

contents

Volume 110 Number 7 Pages 325 - 372

Labour Market trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

News

327 Labour Market Update**331 Labour Market Assessment****335 News and research**

Items on: jobs in the public and private sectors; working time in the UK; family-friendly employment; retirement income; and redundancy.

Spotlight

339 Labour Market Spotlight

This month's topics include: redundancies in the UK; working longer hours; and index of topics.

National Statistics feature

343 Trade union membership: an analysis of data from the autumn 2001 LFS.

Trends and current patterns in union membership.

Keith Brook, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

Technical reports

355 Measuring jobs: levels, short-term changes, and industry classification

The second of a series examining differences between employee jobs recorded by the LFS and employer surveys.

Helen Ganson, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics**367 Analysis of the claimant count by age and duration including clerical claims**

The annual analysis of the complete claimant count for April 2002 confirms the quality of the monthly data.

Mick McDonough and **Maria Asvesta**, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Labour market data

S1-96 The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, earnings, New Deal, vacancies and labour disputes plus statistical enquiry points.

Next issue: 8 August 2002



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

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

Editorial office

For editorial queries please contact:

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

Telephone: 020 7533 6136

Fax: 020 7533 6186

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

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

© Crown copyright 2002

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

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

www.clickanduse.hmso.gov.uk.

Alternatively applications can be made in writing to:

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

Statistical enquiries

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

Fax: **01633 652747**

minicom **01633 812399**

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

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

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

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

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

Fax: **020 7533 6183**

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

Labour Market
trends

Subscriptions

Single issue £9.50

Annual subscription (UK) £95.00

Annual subscription (overseas) £122.00

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

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

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 20 June 2002

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

Headlines

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

① Little change in the **ILO unemployment rate** as indicated by February-April 2002 LFS. **Claimant count** rate also virtually unchanged in May 2002.

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

The working-age employment rate for February to April 2002 was 74.6 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 88,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.2 per cent, with little change over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 19,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count fell by 7,000 in May 2002. The average monthly fall has been 300 over the past three months and 2,300 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in April 2002 was 3.3 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from March 2002.

New this month

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

May 2002 data: Claimant count;

April 2002 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;

March 2002 data: Workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.3\%$

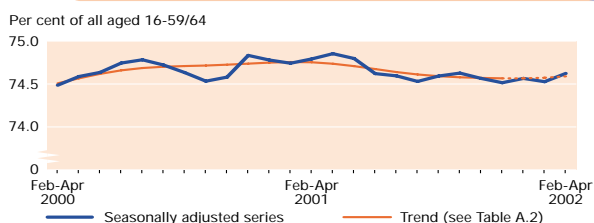


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$

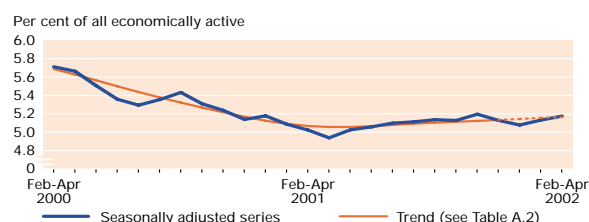
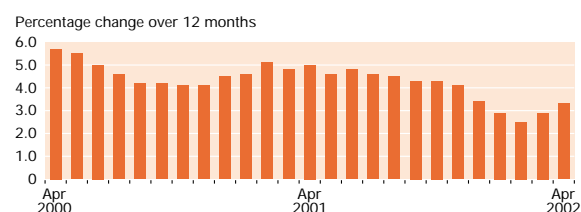


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy

Sampling variability $\pm 1.2\%$



SUMMARY

- ① **Employment rate** was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from November 2001-January 2002 but down 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.2 per cent in the February-April 2002 period, unchanged from November 2001-January 2002 but up 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- ① **Employment** was 28.47 million in February-April 2002, up 184,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ① **Workforce jobs** rose by 0.1 per cent (32,000) between December 2001 and March 2002, and increased by 0.2 per cent (67,000) over the year to 29.52 million in March 2002 (Table A.3).
- ① **ILO unemployment level** was 1.55 million in February-April 2002. This is 57,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ① **Claimant count** down 7,000 on the month to May 2002 to 944,600. Claimant count rate in May 2002 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the April 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- ① **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in February-April 2002, up 0.1 percentage point from November 2001-January 2002 but unchanged from February-April 2001 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 2002 period, down 0.1 percentage point from November 2001-January 2002 but unchanged from February-April 2001 (Table A.1).
- ① **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.3 per cent in April 2002, down 1.7 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.4 percentage points from the March 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- ① Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, pS14).

EMPLOYMENT

- ① **Men in employment** down 1,000 since November 2001-January 2002 to 15.64 million in February-April 2002, and **women** up 89,000 in the same period to 12.83 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- ① People in **full-time employment** up 54,000 since November 2001-January 2002 to 21.38 million in February-April 2002. People in **part-time employment** up 34,000 over the same period to 7.09 million (Table B.1).
- ① **Manufacturing employee jobs** down by 173,000 in the three months to April 2002 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.71 million (Table B.12).
- ① The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 927.7 million during February-April 2002, up 0.5 million from February-April 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.6 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.6 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- ① Number of people **ILO unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** up 2,000 over the year to stand at 224,000 in February-April 2002 (Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment over 12 months** fell 45,000 over the year to stand at 348,000 in February-April 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24** rose 12,000 over the year to stand at 409,000 in February-April 2002 (Table C.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions** down in most regions over the year except for North West, East Midlands, West Midlands, London, South East and Scotland. The highest rate was in the North East at 6.9 per cent and lowest was in the South West region at 3.3 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- ① **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 40,100 over the year to stand at 157,200 in May 2002 (Table C.12).
- ① **Total claimants aged 18 to 24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 233,400 in May 2002, a rise of 400 since May 2001 (Table C.12).
- ① **Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,900 in May 2002, a rise of 600 since May 2001 (Table C.12).
- ① **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	May 2002	Change on year
18-24, over six months	43,638	+2,437
25 and over, 18 months to two years	30,983	-5,367
25 and over, more than two years	62,177	-32,842
Total	136,798	-35,772

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- ① Number of **economically active people** was 30.03 million in February-April 2002. Of this total, 16.60 million were men and 13.42 million were women (Table D.1).
- ① Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was down 42,000 over the quarter to 7.85 million in February-April 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 67,000. The number not wanting a job was up 4,000 over the year to 5.55 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 63,000 over the year to 2.30 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- ① The LFS shows that of the 276,000 increase in the population in the year to February-April 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 184,000, an increase in the ILO unemployed of 57,000 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 36,000 (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.0 per cent in February-April 2002, unchanged from November 2001-January 2002, while the rate for women was 73.0 per cent for the same period, up 0.3 percentage points from the November 2001-January 2002 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

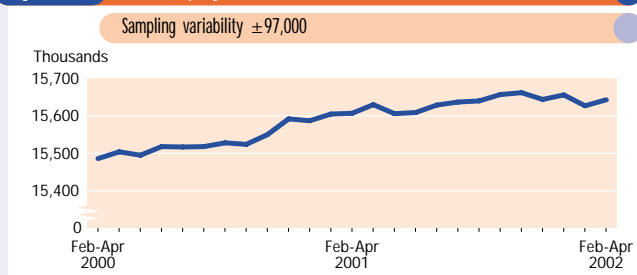


Figure 5 Female employment

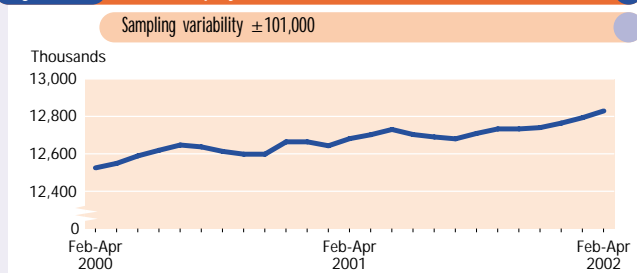


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

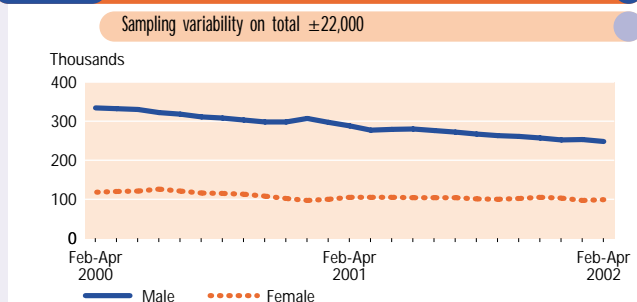


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

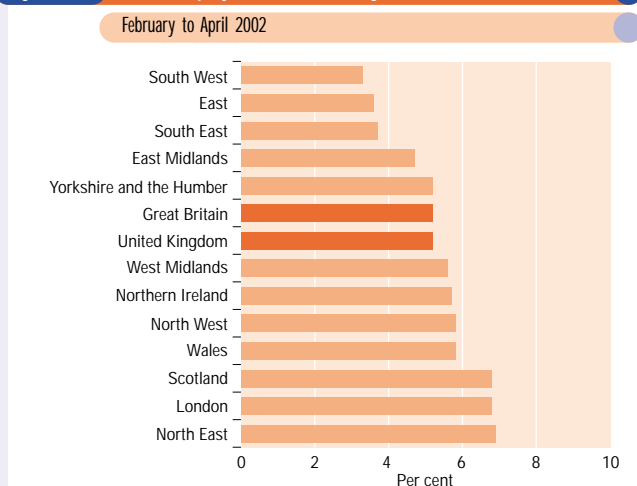


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year



Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

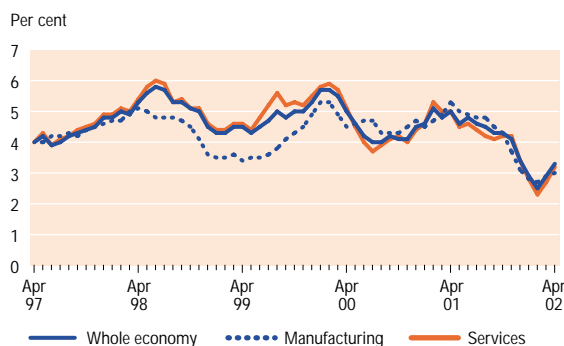


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

Percentage change over 12 months

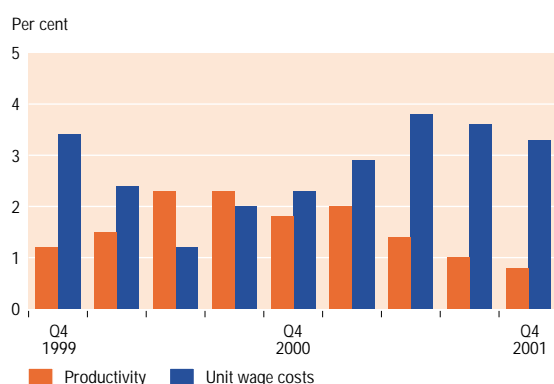
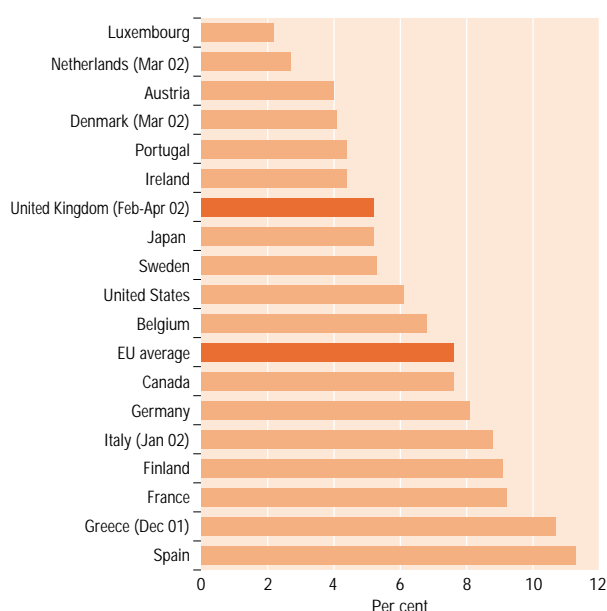


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates

International comparisons, April 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 April 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 3.3 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the March 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to April 2002 was 3.9 per cent, up 0.6 percentage points from the March 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for April 2002 was 3.0 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the March 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The **private sector services** headline (three-month average) increase for April 2002 was 2.9 per cent, up 0.7 percentage points from the March 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase for April 2002 was 3.2 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the March 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase for April 2002 was 4.1 per cent, down 0.4 percentage points from the March 2002 rate. This is down 0.3 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase for April 2002 was 3.1 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the March 2002 rate. This is down 2.0 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output** was 5.6 per cent lower in the three months ending April 2002, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 0.9 per cent lower in the three months ending April 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 3.9 per cent higher in the three months ending April 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 February-April 2002 was 5.2 per cent, below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in April 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 12.1 per cent in February-April 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.

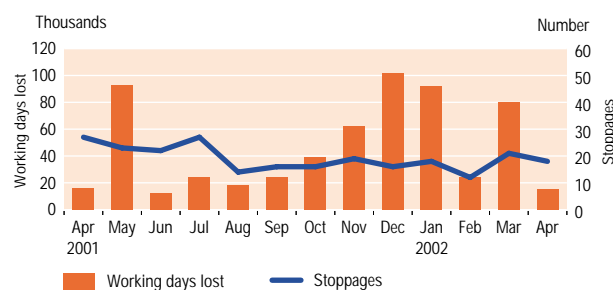
VACANCIES

- Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, p S14).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to April 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 583,000 from 156 stoppages. Some 51 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 18 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost in April 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 15,100 from 18 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 more 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 784,800 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of March 2002. Of these 697,200 had left, leaving 87,600 participants at the end of March 2002 (Table F.11).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of March 2002, 353,400 **people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed** in Great Britain (Pre-April 2001). A further 117,900 people had started on the post-April re-engineered New Deal 25+ programme by the end of March 2002 (Table F.16).
- In all, 28,400 individuals had gained a job from the enhanced programme in Great Britain by the end of March 2002, of which 23,000 were sustained jobs and 5,400 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the first quarter of 2002 showed no growth, unchanged from no growth in the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 2001, GDP has grown by 1.0 per cent.
- In May the seasonally adjusted estimate of **retail sales volume** was 133.9. This was 0.6 per cent below the April figure of 134.7 but 5.4 per cent higher than the May 2001 level.
- In the three months to April 2002, **manufacturing output** fell by 0.3 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 5.6 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- The provisional estimate of total **business investment** in the first quarter of 2002, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is £28,541 million, down by £328 million over the previous quarter. This represents a decrease of 1.1 per cent over the previous quarter.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to April 2002 was in deficit by £7.7 billion, down from a deficit of £8.8 billion in the previous three months and down from a deficit of £8.3 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to April 2002 were 0.9 per cent lower than the previous three months and 8.0 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to April 2002 were 0.4 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 3.6 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** stood at 176.2 for May 2002, up from 175.7 in April 2002.
- In the 12 months to May 2002, the all items RPI rose by 1.1 per cent, down from 1.5 per cent in April 2002.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.8 per cent, down from 2.3 per cent in April 2002.

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

Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest **whole economy productivity and unit wage costs and redundancy** data.

LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

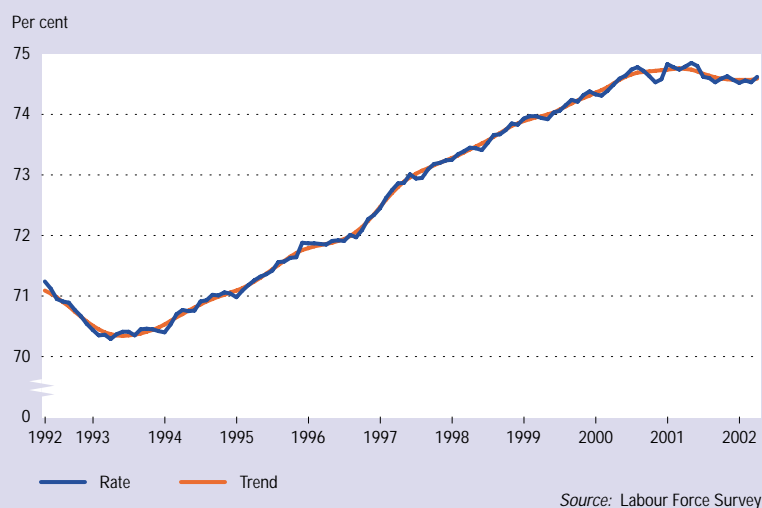
14 June 2002

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

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

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

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



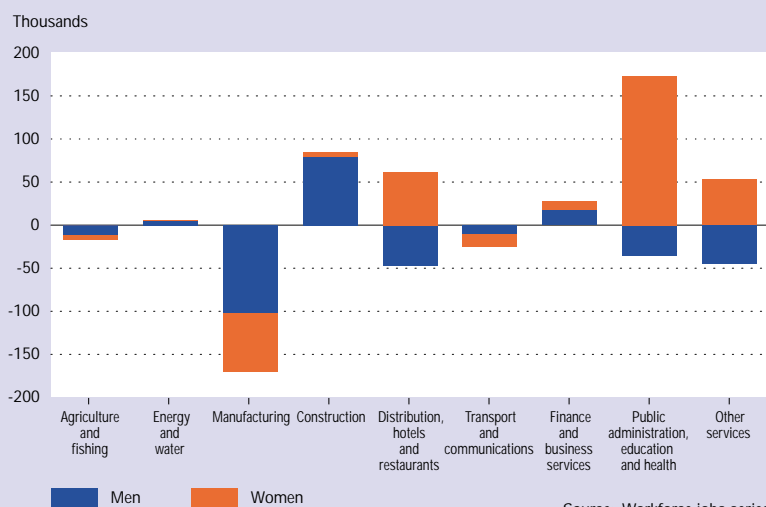
Summary

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, for example in the monthly changes in employment, hours and inactivity, which could be seen as suggesting that economic activity in the labour market is starting to pick up marginally. However, the movements are small and, given the volatility of late, need to be treated with caution. Alongside this, there are signs of a recovery in the most recent headline earnings data, though growth remains relatively subdued, and underlying growth appears to be slowing slightly. Overall, the labour market continues to look largely flat.

Employment

Despite the slow-down in GDP through 2001, and it would appear into the first quarter of 2002, the number of people in employment has continued to grow steadily. However, the rate of increase has been slower since the middle of 2001 and has been no more than in line with population growth. As a result, employment rates have been flat since May-July 2001. The latest figures for February-April 2002 show the working-age employment rate up marginally on the quarter, while the level was up 82,000. 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: almost all the increase of late has come in female employment (up 79,000 on the quarter and 104,000 on the year); by comparison, male employment is up 13,000 on the year but just 3,000 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

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



in public administration, education and health, and other services (see **Figure 2**).

Normally, data are presented in terms of changes between non-overlapping quarters: for example, the change between the average of May, June and July and the average of August, September and October. However, the recent overlapping changes (see red box on opposite page) for employment reveal the more uncertain nature of recent movements, following the consistent growth of the 1990s (see **Figure 3**). The overlapping changes have been volatile with months of strong growth followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows an increase of 49,000 between January-March and February-April. This is the strongest monthly increase since January 2001. However, it does need to be treated with caution given the recent pattern. There was also a slight pick-up in the latest workforce jobs data, with the number of jobs in the economy rising 32,000 between December 2001 and March 2002. However, overall, the recent fluctuations are consistent with, and continue to support, the view that the employment rate picture is essentially flat, though the employment level is rising.

Early reports on output in the second quarter of 2002 look stronger than for the first quarter. Official data on manufacturing output show a slight pick-up in April, though the level is still subdued. Reports from outside ONS continue to appear more positive. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS) report on manufacturing in May recorded its fourth consecutive month of net output growth. This is in line with the latest CBI Industrial Trends Survey which also showed manufacturing orders edging up, though more slowly than had been expected. Similarly, CIPS also reported services output strengthening at an accelerating rate, with growth in May at its fastest rate since February 2001. However, while CIPS is reporting output growth, they are also reporting continuing falls in employment in both manufacturing and services, although at a slower rate.

Alongside the employment picture, although LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level, looking at the trend, actual growth has again flattened off. Since the turn of last year, growth has slowed and the level declined from March-May 2001 until the end of last year when it reached 923.8 million, the lowest figure since September-November 2000. There are signs of some recovery over the latest four months, and the level has risen to 927.7 million, but it remains below the peak of spring 2001 and, given the small magnitude of the recent movements, it is still a little early to read too much into that. (see **Figure 4**).

Figure 3 Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; June 1992 to April 2002

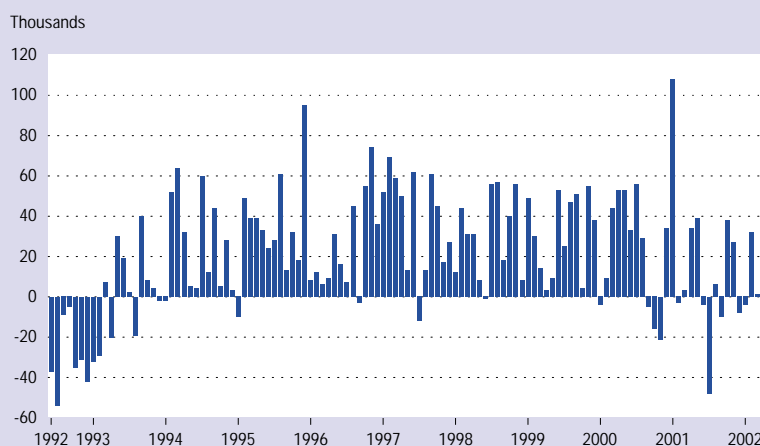


Figure 4 Total hours worked; United Kingdom; May 1992 to April 2002

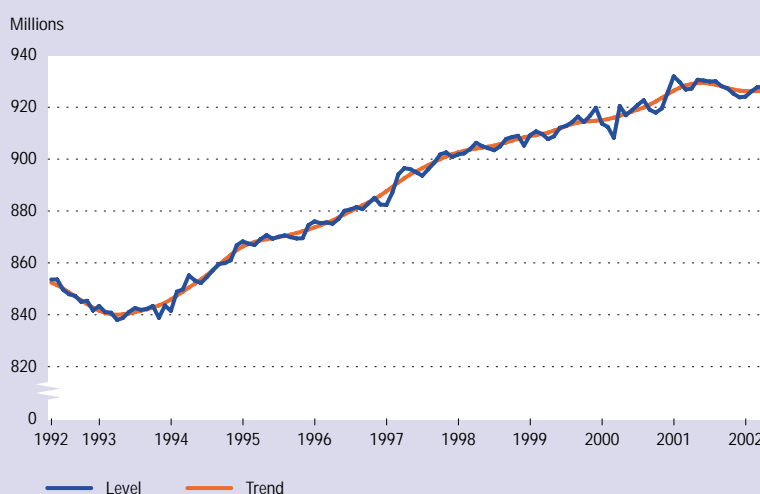
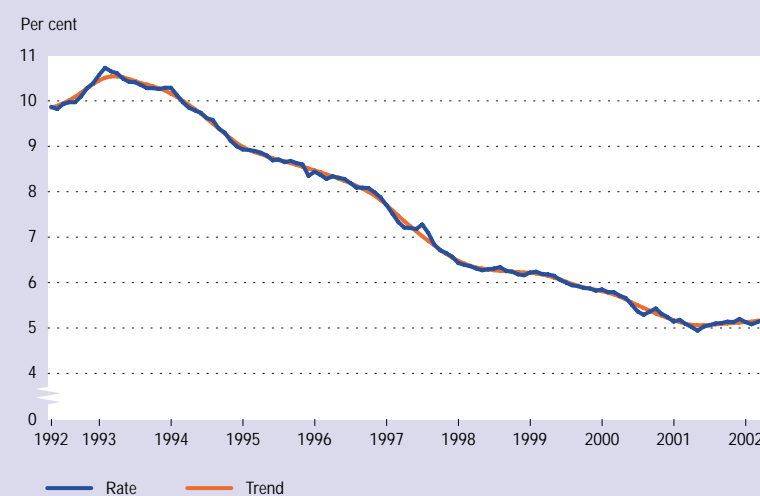


Figure 5 ILO unemployment rate; United Kingdom; May 1992 to April 2002



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 5.2 per cent is unchanged on the quarter (see **Figure 5**). The latest figure for the level of unemployment was up marginally, rising 19,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.554 million.

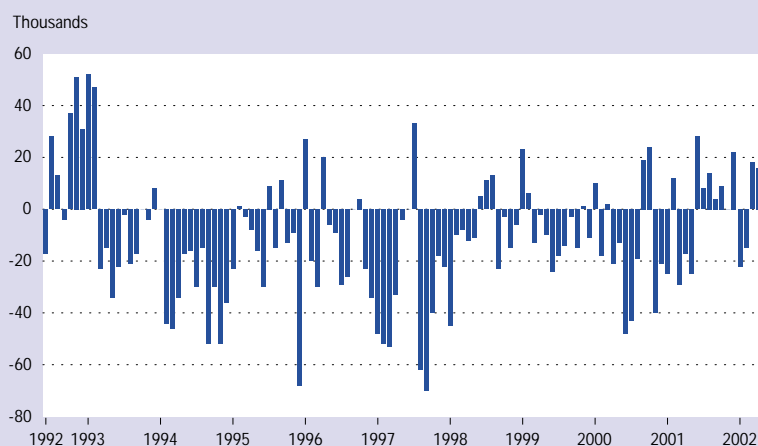
Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 6,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the January-March and February-April quarters (see **Figure 6**). As with the employment changes there is a degree of uncertainty but overall the movements in the overlapping changes continue to look like fluctuations around a broadly flat trend.

Alongside ILO unemployment, the claimant count fell by 7,000 in the latest month (May). The rate was 3.1 per cent,

and overall the count continues to look basically flat, reinforcing the message from the ILO unemployment figures. Both inflows and outflows to the claimant count increased on the month with inflows rising by 1,100 and outflows rising by 14,500. The increase in outflows is large, but seems likely to be erratic.

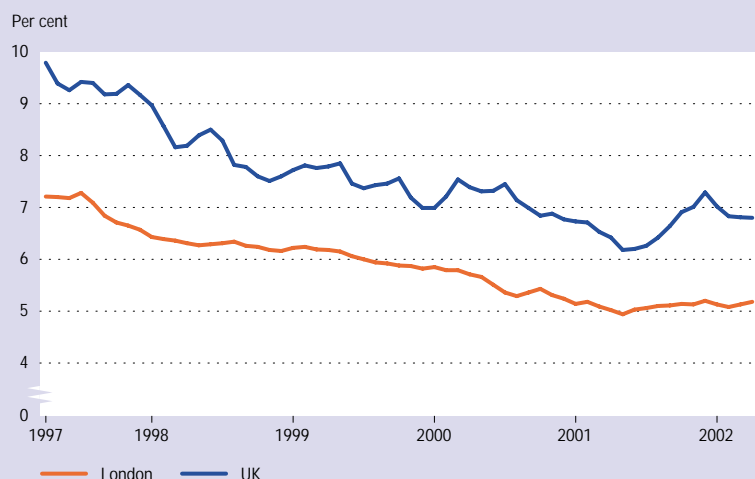
London appears to have been particularly affected by recent movements in the labour market. Towards the end of last year, while the national picture appeared to be flat, unemployment in London was on the rise. In recent months, however, there have been falls in unemployment in London while unemployment elsewhere has been increasing marginally. The level of ILO unemployment in London has fallen by 20,000, or 0.5 percentage points, since the turn of the year. It looks increasingly as if the increase in unemployment in London last year was a blip connected to special factors, such as London's relatively high exposure to changes in the US economy and its slowdown in 2001 (see **Figure 7**).

Figure 6 ILO unemployment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; June 1992 to April 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7 ILO unemployment rate: United Kingdom and London; April 1997 to April 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

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.

Economic inactivity

Looking at working-age inactivity, the rate picked up marginally in the last quarter of 2000, and continued to edge up through the first three quarters of 2001. Following a marginal decline in the three months to December, the rate rose back to 21.4 per cent and total working-age inactivity rose from a low of 7.609 million in March-May 2000 to stand at 7.892 million in January-March 2002, the highest level since the quarterly series began in 1992. However, the latest figures have seen some fall-back: the rate has dropped back to 21.2 per cent for the first time in nine months; the level is down 42,000 on the quarter and stands at 7.848m. Looking at the trend, it now suggests that inactivity may have peaked (see **Figure 8**).

Looking at the breakdown by sex, this fall in inactivity has come among women who were inactive because they did not want a job. Looking at the reasons for inactivity, the number of inactive working-age women not wanting a job fell by 56,000 while all the other major groups (such as women

It is also worth noting that the big fall in inactivity has come among women who were inactive because they did not want a job. Looking at the reasons for inactivity, the number of inactive working-age women not wanting a job fell by 56,000 while all the other major groups (such as women

wanting a job, and men both wanting and not wanting a job) rose marginally. This is most likely to be due to students, and women who were looking after a family or home, whose circumstances have changed and hence they have moved into economic activity.

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).

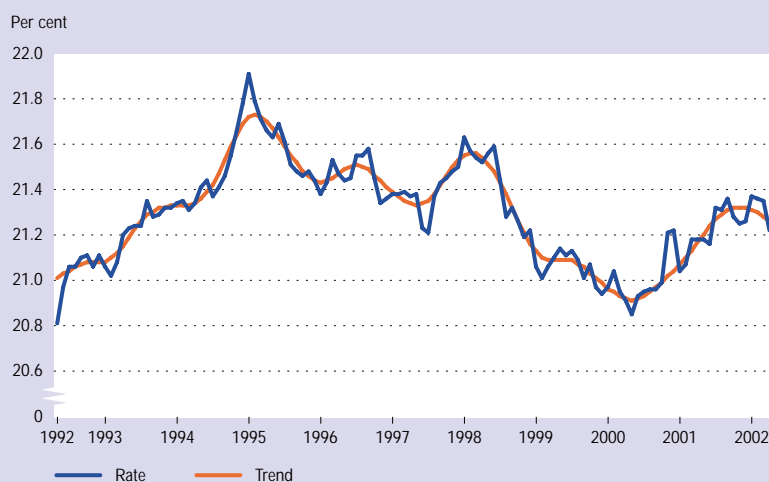
Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was 3.3 per cent in the three months to April – up from 2.9 per cent. The main story within the data centres on bonuses. There was a sharp slow-down in headline earnings growth, largely driven by lower bonuses being paid in the financial sector in December 2001–February 2002, compared with the same period 12 months earlier. However, as the bonus season draws to a close this effect is starting to ease. The headline rate, while relatively subdued, has risen for the last two months, and is now coming back in line with the excluding bonuses series (see **Figure 9**).

However, looking at underlying growth as measured by the series excluding bonuses, since mid-2001 there has been a definite slow-down. The whole economy excluding bonuses series growth rate declined from 5.2 per cent in August 2001 to 4.0 per cent in April 2002, the lowest rate since January 2001. At 4 per cent growth, it is still healthy, but the overall picture of lower bonuses and lower growth in basic pay accords with the flat economic picture.

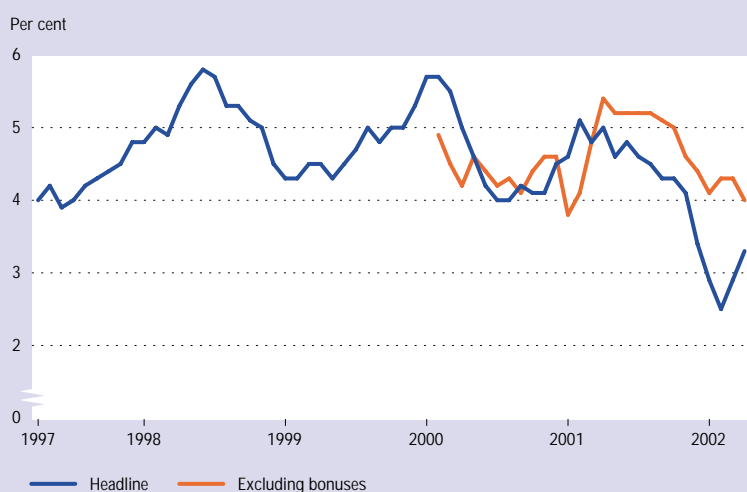
The other story in the earnings data is one of different trends in public and private sector earnings growth. Headline private sector earnings growth has picked up in recent months, rising from 2 per cent in February to 3.1 per cent in April; by comparison, the public sector has seen growth slip to 4.1 per cent, its lowest rate since March last year.

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



Source: Labour Force Survey

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



Source: Average Earnings Index

Technical details of sources

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

All ONS data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

Jobs in the public and private sectors

‘JOBS IN the Public and Private Sectors’ published in the June issue of *Economic Trends* is the latest in a series of annual articles presenting movements in the two sectors over recent years.

The article shows that:

- in 2001, there were 24.3 million jobs in the private sector and 5.2 million jobs in the public sector;
- total workforce jobs increased by 0.7 per cent (206,000) between 2000 and 2001. Within this total, public sector jobs showed an increase of 1.8 per cent (91,000 jobs), largely due to rises in education and NHS trusts. Private sector jobs rose by 0.5 per cent (115,000 jobs);
- jobs in local government increased by 50,000 (1.8 per cent) and jobs in central government increased by 14,000 (1.6 per cent) between 2000 and 2001. This increase was due in part to institutions being reclassified from the public corporations sector when the Scottish Parliament and National Assembly for Wales were established;
- over the past ten years, the number of jobs in the public sector has fallen by 11.7 per cent. Over this period, the number of jobs in public administration, production and construction has fallen while the number of jobs in education, health and other services has increased; and
- between 1991 and 2001 total jobs in industries covering production, construction, transport and utilities decreased by 594,000 (-8.1 per cent) to 6.8 million. The proportion of all public sector jobs in these industries fell from 12.7 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

• *Economic Trends*, no 583, June 2001. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621486 4. Price £23.50.

OTHER NEWS

Working time in the UK

AN INCREASE in the proportion of part-time workers in total employment has meant that the basic working week has got shorter since the mid-1980s, according to new research by the Bank of England. Changes in industry composition, employment status, occupation, sex and age have had little further impact on the basic hourly trend. For individuals who work overtime there has been a shift away from it being paid to being unpaid.

The Bank of England study, published in the latest issue of their quarterly bulletin, looked at the hours people worked in the UK, including paid and unpaid overtime, to establish some facts about their trend behaviour and relationship with the economic cycle. Using the Labour Force Survey, researchers looked at the effects of employment status, age, sex, industry and occupation on hours worked.

People worked on average just over 32.5 hours per week in winter 2001-2002 compared with a recent high of 33.7 hours per week in winter 1997-1998. During the 1980s the average number of hours worked rose (as the economy improved) reaching a peak in 1988 before falling back sharply in the early 1990s.

Since 1995, the average number of basic hours for part-time workers has increased from 16.5 hours a week to 17.5 hours a week. In contrast the average hours of full-timers have fallen since 1997. The researchers put much of the increase in part-

time hours down to a decrease in the proportion working very low hours (less than 15 hours a week) and an increase in the proportion working around 20 hours a week. In contrast, the decline in full-timers' hours is due to a general reduction in the proportion of the population working long hours (greater than 50 hours a week).

Men work longer basic hours than women (around 40 hours, compared with 29 hours a week) although over time female basic hours have remained stable while men's hours have declined.

The broad pattern of hours worked by age has not changed much compared with the 1988 peak, but the average number of hours worked by the youngest and oldest workers in the distribution declined more rapidly.

In 1984 the self-employed worked on average 46 hours a week. By 2000 this had declined by more than a tenth to 41 hours a week. Over the same time period, the basic usual hours of managers and professionals, and clerical, personal and sales occupations declined, while the hours of craft, plant and machinery workers increased.

The variation of hours worked between industries has been greater than the variation over time. The average working week in the other service and distribution sectors is around 30 hours, while agricultural employees work on average 45 hours a week. Though there has been a decline in basic hours in the distribution and agriculture sectors, hours worked in

other sectors have changed very little.

Paid overtime is the only component of hours that exhibits strong cyclical movement (although female overtime hours seem to vary less than men's) which led the researchers to suggest that when firms are confronted with adverse trading conditions, their first response is to reduce paid overtime, rather than any other component of hours or labour input. Except for business and other services, all industrial sectors have witnessed a decline in overtime hours since 1988. The proportions of paid and unpaid overtime vary considerably among occupations. Four-fifths of the overtime worked by managers and professionals is unpaid, while only a quarter of clerical, personnel and sales occupations and a tenth of craft, plant and machinery workers are not paid for overtime they work.

• The paper 'Working Time in the United Kingdom: Evidence from the Labour Force Survey', appeared in the summer issue of the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*. The publication is available from the Publications Group, Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8AH, tel. 020 7601 4030, fax 020 7601 3298, e-mail mapublications@bankofengland.co.uk. Price £6.00. It is also available at www.bankofengland.co.uk/qbcontents/index.html. For further information about the research, contact Fergal Shortall, e-mail fergal.shortall@bankofengland.co.uk.

Family-friendly employment

EMPLOYERS IN larger organisations, in the public sector and with recognised unions are more likely than others to offer flexible working arrangements to their non-managerial employees. Approximately nine out of ten establishments with some experience of family-friendly policies found them cost-effective.

These are some of the findings from a report recently published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation based on the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey. The analysis of the survey provides valuable information about which British employers had family-friendly working arrangements alongside a wide range of other information about the employers' characteristics, employee relations, human resources policies, workforce profile and performance.

Data were collected using a questionnaire completed by managers asking for details about their employer's business and employee relations, as well as whether their employees from each workplace were entitled to any of a number of family-friendly working arrangements. The data available covered non-managerial employees' entitlements to: parental leave; job sharing;

working only during term-time; working at, or from home during normal working hours; a change from full- to part-time hours; workplace or other nursery provision; help with the costs of childcare; flexitime; paternity leave for all employees; and time off for emergencies for all employees.

The study found that only around 14 per cent of the sample did not have any of the ten 'family-friendly working arrangements'. No establishments had all ten options. Approximately 29 per cent of establishments had four or more of these arrangements. Establishments without family-friendly policies were most likely to be in the manufacturing and construction sectors. Under two-fifths of establishments stating that employees had entitlement to at least one family-friendly policy also responded that none of their employees had taken any of the entitlements during the previous 12 months.

Family-friendly working arrangements were more common among employers adopting human resources policies and practices associated with being a 'good employer'. Workplaces with a recognised union were also associated with family-friendly working arrangements. For example, having a recognised union present increased the probability of the employer

having flexitime and parental leave. However, these arrangements also had a higher incidence in the public sector, where union membership was higher. Family-friendly policies relating to childcare and working at home were found to be associated with improvements in employee commitment in private sector establishments, but not in public sector organisations.

The findings also suggested that smaller establishments might be relatively family-unfriendly. However, the researchers note that evidence from other case studies suggests that smaller organisations can have quite a lot of flexibility, but not the type which would necessarily be counted in survey questions.

• *The Nature and Pattern of Family-friendly Employment Policies in Britain*, by Shirley Dex and Colin Smith, is published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by the Policy Press as part of the Family and Work series, ISBN 1 86134 433 3. Price £12.95. All titles in the series are available from Marston Book Services, PO Box 269, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4YN, tel. 01235 465500, e-mail direct.orders@marston.co.uk. All JRF findings are also published on its website www.jrf.org.uk.

Retirement income: effects of work history

THE RISK of having a low income over the age of 60 varies more according to a person's occupational group than by the length of time they spend in paid work. For men, the groups with small low-income risks were professional, and personal and protective occupations, whereas for women they were professional, technical, clerical and managerial occupations.

These were the conclusions reached by researchers at the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) who examined the relationship between the risk of having a low income in later life and people's lifetime employment histories. Their findings were based on longitudinal data from the British Household Panel Survey (1991-1999). Low income was defined as 'having an income in the poorest third of the distribution of income among all persons aged 60 plus'.

Although employment rates of older men fell sharply in the 1980s, they stabilised during the 1990s. Over the same time frame older women's employment rates increased.

Spending more time in paid employment between the ages of 20 and 60 was not necessarily associated with a smaller risk of low income for men and women in later life because individuals with low earnings may have had to work longer in order to maintain their already low income. For both men and women a smaller risk of a low income was associated with having worked more years in occupational groups with higher earnings and that offered occupational pensions.

The study found that in the period before retirement, people started to work less and earn less on average, but incomes still fell sharply in the year of retirement.

The ISER also found that the impact of leaving the workforce early on the

likelihood of a low income after retirement was also related to occupation. Men who worked in particular occupational groups such as clerical, craft, personal and protective services, and sales occupations, who worked fewer than five years in their fifties, raised the chance of having a low income in later life, whereas for other occupational groups, typically more highly skilled occupations, this was less of an influence. For example, working 30 years in personal and protective services occupations was associated with the probability of a low income of less than a tenth if the individual worked throughout his fifties, but this probability increased to over two-thirds if the person worked fewer than five years in his fifties. The ISER put this large effect down to two influences: leaving the workforce early may hinder the accumulation of savings and pension contribution and therefore entitlements; and

that men who left the workforce early may have been the ones who earned the least and that lower earners within each occupation were more likely to lose their jobs.

In contrast, for women low labour market participation between the ages of 50 and 60 had little association with the risk of having a low income when they retired. An explanation offered for this lack of association is that lower or intermittent labour market attachment was more common throughout women's working lives (not just in their fifties) whereas, for men this primarily occurred in their fifties.

Household type and marital status were more important factors in the likelihood of low income for women in later life. Women aged 60 and over living without a partner had a substantially higher risk of a low income than women over 60 living with a partner, even if they had worked for most of their life. In comparison, among men in continuous employment, low income rates did not vary by household type. This result, together with the fact that leaving the labour market early was not associated with women's low-income risks, suggests that for women having a partner with a good

work history and gaining access to their pensions entitlements and other financial assets may be more important for income in later life than what women do during their own working life.

- The full report *Income in later life: Work history matters* by Elena Bardasi and Stephen P. Jenkins is published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by The Policy Press (ISBN 1 86134 401 5). Price £12.95. Available from Marston Book Services, PO Box 269, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4YN, tel. 01235 465500, fax. 01235 465556, e-mail direct.orders@marston.co.uk.

Redundancy

NEARLY HALF of organisations that have carried out redundancies in the past 18 months plan to make additional cuts this year according to the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD). For approximately two-thirds of employers, redundancies were carried out because of organisational restructuring. Researchers found that an employee's role within the organisation was the most common means used to select employees for compulsory redundancy. The majority of organisations also reported a reduction in employee morale in the aftermath of redundancies.

In March 2002 the CIPD sent a questionnaire to a random sample of human resource (HR) professionals in 7,000 organisations in the UK. They received 563 replies from organisations that had made at least one member of staff redundant in the previous 18 months. Organisations participating in the survey ranged from very small (with a workforce of just three staff) to very large (over 100,000 employees).

The report found that 45 per cent of the organisations that responded believed they would need to make further redundancies over the next 12 months. The redundancies reported were concentrated in general manufacturing (17 per cent), engineering (10 per cent), retail (7 per cent) and financial services (5 per cent). In the 18 months up to March 2002, 14 per cent of responding employers laid off 20 per cent or more of their employees. On average 24 per cent of those who were made redundant were managers/professionals, another 24 per cent held skilled non-manual posts, while 20 per cent were skilled manual workers.

For 66 per cent of employers in the survey, redundancies were carried out because of organisational restructuring.

This was true for 72 per cent of the public sector organisations, 69 per cent of the services employers and 62 per cent of the manufacturing/production firms. Around 44 per cent of those in the manufacturing/production sector also cited falling sales as a reason.

The employee's role within the organisation was the most common means used to select employees for compulsory redundancy. The report found this to be true for 81 per cent of the public sector organisations who responded, 70 per cent of the service sector firms and 64 per cent of the manufacturing/production companies. The manufacturing/production and services sector companies that responded used job performance more commonly than ability/flexibility to select employees for redundancy. In contrast, public service organisations selected 42 per cent of their employees for compulsory redundancy using ability/flexibility against 36 per cent for job performance/efficiency. The manufacturing/production companies surveyed used absence/disciplinary records (30 per cent) more frequently than the public service organisations (8 per cent) as their means for selection.

The report found the most popular methods used by organisations to avoid making redundancies were offering alternative employment within the organisation (74 per cent), recruitment freezes (56 per cent) and natural wastage (55 per cent). Public sector organisations were more likely to use early retirement or offer staff the opportunity of secondment to another organisation. In contrast, they made less use than the private sector firms of recruitment freezes, cutting the use of contract staff and pay cuts.

The most common impacts on employee relations from redundancy were a decline in the morale of remaining employees (52 per

cent), a loss of trust from remaining employees (30 per cent) and a loss of skills or experience that the organisation continues to need (18 per cent). Financial compensation above the statutory minimum was the most common support offered by organisations in the survey (72 per cent). Following this were counselling (50 per cent) and access to a specialist outplacement agency (44 per cent). In comparison with other industry sectors, public services organisations provided little opportunity to retain equipment supplied by the organisation (9 per cent, compared with the 18 per cent average), although they placed much emphasis on financial support for training (29 per cent, compared with the 14 per cent average). The manufacturing/production sector placed greater emphasis on professional financial advice (21 per cent, compared with 17 per cent on average).

The survey also covered the impact of redundancies on the work and personal life of an HR professional. Respondents were asked to rate the impact on a scale of 1 (no negative impact) to 5 (very negative impact). There was a more negative impact recorded on work life (2.6 on average) than on personal life (2.2 on average). However, it should be noted that these averages hide considerable ranges. Around 46 per cent felt redundancies had little or no impact on their work, but 22 per cent felt it had a considerable impact. The equivalent figures for personal life were 63 per cent indicating little impact and 16 per cent considerable impact.

- The report *Best of a Bad Job* is available from the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development. For further information, contact Mark Buckley, tel. 020 8263 3240, e-mail m.buckley@cipd.co.uk.



Labour Market Spotlight

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

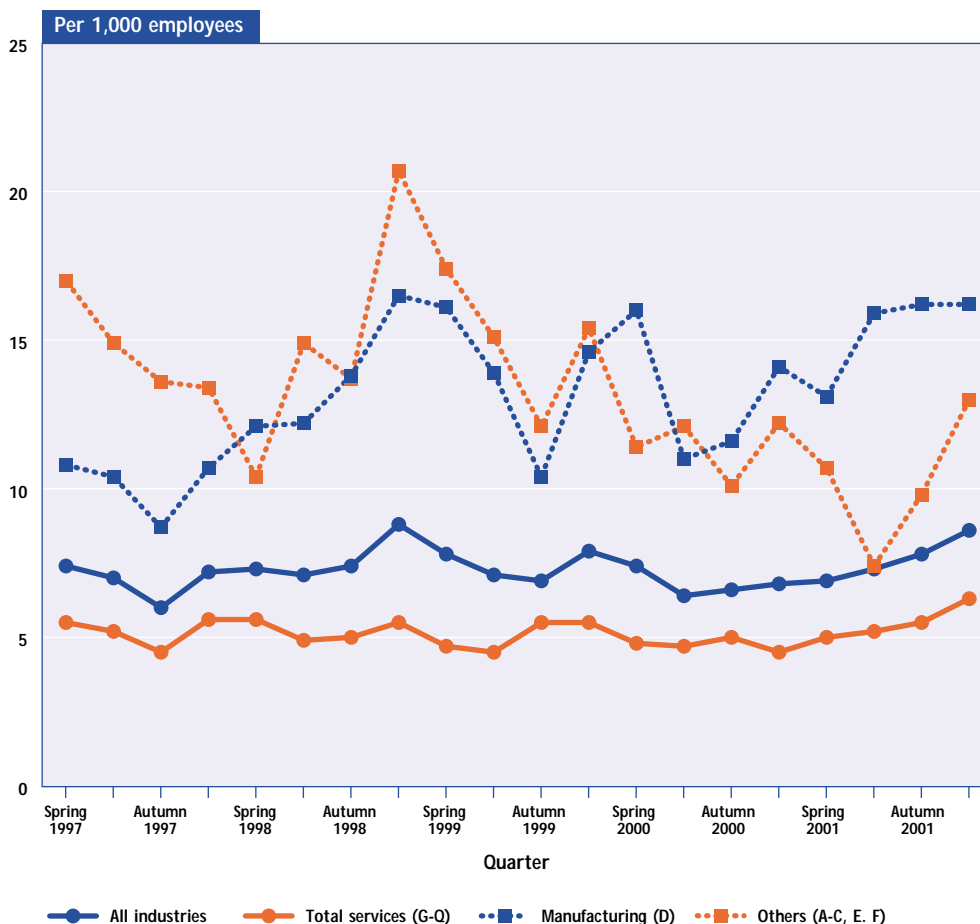
Contents for July 2002

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|-------|
| 1 | Redundancies in the UK | 3 | Index |
| 2 | Working longer hours | | |

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

1 Redundancies in the UK

Figure 1 Redundancy rates by broad industry groupings; United Kingdom; spring 1997 to winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Redundancies are an important aspect of labour market dynamics. Large scale redundancies are often announced and reported in the media three months or more in advance (see red box). Each quarter, the LFS asks people whether they had been made redundant in the month of their LFS interview or in the previous two months. For more information see pp315-22, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2001. Over the past year LFS estimated redundancies increased by 27 per cent. The current level is the highest since spring 1992. However, employment is at a much higher level than in 1992 so the redundancy rate is still much lower than at that time.

Figure 1 shows the trends in redundancies overall and by broad industry grouping, reported from spring 1997 to winter 2001/2002.

- Between winter 2000/2001 and winter 2001/2002 the overall redundancy rate in the UK rose from 7 to 9 per 1,000 employees; all three broad groups showed increases.

Source: Labour Force Survey

1 Redundancies in the UK (cont.)

- Changes in redundancy rates in the 'others' category were largely due to changes in construction industry redundancies.

Table 1 shows the numbers and rates of redundancies by a more detailed industry breakdown for winter 2001/2002.

- The redundancy rate was highest in the manufacturing sector, with 16 per thousand employees, followed by the construction industry with 15 per thousand employees.
- Public administration, education and health, distribution, hotels and restaurants, and other services all had redundancy rates below the average.
- The redundancy rate for women was six per thousand compared with a rate of 11 per thousand for men.
- By the time they were interviewed two-fifths of people made redundant in the previous 2-3 months had started another job.

Table 2 shows the distribution of redundancies by government office region in England and other countries in the UK. Regional redundancy estimates, and especially changes over time, need to be interpreted cautiously and it is important to bear in mind that the closure or downsizing of a single company can lead to thousands of redundancies in one region and thus have a major impact on the regional estimate.

- In winter 2001/2002 the redundancy rate was highest in the North East where 12 employees per thousand had been made redundant compared with nine per thousand for the UK average.
- Yorkshire and the Humber had the lowest rate of redundancies at five per thousand in winter 2001/2002 but had the highest in autumn 2001 (ten per thousand).

Table 1 Redundancy levels and rates by industry;^a United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	Per 1,000 employees
Agriculture and fishing (A, B)	*	*
Energy and water (C, E)	*	*
Manufacturing (D)	71	16
Construction (F)	21	15
Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G, H)	33	7
Transport and communication (I)	24	13
Banking, finance and insurance (J, K)	40	10
Public administration, education and health (L, M, N)	11	2
Other services (O, P, Q)	10	8
All industries^b	214	9

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
b Includes a few people who did not state from which industry they had been made redundant.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Table 2 Redundancy levels and rates by region of residence; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	Per 1,000 employees
United Kingdom	214	9
North East	12	12
North West	27	10
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	5
East Midlands	14	8
West Midlands	21	9
East	18	7
London	23	8
South East	35	10
South West	16	8
Wales	11	10
Scotland	21	10
Northern Ireland	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Definitions

The Employment Rights Act 1996 defines 'redundancy' as being a dismissal caused by an employer's need to reduce their workforce. Redundancy may happen because a workplace is closing down or fewer employees of a particular kind are (or are expected to be) needed for work of a particular kind. Normally the employee's job must have disappeared. The Department of Trade and Industry provides a free helpline to answer any queries, tel. 0500 848489.

Redundancy notification period

Under UK legislation 'An employer who proposes to dismiss twenty or more employees as redundant at one establishment within a ninety-day-period has a statutory duty to notify the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry' (Part IV of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992).

Media reports and the LFS estimates

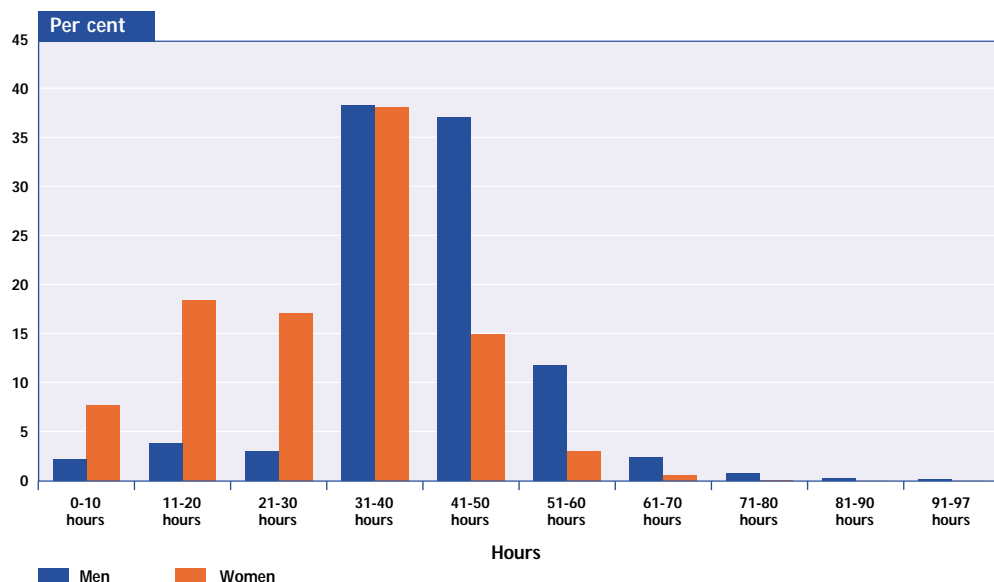
This notification amounts to the company's **intention** to lay off employees and this is what may be reported in media headlines. The LFS collects retrospective information about redundancies. Therefore, the planned lay-offs reported in the media will not be reflected immediately in ONS estimates. Furthermore, planned redundancies may be spread out over an extended period of time making the impact of an individual company and/or sector's redundancies negligible on official figures. Also, it is possible that the company might not lay off as many employees once its redundancy programme is under way.

Redundancy rate

A redundancy rate estimates the number of redundancies per thousand employees. The denominator used is the number of employees in the previous quarter (i.e. for the winter redundancy estimate, the numbers in the previous autumn are used).

2 Working longer hours

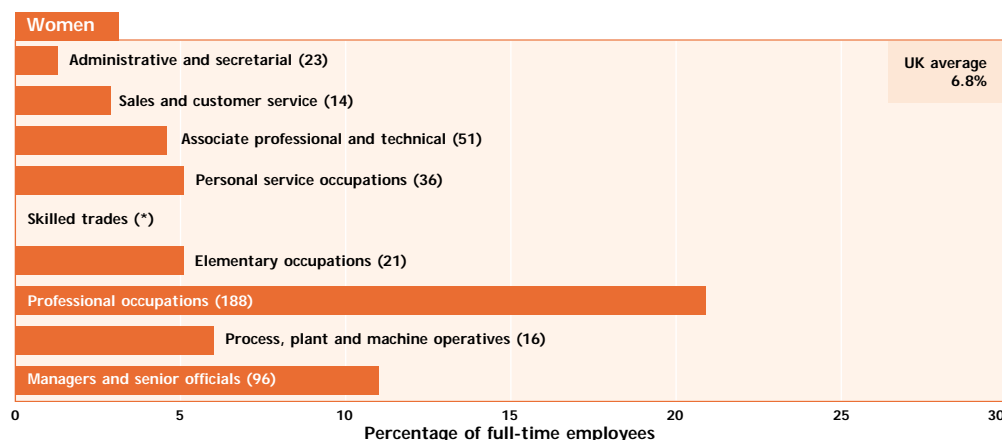
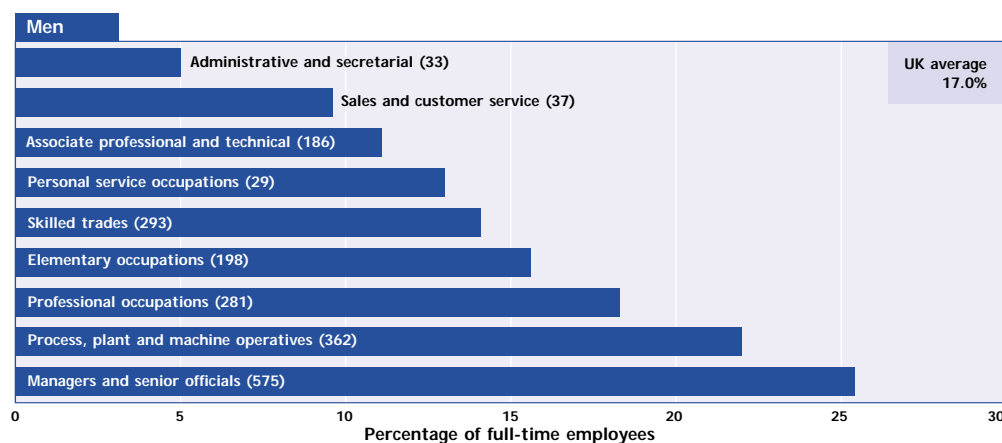
Figure 2 Total usual hours^a of all employees; United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Respondents are asked how many hours a week they usually work, including paid and unpaid overtime, but excluding meal breaks.

