280.4	..	396.3	..	419.7	459.8	319.3	305.7	324.6	348.3
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1991	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.7	38.7	37.2	37.6	38.1	36.7	37.5	37.9	38.0	37.4	37.7
1992	36.8	37.7	37.7	36.6	37.6	37.3	37.7	38.2	36.8	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.5
1993	36.9	37.7	37.7	36.8	37.5	37.3	37.5	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.0	38.0	37.7	37.6
1994	37.1	37.7	37.7	37.0	37.9	37.6	37.6	38.6	36.8	37.4	38.1	37.8	37.7	37.9
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.5	37.6	37.5	38.0	36.8	37.6	38.7	37.8	37.7	38.5
1996	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	37.9	37.1	38.2	38.1	36.9	37.6	38.8	37.8	37.8	38.6
1997	37.1	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.2	37.4	37.4	38.4
1998	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.0	..	38.1	38.1	37.0	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.7	38.5
1999	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.4	..	38.2	38.1	37.2	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.5	38.2
2000	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.7	..	37.8	37.9	36.9	37.5	38.2	38.5	37.8	38.2
2001	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	38.9	..	38.0	..	37.1	37.6	38.6	38.5	37.8	38.4
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>														
1991	6.38	6.00	5.90	6.47	5.09	7.72	5.73	5.01	6.69	6.82	5.23	5.01	4.98	5.30
1992	6.90	6.42	6.29	6.99	5.72	8.03	6.06	5.52	7.00	7.41	5.68	5.21	5.38	5.58
1993	7.23	6.83	6.71	7.32	5.85	..	6.81	5.64	7.64	7.94	5.76	5.57	5.54	5.80
1994	7.45	7.09	6.96	7.53	6.15	..	6.95	5.66	8.09	8.25	6.11	5.65	5.77	5.89
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.86	..	..	7.41	6.17	8.46	8.40	6.67	6.01	6.12	6.57
1996	8.16	7.79	7.64	8.22	..	..	7.81	6.39	8.81	8.79	6.78	5.97	6.46	6.85
1997	8.56	8.08	7.94	8.69	..	..	8.02	6.84	9.36	8.68	6.25	6.25	6.94	7.19
1998	8.90	8.49	8.38	8.99	6.42	..	8.45	7.17	9.61	9.15	6.62	6.62	7.15	7.75
1999	9.37	9.09	9.02	9.42	6.78	..	8.98	7.45	10.04	10.83	7.50	7.30	7.38	8.25
2000	9.83	9.56	9.49	9.89	6.70	..	9.82	7.90	10.33	11.79	7.60	7.38	7.98	8.61
2001	10.48	10.30	10.27	10.53	7.10	..	10.43	..	11.24	12.24	8.33	7.94	8.59	9.09
<b>ALL</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1991	312.5	341.0	336.3	304.2	277.8	458.5	324.6	272.8	341.6	365.3	311.2	305.7	316.2	319.2
1992	334.8	363.3	356.9	327.7	275.0	500.6	355.5	295.9	363.6	403.6	322.0	319.5	323.6	339.1
1993	350.0	380.2	375.2	343.1	279.0	496.7	382.5	303.4	382.8	422.8	333.7	326.5	338.0	354.1
1994	360.5	390.9	385.5	354.0	294.3	533.5	388.2	313.8	397.9	439.4	349.8	321.1	353.9	367.7
1995	373.3	408.9	402.8	366.0	324.6	526.6	411.0	322.1	408.4	462.3	368.2	351.5	380.4	397.7
1996	389.3	430.8	424.4	380.8	332.9	..	464.8	332.2	435.0	474.8	388.7	358.4	397.9	414.0
1997	406.8	438.4	432.1	402.4	350.5	548.4	442.4	356.9	438.4	477.5	364.9	373.9	399.3	4