Figure 3 Percentage^a of full-time employees who worked more than 50 hours a week, by occupation;^b United Kingdom; winter 2001/2002, not seasonally adjusted



a Percentages are based on totals that exclude those who did not know how many hours they worked and those who did not state how many hours they worked.

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

(*) The figures in brackets give the number of people (in thousands) who worked more than 50 hours a week.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

The LFS records the number of hours people usually work and provides useful information on the characteristics of those working long hours. **Figure 2** shows the distribution of usual weekly hours of work of employees by sex in winter 2001/2002.

- For both men and women employees, total usual hours of work were most likely to be between 31 and 40 hours (38 per cent).
- On average, men's total usual hours of work were greater than those for women. Around 53 per cent of male employees usually worked more than 40 hours a week compared with 19 per cent of women.

A convenient measure of those working long hours is the proportion of full-time employees who worked more than 50 hours a week. **Figure 3** shows a breakdown of male and female full-time employees who worked over 50 hours, by their occupation.

- In winter 2001/2002, male full-time employees were considerably more likely to work over 50 hours per week than their female counterparts (17 per cent, compared with 7 per cent).
- Among female employees, those in professional occupations (21 per cent) were far more likely to work longer than 50 hours than those in any other occupation group. Of these, 80 per cent were in the teaching profession.
- For men, managers and senior officials was the occupation group with the highest proportion of employees working long hours (25 per cent).

Another source of information on hours worked is the New Earnings Survey. A forthcoming issue of *Labour Market Trends* will contain an article comparing the measurement of hours worked for full time employees between the Labour Force Survey and the New Earnings Survey.

3 Index of topics covered in Labour Market Spotlight May 1998 to July 2002

Claimant count

people joining and leaving (May 02)
sought and usual occupations of
claimants of unemployment-related
benefits (Jun 98, Mar 00)

Disability

see health problems

Earnings

by highest qualification (Apr 99)
by paybands and sex (May 01)
by sex and occupation (Apr 00)
comparison of men's and women's
earnings (May 02)
inside and outside London (Nov 98)
of Advanced Modern Apprentices
(Apr 01)
of household reference person (Apr 01)
of men and women in couples where
both are employees (Aug 99)
low pay estimates (Apr 02)

Economic activity

of young people (standard)¹
status of couples (Jan 99, Nov 99)

Economic inactivity

by when left last job (Feb 99)
economically inactive people (Dec 01)
of long-term sick or disabled (Dec 99)
of people who are looking after a
family or home (Jun 98, Apr 01)
of people who have never had a paid
job (Jul 98, Jul 99, Jul 01)
of people who would like to work by
ethnic origin (Oct 98)

Education (see qualifications and young people)

enrolment by economic status (Apr 99,
Aug 01)

Employment

bank holiday working (Aug 00, Mar 02)
employee jobs in selected industries
(May 98, Aug 98)
employee jobs in the manufacturing
industry (Oct 00)
flexible working arrangements (Nov 00,
Oct 01)
flexible working arrangements and by
occupation (Oct 99)
IT occupations (Dec 98, Nov 00)
IT occupations by region (Jun 99,
Nov 00)
IT occupations by region and age
(Nov 01)
job entry and exit by occupation
(Apr 01)
job-types of employees who were not
in employment one year ago (Oct 98)
labour market status of families
(Nov 01)
length of time continuously employed
by occupation and industry (Feb 01,
Feb 02)
length of time with current employer
by age (May 99)
length of time with current employer
by age of dependent children (Aug 00)
LFS analysis of industry and occupation
(Jul 00)
of different nationalities (Jul 98)
of new graduates (Oct 98, Jan 00, Jan 01,
Jan 02)
nationalities of workers in the United
Kingdom (Aug 00)
people who were looking for a new or
additional job (Jun 98, Jul 99, Feb 01,
Feb 02)
rates by ethnic group and region
(Dec 00)
rates by ethnic group and whether
born in UK or not (Aug 99)
rates in English local authority districts
(May 99, May 00)
reason for leaving last job (Dec 99,
Dec 00, Dec 01)
status now and one year ago (Sep 98,
Sep 99, Sep 00, Oct 01)

unpaid family workers (Feb 99, Jul 01)
working in inner London (May 99)

Ethnic groups

by economic activity, region and
managerial status (Jun 00)
by economic status (standard, using the
2001 Census questions from Sep 01)²
by part-time employment (Dec 98,
Dec 99, Dec 00)
economically inactive who would like
to work (Oct 98)
educational status of young people
(Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00)
employees belonging to a trade union
(Mar 99, Mar 00)
employment rates by ethnic group and
whether born in UK or not (Aug 99)
employment rates by region (Dec 00)
in Work-based Training for Young
People (May 00)
proportion of all in employment who
are self-employed (Jun 98, Jun 99,
Jun 00, Jun 02)
revised estimates for ethnic groups
(Mar 02)

Graduates

career three years after graduation
(Apr 00)
labour market status of new graduates
(Oct 98, Jan 00, Jan 01)
proportion of new graduates working
in the public sector (Oct 98, Jan 01)

Health problems

by economic status and region (Nov 98)
long-term sick or disabled
economically inactive people (Dec 99)
managerial experience of employees
with a work-limiting disability (Feb 99)
people with disabilities and the labour
market (standard since Mar 99)²
people with disabilities by region, type
of health problem and managerial
status (Jul 00)

Holiday entitlement and bank holidays

bank holiday working (Aug 00)
of full-time employees by occupation
(Apr 99, Mar 01)
of full-time employees by occupation
and industry (Jun 02)

Homeworkers

by main and second job and hours
(Jun 00)
by main and second job and occupation
(Mar 99)
by main and second job and whom
they work for (May 98)
by occupation and industry (May 01,
Jun 02)
occasional homeworkers by social class
(Jan 00)
teleworker homeworkers (May 98,
Oct 98, Oct 99, Oct 00, Oct 01)

Hours

actual hours of paid and unpaid
overtime (Apr 99)
bank holiday working (Aug 00)
employees working more than 48
hours per week by occupation (Dec 98,
Jun 01)
flexible working arrangements (Nov 00,
Oct 01)
flexible working arrangements and by
occupation (Oct 99)
hours worked in main and second jobs
(Aug 98)
reasons for working fewer hours than
usual (Jan 99, Sep 01)
working longer hours by occupation
and sex (Jul 02)

Households

household reference person by age,
earnings and tenure (Apr 01)
housing tenure, by sex and economic
status (Apr 01)

work and worklessness (Nov 01)

Job-related training

Advanced Modern Apprenticeships
(Apr 01)
by employment status, age and
qualification (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00,
Sep 01)
by length, site and payment of fees
(Jun 98, Jun 99, Jun 00, Jun 01, Jun 02)
by occupation and industry (Mar 99,
Mar 00, Mar 01, Mar 02)
number of employees by region
(Dec 01)
number of employees by region and
ethnic origin (Dec 98, Dec 99, Dec 00)

Job search methods

by duration of unemployment (Oct 99)
how employees obtained their current
job (Jan 99, Jan 00, Aug 01)
of ILO unemployed people (Jan 99)
of ILO unemployed people by highest
qualification (Jul 99)
of people looking for a different or
additional job (Jun 98, Feb 01, Feb 02)

LFS regrossing

information about regrossing project
(Feb 00, Mar 00, Apr 00)

Managerial responsibilities

by age and qualification (Jun 98, Feb 01,
Jan 02)
of employees according to whether or
not disabled (Feb 99, Jul 00)
of employees by sex and ethnic origin
(Feb 99, Jun 00)
part-time (Jan 99)

Nationalities

employment (Jul 98)
of workers in the United Kingdom
(Aug 00)

Older workers

highest qualification held by older
people (Dec 00)
labour market status of older people
(Jun 01)

Part-time workers

by age and reason (Dec 98)
by sex and social class (Sep 99)
managers (Jan 99)
reasons for not wanting a full-time job
(Jun 99, Mar 01)

Qualifications

Advanced Modern Apprentices (Apr 01)
highest qualification held by age and
sex (Jul 99)
highest qualification held by older
people and the unemployed (Dec 00)
ILO unemployment rates and average
gross weekly earnings by highest
qualification (Apr 99, Jun 01)
labour market indicators by
qualification level (Jun 02)
method of job search by highest
qualification (Jul 99)
of managers (Feb 01, Jan 02)

Redundancies

Redundancies in the UK (Jul 02)

Second jobs

by employment status and industry
(Aug 01)
by occupation and industry (Mar 99)
reasons for looking for another job
(Jun 98, Jul 99)

Self-employment

at sub-national level (Sep 98)
by occupation and industry (Jul 01)
of ethnic groups (Jun 98, Jun 99, Jun 00)
reasons for becoming self-employed
(Nov 99, Sep 00)
work location and number of
employees (Aug 98, Aug 00)

Shiftworking

by type of shift and occupation (Nov 98,
Nov 00, Oct 01)

Sickness absence

by age and sex (Dec 99)
by industry, occupation, and number
of days (standard until May 00,
re-introduced from Feb 01)¹
changes to Labour Force Survey
questions (Aug 00, Nov 00)
by region, age and public/private sector
(Feb 02)

Size of workplace

small and medium enterprises (Jan 01,
Apr 02)

Skills shortages

Employers Skill Survey 2001 (Sep 01)

Teleworkers

by job-type and occupation (May 98,
Oct 98, Oct 99, Oct 00, Oct 01)

Temporary workers

by occupation (Dec 98)
by occupation, industry and length of
employment (Nov 99)
by occupation, industry and reason
(Jan 01)
by occupation, age and reason (Jan 02)
by reason and age (Aug 99)

Travel

time taken to travel to work (Mar 99)
usual method and time taken to travel
to work (Jul 98, Mar 01, Mar 02)

Unemployment

by when left last job (Feb 99)
highest qualification held by the
unemployed (Dec 00)
length by reason for leaving last job
(Jul 98)
method of job search (Jan 99)
method of job search by duration of
unemployment (Oct 99)
method of job search by highest
qualification (Jul 99)
New Deal for Young People (Feb 00,
Apr 02)
rates by highest qualification (Apr 99,
Jun 01)
transition between benefits (Nov 00)

Unions

membership density by ethnic origin
(Mar 99, Mar 00)
membership density by type of
employment (May 98, May 01, Mar 02)

Vacancies

Jobcentre vacancies by occupation and
industry (Sep 98, Sep 99, Oct 00)
People joining and leaving the claimant
count (May 02)

Women

attitudes to combining paid work and
family life (Feb 00, Mar 00)
in the labour market (standard)¹
labour market status of women with
young children (Jan 00)
returners (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00,
Oct 01)

Young people

economic activity by academic age
(standard)¹
educational status by ethnic origin
(Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00)
New Deal (Feb 00, Apr 02)

¹ These standards appear in February, May, August and November each year from May 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.

² These standards appear in March, June, September and December each year from June 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.

The last index for the LFS Help-Line appeared in April 1998.

Trade union membership: an analysis of data from the autumn 2001 LFS

By Keith Brook, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

Key points

- In autumn 2001, 7.6 million of those in employment in the UK were trade union members, a reduction of 30,000 since 2000. This is still an increase of 178,000 since 1997.
- The proportion of employees who were union members in the UK decreased from 29.5 per cent in 2000 to 29.1 per cent in 2001.
- The number of employees in workplaces in the UK where trade union members were present decreased from 12.0 million in 2000 to 11.9 million in 2001.
- There has been a decrease in union membership in Great Britain since 1991 of 1.3 million, a fall over the ten-year period of 15 per cent.
- The fall in union membership has been steeper for men than for women over the past decade. In Great Britain, union density for men was 42 per cent in 1991 and 29 per cent in 2001, whereas density for women was 32 per cent in 1991 and 28 per cent in 2001.

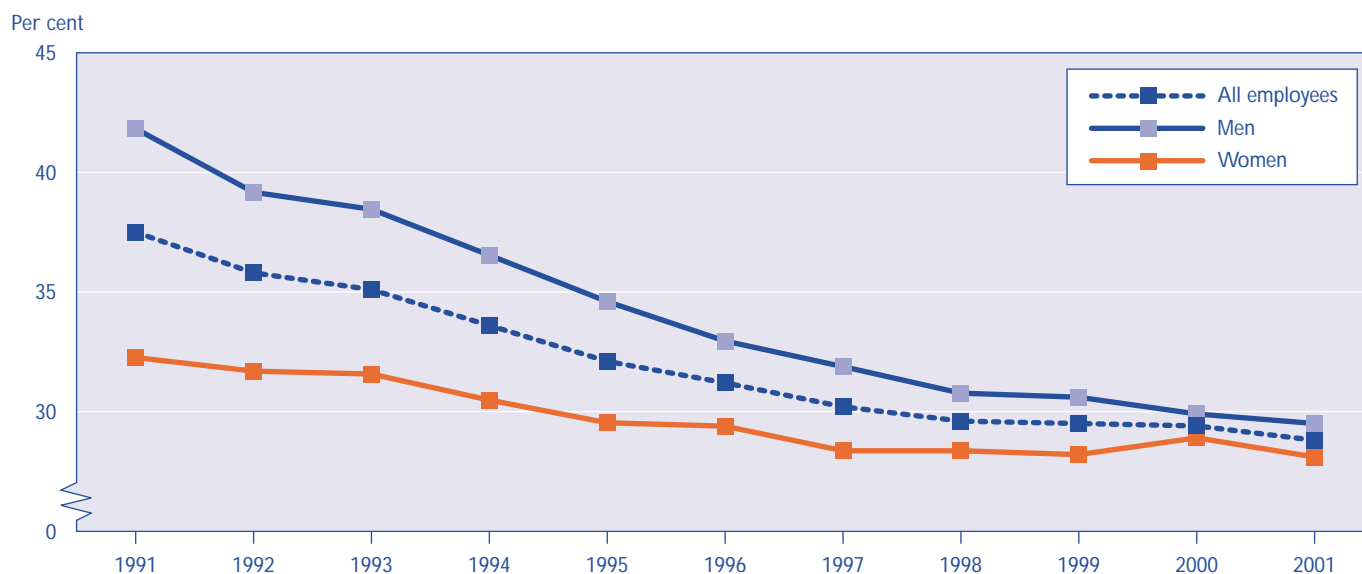
This article presents an analysis of the most recent information from the Labour Force Survey on union membership and shows current patterns together with changes in trends over recent years.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE contains information on the number of trade union members in the UK and Great Britain. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides detailed information on the characteristics of trade union members, for example in terms of sex, occupation and size of company. The survey includes questions on union membership status, whether a trade union is present at the workplace and whether pay and conditions are affected by

a collective agreement. The LFS currently collects data on trade unions in the autumn quarter for all respondents who are in employment. LFS data analysed in this article are from autumn 2001.

A second source of available data is the summary within the *Annual Report of the Certification Officer (CO)* for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, collated using administrative records. The Trade Union and

Figure 1 Union density; Great Britain; spring 1991 and autumn 1992 to autumn 2001^a, not seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey

a From 1989 to 1991 union membership questions were asked in the spring quarter. Since 1992 they have been asked in the autumn quarter.

Labour Relations Act 1992 requires that every trade union in existence for 12 months or longer must submit an annual return to the CO. These returns provide details of the number of members within each trade union irrespective of employment status. Consequently, this gives a slightly higher figure than the LFS data, which do not include those who are not in employment. For further discussion of

the differences between the two sources of union information, see *technical note*. Although the CO data are not directly comparable with the LFS data they have been included in previous trade union membership articles, although for a different calendar year to the LFS data. The CO report is published some months after the LFS data become available in early spring. In order to improve the timeliness of the

publication of the LFS trade union membership data, the CO data are not included in this year's article. Following publication of their annual report, the CO data will be available on its website at www.certoffice.org. A copy of this article, together with the time series for the LFS and CO data, will also be available on the Department of Trade and Industry website at www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar/.

Table 1 Trade union membership in Great Britain and United Kingdom; 1991 to 2001, not seasonally adjusted

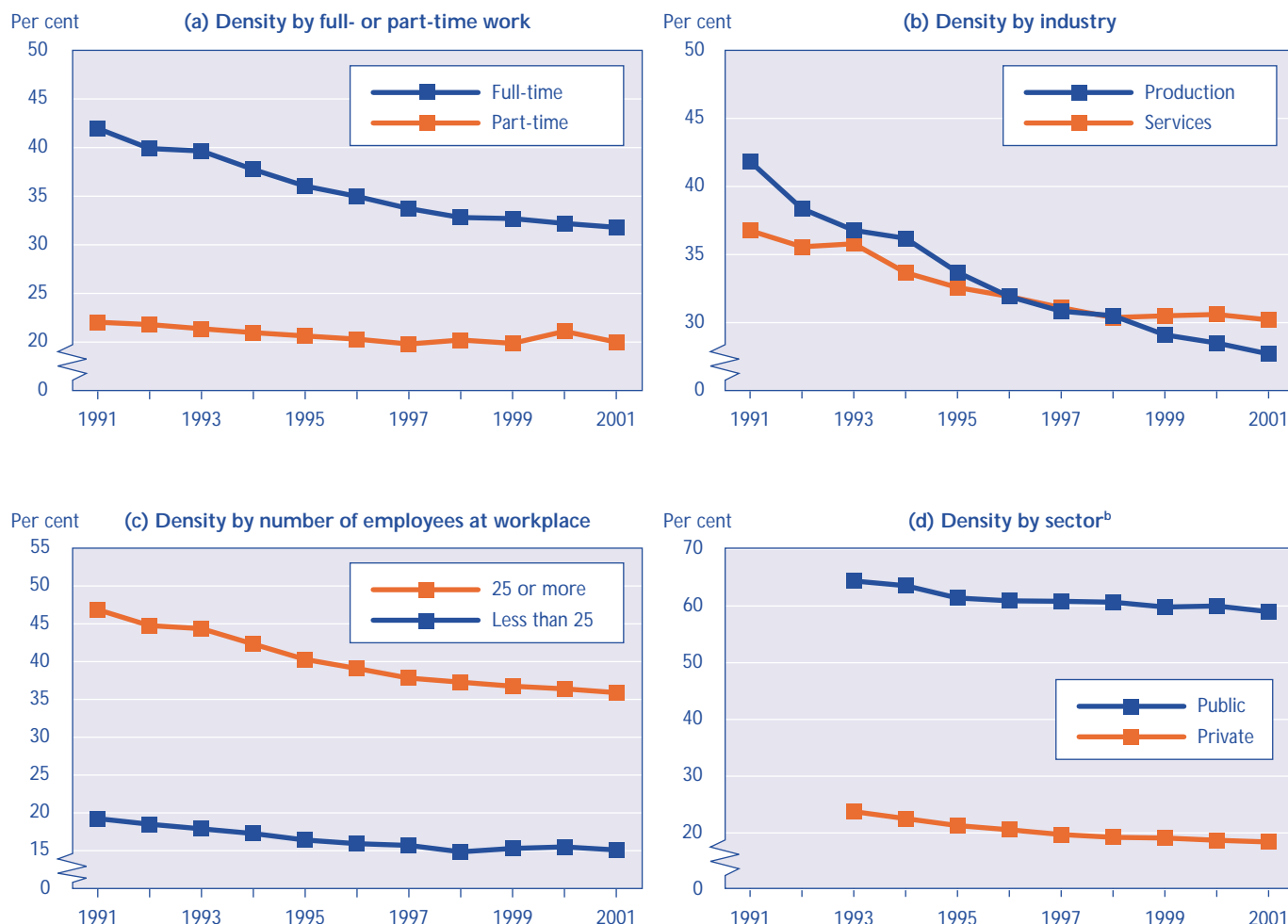
	Great Britain ^a			United Kingdom ^a		
	Number of members ^b (thousands)	Union density All in employment (%)	Employees (%)	Number of members ^b (thousands)	Union density All in employment (%)	Employees (%)
1991	8,602	33.6	37.5	-	-	-
1992	7,956	32.2	35.8	-	-	-
1993	7,767	31.5	35.1	-	-	-
1994	7,530	30.1	33.6	-	-	-
1995	7,309	28.8	32.1	7,532	29.0	32.3
1996	7,244	28.2	31.2	7,472	28.4	31.5
1997	7,154	27.3	30.2	7,372	27.4	30.4
1998	7,155	26.9	29.6	7,396	27.1	29.9
1999	7,277	27.0	29.5	7,498	27.1	29.6
2000	7,351	27.0	29.4	7,580	27.1	29.5
2001	7,295	26.5	28.8	7,550	26.8	29.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Trade union questions were included in the LFS in Great Britain from 1989 and in Northern Ireland from 1995.

b Includes all those in employment, excluding members of the armed forces, unpaid family workers, and those on college-based schemes. From 1989-1991 union membership questions were asked in the spring quarter. Since 1992 they have been asked in the autumn quarter. Those who did not report their union status or were not contactable in the autumn quarter have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.

Figure 2 Union density: Great Britain; spring 1991 and autumn 1992 to autumn 2001^a, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a From 1989 to 1991 union membership questions were asked in the spring quarter. Since 1992 they have been asked in the autumn quarter.
b Data not available before 1993.

Trade union membership and density based on LFS data

Trade union membership questions were first added to the LFS questionnaire in 1989. Analysis of those in employment includes the self-employed, but excludes members of the armed forces, who are prohibited from becoming union members, those on college-based government-supported training and employment programmes and unpaid family workers. Since the trade union questions were not included for Northern Ireland until 1995, trade union membership data which have been published in previous *Labour Market Trends* articles

have been given for Great Britain rather than the UK. The data given in this year's article for 2001 trade union membership have generally been given on a UK basis. However, the data for union membership, which are given in *Table 1*, have also been given on a Great Britain basis to allow a longer time series to be presented. The Great Britain data between 1998 and 2001 have also been subject to small revisions compared with the data published in 2001. This is due to a regrossing carried out recently for these years by ONS that has provided new LFS estimates based on more up-to-date population data.

Table 1 shows the number of trade union members for those in employment in the UK between 1995 and

2001 and for Great Britain between 1991 and 2001. In autumn 2001 union membership in the UK among those in employment was 7.6 million, which is a reduction of around 30,000 members (0.4 per cent) since 2000. The increases in membership which were reported during the past few years have not been sustained, although the latest drop can be partly attributed to sampling variation.

The proportion of all people in employment who are union members in the UK (generally known as union density) declined by 0.3 percentage points, to 26.8 per cent, since 2000. The proportion of employees who are trade union members also decreased from 29.5 per cent in 2000 to 29.1 per cent in 2001.

The remainder of the article excludes the self-employed and covers employees only. The self-employed have traditionally had low union membership – only 9.4 per cent of the self-employed were reported to be union members in 2001. The time series of union membership shown in *Figures 1* and *2* are given for Great Britain since UK data are not available before 1995.

Figure 1 shows union density in Great Britain since 1991 for all employees, with a subdivision by sex. The proportion of male employees with union membership dropped by 13 percentage points between 1991 and 2001. During the same period, female employees' union density decreased by only 4 percentage points, leaving density for both at just below 30 per cent.

Figure 2 shows union density in Great Britain among various groups over time. Union density among full-time workers fell by 10 percentage points between 1991 and 2001 to 32 per cent, although the trend appears to be levelling off. The density for part-time employees remains fairly constant over time and was 20 per cent in 2001. The large gap between the union density of full-time and part-time employees may reflect the difficulties that unions encounter in recruiting part-time employees.

Union density for employees in the production industries fell by 14 percentage points, from 42 per cent in 1991 to 28 per cent in 2001. Density in the service sector, as in recent years, continues to be greater than for production and appears to be stabilising at around 30 per cent. This illustrates the extent of the decline of unionisation in occupations and industries that were traditionally heavily unionised.

In 2001, union density was 36 per cent for workplaces with more than 25 employees and 15 per cent for those with less than 25 employees. The proportion of union members in the public sector was much greater than in the private sector but both have reduced at a similar rate between 1993 and 2001. The decreases in union density between 2000 and 2001, which are shown in *Figure 1* for women and in *Figure 2* for part-time employees, are both at similar rates to the increases

Table 2 Union density by individual characteristics;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001

	All	Men	Per cent Women
Age group			
Under 20 years	5	6	4
20 to 29 years	19	18	20
30 to 39 years	30	30	30
40 to 49 years	38	39	36
50 years and over	35	37	32
Ethnic group^b			
White	29	30	28
Non-White	26	24	28
of which			
Mixed	25	22	27
Asian or Asian British	25	25	26
Black or Black British	30	27	33
Chinese and other ethnic groups	22	20	24
Highest qualification			
Degree or equivalent	37	31	44
Other higher education	44	33	52
A-level or equivalent	28	31	21
GCSE or equivalent	23	26	21
Other	25	29	21
No qualifications	24	29	20
All employees	29	30	28

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.

^b This table uses the National Statistics classification of ethnic group consistent with the 2001 Census.

shown between 1999 and 2000. The change in union density between each of these years can be partly attributed to sampling variation.

A comparison of union density for manual and non-manual employees has been published in previous years but this is no longer possible due to the introduction of the SOC2000 classification for occupation. The concept of a manual and non-manual worker is no longer available or considered to be appropriate. The new occupational classification is reflected in the results presented for 2001 in *Table 3* of this article.

The remaining tables and figures give data on a UK basis, whereas the data have been given on a Great Britain basis in previous years. The difference in union density between UK and Great Britain is typically only about 0.1 percentage point for a particular category.

Individual characteristics

Table 2 shows that employees in the UK aged more than 40 have the highest union density, between 35 and 38 per cent. About a fifth of 20 to 29-year-old employees were union members, while those under 20 had the lowest density of all the age groups at 5 per cent.

Union density was 29 per cent for white employees and 26 per cent for all other ethnic groups combined. Black and Black British employees had a density of 30 per cent while mixed, Asian and other ethnic groups had lower densities that varied between 22 and 25 per cent. The categories for ethnicity are different from those used in previous articles because they have been changed in the LFS to be consistent with the ethnicity question used in the 2001 Census.

Union membership among those with higher education qualifications

Table 3 Union density by job-related characteristics;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001

	All	Full-time	Part-time	Private sector	Per cent Public sector
Length of service					
Less than one year	12	14	7	8	33
One to two years	16	18	11	10	41
Two to five years	22	24	17	15	50
Five to ten years	32	34	27	21	62
Ten to 20 years	45	47	39	31	71
20 years or more	60	62	48	45	81
Occupational group (SOC2000)					
Managers and senior officials	17	18	15	12	57
Professional	48	48	47	21	73
Associate professional and technical	42	40	47	20	72
Administrative and secretarial	24	27	19	13	47
Skilled trades	30	31	10	27	61
Personal service	29	34	23	11	48
Sales and customer service	13	16	11	12	48
Process, plant and machine operatives	37	39	13	35	59
Elementary	22	31	12	16	44
Managerial status					
Manager	30	30	31	15	71
Foreman or supervisor	37	38	34	24	71
Not manager or supervisor	27	32	18	19	52
Permanent/temporary status					
Permanent	30	33	21	19	62
Temporary	19	20	16	11	32
Special working arrangements					
Flexitime	41	44	28	21	61
Job sharing	40	*	40	19	64
Term-time working	46	71	26	24	51
Annualised hours contract	48	50	37	33	74
4.5 day week/ 9 day fortnight	45	46	*	41	73
Zero hours contract	14	*	*	*	*
Work mainly in own home/same grounds	11	17	*	8	35
All employees	29	32	20	19	59

^a Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

below degree level was 44 per cent compared with 37 per cent for those with a degree or equivalent. For those with qualifications below this level, the proportion of union members varied between 23 and 28 per cent.

Although men and women were almost equally likely to be trade union members, there were some differences for individual characteristics such as ethnic group and educational level. Women from ethnic minority groups

had a higher membership rate than their male counterparts by up to 6 percentage points. Women with higher education have a much higher union density than men with a difference of between 13 and 19 percentage points. However, for highest qualification at A-level or below the opposite occurs, with men having a higher union density than women, with a difference of between 5 and 10 percentage points.

Job-related characteristics

Table 3 shows union density in the UK for a number of job-related characteristics subdivided first into full-time and part-time workers, and secondly into the private and public sector. The density was significantly higher for full-time workers than part-time workers, being 32 and 20 per cent respectively for all employees. The same trend is generally evident

Table 4 Union density by workplace characteristics;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001

	All	Full-time	Part-time	Private sector	Per cent Public sector
Industry (SIC92)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	11	*	6	*
Mining and quarrying	25	26	*	25	*
Manufacturing	27	28	10	27	61
Energy and water	53	54	*	53	*
Construction	19	20	*	14	69
Wholesale and retail trade	12	12	11	12	*
Hotels and restaurants	5	8	3	4	32
Transport and communication	42	44	27	37	75
Financial intermediation	27	25	35	27	*
Real estate and business services	11	11	7	8	54
Public administration	59	63	43	33	61
Education	53	65	33	29	57
Health	45	52	35	16	62
Other activities	22	27	13	11	49
Workplace size					
Less than 25 employees	15	18	11	8	52
25 employees or more	36	38	28	25	62
Government office region, or country					
England	28	31	19	18	58
North East	39	43	27	27	68
North West	34	38	23	22	64
Yorkshire and the Humber	31	34	24	21	62
East Midlands	28	31	21	18	64
West Midlands	30	33	21	21	60
East	23	26	14	15	49
London	26	27	20	15	57
South East	22	24	15	14	49
South West	26	31	16	17	54
Wales	39	44	27	24	69
Scotland	35	39	24	21	66
Northern Ireland	40	44	30	26	70
All employees	29	32	20	19	59

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

by length of service, occupational group and the other characteristics which have been considered.

The union density for all employees in the public sector was significantly higher than in the private sector, being 59 and 19 per cent respectively. This pattern is consistent for all the job-related characteristics shown. Union density increases significantly with length of service, and this demonstrates a similar pattern to that of density by age groups shown in *Table 2*.

The occupational groups are based on the new SOC2000 codes and the data are not directly comparable with figures published in previous years, although generally the same patterns are evident. Total union density for all workers varied widely over the major occupational groups, the lowest being 13 per cent for those working in sales and customer service occupations and the highest being 48 per cent for professional occupations. The latter may be strongly influenced by the high pro-

portion of public sector workers, such as teachers and doctors, who are trade union members (73 per cent). In the private sector, skilled trades occupations and process, plant and machine operatives had the highest union density (27 and 35 per cent respectively).

The breakdown by managerial status shows a density of 30 per cent. This is an increase of 5 percentage points in comparison with the density published in last year's article (see p438, *Table 4*, *Labour Market Trends*, September

Table 5 Proportion of union membership^a by individual and workplace characteristics; United Kingdom; autumn 2001

			Per cent
Sex			
Men	53		
Women	47		
Age band^b			
Under 20 years	1		
20-29 years	13		
30-39 years	28		
40-49 years	30		
50 years and over	27		
Ethnic group^c			
White	95		
Asian or Asian British	2		
Black or Black British	2		
Chinese and other ethnic groups	1		
Highest qualification^b			
Degree or equivalent	23		
Other higher education	15		
A-level or equivalent	23		
GCSE or equivalent	18		
Other	11		
No qualifications	9		
Length of service^b			
Less than one year	9		
One to two years	7		
Two to five years	16		
Five to ten years	17		
Ten to 20 years	29		
20 years or more	21		
Full-time or part-time work			
Full-time		82	
Part-time		18	
Workplace size			
Less than 25 employees		17	
25 employees or more		83	
Sector			
Private		47	
Public		53	
Country^b			
England		80	
Wales		6	
Scotland		10	
Northern Ireland		3	

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes all employees except members of the armed forces.

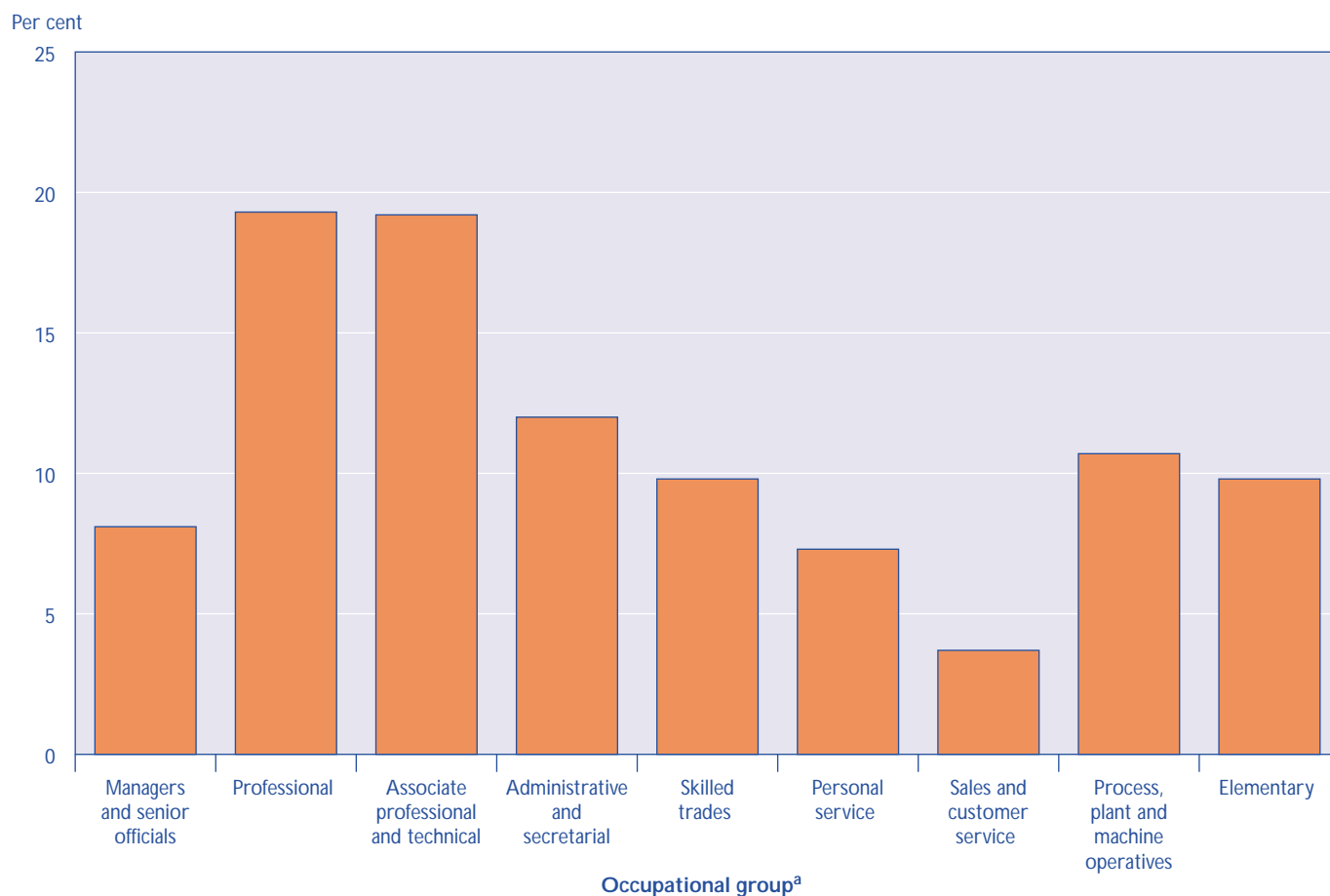
b Estimates do not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

c This table uses the National Statistics classification of ethnic group consistent with the 2001 Census.

2001), but the increase can mainly be attributed to a change to this variable due to the introduction of SOC2000 (see *technical note*). There is also a large difference in the union density levels between the SOC2000 managers and senior officials group and the manager category recorded from the managerial status question, which have densities of 17 and 30 per cent respectively. This is mainly because the latter is self-defined and can include those with managerial responsibilities that are not directly staff related, whereas the SOC2000 manager group is mainly related to the management of other staff. It is noted that the densities for foreman or supervisor and not manager or supervisor have only reduced by 1 or 2 percentage points in comparison with the densities published in last year's article.

The last section of *Table 3* gives union density for employees according to non-standard working arrangements such as job sharing and homeworking. The density rates were generally much higher for these groups, typically between 40 and 48 per cent, compared with 29 per cent for all employees. However, the rate was much lower for those with a zero hours contract, or those working mainly from home or in

Figure 3 Proportion of union membership by occupation;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

the same grounds as home, at 14 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

Workplace characteristics

Table 4 shows union density for workplace characteristics by industry, size and by government office region or country within the UK. Public administration; education; health; energy and water; and transport and communication had the highest levels of union membership (between 42 and 59 per cent). Density was also higher for workplaces with more than 25 employees, being 36 per cent compared with 15 per cent for workplaces with less than 25 employees. By government office region in England, densities varied between 22 per cent in the South East and 39 per cent in the North East. Wales (39 per cent), Scotland (35 per cent) and Northern Ireland (40 per cent) all had higher levels of union

density than England, which was only 28 per cent.

The data for all employees are again subdivided into full- or part-time working and into the private and public sector. As in the previous table, the density for full-time employees was generally higher than for part-time employees, and significantly higher in the public sector than in the private sector.

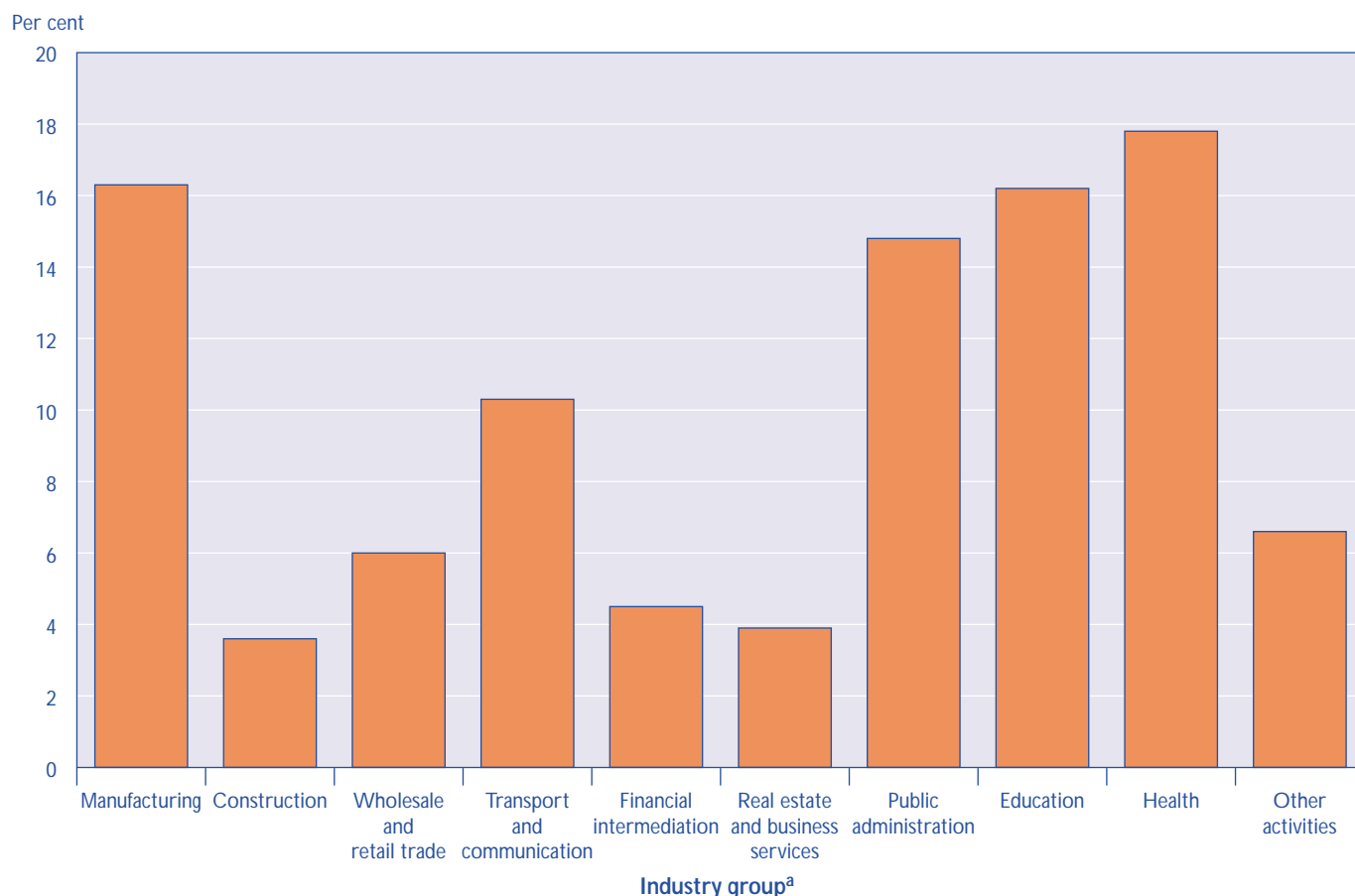
Proportion of union membership by individual, job-related and workplace characteristics

This section gives the proportion of UK union members for various individual, job-related and workplace categories. A similar analysis was published in the January 1993 *Employment Gazette*, although some of the data are

not directly comparable due to changes in categories, for example for occupational group. Table 5 shows that men accounted for slightly more than half of all union membership. The three highest age groups 30 to 39, 40 to 49 and over 50 each accounted for about 30 per cent – 85 per cent in total.

When subdivided by highest qualification, the proportion of membership varied between 9 per cent for those with no qualifications and 23 per cent for those with a degree. Those with A-level or equivalent also accounted for 23 per cent of the membership. Those with between ten and 20 years of service accounted for the highest proportion, with 29 per cent, and full-time employees accounted for over 82 per cent. When considered by workplace size, nearly 83 per cent of union members were employed in companies with 25 or more employees. The private and public sector both accounted for about

Figure 4 Proportion of union membership by industry;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001



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

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 6 Union presence and coverage of collective agreements;^a United Kingdom; autumn 1996 to autumn 2001

	Number of employees where there are trade union members at the work place (thousands)	Percentage of employees working where trade union members are present	Number of employees whose pay is affected by collective agreements (thousands)	Thousands and per cent Percentage of employees whose pay is affected by collective agreement
1996	11,358	49.8	8,297	36.4
1997	11,335	48.5	8,247	35.3
1998	11,385	47.6	8,249	34.5
1999 ^b	11,735	48.3	8,771	36.1
2000	12,009	48.7	8,924	36.2
2001	11,948	48.0	8,869	35.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces. Those who did not report their union recognition status or were not contactable in the autumn quarter, have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.

b Data for 1999 onwards are not directly comparable to earlier years due to changes in the trade union questions in the Labour Force Survey (see technical note for details).

half of the total membership with the public sector having a slightly higher level at 53 per cent. Within the UK, 80 per cent of members were in England with Wales accounting for 6 per cent, Scotland 10 per cent and Northern Ireland 3 per cent.

Figure 3 shows the proportion of union members in each occupational group, which varied between 4 per cent for sales and customer service occupations and 19 per cent for professional and associate professional occupations. Figure 4 shows that when subdivided

by industry manufacturing, public administration, education and health accounted for about two-thirds of UK union membership, with proportions varying between about 15 and 18 per cent. Other activities includes agriculture, mining, electricity, and hotels,

which each accounted for less than 2 per cent of the union membership.

Trade union presence and collective agreements

Table 6 indicates a small decrease between 2000 and 2001 in the number of employees in the UK who reported that there were trade union members present at the workplace, and also in the number of employees whose pay is affected by collective agreements. Just over a third of employees' pay was affected by collective agreement, while nearly half of all employees had trade union members present at their workplace. Comparisons cannot be made with data prior to 1999 as considerable changes were made to the LFS questions and their routing in 1999. Further details are contained within the *technical note* at the end of this article.

Table 7 gives the percentage of employees covered by collective agreements with a subdivision given first for the private and public sector, and secondly for workplace size. The proportion of employees covered by collective agreements was generally higher in the public than in the private sector, being 73 per cent and 22 per cent respectively for all employees. There was, however, considerable variation by industry in the private sector, which varied between 6 per cent for hotels and restaurants and 64 per cent for energy and water. Employees in workplaces where there were 25 employees or more were more likely to have their pay affected by collective agreements than those in smaller workplaces (44 per cent and 18 per cent respectively).

Table 7 Proportion of employees covered by collective agreements by workplace characteristics and union membership;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001

	Per cent				
	All	Private sector	Public sector	Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees
Industry					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14	12	*	12	21
Mining and quarrying	25	25	*	*	28
Manufacturing	30	30	64	6	37
Energy and water	64	64	*	53	66
Construction	23	17	85	12	33
Wholesale and retail trade	18	18	*	6	29
Hotels and restaurants	9	6	56	7	11
Transport and communication	48	43	86	27	55
Financial intermediation	38	38	*	42	37
Real estate and business services	11	8	70	7	14
Public administration	77	42	79	66	79
Education	63	25	70	53	66
Health	50	15	71	33	60
Other activities	29	13	65	18	41
Union membership					
Member	77	71	83	72	79
Not a member	17	10	56	8	23
All employees	36	22	73	18	44

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes all employees except for members of the armed forces.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimates.

The proportion of employees affected by collective agreements broadly follows the pattern of union density shown in Tables 3 and 4, with rates for the public sector being far higher than for the private sector.

Conclusion

The LFS reported a steady decline in union density between 1991 and 1997. This was followed by increases in membership between 1997 and 2000,

but a further drop in membership has occurred in 2001. The current membership level, however, was still higher than the 1999 level. A similar trend has been reported between 1996 and 2001 in the number of employees whose pay was covered by collective agreement. The reduction in union membership since 1991 has occurred at higher rates for men, full-time employees and in production industries compared with women, part-time employees and those in service industries.

Further information

For further information, please contact:

Stephen Hicks,
Department of Trade and Industry,
Bay UG98,
1 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0ET,
e-mail stephen.hicks@dti.gsi.gov.uk,
tel. 020 7215 5780.

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The LFS is a survey of around 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain. The survey was conducted once every two years between 1973 and 1983 and once every year from 1983 until 1991, always in the spring. From 1992 onwards, the survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis in Great Britain, and since 1995 for the UK as a whole.

Trade union questions

The union questions were altered substantially in the 1999 questionnaire. The exact wording and sequence of the questions as they are now and as they were previously are shown below. The following issues should be noted:

- The wording of the question that asks respondents whether they are a member of a trade union remains the same, only its place in the sequence has changed.
- The question that asks whether any of the people at the respondent's place of work are members of a trade union or staff association is designed to measure trade union presence. The wording, routing and sequence of this question has changed. Previously, it was asked of all in employment; now it is only asked to those who say that they are not union members.
- Before 1999 the question on whether the respondent's pay and conditions were directly affected by collective agreements (TUCOV) was only asked where the respondent first identified unions as being present at the workplace (TUPRES), and then whether or not it was recognised (TUREC). This meant that the number of people whose pay and conditions were affected by collective agreement was an underestimate. For this reason the routing of the question was changed in the 1999 LFS and is now asked of all in employment. Users must therefore be aware that data derived from the TUCOV variable in the 1999 dataset are not directly comparable with those of previous years due to the change in the question's coverage.
- In 1992 the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. Consequently, estimates since 1992 are not directly comparable with those for earlier years, because estimates before and after this change may reflect seasonal factors as well as longer-term trends. However, it is expected that there will be little seasonal variation in the data for spring and autumn quarters. At the aggregate level, seasonal variations in the number of people in employment – the group that are asked the membership questions – tend to be relatively modest (see *Employment Gazette* April and May 1993 for a fuller discussion). It is not possible to seasonally adjust the data. There is also a minor discontinuity between 1992 and 1993 due to the inclusion in 1993 of the additional questions on trade unions that preceded the membership question.
- It is possible that some non-sampling error arises in the series of questions on trade unions because of measurement problems. Around a third of the sample are proxy respondents, and the data show that this group are less likely to be union members than those responding on their own behalf.

- On the question of coverage of collective agreements, it is known from surveys of employers that only a small proportion of public sector workplaces are not covered, and that these arrangements are generally made at head office level or across many organisations. It is therefore likely that employees who are not union members and who work in small workplaces in the public sector may be unaware that collective bargaining arrangements apply to their organisation. Consequently there may be a downward bias to this measure.

Previous union questions

All in employment:
TUPRES

At your place of work, are there any unions, staff associations or groups of unions?

If yes:
TUREC

Is it/are any of them recognised by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment?

If yes:
TUCOV

Are **your** pay and conditions of employment directly affected by agreements between your employer and any trade union(s) or staff associations?

All in employment:
UNION

Are you a member of a trade union or staff association?

Current union questions

All in employment:
UNION

Are you a member of a trade union or staff association?

If no:
TUPRES

Are any of the people at your place of work members of a trade union or staff association?

All in employment:
TUCOV

Are **your** pay and conditions of employment directly affected by agreements between your employer and any trade union(s) or staff association?

Differences between Certification Office and Labour Force Survey data

The CO data provide a long and consistent back series of the number of trade unions and the number of union members from 1975 onwards. The LFS has a shorter back series, from 1989 onwards, but can provide extensive information on the respondent's individual and workplace characteristics, allowing more detailed analysis.

There are differences in how the two sources report membership. For example, the CO membership count includes all members of unions having their head office in Great Britain, including those members in Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic and 'elsewhere abroad'. These figures may also include union members who are unemployed or retired. The

Technical note

LFS asks questions on the union status of all those in employment that are not on college-based government-supported training and employment programmes or unpaid family workers, thus excluding the unemployed and retired.

The LFS union questions have UK coverage from 1995 onwards. The data within this article are given on a Great Britain basis from 1991 with a shorter UK back series from 1995. The LFS estimates the number of individuals who are union members, rather than the individual memberships – for example, those belonging to two unions would appear twice in the CO data, but only once in the LFS data. Also, due to the specific wording of the union question, the LFS, unlike the CO data, could count a member of a staff association which was not a trade union.

Non-response

Each household in the LFS is in the sample for five consecutive quarters. For the small number of households which were not contactable in the quarter (other than the first), their responses from the previous quarter are brought forward. For questions that do not appear every quarter, such as the trade union membership question, there is no previous response to carry forward, and a 'does not apply' response is therefore recorded. There are also cases where the respondent was interviewed in the quarter, but gave no answer (either because they did not know or refused to answer the question). Both cases have been treated in the same way and allocated pro-rata according to those who did answer the question.

Classificatory variables

Most of the classifications used to place respondents in different categories are based on a direct question relying on the person's self-assessment of their circumstances. Some are based on a combination of more than one question, and others are coded by ONS based on standard conventions. Details are provided below.

Sex, age and ethnic group are self-defined. Highest qualification is principally based on a question asking individuals to nominate what qualifications they have from a list of 40 categories. These have then been aggregated for the purposes of analysis. The categories for ethnic groups were changed in the LFS from 2001 and are now consistent with those used in the 2001 Census.

With the exception of occupation, all classifications used in this article are self-defined. In particular, it should be noted that the two aspects of employment status – full-time or part-time, and permanent or temporary – are based on direct questions and do not rely on any set criteria (e.g. number of hours worked). The classification for special working arrangements only includes those who work under such arrangements, and the final category of work mainly in own home is taken from a separate question on homeworking.

From 2001, the occupational classifications use the new 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000) while prior to 2000 they were based on SOC90. They are assigned by ONS staff based on an open-ended question asking people what was their job, and what did they mainly do in their job. A breakdown by managerial status is also given in the trade union article and this is obtained from a separate LFS question where manager status is self-defined. In previous years the responses were validated against the occupational codes but from 2001 this is no longer undertaken and the manager status is now wholly self-defined by the respondent. This has resulted in the number of managers defined from this question in 2001 being significantly different from and not comparable with data from previous years.

The manager and senior officials group in SOC2000 relates to managers who primarily have responsibility for personnel, whereas the self-defined manager variable also includes management responsibility for work-related activities. This accounts for the large difference in the union density levels for the SOC2000 manager and senior officials group and the manager group within managerial status, with the latter being significantly higher. It is noted that the densities for foreman or supervisor and not manager or supervisor are in close agreement with data published in previous years.

Defining the sector in which people work is based on two questions first introduced in 1993. These ask, first, if they worked in a private firm or business, a limited company, or some other kind of organisation; and second, if other, what kind of non-private organisation.

Industry is based on respondents' answers to a question about what the firm or organisation for which they worked mainly made or did, and coded using the Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities 1992 (SIC92). Region of place of work and whether an individual is an employee or self-employed are both self-defined variables.

Measuring jobs: levels, short-term changes and industry classification

By Helen Ganson, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The number of jobs in the economy can be estimated from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), and from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and workforce jobs (WFJ) series.
- This analysis updates work published in 1997, which sought to reconcile estimates of jobs from household and business surveys.
- Although there are both coverage and conceptual differences between the two series, and both are subject to sampling and non-sampling variation, the levels of jobs measured by the two are close, once balancing items are taken into account.
- Differences between the LFS and employer survey estimates of jobs at industry level are much larger in relative terms than the difference for all jobs, and are increasing.
- It can be difficult to interpret the data if estimates of short-term changes in the two series differ; in practice in the past three years short-term changes have almost always been within the sampling variation of changes in the LFS employment data.
- If short-term changes in the two series differ, it is recommended that the change in LFS employment be given more weight in presentation since it is subject to fewer revisions.
- Further work is planned to improve the quality and coherence of jobs data.

The second article in a series, looking at the differences between employee jobs recorded by the Labour Force Survey and workforce jobs series.

Introduction

LABOUR MARKET statistics relate to both people and businesses. In a supply/demand model of the labour market people constitute the supply side of the equation, and can be in employment, unemployed, or economically inactive. Businesses represent the demand side, with their demand for labour parcelled up into (filled) jobs and vacancies. The demand and supply sides meet when a person fills a job. This conceptual model implies that the total number of people employed should be consistent with the total number of jobs after

adjusting for people with more than one job. Employment is measured using the Labour Force Survey (LFS); jobs are measured mainly by business surveys such as the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI).

The article on pp29-32, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2002¹ described the issues involved in reconciling employment data from the two sources, and outlined plans for detailed investigation. This article examines differences in employment and job levels, short-term changes and industry breakdown.

Levels and coverage

Headline figures

In the labour market statistics First Release two headline figures for employment and jobs are published: people in employment (from the LFS) and workforce jobs (WFJ) (mainly from employer surveys). The May 2002 First Release, for example, reported 28.4 million people in employment according to the January to March 2002 LFS, and 29.5 million workforce jobs in December 2001. Both totals are broken down into further categories: people in employment into employees, the self-employed, government-supported trainees and unpaid family workers; and WFJ into civilian employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. *Table 1* provides a breakdown of the numbers in each category. The January 2002 article defines in more detail, and gives the source for, each of these categories. The categories will now be considered in turn, comparing December 2000 WFJ series (the most recent to be benchmarked to the ABI) with the December 2000 to February 2001 LFS.

Civilian employee jobs

This is the largest group of jobs, and the one which has been studied in the most detail in the past. Previously published work comparing sources of employment data compared employee jobs for Great Britain from the workforce in employment series (essentially the Annual Employment Survey (AES)) for September 1996, with the LFS estimate of civilian employee jobs in Great Britain from the autumn quarter (September to November) 1996.² At that time, the AES counted just under 22 million employee jobs, while the initial estimate of employee jobs from LFS (people who were employees in their main job plus people who were employees in their second job) was just over 23 million, therefore the difference was over one million. The article concentrated on differences in coverage of the two series, identified groups of jobs likely to be missed out from one or the other series, and attempted to quantify them. The residual differ-

Table 1 People in employment (LFS) and workforce jobs (WFJ); United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

		Thousands	
In employment ^a		Workforce jobs ^b	
Employees	24,994	Civilian employee jobs	25,741
Self-employed	3,213	Self-employment jobs	3,430
Government-supported trainees	114	HM Forces	204
Unpaid family workers	99	Government-supported trainees	91
All in employment	28,420	All workforce jobs	29,466

Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys; Ministry of Defence; Department for Education and Skills

a As at January to March 2002.

b As at December 2001.

ence was narrowed down to close to the limits of sampling variability of the two surveys.