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

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY<sup>a</sup>

E.13

Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical equip- ment	Manu- facture of trans- port equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restau- rants	Transport, storage & commu- nication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other commu- nity, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
397.7	380.9	407.8	402.6	368.2	302.7	274.6	377.4	454.4	423.6	345.9	376.6	365.5	377.8	1991
418.7	400.3	427.4	441.5	389.9	324.8	302.0	408.1	485.5	449.3	370.8	418.5	397.4	369.5	1992
438.3	428.3	448.4	464.9	401.7	342.0	308.8	427.8	506.6	464.1	394.9	432.5	412.2	379.9	1993
445.3	436.3	449.3	490.8	409.8	356.7	307.1	448.0	535.3	478.4	395.6	438.3	420.2	389.9	1994
446.4	460.3	462.5	522.0	424.3	368.4	328.8	451.9	562.7	501.4	404.3	444.4	424.5	397.2	1995
466.0	492.9	478.4	538.5	445.8	383.2	357.8	461.1	592.5	515.4	420.3	457.3	453.5	410.0	1996
476.1	526.7	438.7	571.9	460.0	404.1	369.4	483.7	644.2	540.9	441.9	458.4	480.8	440.5	1997
515.7	558.3	463.7	567.1	474.1	424.8	395.5	501.9	664.9	570.6	444.8	468.8	509.6	474.1	1998
532.4	575.7	472.9	603.5	508.5	444.7	404.5	530.0	686.1	577.7	460.8	485.3	535.4	497.2	1999
556.5	597.2	514.6	620.0	549.4	461.1	436.7	559.8	732.3	615.6	470.5	500.5	561.7	539.7	2000
619.2	612.7	518.5	626.5	578.9	479.3	445.0	574.3	764.0	673.0	493.7	528.7	600.9	553.3	2001
Hours worked														
39.3	40.1	39.9	38.7	40.0	40.5	42.4	40.5	36.3	38.4	38.6	32.0	38.5	39.3	1991
39.3	40.1	39.7	38.5	40.4	40.1	42.5	40.3	36.2	38.3	38.7	31.9	38.6	39.3	1992
39.2	39.8	39.6	38.4	40.1	40.4	41.6	40.3	36.2	38.3	38.3	32.7	38.5	39.1	1993
39.4	39.9	39.8	38.7	40.3	40.6	41.3	41.1	36.3	38.5	38.1	33.4	38.5	39.6	1994
39.8	40.7	40.5	38.8	40.9	40.6	42.7	41.4	36.5	39.0	38.3	33.6	38.9	40.0	1995
39.6	41.0	40.4	39.2	40.7	40.8	41.5	41.8	36.6	38.9	38.5	33.8	39.1	39.9	1996
39.6	40.3	40.4	38.8	41.3	40.7	40.5	42.3	36.5	39.0	38.3	35.0	38.9	39.6	1997
39.6	40.9	40.4	38.9	41.6	40.7	41.3	41.4	36.5	39.0	38.3	35.0	39.1	40.0	1998
39.3	40.4	40.3	38.6	41.4	40.6	40.9	41.2	36.4	39.0	38.3	35.1	38.8	39.8	1999
39.2	40.0	40.5	38.6	41.7	40.4	41.2	41.0	36.2	38.8	38.2	35.1	38.7	39.5	2000
39.2	40.1	41.1	38.5	41.8	40.4	41.4	41.0	36.3	38.7	38.4	35.2	38.9	39.6	2001
Hourly earnings (£s)														
10.03	9.43	9.95	10.34	9.12	7.13	6.70	9.03	12.56	10.92	8.94	11.31	9.37	8.96	1991
10.54	9.93	10.81	11.39	9.61	7.86	7.07	9.86	13.29	11.51	9.58	12.70	10.17	9.50	1992
11.09	10.70	11.30	12.05	9.82	8.22	7.40	10.29	13.99	11.96	10.29	12.73	10.54	9.69	1993
11.26	10.94	11.15	12.51	10.05	8.55	7.52	10.61	14.60	12.35	10.36	12.59	10.78	9.93	1994
11.18	11.22	11.46	13.47	10.27	9.07	7.70	10.66	15.51	12.81	10.54	13.10	10.86	10.13	1995
11.74	11.98	11.82	13.76	10.84	9.37	8.70	10.76	16.34	13.21	11.01	13.36	11.52	10.44	1996
12.04	13.06	10.83	14.76	11.13	9.91	9.09	11.12	17.74	13.78	11.58	13.01	12.31	11.26	1997
13.03	13.58	11.47	14.54	11.40	10.44	9.59	11.65	18.34	14.58	11.61	13.26	12.99	11.92	1998
13.57	14.27	11.75	15.61	12.28	11.03	9.91	12.50	18.95	14.79	12.03	13.81	13.76	12.83	1999
14.19	14.93	12.59	16.05	13.14	11.40	10.55	13.20	20.26	15.81	12.30	14.25	14.39	13.93	2000
15.79	15.30	12.63	16.27	13.83	11.85	10.74	13.85	21.05	17.38	12.92	14.98	15.32	14.02	2001
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
236.4	224.1	221.5	243.7	196.3	182.7	184.6	231.6	243.6	248.6	226.3	300.0	248.1	231.5	1991
248.4	239.3	245.0	266.0	209.5	197.9	205.3	249.9	257.8	264.8	251.5	329.8	269.0	252.2	1992
265.1	248.4	244.3	288.8	217.4	211.1	216.3	263.5	274.6	276.6	265.0	338.9	277.8	268.2	1993
276.7	265.0	244.8	298.2	228.5	221.5	228.0	282.8	284.2	284.5	275.2	349.9	287.2	276.7	1994
279.8	259.9	281.2	321.8	236.9	227.3	235.6	288.9	303.0	293.6	281.7	351.8	294.4	287.7	1995
285.9	293.5	296.5	344.7	253.1	241.2	241.4	302.9	320.9	308.4	295.8	361.1	307.6	304.5	1996
304.8	302.4	262.8	357.2	273.2	255.8	269.3	313.5	351.1	326.4	324.8	362.4	319.0	315.1	1997
316.3	346.3	292.3	361.4	281.1	266.1	272.8	327.0	361.9	350.7	321.9	371.5	327.1	336.2	1998
354.4	361.3	311.8	366.4	306.5	276.5	278.6	352.0	378.0	369.0	332.7	386.3	344.1	359.7	1999
358.6	385.4	324.3	388.6	323.4	290.5	299.0	364.3	401.1	389.4	346.1	400.8	365.8	365.1	2000
415.7	401.7	330.5	397.1	348.0	306.7	310.3	388.6	433.2	422.8	361.5	422.5	388.2	380.1	2001
Hours worked														
38.1	38.3	37.7	37.9	37.5	38.5	39.2	38.2	36.2	36.9	37.2	31.2	37.5	37.6	1991
38.1	38.5	37.8	37.9	37.5	38.3	39.4	38.2	36.1	37.0	37.4	31.2	37.5	37.3	1992
38.2	38.2	37.7	37.8	37.4	38.4	39.2	38.3	36.2	37.2	37.3	31.9	37.4	37.4	1993
38.2	38.0	38.1	37.7	37.7	38.6	39.5	39.2	36.2	37.3	37.2	32.6	37.4	37.3	1994
38.4	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.0	38.5	40.1	39.3	36.3	37.4	37.1	32.5	37.6	37.9	1995
38.3	38.7	38.0	38.1	38.3	38.5	39.9	39.7	36.3	37.5	37.2	32.7	37.7	37.8	1996
38.4	38.7	38.6	37.9	37.6	38.7	39.0	40.3	36.5	37.4	36.8	33.7	37.5	37.6	1997
38.2	38.8	37.9	37.9	37.4	38.6	39.1	39.1	36.4	37.6	37.0	33.9	37.4	37.7	1998
38.2	38.4	38.3	37.8	37.8	38.5	39.4	39.4	36.4	37.5	37.0	33.8	37.7	37.7	1999
38.2	38.3	38.6	37.4	37.7	38.4	39.5	39.2	36.2	37.5	37.0	33.9	37.5	37.5	2000
38.2	38.6	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.4	39.4	39.4	36.3	37.5	37.2	34.1	37.7	37.8	2001
Hourly earnings (£s)														
6.18	5.84	5.81	6.44	5.20	4.70	4.89	6.08	6.72	6.72	6.08	9.43	6.62	6.24	1991
6.54	6.21	6.36	7.01	5.57	5.12	5.24	6.48	7.10	7.15	6.73	10.36	7.18	6.83	1992
6.93	6.53	6.43	7.63	5.81	5.47	5.54	6.79	7.57	7.46	7.10	10.41	7.40	7.19	1993
7.22	6.95	6.43	7.97	6.08	5.72	5.77	7.12	7.84	7.69	7.41	10.35	7.67	7.52	1994
7.29	6.76	7.37	8.49	6.25	5.88	5.86	7.29	8.35	7.85	7.57	10.82	7.82	7.88	1995
7.46	7.59	7.83	9.07	6.60	6.26	6.03	7.63	8.84	8.25	7.96	11.03	8.18	8.09	1996
7.95	7.82	6.80	9.42	7.24	6.60	6.80	7.74	9.61	8.72	8.81	10.74	8.51	8.43	1997
8.28	8.92	7.69	9.54	7.48	6.90	6.90	8.37	9.94	9.32	8.66	10.96	8.74	8.94	1998
9.28	9.40	8.14	9.68	8.11	7.24	7.08	8.86	10.40	9.82	8.96	11.41	9.13	9.55	1999
9.39	10.08	8.41	10.38	8.58	7.56	7.58	9.29	11.07	10.36	9.30	11.79	9.66	9.68	2000
10.88	10.41	8.66	10.42	9.16	7.99	7.91	9.91	11.94	11.29	9.76	12.36	10.20	10.06	2001
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
355.7	351.3	356.5	347.1	329.7	250.0	229.3	324.4	347.0	345.0	293.5	332.2	275.8	306.9	1991
373.7	369.6	375.4	377											