In 1998 the AES was replaced by a new business survey, the ABI, as described in the article on pp405-8, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2000.³ Employee job estimates based on the ABI for December 1998 were more than 900,000 higher than those based on the AES at September 1998. An investigation into the differences was carried out (see pp259-68, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2001).⁴ The investigation concluded that two-thirds of the discrepancy could be explained by more complete coverage of local units (sites or workplaces within a larger business) by the ABI, and a third by improved estimation procedures. In addition, it discovered that most of the discrepancy was within the retail, distribution, catering and leisure services groups, with the manufacturing group showing the smallest difference between the ABI and the AES. Taking the above changes into account, a more up-to-date comparison of the winter 2000 levels for the two series can now be carried out, one which attempts to identify and estimate missing jobs for each series. These estimates are summarised in *Table 2*.

Because the sampling frame for the employee jobs component of the WFJ series is the interdepartmental business register (IDBR), any jobs in organisations not included on the register will be missed. This includes jobs in private households and for non-UK organisations, both of which can easily be estimated from the LFS. It is more difficult to estimate the number of jobs in other

organisations not on the IDBR. This was previously estimated at between 160,000 and 230,000, but improvements to the updating procedures for the IDBR mean this figure is now likely to be negligible.

Homeworkers are included in the employer surveys if they have a contract of employment; otherwise they are assumed to be self-employed. Therefore homeworkers on piecework rates are specifically excluded from the definitions of employee jobs collected by the employer surveys. The LFS estimates that there were 292,000 employee jobs where the employee worked from home. Examining the occupations of these respondents can provide an estimate of how many were likely to be paid for each item produced. Around half of them were concerned with either bookkeeping, clerical or secretarial work, with further significant groups being company secretaries and sales representatives, few of whom would have been on piecework rates. Occupations traditionally associated with payment per item accounted for less than 10,000 of these jobs. The previous estimate of 150,000 to 230,000 homeworkers on piecework rates would therefore seem to be rather high.

A large category in the previous (1997) reconciliation was employers' respondent error, which was estimated to account for between 310,000 and 520,000 jobs. The AES ABI reconciliation work confirmed that responder error was a problem in the AES, and estimated the impact to be even greater. The ABI is regarded as giving a much more complete measure of jobs than the AES. The main problem with AES

Table 2 Comparison of civilian employee jobs (WFJ series) and the LFS estimate of civilian employee jobs; United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted

Workforce jobs (December 2000)		Labour Force Survey (December 2000 to February 2001)		Thousands
		Employees main job ^a		24,605
		Employees with second jobs		836
All civilian employee jobs (WFJ as published)	25,809	All civilian employee jobs (from the LFS)		25,441
Jobs omitted from WFJ		Jobs omitted from the LFS		
Jobs in private households	81	Employees living in communal establishments		70
Jobs in non-UK organisations	22	Third or subsequent jobs		100
Homeworkers on piecework rates	10			
Adjusted total civilian employee jobs (WFJ basis)	25,922	Adjusted total civilian employee jobs (LFS estimate)		25,611
Difference between WFJ and LFS (not seasonally adjusted)	311			
Seasonal adjustment	-138	Seasonal adjustment		109
Total civilian employee jobs (WFJ) (seasonally adjusted)	25,784	Total civilian employee jobs (LFS estimate) (seasonally adjusted)		25,720
Difference between WFJ and LFS (seasonally adjusted)	64			

Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

a Excluding members of HM Forces.

was the omission of certain sites from the employer's return. Because the ABI form asks for the total number of jobs across the organisation, rather than at each site, it is not prone to this problem. There is still scope for employers to misreport when completing their returns. Two separate studies – both the AES ABI reconciliation work, and a quality assurance study of the short-term employment surveys, found evidence of this. They found that some temporary and casual employees were missed out, particularly those working irregularly or paid from petty cash. They also identified cases of overcounting, for example, a potential problem with duplication for large complex organisations who may be asked to complete a number of forms each covering part of the organisation. In some cases, firms which ignored the reference date and provided payroll figures for the month-end following the reference day could wrongly include both people who had left the firm before the reference day and those who were employed after the reference day. Research has shown that there is both

undercounting and overcounting in the employer surveys, but on balance these problems are small and they tend to cancel each other out.

With respect to the LFS, the first step in converting the number of employees into the number of civilian employee jobs is to deduct the number of people employed in HM Forces and add in the number of people with second jobs, both of which are available from the LFS itself. Since the LFS only surveys people living in private households and NHS accommodation, an estimate of civilian employees living in other types of communal establishments is required. ONS recently carried out a small pilot survey of people living in communal establishments, which estimated that there were 70,000 employees excluding HM Forces, prisoners and students. However, the pilot was very small so the sampling variation of this estimate is large. Although the LFS asks respondents whether they have a second job, any third and subsequent jobs are omitted. The number of people with multiple jobs has increased in recent years, and an estimate of

100,000 jobs (based on the 2000 Family Resources Survey) has been included.

The effect of the above estimates of missing jobs is to reduce the difference between the two adjusted series to 311,000, or 1.2 per cent of the total. This analysis was, however, carried out using figures which were not seasonally adjusted, because not all of the LFS balancing items are available as seasonally adjusted series. As shall be seen later in this article, the two series have different seasonal patterns. Seasonal adjustment procedures reduced the employee jobs component of the December 2000 WFJ series by 138,000, whereas LFS employee jobs (including estimated employee second jobs) increased by 109,000. Applying these seasonal adjustments to the adjusted employee jobs estimates reduced the difference between the two estimates to 64,000, which was well within the limits of sampling variability.

HM Forces

HM Forces are underrecorded in the LFS, which only counts those resident

in private households. Since the WFJ series uses Ministry of Defence staffing figures, these are to be preferred.

Self-employment jobs

At present, self-employment jobs in the WFJ series are mainly derived from the LFS (main self-employment jobs plus second self-employment jobs for people who are employees in their first jobs). An adjustment is made for Northern Ireland, where self-employment jobs in agriculture are taken from the Annual Farm Census. This is judged to be more accurate as the agriculture group is relatively important in Northern Ireland.

In both series, however, the distinction between an employee and someone who is self-employed is not always clear. In addition, the LFS currently has a consistency check between occupation and employment status, which results in some respondents with very unlikely combinations of the two being reclassified from self-employed to employee status. This check and its implications will be described further in a future *Labour Market Trends* article.

Government-supported trainees

The number of government-supported trainees estimated by the

LFS is around 30 per cent higher than the WFJ series figure, but both figures have their limitations. The figures used in the WFJ series are supplied by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), and probably include a degree of both overcounting and undercounting. Since the employer surveys are likely to include trainees who receive their wages directly from the employer, some trainees are double-counted. Trainees on the New Deal for Young People working in the Environmental Taskforce and Voluntary sector options are almost completely omitted from the WFJ series. There are also timing issues, since the trainee information in WFJ does not relate to the same date as the employer surveys. The LFS figure is based on self-reporting, but for over half of these trainees the information is provided by proxy by another household member, and is likely to be less accurate (the rate of proxy response is just under a third for other adults in the survey).

Unpaid family workers

Unpaid family workers in the LFS are those who said that they did unpaid work in the reference week for a business that they or a relative owned. There are around 100,000 of them (about 85,000 in industries other than

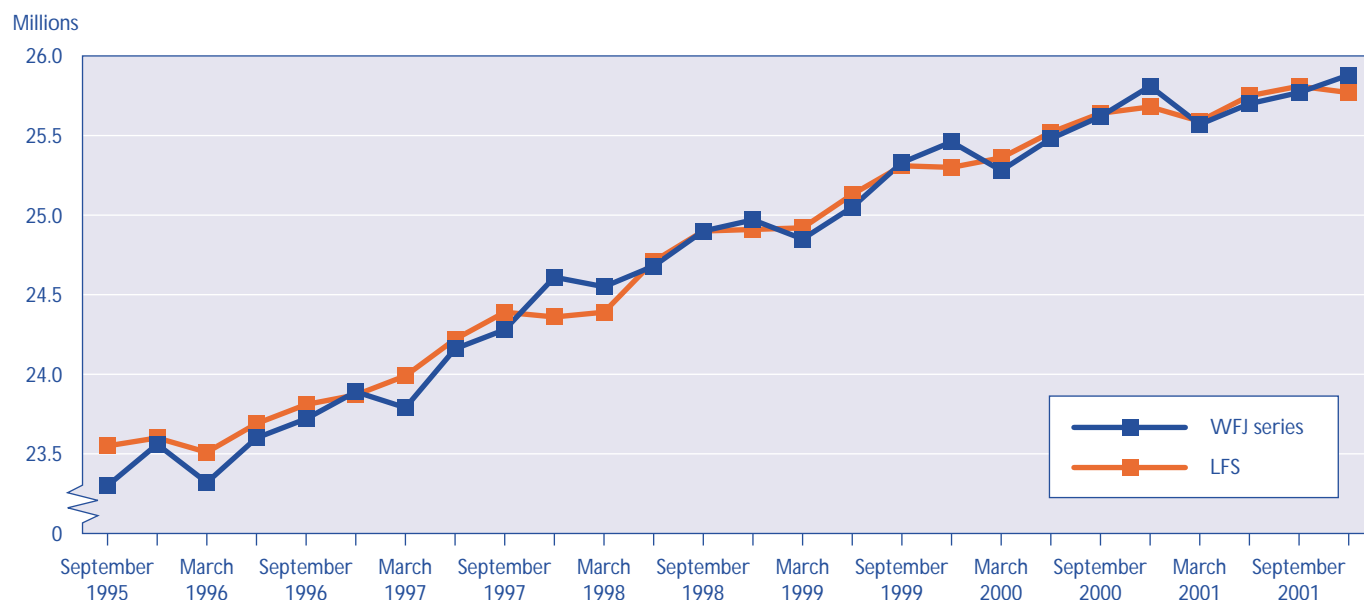
agriculture). The ABI also now collects data on unpaid workers, which should include unpaid family workers, although ONS has not as yet published these data. Yet, although the LFS figure should be a subset of the ABI figure, the ABI estimate (which excludes agriculture) is smaller, at only around 75,000. Leaving aside agriculture, the largest differences are for clerks and bookkeepers in the construction group, and clerks and sales assistants in the retail group. The differences may be explained by divergent perceptions of what constitutes 'work'.

Jobs likely to be excluded from both series

All jobs in the hidden economy are likely to be excluded from the employer surveys, and most from the LFS, depending on the extent to which respondents believe that their replies will be treated confidentially. A recent Treasury report,⁵ when considering the size and nature of the hidden economy, noted that:

- the hidden economy covers a variety of different (and often multiple) abuses of the tax and benefits systems. It includes activities which range from small-scale moonlighting to organised fraud and serious crime;
- most people and businesses in the

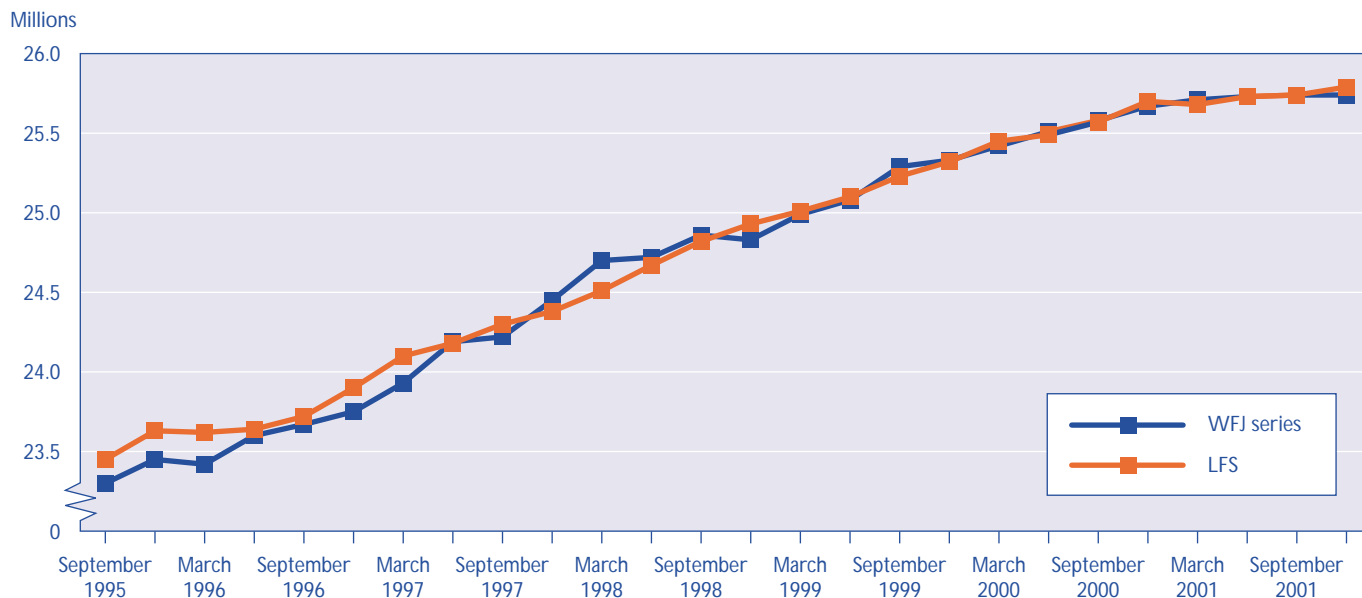
Figure 1 Comparison of employee jobs (WFJ series) and LFS estimates of employee jobs; United Kingdom; September 1995 to December 2001,^a seasonally adjusted



Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

^a WFJ series is compared with the LFS three-monthly rolling averages centred on the WFJ month. For example, December WFJ is compared with the LFS for November to January.

Figure 2 Comparison of employee jobs (WFJ series) and the LFS estimate of employee jobs; United Kingdom; September 1995 to December 2001,^a seasonally adjusted



Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

^a WFJ series is compared with the LFS three-monthly rolling averages centred on the WFJ month. For example, December WFJ is compared with the LFS for November to January.

hidden economy are in low-wage labour-intensive industries where cash payment is widespread; and

- it is impractical to try to measure the size of the hidden economy accurately. However, it is estimated that at any one time around 120,000 people are fraudulently working and claiming benefit.

Short-term changes

Levels of estimated employee jobs are now similar, and the two series move roughly in parallel in the longer term. Yet, the short-term movements are sometimes different, which can cause difficulties in interpreting the data. It is not surprising that there are differences in the short-term movements, because of the sampling error and measurement differences, with the LFS being averaged over a three-month period and workforce employee jobs being a snapshot.

Figures 1 and 2 show the movements in employee jobs for both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted figures. The employee jobs from the WFJ series are compared with LFS three-monthly rolling averages centred on the WFJ month – for

example, the December WFJ series is compared with the LFS for November to January. Since not all LFS balancing items are available (or seasonally adjusted) for the non-standard LFS quarters, an approximation to LFS jobs is made consisting of employees (main jobs) plus 72 per cent of second jobs (the fairly consistent percentage of second jobs with employee status according to recent standard LFS quarters).

Figure 1 shows employee jobs estimates which are not seasonally adjusted, and demonstrates that the pattern of seasonality differs between the two series, both in extent and timing. The WFJ the series shows more pronounced seasonality, which is to be expected since it is estimated at a point in time whereas the LFS is averaged over three months. It is not unusual for the unadjusted short-term movements to be quite different. For example, between December 1999 and March 2000 LFS employee jobs increased by 56,000 whereas workforce employee jobs decreased by 180,000.

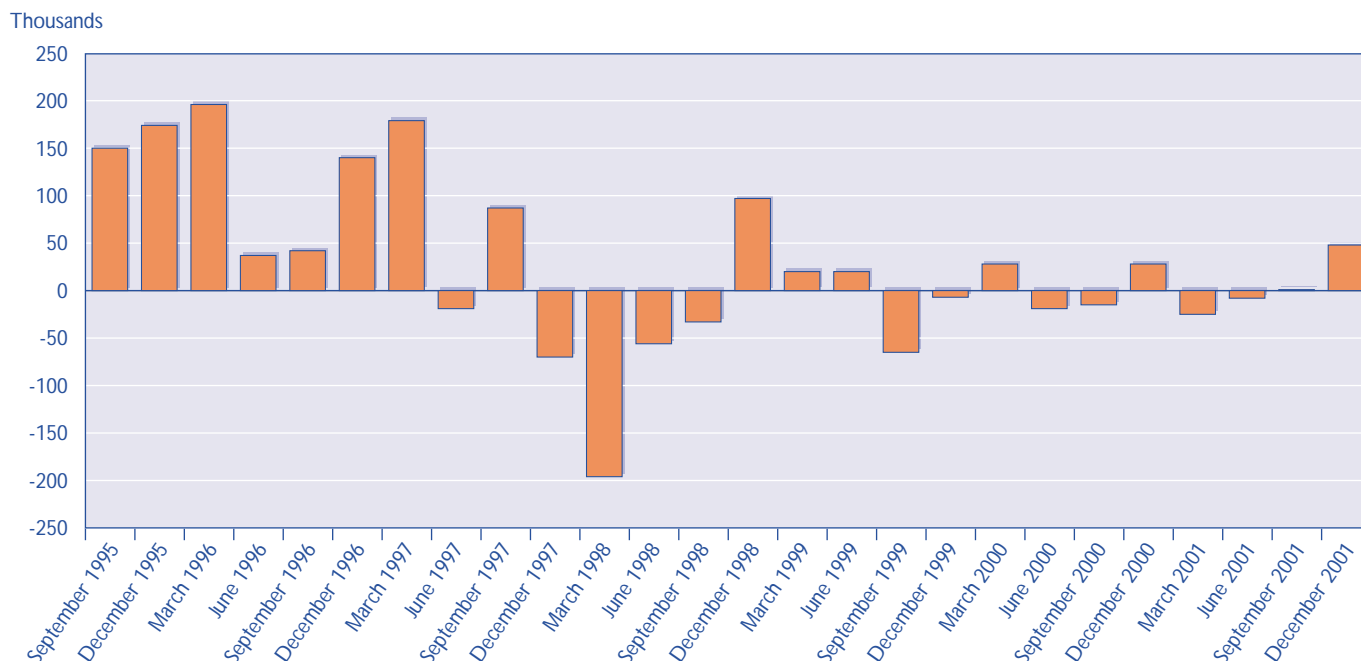
Figure 2 shows the same two series once they have been seasonally adjusted. The seasonal adjustment procedures have the effect of increasing the

March and June quarters of the WFJ series and decreasing the September and December quarters. In contrast, the LFS quarters centred on December to May are increased, while quarters centred on June to November are decreased. Seasonally adjusted short-term changes are very close, and in the last three years the largest difference was between June and September 1999, which was within the sampling variability of the change in LFS employment data. Estimates of sampling variation of WFJ levels and changes are not yet available.

As can be seen in Figure 3, which shows the differences between the seasonally adjusted LFS and WFJ series, there appears to be no residual seasonality in the differences.

The above comparisons of short-term changes look back over several years using revised data. Both series are subject to revision. LFS data are revised whenever the survey results are reweighted to improved population estimates. WFJ series data are revised more frequently: whenever a new year's ABI results become available for benchmarking; and between benchmarking whenever improved data on short-term changes are available.

Figure 3 The difference between employee jobs (WFJ series) and LFS estimates of employee jobs (LFS); United Kingdom; September 1995 to December 2001,^a seasonally adjusted



Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

^a WFJ series is compared with the LFS three-monthly rolling averages centred on the WFJ month. For example, December WFJ is compared with the LFS for November to January.

Customer interest is focused on short-term changes for the most recent time-period. Because the LFS is revised less frequently, and revisions rarely affect the direction or relative size of quarter-to-quarter changes, it is recommended that for presentational purposes the LFS jobs series be given more weight in describing short-term changes in employment.

Classification by industry

The differences between the LFS and employer survey estimates of jobs at industry level are much larger in relative terms than the difference for all jobs, and are increasing. The sum of the absolute differences at broad industry level reached 4.5 million for the UK in December 2000. This compares with a figure of just over 3 million (for Great Britain only) found in previous work published on pp519-26, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.⁶ Users of LFS data frequently want to combine the wealth of background detail from the LFS with industry classifications consistent with the system of National Accounts, and find these dif-

ferences particularly problematic.

Differences at broad industry level

Table 3 compares the differences in employee jobs between employer surveys and the LFS for the three years from December 1998 to December 2000, and *Figure 4* illustrates the differences for December 2000. There are differences in every industry, but the four largest in absolute terms are:

- the LFS measures fewer jobs in real estate, renting and business activities;
- the LFS measures fewer jobs in the wholesale, retail and motor trade;
- the LFS measures more jobs in manufacturing; and
- the LFS measures fewer jobs in hotels and restaurants.

The real estate, renting and business activities; manufacturing; and hotels and restaurants groups were highlighted in the 1998 *Labour Market Trends* article, mentioned previously, as being especially divergent, but they have now been joined by the wholesale, retail and motor trade group, where the percentage difference between the two sources

increased from 3 per cent in 1996 to 14 per cent by December 2000. The difference in the hotels and restaurants group increased from 16 per cent to 32 per cent. Since the 1998 article used data from 1996 (before the introduction of the ABI), this is consistent with the findings of the ABI implementation review that coverage of retail, distribution, catering and leisure services groups jobs had broadened.

Considering the trends in differences over the three years from December 1998 to December 2000 it can be seen that agriculture, forestry and fishing became less divergent (although with small numbers), and mining, and electricity, gas and water became more divergent, with the LFS reporting almost twice as many jobs in this group as the WFJ series. Jobs in agriculture in the WFJ series are largely based on the Department for Food and Rural Affairs' (DEFRA) farm surveys. DEFRA is currently carrying out a review of employment data from their surveys including a comparison with other sources, which will help inform ONS's employment reconciliation

work. A possible explanation for the increased divergence in the mining, and electricity, gas and water groups is the increased diversity of businesses supplying utilities: a company whose main area of turnover causes it to be classified to a group other than the electricity, gas and water group on the business register may also supply electricity, while an employee may report to the LFS that their employer's business is the supply of electricity.

The difference between the number of jobs in public administration and defence increased from 8 per cent to 26 per cent by December 2000. The trend in this group will be examined further in a future article in *Labour Market Trends* on sources of data on public sector staffing.

Differences at disaggregated level

Table 4 considers three of the four groups with large differences at industry subgroup or division level (hotels and restaurants is a single-division group). Within manufacturing, the LFS reports more employee jobs in 11 of the 14 subgroups, with the largest differences being in the manufacture of

electrical and optical equipment (which includes the manufacture of office machinery and computer equipment) and in the manufacture of transport equipment.

Within the wholesale, retail and motor trade group, the number of retail jobs from the two sources was very similar in December 2000, probably because of the improved completeness of retail jobs on the ABI. However, the number of wholesale jobs according to the business surveys also increased, so that in December 2000 there were 468,000 more jobs than were estimated by the LFS.

Within the real estate, renting and business activities group, the vast majority of the difference was in other business activities, which includes labour recruitment and the provision of personnel.

Reasons for differences Agency staff

The employer surveys classify jobs filled by agency staff to the agency itself, which falls within the real estate, renting and business activities group, whereas the LFS classifies them to the industry of the company for which respondents worked in the reference

week. The LFS also asks respondents whether or not their main job was permanent. If their job was temporary, there is a follow-up question on the reason for it being temporary. In the winter 2000/2001 quarter, 273,000 employees stated that their jobs were temporary because they were agency staff. Re-allocating these agency staff to the real estate, renting and business activities group reduces the sum of the absolute differences by group from 4.5 million to 4.1 million, and the residual difference in this group from 1.3 million to 1.1 million. It is possible that the LFS may underestimate the number of agency staff if respondents considered that they had a permanent contract with the agency. In addition, there is no information in the LFS on whether second jobs are temporary. For these two reasons the above calculations are likely to underestimate the contribution of agency staff to differences in industry classifications between the two series.

Cleaners and security guards

There is concern that some LFS respondents may not be aware that the work they do has been contracted out to another company and that this will

Table 3 Comparison of employee jobs (WFJ series) and LFS estimates of employee jobs by industry group; United Kingdom, 1998 to 2000 and 1998/1999 to 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted

Industry group ^a	Thousands and percentages											
	Employee jobs (WFJ series) ^b (000s)			Estimated employee jobs (LFS) ^c (000s)			Difference between the LFS and WFJ estimates					
	1998	1999	2000	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	1998 (000s)	1999 (000s)	2000 (000s)	1998 (Per cent)	1999 (Per cent)	2000 (Per cent)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	294	278	280	205	208	225	-90	-70	-55	-30	-25	-20
Mining; electricity, gas and water	210	193	177	290	288	313	80	96	136	38	50	76
Manufacturing	4,146	4,020	3,904	4,722	4,600	4,437	576	580	533	14	14	14
Construction	1,140	1,153	1,161	1,235	1,333	1,342	95	180	181	8	16	16
Wholesale, retail and motor trade	4,452	4,483	4,514	3,828	3,936	3,900	-624	-547	-615	-14	-12	-14
Hotels and restaurants	1,604	1,644	1,644	1,171	1,151	1,122	-432	-493	-522	-27	-30	-32
Transport, storage and communication	1,442	1,533	1,552	1,611	1,704	1,797	169	171	245	12	11	16
Financial intermediation	1,049	1,090	1,081	1,160	1,167	1,220	112	78	139	11	7	13
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,534	3,682	3,937	2,451	2,551	2,636	-1,083	-1,130	-1,302	-31	-31	-33
Public administration and defence	1,435	1,386	1,403	1,547	1,597	1,773	112	212	370	8	15	26
Education	1,891	2,108	2,136	2,192	2,267	2,325	302	159	189	16	8	9
Health and social work	2,603	2,641	2,731	2,945	2,897	2,950	342	256	219	13	10	8
Other community, social and personal	1,175	1,255	1,288	1,246	1,278	1,284	70	22	-5	6	2	0

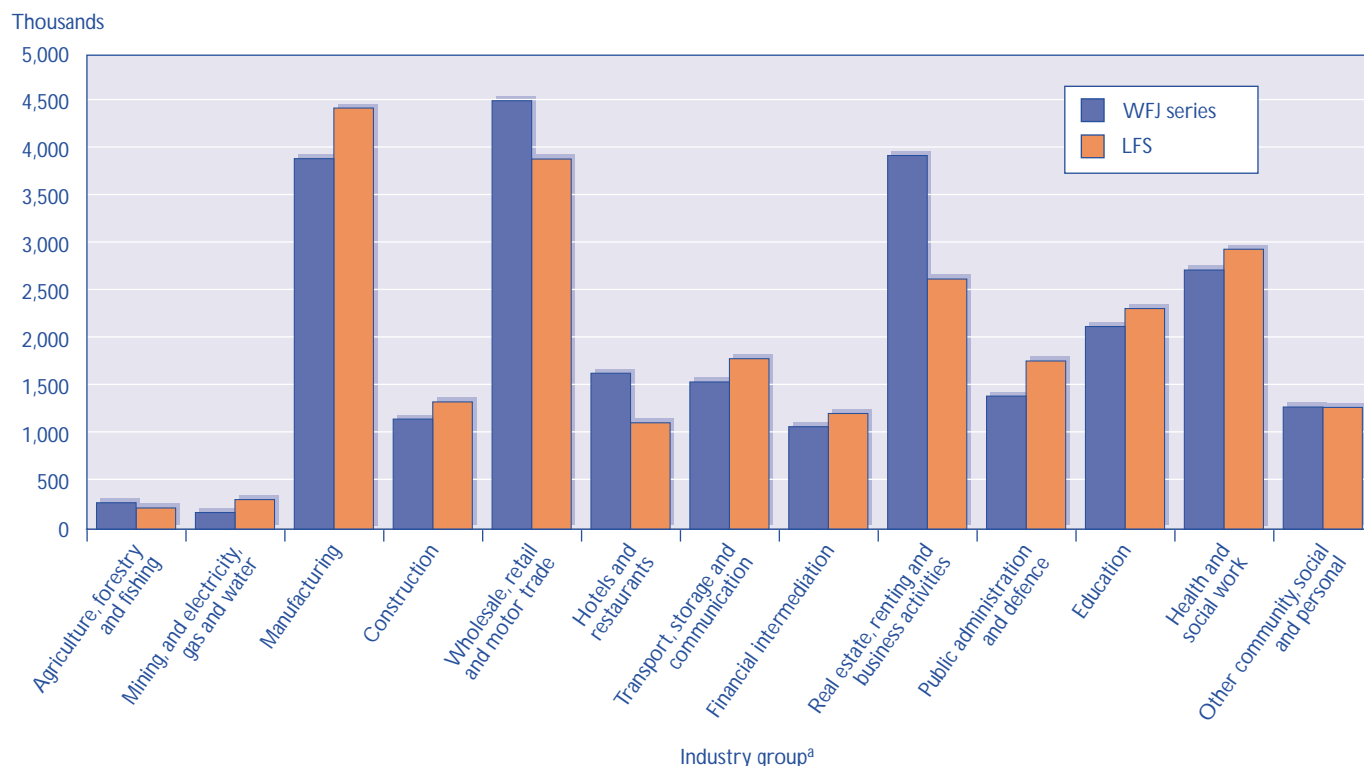
Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

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

b At December each year.

c For the winter quarter (December to February) of each year.

Figure 4 Employee jobs (WFJ series) and LFS estimates of employee jobs by industry group;^a United Kingdom; December 2000;^b seasonally adjusted



Sources: Labour Force Survey; employer surveys

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

^b WFJ is compared with the LFS three month rolling averages centred on the WFJ month. December WFJ is compared with the LFS for November to January.

not be reflected in the LFS industry figures. Most cleaning services and security services for the public sector have now been contracted out to the private sector, although many LFS respondents in these occupations report that they work in public administration and defence, education, and health and social work.

Of the estimated 687,000 jobs as cleaners in the winter 2000/2001 LFS, 253,000 were coded to the predominantly public sector industries. Assuming that the vast majority of these jobs actually fall within real estate, renting and business activities group (which includes the industry subclass industrial cleaning) the discrepancy is narrowed.

Similarly, of the 215,000 security staff jobs, 46,000 were coded to public administration and defence, education, and health and social work. Assuming the majority of them actually fall within other business activities in the real estate, renting and business activities group, the discrepancy is narrowed still further.

Box 1 How do surveys code businesses?

Employer surveys

A set of European guidelines dictates how businesses should be classified. In theory, businesses should be classified to the activity that provides the greatest added value. This means that ONS should obtain information on the total revenue generated from each activity and subtract the value of the inputs, such as labour costs, in order to establish which activity gives the greatest added value.

In practice, this approach is too complex and ONS relies on more basic information, notably business descriptions which are collected through the Annual Register Inquiry (ARI), and breakdowns of turnover from the Prodcom Inquiry for some businesses in the manufacturing group. For large mixed-activity businesses with many sites, each site can have its own industrial classification.

Labour Force Survey

LFS respondents are asked: 'What does the firm/organisation you work for mainly make or do at the place you work?' If the respondent works in manufacturing, interviewers probe for the main product made and main material used; for processing they ask for the main end product; for distribution the main product that is distributed and whether it is wholesale or retail; if the respondent works in an office, for what activity the office is responsible.

The information collected is coded to the Standard Industrial Classification (1992) by interviewers after the interviews.

Table 4 Comparison of employee jobs (WFJ series) and LFS estimates of employee jobs by selected industry group and subgroup; United Kingdom, 1998 to 2001, not seasonally adjusted

Industry group and subgroup ^a	Employee jobs (WFJ series) (000s)	Estimated employee jobs (LFS) (000s)	Thousands and percentages Difference between the LFS and WFJ estimates	
			(000s)	(%)
Manufacturing				
Food products, beverages and tobacco	495	444	-51	-12
Textiles and textile products	243	232	-11	-5
Leather and leather products	23	31	8	25
Wood and wood products	82	75	-7	-10
Pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	456	510	54	11
Coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear fuel	29	52	23	44
Chemicals and chemical products	237	304	67	22
Rubber and plastic products	232	241	9	4
Other non-metallic mineral products	136	136	1	0
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	503	522	19	4
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	359	442	83	19
Electrical and optical equipment, of which:	491	658	167	25
Office machines, computer manufacturing	53	138	85	62
Transport equipment	395	571	176	31
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	216	218	2	1
Wholesale, retail and motor trade				
Sales of motor vehicles, parts, fuel etc.	555	467	-88	-19
Wholesale, commiss. trade (fee, contract)	1,184	716	-468	-65
Retail trade (not motor vehicles) repairs	2,775	2,716	-59	-2
Real estate, renting and business activities				
Real estate activities	359	327	-32	-10
Personal, household machinery, equipment rental	157	124	-33	-27
Computer related activities	496	484	-11	-2
Research, development	96	113	17	15
Other business activities	2,830	1,588	-1,242	-78

Sources: Labour Force Survey; and employer surveys

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

Alternative classifications and mixed-activity businesses

Much of the difference between the series at industry level results from the way in which industry is coded in the two series. It is likely that the same type of jobs are being classified differently in the LFS and employer surveys. *Box 1* describes the two methods. The example given in the October 1998 *Labour Market Trends* article, previously mentioned, illustrates how differences can arise, and explains the large difference in the office machines and computer manufacturing division seen in *Table 4*. Many computer manufacturers sell directly to the public, and have customer service helplines and maintenance warranties which require

significant resources. For some manufacturers, the service activities they carry out yield a greater proportion of their revenue than the sale of the computers they build. Under these circumstances, computer manufacturers are classified to computer services on the business register, and their employees are not included in the manufacturing group. However, LFS respondents working for such a company may still view their employer as primarily a computer manufacturer.

It is difficult to quantify how much of the differences can be explained by the classification methods, or indeed why the two series' industry breakdowns are diverging. It is possible that there has been an increase in recent years in the number of businesses

which conduct a range of activities. Although there is the facility on the IDBR to record different industry codes against the local units of a larger organisation, in practice, according to a recent review of the IDBR, 40,000 of the 65,000 multi-site enterprises have the same industry subclass for each local unit. ONS is aware that in some cases the presence of the same code does not mean that all local units do indeed have the same activity.

Alternative methods of coding industry on household surveys

There are four main ways of coding industry on a household survey:

- the interviewer records a description of the industry provided by the respondent, which is coded manually;
- the interviewer records a description of the industry provided by the respondent, which is coded by computer-assisted means;
- the interviewer records the employer's name, address and postcode, which is subsequently linked to the business register to look up an industry code; and
- the interviewer links the employer's name, address and postcode online to the business register to look up an industry code.

Labour force surveys in different countries use all of these methods or a combination of them. Currently, the UK LFS uses manual coding by interviewer, although other options have been explored. The methods differ in their underlying assumptions of what is required from an industry classification. It can be argued that although respondents are well able to describe their own occupations, their perception of the industry of their employer is not a particularly meaningful or valuable piece of information to gather. If the industry classification provided by the employer to the business register could be captured and linked to the wealth of background data that are only available from a household survey, the quality and applicability of LFS industry breakdowns would be enhanced.

ONS carried out some methodological work in 1996 and 1998 on ways of coding industry, which were aimed at improving the consistency of industry data between household and employer surveys. Researchers investigated the possibility of adopting, for the LFS, the industry coding systems employed by the employer surveys in two separate studies: firstly, they looked at the possibility of matching business addresses held on the IDBR with those collected, for the purpose of the study, by the LFS; secondly, they looked at the possibility of using Precision Data Coder (PDC) (a computer-assisted coding system) to code the industry descriptions collected by LFS interviewers. The findings of the two studies were described in an article in the *Social*

Survey Methodological Bulletin in July 1999.⁷

In the first study LFS respondents were asked for their employer's name, address and postcode, which were recorded by the interviewers and matched later to businesses on the IDBR. The level of successful matching was not high – 17 per cent using an automated search method only, rising to 43 per cent if some manual assistance was permitted for businesses which were not matched automatically. Difficulties were caused by factors such as respondents' vagueness about their employer's address and postcode (this was particularly problematic for proxy respondents), or the business being registered under a name other than that by which it was commonly known. Where a match was achieved, only 54 per cent of codes assigned by the interviewer were the same as those derived from the IDBR at the three-digit level, rising to 72 per cent agreement at the one-digit level.

The second study concluded that the PDC in fully automated mode was not suitable as a tool for coding industry on the LFS. The PDC was able to assign a code to the LFS industry description in only 59 per cent of cases. Of the successfully coded cases, 59 per cent matched those assigned by interviewers at the three-digit level and 86 per cent agreed at the one-digit level.

The method described in the first study is similar to that formerly used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to code industry in the Australian Labour Force Survey. It achieved around 50 per cent matching to its business register, with the remaining 50 per cent coded manually by the interviewer according to the respondent's description of industry. However, because ABS found it costly and difficult to maintain accurate location level information on its business register for large multi-location businesses, it decided to cease recording location level data for such entities in certain industries. As a result, the matching rate would have decreased to a level which would have made the LFS industry coding method no longer viable. From February 2000 onwards, only the respondents'

descriptions of industry were used to assign industry codes, and at the same time, computer-assisted coding was introduced in place of manual coding. The resultant discontinuities are described in an information paper on the ABS website.⁸

ONS is currently considering the feasibility of taking the LFS industrial classifications from the IDBR. It is clear that respondents need some assistance in providing the exact name and address of their employer in order to enable a link to be made with the IDBR. One possible solution is to include local maps in the interviewers' laptop computers to help respondents to establish the precise location of their workplace and the correct name and address. Another possibility might be to load into the interviewers' computers a portion of the IDBR covering the local labour market for each interviewing area so that it might be possible to agree with respondents which one is their true employer, although London and the South East may be problematic because of the large commuter distances. This approach has yet to be validated and the obvious limitation is that the laptops might not be able to hold enough of the employers to cover every employed respondent. Yet even this might be overcome if interviewers could make a telephone link with the centrally held IDBR. The technology now exists to insert a card into a laptop and establish a cell phone link to the IDBR, and if the security implications can be resolved this is a methodology ONS could investigate.

Next steps and timescales

Two further articles in this series are planned for later this year: the first will examine differences between the WFJ series and the LFS with respect to male/female and full-time/part-time breakdowns and also regional differences; and the second will compare sources of public sector staffing figures. In addition, once the results of the 2001 Census are available, further work comparing Census results with survey results will be carried out and the current reconciliation will be

reassessed in the light of revised historical LFS data taking account of improved population estimates.

This review has mentioned a number of possible improvements which could be made:

- extending coverage of the LFS to include communal establishments;
- including questions in the LFS on third jobs;
- further work on the sampling variation of the ABI and WFJ to publishable standards; and
- work on the feasibility of taking the LFS industry classification from employer data on the business register.

These suggestions will be evaluated and investigated by ONS where appropriate. ONS will also consider the regular publication of the balancing information for civilian employee jobs shown in *Table 2*.

Notes

- 1 Ganson H., 'People and jobs: comparing sources of employment data', pp29-32, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2002.
- 2 Pease P., 'Comparison of sources of employment data', pp511-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997.
- 3 Partington J., 'The Annual Business Inquiry: an improved way of measuring employee jobs', pp405-8, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2000.
- 4 Partington J., 'The launch of the Annual Business Inquiry', pp259-68, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2001.
- 5 Lord Grabiner QC, *The Informal Economy*, HM Treasury, March 2000, available at www.hm-treasury.gov.uk.
- 6 Stutard N., Tiwana H., and Partington J., 'Industry comparisons of employment estimates', pp519-26, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.
- 7 Maher J., 'An investigation into alternative methods of coding industry on the Labour Force Survey', *Social Survey Methodological Bulletin*, July 1999.
- 8 Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Forthcoming changes: industry, occupation and status in employment data*, May 2000, available at www.abs.gov.au/ausstats.

Further information

For further information, contact:

Helen Ganson,

B3/04,

Office for National Statistics,

1 Drummond Gate,

London SW1V 2QQ,

e-mail helen.ganson@ons.gov.uk,

tel. 020 7533 6178.

Analysis of the claimant count by age and duration including clerical claims

By Mick McDonough and Maria Asvesta, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Since April 1999 the regular monthly age and duration analysis of the claimant count has been available for computerised claims only and has excluded clerically processed claims.
- To meet customer needs and quality assure the monthly data ONS produces a full age and duration analysis including clerical claims once a year.
- The coverage provided by the computerised count was 98.7 per cent in April 2002. For the main published age and duration categories where the coverage was less than this, the number of claimants was relatively small.
- The analysis for April 2002 confirms that the monthly age and duration data will be sufficiently accurate for most uses.

This article presents the analysis of the complete claimant count for April 2002 by age and duration.

Introduction

FOR MOST purposes detailed monthly age and duration data, covering the computerised claims only, which comprise around 99 per cent of the total, are sufficiently accurate. The analysis given here meets the requirements of some customers for complete detailed information and confirms the quality of the monthly data.

The monthly claimant count is a full count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) each month. However, more detailed monthly analysis of claimants by their age and the duration of their claim (as published for example in Table C.12 of *Labour Market Trends* and Table 11 of the national labour market statistics First Release) is only produced for those whose records are held on the Jobcentre

Plus computer system. Currently around 1 per cent of total claimants are excluded from these detailed age and duration figures. These claims are dealt with manually outside the computer system. To provide information about the effect on the quality of the monthly data of omitting these clerical claims, ONS produces a full age and duration analysis (including these clerical claims) each year. This article presents the latest data for April 2002, updating analysis that was previously provided in respect of April 2001 and October 2000.

Background

The monthly count of JSA claimants is mostly derived directly from the Jobcentre Plus computer records. For

various reasons, for example when a claimant's National Insurance number is not known, a small proportion of claims has to be dealt with manually by local offices. To get a complete count of claimants it is therefore necessary to obtain separate returns for these. For the past eight years, the number has consistently represented around 1 per cent or less of the total.

Currently, to get the full monthly count of JSA claimants the numbers of clerically operated claims are obtained by simple returns (just the total for each sex) from local offices, using a telephone data entry system. Up until April 1999 a quarterly analysis of these clerical claims by age and duration was produced. However, it was abandoned as part of the restructuring of the claimant count processing system. Given the small proportion of claimants involved, the value of having these data by age and duration on a regular basis in the detailed analysis was not considered to be worth the extra work required by local offices to provide the data and work involved in processing the information. Analysis by age and duration is available monthly for computerised claims.

Some customers require knowledge of the total numbers in all age and duration categories including clerical

claims for policy design and monitoring purposes. ONS has produced a full analysis covering 100 per cent of claimants for April 2002. This is similar to analysis previously produced in respect of October 2000 (see pp67-71, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2001) and April 2001 (See pp365-369, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001).

The full 100 per cent age and duration analysis is clearly to be preferred to the incomplete monthly analysis and may be important, for example, for assessing fully the impact of policies such as New Deal. It is nevertheless an occasional supplementary analysis, provided primarily for the purposes of gauging the accuracy of the regular monthly data. Use of the monthly data has the advantage that it is conveniently available in a wide variety of detail down to small local areas via Nomis®. While the 100 per cent analysis provided here is available in further detail, based on local offices, analysis is not available in the same geographical detail as the regular monthly data.

Results

Table 1 shows the full age and duration analysis for the clerical claims for the UK, of which there were 13,105 in

April 2002. *Tables 2* and *3* are similar to Table C.12 in *Labour Market Trends*, but give data for both UK and GB respectively, for April each year, where available, from April 1997 to April 2002 (data for April 2000 are not available). They show total claimants including the clerical ones, for the main age and duration categories. More detailed information is available on request, including data for individual local offices.

Table 4 shows that the coverage of the monthly age and duration data is close to complete for most of the main published categories. The coverage is 98.7 per cent on average. While there is some variation, the coverage is around 98 to 99 per cent or greater for most of the main age and duration categories. Where the coverage is less than this, for example for 18-24-year-olds unemployed for more than 24 months (about 95 per cent), the number of claimants is relatively small. This analysis suggests that for most purposes, especially for the general monitoring of trends, the monthly age and duration data will be sufficiently accurate.

Table 1 Clerical claims in the claimant count by age and duration; United Kingdom; April 2002

	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total all ages
Claim duration in weeks															
1 week or less	5	16	10	21	68	51	42	15	7	9	7	11	0	0	262
Over 1 and up to 2	4	13	23	26	108	61	60	39	31	33	28	16	1	0	443
Over 2 and up to 4	14	30	76	72	296	278	145	92	65	42	38	17	3	0	1,168
Over 4 and up to 6	5	36	83	84	377	316	149	117	62	51	36	31	2	0	1,349
Over 6 and up to 8	6	31	73	66	318	262	179	115	71	46	21	26	3	1	1,218
Over 8 and up to 13	16	60	174	161	719	587	318	201	135	107	64	37	7	1	2,587
Over 13 and up to 26	18	55	169	206	866	714	401	296	240	125	125	85	22	1	3,323
Over 26 and up to 39	3	13	56	79	350	264	147	105	66	56	43	30	7	1	1,220
Over 39 and up to 52	0	3	9	27	146	107	78	52	42	25	18	19	2	1	529
Over 52 and up to 65	0	1	6	15	91	60	52	34	24	16	19	13	1	0	332
Over 65 and up to 78	1	0	1	8	19	16	16	17	10	11	9	6	0	0	114
Over 78 and up to 104	0	0	1	1	18	24	24	14	15	18	15	7	3	0	140
Over 104 and up to 156	0	0	0	2	11	21	23	21	19	17	17	16	2	0	149
Over 156 and up to 208	0	0	0	0	6	12	14	11	14	9	6	10	3	0	85
Over 208 and up to 260	0	0	0	0	4	3	10	10	6	9	15	9	4	0	70
Over 260	0	0	0	0	3	10	17	12	18	16	14	19	7	0	116
Total	72	258	681	768	3,400	2,786	1,675	1,151	825	590	475	352	67	5	13,105

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Table 2 Full claimant count by age and duration (including clerical claims); United Kingdom; April 1997 to April 2002

Thousands and percentages														
	All ages							18 to 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														
April 1997	1,688.0	512.2	271.8	287.5	256.9	36.5	359.6	421.7	160.1	83.1	87.7	57.7	21.5	33.0
April 1998	1,389.9	499.6	264.1	255.4	160.2	26.7	210.6	345.9	149.4	76.5	69.9	33.8	14.5	16.2
April 1999	1,320.1	504.6	253.8	231.6	168.2	25.0	161.9	300.5	157.9	71.8	54.6	12.2	5.4	4.1
April 2001	1,006.4	429.4	204.8	172.1	102.5	19.9	97.6	243.9	141.9	60.9	36.7	3.8	1.8	0.5
April 2002	982.7	437.5	212.3	170.6	97.0	16.5	65.3	249.2	141.7	62.6	39.8	4.6	2.1	0.5
Men														
April 1997	1,298.8	369.9	204.1	217.2	203.2	39.1	304.5	299.0	110.4	59.3	61.3	42.5	22.8	25.5
April 1998	1,061.5	360.2	200.0	195.7	127.6	28.8	178.0	245.0	103.3	54.8	49.7	24.8	15.2	12.4
April 1999	1,010.3	365.8	192.4	178.2	136.5	27.1	137.4	212.5	110.7	51.5	38.4	8.9	5.6	3.0
April 2001	769.1	313.5	155.7	133.5	83.7	21.6	82.8	171.9	99.4	43.7	25.7	2.7	1.7	0.3
April 2002	745.9	320.0	161.2	131.1	78.6	17.9	55.0	174.1	98.8	44.5	27.4	3.0	1.9	0.3
Women														
April 1997	389.1	142.3	67.7	70.2	53.7	28.0	55.2	122.6	49.8	23.9	26.4	15.2	18.5	7.4
April 1998	328.4	139.3	64.1	59.7	32.6	19.9	32.6	100.9	46.1	21.7	20.2	9.1	12.7	3.8
April 1999	309.8	138.8	61.4	53.5	31.7	18.1	24.5	88.1	47.2	20.3	16.2	3.3	5.0	1.1
April 2001	237.3	115.9	49.2	38.6	18.8	14.2	14.8	72.0	42.5	17.2	11.0	1.2	1.8	0.2
April 2002	236.8	117.5	51.1	39.5	18.4	12.1	10.3	75.1	42.9	18.1	12.4	1.6	2.4	0.2
Thousands and percentages														
	25 to 49							50 and over						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All														
April 1997	973.3	270.1	147.6	158.6	155.3	40.8	241.8	274.6	67.7	38.1	40.2	43.7	46.8	84.9
April 1998	796.9	269.6	148.5	146.4	97.9	29.2	134.4	231.1	67.7	36.8	38.2	28.3	38.2	60.0
April 1999	776.1	264.2	142.2	140.3	121.5	29.5	107.9	227.0	69.4	37.4	35.8	34.5	37.2	50.0
April 2001	580.5	218.8	112.4	107.4	76.5	24.4	65.4	167.5	57.2	29.3	27.2	22.1	32.1	31.6
April 2002	554.8	226.8	116.4	102.7	70.7	19.6	38.2	164.9	58.1	31.3	27.3	21.6	29.2	26.6
Men														
April 1997	781.3	202.3	115.0	125.6	127.8	43.3	210.6	207.9	48.9	28.1	29.8	32.8	48.6	68.3
April 1998	635.0	201.6	117.2	117.9	81.4	31.2	116.9	172.3	48.0	26.7	27.6	21.4	40.7	48.7
April 1999	619.1	198.3	112.2	113.3	101.7	31.5	93.7	169.2	49.2	27.4	26.0	25.9	39.4	40.7
April 2001	464.5	167.0	89.3	87.4	64.2	26.0	56.6	124.6	40.7	21.4	19.9	16.8	34.2	25.8
April 2002	440.9	173.4	92.4	83.1	59.0	20.9	33.0	123.3	41.8	23.1	20.3	16.5	30.9	21.7
Women														
April 1997	192.1	67.8	32.6	33.0	27.5	30.6	31.2	66.7	18.8	10.0	10.4	10.9	41.2	16.6
April 1998	161.9	68.0	31.3	28.5	16.5	21.1	17.5	58.8	19.8	10.1	10.6	6.9	31.0	11.3
April 1999	157.0	66.0	30.0	27.0	19.8	21.7	14.2	57.8	20.2	10.0	9.8	8.6	30.8	9.2
April 2001	116.0	51.8	23.0	20.0	12.3	18.2	8.8	42.9	16.6	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.9	5.8
April 2002	114.0	53.5	23.9	19.7	11.7	14.8	5.2	41.5	16.3	8.2	7.1	5.1	24.0	4.9

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Table 3 Full claimant count by age and duration (including clerical claims); Great Britain; April 1997 to April 2002

Thousands and percentages														
	All ages							18 to 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														
April 1997	1,624.1	499.2	264.9	278.3	247.4	35.8	334.3	406.1	155.1	80.6	84.1	55.3	21.3	31.0
April 1998	1,332.9	486.2	256.1	245.6	153.3	25.9	191.7	331.7	144.4	73.8	66.7	32.1	14.1	14.7
April 1999	1,265.7	490.2	245.6	222.6	160.5	24.3	146.7	288.1	152.4	68.9	51.7	11.3	5.2	3.7
April 2001	966.9	417.1	198.0	164.2	96.5	19.4	91.1	233.7	137.0	58.5	34.6	3.2	1.6	0.4
April 2002	945.6	424.8	205.3	163.5	91.1	16.1	60.8	238.6	136.6	60.0	37.5	4.1	1.9	0.4
Men														
April 1997	1,247.7	360.6	198.9	210.4	195.5	38.3	282.2	287.9	107.0	57.5	58.9	40.6	22.4	24.0
April 1998	1,016.2	350.8	193.9	188.1	122.0	27.9	161.4	234.9	99.9	52.9	47.5	23.5	14.8	11.2
April 1999	967.8	356.0	186.3	171.3	130.0	26.3	124.1	203.8	107.0	49.5	36.4	8.2	5.3	2.7
April 2001	738.7	304.8	150.5	127.5	78.8	21.1	77.1	164.9	96.1	42.0	24.3	2.2	1.5	0.3
April 2002	717.1	310.7	155.8	125.7	73.8	17.4	51.2	166.6	95.3	42.6	25.8	2.7	1.8	0.3
Women														
April 1997	376.4	138.5	66.0	67.9	51.9	27.6	52.1	118.2	48.1	23.1	25.2	14.7	18.4	7.1
April 1998	316.7	135.4	62.2	57.4	31.3	19.5	30.3	96.8	44.5	21.0	19.2	8.6	12.5	3.5
April 1999	297.9	134.2	59.3	51.3	30.5	17.8	22.7	84.2	45.4	19.4	15.3	3.1	4.9	1.0
April 2001	228.2	112.3	47.5	36.7	17.7	13.9	14.0	68.8	40.9	16.5	10.3	1.0	1.7	0.2
April 2002	228.5	114.1	49.5	37.9	17.3	11.8	9.6	72.0	41.4	17.4	11.7	1.5	2.2	0.2
Thousands and percentages														
	25 to 49							50 and over						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All														
April 1997	935.1	263.5	144.0	154.0	149.5	39.9	224.0	264.6	66.4	37.4	39.2	42.5	46.0	79.2
April 1998	763.2	262.8	144.2	141.1	93.8	28.2	121.3	222.0	66.3	35.8	36.9	27.3	37.4	55.8
April 1999	743.3	257.0	137.9	135.3	116.0	28.7	97.0	217.9	67.8	36.4	34.6	33.0	36.3	46.1
April 2001	557.9	212.9	108.9	102.9	72.3	23.9	61.0	160.8	55.9	28.4	26.0	20.9	31.4	29.6
April 2002	534.7	220.5	112.8	98.9	66.7	19.2	35.8	158.5	56.8	30.5	26.4	20.2	28.3	24.6
Men														
April 1997	749.1	197.4	112.2	122.0	122.9	42.4	194.6	200.1	48.0	27.6	29.0	31.9	47.7	63.6
April 1998	606.9	196.7	113.8	113.5	77.9	30.1	105.1	165.3	47.0	26.0	26.6	20.6	39.8	45.2
April 1999	592.2	193.2	108.8	109.3	97.0	30.6	83.9	162.2	48.2	26.7	25.1	24.8	38.4	37.4
April 2001	446.1	162.6	86.5	83.7	60.6	25.4	52.7	119.6	39.7	20.8	19.0	15.9	33.5	24.1
April 2002	424.5	168.6	89.5	79.9	55.6	20.4	30.9	118.5	40.9	22.5	19.6	15.5	30.0	20.1
Women														
April 1997	186.0	66.1	31.8	32.1	26.6	30.1	29.4	64.5	18.4	9.8	10.1	10.6	40.6	15.6
April 1998	156.3	66.1	30.4	27.6	15.9	20.6	16.2	56.7	19.3	9.9	10.2	6.7	30.5	10.6
April 1999	151.1	63.8	29.1	26.1	19.1	21.2	13.0	55.7	19.6	9.8	9.5	8.2	30.3	8.6
April 2001	111.8	50.3	22.3	19.1	11.7	17.9	8.3	41.3	16.2	7.7	6.9	5.0	25.4	5.5
April 2002	110.3	52.0	23.2	19.0	11.1	14.5	5.0	40.0	15.9	8.0	6.8	4.8	23.2	4.5

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Table 4 Full claimant count and proportion of computerised claims by age and duration; United Kingdom; April 2002

	18 to 24		25 to 49		50 and over		All ages	
	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)
All								
Up to 13 weeks	141.7	98.1	226.8	98.4	58.1	99.4	437.5	98.4
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	62.6	98.0	116.4	98.5	31.3	99.3	212.3	98.4
Over 6 and up to 12 months	39.8	98.3	102.7	99.1	27.3	99.6	170.6	99.0
Over 12 and up to 24 months	4.6	96.6	70.7	99.5	21.6	99.7	97.0	99.4
All over 24 months	0.5	94.9	38.2	99.3	26.6	99.5	65.3	99.4
All durations	249.2	98.1	554.8	98.7	164.9	99.5	982.7	98.7
Men								
Up to 13 weeks	98.8	98.1	173.4	98.3	41.8	99.3	320	98.3
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	44.5	98.2	92.4	98.4	23.1	99.2	161.2	98.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	27.4	98.5	83.1	99.1	20.3	99.6	131.1	99.0
Over 12 and up to 24 months	3.0	97.2	59.0	99.5	16.5	99.6	78.6	99.4
All over 24 months	0.3	95.1	33.0	99.3	21.7	99.6	55.0	99.4
All durations	174.1	98.2	440.9	98.7	123.3	99.4	745.9	98.7
Women								
Up to 13 weeks	42.9	98.0	53.5	98.7	16.3	99.5	117.5	98.5
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	18.1	97.6	23.9	98.7	8.2	99.3	51.1	98.3
Over 6 and up to 12 months	12.4	98.0	19.7	99.0	7.1	99.6	39.5	98.8
Over 12 and up to 24 months	1.6	95.3	11.7	99.5	5.1	99.7	18.4	99.2
All over 24 months	0.2	94.5	5.2	99.1	4.9	99.3	10.3	99.1
All durations	75.1	97.8	114.0	98.9	41.5	99.5	236.8	98.6

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Further information

For further information, contact:

Mick McDonough,

B2/03,

Office for National Statistics,

1 Drummond Gate,

London SW1V 2QQ,

e-mail ccv@ons.gov.uk,

tel. 020 7533 5074.

SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
		D.1 Economic activity by age	S64
DEFINITIONS	S3	D.2 Economic inactivity	S66
		D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S68
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S4	EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY		E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S70
A.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S5	E.2 Average Earnings Index: industries	S72
A.2 Trends	S12	E.4 Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S76
A.3 Other headline indicators	S14	E.11 New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	S78
A.11 Regional summary	S16	E.21 Unit wage costs	S80
		E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S81
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES	
B.1 Employment by category	S18	F.11 New Deal 18-24 summary figures	S82
B.2 Employment by age	S20	F.12 Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	S82
B.11 Workforce jobs	S22	F.13 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S83
B.12 Employee jobs by industry	S23	F.14 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	S83
B.13 Employee jobs: production industries	S25	F.15 Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	S84
B.14 Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	S26	F.16 New Deal 25+ summary figures	S84
B.15 Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	S27	F.17 Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	S84
B.18 Workforce jobs by industry	S29	F.18 Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	S85
B.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S30	F.19 Numbers into employment from New Deal 25+	S85
B.22 Usual weekly hours of work	S31	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
B.32 Output, employment and productivity	S32	G.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S86
B.33 Total workforce hours worked per week	S33	G.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S86
UNEMPLOYMENT		G.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S87
C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration	S36	G.11 Labour disputes: summary	S88
C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age	S39	G.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S89
C.11 Claimant count by region	S40	G.21 Labour market and educational status of young people	S90
C.12 Claimant count by age and duration	S44	G.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S90
C.13 Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S46	G.31 Regional Selective Assistance by region	S91
C.21 Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S47	G.32 Regional Selective Assistance by company	S91
C.22 Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S49	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
C.23 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S52	H.1 Background economic indicators	S93
C.24 Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S56	H.11 Retail prices: summary	S94
C.31 Claimant count flows	S58	H.12 Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	S94
C.34 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S59	STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S96
C.35 Average duration of claims by age	S60		
C.51 International comparisons	S62		

Publication dates of main economic indicators July - September

Labour market statistics

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

July	17 Wednesday
August	14 Wednesday
September	11 Wednesday

Productivity Q2

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

MAIN SOURCES

Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employer surveys

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative records

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

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

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

USING DATA SOURCES

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

Employment

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

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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT

Employment

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

Workforce jobs

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

Self-employed people (LFS)

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

Self-employment jobs

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

Government-supported trainees

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

Employment rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment

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

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

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

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

ILO unemployment rate

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

Claimant count rate

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economically active

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

Economic activity rate

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

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economically inactive

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

Economic inactivity rate

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

EARNINGS

Earnings

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

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

Average Earnings Index

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

HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

Normal weekly hours

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

Weekly hours worked

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

HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

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

OTHER DEFINITIONS

General index of retail prices

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

Labour disputes

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

Productivity

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

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

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

Unit wage costs

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

Jobcentre vacancies

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
UK summary	M	Jul 2002	A.1	Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme	Q	May 2002	F.1
Trends	M	Jul 2002	A.2	Number of starts on Work-based learning programme	Q	May 2002	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	Jul 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	Jul 2002	A.11	Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2002	F.5
LFS annual local area data	A	Jan 2002	A.12	Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q	May 2002	F.6
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	May 2002	F.7
Employment by category	M	Jul 2002	B.1	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	Jul 2002	F.11
Employment by age	M	Jul 2002	B.2	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Jul 2002	F.12
Employment by occupation	Q	May 2002	B.3	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	Jul 2002	F.13
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jul 2002	B.11	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	Jul 2002	F.14
Employee jobs by industry	M	Jul 2002	B.12	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	Jul 2002	F.15
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Jul 2002	B.13	New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	Jul 2002	F.16
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 2002	B.14	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	Jul 2002	F.17
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 2002	B.15	Numbers leaving Gateway by destination	M	Jul 2002	F.18
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2002	B.16	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	Jul 2002	F.19
Employee jobs in tourism-related industries	Q	May 2002	B.17	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Jul 2002	B.18	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jul 2002	G.1
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jul 2002	B.21	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jul 2002	G.2
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Jul 2002	B.22	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Jul 2002	G.3
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Jul 2002	B.32	Labour disputes: summary	M	Jul 2002	G.11
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jul 2002	B.33	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jul 2002	G.12
Job-related training	Q	May 2002	B.41	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2001	301
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 2002	B.51	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2001	195
UNEMPLOYMENT				Trade union membership	A	Sep 2001	433
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Jul 2002	C.1	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Jul 2002	G.21
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Jul 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	Jul 2002	C.11	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Jul 2002	G.22
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Jul 2002	C.12	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Jun 2002	297
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Jul 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	Jul 2002	C.21	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 2002	109
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jul 2002	C.22	Job-related training	Q	Jun 2002	296
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jul 2002	C.23	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 2002	G.31
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Jul 2002	C.24	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jul 2002	G.32
Claimant count flows	M	Jul 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	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jul 2002	C.34	Background economic indicators	M	Jul 2002	H.1
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jul 2002	C.35	Retail prices: summary	M	Jul 2002	H.11
Redundancies	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 in the UK	A	Jul 2002	339	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Mar 2002	H.15†
International comparisons	M	Jul 2002	C.51	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jul 2002	H.12
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A – Annual Q – Quarterly M – Monthly			
Economic activity by age	M	Jul 2002	D.1	* Currently suspended.			
Economic inactivity	M	Jul 2002	D.2	† Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more information on where to access these data.			
Economic inactivity by age	M	Jul 2002	D.3				
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jul 2002	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Jul 2002	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Jul 2002	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Jul 2002	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2002	129				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Jun 2002	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Jul 2002	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Jul 2002	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

A.1

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MG SX	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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2000	46,758	29,708	28,011	1,697	17,050	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,782	29,737	28,053	1,684	17,045	63.6	60.0	5.7	36.4
Apr-Jun	46,805	29,721	28,084	1,636	17,084	63.5	60.0	5.5	36.5
May-Jul	46,828	29,730	28,137	1,593	17,098	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,851	29,739	28,165	1,574	17,112	63.5	60.1	5.3	36.5
Jul-Sep	46,876	29,748	28,155	1,593	17,128	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Aug-Oct	46,900	29,758	28,141	1,617	17,142	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,925	29,699	28,122	1,577	17,226	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Oct-Dec	46,949	29,704	28,148	1,556	17,245	63.3	60.0	5.2	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,973	29,787	28,256	1,531	17,186	63.4	60.2	5.1	36.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,998	29,793	28,250	1,543	17,205	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Jan-Mar 2001	47,022	29,762	28,248	1,514	17,260	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,785	28,288	1,497	17,261	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	47,071	29,804	28,332	1,472	17,267	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Apr-Jun	47,095	29,836	28,336	1,500	17,260	63.4	60.2	5.0	36.6
May-Jul	47,120	29,820	28,312	1,508	17,300	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,144	29,841	28,319	1,522	17,303	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jul-Sep	47,166	29,843	28,317	1,526	17,323	63.3	60.0	5.1	36.7
Aug-Oct	47,189	29,883	28,349	1,535	17,305	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,211	29,924	28,390	1,535	17,287	63.4	60.1	5.1	36.6
Oct-Dec	47,233	29,952	28,396	1,557	17,281	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	47,256	29,918	28,384	1,535	17,338	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,277	29,940	28,419	1,520	17,337	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jan-Mar 2002	47,300	29,958	28,420	1,538	17,342	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	47,322	30,025	28,472	1,554	17,297	63.4	60.2	5.2	36.6
Changes									
Over last 3 months	66	107	88	19	-41	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-0.2</i>				
Over last 12 months	276	241	184	57	36	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>0.2</i>				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MG SU	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
3 month averages									
Feb-Apr 2000	36,478	28,851	27,171	1,680	7,627	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9
Mar-May (Spr)	36,500	28,891	27,224	1,667	7,609	79.2	74.6	5.8	20.8
Apr-Jun	36,521	28,876	27,257	1,619	7,645	79.1	74.6	5.6	20.9
May-Jul	36,542	28,887	27,313	1,574	7,655	79.1	74.7	5.4	20.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,563	28,900	27,342	1,558	7,663	79.0	74.8	5.4	21.0
Jul-Sep	36,585	28,916	27,337	1,579	7,669	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,606	28,921	27,321	1,600	7,685	79.0	74.6	5.5	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,628	28,860	27,300	1,560	7,768	78.8	74.5	5.4	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,650	28,872	27,334	1,538	7,778	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,671	28,957	27,442	1,514	7,715	79.0	74.8	5.2	21.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,694	28,964	27,439	1,525	7,730	78.9	74.8	5.3	21.1
Jan-Mar 2001	36,716	28,938	27,442	1,496	7,777	78.8	74.7	5.2	21.2
Feb-Apr	36,737	28,956	27,476	1,480	7,781	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,759	28,972	27,515	1,457	7,787	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
Apr-Jun	36,781	28,997	27,511	1,486	7,784	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
May-Jul	36,803	28,957	27,463	1,494	7,846	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,824	28,977	27,469	1,507	7,848	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jul-Sep	36,843	28,972	27,459	1,513	7,871	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Aug-Oct	36,863	29,018	27,497	1,521	7,845	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,882	29,043	27,524	1,519	7,839	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Oct-Dec	36,901	29,057	27,516	1,541	7,844	78.7	74.6	5.3	21.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36,921	29,031	27,512	1,519	7,890	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,939	29,051	27,544	1,507	7,888	78.6	74.6	5.2	21.4
Jan-Mar 2002	36,959	29,066	27,545	1,522	7,892	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Feb-Apr	36,978	29,130	27,594	1,536	7,848	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	57	99	82	17	-42	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-0.5</i>				
Over last 12 months	241	174	117	56	67	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>				

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

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

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.

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 ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSI	MGWH	MGSS	MGSI	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									
Feb-Apr 2000	22,867	16,508	15,486	1,022	6,359	72.2	67.7	6.2	27.8
Mar-May (Spr)	22,881	16,525	15,504	1,021	6,356	72.2	67.8	6.2	27.8
Apr-Jun	22,896	16,493	15,495	998	6,402	72.0	67.7	6.1	28.0
May-Jul	22,910	16,476	15,518	958	6,435	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,925	16,465	15,517	948	6,460	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Jul-Sep	22,940	16,470	15,518	952	6,470	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Aug-Oct	22,954	16,493	15,528	965	6,461	71.9	67.6	5.8	28.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,970	16,477	15,524	953	6,493	71.7	67.6	5.8	28.3
Oct-Dec	22,985	16,495	15,550	946	6,489	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,999	16,525	15,592	933	6,474	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,014	16,540	15,587	953	6,474	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jan-Mar 2001	23,030	16,533	15,605	929	6,497	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Feb-Apr	23,044	16,517	15,607	910	6,527	71.7	67.7	5.5	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	23,060	16,519	15,630	889	6,541	71.6	67.8	5.4	28.4
Apr-Jun	23,075	16,521	15,606	915	6,554	71.6	67.6	5.5	28.4
May-Jul	23,090	16,538	15,609	929	6,552	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,105	16,566	15,629	937	6,539	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Jul-Sep	23,118	16,572	15,637	936	6,546	71.7	67.6	5.6	28.3
Aug-Oct	23,132	16,585	15,640	946	6,547	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,146	16,596	15,657	939	6,551	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Oct-Dec	23,160	16,607	15,662	945	6,552	71.7	67.6	5.7	28.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	23,174	16,581	15,644	937	6,592	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,187	16,591	15,656	935	6,596	71.6	67.5	5.6	28.4
Jan-Mar 2002	23,201	16,581	15,627	954	6,620	71.5	67.4	5.8	28.5
Feb-Apr	23,215	16,601	15,643	958	6,614	71.5	67.4	5.8	28.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	42	20	-1	21	22	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Percent	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.3				
Over last 12 months	171	84	36	48	87	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.2
Percent	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.3	1.3				
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									
Feb-Apr 2000	19,126	16,207	15,191	1,017	2,919	84.7	79.4	6.3	15.3
Mar-May (Spr)	19,139	16,232	15,218	1,014	2,907	84.8	79.5	6.2	15.2
Apr-Jun	19,151	16,207	15,215	991	2,944	84.6	79.4	6.1	15.4
May-Jul	19,163	16,189	15,240	949	2,974	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,175	16,183	15,243	941	2,992	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Jul-Sep	19,187	16,191	15,244	947	2,996	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Aug-Oct	19,198	16,208	15,250	958	2,990	84.4	79.4	5.9	15.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,210	16,192	15,247	945	3,018	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,222	16,216	15,280	937	3,005	84.4	79.5	5.8	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,233	16,251	15,326	925	2,982	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,245	16,263	15,319	945	2,981	84.5	79.6	5.8	15.5
Jan-Mar 2001	19,256	16,263	15,343	920	2,993	84.5	79.7	5.7	15.5
Feb-Apr	19,268	16,245	15,342	903	3,023	84.3	79.6	5.6	15.7
Mar-May (Spr)	19,279	16,246	15,364	882	3,033	84.3	79.7	5.4	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,291	16,242	15,334	908	3,050	84.2	79.5	5.6	15.8
May-Jul	19,303	16,250	15,329	921	3,053	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,314	16,282	15,352	930	3,033	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Jul-Sep	19,324	16,284	15,355	929	3,040	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Aug-Oct	19,335	16,297	15,359	938	3,038	84.3	79.4	5.8	15.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,346	16,303	15,371	932	3,044	84.3	79.5	5.7	15.7
Oct-Dec	19,356	16,306	15,367	938	3,051	84.2	79.4	5.8	15.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	19,367	16,282	15,352	930	3,085	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,377	16,295	15,367	927	3,082	84.1	79.3	5.7	15.9
Jan-Mar 2002	19,388	16,289	15,343	946	3,100	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Feb-Apr	19,399	16,305	15,356	949	3,095	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	32	22	3	19	10	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Percent	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.3				
Over last 12 months	132	60	13	46	72	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.3
Percent	0.7	0.4	0.1	5.1	2.4				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

A.1
Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM									
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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
3-month average									
Feb-Apr 2000	23,892	13,200	12,525	674	10,692	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,901	13,212	12,549	663	10,688	55.3	52.5	5.0	44.7
Apr-Jun	23,909	13,228	12,589	638	10,682	55.3	52.7	4.8	44.7
May-Jul	23,918	13,254	12,619	636	10,664	55.4	52.8	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,926	13,274	12,647	627	10,652	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Jul-Sep	23,937	13,279	12,637	641	10,658	55.5	52.8	4.8	44.5
Aug-Oct	23,946	13,265	12,613	652	10,681	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,955	13,222	12,598	624	10,733	55.2	52.6	4.7	44.8
Oct-Dec	23,964	13,209	12,598	611	10,756	55.1	52.6	4.6	44.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,973	13,262	12,664	598	10,711	55.3	52.8	4.5	44.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,984	13,253	12,664	589	10,731	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
Jan-Mar 2001	23,992	13,229	12,643	585	10,764	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Feb-Apr	24,002	13,267	12,681	586	10,734	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
Mar-May (Spr)	24,011	13,285	12,702	583	10,726	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Apr-Jun	24,021	13,315	12,730	585	10,706	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
May-Jul	24,030	13,282	12,703	579	10,748	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,039	13,275	12,690	585	10,764	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Jul-Sep	24,048	13,271	12,680	590	10,777	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Aug-Oct	24,056	13,298	12,709	589	10,758	55.3	52.8	4.4	44.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,065	13,329	12,733	596	10,736	55.4	52.9	4.5	44.6
Oct-Dec	24,074	13,345	12,733	611	10,729	55.4	52.9	4.6	44.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	24,083	13,337	12,740	597	10,746	55.4	52.9	4.5	44.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,090	13,349	12,764	586	10,741	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
Jan-Mar 2002	24,099	13,376	12,793	583	10,723	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Feb-Apr	24,107	13,424	12,829	595	10,683	55.7	53.2	4.4	44.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	87	89	-2	-62	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3
Percent	0.1	0.7	0.7	-0.3	-0.6				
Over last 12 months	106	157	147	9	-51	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.4
Percent	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	-0.5				
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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2000	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	12,688	12,053	615	4,750	72.7	69.2	4.9	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,428	12,655	12,054	601	4,773	72.6	69.2	4.8	27.4
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,438	12,706	12,116	590	4,732	72.9	69.5	4.6	27.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,449	12,701	12,121	580	4,748	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Jan-Mar 2001	17,459	12,675	12,099	576	4,784	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Feb-Apr	17,469	12,711	12,134	577	4,758	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,479	12,726	12,151	575	4,753	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Apr-Jun	17,490	12,755	12,177	578	4,735	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
May-Jul	17,500	12,707	12,134	573	4,793	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,510	12,695	12,118	578	4,815	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Jul-Sep	17,519	12,688	12,104	583	4,831	72.4	69.1	4.6	27.6
Aug-Oct	17,527	12,721	12,139	582	4,806	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,536	12,740	12,153	587	4,796	72.7	69.3	4.6	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,545	12,751	12,148	603	4,793	72.7	69.2	4.7	27.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,554	12,749	12,159	589	4,805	72.6	69.3	4.6	27.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,562	12,756	12,176	580	4,806	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jan-Mar 2002	17,570	12,778	12,202	576	4,793	72.7	69.4	4.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,579	12,826	12,238	587	4,753	73.0	69.6	4.6	27.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	77	79	-2	-52	0.3	0.4	0.0	-0.3
Percent	0.1	0.6	0.6	-0.3	-1.1				
Over last 12 months	109	114	104	10	-5	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2
Percent	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.8	-0.1				

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

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

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

									Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM		Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	9.6	37.4
1995	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17,172	62.5	57.4	8.2	37.5
1997	46,036	28,852	26,814	2,037	17,184	62.7	58.2	7.1	37.3
1998	46,253	28,892	27,116	1,776	17,361	62.5	58.6	6.1	37.5
1999	46,506	29,255	27,500	1,755	17,251	62.9	59.1	6.0	37.1
2000	46,782	29,571	27,943	1,628	17,211	63.2	59.7	5.5	36.8
2001	47,071	29,638	28,225	1,413	17,432	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2000	46,758	29,598	27,907	1,691	17,160	63.3	59.7	5.7	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,782	29,571	27,943	1,628	17,211	63.2	59.7	5.5	36.8
Apr-Jun	46,805	29,601	28,004	1,597	17,204	63.2	59.8	5.4	36.8
May-Jul	46,828	29,743	28,146	1,596	17,085	63.5	60.1	5.4	36.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,851	29,936	28,295	1,641	16,915	63.9	60.4	5.5	36.1
Jul-Sep	46,876	29,966	28,301	1,666	16,910	63.9	60.4	5.6	36.1
Aug-Oct	46,900	29,879	28,231	1,648	17,021	63.7	60.2	5.5	36.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,925	29,776	28,191	1,584	17,149	63.5	60.1	5.3	36.5
Oct-Dec	46,949	29,735	28,226	1,509	17,214	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,973	29,753	28,246	1,507	17,220	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,998	29,684	28,155	1,529	17,314	63.2	59.9	5.2	36.8
Jan-Mar 2001	47,022	29,649	28,121	1,528	17,374	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.9
Feb-Apr	47,046	29,676	28,187	1,489	17,370	63.1	59.9	5.0	36.9
Mar-May (Spr)	47,071	29,638	28,225	1,413	17,432	63.0	60.0	4.8	37.0
Apr-Jun	47,095	29,713	28,257	1,456	17,382	63.1	60.0	4.9	36.9
May-Jul	47,120	29,827	28,320	1,507	17,294	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	47,144	30,036	28,450	1,585	17,108	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
Jul-Sep	47,166	30,060	28,463	1,597	17,106	63.7	60.3	5.3	36.3
Aug-Oct	47,189	30,005	28,436	1,570	17,183	63.6	60.3	5.2	36.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	47,211	30,001	28,456	1,545	17,210	63.5	60.3	5.1	36.5
Oct-Dec	47,233	29,987	28,474	1,513	17,246	63.5	60.3	5.0	36.5
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	47,256	29,887	28,373	1,514	17,369	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	47,277	29,832	28,323	1,509	17,445	63.1	59.9	5.1	36.9
Jan-Mar 2002	47,300	29,847	28,295	1,552	17,454	63.1	59.8	5.2	36.9
Feb-Apr	47,322	29,924	28,376	1,548	17,398	63.2	60.0	5.2	36.8
Changes									
Over last 12 months	276	248	190	59	28	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2
Per cent	0.6	0.8	0.7	3.9	0.2				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1991	35,103	27,995	25,662	2,373	7,108	79.8	73.0	8.5	20.2
1992	35,174	27,734	24,997	2,738	7,440	78.8	71.1	9.9	21.2
1993	35,242	27,640	24,738	2,902	7,602	78.4	70.2	10.5	21.6
1994	35,337	27,648	24,936	2,712	7,690	78.2	70.6	9.8	21.8
1995	35,483	27,673	25,230	2,443	7,810	78.0	71.1	8.8	22.0
1996	35,663	27,873	25,552	2,321	7,790	78.2	71.6	8.3	21.8
1997	35,844	28,026	26,012	2,015	7,818	78.2	72.6	7.2	21.8
1998	36,026	28,097	26,341	1,757	7,929	78.0	73.1	6.3	22.0
1999	36,249	28,419	26,684	1,736	7,830	78.4	73.6	6.1	21.6
2000	36,500	28,726	27,115	1,611	7,774	78.7	74.3	5.6	21.3
2001	36,759	28,809	27,411	1,398	7,950	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2000	36,478	28,743	27,068	1,675	7,735	78.8	74.2	5.8	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,500	28,726	27,115	1,611	7,774	78.7	74.3	5.6	21.3
Apr-Jun	36,521	28,753	27,173	1,580	7,768	78.7	74.4	5.5	21.3
May-Jul	36,542	28,893	27,315	1,579	7,648	79.1	74.7	5.5	20.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,563	29,092	27,466	1,626	7,471	79.6	75.1	5.6	20.4
Jul-Sep	36,585	29,137	27,485	1,652	7,448	79.6	75.1	5.7	20.4
Aug-Oct	36,606	29,046	27,414	1,632	7,561	79.3	74.9	5.6	20.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,628	28,935	27,369	1,566	7,693	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,650	28,899	27,408	1,491	7,751	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,671	28,925	27,436	1,489	7,746	78.9	74.8	5.1	21.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,694	28,860	27,349	1,511	7,833	78.7	74.5	5.2	21.3
Jan-Mar 2001	36,716	28,827	27,318	1,508	7,889	78.5	74.4	5.2	21.5
Feb-Apr	36,737	28,850	27,377	1,473	7,887	78.5	74.5	5.1	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,759	28,809	27,411	1,398	7,950	78.4	74.6	4.9	21.6
Apr-Jun	36,781	28,872	27,429	1,443	7,910	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
May-Jul	36,803	28,957	27,463	1,494	7,846	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,824	29,167	27,594	1,572	7,658	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Jul-Sep	36,843	29,192	27,608	1,584	7,651	79.2	74.9	5.4	20.8
Aug-Oct	36,863	29,144	27,588	1,556	7,719	79.1	74.8	5.3	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,882	29,118	27,590	1,528	7,764	78.9	74.8	5.2	21.1
Oct-Dec	36,901	29,086	27,588	1,498	7,815	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	36,921	29,002	27,505	1,497	7,919	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36,939	28,947	27,452	1,495	7,992	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jan-Mar 2002	36,959	28,958	27,424	1,534	8,001	78.4	74.2	5.3	21.6
Feb-Apr	36,978	29,032	27,502	1,530	7,945	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Changes									
Over last 12 months	241	183	126	57	58	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.0
Per cent	0.7	0.6	0.5	3.9	0.7				

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 ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGQT	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
1999	22,708	16,276	15,178	1,098	6,432	71.7	66.8	6.7	28.3
2000	22,881	16,433	15,435	998	6,448	71.8	67.5	6.1	28.2
2001	23,060	16,427	15,562	864	6,633	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2000	22,867	16,441	15,418	1,024	6,425	71.9	67.4	6.2	28.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,881	16,433	15,435	998	6,448	71.8	67.5	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,896	16,431	15,451	981	6,464	71.8	67.5	6.0	28.2
May-Jul	22,910	16,482	15,525	957	6,428	71.9	67.8	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,925	16,590	15,606	984	6,335	72.4	68.1	5.9	27.6
Jul-Sep	22,940	16,608	15,625	983	6,332	72.4	68.1	5.9	27.6
Aug-Oct	22,954	16,565	15,598	967	6,390	72.2	68.0	5.8	27.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,970	16,499	15,561	937	6,471	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Oct-Dec	22,985	16,499	15,581	918	6,486	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,999	16,512	15,577	935	6,488	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,014	16,480	15,522	958	6,534	71.6	67.4	5.8	28.4
Jan-Mar 2001	23,030	16,466	15,524	942	6,564	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
Feb-Apr	23,044	16,452	15,543	909	6,592	71.4	67.4	5.5	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	23,060	16,427	15,562	864	6,633	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
Apr-Jun	23,075	16,456	15,561	895	6,619	71.3	67.4	5.4	28.7
May-Jul	23,090	16,538	15,612	927	6,552	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,105	16,688	15,718	970	6,417	72.2	68.0	5.8	27.8
Jul-Sep	23,118	16,709	15,744	965	6,409	72.3	68.1	5.8	27.7
Aug-Oct	23,132	16,658	15,708	950	6,475	72.0	67.9	5.7	28.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,146	16,618	15,694	924	6,528	71.8	67.8	5.6	28.2
Oct-Dec	23,160	16,614	15,694	920	6,546	71.7	67.8	5.5	28.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	23,174	16,571	15,629	942	6,603	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	23,187	16,532	15,589	943	6,655	71.3	67.2	5.7	28.7
Jan-Mar 2002	23,201	16,514	15,544	970	6,688	71.2	67.0	5.9	28.8
Feb-Apr	23,215	16,535	15,577	958	6,680	71.2	67.1	5.8	28.8
Changes Over last 12 months	171	83	34	49	88	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.2
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUJ		
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,991	15,979	14,890	1,089	3,012	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
2000	19,139	16,139	15,148	991	3,000	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
2001	19,279	16,154	15,297	857	3,126	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2000	19,126	16,142	15,124	1,018	2,984	84.4	79.1	6.3	15.6
Mar-May (Spr)	19,139	16,139	15,148	991	3,000	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,151	16,143	15,169	973	3,008	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.7
May-Jul	19,163	16,192	15,243	948	2,972	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,175	16,306	15,329	976	2,870	85.0	79.9	6.0	15.0
Jul-Sep	19,187	16,329	15,351	978	2,858	85.1	80.0	6.0	14.9
Aug-Oct	19,198	16,282	15,321	961	2,917	84.8	79.8	5.9	15.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,210	16,213	15,285	929	2,997	84.4	79.6	5.7	15.6
Oct-Dec	19,222	16,219	15,310	909	3,003	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,233	16,239	15,313	927	2,994	84.4	79.6	5.7	15.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,245	16,207	15,257	950	3,038	84.2	79.3	5.9	15.8
Jan-Mar 2001	19,256	16,198	15,265	933	3,059	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
Feb-Apr	19,268	16,181	15,279	902	3,086	84.0	79.3	5.6	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	19,279	16,154	15,297	857	3,126	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
Apr-Jun	19,291	16,175	15,287	887	3,116	83.8	79.2	5.5	16.2
May-Jul	19,303	16,247	15,328	918	3,056	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,314	16,402	15,439	963	2,912	84.9	79.9	5.9	15.1
Jul-Sep	19,324	16,421	15,463	958	2,903	85.0	80.0	5.8	15.0
Aug-Oct	19,335	16,372	15,428	944	2,964	84.7	79.8	5.8	15.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,346	16,324	15,407	917	3,023	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Oct-Dec	19,356	16,310	15,397	913	3,046	84.3	79.5	5.6	15.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	19,367	16,273	15,339	934	3,094	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	19,377	16,239	15,304	935	3,138	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
Jan-Mar 2002	19,388	16,224	15,264	960	3,164	83.7	78.7	5.9	16.3
Feb-Apr	19,399	16,240	15,291	949	3,159	83.7	78.8	5.8	16.3
Changes Over last 12 months	132	59	12	47	73	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.3
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.4</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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,798	12,979	12,322	657	10,819	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
2000	23,901	13,138	12,508	630	10,763	55.0	52.3	4.8	45.0
2001	24,011	13,212	12,663	549	10,799	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2000	23,892	13,157	12,489	668	10,735	55.1	52.3	5.1	44.9
Mar-May (Spr)	23,901	13,138	12,508	630	10,763	55.0	52.3	4.8	45.0
Apr-Jun	23,909	13,170	12,553	617	10,740	55.1	52.5	4.7	44.9
May-Jul	23,918	13,261	12,622	639	10,657	55.4	52.8	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,926	13,346	12,688	658	10,580	55.8	53.0	4.9	44.2
Jul-Sep	23,937	13,358	12,676	683	10,578	55.8	53.0	5.1	44.2
Aug-Oct	23,946	13,315	12,633	681	10,631	55.6	52.8	5.1	44.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,955	13,277	12,630	647	10,678	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Oct-Dec	23,964	13,236	12,646	591	10,728	55.2	52.8	4.5	44.8
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,973	13,241	12,670	571	10,732	55.2	52.8	4.3	44.8
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,984	13,204	12,633	571	10,780	55.1	52.7	4.3	44.9
Jan-Mar 2001	23,992	13,183	12,597	586	10,810	54.9	52.5	4.4	45.1
Feb-Apr	24,002	13,224	12,644	580	10,778	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Mar-May (Spr)	24,011	13,212	12,663	549	10,799	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
Apr-Jun	24,021	13,257	12,696	561	10,764	55.2	52.9	4.2	44.8
May-Jul	24,030	13,288	12,708	580	10,742	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	24,039	13,347	12,732	615	10,692	55.5	53.0	4.6	44.5
Jul-Sep	24,048	13,351	12,719	632	10,697	55.5	52.9	4.7	44.5
Aug-Oct	24,056	13,347	12,727	620	10,709	55.5	52.9	4.6	44.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,065	13,383	12,762	621	10,681	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
Oct-Dec	24,074	13,373	12,780	593	10,700	55.6	53.1	4.4	44.4
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	24,083	13,316	12,744	572	10,767	55.3	52.9	4.3	44.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	24,090	13,300	12,734	566	10,790	55.2	52.9	4.3	44.8
Jan-Mar 2002	24,099	13,333	12,751	582	10,766	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
Feb-Apr	24,107	13,389	12,799	590	10,718	55.5	53.1	4.4	44.5
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	106 0.4	166 1.3	156 1.2	10 1.7	-60 -0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.4
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MGUD	MGUI		
1991	16,754	11,897	11,020	877	4,857	71.0	65.8	7.4	29.0
1992	16,792	11,863	10,975	888	4,929	70.6	65.4	7.5	29.4
1993	16,828	11,887	10,958	928	4,941	70.6	65.1	7.8	29.4
1994	16,877	11,923	11,026	896	4,955	70.6	65.3	7.5	29.4
1995	16,942	11,960	11,121	839	4,982	70.6	65.6	7.0	29.4
1996	17,022	12,098	11,315	783	4,924	71.1	66.5	6.5	28.9
1997	17,101	12,208	11,488	720	4,892	71.4	67.2	5.9	28.6
1998	17,174	12,284	11,616	668	4,890	71.5	67.6	5.4	28.5
1999	17,259	12,440	11,793	647	4,818	72.1	68.3	5.2	27.9
2000	17,361	12,587	11,966	620	4,774	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
2001	17,479	12,656	12,114	542	4,824	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2000	17,352	12,601	11,944	657	4,750	72.6	68.8	5.2	27.4
Mar-May (Spr)	17,361	12,587	11,966	620	4,774	72.5	68.9	4.9	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,370	12,610	12,003	607	4,759	72.6	69.1	4.8	27.4
May-Jul	17,378	12,702	12,072	630	4,677	73.1	69.5	5.0	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,387	12,786	12,136	650	4,601	73.5	69.8	5.1	26.5
Jul-Sep	17,398	12,808	12,134	674	4,590	73.6	69.7	5.3	26.4
Aug-Oct	17,408	12,764	12,093	671	4,644	73.3	69.5	5.3	26.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,418	12,722	12,084	638	4,696	73.0	69.4	5.0	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,428	12,680	12,099	581	4,748	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,438	12,686	12,124	562	4,752	72.7	69.5	4.4	27.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,449	12,654	12,093	561	4,796	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Jan-Mar 2001	17,459	12,629	12,053	576	4,830	72.3	69.0	4.6	27.7
Feb-Apr	17,469	12,668	12,098	571	4,801	72.5	69.3	4.5	27.5
Mar-May (Spr)	17,479	12,656	12,114	542	4,824	72.4	69.3	4.3	27.6
Apr-Jun	17,490	12,697	12,142	555	4,793	72.6	69.4	4.4	27.4
May-Jul	17,500	12,710	12,135	576	4,790	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,510	12,764	12,155	609	4,746	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Jul-Sep	17,519	12,771	12,146	626	4,748	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1
Aug-Oct	17,527	12,772	12,160	612	4,755	72.9	69.4	4.8	27.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,536	12,794	12,183	611	4,742	73.0	69.5	4.8	27.0
Oct-Dec	17,545	12,776	12,191	585	4,769	72.8	69.5	4.6	27.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	17,554	12,728	12,166	563	4,825	72.5	69.3	4.4	27.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,562	12,708	12,148	560	4,854	72.4	69.2	4.4	27.6
Jan-Mar 2002	17,570	12,734	12,160	574	4,837	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Feb-Apr	17,579	12,792	12,211	581	4,786	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Changes Over last 12 months Per cent	109 0.6	124 1.0	113 0.9	10 1.8	-15 -0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.3

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

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

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

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 Feb-Apr 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)	28,472	±162	88	±118	184	±209
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,554	±52	19	±53	57	±71
ILO unemployment rate	5.2%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	0.2%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	30,025	±160	107	±116	241	±206
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,848	±136	-42	±97	67	±175
Economic inactivity rate	21.2%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,546	±62	-48	±44	4	±79
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,301	±62	6	±44	63	±79

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

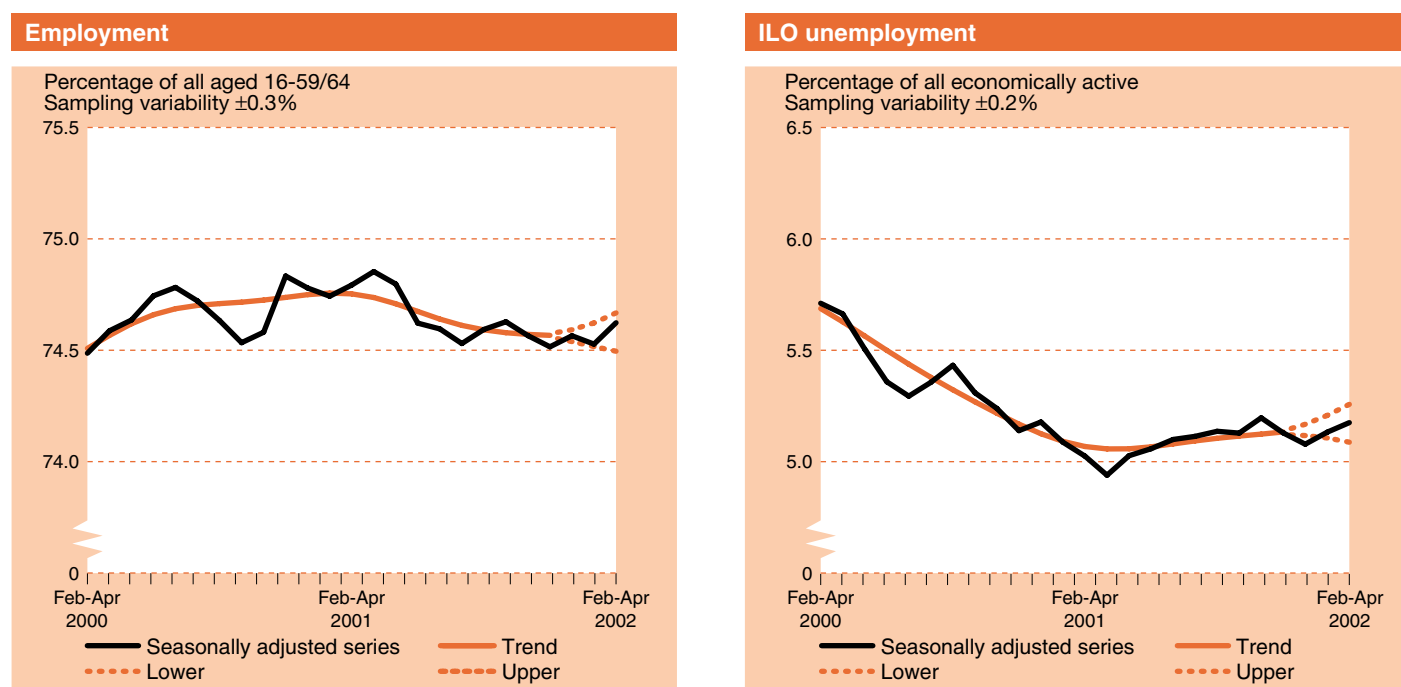
Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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 ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Feb-Apr 1994	25,753	70.7	2,834	9.9
Mar-May	25,781	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	25,905	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	26,162	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,196	71.5	2,488	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,229	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,261	71.6	2,469	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,459	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,447	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,336	71.8	2,435	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,354	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	26,710	72.5	2,230	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,822	72.7	2,165	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.4
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,100	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,963	73.0	2,070	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,040	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,031	73.1	2,011	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,982	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,953	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,102	73.2	1,926	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,122	73.2	1,901	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,142	73.3	1,879	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,163	73.3	1,862	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,187	73.4	1,849	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,212	73.4	1,840	6.3
Mar-May	27,240	73.5	1,833	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,270	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	73.7	1,824	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,452	73.8	1,824	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,487	73.9	1,823	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,520	73.9	1,822	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,549	73.9	1,819	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,576	73.9	1,815	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,601	74.0	1,808	6.2
Mar-May	27,628	74.0	1,799	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,656	74.0	1,787	6.1
May-Jul	27,687	74.1	1,775	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,722	74.1	1,762	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,759	74.2	1,751	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,796	74.2	1,742	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,832	74.3	1,735	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,868	74.3	1,728	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,903	74.4	1,722	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,939	74.4	1,713	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,976	74.5	1,702	5.7
Feb-Apr	28,013	74.5	1,688	5.7
Mar-May	28,048	74.6	1,672	5.6
Apr-Jun	28,081	74.6	1,653	5.6
May-Jul	28,109	74.7	1,635	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	28,188	74.7	1,567	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,206	74.7	1,551	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,225	74.7	1,537	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,245	74.7	1,525	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,264	74.8	1,515	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,281	74.8	1,509	5.1
Mar-May	28,296	74.7	1,507	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,308	74.7	1,508	5.1
May-Jul	28,318	74.7	1,512	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,329	74.6	1,517	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,341	74.6	1,522	5.1
Aug-Oct	28,355	74.6	1,526	5.1
Sep-Nov	28,371	74.6	1,530	5.1
Oct-Dec	28,388	74.6	1,533	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,405	74.6	1,537	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	28,423	74.6	1,541	5.1
Jan-Mar 2002	28,442	74.6	1,546	5.2
Feb-Apr	28,464	74.6	1,550	5.2

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

July 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
2000	March	29,190	15,601	13,589
	June	29,281 R	15,725	13,556
	September	29,327 R	15,699 R	13,628
	December	29,412 R	15,827 R	13,585
2001	March	29,449 R	15,846 R	13,603
	June	29,484 R	15,844 R	13,640
	September R	29,459	15,833	13,626
	December R	29,484	15,694	13,790
2002	March	29,516	15,697	13,819
Change on quarter		32	3	29
<i>Percent</i>		<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Change on year		67	-148	216
<i>Percent</i>		<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2001	May	976.7	744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7
	June ^c	967.3	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July	955.8	729.7	226.1	3.2	4.5	1.6
	August	953.4	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6
	September ^c	951.8	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6
	October	955.4	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7
	November	958.6	728.0	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	December ^c	960.3	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
2002	January	950.4	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
	February ^c	945.6	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7
	March	947.6	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7
	April R	951.6	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
	May P	944.6	714.6	230.0	3.1	4.4	1.7
Change on month		-7.0	-5.2	-1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Percent</i>		<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.8</i>			
Change on year		-32.1	-29.9	-2.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
<i>Percent</i>		<i>-3.3</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-0.9</i>			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^e	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC				
2001	April R	128.8	5.0				
	May	128.8	4.6				
	June	129.5	4.8 R				
	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	132.0	2.9				
	February R	133.0	2.5				
	March R	133.2	2.9				
	April P	133.9	3.3				
Change on month		0.7	0.4				
Change on year		5.1	-1.7				

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

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

^c Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.

^d The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.

^e Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and DWP will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon - as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

R Revised
P Provisional

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (February to April 2002)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	All	All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,031	1,197	74.7	648	548	1,114	69.6	595	71.8	519	67.1	83	6.9	53	8.2	30	5.4	
North West	5,406	3,320	76.7	1,826	1,495	3,128	72.1	1,700	75.4	1,429	68.5	192	5.8	126	6.9	66	4.4	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,989	2,474	77.6	1,388	1,085	2,345	73.5	1,308	78.3	1,037	68.1	128	5.2	80	5.7	49	4.5	
East Midlands	3,354	2,133	79.7	1,187	946	2,033	75.9	1,130	80.9	903	70.3	100	4.7	58	4.9	42	4.5	
West Midlands	4,176	2,637	78.8	1,480	1,157	2,488	74.4	1,390	79.4	1,098	68.7	149	5.6	90	6.1	59	5.1	
East	4,366	2,888	82.8	1,594	1,294	2,784	79.7	1,533	85.1	1,251	73.8	105	3.6	61	3.8	43	3.4	
London	5,894	3,810	75.9	2,154	1,656	3,551	70.6	1,998	76.7	1,553	63.9	259	6.8	156	7.3	103	6.2	
South East	6,441	4,349	83.6	2,395	1,954	4,188	80.5	2,302	85.6	1,886	74.8	161	3.7	93	3.9	68	3.5	
South West	3,999	2,562	82.2	1,389	1,173	2,478	79.4	1,333	82.8	1,145	75.6	84	3.3	56	4.0	29	2.4	
England	39,656	25,370	79.3	14,062	11,308	24,109	75.3	13,289	80.0	10,820	70.1	1,260	5.0	773	5.5	487	4.3	
Wales	2,330	1,336	73.2	746	590	1,259	68.9	699	73.8	560	63.4	77	5.8	47	6.3	30	5.2	
Scotland	4,051	2,550	78.5	1,365	1,185	2,378	73.1	1,254	75.5	1,123	70.7	172	6.8	110	8.1	62	5.2	
Great Britain	46,038	29,256	79.0	16,172	13,083	27,746	74.8	15,242	79.3	12,503	69.8	1,510	5.2	930	5.8	580	4.4	
Northern Ireland	1,285	770	72.4	429	341	726	68.2	401	73.6	325	62.4	44	5.7	28	6.6	16	4.6	
United Kingdom	47,322	30,025	78.8	16,601	13,424	28,472	74.6	15,643	79.2	12,829	69.6	1,554	5.2	958	5.8	595	4.4	

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	All	All	Male		Female	All	Male		Female	All	Male		Female					
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
North East	0	8	0.5	-3	12	15	1.0	1	0.1	14	2.0	-7	-0.6	-5	-0.7	-2	-0.5	
North West	4	12	0.2	0	12	-8	-0.3	-18	-0.8	10	0.4	20	0.6	18	1.0	3	0.1	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	4	0.0	4	0	2	-0.1	4	0.1	-2	-0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	
East Midlands	5	-5	-0.3	3	-8	-15	-0.6	-4	-0.1	-11	-1.1	9	0.5	7	0.6	2	0.3	
West Midlands	0	0	0.0	-9	9	-2	0.0	-3	-0.2	1	0.2	3	0.1	-6	-0.3	8	0.7	
East	10	12	0.2	3	10	17	0.3	-2	-0.2	19	0.8	-5	-0.2	5	0.3	-10	-0.8	
London	16	3	-0.3	-1	4	11	-0.1	11	0.0	0	-0.2	-8	-0.2	-12	-0.5	4	0.2	
South East	11	31	0.5	11	19	16	0.2	-1	0.0	17	0.5	15	0.3	13	0.5	2	0.1	
South West	10	6	-0.2	3	3	18	0.2	4	0.0	14	0.5	-12	-0.5	-1	-0.1	-11	-1.0	
England	60	71	0.1	11	60	54	0.0	-8	-0.1	62	0.2	17	0.1	19	0.1	-2	0.0	
Wales	2	8	0.3	11	-3	2	0.0	4	0.2	-2	-0.2	6	0.4	7	0.9	-1	-0.2	
Scotland	2	7	0.2	-6	13	7	0.2	-5	-0.4	11	0.8	0	0.0	-2	-0.1	1	0.1	
Great Britain	64	85	0.1	16	70	63	0.0	-9	-0.2	72	0.3	23	0.1	25	0.1	-2	0.0	
Northern Ireland	3	22	1.9	4	18	25	2.2	8	1.3	17	3.2	-3	-0.6	-4	-0.9	0	-0.2	
United Kingdom	66	107	0.1	20	87	88	0.1	-1	-0.1	89	0.4	19	0.0	21	0.1	-2	0.0	

Change on year

	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
Government Office Regions	All	All		Male	Female	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
North East	-1	7	0.4	-13	20	16	0.9	-8	-1.2	24	3.2	-8	-0.7	-4	-0.5	-4	-0.9	
North West	16	1	-0.3	-9	9	-17	-0.8	-25	-1.5	9	0.0	17	0.5	17	0.9	0	0.0	
Yorkshire and the Humber	14	-4	-0.5	12	-16	2	-0.4	19	0.7	-18	-1.5	-5	-0.2	-7	-0.6	2	0.3	
East Midlands	22	24	0.1	11	13	19	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0	5	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.2	
West Midlands	3	22	0.3	0	22	15	0.2	3	-0.3	13	0.6	7	0.2	-2	-0.2	9	0.7	
East	43	5	-0.5	-1	5	9	-0.3	0	-0.6	9	-0.1	-5	-0.2	-1	-0.1	-3	-0.3	
London	61	41	-0.4	33	8	24	-0.6	19	-0.4	5	-0.9	17	0.4	14	0.5	3	0.2	
South East	50	83	0.7	53	29	61	0.2	35	0.3	26	0.1	22	0.4	18	0.7	4	0.1	
South West	42	39	-0.1	9	30	49	0.2	6	-0.6	43	1.1	-10	-0.4	3	0.2	-13	-1.2	
England	249	218	-0.1	97	121	179	-0.2	59	-0.4	120	0.1	39	0.1	38	0.2	1	0.0	
Wales	9	-1	-0.3	5	-6	3	0.0	10	0.8	-7	-1.0	-4	-0.3	-5	-0.8	1	0.3	
Scotland	7	12	0.0	-13	25	-13	-0.7	-31	-2.2	17	0.8	25	1.0	18	1.4	7	0.5	
Great Britain	265	228	-0.1	88	140	169	-0.2	38	-0.5	131	0.1	60	0.2	50	0.3	10	0.0	
Northern Ireland	11	12	0.5	-4	16	15	0.8	-2	-1.0	17	2.7	-3	-0.4	-2	-0.5	0	-0.3	
United Kingdom	276	241	0.0	84	157	184	-0.2	36	-0.5	147	0.2	57	0.2	48	0.3	9	0.0	

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

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

^a Denominator = all persons of working age.

^b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						Jobcentre Plus administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (December 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (May 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (May 2002)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,049	533	516	58.3	5.1	46.4	7.5	11.9	2.2			
North West	3,181	1,681	1,500	117.7	3.6	91.7	5.1	26.0	1.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,340	1,199	1,141	88.2	3.6	67.8	5.2	20.4	1.8			
East Midlands	1,989	1,058	931	58.4	2.9	43.4	4.0	15.0	1.6			
West Midlands	2,569	1,359	1,210	92.3	3.5	70.1	4.8	22.2	1.8			
East	2,607	1,429	1,178	56.4	2.2	41.3	2.9	15.1	1.3			
London	4,614	2,495	2,118	165.4	3.6	119.4	4.7	46.0	2.2			
South East	4,184	2,241	1,943	71.2	1.7	53.1	2.3	18.1	0.9			
South West	2,426	1,286	1,140	50.0	2.0	37.0	2.7	13.0	1.2			
England	24,959	13,282	11,677	757.8	3.0	570.2	4.1	187.6	1.6			
Wales	1,234	633	601	47.0	3.6	36.3	5.3	10.7	1.7			
Scotland	2,453	1,232	1,221	102.7	4.1	79.9	5.9	22.8	2.0			
Great Britain	28,646	15,147	13,499	907.6	3.1	686.5	4.3	221.1	1.6			
Northern Ireland	758	407	351	37.0	4.7	28.1	6.4	8.9	2.6			
United Kingdom	29,404	15,555	13,850	944.6	3.1	714.6	4.4	230.0	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 April 2002)						Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (change on April 2002)		
	All	Male	Female	All		Male		Female				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	8	-8	17	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
North West	6	-32	38	-1.1	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.0			
Yorkshire and the Humber	7	-31	37	-0.9	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
East Midlands	15	-8	23	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
West Midlands	-4	-33	29	-1.3	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4	0.0			
East	18	15	3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0			
London	16	-33	50	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0			
South East	14	12	2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0			
South West	6	-4	10	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0			
England	87	-123	210	-4.8	0.0	-3.3	0.0	-1.5	0.0			
Wales	12	-13	26	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0			
Scotland	4	-21	26	-1.4	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0			
Great Britain	104	-157	261	-6.5	0.0	-4.8	0.0	-1.7	0.0			
Northern Ireland	8	3	5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0			
United Kingdom	113	-154	266	-7.0	0.0	-5.2	0.0	-1.8	0.0			

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

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

^f See footnote e in Table A3.