# E.14 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY<sup>a</sup>

## Average earnings and hours of *all* full-time employees by industry group

GREAT BRITAIN	All indust- ries	All index of product- ion indust- ries	All manu- facturing	All services	Agri- culture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; & beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products; leather	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products; publishing & printing	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man- made fibres	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	318.9	316.7	310.4	325.7	214.2	410.5	308.3	252.8	344.2	354.1	283.3	284.8	287.2	294.2
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	296.1	292.9	300.9	315.5
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	328.7
1994	363.0	357.1	350.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	346.3	288.2	396.0	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3
1995	376.3	370.7	364.7	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.1	332.8	326.8	346.3	364.4
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	399.3	266.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3
1997	408.7	398.8	392.7	419.4	281.7	495.1	378.7	320.9	436.7	482.8	355.2	355.1	369.8	397.9
1998	427.1	422.7	416.8	436.0	289.2	530.5	402.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	397.8	416.2
1999	442.4	430.8	424.6	452.2	300.2	511.5	415.8	329.8	467.9	532.7	386.5	400.5	395.4	417.7
2000	464.1	448.5	441.7	476.7	301.1	557.8	419.2	362.9	501.5	539.6	394.8	396.5	410.8	440.9
2001	490.5	469.9	463.9	504.7	314.7	591.6	432.4	377.2	523.3	582.1	413.2	412.0	421.9	458.7
Hours worked														
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	47.0	45.5	44.1	42.2	40.8	40.8	42.5	43.8	42.8	41.7
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	46.2	43.9	42.8	40.9	40.8	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.2
1993	41.3	42.0	42.1	40.6	45.7	45.1	43.7	43.0	40.9	40.7	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.0
1994	41.5	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	44.5	43.5
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	43.3	43.4	44.1	42.8
1997	41.8	42.8	42.8	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.8	43.2	41.6	40.4	44.0	43.5	44.2	43.1
1998	41.7	42.6	42.6	40.9	46.0	46.2	43.8	42.3	41.6	40.0	43.9	43.3	44.0	42.5
1999	41.4	42.0	42.0	40.6	46.3	46.3	43.5	41.6	41.3	39.8	42.9	43.2	43.1	41.8
2000	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.4	45.0	45.1	43.2	42.0	40.9	39.6	42.5	43.2	43.5	42.0
2001	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.4	45.2	45.7	43.1	41.7	40.6	39.7	42.5	42.8	43.4	42.2
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	7.55	7.41	7.27	7.86	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35
1992	8.07	7.85	7.66	8.41	4.99	9.51	7.72	6.39	8.99	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75
1993	8.44	8.16	8.00	8.82	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.67	10.31	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.95	10.56	9.63	7.32	10.49	11.91	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.19
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	6.23	11.43	9.20	7.55	11.21	12.61	8.35	8.65	9.01	9.79
1998	10.20	9.89	9.75	10.61	6.48	11.06	9.56	7.90	11.33	13.40	8.99	9.28	9.15	9.97
1999	10.68	10.25	10.10	11.11	6.62	12.35	9.69	8.62	12.26	13.65	9.26	9.18	9.40	10.49
2000	11.23	10.67	10.49	11.75	6.92	12.95	10.01	9.03	12.86	14.62	9.71	9.63	9.69	10.87
2001	11.90	11.19	11.04	12.47	7.35	13.41	10.56	9.58	13.32	15.16	10.26	10.17	10.26	11.41
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	222.4	197.8	193.9	229.4	164.3	273.8	193.4	149.6	229.3	228.6	178.1	184.6	173.5	189.4
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	189.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	250.2	192.3	192.6	188.5	202.7
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.2
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.1	204.1	..	226.0	169.9	278.5	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	277.2	216.8	330.8	238.5	182.5	290.2	279.8	214.8	218.0	217.9	240.2
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	289.8	212.5	..	248.5	190.1	299.5	294.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	246.7
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	..	260.3	197.9	318.6	308.0	231.7	231.9	240.2	258.1
1998	309.6	279.3	274.5	316.6	217.2	..	275.2	208.6	332.8	323.8	246.9	235.5	250.4	278.5
1999	326.5	296.5	292.1	332.2	232.5	..	285.2	218.9	348.2	366.2	254.8	257.0	252.4	291.8
2000	343.7	312.1	307.9	349.5	244.9	..	303.7	231.0	364.6	399.3	262.0	269.1	275.4	307.8
2001	366.8	337.9	333.4	372.0	258.8	..	318.1	246.9	397.4	416.9	281.4	290.7	289.5	325.4
Hours worked														
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	39.9	38.9	37.6	38.4	39.4	39.3	38.6	38.2
1992	37.3	38.9	38.9	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.5
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.3	39.8	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.5
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	39.8	37.0	40.1	39.3	37.7	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0
1995	37.6	39.3	39.4	37.2	40.4	38.1	40.2	39.3	38.1	38.8	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.5
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	39.2	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.1	38.8	38.9	39.3
1998	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.3	40.7	..	40.0	39.1	37.9	38.3	40.4	39.1	38.9	39.3
1999	37.5	39.0	39.0	37.2	40.7	..	40.1	39.0	38.0	38.5	40.0	39.1	38.6	38.7
2000	37.4	38.9	38.9	37.2	40.3	..	39.9	38.9	37.7	38.1	40.0	39.5	39.1	38.8
2001	37.5	38.9	38.9	37.2	39.8	..	39.9	38.5	37.9	38.3	40.0	39.1	39.0	38.8
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	5.91	5.08	..	6.16	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.81	..	5.60	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.02	5.42
1993	6.71	5.75	5.60	6.97	5.21	..	5.62	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.27	..	5.93	4.64	7.64	7.17	5.41	5.52	5.53	6.07
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.40	..	6.16	4.85	7.92	7.48	5.51	5.57	5.79	6.26
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.50	..	6.49	5.04	8.43	7.95	5.81	5.96	6.15	6.58
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.83	..	6.88	5.34	8.78	8.45	6.15	6.00	6.44	7.08
1998	8.23	7.14	7.01	8.49	5.67	..	7.12	5.62	9.16	9.51	6.43	6.56	6.55	7.55
1999	8.71	7.62	7.49	8.93	6.05	..	7.61	5.93	9.40	10.48	6.58	6.81	7.05	7.93
2000	9.15	8.03	7.91	9.37	6.44	..	7.97	6.42	10.43	10.90	7.05	7.43	7.42	8.40
2001	9.77	8.69	8.56	9.97	7.05	..	8.41	6.85	11.03	11.55	7.43	7.74	7.74	8.84
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	284.7	289.2	282.7	283.6	207.9	396.3	274.1	199.4	309.0	320.5	261.1	266.1	271.6	277.6
1992	304.8	308.1	300.3	304.7	218.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	352.3	273.6	274.9	285.8	298.4
1993	317.3	319.5	313.0	318.3	227.2	421.2	307.6	224.3	345.2	370.2	284.4	280.3	295.3	311.3
1994	326.1	327.3	321.1	327.6	234.9	438.7	311.3	229.0	360.8	381.9	294.2	287.3	307.7	323.1
1995	337.6	340.9	334.7	338.0	252.6	443.9	325.2	239.5	372.2	395.9				