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: February to April 2002

	Employment level(000s)	ILO unemployment level(000s)	Economically active level(000s)	Working age economically inactive level(000s)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 12	± 35	± 35	± 1.8%	± 1.0%
North West	± 59	± 19	± 58	± 58	± 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	± 43	± 1.0%	± 0.5%
London	± 61	± 23	± 59	± 59	± 1.1%	± 0.6%
South East	± 57	± 17	± 56	± 51	± 0.8%	± 0.4%
South West	± 47	± 13	± 47	± 44	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 37	± 11	± 37	± 38	± 1.7%	± 0.9%
Scotland	± 47	± 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	
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1993	25,568	21,877	3,186	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,604	582	1,042
1994	25,780	21,998	3,303	145	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,692	611	1,149
1995	26,100	22,312	3,364	139	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,431	2,734	630	1,293
1996	26,412	22,730	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,656	649	1,297
1997	26,916	23,218	3,358	118	222	20,219	6,697	17,392	5,827	2,668	690	1,258
1998	27,227	23,657	3,290	102	178	20,473	6,755	17,773	5,885	2,571	719	1,190
1999	27,611	24,119	3,232	102	159	20,761	6,850	18,114	6,005	2,538	693	1,282
2000	28,053	24,622	3,178	110	144	21,083	6,970	18,499	6,122	2,477	700	1,191
2001	28,332	24,889	3,193	98	151	21,293	7,038	18,659	6,230	2,530	663	1,185
3-month averages												
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Feb-Apr	28,472	25,054	3,209	97	112	21,380	7,092	18,784	6,270	2,514	695	1,147
Changes												
Over last 3 months	88	106	8	-12	-14	54	34	66	40	-3	11	-21
Percent	0.3	0.4	0.3	-10.9	-11.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	-0.1	1.6	-1.8
Over last 12 months	184	210	13	-1	-38	125	59	159	51	-14	27	-20
Percent	0.6	0.8	0.4	-0.8	-25.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.6	4.0	-1.7
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	11,865	2,477	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,339	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												
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Feb-Apr	15,643	13,160	2,383	29	71	14,176	1,467	12,017	1,142	2,105	279	478
Changes												
Over last 3 months	-1	22	-11	-7	-5	-20	19	-7	29	-11	0	3
Percent	0.0	0.2	-0.5	-20.1	-6.2	-0.1	1.3	-0.1	2.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.6
Over last 12 months	36	59	11	-8	-27	-10	46	17	42	-13	24	5
Percent	0.2	0.5	0.5	-21.1	-27.5	-0.1	3.3	0.1	3.8	-0.6	9.4	1.0
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	82	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												
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Feb-Apr	12,829	11,894	826	67	41	7,204	5,625	6,767	5,128	409	417	669
Changes												
Over last 3 months	89	84	19	-4	-9	75	14	72	11	8	11	-24
Percent	0.7	0.7	2.4	-6.2	-18.8	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	2.0	2.8	-3.4
Over last 12 months	147	150	1	7	-11	135	13	142	9	-2	3	-25
Percent	1.2	1.3	0.1	11.7	-21.3	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.2	-0.4	0.7	-3.6

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	
1,357	6.2	569	42.0	361	81	346	5,793	808	13.9	4,300	87	598	All Spring quarters (Mar-May)
1,492	6.8	626	42.0	402	98	365	5,961	841	14.1	4,355	89	675	1993
1,631	7.3	705	43.2	457	92	377	6,061	835	13.8	4,398	92	735	1994
1,671	7.4	684	40.9	472	86	430	6,337	815	12.9	4,580	85	858	1995
1,791	7.7	685	38.3	543	99	464	6,516	818	12.6	4,660	91	948	1996
1,745	7.4	632	36.2	535	98	480	6,604	781	11.8	4,742	112	969	1997
1,712	7.1	602	35.1	543	115	453	6,698	701	10.5	4,887	117	992	1998
1,727	7.0	529	30.6	562	104	532	6,823	672	9.8	4,966	122	1,063	1999
1,728	6.9	481	27.8	520	94	633	6,893	632	9.2	5,051	141	1,068	2000
													2001
1,738	7.0	469	27.0	540	105	623	6,887	632	9.2	5,057	135	1,063	3-month averages
1,728	6.9	481	27.8	520	94	633	6,893	632	9.2	5,051	141	1,068	Feb-Apr 2001
													Mar-May (Spr)
1,732	7.0	472	27.3	518	102	641	6,901	619	9.0	5,073	144	1,064	Apr-Jun
1,677	6.7	445	26.5	503	97	632	6,888	610	8.9	5,077	138	1,063	May-Jul
1,624	6.5	421	25.9	479	97	627	6,858	595	8.7	5,060	141	1,063	Jun-Aug (Sum)
1,619	6.5	408	25.2	485	98	627	6,867	591	8.6	5,073	135	1,069	Jul-Sep
1,655	6.6	423	25.6	483	102	646	6,885	592	8.6	5,088	133	1,073	Aug-Oct
1,657	6.6	420	25.3	500	105	632	6,901	594	8.6	5,109	131	1,068	Sep-Nov (Aut)
1,636	6.6	423	25.8	490	99	625	6,914	582	8.4	5,113	132	1,086	Oct-Dec
1,620	6.5	423	26.1	490	94	614	6,914	585	8.5	5,125	132	1,071	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
1,609	6.4	428	26.6	481	87	613	6,923	572	8.3	5,133	131	1,086	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)
1,595	6.4	420	26.3	481	87	606	6,926	572	8.3	5,129	134	1,091	Jan-Mar 2002
1,574	6.3	420	26.7	471	88	595	6,965	580	8.3	5,127	140	1,117	Feb-Apr
-46	-0.2	-3	0.6	-19	-5	-19	51	-6	-0.1	2	8	46	Changes
-2.8		-0.7		-3.8	-5.5	-3.1	0.7	-1.0		0.0	6.1	4.3	Over last 3 months
													Percent
-163	-0.7	-50	-0.4	-69	-17	-28	78	-52	-0.9	70	5	55	Over last 12 months
-9.4		-10.6		-12.8	-15.9	-4.5	1.1	-8.3		1.4	3.8	5.1	Percent
YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)
607	5.3	294	48.4	110	44	159	882	268	30.4	336	29	249	1993
665	5.8	320	48.1	131	46	168	949	266	28.0	350	31	302	1994
762	6.5	362	50.1	155	55	170	1,034	288	27.8	387	32	328	1995
753	6.3	357	47.4	158	51	187	1,128	294	26.1	420	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
815	6.2	252	31.0	215	65	282	1,355	247	18.2	596	50	461	3-month averages
808	6.2	260	32.2	209	54	285	1,352	244	18.1	590	53	464	Feb-Apr 2001
													Mar-May (Spr)
800	6.1	251	31.4	208	58	282	1,343	234	17.4	595	56	458	Apr-Jun
782	6.0	233	29.8	209	55	285	1,354	230	17.0	608	54	462	May-Jul
754	5.7	218	29.0	200	53	283	1,362	228	16.7	609	56	469	Jun-Aug (Sum)
762	5.8	213	27.9	200	53	296	1,371	223	16.3	615	57	476	Jul-Sep
776	5.9	220	28.4	196	56	304	1,381	226	16.3	616	59	481	Aug-Oct
783	6.0	230	29.4	201	56	296	1,393	237	17.0	619	58	479	Sep-Nov (Aut)
776	5.9	237	30.5	201	54	285	1,411	235	16.7	623	61	491	Oct-Dec
768	5.8	240	31.2	200	50	278	1,392	239	17.1	613	60	481	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
753	5.7	241	32.0	194	48	271	1,397	234	16.8	614	62	487	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)
740	5.6	233	31.5	198	49	259	1,396	229	16.4	611	64	491	Jan-Mar 2002
737	5.6	234	31.7	194	51	258	1,421	233	16.4	618	65	505	Feb-Apr
-31	-0.2	-6	0.5	-6	0	-20	28	-6	-0.7	5	5	24	Changes
-4.1		-2.6		-2.8	0.9	-7.2	2.0	-2.3		0.8	9.0	5.0	Over last 3 months
													Percent
-78	-0.6	-19	0.7	-21	-15	-24	66	-14	-1.8	22	15	43	Over last 12 months
-9.6		-7.4		-9.7	-22.7	-8.4	4.9	-5.6		3.6	30.4	9.4	Percent
YCCB	YCCF	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCS	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
923	7.9	217	23.5	325	40	341	5,533	385	7.0	4,461	85	601	3-month averages
920	7.8	221	24.0	310	40	348	5,541	388	7.0	4,461	88	604	Feb-Apr 2001
													Mar-May (Spr)
932	7.9	221	23.7	309	43	359	5,558	385	6.9	4,479	88	606	Apr-Jun
895	7.6	212	23.7	294	42	347	5,534	380	6.9	4,469	85	600	May-Jul
869	7.4	202	23.3	279	44	344	5,497	367	6.7	4,451	85	595	Jun-Aug (Sum)
857	7.3	196	22.8	285	45	331	5,496	368	6.7	4,457	78	593	Jul-Sep
879	7.5	203	23.1	287	47	342	5,504	366	6.7	4,472	74	592	Aug-Oct
873	7.4	189	21.7	299	50	336	5,508	357	6.5	4,489	73	589	Sep-Nov (Aut)
860	7.3	186	21.6	289	45	340	5,503	346	6.3	4,490	71	595	Oct-Dec
852	7.2	183	21.4	290	43	336	5,522	347	6.3	4,512	72	591	Nov 2001-Jan 2002
856	7.2	187	21.8	287	39	343	5,526	338	6.1	4,519	69	599	Dec 2001-Feb 2002
855	7.2	187	21.9	283	38	347	5,530	343	6.2	4,517	70	600	Jan-Mar 2002
837	7.0	186	22.2	277	38	337	5,544	347	6.3	4,510	75	613	Feb-Apr
-15	-0.2	3	0.8	-13	-6	1	22	0	0.0	-2	3	22	Changes
-1.7		1.8		-4.5	-12.8	0.2	0.4	0.0		-0.1	3.7	3.7	Over last 3 months
													Percent
-85	-0.8	-31	-1.3	-48	-2	-4	12	-38	-0.7	49	-10	12	Over last 12 months
-9.3		-14.3		-14.8	-4.7	-1.3	0.2	-9.9		1.1	-11.9	1.9	Percent

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

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted								
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	769
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,227	26,457	695	3,263	7,225	9,874	5,400	770
1999	27,611	26,796	677	3,276	7,189	10,065	5,589	815
2000	28,053	27,224	672	3,342	7,131	10,332	5,747	829
2001	28,332	27,515	663	3,376	6,971	10,545	5,960	816
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	28,288	27,476	661	3,361	6,979	10,537	5,939	812
Mar-May (Spr)	28,332	27,515	663	3,376	6,971	10,545	5,960	816
Apr-Jun	28,336	27,511	661	3,410	6,946	10,535	5,959	825
May-Jul	28,312	27,463	655	3,393	6,912	10,548	5,954	849
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,319	27,469	648	3,404	6,880	10,558	5,980	850
Jul-Sep	28,317	27,459	655	3,383	6,862	10,589	5,971	858
Aug-Oct	28,349	27,497	664	3,407	6,859	10,584	5,983	851
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,390	27,524	669	3,423	6,838	10,590	6,004	866
Oct-Dec	28,396	27,516	669	3,427	6,806	10,599	6,015	880
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28,384	27,512	660	3,431	6,790	10,623	6,007	872
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28,419	27,544	668	3,428	6,783	10,650	6,015	876
Jan-Mar 2002	28,420	27,545	660	3,424	6,777	10,674	6,009	876
Feb-Apr	28,472	27,594	663	3,448	6,753	10,708	6,023	878
Changes								
Over last 3 months	88	82	3	17	-37	84	15	6
Percent	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6
Over last 12 months	184	117	2	87	-226	171	83	66
Percent	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.6	-3.2	1.6	1.4	8.1
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,562	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	265
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	3,125	268
1998	15,067	14,795	346	1,748	4,093	5,363	3,245	272
1999	15,247	14,960	335	1,757	4,047	5,466	3,355	287
2000	15,504	15,218	336	1,798	4,025	5,636	3,423	286
2001	15,630	15,364	331	1,813	3,935	5,733	3,551	265
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	15,607	15,342	333	1,801	3,939	5,731	3,538	265
Mar-May (Spr)	15,630	15,364	331	1,813	3,935	5,733	3,551	265
Apr-Jun	15,606	15,334	328	1,832	3,913	5,717	3,544	272
May-Jul	15,609	15,329	324	1,828	3,897	5,739	3,541	280
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,629	15,352	332	1,834	3,880	5,739	3,567	277
Jul-Sep	15,637	15,355	335	1,820	3,875	5,765	3,560	282
Aug-Oct	15,640	15,359	338	1,823	3,873	5,757	3,567	281
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,657	15,371	339	1,833	3,857	5,761	3,580	286
Oct-Dec	15,662	15,367	339	1,835	3,844	5,773	3,576	295
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,644	15,352	332	1,836	3,838	5,774	3,573	292
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,656	15,367	329	1,839	3,829	5,802	3,569	288
Jan-Mar 2002	15,627	15,343	321	1,839	3,816	5,802	3,565	284
Feb-Apr	15,643	15,356	325	1,848	3,793	5,823	3,566	287
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-1	3	-7	12	-45	50	-7	-4
Percent	0.0	0.0	-2.0	0.7	-1.2	0.9	-0.2	-1.5
Over last 12 months	36	13	-8	46	-146	93	28	23
Percent	0.2	0.1	-2.3	2.6	-3.7	1.6	0.8	8.6
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,662	349	1,515	3,132	4,511	2,155	498
1999	12,364	11,836	342	1,519	3,142	4,599	2,234	528
2000	12,549	12,006	336	1,544	3,106	4,696	2,324	543
2001	12,702	12,151	332	1,562	3,036	4,812	2,409	551
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	12,681	12,134	328	1,559	3,040	4,806	2,401	547
Mar-May (Spr)	12,702	12,151	332	1,562	3,036	4,812	2,409	551
Apr-Jun	12,730	12,177	334	1,578	3,033	4,819	2,414	552
May-Jul	12,703	12,134	331	1,565	3,016	4,810	2,413	569
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,690	12,118	316	1,570	3,000	4,820	2,413	572
Jul-Sep	12,680	12,104	320	1,563	2,986	4,823	2,411	576
Aug-Oct	12,709	12,139	326	1,584	2,986	4,827	2,416	570
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,733	12,153	330	1,590	2,980	4,829	2,424	579
Oct-Dec	12,733	12,148	330	1,591	2,962	4,825	2,439	585
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,740	12,159	328	1,595	2,952	4,850	2,434	580
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,764	12,176	339	1,589	2,954	4,848	2,445	588
Jan-Mar 2002	12,793	12,202	339	1,586	2,961	4,871	2,444	592
Feb-Apr	12,829	12,238	338	1,600	2,960	4,884	2,456	590
Changes								
Over last 3 months	89	79	10	5	8	35	22	10
Percent	0.7	0.6	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.7
Over last 12 months	147	104	10	41	-80	78	55	43
Percent	1.2	0.9	3.1	2.6	-2.6	1.6	2.3	7.9

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.7	66.5	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	73.9	46.8	66.6	79.6	81.1	66.2	7.9
2000	60.0	74.6	46.7	67.7	80.5	81.7	66.7	8.1
2001	60.2	74.9	45.4	67.5	80.5	81.9	68.0	7.9
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	60.1	74.8	45.3	67.3	80.4	82.0	67.8	7.9
Mar-May (Spr)	60.2	74.9	45.4	67.5	80.5	81.9	68.0	7.9
Apr-Jun	60.2	74.8	45.2	68.1	80.4	81.7	67.9	8.0
May-Jul	60.1	74.6	44.7	67.7	80.2	81.7	67.7	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.1	74.6	44.1	67.8	80.0	81.7	67.9	8.2
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.5	44.5	67.3	79.9	81.8	67.7	8.3
Aug-Oct	60.1	74.6	45.0	67.7	80.1	81.6	67.8	8.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	60.1	74.6	45.3	67.9	80.0	81.6	68.0	8.4
Oct-Dec	60.1	74.6	45.2	67.8	79.8	81.5	68.0	8.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	60.1	74.5	44.4	67.8	79.8	81.6	67.9	8.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	60.1	74.6	44.9	67.7	79.9	81.7	67.9	8.5
Jan-Mar 2002	60.1	74.5	44.3	67.5	80.0	81.7	67.8	8.5
Feb-Apr	60.2	74.6	44.4	67.8	80.0	81.9	67.9	8.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.2	-0.9	0.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.6
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	64.1	75.1	42.6	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.2	83.7	85.5	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.4	67.1	84.6	86.3	65.0	8.0
1996	65.3	76.7	46.0	68.2	84.6	85.9	65.9	7.3
1997	66.3	77.8	46.0	69.9	86.4	86.4	67.3	7.3
1998	66.8	78.5	46.4	69.8	87.5	87.3	67.9	7.4
1999	67.1	78.8	45.2	70.0	87.8	87.5	68.6	7.7
2000	67.8	79.5	45.5	71.2	88.8	88.5	68.8	7.7
2001	67.8	79.7	44.3	70.9	88.8	88.3	70.3	7.0
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	67.7	79.6	44.5	70.5	88.7	88.4	70.1	7.0
Mar-May (Spr)	67.8	79.7	44.3	70.9	88.8	88.3	70.3	7.0
Apr-Jun	67.6	79.5	43.7	71.5	88.5	87.9	70.1	7.2
May-Jul	67.6	79.4	43.2	71.3	88.3	88.1	69.9	7.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67.6	79.5	44.2	71.5	88.1	88.0	70.4	7.3
Jul-Sep	67.6	79.5	44.4	70.8	88.2	88.2	70.2	7.4
Aug-Oct	67.6	79.4	44.8	70.8	88.3	88.0	70.2	7.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	67.6	79.5	44.8	71.1	88.2	87.9	70.4	7.5
Oct-Dec	67.6	79.4	44.7	71.1	88.1	88.0	70.3	7.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	67.5	79.3	43.6	71.0	88.1	87.8	70.2	7.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	67.5	79.3	43.2	71.0	88.1	88.1	70.0	7.6
Jan-Mar 2002	67.4	79.1	42.0	70.9	88.0	88.0	69.9	7.5
Feb-Apr	67.4	79.2	42.5	71.1	87.7	88.2	69.9	7.5
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	0.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.5	-2.1	0.6	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.5
Female	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	49.0	65.2	44.3	62.0	65.0	72.6	58.6	7.8
1994	49.4	65.6	44.8	61.3	66.0	72.5	59.9	7.8
1995	49.6	65.8	45.9	61.2	66.4	72.4	60.3	7.7
1996	50.3	66.7	46.7	63.3	67.0	73.5	60.2	7.7
1997	51.0	67.4	50.0	63.2	69.2	73.6	60.6	8.1
1998	51.3	67.9	49.1	63.1	69.5	74.1	62.1	7.6
1999	52.0	68.6	48.5	63.2	71.1	74.6	62.8	8.1
2000	52.5	69.2	47.9	63.9	71.7	74.9	63.9	8.3
2001	52.9	69.5	46.6	63.9	71.8	75.4	64.8	8.4
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	52.8	69.5	46.1	63.9	71.8	75.5	64.7	8.4
Mar-May (Spr)	52.9	69.5	46.6	63.9	71.8	75.4	64.8	8.4
Apr-Jun	53.0	69.6	46.7	64.5	71.9	75.4	64.8	8.5
May-Jul	52.9	69.3	46.2	63.9	71.6	75.2	64.7	8.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	52.8	69.2	44.0	64.0	71.4	75.3	64.6	8.8
Jul-Sep	52.7	69.1	44.6	63.6	71.3	75.2	64.5	8.8
Aug-Oct	52.8	69.3	45.3	64.4	71.4	75.2	64.5	8.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	52.9	69.3	45.8	64.5	71.5	75.1	64.7	8.9
Oct-Dec	52.9	69.2	45.7	64.4	71.2	75.0	65.0	9.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	52.9	69.3	45.3	64.5	71.1	75.2	64.8	8.9
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	53.0	69.3	46.7	64.2	71.3	75.1	65.0	9.0
Jan-Mar 2002	53.1	69.4	46.6	63.9	71.7	75.4	64.9	9.1
Feb-Apr	53.2	69.6	46.4	64.4	71.8	75.5	65.1	9.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.3	0.4	1.0	-0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7

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

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

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

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 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	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	25,701	25,735	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,212	5,325
2000									
	Feb			3,997	4,005	4,186	4,195		
	Mar R	25,284	25,422	3,983	3,993	4,172	4,182	5,320	5,343
	Apr			3,968	3,982	4,155	4,168		
	May			3,961	3,974	4,146	4,159		
	Jun 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	25,620	25,585	3,936	3,928	4,117	4,108	5,281	5,263
	Oct R			3,932	3,922	4,111	4,101		
	Nov			3,926	3,912	4,105	4,091		
	Dec R	25,810	25,672	3,904	3,901	4,081	4,080	5,242	5,234
2001									
	Jan			3,890	3,896	4,067	4,075		
	Feb			3,880	3,887	4,058	4,065		
	Mar R	25,572	25,711	3,874	3,882	4,052	4,060	5,212	5,233
	Apr			3,865	3,876	4,043	4,054		
	May			3,845	3,856	4,024	4,035		
	Jun R	25,701	25,735	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016	5,212	5,217
	Jul			3,829	3,824	4,008	4,003		
	Aug			3,815	3,806	3,995	3,984		
	Sep R	25,769	25,739	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	25,887	25,760	3,745	3,744	3,924	3,924	5,169	5,161
2002									
	Jan R			3,728	3,734	3,907	3,915		
	Feb R			3,712	3,721	3,894	3,901		
	Mar R	25,645	25,785	3,704	3,707	3,881	3,887	5,092	5,114
	Apr P			3,691	3,696	3,868	3,876		

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
		YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1991	Jun	17,359	17,298	309	406	527	448	86	463	277
1992	Jun	17,421	17,312	311	366	500	430	85	454	270
1993	Jun	17,328	17,283	327	319	486	423	91	445	257
1994	Jun	17,466	17,413	300	281	475	414	92	459	246
1995	Jun	17,793	17,738	273	255	474	398	83	466	254
1996	Jun	18,051	18,031	285	233	468	390	85	466	252
1997	Jun	18,460	18,472	317	231	494	383	87	466	251
1998	Jun	18,844	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	19,839	19,874	315	185	497	285	83	465	239
2001	Jun R	20,211	20,247	271	179	492	252	80	451	235
2000										
	Feb				190	502	302	83	467	241
	Mar R	19,659	19,765	314	189	502	297	83	467	241
	Apr				187	501	291	83	466	240
	May				185	499	288	82	466	239
	Jun R	19,839	19,874	315	185	497	285	83	464	239
	Jul				183	499	282	83	463	239
	Aug				181	499	278	83	461	239
	Sep R	20,025	20,027	296	180	495	274	83	460	239
	Oct				179	497	272	84	459	238
	Nov				179	495	269	83	458	238
	Dec R	20,288	20,142	296	178	496	265	83	457	237
2001										
	Jan				179	496	260	83	456	237
	Feb				178	494	260	82	455	237
	Mar R	20,097	20,206	272	177	494	258	82	455	236
	Apr				179	494	256	81	455	235
	May				179	494	254	81	452	236
	Jun R	20,211	20,247	271	179	492	252	80	450	235
	Jul				178	492	249	81	450	235
	Aug				178	492	247	80	448	234
	Sep R	20,284	20,288	256	180	492	244	81	448	233
	Oct				179	490	241	80	447	233
	Nov				180	491	239	80	445	232
	Dec	20,465	20,330	268	180	491	237	80	444	231
2002										
	Jan R				181	492	235	80	445	231
	Feb R				180	492	233	80	444	231
	Mar R	20,299	20,406	264,353	179	493	231	80	443	230
	Apr P				179	492	231	80	444	230

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

										Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1991	Jun	203	785	451	483	435	215	1,171	3,957	1,400
1992	Jun	197	741	416	442	404	208	1,080	3,946	1,384
1993	Jun	201	688	376	421	355	208	965	3,922	1,344
1994	Jun	211	708	373	436	349	213	964	4,014	1,350
1995	Jun	234	709	386	473	372	227	935	4,065	1,418
1996	Jun	240	720	391	497	386	225	928	4,109	1,478
1997	Jun	251	721	391	508	390	242	990	4,248	1,505
1998	Jun	253	700	390	518	408	243	1,107	4,314	1,577
1999	Jun	243	675	370	496	402	240	1,116	4,366	1,632
2000	Jun R	238	661	360	493	400	245	1,175	4,378	1,662
2001	Jun R	227	632	353	477	389	249	1,201	4,462	1,655
2000		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	1,175	4,378	1,662
		Jul R	237	656	360	493	244			
		Aug R	235	654	360	494	244			
		Sep R	234	650	359	492	244	1,155	4,397	1,650
		Oct	233	648	359	493	245			
		Nov	233	645	359	492	244			
		Dec R	232	640	358	493	245	1,154	4,433	1,646
2001		Jan	231	642	358	492	246			
		Feb	231	639	358	490	247			
		Mar R	230	638	359	488	248	1,174	4,453	1,650
		Apr	230	639	357	487	249			
		May	229	635	355	481	248			
		Jun R	227	632	353	477	249	1,201	4,462	1,655
		Jul	227	630	351	471	249			
		Aug	227	628	349	463	249			
		Sep R	226	625	347	459	247	1,225	4,454	1,655
		Oct	225	624	346	453	246			
		Nov	224	622	344	450	246			
		Dec R	224	620	343	444	245	1,238	4,506	1,659
2002		Jan R	224	618	342	437	245			
		Feb R	224	615	341	432	245			
		Mar R	224	612	341	428	244	1,227	4,493	1,670
		Apr P	224	609	339	424	243			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L ^a 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q ^b 90-99
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
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	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	3,556	1,410	2,131	2,749	1,288
2000	Feb									
	Mar	1,007	503	1,073	338	3,375	1,399	2,115	2,634	1,280
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,009	509	1,073	351	3,422	1,399	2,119	2,672	1,278
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,016	516	1,074	352	3,491	1,399	2,125	2,721	1,284
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,017	526	1,077	358	3,551	1,401	2,121	2,726	1,289
2001	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,018	533	1,076	366	3,548	1,407	2,123	2,733	1,296
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun R	1,023	534	1,071	367	3,556	1,410	2,131	2,749	1,288
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,027	530	1,083	366	3,547	1,412	2,162	2,759	1,292
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec R	1,022	519	1,080	368	3,517	1,429	2,156	2,787	1,293
2002	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,014	516	1,087	371	3,545	1,439	2,167	2,809	1,297
	Apr P									

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	March 2001			March 2002			2001	2002					2
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Nov R	Dec R	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr P	
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,956.1	1,096.0	4,052.1	2,845.9	1,035.5	3,881.4	3,950.3	3,924.1	3,907.0	3,894.1	3,881.4	3,867.8	
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	65.2	9.0	74.2	65.5	10.0	75.5	76.2	75.9	76.0	75.8	75.5	75.5	
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.8	5.3	44.1	38.4	6.3	44.7	45.3	45.0	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.4	
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.4	3.7	30.1	27.1	3.8	30.8	30.9	30.9	31.3	31.1	30.8	31.0	
MANUFACTURING	D	2,817.9	1,056.6	3,874.5	2,706.3	995.8	3,702.0	3,770.5	3,745.1	3,727.6	3,714.7	3,702.0	3,688.6	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	312.3	175.5	487.8	314.9	172.3	487.2	499.1	495.9	489.6	486.8	487.2	486.9	
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	126.0	109.7	235.7	117.1	95.6	212.6	219.5	217.4	216.5	214.8	212.6	211.7	
of textiles	17	82.2	58.1	140.2	75.9	52.8	128.8	132.7	130.8	130.5	129.2	128.8	128.2	
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	43.8	51.6	95.4	41.1	42.8	83.9	86.9	86.6	85.9	85.6	83.9	83.5	
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	14.0	8.7	22.7	11.9	7.6	19.5	20.5	20.4	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.4	
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	59.3	22.6	81.9	58.6	21.5	80.1	80.3	79.6	79.4	79.5	80.1	79.9	
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	284.3	169.8	454.1	279.2	163.7	442.8	445.3	443.3	445.7	444.5	442.8	443.6	
	21	70.0	26.3	96.2	65.9	24.3	90.2	92.5	91.3	91.1	90.6	90.2	90.0	
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.4	143.5	357.8	213.2	139.4	352.6	352.8	352.0	354.5	353.9	352.6	353.5	
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.0	5.5	29.5	25.5	5.8	31.3	30.8	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.0	72.5	235.5	159.7	69.4	229.2	233.0	230.9	230.2	230.4	229.2	229.3	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	178.6	51.6	230.2	174.0	50.4	224.4	225.4	223.9	223.8	223.6	224.4	223.7	
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	109.3	27.1	136.3	108.1	25.3	133.5	134.5	134.0	134.3	133.6	133.5	132.5	
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	414.5	87.0	501.6	394.1	84.3	478.4	486.0	483.7	480.7	480.3	478.4	475.8	
of basic metals	27	98.9	13.6	112.6	90.6	12.8	103.4	106.5	105.6	105.5	104.5	103.4	102.4	
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	315.6	73.4	389.0	303.5	71.5	375.0	379.5	378.1	375.3	375.8	375.0	373.3	
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	289.9	68.1	358.0	276.4	64.3	340.7	344.4	342.6	342.3	341.6	340.7	339.5	
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	345.4	143.6	489.0	305.5	123.1	428.6	449.0	443.8	435.8	431.1	428.6	424.3	
of office machinery and computers	30	36.6	15.3	51.9	31.7	13.0	44.7	47.3	47.4	46.2	44.6	44.7	43.9	
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	122.6	48.9	171.6	109.5	43.3	152.8	158.6	156.6	154.6	153.2	152.8	151.3	
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	90.9	40.7	131.6	71.0	31.3	102.2	111.6	109.2	105.8	104.1	102.2	100.0	
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	95.3	38.7	134.0	93.3	35.5	128.8	131.5	130.6	129.3	129.2	128.8	129.0	
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	346.1	48.2	394.3	333.0	48.4	381.4	387.1	384.0	385.4	384.0	381.4	379.8	
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	190.2	28.1	218.4	185.3	27.2	212.5	214.2	213.4	213.5	213.8	212.5	212.2	
of other transport equipment	35	155.9	20.0	175.9	147.7	21.2	168.9	172.9	170.6	171.8	170.2	168.9	167.6	
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	151.0	66.9	217.9	148.4	64.0	212.4	215.7	214.5	212.8	213.4	212.4	210.9	
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	73.0	30.4	103.5	74.2	29.6	103.8	103.6	103.0	103.5	103.7	103.8	103.8	

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

P Provisional

B.14 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 2002

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	March 2001					December 2001 R			March 2002				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time					Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
SIC 1992	A-Q	11,277.8	1,730.0	6,618.3	5,945.6	25,571.7	12,970.9	12,916.1	25,887.0	11,049.5	1,806.2	6,575.2	6,214.5	25,645.5
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q													
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	145.3	32.8	46.9	29.1	254.1	169.5	74.0	243.5	143.3	31.9	39.2	31.6	245.9
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	137.9	32.2	45.9	27.6	243.6	161.5	71.5	233.0	135.9	31.3	38.2	30.1	235.4
FISHING	B	6.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	8.7	6.9	1.8	8.7	6.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	8.7
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.8	0.4	7.4	1.7	74.2	66.2	9.7	75.9	64.8	0.7	7.8	2.2	75.5
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.6	0.2	4.6	0.7	44.1	39.1	5.9	45.0	37.9	0.5	5.0	1.2	44.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.2	0.2	2.8	1.0	30.1	27.1	3.8	30.9	26.9	0.2	2.8	1.0	30.8
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	136.8	1.4	33.4	6.0	177.6	139.0	39.9	178.9	138.0	1.6	33.2	6.5	179.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,747.7	70.1	828.5	228.1	3,874.5	2,731.0	1,014.1	3,745.1	2,632.4	73.8	777.8	218.0	3,702.0
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	299.1	13.2	129.3	46.3	487.8	317.5	178.4	495.9	300.2	14.7	127.7	44.5	487.2
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	120.4	5.5	88.4	21.3	235.7	118.8	98.6	217.4	111.7	5.4	74.4	21.2	212.6
of textiles	17	78.9	3.3	46.0	12.0	140.2	76.4	54.4	130.8	72.6	3.3	41.5	11.3	128.8
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	41.6	2.2	42.4	9.2	95.4	42.3	44.2	86.6	39.1	2.0	32.9	9.9	83.9
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	13.7	0.3	7.2	1.5	22.7	12.4	7.9	20.4	11.6	0.4	6.2	1.4	19.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	56.3	3.0	15.2	7.3	81.9	57.6	22.0	79.6	56.5	2.0	13.9	7.6	80.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	271.2	13.1	126.9	42.9	454.1	276.9	166.4	443.3	267.8	11.4	124.8	38.9	442.8
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	68.4	1.5	21.2	5.1	96.2	66.3	25.0	91.3	64.2	1.7	19.7	4.6	90.2
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	202.8	11.6	105.7	37.8	357.8	210.6	141.5	352.0	203.5	9.7	105.1	34.3	352.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.7	0.3	4.7	0.8	29.5	25.1	6.0	31.1	25.3	0.1	5.0	0.8	31.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	160.9	2.1	62.8	9.7	235.5	159.5	71.4	230.9	157.1	2.6	59.8	9.6	229.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	175.0	3.6	39.6	12.0	230.2	174.7	49.3	223.9	169.7	4.2	38.2	12.3	224.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	108.0	1.3	22.5	4.5	136.3	108.1	25.9	134.0	106.8	1.3	21.2	4.2	133.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	408.1	6.4	65.0	22.0	501.6	401.0	82.6	483.7	385.7	8.3	64.1	20.2	478.4
of basic metals	27	98.1	0.8	11.2	2.5	112.6	92.3	13.2	105.6	89.7	0.9	10.6	2.3	103.4
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	310.0	5.6	53.8	19.5	389.0	308.7	69.4	378.1	296.1	7.4	53.6	17.9	375.0
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	284.9	5.1	54.3	13.8	358.0	277.2	65.4	342.6	273.1	3.3	50.3	14.0	340.7
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	338.1	7.3	122.5	21.1	489.0	317.4	126.3	443.8	299.0	6.5	104.1	19.0	428.6
of office machinery and computers	30	36.2	0.4	13.6	1.7	51.9	33.7	13.7	47.4	31.4	0.3	11.5	1.5	44.7
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	120.6	2.0	40.9	8.0	171.6	112.7	43.9	156.6	108.5	1.1	35.9	7.4	152.8
of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	32	89.4	1.5	35.4	5.2	131.6	76.2	33.0	109.2	69.3	1.7	26.9	4.3	102.2
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	33	91.9	3.5	32.5	6.2	134.0	94.9	35.7	130.6	89.9	3.4	29.8	5.8	128.8
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	343.5	2.6	41.6	6.6	394.3	336.4	47.7	384.0	329.1	4.0	41.9	6.4	381.4
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	189.1	1.2	24.6	3.5	214.4	185.0	27.5	213.4	182.8	2.5	23.6	3.5	212.5
of other transport eqpt.	35	154.5	1.4	17.0	3.1	175.9	150.5	20.1	170.6	146.3	1.4	18.3	2.9	169.9
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	144.8	6.2	48.5	18.4	217.9	148.4	66.1	214.5	138.7	9.7	46.0	18.0	212.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	72.1	1.0	26.1	4.4	103.5	72.8	30.3	103.0	73.2	0.9	25.4	4.2	103.8
CONSTRUCTION	F	957.2	23.6	102.9	76.4	1,160.0	1,055.4	190.0	1,245.4	1,004.6	23.6	106.1	76.4	1,210.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G - Q	7,284.5	1,601.3	5,605.9	5,605.0	20,096.7	8,869.1	11,596.3	20,465.4	7,125.0	1,674.5	5,618.2	5,881.1	20,298.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,698.0	423.0	932.5	1,370.2	4,423.7	2,164.7	2,428.6	4,593.3	1,703.6	412.4	905.5	1,440.0	4,461.5
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	376.1	39.1	80.9	56.2	552.3	411.1	132.2	543.3	390.0	31.1	75.5	58.0	554.6
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	735.9	42.1	286.3	110.1	1,174.4	771.1	408.3	1,179.4	708.2	48.1	282.7	123.2	1,162.2
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	586.0	341.8	565.3	1,203.9	2,697.0	982.6	1,888.1	2,870.6	605.4	333.2	547.4	1,258.7	2,744.7
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	373.2	288.8	320.9	635.7	1,618.6	670.9	981.2	1,652.1	356.2	304.5	310.2	668.5	1,639.4
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	1,056.3	68.9	320.4	98.4	1,543.9	1,131.0	415.9	1,546.9	1,033.4	84.5	303.6	98.9	1,520.4
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	404.9	33.4	49.3	27.9	515.4	434.0	88.8	522.8	405.7	32.9	55.4	26.6	520.7
Water transport	61	10.0	1.2	3.3	1.0	15.5	10.2	5.5	15.8	8.8	1.6	4.0	1.5	15.9
Air transport	62	48.3	1.9	35.7	8.3	94.2	58.1	43.9	102.0	36.7	14.5	31.0	15.1	97.4
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	215.4	16.5	118.4	33.9	384.3	233.5	148.4	382.0	210.9	18.6	109.5	30.3	369.3
Post and telecommunications	64	377.8	15.8	113.7	27.3	534.6	395.2	129.2	524.4	371.3	16.9	103.7	25.3	517.2
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	455.7	30.8	438.0	150.0	1,074.5	490.2	593.1	1,083.3	461.5	29.0	450.3	143.4	1,084.2
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	234.4	21.6	247.3	106.7	610.0	270.5	348.6	619.1	250.2	18.8	251.9	98.2	619.0
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	106.6	3.8	99.6	19.7	229.7	103.0	123.5	226.5	99.9	4.8	101.7	24.2	230.6
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	114.6	5.4	91.2	23.6	234.9	116.7	121.0	237.7	111.3	5.3	96.8	21.1	234.5
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,753.8	293.5	1,103.4	733.1	3,883.7	2,047.3	1,860.7	3,907.9	1,717.3	319.8	1,099.1	751.4	3,887.6
Real estate activities	70	159.0	21.5	116.8	68.7	366.0	176.4	190.9	367.3	154.3	22.6	120.0	73.6	370.6
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	84.5	11.0	37.3	22.3	155.1	96.4	59.5	155.8	89.6	10.6	34.7	27.1	162.0
Computer and related activities	72	275.2	12.0	142.5	61.7	491.4	272.5	205.7	478.2	255.0	13.8	134.7	67.8	471.3
Research and development	73	52.0	2.7	31.1	8.7	94.5	47.4	43.8	91.2	42.1	3.2	33.4	9.7	88.4
Other business activities	74	1,183.1	246.2	775.7	571.7	2,776.7	1,454.6	1,360.8	2,815.4	1,176.2	269.6	776.3	573.1	2,795.2
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	675.8	50.7	489.6	191.6	1,407.7	727.6	700.5	1,428.1	681.8	52.9	506.6	201.0	1,442.3
EDUCATION	M	467.4	162.1	674.4	837.1	2,141.0	586.7	1,587.2	2,173.9	425.0	162.1	688.3	905.5	2,181.0
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	333.4	124.0	1,017.8	1,246.9	2,722.1	464.6	2,326.7	2,791.3	330.0	137.1	1,019.6	1,309.8	2,796.6
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	O,P,Q	471.0	159.5	309.0	342.1	1,281.6	586.0	702.5	1,288.5	416.2	172.1	334.9	362.6	1,285.9
Sewage and refuse disposal	90	71.5	2.9	11.0	4.7	90.1	68.7	17.4	86.1	65.5	1.1	10.8	4.9	82.3
Servs. of membership organisations n.e.c.	91	71.0	28.7	55.6	67.0	222.3	94.7	130.4	225.1	62.1	33.1	57.7	73.6	226.7
Recreational, cultural and sporting servs.	92	226.2	91.1	157.8	186.7	661.9	291.6	372.9	664.5	211.5	82.5	168.7	204.0	666.7
Other service activities n.e.c.	93/95/99	102.3	36.8	84.6	83.6	307.4	131.1	181.9	312.9	77.1	55.4	97.7	80.1	310.3

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633 812079

- a Members of HM Forces are excluded.
b Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.
P Provisional
R Revised

EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 2002

B.15

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN		Section sub-section group or class	March 2001				December 2001 R			March 2002					
			Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992			Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS		A-Q	11,013.0	1,675.1	6,449.3	5,788.0	24,925.4	12,649.1	12,583.1	25,232.2	10,786.1	1,749.9	6,405.5	6,053.5	24,994.9
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY		A	1422	226	465	274	2386	1568	722	2290	1404	221	388	301	2314
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities		01	1352	219	455	260	2286	1492	698	2189	1334	215	378	287	2214
FISHING		B	6.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	8.5	6.8	1.7	8.5	6.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	8.5
MINING AND QUARRYING		C	632	0.4	7.2	1.6	724	646	9.5	740	631	0.7	7.6	2.2	736
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials		CA (10-12)	384	0.2	4.6	0.7	439	389	5.8	448	377	0.5	5.0	1.2	444
Oil and natural gas extraction		11	258	0.1	4.3	0.6	308	261	5.7	318	256	0.4	4.7	1.1	318
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials		CB (13/14)	248	0.1	2.6	0.9	285	256	3.6	293	254	0.2	2.6	1.0	292
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES		C,E	1323	1.4	330	5.9	1727	1345	394	1739	1336	1.6	327	6.4	1743
MANUFACTURING		D	2,675.4	681	804.8	223.3	3,771.5	2,658.7	987.5	3,646.3	2,563.2	71.9	756.3	2134	3,604.8
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco		DA	287.8	123	124.6	44.4	469.0	305.1	171.7	476.8	288.8	13.8	123.1	42.7	468.3
of food		15.1-15.8	250.3	11.3	112.2	41.8	415.6	266.2	156.8	423.0	251.3	12.6	110.6	40.0	414.5
of beverages and tobacco		15.9/16	37.5	0.9	12.3	2.6	53.3	38.8	15.0	53.8	37.4	1.2	12.5	2.7	53.8
Manufacture of textiles and textile products		DB	114.2	5.4	81.3	20.2	221.1	113.3	91.6	204.9	106.5	5.2	68.4	20.3	200.4
of textiles		17	74.1	3.2	43.5	11.4	132.1	72.3	51.5	123.7	68.6	3.2	39.3	10.7	121.8
of made-up textile articles		17.4	16.4	0.8	13.4	3.6	34.2	16.7	16.8	33.5	15.5	1.5	12.4	3.6	32.9
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles		Rest of 17	57.8	2.3	30.1	7.7	97.9	55.5	34.7	90.2	53.2	1.8	26.9	7.1	88.9
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur		18	40.1	2.2	37.8	8.9	89.0	41.1	40.1	81.2	37.9	2.0	29.1	9.6	78.5
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods		DC	13.5	0.3	7.1	1.5	22.3	12.3	7.8	20.1	11.4	0.4	6.1	1.3	19.2
of footwear		19.1/19.2	5.6	0.1	2.7	0.7	9.1	5.0	3.1	8.1	4.5	0.2	2.4	0.6	7.7
Manufacture of wood and wood products		19.3	7.9	0.2	4.4	0.8	13.2	7.3	4.7	12.0	6.9	0.2	3.7	0.7	11.5
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers		DD (20)	53.5	2.9	15.0	7.2	78.6	55.0	21.6	76.6	54.2	1.9	13.7	7.5	77.4
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.		DE	267.3	130	125.2	42.4	447.8	272.8	164.2	437.1	263.9	11.2	123.0	38.4	436.7
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media		21	66.9	1.5	20.8	5.1	94.3	64.8	24.5	89.3	62.8	1.7	19.3	4.5	88.3
printing and service activities related to printing		21.21	27.7	0.6	9.1	2.3	39.7	26.5	11.0	37.6	25.7	0.5	8.8	2.0	37.1
publishing and reproduction of recorded media		Rest of 21	39.2	1.0	11.7	2.8	54.6	38.2	13.5	51.7	37.0	1.2	10.5	2.5	51.2
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel		22	200.3	11.5	104.4	37.3	353.5	208.1	139.7	347.7	201.2	9.6	103.7	33.9	348.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres		22.2	121.5	5.5	45.5	19.5	192.0	124.3	64.0	188.3	122.3	4.5	44.7	19.4	190.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products		Rest of 22	78.9	6.0	58.8	17.8	161.5	83.8	75.7	159.5	78.9	5.0	59.0	14.5	157.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		DF (23)	23.6	0.3	4.7	0.8	29.4	25.0	6.0	31.0	25.3	0.1	5.0	0.8	31.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products		DG (24)	158.6	2.1	61.9	9.7	232.2	157.1	70.3	227.4	154.7	2.6	58.8	9.6	225.7
of basic metals		DH (25)	169.4	3.5	38.7	11.8	223.5	168.9	48.2	217.1	164.1	4.2	37.2	12.1	217.6
of fabricated metal products, except machinery		DI (26)	103.3	1.2	21.9	4.4	130.8	103.3	25.1	128.5	102.1	1.2	20.6	4.0	127.9
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.		DJ	402.1	6.3	64.4	21.8	494.5	394.8	81.7	476.5	379.8	8.2	63.5	20.0	471.4
and optical equipment		27	97.7	0.8	11.1	2.5	112.1	91.9	13.2	105.1	89.3	0.9	10.5	2.3	102.9
of office machinery and computers		28	304.4	5.4	53.2	19.3	382.4	302.9	68.5	371.5	290.5	7.3	53.0	17.7	368.5
of electrical machinery n.e.c.		DK (29)	279.4	5.0	53.6	13.6	351.6	271.7	64.5	336.1	267.6	3.2	49.6	13.8	334.2
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.		DL	329.1	7.2	118.3	20.9	475.6	309.9	123.0	432.9	291.6	6.4	101.0	18.8	417.8
of electronic components		30	34.6	0.3	13.2	1.7	49.9	32.2	13.3	45.5	29.8	0.3	11.1	1.5	42.8
of radio, TV and communication eqpt.		31	117.8	2.0	40.4	8.0	168.2	109.9	43.4	153.4	105.8	1.0	35.5	7.3	149.6
of radio, TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.		31.1-31.3	68.9	1.2	22.6	4.5	97.2	63.7	23.2	86.9	62.1	0.3	18.4	4.2	85.0
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches		31.4-31.6	48.9	0.8	17.8	3.5	71.0	46.3	20.2	66.5	43.7	0.7	17.1	3.1	64.6
Manufacture of transport equipment		32	85.7	1.5	32.7	5.1	124.9	73.7	31.0	104.7	66.9	1.6	25.1	4.3	97.9
of motor vehicles, trailers		32.1	27.0	0.5	11.3	2.2	41.0	23.0	11.3	34.3	21.3	0.8	9.0	2.0	33.0
of other transport eqpt.		32.2-32.3	58.6	0.9	21.4	2.9	83.9	50.6	19.8	70.4	45.6	0.9	16.2	2.3	64.9
of aircraft and spacecraft		33	91.1	3.4	32.0	6.1	132.6	94.1	35.2	129.3	89.1	3.4	29.3	5.7	127.5
of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft		DM	332.0	2.6	40.5	6.5	381.6	324.5	46.5	371.0	317.7	3.9	40.9	6.3	368.8
Manufacturing n.e.c.		34	185.0	1.1	24.1	3.4	213.7	181.7	27.0	208.7	178.6	2.5	23.1	3.5	207.7
of furniture		35	147.0	1.4	16.4	3.0	167.9	142.8	19.5	162.3	139.1	1.4	17.8	2.8	161.1
		35.3	96.8	0.9	10.8	1.8	110.3	94.0	13.1	107.0	89.8	0.8	12.2	1.7	104.5
		Rest of 35	50.2	0.5	5.6	1.2	57.6	48.8	6.4	55.3	49.3	0.6	5.6	1.1	56.5
		DN	141.5	6.1	47.9	18.2	213.7	145.0	65.3	210.3	135.5	9.5	45.5	17.7	208.2
		36.1	89.5	2.8	27.5	9.5	129.3	92.1	36.1	128.2	86.8	7.0	24.9	8.6	127.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY		E	692	1.0	25.8	4.3	100.3	69.9	29.9	99.8	70.4	0.9	25.1	4.2	100.7
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply		40	62.1	0.9	23.9	3.7	90.5	62.9	27.5	90.5	63.6	0.9	23.3	3.7	91.4
Collection, purification and distribution of water		41	7.1	0.1	1.9	0.6	9.8	7.0	2.4	9.4	6.8	0.1	1.8	0.6	9.2
CONSTRUCTION		F	927.4	224	100.6	75.2	1,125.5	1,023.9	186.5	1,210.4	974.4	224	103.8	75.2	1,175.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES		G - Q	7,129.5	1,560.1	5,463.6	5,455.2	19,608.4	8,668.3	11,295.8	19,964.2	6,968.4	1,631.3	5,473.1	5,727.3	19,800.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS		G	1,660.0	410.8	910.6	1,334.8	4,316.3	2,112.2	2,367.3	4,479.5	1,665.0	399.3	882.6	1,403.9	4,350.9
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel		50	367.1	37.5	78.7	53.8	537.1	400.6	127.6	528.2	380.8	29.5	73.2	55.6	539.1
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; and motorcycle repair		50.1/50.3/50.4	229.7	19.9	49.2	28.0	326.8	248.0	78.3	326.3	232.5	18.3	47.6	32.1	330.5
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles		50.2	110.3	10.3	20.1	16.0	156.7	117.0	33.2	150.2	113.5	7.5	18.1	16.6	155.7
Sale of automotive fuel		50.5	27.1	7.4	9.3	9.8	53.6	35.6	16.1	51.7	34.9	3.7	7.5	6.9	52.9
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)		51	720.2	41.1	281.7	108.5	1,151.5	754.3	402.0	1,156.4	693.0	47.0	278.1	121.6	1,139.7
on fee or contract basis		51.1	40.5	2.7	16.3	7.1	66.6	43.6	22.5	66.0	39.6	2.7	15.2	5.9	63.3
of agricultural materials and animals		51.2	13.8	1.1	5.8	2.8	23.4	15.2	8.1	23.3	14.1	1.1	5.6	2.6	23.4

a Members of HM Forces are excluded.
b Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.
P Provisional
R Revised

B.15 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 2002

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	March 2001					December 2001 R			March 2002					
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
SIC 1992															
of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.3	118.6	9.1	43.5	21.0	192.2	131.0	63.3	194.3	116.5	10.7	40.4	20.1	187.7	
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	51.4	151.2	11.4	79.1	29.7	271.4	151.9	119.7	271.7	140.4	9.9	84.2	35.3	269.7	
of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.5	159.3	6.4	50.9	18.1	234.7	168.8	69.5	238.3	157.6	8.4	49.1	23.5	238.5	
Other wholesale	51.6	169.1	6.0	58.9	18.0	252.0	172.0	78.4	250.4	160.5	8.3	56.1	22.3	247.2	
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	51.7	67.8	4.3	27.3	11.8	111.2	71.8	40.5	112.3	64.3	5.9	27.7	11.9	109.8	
Non-specialised stores selling mainly food, drink and tobacco	52	572.6	332.3	550.2	1,172.6	2,627.7	957.4	1,837.6	2,795.0	591.3	322.9	531.3	1,226.7	2,672.2	
Other non-specialised stores	52.11	166.9	142.8	150.0	424.4	884.0	304.9	617.4	922.3	178.9	126.3	147.3	464.8	917.3	
Sale of fruit and veg., meat and meat products, fish and bread, cakes, etc	52.12	37.5	27.6	68.3	136.2	269.7	83.0	232.7	315.7	46.4	24.6	72.7	132.4	276.1	
Beverages and tobacco products	52.21-52.24														
Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries	52.27	36.5	13.7	28.8	65.4	144.3	46.1	98.2	144.3	31.7	13.1	27.6	69.3	141.7	
Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt., electrical household appliances, radio and TV, paints, glass, hardware and household goods n.e.c.	52.25-52.26	15.6	9.8	11.7	30.8	67.8	26.1	40.8	66.9	13.1	12.3	5.9	34.8	66.1	
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	52.3	14.9	6.6	18.2	38.3	77.9	22.6	60.2	82.8	13.4	8.6	18.4	41.2	81.5	
Books, newspapers and stationery; other specialised retail shops	52.41, 52.44-52.46	94.2	39.9	57.9	96.6	288.5	140.6	157.9	298.5	100.9	33.4	59.4	94.1	287.9	
Second hand stores and sales not in stores	52.42-52.43	48.7	31.9	88.9	188.9	358.4	102.9	293.1	396.0	52.4	42.0	80.2	188.6	363.3	
Repair of personal and h'ld goods	52.47-52.48	106.6	47.2	88.8	143.8	386.5	165.7	249.1	414.8	108.8	45.9	85.9	150.6	391.2	
	52.5-52.6	41.3	11.1	33.3	40.5	126.1	54.5	76.4	130.8	38.0	14.5	31.5	41.4	125.3	
	52.7	10.6	1.7	4.4	7.8	24.5	11.0	11.8	22.8	7.7	2.1	2.6	9.4	21.8	
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	365.8	280.3	313.3	620.8	1,580.3	654.5	958.4	1,612.8	348.9	295.6	302.8	653.4	1,600.8	
Hotels	55.1	83.0	48.2	72.8	103.3	307.3	136.0	171.5	307.5	76.1	57.2	64.5	104.6	302.5	
Campsites, short-stay accom.	55.2	11.2	5.3	11.2	19.8	47.4	19.2	30.7	49.9	13.9	6.8	11.5	24.4	56.5	
Restaurants	55.3	116.9	95.4	82.9	178.8	473.9	219.8	264.8	484.6	119.9	96.8	79.7	184.3	480.7	
Bars	55.4	102.2	104.8	82.1	215.4	504.6	202.3	308.6	510.9	91.4	109.7	80.6	224.7	506.3	
Canteens and catering	55.5	52.5	26.6	64.4	103.5	247.0	77.1	182.7	259.9	47.7	25.0	66.6	115.5	254.8	
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	1,039.1	66.6	315.6	96.2	1,517.5	1,110.9	408.9	1,519.8	1,015.9	82.2	298.9	96.6	1,493.6	
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	396.3	32.5	48.4	27.1	504.4	424.2	87.2	511.4	397.0	32.0	54.5	25.9	509.4	
Transport via railways	60.1	38.4	0.7	8.5	0.9	48.4	37.1	13.8	50.9	39.0	0.5	10.2	0.6	50.3	
Other land transport, and via pipelines	60.2/60.3	358.0	31.8	39.9	26.3	455.9	387.1	73.4	460.5	358.1	31.5	44.3	25.3	459.1	
Water transport	61	9.7	1.2	3.2	1.0	15.0	9.9	5.3	15.3	8.5	1.6	3.8	1.5	15.4	
Air transport	62	48.0	1.9	35.3	8.2	93.4	57.8	43.4	101.2	36.5	14.5	30.7	15.1	96.8	
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	213.0	16.2	116.7	33.5	379.3	230.5	146.2	376.7	208.3	18.2	107.8	29.8	364.1	
Travel agencies and tour operators	63.3	42.5	3.6	61.0	16.4	123.5	53.1	68.7	121.8	49.0	4.8	51.3	12.2	117.2	
Supporting and auxiliary transport act.	Rest of 63	170.4	12.6	55.7	17.1	255.8	177.4	77.5	254.9	159.4	13.3	56.5	17.6	246.8	
Post and telecommunications	64	372.1	14.9	112.0	26.4	525.4	388.5	126.7	515.2	365.6	15.9	102.0	24.4	508.0	
National post activities	64.11	174.5	5.0	41.9	0.9	222.3	182.1	38.2	220.3	174.0	6.5	36.9	1.0	218.3	
Courier activities	64.12	43.2	5.4	12.6	7.8	69.0	45.2	20.7	65.9	38.5	5.0	11.9	9.9	65.2	
Telecommunications	64.20	154.4	4.5	57.5	17.7	234.1	161.2	67.8	229.0	153.2	4.4	53.3	13.5	224.4	
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	450.5	30.5	430.5	147.2	1,058.8	484.6	582.2	1,066.8	456.1	28.7	442.2	140.4	1,067.4	
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	231.3	21.4	242.5	104.6	599.7	267.0	341.0	608.0	246.8	18.6	246.4	95.8	607.7	
Central banking and other banks	65.1	186.6	19.3	206.2	93.9	506.0	220.7	290.3	510.9	202.8	16.4	206.2	85.1	510.5	
Building societies	65.122	15.6	3.1	28.9	19.1	66.6	34.4	40.9	75.4	31.0	0.5	29.0	9.5	70.1	
Other financial intermediation	65.2	44.7	2.1	36.3	10.7	93.7	46.3	50.7	97.0	44.0	2.3	40.2	10.7	97.1	
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	105.5	3.7	98.3	19.4	227.0	101.9	122.0	224.0	98.9	4.8	100.6	23.9	228.1	
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	113.7	5.4	89.8	23.2	232.0	115.7	119.2	234.9	110.4	5.3	95.3	20.6	231.6	
Except insurance and pension funding	67.1	53.9	1.5	37.0	6.9	99.3	51.9	49.3	101.2	50.0	1.3	39.7	6.9	97.9	
Aux. to insurance and pension funding	67.2	59.8	3.8	52.8	16.3	132.7	63.8	69.9	133.6	60.4	4.0	55.6	13.7	133.7	
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,733.1	289.8	1,088.6	721.8	3,833.2	2,021.4	1,834.1	3,855.5	1,695.6	315.9	1,084.5	740.0	3,836.0	
Real estate activities	70	157.5	21.3	115.6	68.1	362.5	174.7	189.0	363.7	152.9	22.3	118.7	73.1	367.0	
Letting of own property	70.1-70.2	97.4	13.3	72.2	41.9	224.8	105.0	117.8	222.8	94.4	10.7	79.0	42.9	226.9	
Activities on a fee/contract basis	70.3	60.1	7.9	43.4	26.2	137.7	69.6	71.3	140.9	58.5	11.6	39.8	30.2	140.1	
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	83.3	10.8	36.9	21.9	153.0	94.9	58.7	153.6	88.3	10.4	34.3	26.8	159.8	
Construction/civil engineering eqpt	71.32	28.6	2.0	8.7	5.0	44.3	27.1	15.4	42.6	25.1	1.6	6.8	10.1	43.5	
All other goods and equipment	Rest of 71	54.7	8.8	28.2	17.0	108.7	67.7	43.3	111.0	63.2	8.8	27.6	16.7	116.3	
Computer and related activities	72	271.5	11.9	141.0	61.5	485.8	268.5	203.9	472.4	251.3	13.7	133.3	67.6	465.9	
Research and development	73	50.7	2.7	30.6	8.6	92.7	46.2	43.2	89.4	40.9	3.1	33.0	9.6	86.6	
Other business activities	74	1,170.0	243.1	764.5	561.7	2,739.2	1,437.2	1,339.2	2,776.4	1,162.3	266.3	765.1	563.0	2,756.7	
Legal activities	74.11	100.1	12.1	94.3	34.6	241.1	118.4	131.3	249.7	107.5	13.5	87.4	40.1	248.4	
Accounting, auditing, tax consultancy	74.12	104.5	10.2	69.0	30.7	214.4	119.6	101.7	221.2	113.6	9.3	69.6	27.3	219.9	
Market research, consultancy servs.	74.13-74.14	107.7	17.9	70.5	42.0	238.0	124.3	110.7	235.0	110.7	11.6	76.8	37.3	236.3	
Management services of holding companies	74.15	15.6	1.8	10.8	5.1	33.3	16.5	16.5	33.0	12.7	3.3	9.1	7.2	32.3	
Architectural and engineering services related technical consultancy	74.2-74.3	181.5	14.2	90.3	45.6	331.7	187.9	150.8	338.7	174.4	12.9	102.0	47.1	336.4	
Advertising	74.4	37.8	7.4	27.5	20.7	93.3	44.2	46.4	90.7	39.8	7.1	28.4	15.6	91.0	
Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	74.5	251.5	84.9	210.0	107.2	653.6	364.5	312.4	676.9	276.2	81.7	212.6	96.5	667.0	
Investigation and security activities	74.6	83.5	14.5	20.4	12.1	130.4	103.6	29.4	133.0	80.5	20.1	19.1	12.2	131.9	
Industrial cleaning	74.7	102.8	59.4	62.2	206.2	430.6	161.2	261.8	423.0	90.0	69.5	66.0	193.5	419.0	
Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	74.8	185.1													

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and 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
1996	Mar	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432
	Jun	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611
	Sep	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716
	Dec	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785
1997	Mar	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924
	Jun	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123
	Sep	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147
	Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253
1998	Mar	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455
	Jun	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433
	Sep	28,686	546	229	4,508	1,800	6,684	1,643	5,168	6,480	1,629	21,604
	Dec	28,662	529	221	4,451	1,827	6,647	1,673	5,216	6,486	1,612	21,635
1999	Mar	28,804	525	215	4,393	1,828	6,666	1,684	5,296	6,574	1,622	21,843
	Jun	28,944	517	211	4,357	1,828	6,685	1,701	5,347	6,604	1,694	22,031
	Sep	29,066	507	208	4,317	1,835	6,676	1,727	5,410	6,685	1,702	22,199
	Dec R	29,108	498	205	4,306	1,810	6,705	1,752	5,420	6,685	1,726	22,289
2000	Mar R	29,190	519	199	4,281	1,821	6,699	1,743	5,460	6,710	1,758	22,370
	Jun R	29,281	514	194	4,242	1,874	6,686	1,747	5,513	6,768	1,744	22,458
	Sep R	29,327	497	191	4,195	1,850	6,705	1,759	5,572	6,839	1,719	22,594
	Dec R	29,412	494	186	4,154	1,852	6,724	1,778	5,643	6,828	1,753	22,726
2001	Mar R	29,449	477	187	4,134	1,893	6,736	1,791	5,667	6,829	1,736	22,759
	Jun R	29,484	467	188	4,089	1,916	6,747	1,799	5,689	6,867	1,722	22,823
	Sep R	29,459	450	190	4,045	1,939	6,741	1,788	5,673	6,896	1,737	22,836
	Dec R	29,484	465	190	4,006	1,981	6,752	1,771	5,644	6,932	1,743	22,841
2002	Mar	29,516	459	193	3,964	1,978	6,751	1,766	5,694	6,968	1,744	22,923
Change on quarter Percent		32 0.1	-6 -1.3	3 1.6	-42 -1.0	-3 -0.2	-1 0.0	-5 -0.3	50 0.9	36 0.5	1 0.1	82 0.4
Change on year Percent		67 0.2	-18 -3.8	6 3.2	-170 -4.1	85 4.5	15 0.2	-25 -1.4	27 0.5	139 2.0	8 0.5	164 0.7
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1996	Mar	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315
	Jun	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378
	Sep	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	2,149	731	9,414
	Dec	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,356	2,142	731	9,490
1997	Mar	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637
	Jun	15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740
	Sep	15,142	443	185	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,208	2,532	2,096	759	9,763
	Dec	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810
1998	Mar	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889
	Jun	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,059	785	9,906
	Sep	15,396	413	177	3,216	1,588	3,244	1,215	2,694	2,063	785	10,001
	Dec	15,392	402	172	3,208	1,622	3,187	1,239	2,786	1,975	802	9,989
1999	Mar	15,478	400	168	3,176	1,628	3,209	1,243	2,832	2,014	808	10,106
	Jun	15,526	392	165	3,155	1,618	3,225	1,252	2,857	2,023	839	10,197
	Sep	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	2,935	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	10,357
	Jun R	15,725	388	155	3,051	1,673	3,183	1,303	2,975	2,162	835	10,459
	Sep R	15,699	372	153	3,022	1,652	3,186	1,316	2,996	2,184	818	10,500
	Dec R	15,827	375	145	3,005	1,649	3,245	1,336	3,021	2,172	879	10,654
2001	Mar R	15,846	360	146	3,002	1,680	3,244	1,345	3,039	2,161	870	10,659
	Jun R	15,844	348	147	2,979	1,707	3,249	1,346	3,071	2,142	855	10,664
	Sep R	15,833	342	148	2,960	1,729	3,240	1,344	3,074	2,146	851	10,655
	Dec R	15,694	350	148	2,930	1,760	3,209	1,333	3,011	2,122	831	10,506
2002	Mar	15,697	348	151	2,900	1,758	3,197	1,335	3,055	2,127	825	10,540
Change on quarter Percent		3 0.0	-2 -0.6	3 2.0	-30 -1.0	-2 -0.1	-12 -0.4	2 0.2	44 1.5	5 0.2	-6 -0.7	34 0.3
Change on year Percent		-149 -0.9	-12 -3.3	5 3.4	-102 -3.4	78 4.6	-47 -1.4	-10 -0.7	16 0.5	-34 -1.6	-45 -5.2	-119 -1.1
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1996	Mar	12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	4,332	795	11,117
	Jun	12,883	114	46	1,281	209	3,375	370	2,336	4,335	817	11,233
	Sep	12,933	119	47	1,284	181	3,379	376	2,358	4,351	840	11,303
	Dec	12,932	117	46	1,288	185	3,333	378	2,406	4,333	845	11,295
1997	Mar	12,928	119	48	1,289	186	3,348	396	2,420	4,293	830	11,286
	Jun	13,024	116	49	1,297	178	3,373	403	2,454	4,310	842	11,383
	Sep	13,068	138	48	1,298	201	3,379	401	2,459	4,311	833	11,383
	Dec	13,155	146	49	1,300	216	3,406	403	2,471	4,316	848	11,444
1998	Mar	13,283	141	50	1,314	212	3,435	410	2,498	4,369	855	11,567
	Jun	13,228	136	51	1,306	208	3,411	419	2,482	4,383	832	11,528
	Sep	13,290	133	51	1,291	211	3,440	428	2,474	4,418	843	11,603
	Dec	13,270	127	49	1,243	204	3,461	434	2,430	4,512	810	11,646
1999	Mar	13,326	125	48	1,217	200	3,458	441	2,464	4,560	814	11,737
	Jun	13,417	125	46	1,203	209	3,460	449	2,490	4,581	855	11,834
	Sep	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	2,486	4,612	897	11,975
2000	Mar R	13,589	135	41	1,205	196	3,500	457	2,517	4,621	917	12,013
	Jun R	13,556	126	39	1,191	201	3,503	444	2,537	4,606	909	11,999
	Sep R	13,628	125	38	1,173	199	3,520	442	2,575	4,655	901	12,094
	Dec R	13,585	120	41	1,149	203	3,479	442	2,622	4,656	874	12,072
2001	Mar R	13,603	117	41	1,132	213	3,492	44				

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	Average actual weekly hours of work			
		All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
All	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	10.0
1994	853.2	33.2	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	870.7	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	876.9	33.3	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	896.1	33.4	38.7	15.2	9.4
1998	905.0	33.3	38.7	15.2	9.1
1999	908.8	33.0	38.2	15.3	9.1
2000	916.9	32.7	37.9	15.4	8.9
2001	930.6	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 2001	927.2	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.2
Mar-May (Spr)	930.6	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
Apr-Jun	930.3	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.3
May-Jul	929.9	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	930.0	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5
Jul-Sep	928.1	32.8	37.9	15.6	9.5
Aug-Oct	927.2	32.7	37.8	15.6	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	925.2	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Oct-Dec	923.8	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	924.1	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	926.1	32.6	37.7	15.5	9.4
Jan-Mar 2002	927.8	32.7	37.8	15.6	9.4
Feb-Apr	927.7	32.6	37.8	15.6	9.5
Changes					
Over last 3 months	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Percent	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5
Over last 12 months	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	2.5
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	540.6	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.7
1994	550.4	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.5
1995	563.5	39.2	40.8	14.6	9.9
1996	565.4	39.0	40.7	14.8	9.6
1997	576.4	38.9	40.7	14.8	10.7
1998	583.4	38.8	40.7	15.0	9.7
1999	581.5	38.2	40.1	15.1	9.7
2000	587.0	37.9	39.8	15.1	9.3
2001	593.3	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 2001	591.0	38.0	39.8	15.8	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	593.3	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
Apr-Jun	592.6	38.0	39.9	15.6	10.2
May-Jul	592.8	38.1	39.9	15.5	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	592.8	38.0	39.9	15.3	10.4
Jul-Sep	591.3	37.9	39.8	15.2	10.3
Aug-Oct	590.3	37.8	39.7	15.1	10.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	588.0	37.6	39.5	15.0	10.4
Oct-Dec	586.9	37.5	39.5	14.9	10.4
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	587.1	37.6	39.5	14.9	10.5
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	587.6	37.6	39.5	14.9	10.5
Jan-Mar 2002	587.6	37.7	39.6	15.0	10.5
Feb-Apr	586.8	37.6	39.5	15.1	10.6
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Percent	-0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6
Over last 12 months	-4.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	0.5
Percent	-0.7	-1.0	-0.8	-4.2	5.3
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	298.2	26.1	34.2	14.7	8.9
1994	302.7	26.3	34.5	15.0	8.5
1995	307.3	26.4	34.4	15.2	8.5
1996	311.6	26.4	34.6	15.1	8.2
1997	319.6	26.6	34.7	15.3	8.4
1998	321.7	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.7
1999	327.2	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.5
2000	329.8	26.3	34.1	15.5	8.6
2001	337.3	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.9
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 2001	336.1	26.5	34.4	15.7	8.7
Mar-May (Spr)	337.3	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.9
Apr-Jun	337.7	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.8
May-Jul	337.1	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	337.2	26.6	34.3	15.8	9.0
Jul-Sep	336.8	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.1
Aug-Oct	336.9	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	337.2	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.7
Oct-Dec	336.8	26.5	34.2	15.7	8.6
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	337.0	26.5	34.2	15.6	8.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	338.5	26.6	34.2	15.7	8.7
Jan-Mar 2002	340.2	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.7
Feb-Apr	340.9	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.8
Changes					
Over last 3 months	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Percent	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.4
Over last 12 months	4.8	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Percent	1.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.1

^a Main and second jobs.
^b Main job only.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM										
	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	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	504	1.8	2,154	7.9	4,160	15.3	13,360	49.1	7,049	25.9
1999	495	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,307	15.6	13,887	50.3	6,775	24.5
2000	477	1.7	2,149	7.7	4,440	15.8	14,104	50.3	6,883	24.5
2001	428	1.5	2,058	7.3	4,575	16.1	14,386	50.8	6,885	24.3
3-month averages										
Feb-Apr 2001	434	1.5	2,052	7.3	4,566	16.1	14,338	50.7	6,897	24.4
Mar-May (Spr)	428	1.5	2,058	7.3	4,575	16.1	14,386	50.8	6,885	24.3
Apr-Jun	424	1.5	2,038	7.2	4,605	16.3	14,420	50.9	6,849	24.2
May-Jul	420	1.5	2,043	7.2	4,617	16.3	14,391	50.8	6,840	24.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	412	1.5	2,022	7.1	4,621	16.3	14,398	50.8	6,866	24.2
Jul-Sep	415	1.5	2,011	7.1	4,637	16.4	14,422	50.9	6,832	24.1
Aug-Oct	416	1.5	2,037	7.2	4,635	16.4	14,444	51.0	6,816	24.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	419	1.5	2,065	7.3	4,632	16.3	14,510	51.1	6,764	23.8
Oct-Dec	420	1.5	2,078	7.3	4,628	16.3	14,517	51.1	6,753	23.8
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	422	1.5	2,057	7.2	4,669	16.4	14,514	51.1	6,722	23.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	426	1.5	2,037	7.2	4,674	16.4	14,568	51.3	6,715	23.6
Jan-Mar 2002	408	1.4	2,047	7.2	4,675	16.4	14,559	51.2	6,732	23.7
Feb-Apr	405	1.4	2,074	7.3	4,672	16.4	14,606	51.3	6,714	23.6
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-17		17		3		92		-8	
Percent	-3.9		0.8		0.1		0.6		-0.1	
Over last 12 months	-29		22		106		268		-183	
Percent	-6.6		1.1		2.3		1.9		-2.7	
Male	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	394	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	466	3.1	818	5.4	7,864	52.2	5,802	38.5
1999	131	0.9	466	3.1	904	5.9	8,246	54.1	5,500	36.1
2000	118	0.8	492	3.2	898	5.8	8,360	53.9	5,636	36.4
2001	93	0.6	466	3.0	927	5.9	8,555	54.7	5,588	35.8
3-month averages										
Feb-Apr 2001	95	0.6	461	3.0	932	6.0	8,505	54.5	5,614	36.0
Mar-May (Spr)	93	0.6	466	3.0	927	5.9	8,555	54.7	5,588	35.8
Apr-Jun	92	0.6	462	3.0	917	5.9	8,584	55.0	5,552	35.6
May-Jul	93	0.6	466	3.0	936	6.0	8,559	54.8	5,555	35.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	90	0.6	474	3.0	948	6.1	8,561	54.8	5,556	35.6
Jul-Sep	92	0.6	481	3.1	954	6.1	8,564	54.8	5,546	35.5
Aug-Oct	96	0.6	490	3.1	938	6.0	8,577	54.8	5,538	35.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	101	0.6	499	3.2	936	6.0	8,616	55.0	5,505	35.2
Oct-Dec	104	0.7	514	3.3	935	6.0	8,626	55.1	5,483	35.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	104	0.7	499	3.2	945	6.0	8,652	55.3	5,444	34.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	109	0.7	495	3.2	939	6.0	8,682	55.5	5,430	34.7
Jan-Mar 2002	107	0.7	494	3.2	946	6.1	8,660	55.4	5,421	34.7
Feb-Apr	100	0.6	519	3.3	941	6.0	8,702	55.6	5,381	34.4
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-4		20		-4		50		-63	
Percent	-4.2		4.0		-0.4		0.6		-1.1	
Over last 12 months	5		58		9		197		-233	
Percent	5.7		12.6		0.9		2.3		-4.2	
Female	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	411	3.6	1,687	14.7	2,943	25.6	5,403	47.0	1,040	9.1
1994	366	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
3-month averages										
Feb-Apr 2001	339	2.7	1,591	12.5	3,634	28.7	5,833	46.0	1,283	10.1
Mar-May (Spr)	335	2.6	1,592	12.5	3,648	28.7	5,830	45.9	1,296	10.2
Apr-Jun	332	2.6	1,576	12.4	3,689	29.0	5,836	45.8	1,297	10.2
May-Jul	328	2.6	1,578	12.4	3,681	29.0	5,833	45.9	1,285	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	322	2.5	1,548	12.2	3,674	28.9	5,837	46.0	1,310	10.3
Jul-Sep	323	2.6	1,530	12.1	3,683	29.0	5,858	46.2	1,286	10.1
Aug-Oct	320	2.5	1,547	12.2	3,697	29.1	5,868	46.2	1,278	10.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	318	2.5	1,565	12.3	3,697	29.0	5,894	46.3	1,259	9.9
Oct-Dec	316	2.5	1,564	12.3	3,692	29.0	5,891	46.3	1,271	10.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	317	2.5	1,558	12.2	3,725	29.2	5,862	46.0	1,278	10.0
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	316	2.5	1,541	12.1	3,735	29.3	5,886	46.1	1,285	10.1
Jan-Mar 2002	301	2.4	1,554	12.1	3,729	29.1	5,899	46.1	1,310	10.2
Feb-Apr	305	2.4	1,555	12.1	3,731	29.1	5,904	46.0	1,333	10.4
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-12		-3		7		42		54	
Percent	-3.8		-0.2		0.2		0.7		4.3	
Over last 12 months	-34		-36		97		71		50	
Percent	-10.0		-2.3		2.7		1.2		3.9	

^a Main job only.

UNITED KINGDOM													
SIC 1992	Whole economy				Production industries				Manufacturing industries				
	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	
1992	90.6	99.3	91.3	96.0	91.3	103.1	88.5	96.9	92.8	101.2	91.7	99.1	
1993	92.9	98.3	94.5	98.7	93.3	99.0	94.2	94.1	94.1	97.8	96.2	98.9	
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	
1992 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	
1992 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	
1993 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	
1993 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	
1993 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	
1994 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	
1994 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	
1994 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	
1995 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	
1995 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	
1995 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	
1996 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	
1996 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	
1996 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	
1997 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	
1997 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	
1997 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	
1998 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	
1998 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	
1998 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	
1999 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	
1999 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	
1999 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	
2000 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	
2000 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	
2000 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	
2001 Q2	117.4	107.6	109.1	110.5	104.5	91.5	114.2	115.2	103.4	91.7	112.8	114.1	
2001 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	
2001 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.7	88.2	111.9	..	

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.

EMPLOYMENT B.33

Total workforce hours worked per week

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM		Employees					Self-employed			HMF GST UPFW ^a	Total
		Male		Female		All					
All	Part-time	All	Part-time		Male	Female	All				
Not seasonally adjusted											
1993	Mar	409.6	14.7	279.8	74.8	689.4	96.2	21.3	117.5	22.7	829.6
	Jun	428.7	15.0	290.2	76.5	718.9	104.3	23.8	128.1	21.8	868.8
	Sep	414.7	15.9	278.1	73.5	692.8	105.6	23.0	128.5	21.7	843.0
	Dec	433.6	15.7	294.0	79.3	727.6	108.0	23.4	131.4	21.4	880.4
1994	Mar	412.5	15.6	283.7	76.5	696.2	101.3	22.6	123.9	20.5	840.6
	Jun	431.9	16.3	295.0	78.7	726.9	109.5	24.4	133.9	20.4	881.2
	Sep	420.2	16.4	279.7	73.9	699.9	111.0	23.6	134.7	20.3	854.9
	Dec	441.7	17.0	299.4	80.5	741.2	114.6	24.3	138.9	20.0	900.1
1995	Mar	418.9	16.2	288.1	77.7	707.0	104.1	22.1	126.2	18.5	851.7
	Jun	440.5	16.9	297.7	79.8	738.1	113.1	24.4	137.5	18.3	894.0
	Sep	423.1	18.2	283.2	75.2	706.3	110.9	23.2	134.0	18.3	858.6
	Dec	446.1	18.8	301.5	81.9	747.5	113.1	24.0	137.1	18.2	902.8
1996	Mar	418.7	17.8	287.4	79.0	706.1	100.7	22.4	123.0	16.9	846.0
	Jun	439.6	18.9	302.0	82.9	741.6	108.6	24.4	133.0	16.6	891.2
	Sep	427.8	20.2	290.8	79.5	718.6	111.1	24.3	135.4	16.4	870.4
	Dec	452.9	20.5	310.1	85.6	763.0	113.4	24.7	138.1	16.6	917.7
1997	Mar	426.7	19.6	292.9	80.4	719.6	101.0	22.4	123.4	15.8	858.8
	Jun	451.0	20.3	303.8	81.7	754.7	108.2	25.2	133.5	15.5	903.7
	Sep	443.0	21.9	297.6	80.6	740.6	106.8	25.2	132.1	16.2	888.9
	Dec	475.4	23.0	323.2	87.2	798.6	110.2	25.5	135.7	15.7	950.0
1998	Mar	440.7	21.2	302.7	81.6	743.3	98.0	23.6	121.6	14.5	879.4
	Jun	463.7	21.4	313.8	81.6	777.4	102.5	24.1	126.7	14.4	918.5
	Sep	462.6	21.4	310.8	79.9	773.4	100.3	23.0	123.3	15.0	911.6
	Dec	480.1	22.1	322.3	88.3	802.4	102.2	23.9	126.2	14.5	943.1
1999	Mar	444.6	22.1	303.4	87.1	748.0	93.0	21.3	114.4	13.7	876.1
	Jun	466.7	22.5	315.9	88.7	782.6	101.4	22.5	123.9	13.9	920.4
	Sep	460.4	24.2	305.0	85.5	765.4	100.0	22.3	122.4	14.0	901.7
	Dec	482.1	23.9	324.9	93.0	807.0	101.1	23.2	124.3	14.3	945.6
2000	Mar	447.1	22.5	304.8	88.3	751.9	90.3	22.3	112.6	13.7	878.2
	Jun	473.5	23.8	320.0	90.8	793.5	96.5	23.3	119.8	13.8	927.1
	Sep	462.8	25.1	311.2	86.6	774.0	98.2	22.9	121.1	14.1	909.2
	Dec	484.9	26.1	328.5	94.3	813.3	99.7	23.4	123.2	14.0	950.5
2001	Mar	458.2	25.2	312.0	89.3	770.1	92.5	21.3	113.7	13.3	897.2
	Jun	480.3	25.3	326.0	92.7	806.3	98.7	23.0	121.7	13.1	941.1
	Sep	468.5	25.8	312.4	88.8	780.9	99.1	23.2	122.3	13.3	916.4
	Dec	478.8	26.4	331.4	97.2	810.1	100.2	22.6	122.8	13.4	946.4
2002	Mar	443.8	24.7	313.8	93.9	757.6	90.4	20.7	111.1	12.8	881.5
Seasonally adjusted											
1993	Mar	421.6	15.2	284.4	75.4	706.0	102.6	22.6	125.2	23.1	854.3
	Jun	422.0	15.2	285.3	75.5	707.4	103.1	23.0	126.1	21.9	855.4
	Sep	421.9	15.6	286.4	76.6	708.3	104.0	22.9	126.9	21.6	856.8
	Dec	420.9	15.3	285.8	76.6	706.7	104.3	22.9	127.2	21.0	855.0
1994	Mar	424.8	16.0	288.4	77.1	713.2	107.8	23.9	131.6	20.8	865.6
	Jun	425.2	16.5	290.3	77.7	715.5	108.3	23.6	131.9	20.6	868.1
	Sep	427.5	16.1	288.1	77.0	715.6	109.5	23.6	133.1	20.2	868.9
	Dec	428.4	16.6	290.7	77.6	719.1	110.7	23.9	134.6	19.6	873.3
1995	Mar	431.6	16.8	293.4	78.4	725.0	110.6	23.3	134.0	18.9	877.8
	Jun	434.2	17.2	293.2	79.0	727.4	112.0	23.7	135.7	18.5	881.5
	Sep	430.3	17.8	291.4	78.3	721.6	109.4	23.2	132.6	18.1	872.3
	Dec	431.7	18.3	292.0	78.8	723.7	109.2	23.4	132.6	17.8	874.0
1996	Mar	432.3	18.4	293.3	79.8	725.6	107.2	23.6	130.8	17.2	873.6
	Jun	433.9	19.2	297.9	82.2	731.7	107.5	23.7	131.2	16.8	879.8
	Sep	434.6	19.9	298.5	82.6	733.1	109.7	24.3	134.1	16.3	883.4
	Dec	437.4	20.0	299.9	82.2	737.3	109.4	24.1	133.5	16.2	887.0
1997	Mar	441.5	20.1	299.7	81.3	741.2	107.4	23.6	131.1	16.1	888.3
	Jun	445.6	20.7	299.9	81.1	745.5	107.1	24.7	131.8	15.7	892.9
	Sep	449.1	21.5	304.9	83.8	754.0	105.5	25.2	130.7	16.1	900.8
	Dec	459.3	22.4	312.5	83.6	771.8	106.3	24.8	131.1	15.3	918.2
1998	Mar	456.5	21.8	310.2	82.6	766.7	104.3	24.8	129.1	14.8	910.6
	Jun	458.4	21.7	309.9	81.1	768.3	101.4	23.7	125.1	14.6	908.0
	Sep	467.8	21.1	317.8	83.1	785.5	99.1	22.9	122.0	14.8	922.3
	Dec	464.0	21.5	311.4	84.5	775.4	98.5	23.2	121.8	14.2	911.4
1999	Mar	461.1	22.7	311.5	88.1	772.6	99.1	22.5	121.6	14.0	908.3
	Jun	461.2	22.8	311.8	88.1	773.0	100.3	22.2	122.5	14.1	909.6
	Sep	464.7	23.9	311.8	88.8	776.5	98.8	22.2	120.9	13.8	911.3
	Dec	466.8	23.3	314.1	89.1	780.9	97.5	22.5	120.0	13.9	914.8
2000	Mar	464.0	23.1	313.1	89.3	777.1	96.1	23.4	119.6	14.0	910.7
	Jun	467.6	24.1	315.6	90.2	783.1	95.5	23.0	118.5	14.0	915.6
	Sep	466.5	24.8	318.1	90.0	784.6	96.9	22.7	119.6	13.9	918.2
	Dec	470.6	25.6	317.8	90.5	788.4	96.3	22.8	119.1	13.7	921.1
2001	Mar	475.7	25.8	320.2	90.3	795.8	98.2	22.5	120.7	13.6	930.2
	Jun	473.8	25.6	321.3	91.9	795.1	97.8	22.7	120.4	13.3	928.8
	Sep	471.8	25.5	319.5	92.3	791.3	97.8	23.0	120.7	13.1	925.2
	Dec	465.3	25.8	320.8	93.3	786.1	96.8	21.9	118.8	13.1	918.0
2002	Mar	461.4	25.4	321.8	95.0	783.2	96.1	22.0	118.1	13.1	914.4
Changes											
Latest quarter		-3.9	-0.5	1.0	1.6	-3.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-3.7
Year		-14.3	-0.5	1.6	4.6	-12.7	-2.1	-0.6	-2.7	-0.5	-15.8

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customerhelpline: 01633812766

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

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

Data in this table have been revised from September 1998 due to changes caused by regrossing of the Labour Force Survey and revisions made to the workforce jobs data.

B.33 EMPLOYMENT

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

Millions

Government Office Regions				SIC92				
Not seasonally adjusted	Male	Female	All	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work
				A / B	C - E	F	G - K / O - Q	L - N
North East								
2001 Jun	19.4	13.3	32.7	0.3	7.0	2.4	14.5	8.6
2001 Sep	18.8	11.9	30.7	0.3	6.4	2.4	14.2	7.3
2001 Dec	19.3	12.9	32.2	0.2	7.1	2.6	13.8	8.4
2002 Mar	17.8	12.3	30.1	0.2	6.5	2.2	13.3	8.0
North West								
2001 Jun	61.4	38.9	100.3	0.9	18.6	7.7	51.0	22.1
2001 Sep	60.8	36.4	97.2	1.2	18.1	8.0	50.0	19.9
2001 Dec	61.3	38.8	100.1	1.1	18.2	8.7	49.7	22.4
2002 Mar	57.1	36.5	93.6	0.9	16.8	7.7	47.7	20.5
Yorkshire and the Humber								
2001 Jun	45.0	26.3	71.3	0.9	15.2	6.1	34.8	14.3
2001 Sep	44.1	25.1	69.2	1.0	14.6	6.5	33.7	13.4
2001 Dec	46.1	27.3	73.5	1.2	15.1	6.8	35.1	15.3
2002 Mar	42.1	26.3	68.4	1.1	13.1	5.7	34.4	14.2
East Midlands								
2001 Jun	40.3	21.7	62.0	1.3	15.6	5.4	28.1	11.7
2001 Sep	40.8	21.6	62.4	1.3	15.2	5.9	29.2	10.8
2001 Dec	41.4	22.2	63.6	1.2	15.3	6.4	28.9	11.8
2002 Mar	38.5	21.2	59.7	1.1	14.6	5.8	27.0	11.1
West Midlands								
2001 Jun	52.0	29.1	81.0	1.4	19.8	5.5	38.5	15.7
2001 Sep	50.8	28.0	78.8	1.6	18.6	5.5	38.5	14.5
2001 Dec	52.8	29.5	82.3	1.4	19.1	6.1	40.0	15.8
2002 Mar	46.7	28.3	75.1	1.2	17.3	5.0	36.5	15.1
East								
2001 Jun	53.8	28.6	82.5	2.4	14.2	7.6	45.1	13.2
2001 Sep	52.4	26.8	79.2	2.7	13.8	7.7	43.2	11.9
2001 Dec	53.9	28.3	82.2	2.7	14.2	7.6	44.4	13.2
2002 Mar	49.6	26.9	76.5	1.3	13.0	7.2	42.5	12.6
London								
2001 Jun	93.3	60.7	154.0	0.3	12.1	8.4	109.8	23.3
2001 Sep	90.4	59.3	149.7	0.3	12.0	8.4	106.9	22.2
2001 Dec	90.5	62.1	152.5	0.3	11.9	8.0	107.2	25.1
2002 Mar	84.5	58.1	142.6	0.3	11.0	7.6	100.8	23.0
South East								
2001 Jun	81.5	48.2	129.7	3.0	18.2	10.9	75.1	22.5
2001 Sep	80.5	47.6	128.1	2.3	17.4	11.1	75.9	21.3
2001 Dec	81.3	48.5	129.8	2.1	17.7	11.8	75.7	22.6
2002 Mar	77.2	45.2	122.4	2.0	17.1	10.7	71.5	21.1
South West								
2001 Jun	45.9	27.9	73.8	1.9	13.0	6.1	37.4	15.5
2001 Sep	46.1	27.0	73.1	2.0	12.3	6.4	38.1	14.2
2001 Dec	47.5	28.0	75.4	1.8	12.6	7.2	38.2	15.6
2002 Mar	44.0	25.9	69.9	1.9	11.6	6.5	35.7	14.1
Wales								
2001 Jun	24.3	15.0	39.4	1.6	8.1	3.4	16.8	9.6
2001 Sep	23.4	14.1	37.5	1.7	7.5	3.4	16.4	8.5
2001 Dec	23.9	15.1	38.9	1.4	7.8	3.2	17.1	9.5
2002 Mar	21.2	14.7	35.9	1.7	6.9	3.0	14.7	9.7
Scotland								
2001 Jun	47.6	30.3	77.9	3.3	12.2	6.6	38.7	17.1
2001 Sep	45.6	29.6	75.3	3.1	11.7	6.5	38.5	15.5
2001 Dec	46.0	31.9	77.9	2.8	12.2	6.1	39.0	17.8
2002 Mar	41.5	30.1	71.6	2.6	10.9	5.2	35.4	17.7
Great Britain								
2001 Jun	564.6	340.0	904.7	17.2	153.9	70.1	489.8	173.6
2001 Sep	553.8	327.4	881.1	17.4	147.8	72.0	484.5	159.5
2001 Dec	563.9	344.6	908.4	16.2	151.0	74.4	489.2	177.6
2002 Mar	520.3	325.6	845.8	14.3	138.7	66.6	459.3	166.9
Northern Ireland								
2001 Jun	14.3	8.9	23.3	2.0	3.7	2.1	9.1	6.3
2001 Sep	13.7	8.3	22.0	1.9	3.4	2.1	9.2	5.4
2001 Dec	15.1	9.4	24.5	2.3	3.6	2.2	9.9	6.4
2002 Mar	14.0	8.9	22.8	2.4	3.5	1.9	9.2	6.0

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

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

Data in this table have been revised due to changes caused by regrossing of the Labour Force Survey and revisions made to the workforce jobs data.

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

EMPLOYMENT
by industry

B.33
Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	March 2002					December 2001			March 2001				
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992														
Seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A-Q	527.0	30.4	243.0	100.8	901.2	562.1	342.8	904.9	542.9	31.0	246.2	96.5	916.6
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	14.4	0.9	2.8	0.7	18.7	14.8	3.2	18.0	15.5	0.9	3.1	0.6	20.0
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C - E	114.6	1.6	29.0	4.2	149.3	116.3	33.4	149.7	118.0	1.5	31.2	4.4	155.1
Construction	F	67.6	1.0	3.9	1.2	73.7	68.5	5.1	73.5	65.5	0.8	3.8	1.2	71.3
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades), hotels and catering, transport	G - I	149.3	13.2	59.6	35.4	257.5	164.8	95.9	260.7	156.5	13.3	61.3	34.0	265.1
Financial intermediation, real estate	J / K	101.0	6.0	55.3	14.2	176.5	109.5	68.7	178.2	104.0	6.5	56.1	14.4	181.0
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L - N	56.7	4.9	76.4	38.3	176.3	61.0	114.2	175.3	57.7	5.1	75.9	35.3	173.9
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O - Q	23.4	2.9	16.1	6.8	49.3	27.1	22.4	49.5	25.7	3.0	14.8	6.8	50.2
Not seasonally adjusted														
All sections	A - Q	504.8	29.5	235.0	99.4	868.7	579.0	354.0	932.9	520.6	30.1	238.1	95.2	883.9
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	12.7	0.8	2.4	0.6	16.6	15.3	3.2	18.5	13.7	0.9	2.8	0.5	17.9
Mining and quarrying	C	3.0	*	0.3	*	3.4	3.0	0.3	3.3	2.6	*	0.3	*	2.9
Manufacturing	D	103.3	1.4	26.6	3.8	135.2	114.4	33.1	147.4	107.2	1.4	28.6	4.0	141.1
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.7	0.3	4.4	0.8	17.1	12.4	5.6	18.1	11.2	0.2	4.3	0.8	16.6
textiles and textile products	DB	4.6	*	3.0	0.5	8.1	5.1	3.7	8.8	4.7	0.2	3.3	0.5	8.6
leather and leather products	DC	0.5	*	0.2	*	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	*	0.2	*	0.7
wood and wood products	DD	2.4	*	0.5	*	3.0	2.7	0.5	3.2	2.4	*	0.5	*	3.1
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	10.6	0.3	4.2	0.7	15.8	11.5	5.5	16.9	10.7	0.2	4.5	0.7	16.2
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	1.0	*	0.2	*	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.9	*	0.2	*	1.1
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	5.5	*	1.9	0.2	7.6	6.1	2.3	8.5	6.1	*	2.1	0.2	8.5
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.6	*	1.2	0.2	8.1	7.5	1.7	9.1	6.7	*	1.3	0.2	8.2
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.6	*	0.8	*	5.5	4.6	0.9	5.6	4.2	*	0.9	*	5.2
basic metals	DJ	15.5	*	2.2	0.4	18.2	17.3	2.6	19.9	16.4	*	2.1	0.3	18.9
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	10.8	*	1.7	0.2	12.8	11.4	2.1	13.5	11.3	*	1.9	0.2	13.5
electrical and optical equipment	DL	11.5	*	3.5	0.3	15.5	13.1	4.1	17.3	13.1	0.2	4.1	0.4	17.8
transport equipment	DM	12.2	*	1.4	*	13.7	13.8	1.5	15.4	12.6	*	1.4	*	14.2
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	6.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	8.0	7.2	2.1	9.3	6.4	*	1.7	0.3	8.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	2.8	*	0.8	*	3.7	2.9	1.0	3.9	2.8	*	0.9	*	3.7
Construction	F	62.8	0.9	3.7	1.1	68.5	71.4	5.2	76.6	60.8	0.7	3.5	1.1	66.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	79.7	6.6	35.0	24.2	145.6	92.5	61.9	154.3	83.1	6.8	35.6	23.1	148.7
Hotels and restaurants	H	17.5	4.3	11.8	9.3	42.9	22.9	22.5	45.4	19.0	4.4	12.4	9.0	44.9
Transport, storage and communication	I	48.2	1.9	11.0	1.8	62.9	52.6	13.4	66.1	50.4	1.8	11.4	1.7	65.2
Financial intermediation	J	18.1	0.5	14.6	2.4	35.5	19.7	17.5	37.3	18.6	0.5	14.5	2.5	36.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	79.0	5.3	38.9	11.5	134.7	92.6	52.8	145.4	81.7	5.8	39.8	11.5	138.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	24.3	0.6	15.9	3.1	44.0	25.5	20.0	45.5	23.9	0.6	15.5	3.0	43.0
Education	M	16.0	2.0	22.4	11.3	51.7	20.4	37.6	58.0	17.1	2.2	21.8	10.3	51.3
Health and social work	N	15.0	2.2	36.3	23.6	77.2	17.9	62.6	80.4	15.3	2.2	37.0	21.8	76.3
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O - Q	22.2	2.7	15.4	6.5	46.8	27.8	22.9	50.7	24.5	2.8	14.0	6.4	47.8

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

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

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

Data in this table have been revised due to changes caused by regrossing of the Labour Force Survey and revisions made to the workforce jobs data.

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGSC	MG SX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBW X	YBXA
All														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
1994	2,798	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
1997	2,087	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
1998	1,822	6.3	987	254	581	31.9	363	1,802	6.4	978	252	572	31.7	355
1999	1,808	6.1	1,022	270	516	28.5	304	1,788	6.3	1,013	268	507	28.4	299
2000	1,884	5.7	987	245	452	26.8	253	1,867	5.8	979	243	445	26.7	249
2001	1,472	4.9	871	220	382	25.9	219	1,457	5.0	863	216	378	25.9	217
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2001	1,497	5.0	882	222	393	26.2	223	1,480	5.1	873	218	388	26.2	221
Mar-May (Spr)	1,472	4.9	871	220	382	25.9	219	1,457	5.0	863	216	378	25.9	217
Apr-Jun	1,500	5.0	895	221	384	25.6	216	1,486	5.1	887	218	380	25.6	214
May-Jul	1,508	5.1	914	211	383	25.4	214	1,494	5.2	906	210	379	25.4	212
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,522	5.1	927	215	380	25.0	212	1,507	5.2	919	212	376	25.0	210
Jul-Sep	1,526	5.1	931	219	376	24.6	214	1,513	5.2	923	217	372	24.6	211
Aug-Oct	1,535	5.1	948	219	368	24.0	207	1,521	5.2	939	217	364	23.9	205
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,535	5.1	952	219	363	23.7	201	1,519	5.2	942	217	360	23.7	198
Oct-Dec	1,557	5.2	974	219	364	23.4	195	1,541	5.3	964	217	360	23.4	192
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	1,535	5.1	946	226	362	23.6	191	1,519	5.2	936	214	359	23.6	188
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	1,520	5.1	944	221	356	23.4	189	1,507	5.2	936	219	352	23.4	185
Jan-Mar 2002	1,538	5.1	961	226	350	22.8	183	1,522	5.2	953	224	345	22.7	179
Feb-Apr	1,554	5.2	982	224	348	22.4	185	1,536	5.3	971	222	342	22.3	181
Changes														
Over last 3 months	19	0.0	36	-3	-14	-1.2	-7	17	0.0	35	-2	-16	-1.3	-7
Percent	1.3		3.8	-1.2	-3.9		-3.4	1.1		3.8	-0.9	-4.5		-3.5
Over last 12 months	57	0.2	101	2	-45	-3.9	-38	56	0.2	98	4	-46	-4.0	-40
Percent	3.8		11.4	0.7	-11.5		-17.2	3.8		11.2	2.0	-11.8		-18.1
Male														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	390
1998	1,114	6.9	532	167	416	37.3	277	1,105	6.9	528	166	411	37.2	274
1999	1,119	6.8	576	170	374	33.4	232	1,110	6.9	571	168	370	33.4	229
2000	1,021	6.2	544	145	332	32.5	195	1,014	6.2	541	144	328	32.4	193
2001	889	5.4	476	136	277	31.1	167	882	5.4	473	134	275	31.2	166
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Oct-Dec	945	5.7	542	141	261	27.7	150	938	5.8	538	141	259	27.6	148
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	937	5.7	532	148	257	27.4	145	930	5.7	528	147	255	27.4	142
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	935	5.6	540	143	252	27.0	138	927	5.7	536	142	250	26.9	135
Jan-Mar 2002	954	5.8	553	149	253	26.5	135	946	5.8	549	148	249	26.3	132
Feb-Apr	958	5.8	560	150	248	25.9	135	949	5.8	555	149	244	25.7	133
Changes														
Over last 3 months	21	0.1	28	2	-9	-1.5	-9	19	0.1	28	2	-11	-1.7	-9
Percent	2.2		5.2	1.5	-3.5		-6.5	2.0		5.2	1.4	-4.3		-6.3
Over last 12 months	48	0.3	71	17	-39	-5.7	-35	46	0.3	69	19	-41	-5.9	-36
Percent	5.3		14.4	12.6	-13.7		-20.3	5.1		14.2	14.5	-14.5		-21.5
Female														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	982	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	153	961	8.1	446	199	316	32.8	147
1994	943	7.5	465	165	313	33.2	162	928	7.7	460	163	304	32.8	157
1995	879	7.0	458	146	275	31.2	151	869	7.2	455	144	270	31.1	148
1996	820	6.5	455	145	221	26.9	113	811	6.7	449	144	218	26.9	111
1997	760	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	109	748	6.1	433	119	196	26.2	105
1998	708	5.5	455	87	166	23.4	85	697	5.6	450	86	161	23.1	82
1999	689	5.3	447	101	141	20.5	72	678	5.4	442	99	137	20.2	70
2000	663	5.0	443	100	120	18.1	58	653	5.2	437	99	117	17.9	56
2001	583	4.4	394	84	105	18.0	52	575	4.5	390	83	103	17.9	51
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2001	586	4.4	392	89	105	17.9	53	577	4.5	387	87	103	17.8	52
Mar-May (Spr)	583	4.4	394	84	105	18.0	52	575	4.5	390	83	103	17.9	51
Apr-Jun	585	4.4	396	84	105	18.0	52	578	4.5	392	83	103	17.9	51
May-Jul	579	4.4	399	76	104	17.9	52	573	4.5	395	76	102	17.8	51
Jun-Aug (Sum)	585	4.4	401	80	104	17.8	52	578	4.5	396	79	103	17.8	51
Jul-Sep	590	4.4	404	82	104	17.7	56	583	4.6	400	80	103	17.7	55
Aug-Oct	589	4.4	411	78	101	17.1	51	582	4.6	405	77	100	17.2	51
Sep-Nov (Aut)	596	4.5	418	78	100	16.8	48	587	4.6	412	76	99	16.8	47
Oct-Dec	611	4.6	432	77	102	16.8	45	603	4.7	426	76	101	16.7	44
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	597	4.5	414	78	105	17.5	46	589	4.6	409	77	104	17.6	46
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	596	4.4	404	78	103	17.6	51	580	4.5	400	77	102	17.7	50
Jan-Mar 2002	583	4.4	409	77	97	16.7	48	576	4.5	404	76	96	16.7	48
Feb-Apr	595	4.4	423	73	99	16.7	49	587	4.6	416	73	98	16.7	48
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-2	0.0	9	-5	-5	-0.8	3	-2	0.0	8	-4	-5	-0.9	2
Percent	-0.3		2.1	-6.3	-5.0		6.1	-0.3		1.8	-5.4	-5.2		5.0
Over last 12 months	9	0.0	30	-15	-6	-1.2	-4	10	0.0	29	-15	-5	-1.1	-4
Percent	1.6		7.7	-17.2	-5									

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	137	19.2	92	27	18	13.0	*	787	17.8	361	158	269	34.1	112
1994	145	19.9	110	19	16	11.1	*	682	16.4	310	132	240	35.1	120
1995	146	19.4	111	23	12	8.0	*	619	15.4	320	115	185	29.9	94
1996	167	20.2	128	27	12	7.2	*	570	14.6	311	94	165	28.9	77
1997	169	19.5	129	23	17	9.9	*	498	13.1	291	81	126	25.3	59
1998	159	18.6	130	19	10	6.1	*	446	12.0	289	71	86	19.4	37
1999	171	20.2	137	24	10	5.9	*	437	11.8	297	73	67	15.2	27
2000	178	21.0	144	24	10	5.5	*	415	11.0	291	57	68	16.3	29
2001	147	18.1	121	15	10	6.9	*	385	10.2	275	54	56	14.6	18
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2001	147	18.2	123	15	*	*	*	396	10.6	283	57	57	14.3	22
Mar-May (Spr)	147	18.1	121	15	10	6.9	*	385	10.2	275	54	56	14.6	18
Apr-Jun	151	18.6	126	15	10	6.6	*	378	10.0	272	50	56	14.7	18
May-Jul	156	19.2	127	17	11	7.3	*	383	10.1	277	49	56	14.6	18
Jun-Aug (Sum)	157	19.6	130	17	10	6.6	*	393	10.4	284	52	57	14.6	17
Jul-Sep	161	19.7	131	20	*	*	*	396	10.5	290	50	57	14.3	19
Aug-Oct	163	19.7	133	22	*	*	*	406	10.6	299	53	54	13.2	17
Sep-Nov (Aut)	162	19.5	129	22	10	6.3	*	411	10.7	308	49	55	13.3	21
Oct-Dec	160	19.3	130	19	11	6.8	*	419	10.9	308	55	57	13.6	21
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	154	18.9	122	18	14	9.0	*	412	10.7	300	55	57	13.8	20
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	152	18.5	124	15	12	8.0	*	407	10.6	297	54	56	13.7	19
Jan-Mar 2002	156	19.1	128	17	11	6.9	*	418	10.9	304	63	51	12.1	15
Feb-Apr	159	19.3	130	18	11	6.9	*	409	10.6	297	64	48	11.7	15
Changes														
Over last 3 months	5	0.4	7	0	-3	-2.1	*	-3	-0.1	-3	9	-9	-2.1	-5
Percent	3.0		5.9	1.9			*	-0.7		-0.9	16.1	-16.1		-23.2
Over last 12 months	12	1.1	6	3	*	*	*	12	0.0	14	7	-9	-2.6	-7
Percent	7.8		5.1	18.4	*	*	*	3.1		5.1	11.9	-15.9		-30.8
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	75	20.5	50	15	10	12.9	*	517	21.3	219	104	194	37.5	85
1994	78	20.7	60	*	10	12.5	*	447	19.4	179	87	181	40.4	93
1995	81	20.9	62	12	*	*	*	397	18.0	187	75	134	33.9	70
1996	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
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2001	87	20.7	71	11	*	*	*	239	11.7	160	37	42	17.4	16
Mar-May (Spr)	85	20.3	68	*	*	*	*	234	11.4	155	37	42	17.8	13
Apr-Jun	89	21.3	72	*	*	*	*	227	11.0	154	33	40	17.7	11
May-Jul	91	21.9	71	11	*	*	*	234	11.3	160	32	42	17.8	11
Jun-Aug (Sum)	90	21.3	70	11	*	*	*	246	11.8	168	35	43	17.5	11
Jul-Sep	88	20.9	68	12	*	*	*	249	12.0	173	34	42	16.9	11
Aug-Oct	90	21.0	71	12	*	*	*	255	12.3	179	35	41	16.2	11
Sep-Nov (Aut)	88	20.6	68	13	*	*	*	256	12.2	185	29	41	16.2	15
Oct-Dec	90	20.9	71	11	*	*	*	258	12.3	182	33	42	16.4	15
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	91	21.5	70	11	10	10.6	*	254	12.2	179	35	40	15.9	13
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	90	21.5	73	*	*	*	*	252	12.0	176	36	40	15.8	12
Jan-Mar 2002	94	22.7	76	11	*	*	*	257	12.3	182	39	36	13.9	*
Feb-Apr	91	21.8	72	13	*	*	*	254	12.1	177	43	35	13.6	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	0	0.3	1	2	*	*	*	0	-0.1	-2	7	-6	-2.3	*
Percent	-0.5		2.0	15.2	*	*	*	-0.1		-0.9	20.6	-14.4		*
Over last 12 months	4	1.1	1	2	*	*	*	16	0.4	17	5	-7	-3.8	*
Percent	4.4		0.9	20.6	*	*	*	6.5		10.7	14.5	-16.9		*
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	62	17.7	42	11	*	*	*	270	13.6	141	54	75	27.7	27
1994	68	19.1	50	11	*	*	*	235	12.6	131	45	59	25.2	27
1995	64	17.7	49	11	*	*	*	223	12.4	133	39	51	22.7	24
1996	68	17.3	54	10	*	*	*	196	11.1	126	29	42	21.3	15
1997	78	17.9	60	*	*	*	*	182	10.6	120	30	32	17.6	12
1998	73	17.4	61	*	*	*	*	174	10.3	127	19	28	16.1	*
1999	69	16.8	56	10	*	*	*	173	10.2	128	24	21	12.1	*
2000	82	19.5	66	11	*	*	*	162	9.5	121	23	18	10.9	*
2001	62	15.8	53	*	*	*	*	151	8.8	119	17	15	9.6	*
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2001	60	15.5	52	*	*	*	*	158	9.2	123	20	15	9.7	*
Mar-May (Spr)	62	15.8	53	*	*	*	*	151	8.8	119	17	15	9.6	*
Apr-Jun	62	15.7	54	*	*	*	*	152	8.8	118	17	16	10.4	*
May-Jul	65	16.4	56	*	*	*	*	149	8.7	117	17	14	9.6	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	67	17.6	60	*	*	*	*	147	8.5	116	17	14	9.6	*
Jul-Sep	72	18.4	63	*	*	*	*	147	8.6	117	16	14	9.8	*
Aug-Oct	73	18.2	61	10	*	*	*	150	8.7	119	18	12	8.2	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	74	18.3	62	10	*	*	*	156	8.9	123	20	13	8.5	*
Oct-Dec	70	17.4	59	*	*	*	*	162	9.2	126	21	15	9.2	*
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	63	16.1	52	*	*	*	*	157	9.0	121	20	17	10.6	*
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	61	15.4	51	*	*	*	*	155	8.9	121	18	16	10.2	*
Jan-Mar 2002	61	15.3	52	*	*	*	*	161	9.2	123	23	15	9.3	*
Feb-Apr	68	16.8	58	*	*	*	*	154	8.8	120	21	13	8.6	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	5	0.7	6	*	*	*	*	-3	-0.2	-1	2	-3	-2.0	*
Percent	8.1		11.0	*	*	*	*	-1.8		-0.9	8.1	-20.2		*
Over last 12 months	8	1.2	6	*	*	*	*	-3	-0.4	-3	1	-2	-1.1	*
Percent	12.7		10.8	*	*	*	*	-2.1		-2.2	6.9	-13.1		*

^a Denominator = economically active for that age group.
Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

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

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1993	1,557	8.9	551	296	709	45.6	373	517	8.8	151	96	270	52.2	162
1994	1,483	8.4	532	242	709	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	286	58.7	187
1995	1,350	7.6	491	212	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	158
1996	1,280	7.1	503	226	552	43.1	361	377	6.2	119	57	202	53.4	147
1997	1,079	6.0	453	165	461	42.7	297	341	5.4	118	41	182	53.3	139
1998	928	5.1	463	135	331	35.6	214	289	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112
1999	910	5.0	464	139	307	33.8	177	290	4.3	124	35	131	45.4	100
2000	812	4.4	431	122	259	31.8	149	279	4.1	120	42	116	41.6	75
2001	733	4.0	384	117	232	31.7	145	207	3.0	90	33	83	40.2	56
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Feb-Apr	758	4.2	441	112	204	26.9	112	229	3.2	114	30	85	37.2	57
Changes														
Over last 3 months	1	0.0	17	-10	-6	-0.8	-6	17	0.2	15	-2	4	-1.0	4
Percent	0.2		4.0	-8.1	-2.9		-5.4	7.8		14.8	-6.5	4.9		7.5
Over last 12 months	24	0.1	59	-4	-31	-5.2	-30	10	0.1	21	-4	-7	-4.9	-2
Percent	3.2		15.5	-3.5	-13.4		-21.4	4.5		22.3	-11.7	-7.6		-3.4
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														
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Feb-Apr	463	4.6	240	78	144	31.2	82	151	3.8	71	17	64	42.2	44
Changes														
Over last 3 months	15	0.1	22	-5	-3	-1.6	-8	7	0.2	6	-2	3	0.2	2
Percent	3.3		10.7	-5.5	-1.9		-8.4	4.9		9.1	-11.6	5.4		4.3
Over last 12 months	34	0.3	45	13	-24	-8.2	-25	-6	-0.2	7	-4	-9	-4.2	-4
Percent	8.0		23.3	20.7	-14.4		-23.4	-3.7		11.8	-20.6	-12.4		-7.9
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	12	39	45.2	25
1999	362	4.5	220	55	87	24.2	44	86	3.0	43	13	30	35.5	21
2000	334	4.1	211	52	71	21.3	35	86	2.9	45	14	27	31.4	16
2001	310	3.8	192	49	69	22.3	37	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2001	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
Feb-Apr	295	3.6	201	34	60	20.2	30	78	2.5	43	13	22	27.7	13
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-14	-0.2	-5	-5	-3	-0.2	1	10	0.3	9	0	1	-2.9	2
Percent	-4.4		-2.4	-13.5	-5.2		4.1	14.0		25.5	0.8	3.3		20.7
Over last 12 months	-11	-0.1	14	-18	-7	-1.6	-5	16	0.4	13	0	2	-3.7	2
Percent	-3.5		7.4	-34.0	-10.7		-15.4	25.4		44.5	3.0	10.6		15.5

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

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

ILO unemployment rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1993		10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.6	7.5	9.5	4.3
1994		9.8	10.0	19.9	16.4	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.3
1995		8.8	9.0	19.4	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.3
1996		8.3	8.5	20.2	14.6	8.5	6.0	6.8	2.6
1997		7.2	7.3	19.5	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.9
1998		6.3	6.4	18.6	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6
1999		6.1	6.3	20.2	11.8	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.4
2000		5.7	5.8	21.0	11.0	5.1	4.0	4.4	2.0
2001		4.9	5.0	18.1	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.8
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001		5.0	5.1	18.2	10.6	4.7	3.6	3.3	2.0
Mar-May (Spr)		4.9	5.0	18.1	10.2	4.6	3.6	3.1	1.8
Apr-Jun		5.0	5.1	18.6	10.0	4.8	3.7	3.3	1.7
May-Jul		5.1	5.2	19.2	10.1	4.8	3.6	3.4	1.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.1	5.2	19.6	10.4	4.8	3.6	3.5	1.7
Jul-Sep		5.1	5.2	19.7	10.5	4.9	3.5	3.5	1.5
Aug-Oct		5.1	5.2	19.7	10.6	4.9	3.5	3.4	1.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)		5.1	5.2	19.5	10.7	5.0	3.6	3.2	1.8
Oct-Dec		5.2	5.3	19.3	10.9	5.0	3.6	3.3	1.7
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		5.1	5.2	18.9	10.7	5.1	3.5	3.2	1.7
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		5.1	5.2	18.5	10.6	5.0	3.5	3.3	1.5
Jan-Mar 2002		5.1	5.2	19.1	10.9	5.0	3.5	3.3	1.8
Feb-Apr		5.2	5.3	19.3	10.6	5.2	3.5	3.4	2.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Over last 12 months		0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Male		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1993		12.5	12.6	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.9
1994		11.5	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.6	8.3	10.9	4.0
1995		10.2	10.3	20.9	18.0	10.2	7.4	9.1	*
1996		9.8	9.9	22.7	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.3
1997		8.2	8.3	21.0	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.8	4.3
1998		6.9	6.9	19.9	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.6	*
1999		6.8	6.9	23.4	13.1	6.0	5.0	5.5	*
2000		6.2	6.2	22.3	12.3	5.4	4.2	5.2	*
2001		5.4	5.4	20.3	11.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	*
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001		5.5	5.6	20.7	11.7	4.9	3.8	4.0	*
Mar-May (Spr)		5.4	5.4	20.3	11.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	*
Apr-Jun		5.5	5.6	21.3	11.0	5.2	3.9	4.0	*
May-Jul		5.6	5.7	21.9	11.3	5.4	3.8	4.0	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.7	5.7	21.3	11.8	5.2	3.8	4.1	*
Jul-Sep		5.6	5.7	20.9	12.0	5.3	3.7	4.2	*
Aug-Oct		5.7	5.8	21.0	12.3	5.2	3.9	4.0	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)		5.7	5.7	20.6	12.2	5.4	3.8	3.7	*
Oct-Dec		5.7	5.8	20.9	12.3	5.5	3.8	3.7	*
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		5.7	5.7	21.5	12.2	5.5	3.7	3.7	*
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		5.6	5.7	21.5	12.0	5.5	3.7	3.8	*
Jan-Mar 2002		5.8	5.8	22.7	12.3	5.5	3.8	3.8	*
Feb-Apr		5.8	5.8	21.8	12.1	5.7	3.8	3.8	*
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*
Over last 12 months		0.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	-0.2	*
Female		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1993		7.9	8.1	17.7	13.6	8.5	5.6	5.7	3.9
1994		7.5	7.7	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0
1995		7.0	7.2	17.7	12.4	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.0
1996		6.5	6.7	17.3	11.1	7.3	4.7	4.3	*
1997		5.9	6.1	17.9	10.6	5.8	4.4	4.3	2.2
1998		5.5	5.6	17.4	10.3	5.8	3.9	3.3	2.2
1999		5.3	5.4	16.8	10.2	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.0
2000		5.0	5.2	19.5	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.1	1.8
2001		4.4	4.5	15.8	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	*
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001		4.4	4.5	15.5	9.2	4.3	3.4	2.2	*
Mar-May (Spr)		4.4	4.5	15.8	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.1	*
Apr-Jun		4.4	4.5	15.7	8.8	4.3	3.5	2.2	*
May-Jul		4.4	4.5	16.4	8.7	4.1	3.4	2.4	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)		4.4	4.5	17.6	8.5	4.2	3.4	2.6	*
Jul-Sep		4.4	4.6	18.4	8.6	4.5	3.2	2.6	*
Aug-Oct		4.4	4.6	18.2	8.7	4.4	3.1	2.6	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)		4.5	4.6	18.3	8.9	4.4	3.2	2.4	*
Oct-Dec		4.6	4.7	17.4	9.2	4.5	3.4	2.5	*
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		4.5	4.6	16.1	9.0	4.6	3.3	2.4	*
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		4.4	4.5	15.4	8.9	4.4	3.2	2.5	*
Jan-Mar 2002		4.4	4.5	15.3	9.2	4.3	3.1	2.6	*
Feb-Apr		4.4	4.6	16.8	8.8	4.4	3.1	2.8	*
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	*
Over last 12 months		0.0	0.0	1.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.6	*

a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b								
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female				
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	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 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	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 R	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	951.6	4.0	0.4	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7				
May 9 P	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	944.6	-7.0	-0.3	714.6	230.0	3.1	4.4	1.7				
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG					DDPAJ						
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 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	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 R	945.6	717.1	228.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	914.1	4.2	0.6	691.3	222.8	3.1	4.3	1.7				
May 9 P	918.7	697.0	221.7	3.1	4.4	1.7	907.6	-6.5	-0.1	686.5	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6				
North East	DPDF			DDPA			DDPG			ZMPI	ZMPK	DDPM	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 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	2.3				
Nov 8	60.3	48.4	11.8	5.2	7.9	2.2	61.5	0.0	0.0	49.3	12.2	5.4	8.0	2.3				
Dec 13	61.7	50.0	11.7	5.4	8.1	2.2	61.8	0.3	0.2	49.4	12.4	5.4	8.0	2.3				
2002 Jan 10	66.6	53.7	12.8	5.8	8.7	2.4	60.6	-1.2	-0.3	48.6	12.0	5.3	7.9	2.3				
Feb 14	65.4	52.3	13.1	5.7	8.5	2.5	59.7											

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

C.11
Thousands and per cent

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED															SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a									
Government Office Regions		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b							
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female									
Yorkshire and the Humber		BCKB			DPAM			DPAX				ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMQB								
1995)	Annual 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	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	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 R	92.5	71.3	21.3	3.8	5.4	1.9	89.1	-0.3	-0.5		68.5	20.6	3.7	5.2	1.9								
	May 9 P	89.0	68.5	20.5	3.7	5.2	1.8	88.2	-0.9	-0.5		67.8	20.4	3.6	5.2	1.8								
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	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	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 R	61.7	46.1	15.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	59.0	0.2	-0.3		43.9	15.1	2.9	4.1	1.6								
	May 9 P	59.8	44.7	15.1	3.0	4.1	1.6	58.4	-0.6	-0.2		43.4	15.0	2.9	4.0	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	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	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 R	95.9	73.0	22.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	93.6	-0.2	-0.5		71.0	22.6	3.5	4.8	1.9								
	May 9 P	93.6	71.5	22.2	3.5	4.9	1.8	92.3	-1.3	-0.6		70.1	22.2	3.5	4.8	1.8								
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	2.1	2.9	1.3	55.0	..	..		40.7	14.3	2.1	2.8	1.2						