# Average earnings and hours of *all* full-time employees by industry group

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY<sup>a</sup>

E.14

Manu- facture of electrical & optical equipment	Manu- facture of transport equipment	Other manu- facturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and resta- urants	Transport, storage & commu- nication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other commu- nity, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
337.4	318.9	305.6	345.0	294.9	271.4	212.5	303.3	448.3	376.4	328.3	354.0	313.2	304.5	1991
354.5	342.3	320.6	384.9	314.9	290.4	231.0	324.9	478.5	395.6	349.5	390.8	341.1	309.4	1992
369.1	354.9	325.5	405.3	320.7	304.6	233.2	340.4	498.8	405.8	375.5	403.2	354.0	319.9	1993
369.2	368.0	326.8	427.5	327.0	316.8	230.3	352.3	525.5	414.0	375.4	409.2	360.1	328.1	1994
369.0	387.2	335.3	444.6	341.3	327.4	245.0	356.9	554.5	434.6	383.7	415.3	364.4	336.5	1995
385.7	405.2	346.4	467.1	358.3	340.5	257.1	367.9	584.4	447.1	399.2	428.1	387.7	347.7	1996
393.9	426.5	335.6	485.1	373.2	358.1	272.0	386.2	634.8	469.8	416.5	416.8	409.4	389.3	1997
421.6	455.7	350.3	495.8	383.1	378.9	287.6	399.9	655.9	493.7	422.9	424.4	430.2	406.1	1998
428.5	460.8	354.6	526.6	400.6	395.1	297.1	423.3	678.1	504.3	438.5	440.8	448.7	422.2	1999
451.5	479.8	379.4	546.8	428.4	408.7	312.2	442.3	717.5	539.6	449.6	453.9	482.9	453.7	2000
499.1	495.8	388.3	547.2	455.1	426.0	323.6	459.0	754.1	588.9	474.9	477.8	513.6	470.4	2001
Hours worked														
41.0	41.6	42.3	40.6	43.7	41.8	42.1	44.7	36.5	40.7	39.1	33.8	39.9	41.7	1991
40.9	41.9	42.7	40.4	43.5	41.6	42.1	44.9	36.5	40.6	39.2	33.9	39.8	41.3	1992
40.9	41.4	42.2	40.3	43.2	41.8	41.9	44.6	36.5	40.6	38.8	34.5	39.7	41.2	1993
41.0	41.8	43.0	40.3	43.6	41.9	41.7	45.2	36.7	41.0	38.7	35.1	39.6	41.9	1994
41.6	42.9	43.3	40.8	44.3	42.0	42.4	45.6	36.7	41.3	38.8	34.8	39.8	42.0	1995
41.6	42.3	43.2	41.0	44.0	42.1	41.9	45.5	36.8	41.1	39.1	35.0	39.9	41.8	1996
41.6	42.4	43.4	40.4	44.9	41.9	41.4	46.2	36.7	41.2	38.9	36.5	40.0	41.2	1997
41.1	43.2	43.3	40.6	45.3	42.0	42.1	45.7	36.7	41.1	38.8	36.5	40.1	41.9	1998
40.5	42.0	43.1	40.6	44.8	41.7	41.7	45.2	36.5	40.8	38.8	36.4	39.8	41.8	1999
40.6	42.0	43.2	39.9	45.0	41.5	41.6	44.9	36.4	40.4	38.6	36.3	39.7	41.0	2000
40.5	41.9	43.3	40.4	45.0	41.5	41.8	44.7	36.5	40.5	38.8	36.4	39.9	41.0	2001
Hourly earnings (£s)														
8.56	8.13	7.41	9.50	7.09	6.81	5.27	7.15	12.97	9.58	8.91	10.97	8.44	7.40	1991
8.96	8.55	7.61	10.04	7.26	7.11	5.39	7.51	13.66	9.89	9.67	11.09	8.81	7.61	1992
8.97	8.78	7.47	10.57	7.36	7.37	5.55	7.66	14.21	10.08	9.69	10.98	8.97	7.72	1993
8.85	9.00	7.73	10.92	7.65	7.79	5.72	7.72	15.18	10.50	9.89	11.77	9.11	8.03	1994
9.26	9.48	7.99	11.41	8.07	8.06	6.06	7.97	16.01	10.86	10.29	12.05	9.64	8.31	1995
9.48	10.06	7.71	12.09	8.28	8.52	6.52	8.23	17.38	11.34	10.72	11.33	10.19	9.46	1996
10.25	10.52	8.07	12.18	8.44	9.02	6.83	8.58	17.98	11.97	10.88	11.57	10.69	9.63	1997
10.58	10.98	8.22	12.97	8.92	9.52	7.14	9.23	18.68	12.33	11.28	12.09	11.26	10.16	1998
11.10	11.43	8.73	13.72	9.50	9.83	7.46	9.66	19.77	13.31	11.63	12.49	12.04	11.09	1999
12.32	11.84	8.97	13.56	10.09	10.25	7.75	10.21	20.70	14.58	12.31	13.09	12.71	11.38	2001
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
204.7	213.4	198.8	241.5	195.6	179.1	155.0	229.8	243.4	244.0	223.8	292.3	231.6	209.8	1991
215.7	228.8	213.8	263.8	207.4	193.6	165.9	249.1	257.5	259.3	248.8	320.9	251.1	226.5	1992
226.3	239.8	217.9	286.6	215.4	206.6	172.2	265.9	274.0	270.5	262.5	330.3	258.7	241.9	1993
233.8	254.6	216.6	296.9	227.1	215.8	181.6	283.6	283.6	276.8	272.3	338.8	266.7	250.0	1994
234.0	256.6	241.3	320.2	234.2	221.4	183.1	288.1	302.3	284.6	278.4	343.3	270.1	268.8	1995
240.7	278.9	258.5	343.2	250.0	235.4	190.7	299.2	320.2	299.5	292.4	353.0	281.7	275.7	1996
249.7	291.6	240.4	270.6	207.6	249.2	207.6	306.9	350.2	315.1	320.2	348.3	294.3	286.4	1997
264.3	321.7	262.8	358.9	277.3	259.5	216.0	319.9	361.0	338.6	318.9	359.0	301.1	303.4	1998
286.4	331.6	277.6	366.1	304.9	270.2	228.3	343.7	377.2	356.2	329.2	374.1	317.5	327.7	1999
294.2	350.2	289.9	388.9	321.5	282.9	236.2	356.6	399.7	376.2	343.0	387.9	339.7	333.0	2000
333.9	364.0	301.6	397.0	344.7	298.9	248.1	377.6	432.8	408.3	358.2	408.3	361.5	346.0	2001
Hours worked														
39.1	38.6	38.6	37.9	37.6	38.6	39.1	38.9	36.2	37.1	37.3	31.6	37.7	38.1	1991
39.2	39.2	38.9	37.9	37.7	38.4	39.2	39.0	36.1	37.2	37.5	31.6	37.7	37.7	1992
39.3	38.8	38.9	37.8	37.6	38.6	38.9	38.9	36.2	37.4	37.3	32.3	37.6	37.9	1993
39.4	39.4	39.5	37.8	38.0	38.8	39.3	39.8	36.2	37.5	37.2	32.9	37.7	37.8	1994
39.8	39.9	39.5	38.3	38.2	38.6	39.6	39.8	36.3	37.7	37.2	32.8	38.0	38.2	1995
39.6	39.8	39.3	38.1	38.6	38.7	39.6	40.2	36.3	37.8	37.3	32.9	38.0	38.2	1996
39.6	40.1	39.5	37.9	38.0	38.8	39.1	40.7	36.5	37.8	36.9	34.1	37.8	38.0	1997
39.6	39.8	39.1	37.9	37.7	38.8	39.3	39.7	36.4	37.9	37.1	34.2	37.8	38.1	1998
39.3	39.1	39.2	37.8	37.9	38.6	39.4	39.8	36.4	37.8	37.0	34.1	38.0	38.2	1999
39.2	39.0	39.3	37.4	37.7	38.5	39.4	39.7	36.2	37.8	37.1	34.2	37.8	37.9	2000
39.1	39.2	39.1	38.1	38.2	38.5	39.4	39.6	36.3	37.8	37.2	34.4	38.0	38.1	2001
Hourly earnings (£s)														
5.51	5.84	5.42	6.96	5.48	5.00	4.25	6.28	7.09	6.99	6.63	9.90	6.71	6.08	1991
5.74	6.20	5.56	7.58	5.73	5.32	4.40	6.60	7.55	7.26	7.02	10.02	6.91	6.44	1992
5.91	6.43	5.47	7.93	6.00	5.55	4.66	6.89	7.82	7.47	7.31	9.93	7.12	6.72	1993
5.88	6.44	6.13	8.46	6.14	5.71	4.60	7.09	8.33	7.57	7.47	10.44	7.11	7.03	1994
6.08	7.00	6.60	9.03	6.49	6.09	4.78	7.36	8.82	7.95	7.85	10.68	7.43	7.22	1995
6.31	7.27	6.09	9.36	7.10	6.40	5.22	7.51	9.59	8.33	8.66	10.18	7.79	7.57	1996
6.67	8.08	6.71	9.48	7.32	6.70	5.44	8.08	9.91	8.91	8.56	10.48	7.97	7.97	1997
7.29	8.49	7.09	9.68	8.04	7.05	5.78	8.58	10.37	9.42	8.85	10.95	8.36	8.59	1998
7.50	8.98	7.37	10.39	8.52	7.35	5.99	8.99	11.03	9.94	9.21	11.31	8.86	8.75	1999
8.52	9.29	7.72	10.42	9.04	7.76	6.31	9.51	11.92	10.83	9.66	11.85	9.37	9.07	2001
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
301.4	307.3	285.2	324.3	285.7	238.5	184.4	289.0	345.9	324.7	285.1	319.6	254.0	268.2	1991
315.3	329.2	299.5	358.4	304.3	256.7	199.7	310.4	369.3	343.8	307.1	350.8	276.6	278.3	1992
330.5	342.5	304.1	377.6	309.1	271.0	203.9	325.7	389.1	354.7	326.8	360.6	285.8	289.8	1993
331.6	355.6	302.9	396.4	316.1	281.5	207.7	338.2	407.2	362.0	332.0	368.3	293.5	297.6	1994
331.3	373.8	316.7	418.0	330.6	290.5	216.9	343.7	429.3	379.4	337.5	373.1	296.2	310.7	1995
343.5	392.8	328.6	441.3	347.4	303.7	225.9	353.6	452.8	392.0	353.5	383.6	310.9	320.3	1996
354.1	413.8	317.7	455.2	361.2	321.2	242.2	370.2	493.7.7</						

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

## 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
	<b>2001</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
	1998 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	114.3	2.4	117.1	3.8
	Q3	115.1	3.7	118.1	3.6
	Q4	115.8	4.1	119.1	3.3
	<b>2002 Q1 P</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
	1999 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	111.8	-2.0		
	Feb	112.3	-0.5		
	Mar	112.3	0.6		
	Apr	113.8	1.5		
	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	117.5	5.1		
	Feb P	117.0	4.2		
	<b>Mar P</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>		
Three months ending	1999 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	111.5	-1.3		
	Feb	111.8	-1.4		
	Mar	112.1	-0.6		
	Apr	112.8	0.5		
	May	113.7	1.7		
	Jun	114.3	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	116.4	4.4		
	Feb P	116.9	4.6		
	<b>Mar P</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>		

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

<sup>a</sup> 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](http://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)	Nether-lands (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	105.8	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	107.3	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000		123.8	111.0	110.1	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.6	105.1	115.5	118.2	121.3	116.0
2001		129.1	116.0	111.8	126.5	120.9	114.5	..	136.6	116.6	105.0	120.3	122.7	124.9	120.0
Quarterly averages															
1999	Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	116.1	111.5	104.3	109.8	114.3	116.5	114.0
	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
	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
	Q4	120.6	109.0	107.6	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	114.7	118.7	117.0
2000	Q1	121.8	110.0	109.9	120.1	114.5	111.2	..	121.1	113.6	106.4	113.6	110.9	120.3	119.0
	Q2	122.8	110.0	110.3	120.5	115.4	112.4	..	125.0	114.7	105.9	115.0	119.8	122.4	120.0
	Q3	124.2	112.0	110.1	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.1	105.1	116.5	124.3	120.7	121.0
	Q4	126.2	112.0	109.9	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	110.6	124.4	119.4	113.4	..	130.7	115.8	106.9	118.0	114.6	123.2	123.0
	Q2	129.0	115.0	111.6	126.2	120.3	114.6	..	136.3	116.1	106.6	120.2	123.8	126.3	125.0
	Q3	129.8	117.0	111.9	127.2	121.6	115.0	..	137.8	117.1	104.7	121.1	129.3	124.5	126.0
	Q4	130.1	118.0	113.1	128.3	122.3	115.1	..	141.8	117.3	104.4	122.0	122.8	125.5	127.0
2002	Q1	131.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000	Mar	121.7	110.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.3	113.8	..	119.9	119.0
	Apr	122.2	..	110.0	..	..	112.4	..	..	114.3	106.9	114.6	..	122.7	119.0
	May	123.2	..	110.8	120.5	..	..	..	..	114.9	106.4	114.6	..	121.7	120.0
	Jun	123.1	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
	Jul	123.7	..	109.9	..	..	113.7	..	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5	120.0
	Aug	124.1	..	110.1	121.8	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.2	115.8	..	119.4	121.0
	Sep	124.9	112.0	110.3	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3	121.0
	Oct	125.3	..	109.8	..	..	113.9	..	..	115.2	106.6	115.9	..	121.6	122.0
	Nov	126.4	..	109.8	122.9	..	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	115.9	..	121.2	122.0
	Dec	127.1	112.0	109.0	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	116.0	..	122.9	123.0
2001	Jan	126.9	..	108.9	..	..	113.4	..	..	115.7	106.1	117.9	..	122.2	123.0
	Feb	127.9	..	109.7	124.4	..	..	..	..	115.9	107.3	118.1	..	123.5	123.0
	Mar	128.1	113.0	110.9	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	118.1	..	123.9	124.0
	Apr	128.6	..	111.6	..	..	114.6	..	..	116.1	106.9	119.8	..	126.5	124.0
	May	129.0	..	111.6	126.2	..	..	..	..	116.1	106.2	120.3	..	126.1	125.0
	Jun	129.3	115.0	111.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	106.5	120.4	..	126.2	125.0
	Jul	129.4	..	111.8	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.1	102.8	121.1	..	124.5	125.0
	Aug	129.9	..	111.9	127.2	..	..	..	..	117.2	104.9	121.1	..	123.6	126.0
	Sep	130.2	117.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	117.1	106.3	121.1	..	125.5	126.0
	Oct	130.2	..	112.5	..	..	115.1	..	..	117.2	106.1	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
	Nov	130.0	..	113.0	128.3	..	..	..	..	117.3	105.8	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
	Dec	130.2	118.0	113.6	..	..	..	..	..	117.3	101.3	122.0	..	126.8	128.0
2002	Jan	130.8	..	113.8	..	..	..	..	..	118.0	102.5	122.6	..	..	128.0
	Feb	131.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118.0	..	..	..	..	128.0
	Mar P	131.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier															
Annual averages															
1996		4.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	9.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	7.0	3.0
1997		4.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.0
1998		5.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	-1.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0
1999		4.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	..	5.0	2.0	-1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
2000		5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	..	..	2.0	2.0	..	2.0	3.0	4.0
2001		4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0
Quarterly averages															
1999	Q1	4.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	..	..	3.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
	Q2	4.0	2.0	-1.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	..	5.0	2.0	-1.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0
	Q3	4.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	..	6.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	4.0
	Q4	5.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	..	7.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.0
2000	Q1	5.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	..	4.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
	Q2	5.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	..	6.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
	Q3	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	..	6.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	7.0	4.0	4.0
	Q4	5.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	2.0	..	5.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
2001	Q1	5.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	..	8.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	-5.0	2.0	3.0
	Q2	5.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	..	9.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
	Q3	5.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	..	9.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
	Q4	3.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	..	10.0	2.0	-1.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0
2002	Q1	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly															
2000	Mar	4.0	3.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.0	4.0	..	3.0	7.0
	Apr	4.0	..	5.0	..	..	3.0	..	..	2.0	2.0	4.0	..	4.0	6.0
	May	5.0	..	5.0	-3.0	..	..	..	..	3.0	2.0	4.0	..	2.0	7.0
	Jun	4.0	2.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	4.0	4.0	..	5.0	7.0
	Jul	4.0	..	2.0	..	..	3.0	..	..	3.0	4.0	4.0	..	5.0	7.0
	Aug	4.0	..	4.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.0	3.0	..	3.0	7.0
	Sep	5.0	3.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.0	3.0	..	4.0	6.0
	Oct	4.0	..	3.0	..	..	2.0	..	..	2.0	0.0	3.0	..	3.0	8.0
	Nov	5.0	..	3.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	2.0	-1.0	3.0	..	2.0	4.0
	Dec	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001	Jan	4.0	..	-1.0	..	..	2.0	..	..	..	-1.0	4.0	..	1.0	4.0
	Feb	5.0	..	-1.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	2.0	0.0	4.0	..	3.0	4.0