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
		CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b						
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female										
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	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		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 R	167.5	121.4	46.1	3.6	4.8	2.2	165.6	1.6	1.5	119.4	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2		
	May 9 P	166.7	120.9	45.8	3.6	4.8	2.2	165.4	-0.2	1.0	119.4	46.0	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	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		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 R	73.3	54.8	18.5	1.7	2.4	0.9	70.7	0.9	1.0	52.6	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9		
	May 9 P	71.4	53.5	17.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.2	0.5	0.9	53.1	18.1	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	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		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 R	52.7	39.2	13.5	2.1	2.9	1.2	50.5	-0.2	0.0	37.4	13.1	2.0	2.8	1.2		
	May 9 P	50.1	37.3	12.8	2.0	2.8	1.1	50.0	-0.5	-0.2	37.0	13.0	2.0	2.7	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	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											

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF	
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.2	11.6	4.1	106.1	..	..	82.5	23.6	8.1	11.5	4.0
1996) averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	7.9	11.1	4.0	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	7.7	11.0	3.8
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.3	8.9	3.1	79.3	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.2	8.8	3.1
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.5	7.7	2.8	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.4	7.6	2.7
1999)	64.9	50.2	14.7	5.1	7.2	2.5	64.1	..	..	49.8	14.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000)	57.9	44.7	13.1	4.5	6.5	2.1	57.2	..	..	44.4	12.9	4.4	6.5	2.1
2001)	51.8	39.9	11.9	4.0	5.8	1.9	51.2	..	..	39.6	11.7	3.9	5.8	1.9
2001 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	50.6	39.3	11.3	3.9	5.7	1.8	47.1	-0.4	-0.5	36.5	10.6	3.6	5.3	1.7	
Apr 11 R	48.8	37.9	10.9	3.8	5.5	1.8	47.4	0.3	-0.1	36.7	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7	
May 9 P	46.7	36.2	10.4	3.6	5.3	1.7	47.0	-0.4	-0.2	36.3	10.7	3.6	5.3	1.7	
Scotland	BCKJ			DPAU			DPBF			ZMQG	ZMQI	DPBQ	ZMQH	ZMQJ	
1995) Annual	203.5	156.3	47.2	7.7	11.0	3.9	198.1	..	..	153.4	44.7	7.5	10.8	3.7
1996) averages	195.1	149.3	45.7	7.6	10.8	3.8	189.7	..	..	146.5	43.3	7.3	10.6	3.6
1997)	159.6	123.5	36.0	6.3	9.1	3.1	156.1	..	..	121.5	34.6	6.2	9.0	3.0
1998)	141.5	108.5	32.9	5.7	8.2	2.8	138.3	..	..	106.7	31.6	5.5	8.0	2.7
1999)	133.8	103.1	30.7	5.3	7.6	2.6	130.4	..	..	101.1	29.3	5.1	7.4	2.5
2000)	119.4	92.1	27.3	4.8	6.7	2.4	116.3	..	..	90.3	26.0	4.6	6.6	2.3
2001)	108.0	83.6	24.4	4.3	6.1	2.1	105.2	..	..	82.0	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
2001 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	110.2	85.9	24.3	4.4	6.3	2.1	103.1	0.9	-0.5	80.6	22.5	4.1	5.9	2.0	
Apr 11 R	108.4	84.2	24.2	4.3	6.2	2.1	104.1	1.0	0.2	81.1	23.0	4.2	5.9	2.0	
May 9 P	104.7	81.4	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0	102.7	-1.4	0.2	79.9	22.8	4.1	5.9	2.0	
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAV			DPBG			ZMQO	ZMQQ	DPBR	ZMQP	ZMQR	
1995) Annual	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.3	15.1	5.9	87.8	..	..	68.6	19.3	11.2	15.1	5.9
1996) averages	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.8	14.5	5.7	83.8	..	..	64.9	18.9	10.7	14.5	5.7
1997)	63.5	49.9	13.5	8.1	11.2	4.0	63.4	..	..	49.9	13.5	8.1	11.2	4.0
1998)	57.5	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.0	3.7	57.4	..	..	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.0	3.7
1999)	50.8	39.3	11.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	50.7	..	..	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 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	37.5	29.2	8.3	4.8	6.6	2.4	37.7	0.0	-0.2	28.7	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6	
Apr 11 R	37.2	28.8	8.3	4.7	6.5	2.4	37.5	-0.2	-0.2	28.5	9.0	4.8	6.5	2.6	
May 9 P	35.7	27.8	8.0	4.5	6.3	2.3	37.0	-0.5	-0.2	28.1	8.9	4.7	6.4	2.6	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages							18-24						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA			GEZC			GEZE
2000 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
May 9	942.3	408.6	205.1	171.3	94.6	16.7	62.7	233.4	128.7	61.1	38.8	4.4	2.1	0.5
Male	GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL			GEZN			GEZP
2000 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
May 9	715.6	299.3	154.6	132.3	76.6	18.1	52.7	163.3	90.1	43.0	27.0	2.9	2.0	0.3
Female	GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW			GEZY			GEYU
2000 May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jun 8	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5	0.2
Jul 13	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.2
Aug 10	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2
Sep 14	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	2.4	0.2
Oct 12	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3	0.2
Nov 9	235.1	116.5	49.2	32.6	20.6	15.7	16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
Dec 14	230.7	111.7	50.4	33.0	19.7	15.4	15.8	68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	2.1	0.1
2001 Jan 11	249.7	123.2	54.0	37.1	19.8	14.2	15.7	76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	1.9	0.1
Feb 8	251.3	125.2	54.4	36.7	19.6	13.9	15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	1.9	0.2
Mar 8	242.2	117.8	53.4	36.8	19.1	14.1	15.1	74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	0.2
Apr 12	235.5	114.8	48.9	38.4	18.7	14.2	14.7	71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	1.8	0.2
May 10	227.0	105.5	49.9	38.5	18.5	14.5	14.4	68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9	0.2
Jun 14	222.2	104.9	47.7	37.0	18.6	14.7	14.2	67.6	39.1	16.8	10.4	1.1	1.9	0.2
Jul 12	235.0	118.5	48.3	35.4	18.7	13.9	14.0	76.6	48.4	17.0	9.8	1.2	1.9	0.2
Aug 9	243.5	129.5	45.8	35.8	18.7	13.3	13.7	80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	1.8	0.2
Sep 13	232.0	121.4	45.3	33.7	18.3	13.6	13.3	77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	2.0	0.2
Oct 11	223.1	115.0	44.8	32.7	17.9	13.7	12.7	71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	2.1	0.2
Nov 8	222.1	115.3	45.7	31.3	17.6	13.4	12.1	70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	2.0	0.2
Dec 13	221.0	112.1	48.2	31.9	17.5	13.1	11.5	68.3	40.4	17.7	8.9	1.2	2.0	0.2
2002 Jan 10	240.0	122.0	53.0	35.8	17.9	12.2	11.3	75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	2.0	0.2
Feb 14	242.9	122.4	55.4	36.5	17.9	11.8	10.7	78.0	45.9	19.4	11.1	1.4	2.0	0.2
Mar 14	235.5	116.9	53.2	37.5	17.9	11.9	10.1	76.0	44.2	18.6	11.7	1.4	2.0	0.2
Apr 11	233.5	115.8	50.3	39.0	18.3	12.2	10.2	73.4	42.0	17.6	12.1	1.5	2.3	0.2
May 9	226.7	109.3	50.6	39.0	17.9	12.3	9.9	70.1	38.6	18.1	11.8	1.5	2.4	0.2

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

An occasional supplementary analysis by age and duration of the full claimant count for April 2002, including the 13,100 clerical claims which comprised 1.3 per cent of the total, has been produced for quality assurance purposes. It is available on request or via the website www.statistics.gov.uk.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.12

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM			25-49						50 and over							
			All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All			GEZF			IACM		IACS	IACY		IACB			IADH		
2000	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
	May	9	535.3	214.3	112.2	103.8	69.0	19.6	36.0	160.3	55.7	29.3	28.0	21.2	29.5	26.2
Male			IACI			IACN		IACT	IACW		IADC				IADI	
2000	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
	May	9	425.2	163.9	88.6	84.1	57.5	20.8	31.1	120.0	40.0	21.6	20.8	16.2	31.3	21.4
Female			IACJ			IACO		IACU	IACX		IADD				IADJ	
2000	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					

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at May 9 2002

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST									SOUTH WEST							
13 or less	6,393	9,161	2,595	18,657	2,376	2,284	707	5,730	4,761	9,538	2,722	17,299	2,081	3,226	1,229	6,765
Over 13 and up to 26	3,134	5,127	1,301	9,687	1,202	1,070	382	2,760	1,960	4,675	1,441	8,164	827	1,372	507	2,772
26 and up to 52	2,196	5,439	1,487	9,144	778	980	352	2,140	1,043	3,933	1,290	6,296	439	923	444	1,834
52 and up to 104	183	3,654	1,101	4,942	65	589	238	894	111	2,299	866	3,277	56	474	268	800
Over 104	12	2,446	1,820	4,278	3	281	263	547	14	938	889	1,841	11	185	248	444
<i>Per cent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>9.9</i>
All	11,918	25,827	8,304	46,708	4,424	5,204	1,942	12,071	7,889	21,383	7,208	36,877	3,414	6,180	2,696	12,615
NORTH WEST									ENGLAND							
13 or less	12,925	20,555	4,840	39,124	5,061	5,381	1,747	12,772	70,887	132,526	32,458	239,619	31,042	41,798	13,003	89,040
Over 13 and up to 26	6,485	10,900	2,510	20,115	2,430	2,426	819	5,858	33,508	71,484	17,454	123,496	14,589	19,611	6,342	41,444
26 and up to 52	4,137	10,486	2,425	17,121	1,699	2,031	713	4,490	21,003	67,846	16,655	105,773	9,532	16,543	5,865	32,200
52 and up to 104	458	7,758	1,952	10,173	216	1,192	477	1,890	2,313	46,301	12,826	61,465	1,215	9,511	3,992	14,740
Over 104	37	4,140	2,464	6,641	17	572	451	1,040	236	24,726	16,198	41,160	142	4,098	3,731	7,971
<i>Per cent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>12.3</i>
All	24,042	53,839	14,191	93,174	9,423	11,602	4,207	26,050	127,947	342,883	95,591	571,513	56,520	91,561	32,933	185,395
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER									WALES							
13 or less	9,307	15,298	3,721	28,863	3,895	4,095	1,336	9,833	5,331	7,801	1,953	15,322	2,095	1,991	734	5,032
Over 13 and up to 26	4,271	8,057	1,995	14,426	1,860	1,991	651	4,621	2,544	4,216	1,039	7,844	967	1,025	327	2,354
26 and up to 52	2,408	7,842	2,034	12,302	1,051	1,647	671	3,397	1,528	4,014	1,053	6,609	607	730	310	1,662
52 and up to 104	213	5,104	1,613	6,933	125	993	428	1,551	73	2,499	769	3,343	65	472	218	755
Over 104	30	2,486	2,027	4,543	19	348	419	786	9	1,732	1,104	2,845	7	255	242	504
<i>Per cent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>12.2</i>
All	16,229	38,787	11,390	67,067	6,950	9,074	3,505	20,188	9,485	20,262	5,918	35,963	3,741	4,473	1,831	10,307
EAST MIDLANDS									SCOTLAND							
13 or less	5,825	10,058	2,828	19,025	2,635	3,216	1,160	7,254	10,731	19,089	4,776	35,907	4,050	5,293	1,642	12,075
Over 13 and up to 26	2,769	5,355	1,461	9,664	1,260	1,514	551	3,409	5,095	9,920	2,531	17,841	1,885	2,305	772	5,181
26 and up to 52	1,661	4,648	1,324	7,641	816	1,169	507	2,508	2,842	9,129	2,397	14,445	975	1,753	729	3,537
52 and up to 104	148	3,382	1,053	4,584	88	648	373	1,111	148	5,430	1,648	7,234	103	907	413	1,431
Over 104	12	1,698	1,336	3,046	8	271	341	620	13	2,771	2,436	5,220	3	356	482	841
<i>Per cent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>9.9</i>
All	10,415	25,141	8,002	43,960	4,807	6,818	2,932	14,902	18,829	46,339	13,788	80,647	7,016	10,614	4,038	23,065
WEST MIDLANDS									GREAT BRITAIN							
13 or less	9,240	14,992	3,960	28,553	3,924	4,434	1,546	10,231	86,949	159,416	39,187	290,848	37,187	49,082	15,379	106,147
Over 13 and up to 26	4,299	7,901	2,165	14,473	1,864	2,076	744	4,762	41,147	85,620	21,024	149,181	17,441	22,941	7,441	48,979
26 and up to 52	2,562	8,051	1,952	12,596	1,205	1,764	718	3,716	25,373	80,989	20,105	126,827	11,114	19,026	6,904	37,399
52 and up to 104	305	6,119	1,656	8,085	183	1,130	507	1,820	2,534	54,230	15,243	72,042	1,383	10,890	4,623	16,926
Over 104	38	4,189	2,302	6,529	27	671	583	1,281	258	29,229	19,738	49,225	152	4,709	4,455	9,316
<i>Per cent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>12</i>
All	16,444	41,252	12,035	70,236	7,203	10,075	4,098	21,810	156,261	409,484	115,297	688,123	67,277	106,648	38,802	218,767
EAST									NORTHERN IRELAND							
13 or less	4,992	11,019	3,245	19,519	2,490	3,679	1,404	7,838	3,178	4,447	827	8,494	1,377	1,392	343	3,140
Over 13 and up to 26	2,191	5,516	1,661	9,459	1,034	1,653	644	3,413	1,834	2,959	610	5,415	682	681	200	1,573
26 and up to 52	1,078	4,273	1,390	6,762	560	1,168	526	2,276	1,636	3,154	684	5,480	647	666	263	1,580
52 and up to 104	136	2,526	886	3,549	98	544	333	978	348	3,284	965	4,597	122	548	322	992
Over 104	19	1,168	999	2,186	15	194	259	468	47	1,835	1,617	3,499	24	244	350	618
<i>Per cent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>20.4</i>
All	8,416	24,502	8,181	41,475	4,197	7,238	3,166	14,973	7,043	15,679	4,703	27,485	2,852	3,531	1,478	7,903
LONDON									UNITED KINGDOM							
13 or less	11,284	27,386	4,364	43,433	5,918	10,528	2,150	18,986	90,127	163,863	40,014	299,342	38,564	50,474	15,722	109,287
Over 13 and up to 26	5,874	16,507	2,659	25,180	3,007	5,490	1,263	9,864	42,981	88,579	21,634	154,596	18,123	23,622	7,641	50,552
26 and up to 52	4,581	17,468	2,893	24,989	2,405	5,428	1,348	9,216	27,009	84,143	20,789	132,307	11,761	19,692	7,167	38,979
52 and up to 104	654	12,586	2,624	15,868	322	3,323	1,059	4,706	2,882	57,514	16,208	76,639	1,505	11,438	4,945	17,918
Over 104	60	6,314	3,093	9,467	34	1,315	854	2,203	305	31,064	21,355	52,724	176	4,953	4,805	9,934
<i>Per cent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>12.3</i>
All	22,453	80,261	15,633	118,937	11,686	26,084	6,674	44,975	163,304	425,163	120,000	715,608	70,129	110,179	40,280	226,670
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	6,160	14,519	4,183	25,146	2,662	4,955	1,724	9,631								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,525	7,446	2,261	12,328	1,105	2,019	781	3,985								
26 and up to 52	1,337	5,706	1,860	8,922	579	1,433	586	2,623								
52 and up to 104	105	2,873	1,075	4,054	62	618	309	990								
Over 104	14	1,347	1,268	2,629	8	261	313	582								
<i>Per cent claiming over 52 weeks</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>8.8</i>								
All	10,141	31,891	10,647	53,079	4,416	9,286	3,713	17,811								

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

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

Note: Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table C.11. The latter include clerically processed claims which

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b			Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND											
Alnwick and Amble	405	139	544	4.0	3.0	Holsworthy	72	30	102	3.1	2.3
Andover	256	120	376	1.0	0.8	Horncastle	97	66	163	2.2	1.8
Appleby	37	21	58	1.4	1.1	Huddersfield	2,845	858	3,703	3.9	3.4
Ashford	688	185	873	2.1	1.8	Hull	7,961	2,415	10,376	6.3	5.5
Axminster	88	38	126	1.8	1.4	Huntingdon	713	296	1,009	1.6	1.4
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,325	757	3,082	1.7	1.3	Ilfracombe	241	72	313	4.8	4.0
Banbury	394	146	540	0.9	0.8	Ipswich	2,539	797	3,336	2.8	2.4
Barnard Castle	98	40	138	2.1	1.6	Isle of Wight	1,754	466	2,220	5.0	4.3
Barnsley	2,913	981	3,894	4.9	4.3	Keighley and Skipton	1,240	468	1,708	3.1	2.7
Barnstaple	497	213	710	2.9	2.4	Kendal	173	67	240	1.0	0.8
Barrow-in-Furness	1,245	320	1,565	5.4	4.7	Keswick	26	6	32	0.7	0.6
Basingstoke	766	312	1,078	1.2	1.0	Kettering and Corby	1,258	457	1,715	2.6	2.3
Bath	966	345	1,311	1.6	1.3	Kidderminster	900	310	1,210	2.7	2.3
Bedford	2,049	662	2,711	3.2	2.6	King's Lynn	885	295	1,180	2.5	2.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	241	82	323	3.1	2.8	Kingsbridge	76	48	124	1.9	1.4
Bideford	529	188	717	4.8	3.6	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,719	476	2,195	4.0	3.4
Birmingham	31,579	9,348	40,927	5.0	4.4	Launceston	154	78	232	2.8	2.1
Bishop Auckland	2,380	822	3,202	5.8	5.0	Leeds	9,917	2,822	12,739	3.2	2.9
Blackburn	3,332	1,031	4,363	3.4	3.0	Leek	260	107	367	2.0	1.6
Blackpool	3,309	892	4,201	3.3	2.9	Leicester	8,039	2,808	10,847	3.9	3.5
Bolton	3,923	1,091	5,014	4.0	3.6	Leominster	175	58	233	2.6	2.2
Boston	371	143	514	2.1	1.8	Lincoln	1,669	526	2,195	3.0	2.7
Bournemouth	2,086	631	2,717	2.2	1.8	Liskeard	289	109	398	3.6	2.6
Bradford	9,312	2,576	11,888	4.9	4.4	Liverpool	22,143	6,073	28,216	7.2	6.5
Bridgewater	660	236	896	2.7	2.2	London	118,942	45,162	164,104	3.9	3.5
Bridlington and Driffield	979	359	1,338	7.1	5.6	Loughborough	1,139	427	1,566	3.2	2.7
Bridport	103	46	149	1.6	1.3	Louth	336	117	453	4.1	3.3
Brighton	4,507	1,639	6,146	3.4	2.9	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,475	500	1,975	5.0	4.3
Bristol	6,241	1,928	8,169	2.1	1.8	Ludlow	192	61	253	2.5	2.0
Bude	177	76	253	4.8	3.8	Luton	3,537	1,238	4,775	3.7	3.2
Bumley	978	303	1,281	3.3	3.0	Maidstone and North Kent	5,983	2,021	8,004	2.9	2.5
Burton on Trent	1,291	507	1,798	2.3	2.1	Malton	145	66	211	1.8	1.4
Bury St Edmunds	417	179	596	1.6	1.3	Malvern	272	85	357	1.5	1.1
Buxton	334	129	463	2.0	1.6	Manchester	27,110	7,243	34,353	3.4	3.1
Calderdale	2,701	810	3,511	4.5	3.9	Mansfield	3,373	1,155	4,528	4.2	3.7
Cambridge	1,920	643	2,563	1.6	1.4	Matlock	356	109	465	1.5	1.2
Camelford	66	28	94	4.1	3.3	Melton Mowbray	194	85	279	1.7	1.3
Canterbury	1,037	364	1,401	2.1	1.8	Middlesbrough and Stockton	10,795	2,667	13,462	6.6	6.0
Carlisle	1,356	390	1,746	3.3	2.9	Mildenhall	193	84	277	2.0	1.7
Chard	131	71	202	1.7	1.4	Milton Keynes	2,025	830	2,855	1.9	1.7
Cheltenham	1,323	446	1,769	2.1	1.8	Minehead	199	73	272	3.5	2.7
Chesterfield	2,795	880	3,675	5.2	4.7	Morpeth and Ashington	2,350	689	3,039	6.0	5.2
Chichester	1,059	410	1,469	1.6	1.3	Nelson and Colne	846	270	1,116	3.8	3.3
Chippenham	346	127	473	1.7	1.3	Newark	450	169	619	2.8	2.5
Cinderford	703	320	1,023	5.0	4.4	Newbury	510	191	701	1.2	1.1
Cirencester	273	101	374	1.5	1.2	Newquay	383	142	525	5.4	4.2
Clacton	863	293	1,156	5.9	4.6	Newton Abbot	546	197	743	2.8	2.1
Colchester	2,000	793	2,793	2.2	1.8	Northallerton and Thirsk	268	112	380	1.3	1.1
Coventry	6,243	1,922	8,165	3.4	3.1	Northampton	2,873	976	3,849	2.6	2.2
Crawley	2,176	797	2,973	1.1	1.0	Norwich	3,058	1,038	4,096	2.4	2.2
Crewe	2,177	710	2,887	2.8	2.4	Nottingham	10,080	2,951	13,031	4.1	3.7
Cromer	409	128	537	3.1	2.3	Okehampton	143	63	206	2.3	1.6
Darlington	1,601	459	2,060	4.5	4.0	Oswestry	313	150	463	2.7	2.2
Dartmouth	50	25	75	2.3	1.8	Oxford	2,173	722	2,895	1.2	1.1
Derby	4,557	1,443	6,000	3.6	3.3	Paignton and Totnes	935	314	1,249	4.7	3.9
Devizes	189	62	251	1.7	1.3	Penrith	127	60	187	1.2	1.0
Diss	211	110	321	1.9	1.5	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	855	326	1,181	6.0	4.8
Doncaster	4,246	1,311	5,557	5.1	4.5	Peterborough	1,810	568	2,378	2.4	2.2
Dorchester and Weymouth	734	236	970	2.1	1.7	Pickering	107	41	148	1.9	1.5
Dover	961	256	1,217	4.0	3.6	Plymouth	3,640	1,149	4,789	3.6	2.9
Dudley and Sandwell	8,342	2,373	10,715	4.6	4.2	Poole	1,070	345	1,415	1.5	1.3
Eastbourne	1,311	409	1,720	2.8	2.3	Portsmouth	4,149	1,250	5,399	2.6	2.1
Evesham	237	112	349	1.2	1.0	Preston	3,253	938	4,191	2.7	2.4
Exeter	1,900	677	2,577	2.1	1.8	Reading	3,613	1,400	5,013	1.7	1.5
Fakenham	194	64	258	2.6	2.0	Redruth and Camborne	699	205	904	5.2	3.7
Falmouth	451	150	601	5.2	4.3	Retford	419	211	630	4.2	3.8
Folkestone	981	294	1,275	3.6	3.0	Richmond	166	91	257	2.5	1.4
Gainsborough	555	217	772	6.4	5.4	Rochdale	2,433	636	3,069	4.9	4.3
Gloucester	1,691	525	2,216	3.0	2.7	Rugby	673	266	939	2.4	2.1
Goole and Selby	833	333	1,166	3.8	3.2	Salisbury	333	118	451	1.0	0.7
Grantham	413	149	562	2.0	1.7	Scarborough	1,213	327	1,540	4.4	3.7
Great Yarmouth	1,849	574	2,423	6.4	5.4	Scunthorpe	1,646	637	2,283	3.5	3.2
Grimsby	3,248	971	4,219	5.6	4.9	Settle	55	29	84	1.4	1.1
Guildford and Aldershot	2,044	749	2,793	1.1	0.9	Sharncliffe	236	88	324	1.5	1.0
Haltwhistle	98	37	135	4.0	3.2	Sheffield and Rotherham	12,884	3,392	16,276	5.0	4.4
Harlow	1,567	611	2,178	1.7	1.4	Shrewsbury	977	263	1,240	2.0	1.6
Harrogate and Ripon	731	296	1,027	1.4	1.2	Skegness and Mablethorpe	537	154	691	3.7	3.0
Hartlepool	2,214	507	2,721	7.9	7.1	Sleaford	242	109	351	2.4	1.8
Harwich	261	78	339	5.7	4.4	Slough and Woking	12,262	4,651	16,913	2.2	1.9
Hastings	1,954	523	2,477	4.7	3.6	South Molton	83	43	126	3.0	2.5
Haverhill and Sudbury	448	211	659	2.3	1.9	Southampton and Winchester	4,057	1,113	5,170	1.8	1.6
Hawes and Leyburn	31	20	51	1.4	0.8	Southend	6,711	2,486	9,197	3.9	3.3
Helston	272	125	397	6.1	4.3	Spalding and Holbeach	333	140	473	1.6	1.4
Hereford	882	322	1,204	2.2	1.8	St Austell	495	193	688	3.0	2.3
Hexham	214	67	281	2.1	1.7	Stafford	1,146	440	1,586	2.7	2.3

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b			Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SCOTLAND											
Stamford	301	114	415	1.4	1.1	Aberdeen	2,368	649	3,017	1.7	1.5
Stevenage	2,159	800	2,959	1.8	1.6	Annan	277	111	388	3.8	3.3
Stoke	5,329	1,758	7,087	3.8	3.4	Argyll Islands	88	37	125	4.3	3.3
Stroud	597	205	802	2.3	1.9	Ayr	1,781	514	2,295	5.2	4.6
Sunderland and Durham	7,731	2,055	9,786	5.4	4.9	Badenoch	123	36	159	3.2	2.7
Swindon	1,962	728	2,690	2.0	1.9	Banff	184	69	253	2.8	2.2
Taunton	608	203	811	1.6	1.4	Berwickshire	162	53	215	3.2	2.8
Telford and Bridgnorth	1,875	713	2,588	2.6	2.3	Brechin and Montrose	551	207	758	4.7	4.1
Thanet	2,035	606	2,641	7.1	6.4	Campbeltown	217	73	290	8.1	6.2
Thetford	321	122	443	1.9	1.5	Crieff	151	43	194	2.9	2.4
Tiverton	287	124	411	2.5	2.0	Dingwall	784	138	922	7.0	5.9
Torquay	1,051	298	1,349	4.9	4.1	Dufftown	70	12	82	3.0	2.1
Trowbridge and Warminster	611	246	857	1.9	1.5	Dumbarton	1,511	515	2,026	7.5	6.4
Truro	506	177	683	2.4	2.1	Dumfries	1,156	424	1,580	4.5	3.9
Tunbridge Wells	954	322	1,276	1.2	1.0	Dundee	4,625	1,480	6,105	7.2	6.7
Tyneside	19,029	4,653	23,682	5.6	5.1	Dunfermline	2,631	744	3,375	6.0	5.4
Wadebridge and Bodmin	240	89	329	2.4	1.9	Dunoon and Rothesay	384	88	472	6.3	4.9
Wakefield	3,808	1,174	4,982	3.9	3.5	East Ayrshire	2,759	813	3,572	8.6	7.8
Warrington	4,393	1,415	5,808	3.4	3.2	Edinburgh	8,922	2,575	11,497	2.9	2.7
Warwick	1,291	433	1,724	1.6	1.4	Elgin and Forres	520	203	723	4.0	2.8
Wellingborough	1,013	406	1,419	2.6	2.3	Falkirk	2,599	729	3,328	5.9	5.5
Wells	555	213	768	2.8	2.2	Forfar	421	170	591	3.3	2.8
Weston-super-Mare	680	213	893	2.6	2.2	Fraserburgh	158	55	213	2.5	2.0
Whitby	298	80	378	4.7	4.0	Galashiels and Peebles	452	127	579	2.5	2.2
Whitehaven	1,307	379	1,686	5.2	4.7	Girvan	184	42	226	7.3	6.4
Wigan and St. Helens	5,776	1,692	7,468	4.9	4.3	Glasgow	25,244	6,508	31,752	5.1	4.7
Windermere	40	18	58	0.6	0.5	Greenock	2,139	502	2,641	7.7	7.3
Wirral and Chester	7,250	1,979	9,229	4.3	3.9	Hawick	283	109	392	4.6	4.0
Wisbech	600	286	886	3.2	2.7	Huntly	86	28	114	4.0	3.2
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,503	3,007	12,510	5.4	4.8	Inverness	1,116	302	1,418	3.4	2.9
Woodbridge	330	109	439	2.4	1.9	Keith and Buckie	288	84	372	5.6	4.0
Worcester	1,163	402	1,565	2.1	1.9	Kelso and Jedburgh	124	39	163	2.2	1.9
Workington	1,221	359	1,580	6.0	5.3	Kirkcaldy	4,037	1,155	5,192	8.0	7.3
Workshop	866	360	1,226	4.8	4.3	Kirkcudbright	170	62	232	3.7	3.3
Worthing	801	211	1,012	1.4	1.2	Lewis and Harris	463	90	553	5.9	5.5
Yeovil	476	150	626	1.4	1.2	Lochaber	128	39	167	2.0	1.7
York	1,550	518	2,068	1.9	1.7	Lochgilthead	82	24	106	3.0	2.3
WALES						Motherwell and Lanark	5,605	1,719	7,324	5.9	5.3
Aberystwyth	310	105	415	3.1	2.1	Newton Stewart	112	54	166	4.6	4.0
Bangor and Carnarfon	1,460	347	1,807	5.8	4.8	North Ayrshire	3,325	1,049	4,374	9.8	8.9
Betws-y-Coed	90	32	122	4.6	3.6	Oban	159	58	217	3.2	2.4
Brecon	174	73	247	2.8	1.9	Orkney Islands	166	59	225	2.6	2.1
Bridgend	1,385	424	1,809	3.5	3.1	Perth	708	248	956	2.4	2.0
Cardiff	6,481	1,622	8,103	3.5	3.2	Peterhead	295	103	398	3.2	2.5
Cardigan	219	103	322	4.8	3.5	Pitlochry	38	11	49	1.4	1.2
Carmarthen	549	179	728	4.2	3.4	Shetland Isles	183	79	262	2.2	1.9
Colwyn and Conwy	824	254	1,078	4.1	3.3	Skye and Ullapool	277	108	385	5.2	4.4
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,285	362	1,647	3.5	3.2	St Andrews	349	128	477	2.8	2.5
Dolgellau and Barmouth	154	45	199	4.7	4.0	Stirling	1,839	518	2,357	4.4	4.0
Fishguard and St David's	111	39	150	4.0	3.3	Stranraer	362	105	467	5.9	5.1
Flint	1,333	415	1,748	2.9	2.5	Sutherland	247	79	326	7.1	6.0
Haverfordwest	948	286	1,234	6.6	5.3	Thurso	168	45	213	3.3	2.8
Holyhead	386	117	503	9.1	6.9	Uists and Barra	95	31	126	5.1	4.8
Knighton and Radnor	63	30	93	3.6	2.4	Wick	222	65	287	6.4	5.4
Lampeter	196	88	284	4.9	3.4	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Llandello	95	35	130	4.5	3.6	Ballymena	873	361	1,234	3.9	3.1
Llandrindod Wells	208	89	297	4.1	2.8	Belfast	14,025	3,710	17,735	4.8	4.1
Llanelli	1,054	250	1,304	6.1	4.9	Coleraine	1,540	481	2,021	6.2	5.3
Llangefni and Amlwch	546	178	724	7.5	5.7	Craigavon	1,893	618	2,511	4.1	3.5
Machynlleth	130	55	185	5.7	4.3	Derry	3,860	1,018	4,878	9.0	7.7
Merthyr	1,006	303	1,309	6.3	5.9	Dungannon	467	166	633	3.5	2.9
Neath and Port Talbot	1,508	452	1,960	4.9	4.4	Enniskillen	1,340	399	1,739	7.9	6.3
Newport	2,801	776	3,577	3.7	3.4	Mid-Ulster	573	252	825	3.8	3.1
Newtown	134	58	192	1.7	1.2	Newry	1,538	414	1,952	6.7	5.5
Pembroke and Tenby	640	210	850	7.3	5.9	Omagh	741	311	1,052	6.0	4.8
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,703	780	3,483	4.5	4.1	Strabane	901	266	1,167	11.0	9.1
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	249	71	320	5.7	4.7						
Pwllheli	133	37	170	3.2	2.7						
Rhyl and Denbigh	977	273	1,250	3.9	3.1						
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,724	837	3,561	5.7	5.0						
Ruthin and Bala	124	46	170	2.3	1.9						
Swansea	3,779	991	4,770	4.5	4.0						
Welshpool	151	66	217	2.6	1.7						
Wrexham	1,317	405	1,722	3.1	2.7						

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 May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
NORTH EAST						South Yorkshire (Met County)	19,507	5,477	24,984	5.1	4.5	
Darlington UA	1,594	460	2,054	4.5	4.0	Barnsley	2,661	896	3,557	4.8	4.2	
Hartlepool UA	2,214	507	2,721	7.9	7.1	Doncaster	3,955	1,181	5,136	5.0	4.4	
Middlesbrough UA	4,032	950	4,982	6.9	6.6	Rotherham	3,741	1,047	4,788	5.7	4.8	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,925	729	3,654	8.0	6.9	Sheffield	9,150	2,353	11,503	5.0	4.5	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,724	955	4,679	5.9	5.4	West Yorkshire (Met County)	29,544	8,605	38,149	3.9	3.5	
County Durham	6,215	1,935	8,150	5.1	4.5	Bradford	8,672	2,485	11,157	5.3	4.9	
Chester-le-Street	629	156	785	7.3	6.5	Calderdale	2,701	810	3,511	4.5	3.9	
Derwentside	1,078	306	1,384	6.1	5.4	Kirklees	4,525	1,337	5,862	3.6	3.1	
Durham	861	296	1,157	2.8	2.6	Leeds	9,922	2,831	12,753	3.2	2.9	
Easington	1,236	341	1,577	6.5	6.0	Wakefield	3,724	1,142	4,866	4.0	3.6	
Sedgefield	1,202	430	1,632	5.1	4.6	EAST MIDLANDS						
Teesdale	190	67	257	3.2	2.5	Derby UA	3,809	1,147	4,956	4.0	3.7	
Wear Valley	1,019	339	1,358	6.6	5.4	Leicester UA	5,974	1,955	7,929	5.0	4.7	
Northumberland	3,963	1,203	5,166	4.6	3.9	Nottingham UA	5,925	1,584	7,509	4.4	4.2	
Alnwick	336	120	456	4.1	3.0	Rutland UA	76	29	105	0.8	0.6	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	255	89	344	2.9	2.7	Derbyshire	7,207	2,471	9,678	3.4	2.9	
Blyth Valley	1,314	421	1,735	7.1	6.2	Amber Valley	991	342	1,333	2.3	2.1	
Castle Morpeth	508	135	643	2.7	2.3	Bolsover	861	342	1,203	6.4	5.6	
Tynedale	435	143	578	2.6	2.2	Chesterfield	1,701	529	2,230	4.5	4.1	
Wansbeck	1,115	295	1,410	7.7	6.6	Derbyshire Dales	378	113	491	1.5	1.2	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	22,342	5,429	27,771	5.7	5.2	Erewash	1,111	366	1,477	3.8	3.3	
Gateshead	3,435	915	4,350	4.6	4.3	High Peak	549	207	756	2.2	1.8	
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,648	1,233	6,881	4.3	4.0	North East Derbyshire	1,146	356	1,502	5.3	4.4	
North Tyneside	3,415	887	4,302	6.9	5.9	South Derbyshire	470	216	686	3.0	2.5	
South Tyneside	4,254	984	5,238	10.3	9.2	Leicestershire	4,037	1,632	5,669	2.5	2.1	
Sunderland	5,590	1,410	7,000	6.0	5.5	Blaby	497	217	714	2.2	1.9	
NORTH WEST						Charnwood	1,358	496	1,854	3.4	2.9	
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,059	588	2,647	4.2	3.9	Harborough	328	149	477	1.7	1.5	
Blackpool UA	2,249	575	2,824	4.5	4.0	Hinckley and Bosworth	630	262	892	2.1	1.9	
Halton UA	2,418	792	3,210	6.1	5.6	Melton	207	91	298	1.7	1.4	
Warrington UA	1,837	588	2,425	2.2	2.0	North West Leicestershire	548	263	811	2.2	2.0	
Cheshire	5,141	1,536	6,677	2.1	1.9	Oadby and Wigston	469	154	623	3.4	2.8	
Chester	895	276	1,171	1.6	1.5	Lincolnshire	4,954	1,754	6,708	2.8	2.4	
Congleton	653	202	855	2.6	2.2	Boston	346	137	483	2.0	1.8	
Crewe and Nantwich	935	299	1,234	2.6	2.3	East Lindsey	1,045	353	1,398	3.6	2.9	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	740	202	942	2.7	2.5	Lincoln	1,230	344	1,574	3.0	2.9	
Macclesfield	810	204	1,014	1.2	1.1	North Kesteven	493	207	700	2.6	1.9	
Vale Royal	1,108	353	1,461	3.0	2.7	South Holland	349	147	496	1.6	1.4	
Cumbria	5,560	1,634	7,194	3.6	3.1	South Kesteven	681	254	935	2.0	1.7	
Allerdale	1,300	391	1,691	5.0	4.4	West Lindsey	810	312	1,122	5.1	4.3	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,066	242	1,308	6.2	5.7	Northamptonshire	5,331	1,910	7,241	2.5	2.1	
Carlisle	1,247	356	1,603	3.2	2.9	Corby	685	218	903	2.9	2.7	
Copeland	1,360	387	1,747	5.4	4.8	Daventry	416	210	626	2.3	1.7	
Eden	186	92	278	1.4	1.1	East Northamptonshire	454	187	641	2.8	2.1	
South Lakeland	401	166	567	1.3	1.0	Kettering	547	222	769	2.2	1.9	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	35,023	9,463	44,486	3.8	3.4	Northampton	2,346	723	3,069	2.6	2.4	
Bolton	3,502	964	4,466	3.8	3.5	South Northamptonshire	284	122	406	1.6	1.2	
Bury	1,500	474	1,974	3.2	2.7	Wellingborough	599	228	827	2.3	2.2	
Manchester	10,501	2,558	13,059	4.4	4.2	Nottinghamshire	7,337	2,629	9,966	4.0	3.5	
Oldham	3,173	851	4,024	4.7	4.1	Ashfield	1,414	482	1,896	4.6	4.1	
Rochdale	3,035	805	3,840	5.0	4.4	Bassettlaw	1,296	601	1,897	4.4	3.9	
Salford	2,973	750	3,723	3.3	3.1	Broxtowe	912	334	1,246	4.0	3.4	
Stockport	2,182	647	2,829	2.3	2.0	Gedling	1,039	316	1,355	4.3	3.6	
Tameside	2,443	756	3,199	4.2	3.7	Mansfield	1,277	432	1,709	5.2	4.6	
Trafford	2,169	579	2,748	2.2	1.9	Newark and Sherwood	804	272	1,076	3.2	2.9	
Wigan	3,545	1,079	4,624	4.5	4.1	Rushcliffe	595	192	787	2.3	1.8	
Lancashire						WEST MIDLANDS						
Burnley	922	284	1,206	3.3	3.0	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,129	403	1,532	2.2	1.8	
Chorley	734	268	1,002	3.1	2.6	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,645	1,160	4,805	4.1	3.8	
Fylde	364	108	472	1.1	1.0	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,561	585	2,146	2.7	2.5	
Hyndburn	751	268	1,019	3.5	3.1	Shropshire	1,796	600	2,396	2.2	1.8	
Lancaster	1,668	468	2,136	4.3	3.7	Bridgnorth	279	123	402	2.2	1.6	
Pendle	885	285	1,170	3.9	3.4	North Shropshire	399	108	507	2.6	2.1	
Preston	1,880	468	2,348	3.0	2.8	Oswestry	270	133	403	2.7	2.2	
Ribble Valley	134	57	191	0.9	0.8	Shrewsbury and Atcham	622	168	790	1.8	1.5	
Rossendale	523	169	692	2.7	2.4	South Shropshire	226	68	294	2.4	1.9	
South Ribble	580	178	758	2.0	1.7	Staffordshire	6,574	2,557	9,131	2.9	2.5	
West Lancashire	1,363	421	1,784	4.8	4.0	Cannock Chase	786	351	1,137	3.8	3.3	
Wyre	753	219	972	3.5	2.8	East Staffordshire	819	309	1,128	2.3	2.1	
Merseyside (Met County)	29,302	7,982	37,284	7.0	6.3	Lichfield	613	242	855	2.4	2.0	
Knowsley	3,625	1,063	4,688	9.8	8.9	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,134	391	1,525	3.6	3.2	
Liverpool	12,726	3,393	16,119	7.4	6.9	South Staffordshire	875	344	1,219	4.0	3.3	
Saint Helens	2,945	845	3,790	6.6	5.8	Stafford	1,038	381	1,419	2.2	1.9	
Sefton	4,391	1,180	5,571	5.6	4.9	Staffordshire Moorlands	585	239	824	2.8	2.3	
Wirral	5,615	1,501	7,116	6.6	5.8	Tamworth	724	300	1,024	3.3	2.9	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						Warwickshire	3,434	1,239	4,673	2.0	1.8	
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,063	1,154	4,217	4.6	3.6	North Warwickshire	389	158	547	1.9	1.6	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	6,449	1,860	8,309	7.1	6.6	Nuneaton and Bedworth	952	322	1,274	3.4	3.2	
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,044	914	3,958	5.9	5.2	Rugby	688	278	966	2.2	1.9	
North Lincolnshire UA	1,724	666	2,390	3.4	3.1	Stratford-on-Avon	505	179	684	1.3	1.1	
York UA	1,380	445	1,825	1.9	1.8	Warwick	900	302	1,202	1.7	1.6	
North Yorkshire	3,837	1,364	5,201	2.3	1.8	West Midlands (Met County)	49,315	14,168	63,483	5.2	4.7	
Craven	240	104	344	1.5	1.2	Birmingham	23,427	6,434	29,861	5.9	5.4	
Hambleton	446	175	621	1.6	1.3	Coventry	4,473	1,262	5,735	3.9	3.6	
Harrogate	622	253	875	1.4	1.2	Dudley	4,597	1,318	5,915	4.6	4.1	
Richmondshire	211	116	327	2.3	1.3	Sandwell	6,064	1,729	7,793	5.7	5.3	
Ryedale	280	117	397	1.8	1.4	Solihull	1,603	561	2,164	2.6	2.2	
Scarborough	1,492	401	1,893	4.6	3.8	Walsall	4,097	1,294	5,391	4.8	4.3	
Selby	546	198	744	2.8	2.4	Wolverhampton	5,054	1,570	6,624	5.9	5.2	

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Worcestershire	4,005	1,439	5,444	23	20	SOUTH EAST					
Bromsgrove	760	269	1,029	2.9	2.5	Bracknell Forest UA	663	261	924	15	14
Malvern Hills	295	97	392	1.6	1.1	Brighton and Hove UA	3,662	1,323	4,985	43	37
Redditch	786	303	1,089	2.8	2.4	Isle of Wight UA	1,754	466	2,220	50	43
Worcester	788	263	1,051	2.3	2.1	Medway UA	2,572	862	3,434	39	33
Wychavon	541	219	760	1.5	1.3	Milton Keynes UA	1,670	685	2,355	19	18
Wyre Forest	835	288	1,123	2.9	2.6	Portsmouth UA	2,119	593	2,712	27	22
EAST						Reading UA	1,517	474	1,991	20	18
Luton UA	2,583	861	3,444	44	40	Slough UA	1,522	490	2,012	25	23
Peterborough UA	1,588	495	2,074	24	22	Southampton UA	2,572	580	3,152	28	27
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,288	658	2,946	47	39	West Berkshire UA	656	250	906	12	1.1
Thurrock UA	1,517	602	2,119	39	34	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	776	315	1,091	15	13
Bedfordshire	3,219	1,132	4,351	30	24	Wokingham UA	644	336	980	17	14
Bedford	1,760	534	2,294	3.6	3.0	Buckinghamshire	2,550	889	3,439	1.6	1.3
Mid Bedfordshire	626	266	892	2.4	1.7	Aylesbury Vale	716	266	982	1.6	1.2
South Bedfordshire	833	332	1,165	2.7	2.2	Chiltern	375	141	516	1.7	1.2
Cambridgeshire	3,245	1,222	4,467	18	15	South Bucks	226	106	332	1.1	1.0
Cambridge	984	300	1,284	1.6	1.4	Wycombe	1,233	376	1,609	1.9	1.6
East Cambridgeshire	400	168	568	2.9	2.3	East Sussex	3,990	1,170	5,160	3.1	2.4
Fenland	551	268	819	2.8	2.4	Eastbourne	900	276	1,176	3.3	2.9
Huntingdonshire	774	314	1,088	1.7	1.5	Hastings	1,449	368	1,817	6.1	4.6
South Cambridgeshire	536	172	708	1.4	1.1	Lewes	590	204	794	2.4	1.8
Essex	8,957	3,580	12,537	27	22	Rother	532	159	691	2.8	2.2
Basildon	1,634	689	2,323	3.5	3.1	Wealden	519	163	682	1.6	1.2
Braintree	809	337	1,146	2.7	2.3	Hampshire	5,615	2,018	7,633	1.5	1.2
Brentwood	272	117	389	1.4	1.2	Basingstoke and Deane	685	286	971	1.3	1.2
Castle Point	564	244	808	4.2	3.2	East Hampshire	436	168	604	1.6	1.3
Chelmsford	900	348	1,248	1.8	1.6	Eastleigh	443	168	611	1.1	1.0
Colchester	939	371	1,310	1.9	1.7	Fareham	439	169	608	1.5	1.2
Epping Forest	774	350	1,124	2.9	2.4	Gosport	420	148	568	2.5	1.9
Harlow	794	311	1,105	3.1	2.8	Hart	262	90	352	1.2	0.9
Maldon	334	119	453	2.6	1.9	Havant	1,015	295	1,310	3.4	2.9
Rochford	438	176	614	2.9	2.3	New Forest	742	238	980	1.7	1.4
Tendring	1,255	426	1,681	5.1	3.9	Rushmoor	440	172	612	1.2	1.0
Uttlesford	244	92	336	1.1	0.9	Test Valley	332	145	477	1.0	0.8
Hertfordshire	6,055	2,318	8,373	1.7	1.5	Winchester	401	139	540	0.9	0.8
Broxbourne	561	245	806	2.6	2.1	Kent	10,923	3,529	14,452	2.7	2.3
Dacorum	837	312	1,149	1.8	1.5	Ashford	686	186	872	2.1	1.8
East Hertfordshire	476	188	664	1.2	1.0	Canterbury	956	327	1,283	2.2	1.9
Hertsmer	540	218	758	1.7	1.4	Dartford	638	256	894	2.3	2.0
North Hertfordshire	661	246	907	1.9	1.7	Dover	1,063	303	1,366	3.4	3.0
St. Albans	547	210	757	1.3	1.1	Gravesham	1,057	376	1,433	4.6	4.0
Stevenage	690	250	940	2.3	2.0	Maidstone	812	242	1,054	1.4	1.2
Three Rivers	467	186	653	2.5	1.8	Sevenoaks	507	174	681	1.6	1.3
Watford	684	246	930	1.7	1.6	Shepway	970	285	1,255	3.5	2.9
Welwyn Hatfield	592	217	809	1.4	1.2	Swale	1,232	449	1,681	3.9	3.3
Norfolk	7,041	2,364	9,405	29	25	Thanet	2,035	606	2,641	7.1	6.4
Breckland	643	256	899	2.3	1.9	Tonbridge and Malling	471	160	631	1.2	1.1
Broadland	566	218	784	2.4	2.0	Tunbridge Wells	496	165	661	1.3	1.2
Great Yarmouth	1,784	559	2,343	6.5	5.5	Oxfordshire	2,729	910	3,639	1.2	1.0
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	971	326	1,297	2.6	2.0	Cherwell	446	172	618	0.9	0.8
North Norfolk	623	207	830	2.8	2.1	Oxford	1,216	321	1,537	1.6	1.5
Norwich	1,911	580	2,491	2.6	2.4	South Oxfordshire	474	181	655	1.2	1.0
South Norfolk	543	218	761	2.3	1.8	Vale of White Horse	360	128	488	0.9	0.7
Suffolk	5,456	1,907	7,363	2.7	2.3	West Oxfordshire	233	108	341	0.9	0.7
Babergh	456	181	637	2.3	1.9	Surrey	3,809	1,500	5,309	1.0	0.9
Forest Heath	238	101	339	1.4	1.2	Elmbridge	438	198	636	1.2	1.0
Ipswich	1,707	490	2,197	3.5	3.3	Epsom and Ewell	250	117	367	1.3	1.1
Mid Suffolk	393	172	565	2.0	1.6	Guildford	509	190	699	1.1	0.9
St. Edmundsbury	541	240	781	1.6	1.4	Mole Valley	254	69	323	0.6	0.6
Suffolk Coastal	670	236	906	2.1	1.7	Reigate and Banstead	371	176	547	0.9	0.8
Waveney	1,451	487	1,938	4.8	4.2	Runnymede	273	108	381	1.0	0.8
LONDON						Spelthorne	408	151	559	0.9	0.8
Greater London	120,912	45,801	166,713	40	36	Surrey Heath	286	116	402	0.9	0.8
Barking and Dagenham	2,234	830	3,064	5.2	4.6	Tandridge	268	106	374	1.3	1.1
Barnet	3,782	1,450	5,232	4.4	3.4	Waverley	375	131	506	1.0	0.8
Bexley	1,813	766	2,579	3.7	3.1	Woking	377	138	515	1.2	1.1
Brent	5,998	2,056	8,054	7.7	6.5	West Sussex	3,709	1,292	5,001	1.4	1.2
Bromley	2,628	1,019	3,647	3.4	2.9	Adur	298	102	400	2.2	1.8
Camden	4,235	1,725	5,960	2.3	2.2	Arun	656	246	902	2.0	1.6
City of London	66	28	94	0.0	0.0	Chichester	466	184	650	1.2	1.0
Croydon	4,720	1,710	6,430	4.5	4.0	Crawley	743	261	1,004	1.4	1.3
Ealing	4,579	1,616	6,195	5.2	4.6	Horsham	552	184	736	1.4	1.2
Enfield	3,859	1,571	5,430	5.4	4.6	Mid Sussex	489	188	677	1.1	1.0
Greenwich	4,377	1,756	6,133	8.8	7.6	Worthing	505	127	632	1.3	1.2
Hackney	5,703	2,170	7,873	8.4	7.4	SOUTH WEST					
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,222	1,265	4,487	4.3	3.9	Bath and North East Somerset	824	290	1,114	1.4	1.2
Haringey	5,650	2,115	7,765	10.9	9.2	Bournemouth UA	1,524	457	1,981	27	24
Harrow	2,097	848	2,945	4.1	3.4	Bristol, City of UA	4,655	1,387	6,042	25	23
Havering	1,664	682	2,346	3.1	2.5	North Somerset UA	1,024	329	1,353	20	1.7
Hillingdon	2,220	863	3,083	1.9	1.7	Plymouth UA	3,113	937	4,050	39	32
Hounslow	2,133	817	2,950	2.2	2.0	Poole UA	762	232	994	1.5	1.3
Islington	4,570	1,879	6,449	4.3	3.8	South Gloucestershire UA	1,090	371	1,461	1.3	1.2
Kensington and Chelsea	2,047	972	3,019	2.4	2.0	Swindon UA	1,627	593	2,220	20	1.9
Kingston upon Thames	1,118	452	1,570	2.0	1.8	Torbay UA	1,848	548	2,396	5.1	4.3
Lambeth	7,878	2,984	10,862	9.0	7.7	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	4,857	1,790	6,647	4.0	3.1
Lewisham	6,006	2,233	8,239	12.3	10.1	Caradon	588	215	803	3.8	2.7
Merton	1,993	754	2,747	3.9	3.3	Carrick	844	284	1,128	3.0	2.5
Newham	5,909	1,937	7,846	10.3	9.0	Kerrier	1,104	377	1,481	5.7	4.0
Redbridge	2,864	1,191	4,055	5.7	4.5	North Cornwall	612	258	870	3.1	2.4
Richmond upon Thames	1,281	535	1,816	2.7	2.0	Penwith	852	325	1,177	6.2	4.9
Southwark	6,777	2,656	9,433	5.8	5.3	Restormel	854	330	1,184	3.7	2.8
Sutton	1,289	461	1,750	2.8	2.4	Isles of Scilly	3	1	4	0.5	0.5
Tower Hamlets	6,385	1,879	8,264	5.7	5.3						
Waltham Forest	4,390	1,527	5,917	9.0	7.4						
Wandsworth	4,127	1,673	5,800	5.4	4.5						
Westminster	3,198	1,381	4,579	0.8	0.8						

UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon	4,913	1,899	6,812	25	20	NORTHERN IRELAND					
East Devon	535	200	735	1.7	1.3	Antrim	528	196	724	3.3	2.9
Exeter	1,058	372	1,430	2.1	2.0	Ards	843	264	1,107	5.8	5.0
Mid Devon	415	180	595	2.6	2.1	Armagh	651	197	848	4.7	3.9
North Devon	828	332	1,160	3.3	2.8	Ballymena	593	253	846	3.2	2.6
South Hams	386	192	578	2.0	1.5	Ballymoney	371	114	485	5.9	4.8
Teignbridge	839	294	1,133	2.9	2.2	Banbridge	361	133	494	5.0	4.1
Torridge	624	231	855	4.5	3.4	Belfast	7,131	1,580	8,711	4.7	4.1
West Devon	228	98	326	2.0	1.5	Carrickfergus	511	143	654	7.4	6.5
Dorset	1,701	570	2,271	16	13	Castlereagh	592	165	757	3.2	2.8
Christchurch	197	60	257	1.5	1.3	Coleraine	924	293	1,217	5.5	4.8
East Dorset	273	88	361	1.3	1.0	Cookstown	277	104	381	4.1	3.3
North Dorset	175	70	245	1.2	0.8	Craigavon	1,006	324	1,330	3.7	3.2
Purbeck	174	68	242	1.5	1.3	Derry	3,242	840	4,082	9.4	8.1
West Dorset	316	129	445	1.1	0.9	Down	848	257	1,105	5.9	4.9
Weymouth and Portland	566	155	721	4.2	3.3	Dungannon	443	165	608	3.4	2.8
Gloucestershire	4,687	1,641	6,328	26	22	Fermanagh	1,280	370	1,650	7.9	6.3
Cheltenham	1,017	326	1,343	2.3	2.0	Lame	446	164	610	6.7	5.7
Cotswold	338	133	471	1.5	1.2	Limavady	554	163	717	7.2	6.0
Forest of Dean	790	357	1,147	4.6	4.1	Lisburn	1,296	382	1,678	4.6	3.9
Gloucester	1,397	413	1,810	3.0	2.8	Magherafelt	322	159	481	3.7	3.0
Stroud	684	243	927	2.2	1.8	Moyle	338	108	446	11.7	9.4
Tewkesbury	461	169	630	2.1	1.6	Newry and Mourne	1,538	414	1,952	6.7	5.5
Somerset	2,844	1,035	3,879	20	17	Newtownabbey	1,099	332	1,431	4.9	4.2
Mendip	694	250	944	2.5	2.0	North Down	827	273	1,100	5.2	4.6
Sedgemoor	708	263	971	2.7	2.2	Omagh	765	322	1,087	6.2	5.0
South Somerset	638	247	885	1.5	1.2	Strabane	965	281	1,246	11.1	9.1
Taunton Deane	574	190	764	1.6	1.4						
West Somerset	230	85	315	3.1	2.4						
Wiltshire	1,820	696	2,516	16	12						
Kennet	330	111	441	1.7	1.3						
North Wiltshire	555	220	775	1.8	1.4						
Salisbury	319	117	436	1.0	0.8						
West Wiltshire	616	248	864	1.9	1.5						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent	1,320	362	1,682	7.6	6.8						
Bridgend	1,354	404	1,758	3.7	3.3						
Caerphilly	2,202	692	2,894	5.5	4.9						
Cardiff	4,306	1,069	5,375	3.1	2.8						
Carmarthenshire	1,958	562	2,520	5.3	4.3						
Ceredigion	623	244	867	3.7	2.6						
Conwy	1,181	374	1,555	4.4	3.5						
Denbighshire	882	249	1,131	3.3	2.6						
Flintshire	1,391	433	1,824	2.9	2.5						
Gwynedd	1,830	458	2,288	5.2	4.4						
Isle of Anglesey	1,145	349	1,494	7.9	6.1						
Merthyr Tydfil	929	275	1,204	6.1	5.7						
Monmouthshire	656	203	859	2.6	2.1						
Neath Port Talbot	1,836	536	2,372	5.3	4.8						
Newport	2,254	615	2,869	3.8	3.5						
Pembrokeshire	1,753	558	2,311	6.6	5.3						
Powys	933	407	1,340	3.1	2.1						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,703	780	3,483	4.5	4.1						
Swansea	3,116	790	3,906	4.1	3.7						
Torfaen	1,192	329	1,521	3.9	3.7						
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,447	365	1,812	4.2	3.6						
Wrexham	1,236	379	1,615	3.0	2.6						
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen City	1,912	503	2,415	1.7	1.6						
Aberdeenshire	1,260	439	1,699	2.4	1.9						
Angus	1,455	583	2,038	4.8	4.2						
Argyll and Bute	1,241	415	1,656	4.8	3.6						
Clackmannanshire	883	273	1,156	8.2	7.5						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,077	756	2,833	4.5	3.9						
Dundee City	3,810	1,136	4,946	7.8	7.5						
East Ayrshire	2,759	813	3,572	8.6	7.8						
East Dunbartonshire	1,065	292	1,357	5.1	3.7						
East Lothian	663	197	860	3.3	2.8						
East Renfrewshire	755	208	963	5.9	4.6						
Edinburgh, City of	5,147	1,403	6,550	2.4	2.2						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	558	121	679	5.7	5.4						
Falkirk	2,599	729	3,328	5.9	5.5						
Fife	6,987	2,032	9,019	6.6	6.0						
Glasgow City	14,113	3,395	17,508	4.8	4.6						
Highland	3,065	812	3,877	4.3	3.6						
Inverclyde	2,139	502	2,641	7.7	7.3						
Midlothian	668	170	838	3.5	3.0						
Moray	878	299	1,177	4.3	3.1						
North Ayrshire	3,325	1,049	4,374	9.8	8.9						
North Lanarkshire	6,266	1,814	8,080	6.7	6.3						
Orkney Islands	166	59	225	2.6	2.1						
Perth and Kinross	1,178	397	1,575	2.5	2.1						
Renfrewshire	3,077	792	3,869	4.5	4.2						
Scottish Borders	1,034	330	1,364	3.0	2.6						
Shetland Islands	183	79	262	2.2	1.9						
South Ayrshire	1,965	556	2,521	5.4	4.7						
South Lanarkshire	4,310	1,405	5,715	4.9	4.2						
Stirling	1,008	272	1,280	3.1	2.7						
West Dunbartonshire	2,411	674	3,085	9.9	9.2						
West Lothian	2,431	803	3,234	5.1	4.6						

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.