# 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 <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM<sup>e</sup></b>									
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
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
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 5741

- 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.

Data shown in Tables F.11-19 were published in the May 2002 issue of *Labour Market Trends* and are reprinted here for information only. From next month's issue data will be published quarterly instead of monthly. See news item p288.

# F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-January 2002<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway <sup>b</sup>	Options					Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
All <sup>d</sup>	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 <sup>e</sup>	10.4	5.2	2.87	0.40	1.17	0.76	0.54	2.27
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>f</sup>	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 5741

- 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<sup>a</sup>

**F.13**  
Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options					Other		
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known <sup>c</sup>
Year/quarter/month of leaving										
<b>All</b>										
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
<b>Male</b>										
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
<b>Female</b>										
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: 0114 259 5741

- 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
<b>All New Deal leavers</b>						
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
<b>Those leaving before having a first interview</b>						
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
<b>Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview</b>						
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
<b>Those leaving having started an option<sup>a</sup></b>						
1998 <sup>b</sup>		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: 0114 259 5741

- 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<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN				Number into other employment <sup>c</sup>		
Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>						
Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>d</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>						
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
<b>Male</b>						
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
<b>Female</b>						
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
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>						
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 5741

- 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 <sup>b</sup> in year/quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in year/quarter/month		
Number on New Deal at year/quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>									
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
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 5741

- 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 <sup>a</sup>	BET/BS <sup>b</sup>	Self-employment	ETO <sup>c</sup>	Work experience/ placement	IAP training	Other <sup>d</sup>	Follow-through <sup>e</sup>
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 <sup>f</sup>	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 5741

- 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<sup>a</sup> - 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 <sup>b</sup>	Unsubsidised employment <sup>c</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>d</sup>	Not known <sup>e</sup>	
<b>All</b>								
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>Oct 2001</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>Nov 2001</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>Dec 2001</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>Jan 2002</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>
<b>Males</b>								
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>Oct 2001</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>Nov 2001</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>Dec 2001</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>Jan 2002</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>
<b>Females</b>								
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>Oct 2001</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>Nov 2001</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>Dec 2001</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>Jan 2002</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 5741

- 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+<sup>a</sup> (Post-April 2001 starts)

# F.19

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>c</sup>		
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>d</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>						
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>Oct 2001</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>Nov 2001</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>Dec 2001</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>Jan 2002</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>
<b>Male</b>						
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>Oct 2001</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>Nov 2001</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>Dec 2001</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>Jan 2002</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>
<b>Female</b>						
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>Oct 2001</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>Nov 2001</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>Dec 2001</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>Jan 2002</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>
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>						
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>Oct 2001</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>Nov 2001</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>Dec 2001</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>Jan 2002</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 5741

- 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:<sup>a</sup> 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
		<b>DPCB</b>			<b>DRYW</b>		<b>DRZL</b>		<b>DTQR</b>	
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	<b>387.8</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>237.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>241.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>

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 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>5</sub> 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:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

Thousands

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		<b>DPCL</b>	<b>IBWE</b>	<b>BCQG</b>	<b>BCQF</b>	<b>BCQE</b>	<b>DPCO</b>	<b>BCQB</b>	<b>DPCP</b>	<b>BCQD</b>	<b>VAST</b>	<b>BCQJ</b>	<b>BCQK</b>	<b>BCQL</b>	<b>BCQM</b>	<b>DPCB</b>
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	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..	364.5
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..	374.3
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..	376.5
2001	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	..	391.6
	Mar	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	<b>25.2</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>314.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>378.9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>387.8</b>

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<sup>a</sup> 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
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>DPCQ</b>	<b>IBWF</b>	<b>BCRG</b>	<b>BCRF</b>	<b>BCRE</b>	<b>DPCT</b>	<b>BCRB</b>	<b>DPCU</b>	<b>BCRD</b>	<b>VASU</b>	<b>BCRJ</b>	<b>BCRK</b>	<b>BCRL</b>	<b>BCRM</b>	<b>BCOM</b>
1997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999	16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000	19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000 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	..	..
<b>Apr</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>299.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>362.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Vacancies at career offices<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>DPCV</b>	<b>IBWJ</b>	<b>BCSG</b>	<b>BCSF</b>	<b>BCSE</b>	<b>DPCY</b>	<b>BCSB</b>	<b>DPCZ</b>	<b>BCSD</b>	<b>VASY</b>	<b>BCSJ</b>	<b>B CSK</b>	<b>BCSL</b>	<b>BCSM</b>	<b>BCSN</b>
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 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	..	..
<b>Apr</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

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 overtime. Some of the distortions will also persist for a while after the implementation of Employer Direct, which was completed in all regions at the end of January 2002. Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has therefore been deferred. ONS and 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 came 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 have resumed publication of some seasonally unadjusted vacancy data for Northern Ireland on a provisional basis. 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<sup>a</sup>

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM		Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1995		232	235	170	174	415	65
1996		230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997		206	216	129	130	235	86
1998		159	166	91	93	282	34
1999		200	205	140	141	242	57
2000		207	212	182	183	489	52
2001		187	194	167	180	525	43
1999	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	14	5.7	6.3	17.6	2.4
	Sep	11	16	3.4	6.2	23.8	2.7
	Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	38.9	2.5
	Nov	14	19	6.5	11.4	62.1	4.8
	Dec	12	16	30.1	34.4	102.1	-
2002	Jan	13	18	9.4	33.4	91.7	4.0
	Feb	3	12	3.2	6.4	23.8	2.0
	Mar	13	21	54.6	58.2	79.6	2.2

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	36
2001	-	25	43	10	4	107	-	216	43	73	4
1999	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	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
2001	Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6
	Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-
	Mar	-	-	8.9	0.4	16.9	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6
	Apr	-	-	1.7	-	1.3	-	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	0.8
	Jul	-	-	3.4	0.4	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	0.1	-
	Aug	-	3.3	2.4	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2	-
	Sep	-	5.6	2.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	12.7	-	1.1	-
	Oct	-	6.1	2.5	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2	-
	Nov	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	-	52.4	-	2.1	0.1
	Dec	-	9.6	-	-	3.7	-	82.9	5.5	0.1	0.1
2002	Jan	-	-	4.0	-	0.1	-	62.8	1.0	-	0.7
	Feb	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	16.5	0.8	-	0.2
	Mar	-	-	2.2	-	7.3	4.0	17.0	47.1	2.0	0.1

<sup>a</sup> See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2002 are provisional.

### Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to March 2001			12 months to March 2002		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
<b>SIC 1992</b>						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	2	900	2,300	1	300	15,100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	2	200	500	2	400	5,100
textiles and textile products;	2	100	100	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	*	1,800	1	200	800
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	3	400	600	4	2,400	3,300
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	2	1,700	1,100	1	200	200
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics;	3	200	500	-	-	-
other non-metallic mineral products;	1	700	700	2	100	4,700
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	3	600	2,400	3	200	6,000
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	3	2,000	2,400	3	1,900	4,100
electrical and optical equipment;	4	2,200	3,300	4	700	2,200
transport equipment;	14	19,600	49,000	8	5,100	7,900
manufacturing n.e.c.	2	400	3,900	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	2	2,200	10,200
Construction	13	14,800	51,700	5	800	1,200
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	100	100	3	100	500
Hotels and restaurants	3	12,200	41,300	4	200	200
Transport, storage and communication	130	58,900	129,700	72	51,900	100,900
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	1	100	200
Real estate, renting and business activities	1	*	100	2	1,200	4,200
Public administration and defence	13	32,400	64,300	17	45,200	295,400
Education	16	15,300	47,900	12	79,900	85,900
Health and social work	9	27,400	157,300	10	4,400	34,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	13	13,200	38,700	10	700	2,200
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>226<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>203,300</b>	<b>599,700</b>	<b>165<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>198,300</b>	<b>584,400</b>

a Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.  
 \* Less than 50 workers involved.

### Stoppages: March 2002

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	21	58,200	79,600
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	13	54,000 <sup>a</sup>	54,200
Continuing from earlier months	8	4,200 <sup>b</sup>	25,500

a Includes 6,200 indirectly involved.

b Includes 500 involved for the first time in the month.

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

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to March 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers	Working
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	66	101,000	201,600
extra wage and fringe benefits	6	3,400	4,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	6	4,300	4,700
Redundancy questions	17	10,600	35,700
Trade union matters	4	3,200	3,300
Working conditions and supervision	10	30,700	249,900
Manning and work allocation	40	41,100	79,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	16	4,000	5,100
<b>All causes</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>198,300</b>	<b>584,400</b>

# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

### January to March 2002

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted<sup>a</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM		Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
		Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>LEVELS</b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	787	295	492	649	220	430	138	75	63	705	74	631
	18-24	3,755	3,178	576	3,341	2,819	522	414	360	54	1,320	487	833
	All under 25	4,542	3,473	1,069	3,990	3,039	952	552	435	117	2,025	561	1,463
<b>Male</b>	16-17	400	179	221	317	129	188	84	50	34	364	32	331
	18-24	2,047	1,759	288	1,787	1,529	258	260	230	30	546	133	413
	All under 25	2,448	1,938	509	2,104	1,658	445	344	280	64	910	165	745
<b>Female</b>	16-17	387	116	271	333	91	242	54	26	29	341	42	299
	18-24	1,707	1,419	288	1,554	1,290	264	153	129	24	774	355	419
	All under 25	2,094	1,535	559	1,887	1,380	506	208	155	53	1,115	396	719
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	52.8	79.9	43.8	43.5	59.5	38.3	17.5	25.5	12.7	47.2	20.1	56.2
	18-24	74.0	86.7	40.9	65.8	76.9	37.1	11.0	11.3	9.4	26.0	13.3	59.1
	All under 25	69.2	86.1	42.2	60.8	75.3	37.6	12.1	12.5	10.9	30.8	13.9	57.8
<b>Male</b>	16-17	52.4	84.7	40.1	41.4	61.1	33.9	20.9	27.8	15.3	47.6	15.3	59.9
	18-24	78.9	93.0	41.1	68.9	80.8	36.8	12.7	13.1	10.5	21.1	7.0	58.9
	All under 25	72.9	92.2	40.6	62.7	78.8	35.5	14.1	14.4	12.6	27.1	7.8	59.4
<b>Female</b>	16-17	53.2	73.5	47.5	45.7	57.4	42.5	14.0	22.0	10.6	46.8	26.5	52.5
	18-24	68.8	80.0	40.7	62.6	72.7	37.3	9.0	9.1	8.4	31.2	20.0	59.3
	All under 25	65.3	79.5	43.8	58.8	71.5	39.6	9.9	10.1	9.4	34.7	20.5	56.2
<b>CHANGES ON YEAR</b>													
<b>LEVELS</b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	0	-6	5	-2	-10	9	1	5	-3	36	18	18
	18-24	98	121	-23	76	94	-18	23	27	-5	-12	-14	2
	All under 25	98	116	-17	74	84	-9	24	32	-8	24	4	20
<b>Male</b>	16-17	-8	-2	-6	-12	-10	-3	5	8	-3	26	6	20
	18-24	53	40	13	41	27	15	12	14	-2	-11	2	-13
	All under 25	46	38	7	29	17	12	17	22	-5	15	8	7
<b>Female</b>	16-17	7	-4	11	11	0	11	-4	-3	0	10	12	-2
	18-24	45	81	-36	34	68	-33	11	14	-3	-2	-16	14
	All under 25	53	77	-25	45	67	-22	7	10	-3	9	-4	13
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	-1.3	-4.4	-0.4	-1.2	-4.9	0.0	0.2	2.0	-0.8	1.3	4.4	0.4
	18-24	0.7	0.8	-1.0	0.4	0.3	-0.7	0.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	1.0
	All under 25	0.2	0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.7
<b>Male</b>	16-17	-2.3	-2.6	-2.1	-2.7	-6.0	-1.4	1.6	4.7	-1.0	2.3	2.6	2.1
	18-24	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.5	-0.4	2.1	0.3	0.5	-1.2	-0.8	0.0	-1.9
	All under 25	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	-1.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1
<b>Female</b>	16-17	-0.3	-6.6	1.2	0.4	-3.4	1.3	-1.2	-2.1	-0.5	0.3	6.6	-1.2
	18-24	0.6	1.7	-3.7	0.3	1.2	-3.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.6	-1.7	3.7
	All under 25	0.4	1.0	-1.5	0.3	0.8	-1.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	1.5

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

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

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

# G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Data from 8 December 2001 to 3 May 2002 are unavailable due to new reporting procedures in line with Jobcentre Plus reporting. Data will appear in *Labour Market Trends* in July 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 <sup>a</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>b</sup>		Service industries				Construction output			
		1995=100		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)		
		YBEZ		ABMI		CKYW		CKYY		GDQS		GDQB					
1994		97.2		698.9	4.7	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.9	4.8	100.0	3.8	..			
1995		100.0		719.2	2.9	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.2	100.0	0.0	100.0			
1996		102.6		738.0	2.6	101.3	1.3	100.7	0.7	103.6	3.6	102.7	2.7	103.0			
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			
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			
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			
2000		115.1		827.4	3.0	105.9	1.6	105.1	1.9	120.7	3.8	109.7	1.8	120.8			
2001		117.6		845.7	2.2	103.6	-2.2	102.7	-2.3	125.3	3.8	113.7	3.6	117.7			
2001	Q1	116.9		210.2	2.8	105.5 R	0.9 R	105.3	1.4	124.0	4.5	111.5	-0.5	120.4			
	Q2	117.5		211.2	2.4	104.5 R	-1.5 R	103.4	-1.3	125.0	4.0	113.1	3.1	118.3 R			
	Q3	118.0		212.1	2.0	103.4 R	-3.2 R	102.0	-3.5	125.7	3.5	114.1	5.7	117.0			
	Q4	118.0		212.1	1.6	101.1 R	-4.7 R	100.0	-5.7	126.4	3.2	116.2	6.4	115.3			
2002	Q1	118.1		212.3	1.0	99.6	-5.6	98.5	-6.5	127.0	2.4	..	..	..			
		Income				Prices				Producer Price Index <sup>a,b,c</sup>				Inventories			
		Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>c</sup>		RPI		RPIX		All manufacturing industries		Excluding FBTP <sup>f</sup>		Changes on year 1995 prices <sup>g</sup>			
										Input prices		Output prices		Input prices <sup>f</sup>			
										Output prices <sup>f</sup>							
		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 (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion			
		OSXS		CAED		CZBH	CDKQ	RNNK	PLLU	RNNQ	PLLV	CAFU					
1994		97.5	1.7	117.5	17.3	2.4	2.3	..	2.5	..	2.2 R	4.8					
1995		100.0	2.6	125.2	6.6	3.5	2.9	..	4.1	..	4.2 R	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					
2001	Q1	119.8	6.9	38.5	-0.3	2.6	1.9	4.9	1.4	4.2	0.5	0.5					
	Q2	119.7	4.5	38.5	0.3	1.9	2.3	5.2	0.6	3.8	0.2	0.7					
	Q3	119.8	4.4	38.2	-4.0	1.8	2.4	-2.6	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.5					
	Q4	..	..	38.4	-2.0	1.0	2.0	-8.2	-1.0	-2.2	0.0	-0.6					
2002	Q1	..	..	..	..	1.2	2.4	-6.6 R	-0.7	-3.1R	-0.1	..					
		Expenditure						Fixed investments									
		Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value <sup>d</sup>		All industries <sup>b</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>i</sup>		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		EAIFY		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	4.4	17.8	0.1	100.0	5.2	154.0	3.3		
2001		560.3	3.9	128.0	6.0	132.6	6.3	116.5	-1.1	16.9	-5.0	99.6	-0.5	158.1	2.7		
2001	Q1	137.9	3.5	124.9	4.9	119.8	4.8	29.6	6.0	4.5	-2.5	25.1	7.7	39.6	5.2		
	Q2	139.4	3.9	126.8	6.1	127.4	7.1	29.1	-0.8	4.4	2.5	24.7	-1.4	39.5	3.9		
	Q3	140.8	4.2	128.7	6.2	128.2	6.7	28.9	-3.8	4.0	-10.0	24.9	-2.7	39.2	2.5		
	Q4	142.2	4.1	130.4	6.3	155.1	6.7	28.9	-7.4	4.0	-9.7	24.8	-7.0	39.8	3.0		
2002	Q1	..	..	131.5	5.3	127.1	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Financial indicators						Trade in goods						Balance of payments			
		Effective exchange rate <sup>d,j</sup>		Base lending rate <sup>d,k</sup>		FTSE All-share		Money supply growth		Export volume		Import volume		Trade in goods balance		Current balance	
								M0									
		1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£billion	£billion		
		AJHX		AMIH	HSEL	EUAC	EUAD	BQKU		BQKV				BOKI	HBOP		
1994		89.2	0.3	5.46	1,521	6.4	5.1	91.3	9.9	94.5	4.4			-11.1	-6.8		
1995		84.8	-4.9	6.70	1,803	18.5	5.9	7.3	100.0	9.5	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		
2001		105.8	-1.6	5.13	2,524	-15.4	7.1	7.8	140.5	2.1	163.5	3.3		-33.0	-17.4		
2001	Q1	104.5	-3.6	5.86	2,711	-12.8	6.6 R	9.0	146.5	11.6	168.1	12.7		-7.7	-2.3		
	Q2	106.4	-1.2	5.36	2,728	-10.0	7.1	7.5 R	142.2	3.4	165.4	4.9		-8.9	-5.2		
	Q3	106.1	-0.3	5.05	2,340	-22.7	7.1	7.6 R	137.9	-0.7	160.2	-0.9		-8.1	-2.4		
	Q4	106.1	-1.4	4.23	2,524	-15.4	7.6 R	7.4	135.4	-5.4	160.2	-2.9		-8.4	-7.6		
2002	Q1	106.9	2.3	4.00	2,557	-5.7	7.4	5.8	133.8	-8.7	162.4	-3.4		-8.2	..		

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	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
	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
2001	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
	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
2002	Apr	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5

Source: ONS  
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## European Union - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup>

		United Kingdom		European Union <sup>b</sup>		Monetary Union Area Average <sup>b</sup>	
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS
2000	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
	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2	2.1	107.2	2.3
	Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5 R	2.0 R	107.5 R	2.2 R
	Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1 R	2.1 R	108.1 R	2.4 R
2001	Apr	106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9
	May	107.5	1.7	109.3 R	3.0 R	109.3 R	3.3 R
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0
	Jul	106.9	1.4	109.1	2.5	109.2	2.6
	Aug	107.3	1.8	109.1 R	2.4 R	109.1 R	2.4 R
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.4 R	2.1 R	109.4 R	2.2 R
	Oct	107.4	1.2	109.5 R	2.2	109.5 R	2.3 R
	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
	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7
	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5 R
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.6 R	2.3	110.8 R	2.5
Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2 P	2.2 P	111.4 P	2.4 P	

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
	<a href="mailto:productivity@ons.gov.uk">productivity@ons.gov.uk</a>

Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094
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#### Employment

Annual Employment Statistics	01928 792733
Annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792733
	<a href="mailto:annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk">annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk</a>
Workforce jobs series – short-term estimates	01633 812079
Total workforce hours worked per week	01633 812766
	<a href="mailto:productivity@ons.gov.uk">productivity@ons.gov.uk</a>

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
	<a href="mailto:ppi@ons.gov.uk">ppi@ons.gov.uk</a>

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
	<a href="mailto:maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk">maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk</a>

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
	<a href="mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk">labour.market@ons.gov.uk</a>
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/](http://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](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/LMS_FR_HS.asp).

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk). See advert on page S59. 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](http://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.