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						Merseyside (Met County)					
Cleveland (former county)						Birkenhead	2,264	549	2,813	7.6	6.7
Hartlepool	2,214	507	2,721	7.9	7.1	Bootle	2,186	542	2,728	8.0	6.8
Middlesbrough	3,066	712	3,778	6.0	5.7	Crosby	897	244	1,141	5.2	4.5
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,765	468	2,233	10.4	9.3	Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,811	564	2,375	7.6	6.8
Redcar	2,126	499	2,625	7.9	6.8	Knowsley South	2,186	628	2,814	10.4	9.5
Stockton North	2,117	522	2,639	6.1	5.6	Liverpool Garston	1,787	485	2,272	8.6	8.0
Stockton South	1,607	433	2,040	5.5	5.1	Liverpool Riverside	3,311	871	4,182	3.6	3.3
						Liverpool Walton	2,716	724	3,440	13.3	12.3
Durham						Liverpool Wavertree	2,328	614	2,942	8.9	8.2
Bishop Auckland	1,153	390	1,543	4.9	4.1	Liverpool West Derby	2,584	699	3,283	21.0	19.4
Darlington	1,511	424	1,935	4.7	4.2	Southport	936	265	1,201	3.8	3.3
Durham, City of	861	296	1,157	2.8	2.6	St. Helens North	1,277	392	1,669	7.8	6.9
Easington	1,089	310	1,399	6.2	5.8	St. Helens South	1,668	453	2,121	5.9	5.2
North Durham	1,125	307	1,432	7.6	6.7	Wallasey	1,743	460	2,203	8.3	7.3
North West Durham	1,066	315	1,381	6.2	5.3	Wirral South	727	219	946	3.8	3.3
Sedgefield	1,004	353	1,357	4.9	4.5	Wirral West	881	273	1,154	5.8	5.2
Northumberland						YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Berwick-upon-Tweed	795	258	1,053	4.0	3.3	Humberside (former county)					
Blyth Valley	1,314	421	1,735	7.1	6.2	Beverley and Holderness	910	327	1,237	4.7	3.7
Hexham	502	163	665	2.3	1.9	Brigg and Goole	821	327	1,148	4.5	3.9
Wansbeck	1,352	361	1,713	5.3	4.6	Cleethorpes	1,177	409	1,586	5.3	4.7
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						East Yorkshire	1,080	402	1,482	5.4	4.3
Blaydon	1,028	280	1,308	3.7	3.5	Great Grimsby	2,073	584	2,657	5.5	4.9
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,239	367	1,606	6.6	6.1	Haltemprice and Howden	548	215	763	3.3	2.6
Houghton and Washington East	1,422	425	1,847	5.2	4.7	Kingston upon Hull East	2,008	630	2,638	9.5	8.7
Jarrow	1,869	437	2,306	9.8	8.7	Kingston upon Hull North	2,312	668	2,980	10.2	9.4
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,701	400	2,101	3.4	3.2	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,261	614	2,875	4.5	4.1
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,932	444	2,376	6.1	5.5	Scunthorpe	1,090	418	1,508	3.4	3.1
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,168	235	1,403	5.6	5.2	North Yorkshire					
North Tyneside	1,639	417	2,056	7.6	6.5	Harrogate and Knaresborough	434	161	595	1.5	1.2
South Shields	2,524	582	3,106	10.9	9.8	Richmond	496	208	704	1.9	1.3
Sunderland North	1,784	424	2,208	5.7	5.2	Ryedale	465	172	637	2.0	1.6
Sunderland South	2,020	427	2,447	7.6	7.0	Scarborough and Whitby	1,392	372	1,764	4.5	3.8
Tyne Bridge	2,718	642	3,360	3.8	3.5	Selby	606	213	819	2.2	1.9
Tynemouth	1,298	349	1,647	6.1	5.3	Skipton and Ripon	369	161	530	1.4	1.2
NORTH WEST						Vale of York	321	172	493	1.5	1.2
Cheshire						York, City of	1,134	350	1,484	2.2	2.0
Chester, City of	788	225	1,013	1.6	1.4	South Yorkshire (Met County)					
Congleton	653	202	855	2.6	2.2	Barnsley Central	1,053	350	1,403	3.8	3.3
Crewe and Nantwich	882	280	1,162	3.0	2.6	Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,120	319	1,439	6.5	5.7
Eddisbury	639	218	857	2.7	2.3	Barnsley West and Penistone	898	358	1,256	5.3	4.6
Ellesmere Port and Neston	772	222	994	2.8	2.6	Don Valley	935	265	1,200	6.8	6.0
Halton	1,589	502	2,091	6.5	6.0	Doncaster Central	1,527	428	1,955	3.4	3.0
Macclesfield	433	110	543	1.3	1.1	Doncaster North	1,083	357	1,440	7.7	6.8
Tatton	508	137	645	1.4	1.2	Rother Valley	1,048	335	1,383	7.3	6.3
Warrington North	1,066	334	1,400	2.7	2.5	Rotherham	1,525	385	1,910	4.4	3.7
Warrington South	771	254	1,025	1.7	1.6	Sheffield Attercliffe	1,364	346	1,710	4.6	4.1
Weaver Vale	1,295	432	1,727	3.9	3.5	Sheffield Brightside	1,952	485	2,437	9.9	8.8
Cumbria						Sheffield Central	2,727	642	3,369	3.1	2.8
Barrow and Furness	1,215	312	1,527	5.6	4.9	Sheffield Hallam	564	151	715	3.1	2.8
Carlisle	1,095	301	1,396	3.3	2.9	Sheffield Heeley	1,545	415	1,960	11.9	10.6
Copeland	1,360	387	1,747	5.4	4.8	Sheffield Hillsborough	998	314	1,312	6.3	5.6
Penrith and The Border	437	177	614	2.0	1.6	Wentworth	1,168	327	1,495	6.8	5.8
Westmorland and Lonsdale	252	96	348	0.9	0.7	West Yorkshire (Met County)					
Workington	1,201	361	1,562	5.1	4.5	Batley and Spen	876	234	1,110	3.2	2.8
Greater Manchester (Met County)						Bradford North	2,298	612	2,910	7.1	6.5
Altrincham and Sale West	651	180	831	1.9	1.7	Bradford South	1,629	470	2,099	6.7	6.1
Ashton under Lyne	1,321	378	1,699	4.2	3.7	Bradford West	2,759	731	3,490	5.0	4.6
Bolton North East	1,385	364	1,749	4.9	4.4	Calder Valley	1,014	321	1,335	3.8	3.3
Bolton South East	1,481	411	1,892	3.7	3.4	Colne Valley	1,037	310	1,347	4.6	4.0
Bolton West	636	189	825	2.7	2.5	Dewsbury	874	281	1,155	3.1	2.7
Bury North	726	232	958	2.5	2.1	Elmet	604	184	788	2.7	2.5
Bury South	774	242	1,016	4.2	3.6	Halifax	1,687	489	2,176	5.1	4.4
Cheadle	384	130	514	1.5	1.3	Hemsworth	967	277	1,244	6.4	5.8
Denton and Reddish	914	303	1,217	4.1	3.6	Huddersfield	1,560	444	2,004	3.8	3.3
Eccles	982	271	1,253	3.4	3.1	Keighley	1,040	388	1,428	4.0	3.7
Hazel Grove	490	151	641	2.4	2.0	Leeds Central	2,849	677	3,526	1.9	1.7
Heywood and Middleton	1,292	369	1,661	4.9	4.3	Leeds East	1,846	462	2,308	8.8	8.0
Leigh	1,128	346	1,474	4.7	4.2	Leeds North East	1,115	361	1,476	6.8	6.2
Makerfield	922	268	1,190	5.1	4.5	Leeds North West	707	246	953	3.5	3.2
Manchester Blackley	2,057	487	2,544	7.8	7.4	Leeds West	1,481	428	1,909	6.7	6.1
Manchester Central	3,369	754	4,123	2.4	2.3	Morley and Rothwell	795	270	1,065	2.7	2.5
Manchester Gorton	2,392	650	3,042	14.6	13.8	Normanton	591	223	814	3.0	2.7
Manchester Withington	1,394	395	1,789	5.8	5.5	Pontefract and Castleford	1,141	341	1,482	3.9	3.5
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,218	328	1,546	5.2	4.5	Pudsey	525	203	728	1.7	1.6
Oldham West and Royton	1,656	413	2,069	4.1	3.6	Shipley	946	284	1,230	4.0	3.6
Rochdale	1,640	417	2,057	5.2	4.6	Wakefield	1,203	369	1,572	3.3	3.0
Salford	1,386	298	1,684	2.8	2.6	EAST MIDLANDS					
Stalybridge and Hyde	996	313	1,309	4.9	4.4	Derbyshire					
Stockport	922	257	1,179	2.4	2.1	Amber Valley	833	292	1,125	2.6	2.3
Stretford and Urmston	1,295	338	1,633	2.3	2.1	Bolsover	1,033	389	1,422	6.7	5.8
Wigan	1,031	311	1,342	3.5	3.1	Chesterfield	1,528	481	2,009	4.3	4.0
Worsley	1,069	335	1,404	6.2	5.6	Derby North	1,379	394	1,773	4.7	4.4
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,512	333	1,845	3.4	3.2	Derby South	2,209	690	2,899	3.5	3.2
Lancashire						Erewash	1,075	354	1,429	3.8	3.3
Blackburn	1,647	456	2,103	4.1	3.8	High Peak	584	216	800	2.2	1.8
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,173	276	1,449	4.3	3.7	North East Derbyshire	1,147	357	1,504	5.2	4.4
Blackpool South	1,589	434	2,023	4.6	4.1	South Derbyshire	691	279	970	3.8	3.1
Burnley	922	284	1,206	3.3	3.0	West Derbyshire	537	166	703	1.5	1.3
Chorley	734	268	1,002	3.1	2.6	Leicestershire					
Fylde	551	163	714	1.6	1.4	Blaby	452	202	654	1.7	1.4
Hyndburn	839	294	1,133	3.4	2.9	Bosworth	580	239	819	2.1	1.9
Lancaster and Wyre	707	220	927	2.3	2.0	Charnwood	610	226	836	3.4	2.9
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,187	328	1,515	6.4	5.5	Harborough	662	247	909	2.8	2.4
Pendle	885	285	1,170	3.9	3.4	Leicester East	1,607	619	2,226	6.7	6.2
Preston	1,670	404	2,074	2.9	2.6	Leicester South	2,256	653	2,909	3.8	3.5
Ribble Valley	297	107	404	1.1	0.9	Leicester West	2,111	683	2,794	5.9	5.4
Rossendale and Darwen	847	275	1,122	3.5	3.1	Loughborough	929	345	1,274	3.4	2.9
South Ribble	528	160	688	2.5	2.1	North West Leicestershire	548	263	811	2.2	2.0
West Lancashire	1,289	402	1,691	5.0	4.2	Rutland and Melton	332	139	471	1.5	1.1

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P		
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants					Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
Lincolnshire						Cambridgeshire						
Boston and Skegness	654	222	876	2.4	2.1	Cambridge	897	275	1,172	1.9	1.7	
Gainsborough	846	321	1,167	5.1	4.2	Huntingdon	566	237	803	1.5	1.3	
Grantham and Stamford	577	211	788	1.9	1.6	North East Cambridgeshire	690	317	1,007	3.0	2.5	
Lincoln	1,258	352	1,610	3.0	2.9	North West Cambridgeshire	625	227	852	2.9	2.6	
Louth and Horncastle	701	259	960	3.8	3.0	Peterborough	1,119	329	1,448	2.3	2.1	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	504	211	715	2.5	1.9	South Cambridgeshire	404	135	539	1.2	0.9	
South Holland and The Deepings	414	178	592	1.7	1.5	South East Cambridgeshire	532	188	720	1.8	1.4	
Northamptonshire						Essex						
Corby	895	297	1,192	2.7	2.4	Basildon	1,067	420	1,487	3.5	3.0	
Daventry	590	273	863	2.0	1.5	Billericay	765	349	1,114	3.5	3.1	
Kettering	610	258	868	2.1	1.8	Braintree	669	277	946	2.7	2.3	
Northampton North	1,257	389	1,646	4.4	4.0	Brentwood and Ongar	329	144	473	1.4	1.2	
Northampton South	1,136	357	1,493	1.8	1.6	Castle Point	564	244	808	4.2	3.2	
Wellingborough	843	336	1,179	2.6	2.3	Colchester	734	269	1,003	1.8	1.5	
Nottinghamshire						Epping Forest	673	308	981	3.1	2.5	
Ashfield	1,197	403	1,600	4.1	3.6	Harlow	838	326	1,164	3.1	2.7	
Bassetlaw	1,131	487	1,618	4.8	4.3	Harwich	1,075	353	1,428	5.9	4.6	
Broxtowe	768	285	1,053	4.1	3.5	Maldon and East Chelmsford	481	194	675	2.8	2.2	
Gedling	865	255	1,120	4.3	3.6	North Essex	385	175	560	2.9	2.4	
Mansfield	1,104	382	1,486	4.8	4.2	Rayleigh	446	187	633	2.7	2.2	
Newark	782	333	1,115	3.4	3.0	Rochford and Southend East	1,585	455	2,040	4.4	3.7	
Nottingham East	2,356	581	2,937	6.6	6.3	Saffron Walden	384	152	536	1.4	1.1	
Nottingham North	1,859	570	2,429	9.7	9.2	Southend West	817	247	1,064	4.6	3.9	
Nottingham South	1,710	433	2,143	2.1	2.0	Thurrock	1,319	522	1,841	4.0	3.5	
Rushcliffe	595	192	787	2.3	1.8	West Chelmsford	631	218	849	1.6	1.3	
Sherwood	895	292	1,187	4.9	4.3	Hertfordshire						
WEST MIDLANDS						Broxbourne	579	254	833	2.6	2.1	
Herefordshire						Hemel Hempstead	659	252	911	1.8	1.5	
Hereford	750	270	1,020	2.1	1.8	Hertford and Stortford	368	156	524	1.1	0.9	
Leominster	414	142	556	2.1	1.8	Hertsmere	540	218	758	1.7	1.4	
Shropshire						Hitchin and Harpenden	443	188	631	1.8	1.5	
Ludlow	426	169	595	2.3	1.7	North East Hertfordshire	416	147	563	1.8	1.6	
North Shropshire	669	241	910	2.6	2.1	South West Hertfordshire	503	193	696	2.1	1.6	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	622	168	790	1.8	1.5	St. Albans	411	152	563	1.2	1.1	
Telford	984	353	1,337	3.1	2.9	Stevenage	749	260	1,009	2.3	2.0	
Wrekin, The	656	254	910	2.2	1.9	Watford	813	290	1,103	1.9	1.7	
Staffordshire						Welwyn Hatfield	574	208	782	1.4	1.2	
Burton	806	301	1,107	2.3	2.2	Norfolk						
Cannock Chase	824	363	1,187	3.9	3.4	Great Yarmouth	1,784	559	2,343	6.5	5.5	
Lichfield	529	208	737	2.4	2.1	Mid Norfolk	497	212	709	2.7	2.2	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	842	268	1,110	3.5	3.1	North Norfolk	623	207	830	2.8	2.1	
South Staffordshire	706	270	976	3.6	3.0	North West Norfolk	776	251	1,027	2.5	2.0	
Stafford	893	311	1,204	2.8	2.4	Norwich North	884	309	1,193	3.4	3.0	
Staffordshire Moorlands	700	254	954	3.5	2.9	Norwich South	1,334	381	1,715	2.1	1.9	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,440	382	1,822	3.0	2.8	South Norfolk	517	208	725	2.4	1.9	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,020	344	1,364	5.2	4.8	South West Norfolk	626	237	863	2.3	1.9	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,215	450	1,665	5.2	4.9	Suffolk						
Stone	423	224	647	1.9	1.6	Bury St Edmunds	539	217	756	1.6	1.3	
Tamworth	821	342	1,163	3.1	2.7	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	548	219	767	2.9	2.4	
Warwickshire						Ipswich	1,454	385	1,839	3.4	3.1	
North Warwickshire	673	253	926	2.3	2.1	South Suffolk	468	185	653	2.3	1.9	
Nuneaton	718	252	970	3.0	2.8	Suffolk Coastal	627	211	838	2.0	1.6	
Rugby and Kenilworth	748	280	1,028	2.2	1.9	Waveney	1,362	468	1,830	5.3	4.6	
Stratford-on-Avon	481	168	649	1.3	1.1	West Suffolk	458	222	680	1.7	1.5	
Warwick and Leamington	814	286	1,100	1.7	1.6	LONDON						
West Midlands (Met County)						Greater London						
Aldridge - Brownhills	775	278	1,053	4.0	3.6	Barking	1,146	416	1,562	5.4	4.9	
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,758	506	2,264	5.1	4.7	Battersea	1,589	649	2,238	4.8	4.0	
Birmingham Erdington	1,952	562	2,514	6.4	5.8	Beckenham	1,155	423	1,578	5.4	4.4	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,252	413	1,665	11.1	10.2	Bethnal Green and Bow	3,729	1,134	4,863	5.5	5.2	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,079	527	2,606	14.0	12.8	Bexleyheath and Crayford	585	256	841	3.3	2.8	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,029	1,261	6,290	3.3	3.0	Brent East	2,314	766	3,080	11.2	9.4	
Birmingham Northfield ^b	1,390	372	1,762	5.3	4.8	Brent North	1,135	380	1,515	6.0	5.0	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,437	688	3,125	10.6	9.7	Brent South	2,549	910	3,459	6.7	5.6	
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,599	472	2,071	6.0	5.5	Brentford and Isleworth	1,018	412	1,430	1.9	1.7	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	3,936	1,017	4,953	10.4	9.5	Bromley and Chislehurst	729	286	1,015	2.1	1.8	
Birmingham Yardley	1,322	386	1,708	5.2	4.7	Camberwell and Peckham	2,840	1,044	3,884	14.7	13.5	
Coventry North East	1,860	532	2,392	5.5	5.1	Carshalton and Wallington	745	264	1,009	3.7	3.1	
Coventry North West	1,210	343	1,553	5.8	5.4	Chingford and Woodford Green	805	356	1,161	5.4	4.4	
Coventry South	1,403	387	1,790	2.3	2.2	Chipping Barnet	882	352	1,234	3.4	2.7	
Dudley North	1,673	490	2,163	6.1	5.5	Cities of London and Westminster	1,673	742	2,415	0.3	0.3	
Dudley South	1,289	371	1,660	3.9	3.5	Croydon Central	1,688	596	2,284	3.2	2.8	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,258	373	1,631	4.7	4.3	Croydon North	2,327	811	3,138	8.2	7.2	
Meriden	1,106	365	1,471	4.0	3.4	Croydon South	725	303	1,028	3.2	2.8	
Solihull	497	196	693	1.5	1.3	Dagenham	1,088	414	1,502	5.0	4.4	
Stourbridge	1,077	290	1,367	4.3	3.9	Dulwich and West Norwood	2,359	1,014	3,373	16.6	14.8	
Sutton Coldfield	673	230	903	2.9	2.7	Ealing North	1,422	537	1,959	7.0	6.2	
Walsall North	1,617	489	2,106	6.1	5.5	Ealing Southall	2,155	755	2,910	5.6	5.0	
Walsall South	1,705	527	2,232	4.3	3.9	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,330	755	3,085	4.4	3.9	
Warley	1,739	465	2,204	7.1	6.6	East Ham	2,533	756	3,289	12.9	11.3	
West Bromwich East	1,579	482	2,061	5.5	5.1	Edmonton	1,535	647	2,182	7.6	6.4	
West Bromwich West	2,046	576	2,622	5.0	4.6	Eltham	1,086	451	1,537	10.0	8.6	
Wolverhampton North East	1,754	510	2,264	7.7	6.8	Enfield North	1,249	468	1,717	3.6	3.1	
Wolverhampton South East	1,679	558	2,237	7.2	6.3	Enfield, Southgate	1,075	456	1,531	6.3	5.3	
Wolverhampton South West	1,621	502	2,123	4.1	3.7	Erith and Thamesmead	1,809	675	2,484	9.7	8.1	
Worcestershire						Feltham and Heston	1,115	405	1,520	2.7	2.4	
Bromsgrove	760	269	1,029	2.9	2.5	Finchley and Golders Green	1,294	525	1,819	4.8	3.8	
Mid Worcestershire	438	173	611	1.5	1.2	Greenwich and Woolwich	2,251	915	3,166	7.2	6.2	
Redditch	799	306	1,105	2.8	2.4	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,717	1,022	3,739	16.7	14.6	
West Worcestershire	361	131	492	1.6	1.2	Hackney South and Shoreditch	2,986	1,148	4,134	5.8	5.1	
Worcester	788	263	1,051	2.3	2.1	Hammersmith and Fulham	1,894	834	2,728	3.7	3.3	
Wyre Forest	824	288	1,112	2.9	2.6	Hampstead and Highgate	1,684	738	2,422	6.2	5.7	
EAST						Harrow East	1,242	484	1,726	3.7	3.0	
Bedfordshire						Harrow West	855	364	1,219	4.9	4.1	
Bedford	1,512	444	1,956	3.8	3.2	Hayes and Harlington	1,032	365	1,397	1.7	1.6	
Luton North	1,070	386	1,456	7.8	7.0	Hendon	1,606	573	2,179	4.7	3.7	
Luton South	1,555	488	2,043	3.3	3.0	Holborn and St Pancras	2,551	987	3,538	1.6	1.5	
Mid Bedfordshire	451	185	636	2.2	1.7	Hornchurch	561	250	811	3.5	2.9	
North East Bedfordshire	476	204	680	2.6	2.0	Hornsey and Wood Green	2,051	853	2,904	8.7	7.4	
South West Bedfordshire	738	286	1,024	2.8	2.3	Ilford North	843	386	1,229	5.4	4.2	
						Ilford South	1,849	668	2,517	6.4	5.1	
						Islington North	2,510	1,030	3,540	9.6	8.5	
						Islington South and Finsbury	2,060	849	2,909	2.6	2.3	

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	1,013	547	1,560	1.4	1.2	Oxfordshire					
Kingston and Surbiton	880	341	1,221	2.1	1.8	Banbury	378	148	526	0.9	0.8
Lewisham East	1,459	566	2,025	9.3	7.6	Henley	323	108	431	1.1	0.9
Lewisham West	2,057	736	2,793	13.8	11.3	Oxford East	1,050	264	1,314	2.5	2.3
Lewisham, Deptford	2,490	931	3,421	13.8	11.3	Oxford West and Abingdon	390	131	521	0.7	0.6
Leyton and Wanstead	1,724	589	2,313	10.2	8.3	Wantage	336	145	481	1.0	0.9
Mitcham and Morden	1,369	498	1,867	8.4	7.1	Witney	252	114	366	1.0	0.7
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,838	1,119	3,957	3.2	2.9	Surrey					
Old Bexley and Sidcup	459	225	684	2.4	2.0	East Surrey	344	139	483	1.3	1.1
Orpington	744	310	1,054	3.7	3.0	Epsom and Ewell	340	149	489	1.4	1.2
Poplar and Canning Town	3,518	1,062	4,580	6.6	6.1	Esher and Walton	364	165	529	1.4	1.2
Putney	906	373	1,279	3.9	3.3	Guildford	403	139	542	0.9	0.8
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,625	1,092	3,717	7.3	6.8	Mole Valley	273	83	356	0.7	0.6
Richmond Park	795	330	1,125	2.4	1.9	Reigate	244	122	366	0.8	0.7
Romford	573	209	782	2.4	2.0	Runnymede and Weybridge	347	141	488	0.9	0.8
Ruislip - Northwood	533	242	775	2.8	2.6	South West Surrey	324	114	438	1.0	0.8
Streatham	3,183	1,190	4,373	16.7	14.3	Surrey Heath	369	145	514	1.0	0.9
Sutton and Cheam	544	197	741	2.1	1.8	Woking	393	152	545	1.2	1.0
Tooting	1,632	651	2,283	7.9	6.7	West Sussex					
Tottenham	3,599	1,262	4,861	12.9	10.9	Arundel and South Downs	324	112	436	1.6	1.3
Twickenham	724	316	1,040	2.7	2.0	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	495	193	688	2.4	1.9
Upminster	530	223	753	3.6	3.0	Chichester	444	176	620	1.2	1.0
Uxbridge	655	256	911	1.7	1.5	Crawley	743	261	1,004	1.4	1.3
Vauxhall	3,435	1,273	4,708	5.5	4.7	East Worthing and Shoreham	456	132	588	1.8	1.5
Walthamstow	2,133	719	2,852	8.8	7.2	Horsham	482	162	644	1.4	1.2
West Ham	2,514	864	3,378	8.8	7.7	Mid Sussex	362	141	503	1.0	0.9
Wimbledon	624	256	880	1.8	1.5	Worthing West	403	115	518	1.3	1.1
SOUTH EAST						Wight, Isle of					
Berkshire (former county)						Isle of Wight	1,754	466	2,220	5.0	4.3
Bracknell	657	263	920	1.5	1.3	SOUTH WEST					
Maidenhead	521	214	735	1.7	1.5	Avon (former county)					
Newbury	477	179	656	1.1	0.9	Bath	588	197	785	1.5	1.2
Reading East	903	283	1,186	1.4	1.3	Bristol East	1,332	397	1,729	3.6	3.2
Reading West	860	284	1,144	3.5	3.1	Bristol North West	935	250	1,185	2.2	1.9
Slough	1,397	451	1,848	2.7	2.4	Bristol South	1,155	336	1,491	3.8	3.3
Spelthorne	433	159	592	0.8	0.7	Bristol West	1,293	428	1,721	1.5	1.3
Windsor	512	220	732	1.7	1.5	Kingswood	587	181	768	2.6	2.3
Wokingham	413	221	634	1.5	1.3	Northavon	374	133	507	0.9	0.8
Buckinghamshire						Wansdyke	305	126	431	1.5	1.3
Aylesbury	529	178	707	1.4	1.2	Weston-Super-Mare	680	211	891	2.6	2.2
Beaconsfield	356	155	511	1.2	1.0	Woodspring	344	118	462	1.4	1.2
Buckingham	304	132	436	1.9	1.6	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly					
Chesham and Amersham	374	139	513	1.7	1.5	Falmouth and Camborne	1,208	385	1,593	5.3	4.0
Milton Keynes South West	947	402	1,349	2.1	2.0	North Cornwall	954	392	1,346	3.7	2.9
North East Milton Keynes	723	283	1,006	1.7	1.6	South East Cornwall	717	261	978	3.8	2.7
Wycombe	1,000	288	1,288	2.1	1.8	St Ives	1,153	457	1,610	6.0	4.7
East Sussex						Truro and St Austell	825	295	1,120	2.4	2.0
Bexhill and Battle	486	155	641	2.7	2.1	Devon					
Brighton, Kemptown	1,244	439	1,683	5.3	4.5	East Devon	360	144	504	2.0	1.6
Brighton, Pavilion	1,302	456	1,758	3.3	2.8	Exeter	1,058	372	1,430	2.1	2.0
Eastbourne	924	284	1,208	3.3	2.8	North Devon	853	347	1,200	3.3	2.8
Hastings and Rye	1,543	399	1,942	5.7	4.4	Plymouth, Devonport	1,202	381	1,583	3.7	3.0
Hove	1,257	474	1,731	5.1	4.4	Plymouth, Sutton	1,652	467	2,119	4.2	3.5
Lewes	508	171	679	2.0	1.5	South West Devon	395	146	541	2.2	1.7
Wealden	388	115	503	1.4	1.1	Teignbridge	745	268	1,013	2.9	2.2
Hampshire						Tiverton and Honiton	565	221	786	1.9	1.5
Aldershot	523	202	725	1.2	1.1	Torbay	1,521	432	1,953	5.2	4.4
Basingstoke	502	204	706	1.2	1.0	Torridge and West Devon	839	324	1,163	3.4	2.5
East Hampshire	470	177	647	1.9	1.5	Totnes	684	282	966	3.3	2.5
Eastleigh	398	149	547	1.1	1.0	Dorset					
Fareham	391	161	552	1.5	1.1	Bournemouth East	756	234	990	3.7	3.2
Gosport	468	156	624	2.5	1.9	Bournemouth West	768	223	991	2.2	1.9
Havant	821	230	1,051	3.6	3.0	Christchurch	331	100	431	1.4	1.2
New Forest East	424	128	552	1.9	1.6	Mid Dorset and North Poole	392	122	514	1.9	1.6
New Forest West	318	110	428	1.5	1.3	North Dorset	282	111	393	1.1	0.8
North East Hampshire	339	116	455	1.3	1.1	Poole	502	155	657	1.4	1.2
North West Hampshire	362	166	528	1.3	1.1	South Dorset	652	190	842	3.0	2.4
Portsmouth North	713	217	930	2.0	1.6	West Dorset	304	124	428	1.2	0.9
Portsmouth South	1,406	376	1,782	3.4	2.8	Gloucestershire					
Romsey	291	104	395	1.5	1.3	Cheltenham	938	291	1,229	2.3	2.1
Southampton, Itchen	1,282	298	1,580	2.4	2.3	Cotswold	372	147	519	1.5	1.2
Southampton, Test	1,197	258	1,455	3.3	3.1	Forest of Dean	812	364	1,176	4.6	4.0
Winchester	401	139	540	0.9	0.8	Gloucester	1,397	413	1,810	3.0	2.8
Kent						Stroud	650	229	879	2.3	1.8
Ashford	686	186	872	2.1	1.8	Tewkesbury	518	197	715	2.0	1.6
Canterbury	699	235	934	1.9	1.6	Somerset					
Chatham and Aylesford	865	319	1,184	3.7	3.2	Bridgwater	781	262	1,043	3.1	2.5
Dartford	699	275	974	2.4	2.0	Somerton and Frome	410	140	550	1.9	1.5
Dover	995	277	1,272	4.1	3.7	Taunton	591	202	793	1.6	1.4
Faversham and Mid Kent	516	184	700	2.6	2.3	Wells	597	246	843	2.5	2.0
Folkstone and Hythe	970	285	1,255	3.5	2.9	Yeovil	465	185	650	1.5	1.2
Gillingham	837	293	1,130	3.9	3.3	Wiltshire					
Gravesham	1,057	376	1,433	4.6	4.0	Devizes	477	172	649	1.7	1.3
Maidstone and The Weald	564	147	711	1.1	1.0	North Swindon	674	246	920	2.4	2.3
Medway	1,018	295	1,313	2.9	2.4	North Wiltshire	441	171	612	1.6	1.2
North Thanet	1,332	419	1,751	7.0	6.2	Salisbury	297	103	400	1.0	0.7
Sevenoaks	395	135	530	1.6	1.3	South Swindon	974	357	1,331	1.8	1.7
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,025	369	1,394	4.0	3.4	Westbury	584	240	824	2.1	1.7
South Thanet	1,028	305	1,333	4.6	4.1						
Tonbridge and Malling	374	135	509	1.3	1.2						
Tunbridge Wells	435	156	591	1.3	1.2						

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P			Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES											
Aberavon	836	218	1,054	4.2	3.8	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,545	464	2,009	4.3	3.8
Alyn and Deeside	834	262	1,096	2.8	2.4	Hamilton South	1,038	318	1,356	10.1	9.1
Blaenau Gwent	1,320	362	1,682	7.6	6.8	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	865	236	1,101	2.4	2.0
Brecon and Radnorshire	590	250	840	3.6	2.6	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,788	524	2,312	7.5	6.9
Bridgend	758	248	1,006	2.7	2.4	Kirkcaldy	1,834	512	2,346	8.3	7.5
Caernarfon	896	213	1,109	5.8	4.6	Linlithgow	1,120	373	1,493	5.7	5.2
Caerphilly	1,169	342	1,511	5.4	4.8	Livingston	1,311	430	1,741	4.6	4.2
Cardiff Central	1,136	306	1,442	2.0	1.9	Midlothian	539	127	666	3.4	3.0
Cardiff North	509	152	661	1.8	1.7	Moray	776	273	1,049	4.2	3.6
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,552	331	1,883	4.2	3.7	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,397	386	1,783	7.8	7.1
Cardiff West	1,333	338	1,671	6.7	6.0	North East Fife	584	231	815	3.3	3.1
Cardmarthen East and Dinefwr	622	210	832	5.8	4.6	North Tayside	694	253	947	3.5	3.0
Cardmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	977	320	1,297	5.0	4.0	Ochil	1,197	366	1,563	6.3	5.6
Ceredigion	623	244	867	3.7	2.6	Orkney and Shetland	349	138	487	2.4	2.0
Clwyd South	620	194	814	4.5	3.8	Paisley North	1,338	329	1,667	4.5	4.0
Clwyd West	670	215	885	4.3	3.7	Paisley South	1,320	350	1,670	6.3	5.7
Conwy	984	271	1,255	4.0	3.2	Perth	751	247	998	2.3	2.1
Cynon Valley	802	243	1,045	6.7	6.0	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,210	324	1,534	6.6	5.6
Delyn	557	171	728	3.0	2.6	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	610	213	823	3.0	2.6
Gower	709	177	886	5.3	4.7	Stirling	811	221	1,032	3.0	2.6
Islwyn	752	286	1,038	5.0	4.5	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	895	252	1,147	5.5	5.0
Llanelli	1,040	264	1,304	6.2	4.8	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	553	160	713	3.2	2.7
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	518	157	675	5.4	4.2	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	356	125	481	2.1	1.8
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,210	339	1,549	6.5	5.8	West Renfrewshire	993	250	1,243	4.5	4.0
Monmouth	570	187	757	2.2	2.0	Western Isles	558	121	679	5.7	5.4
Montgomeryshire	332	153	485	2.3	1.6	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Neath	1,000	318	1,318	6.7	6.1	Belfast East	1,125	300	1,425	3.4	3.0
Newport East	1,120	296	1,416	5.3	4.7	Belfast North	2,154	445	2,599	4.1	3.6
Newport West	1,306	364	1,670	3.1	2.9	Belfast South	1,433	448	1,881	2.7	2.4
Ogmore	756	216	972	5.3	4.7	Belfast West	3,410	641	4,051	14.9	12.9
Pontypridd	878	233	1,111	3.0	2.7	East Antrim	1,479	448	1,927	6.2	5.4
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,072	326	1,398	6.3	5.0	East Londonderry	1,478	456	1,934	6.0	5.2
Rhondda	927	266	1,193	6.5	5.8	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,599	478	2,077	5.8	4.7
Swansea East	1,244	282	1,526	4.9	4.4	Foyle	3,242	840	4,082	9.4	8.1
Swansea West	1,163	331	1,494	3.2	2.9	Lagan Valley	773	275	1,048	2.9	2.4
Torfaen	1,106	300	1,406	4.1	3.7	Mid Ulster	723	320	1,043	4.1	3.3
Vale of Clwyd	737	199	936	3.5	3.0	Newry and Armagh	1,622	438	2,060	5.5	4.6
Vale of Glamorgan	1,159	285	1,444	4.3	3.8	North Antrim	1,302	475	1,777	4.6	3.7
Wrexham	715	215	930	2.4	2.0	North Down	989	314	1,303	5.6	4.9
Ynys Mon	1,145	349	1,494	7.9	6.1	South Antrim	1,105	387	1,492	3.9	3.4
						South Down	1,384	415	1,799	6.6	5.4
						Strangford	978	307	1,285	4.5	3.9
						Upper Bann	1,225	406	1,631	3.8	3.3
						West Tyrone	1,730	603	2,333	8.1	6.6
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen Central	879	187	1,066	1.8	1.7						
Aberdeen North	485	135	620	1.6	1.4						
Aberdeen South	548	181	729	1.7	1.6						
Airdrie and Shotts	1,541	480	2,021	6.4	5.8						
Angus	1,071	438	1,509	5.1	4.6						
Argyll and Bute	930	280	1,210	5.1	4.6						
Ayr	1,303	368	1,671	5.1	4.6						
Banff and Buchan	588	209	797	3.1	2.6						
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	990	252	1,242	5.8	4.9						
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,633	477	2,110	8.8	7.9						
Central Fife	1,890	547	2,437	8.0	7.2						
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,346	322	1,668	8.6	7.8						
Clydesdale	1,142	420	1,562	6.1	5.5						
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,268	349	1,617	8.3	7.5						
Cumbarnauld and Kilsyth	900	244	1,144	5.0	4.5						
Cunninghame North	1,503	409	1,912	10.1	9.1						
Cunninghame South	1,822	640	2,462	9.6	8.7						
Dumbarton	1,511	515	2,026	7.5	6.8						
Dumfries	1,152	407	1,559	4.0	3.5						
Dundee East	2,076	613	2,689	11.7	11.2						
Dundee West	1,734	523	2,257	5.6	5.4						
Dunfermline East	1,392	376	1,768	7.5	6.8						
Dunfermline West	1,287	366	1,653	5.4	4.9						
East Kilbride	1,029	387	1,416	3.5	3.1						
East Lothian	564	150	714	3.7	3.3						
Eastwood	755	208	963	5.9	4.6						
Edinburgh Central	1,064	285	1,349	1.7	1.6						
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	878	238	1,116	4.6	4.1						
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,155	339	1,494	1.8	1.6						
Edinburgh Pentlands	833	235	1,068	4.5	4.0						
Edinburgh South	626	186	812	3.4	3.1						
Edinburgh West	690	167	857	1.7	1.5						
Falkirk East	1,291	390	1,681	6.7	6.2						
Falkirk West	1,308	339	1,647	5.2	4.9						
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	925	349	1,274	5.4	4.6						
Glasgow Anniesland	1,411	297	1,708	10.4	9.4						
Glasgow Baillieston	1,467	371	1,838	9.0	8.1						
Glasgow Cathcart	1,097	267	1,364	8.3	7.5						
Glasgow Govan	1,539	389	1,928	5.0	4.5						
Glasgow Kelvin	1,585	393	1,978	1.1	1.0						
Glasgow Maryhill	1,775	472	2,247	6.1	5.5						
Glasgow Pollok	1,537	350	1,887	11.8	10.6						
Glasgow Rutherglen	992	260	1,252	7.5	6.7						
Glasgow Shettleston	1,637	362	1,999	7.3	6.5						
Glasgow Springburn	1,824	417	2,241	11.4	10.2						
Gordon	418	131	549	2.4	2.0						
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,565	365	1,930	6.7	6.1						

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 May 9 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants						
NORTH EAST																		
Tees Valley and Durham	20,704	5,536	26,240	6.0	5.4	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	12,727	4,610	17,337	1.6	1.4							
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	5,938	1,462	7,400	6.5	5.9	Berkshire	5,778	2,126	7,904	1.8	1.6							
South Teeside	6,957	1,679	8,636	7.3	6.7	Milton Keynes	1,670	685	2,355	1.9	1.8							
Darlington	1,594	460	2,054	4.5	4.0	Buckinghamshire CC	2,550	889	3,439	1.6	1.3							
Durham CC	6,215	1,935	8,150	5.1	4.5	Oxfordshire	2,729	910	3,639	1.2	1.0							
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	26,305	6,632	32,937	5.5	5.0	Surrey, East and West Sussex	15,170	5,285	20,455	1.8	1.5							
Northumberland	3,963	1,203	5,166	4.6	3.9	Brighton and Hove	3,662	1,323	4,985	4.3	3.7							
Tyneside	16,752	4,019	20,771	5.6	5.1	East Sussex CC	3,990	1,170	5,160	3.1	2.4							
Sunderland	5,590	1,410	7,000	6.0	5.5	Surrey	3,809	1,500	5,309	1.0	0.9							
NORTH WEST																		
Cumbria	5,560	1,634	7,194	3.6	3.1	West Sussex	3,709	1,292	5,001	1.4	1.2							
West Cumbria	3,726	1,020	4,746	5.4	4.9	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	12,060	3,657	15,717	2.1	1.7							
East Cumbria	1,834	614	2,448	2.2	1.8	Portsmouth	2,119	593	2,712	2.7	2.2							
Cheshire	9,396	2,916	12,312	2.6	2.3	Southampton	2,572	580	3,152	2.8	2.7							
Halton and Warrington	4,255	1,380	5,635	3.4	3.2	Hampshire CC	5,615	2,018	7,633	1.5	1.2							
Cheshire CC	5,141	1,536	6,677	2.1	1.9	Isle of Wight	1,754	466	2,220	5.0	4.3							
Greater Manchester	35,023	9,463	44,486	3.8	3.4	Kent	13,495	4,391	17,886	2.8	2.4							
Greater Manchester South	20,268	5,290	25,558	3.5	3.2	Medway Towns	2,572	862	3,434	3.9	3.3							
Greater Manchester North	14,755	4,173	18,928	4.3	3.8	Kent CC	10,923	3,529	14,452	2.7	2.3							
Lancashire	14,865	4,356	19,221	3.4	2.9	SOUTH WEST												
Blackburn with Darwen	2,059	588	2,647	4.2	3.9	Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	15,727	5,307	21,034	2.1	1.8							
Blackpool	2,249	575	2,824	4.5	4.0	Bristol, City of	4,655	1,387	6,042	2.5	2.3							
Lancashire CC	10,557	3,193	13,750	3.1	2.7	North and North East Somerset,												
Merseyside	29,302	7,982	37,284	7.0	6.3	South Gloucestershire	2,938	990	3,928	1.6	1.3							
East Merseyside	6,570	1,908	8,478	8.1	7.2	Gloucestershire	4,687	1,641	6,328	2.6	2.2							
Liverpool	12,726	3,393	16,119	7.4	6.9	Swindon	1,627	593	2,220	2.0	1.9							
Sefton	4,391	1,180	5,571	5.6	4.9	Wiltshire CC	1,820	696	2,516	1.6	1.2							
Wirral	5,615	1,501	7,116	6.6	5.8	Dorset and Somerset	6,831	2,294	9,125	2.0	1.6							
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																		
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	14,280	4,594	18,874	5.5	4.8	Bournemouth and Poole	2,286	689	2,975	2.2	1.9							
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,449	1,860	8,309	7.1	6.6	Dorset CC	1,701	570	2,271	1.6	1.3							
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,063	1,154	4,217	4.6	3.6	Somerset	2,844	1,035	3,879	2.0	1.7							
North and North East Lincolnshire	4,768	1,580	6,348	4.6	4.1	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	4,857	1,790	6,647	4.0	3.1							
North Yorkshire	5,217	1,809	7,026	2.2	1.8	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	4,857	1,790	6,647	4.0	3.1							
York	1,380	445	1,825	1.9	1.8	Devon	9,874	3,384	13,258	3.1	2.5							
North Yorkshire CC	3,837	1,364	5,201	2.3	1.8	Plymouth	3,113	937	4,050	3.9	3.2							
South Yorkshire	19,507	5,477	24,984	5.1	4.5	Torbay	1,848	548	2,396	5.1	4.3							
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	10,357	3,124	13,481	5.1	4.5	Devon CC	4,913	1,899	6,812	2.5	2.0							
Sheffield	9,150	2,353	11,503	5.0	4.5	WALES												
West Yorkshire	29,544	8,605	38,149	3.9	3.5	West Wales and The Valleys	24,024	6,962	30,986	4.9	4.2							
Bradford	8,672	2,485	11,157	5.3	4.9	Isle of Anglesey	1,145	349	1,494	7.9	6.1							
Leeds	9,922	2,831	12,753	3.2	2.9	Gwynedd	1,830	458	2,288	5.2	4.4							
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	10,950	3,289	14,239	3.9	3.4	Conwy and Denbighshire	2,063	623	2,686	3.9	3.1							
EAST MIDLANDS																		
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	24,278	7,831	32,109	3.9	3.5	South West Wales	4,334	1,364	5,698	5.4	4.2							
Derby	3,809	1,147	4,956	4.0	3.7	Central Valleys	3,632	1,055	4,687	4.8	4.5							
East Derbyshire	3,708	1,227	4,935	5.1	4.5	Gwent Valleys	4,714	1,383	6,097	5.4	4.9							
South and West Derbyshire	3,499	1,244	4,743	2.6	2.2	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	3,190	940	4,130	4.5	4.0							
Nottingham	5,925	1,584	7,509	4.4	4.2	Swansea	3,116	790	3,906	4.1	3.7							
North Nottinghamshire	4,791	1,787	6,578	4.4	3.9	East Wales	12,223	3,471	15,694	3.2	2.8							
South Nottinghamshire	2,546	842	3,388	3.5	2.9	Monmouthshire and Newport	2,910	818	3,728	3.4	3.1							
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	15,418	5,526	20,944	3.0	2.6	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	5,753	1,434	7,187	3.3	3.0							
Leicester City	5,974	1,955	7,929	5.0	4.7	Flintshire and Wrexham	2,627	812	3,439	3.0	2.6							
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,113	1,661	5,774	2.4	2.0	Powys	933	407	1,340	3.1	2.1							
Northamptonshire	5,331	1,910	7,241	2.5	2.1	SCOTLAND												
Lincolnshire	4,954	1,754	6,708	2.8	2.4	North East Scotland	3,813	1,161	4,974	2.1	1.8							
Lincolnshire	4,954	1,754	6,708	2.8	2.4	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray	3,813	1,161	4,974	2.1	1.8							
WEST MIDLANDS																		
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	8,568	3,081	11,649	2.2	1.9	Eastern Scotland	27,863	8,325	36,188	4.2	3.8							
Herefordshire, County of	1,129	403	1,532	2.2	1.8	Angus and Dundee City	5,265	1,719	6,984	6.6	6.1							
Worcestershire	4,005	1,439	5,444	2.3	2.0	Clackmannanshire and Fife	7,870	2,305	10,175	6.7	6.1							
Warwickshire	3,434	1,239	4,673	2.0	1.8	East Lothian and Midlothian	1,331	367	1,698	3.4	2.9							
Shropshire and Staffordshire	13,576	4,902	18,478	3.0	2.6	Scottish Borders, The	1,034	330	1,364	3.0	2.6							
Telford and Wrekin	1,561	585	2,146	2.7	2.5	Edinburgh, City of	5,147	1,403	6,550	5.9	5.2							
Shropshire CC	1,796	600	2,396	2.2	1.8	Falkirk	2,599	729	3,328	5.4	2.5							
Stoke-on-Trent	3,645	1,160	4,805	4.1	3.8	Perth and Kinross and Stirling	2,186	669	2,855	2.8	2.4							
Staffordshire CC	6,574	2,557	9,131	2.9	2.5	West Lothian	2,431	803	3,234	5.1	4.6							
West Midlands	49,315	14,168	63,483	5.2	4.7	South Western Scotland	44,537	12,378	56,915	5.7	5.2							
Birmingham	23,427	6,434	29,861	5.9	5.4	East and West Dumbartonshire, Helensburgh and Lomond	3,787	1,101	4,888	7.2	5.8							
Solihull	1,603	561	2,164	2.6	2.2	Dumfries and Galloway	2,077	756	2,833	4.5	3.9							
Coventry	4,473	1,262	5,735	3.9	3.6	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland	6,048	1,849	7,897	9.3	8.5							
Dudley and Sandwell	10,661	3,047	13,708	5.2	4.7	Glasgow City	14,113	3,395	17,508	4.8	4.6							
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,151	2,864	12,015	5.3	4.8	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	5,971	1,502	7,473	5.5	5.0							
EAST																		
East Anglia	17,330	5,979	23,309	2.5	2.2	North Lanarkshire	6,266	1,814	8,080	6.7	6.3							
Peterborough	1,588	486	2,074	2.4	2.2	South Ayrshire	1,965	556	2,521	5.4	4.7							
Cambridgeshire CC	3,245	1,222	4,467	1.8	1.5	South Lanarkshire	4,310	1,405	5,715	4.9	4.2							
Norfolk	7,041	2,364	9,405	2.9	2.5	Highlands and the Islands	5,175	1,444	6,619	4.3	3.6							
Suffolk	5,456	1,907	7,363	2.7	2.3	Caithness and Sutherland	1,605	396	2,001	6.0	5.1							
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	11,857	4,311	16,168	2.3	1.9	and Ross and Cromarty												
Luton	2,583	861	3,444	4.4	4.0	Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey	1,362	377	1,739	3.5	2.9							
Bedfordshire CC	3,219	1,132	4,351	3.0	2.4	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh												
Hertfordshire	6,055	2,318	8,373	1.7	1.5	and Argyll and the Islands	1,301	412	1,713	4.3	3.5							
Essex	12,762	4,840	17,602	3.0	2.5	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	558	121	679	5.7	5.4							
Southend-on-Sea	2,288	658	2,946	4.7	3.9	Orkney Islands	166	59	225	2.6	2.1							
Thurrock	1,517	602	2,119	3.9	3.4	Shetland Islands	183	79	262	2.2	1.9							
Essex CC	8,957	3,580	12,537	2.7	2.2	NORTHERN IRELAND												
LONDON																		
Inner London	65,773	24,897	90,670	3.8	3.5	Northern Ireland	27,751	7,996	35,747	5.3	4.5							
Inner London - West	16,895	7,044	23,939	1.6	1.5	Belfast	4,131	1,580	8,711	4.7	4.1							
Inner London - East	48,878	17,853	66,731	7.5	6.7	Outer Belfast	4,325	1,295	5,620	4.7	4.1							
Outer London	55,139	20,904	76,043	4.3	3.7	East of Northern Ireland	4,625	1,591	6,216	4.4	3.7							
Outer London - East and North East	21,301	8,323	29,624	5.8	4.8	North of Northern Ireland	6,394	1,799	8,193	8.3	7.0							
Outer London - South	11,748	4,396	16,144	3.5	3.0	West and South of Northern Ireland	5,276	1,731	7,007	5.5	4.5							
Outer London - West and North West	22,090	8,185	30,275	3.9	3.3													

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2001	May10	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
2002	Mar 14	226.6	165.0	61.6	227.0	4.3	163.5	63.5
	Apr 11	233.2	168.0	65.2	231.4	4.4	166.3	65.1
	May 9 P	219.6	159.6	59.9	232.5	1.1	166.9	65.6

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW						
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2001	May10	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
2002	Mar 14	254.6	185.1	69.5	227.3	4.3	164.4	62.9
	Apr 11	250.0	182.7	67.2	227.1	-0.2	165.1	62.0
	May 9 P	250.2	182.5	67.7	241.6	14.5	174.5	67.1

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

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

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

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

Some details of outflows from the claimant count (dates and reasons for termination of claims) were missing from the claimant count data for March 2002 supplied to ONS. Although it was thought suitable allowance had been made for this, it is now clear that further corrections are needed to subsequent flows data for April 2002. Further adjustments have accordingly been incorporated in the seasonally adjusted inflow and outflow series as part of the routine revision. The main headline claimant count (stock) totals are unaffected.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 11 April and 8 May 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	
Thousands						
Found work	66.8	23.3	12.7	3.8	1.0	107.7
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.8
Gone abroad	4.0	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	7.2
Claimed Income Support	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	4.6
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.7	2.0	2.1	1.2	0.5	9.6
Claimed another benefit	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.3
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	5.2	1.7	3.9	2.3	1.3	14.5
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Ceased claiming	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	3.8
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	7.4	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.3	12.6
Failed to sign	34.8	11.0	7.4	2.0	0.6	55.9
New claim review	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3
Total	131.8	45.8	32.6	11.7	4.5	226.5
<i>As a percentage of those with a known destination</i>						
Found work	74.6	71.7	54.9	42.8	27.4	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	
Gone abroad	4.5	5.4	4.4	3.3	2.2	
Claimed Income Support	1.8	3.4	4.5	5.7	8.3	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	6.3	9.1	13.5	14.8	
Claimed another benefit	0.9	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.7	
Full-time education	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Approved training	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	5.8	5.4	16.9	25.4	36.7	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	
Gone to prison	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.4	4.3	3.1	2.8	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
New claim review	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

Note: Computerised claims only.

C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 2002

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	7.6	9.5	17.2	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	28.4	51.7	80.1	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	44.6	116.8	161.3	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	25.1	81.1	106.1	15	19	18	8	10	9
30-34	19.0	70.3	89.3	19	25	24	9	11	10
35-39	16.4	57.7	74.0	20	29	27	9	11	11
40-44	16.0	45.7	61.7	21	31	28	9	11	10
45-49	15.7	37.0	52.8	21	32	29	9	11	10
50-54	15.4	34.1	49.5	20	28	25	9	10	10
55-59	12.5	27.7	40.2	26	31	30	12	11	11
60 and over	n/a	11.0	11.0	n/a	29	29	n/a	11	11
All ages	200.6	542.6	743.3	17	22	21	8	9	9
North East									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	1.9	3.6	5.5	13	13	13	9	9	9
20-24	2.5	8.1	10.6	12	14	13	7	9	9
25-29	1.1	4.7	5.8	15	20	19	8	10	10
30-34	0.7	4.1	4.8	19	27	26	8	11	11
35-39	0.7	3.8	4.5	23	30	29	9	11	10
40-44	0.8	3.3	4.1	25	27	26	8	10	10
45-49	0.8	2.8	3.6	22	28	27	8	9	9
50-54	0.7	2.6	3.3	19	25	24	10	9	9
55-59	0.5	2.0	2.4	27	30	30	12	11	11
60 and over	n/a	0.7	0.7	n/a	24	24	n/a	12	12
All ages	10.3	36.5	46.8	17	22	21	8	10	9
North West									
16-17	1.0	1.5	2.5	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.9	7.6	11.5	13	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	5.6	16.3	21.9	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	2.8	10.6	13.4	16	19	18	8	10	9
30-34	2.0	9.2	11.1	20	26	25	9	11	10
35-39	1.8	7.2	9.0	21	28	26	9	11	10
40-44	1.9	5.5	7.4	21	30	28	8	11	10
45-49	1.8	4.5	6.3	20	31	28	8	11	10
50-54	1.8	4.3	6.2	20	25	24	8	10	9
55-59	1.4	3.3	4.7	26	30	29	9	10	10
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	29	29	n/a	10	10
All ages	24.0	71.2	95.2	17	21	20	8	9	9
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	1.0	1.3	2.3	7	6	6	4	5	4
18-19	3.0	5.8	8.8	12	11	12	8	7	7
20-24	4.2	12.5	16.7	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	2.1	8.3	10.3	16	19	18	8	10	10
30-34	1.6	7.0	8.6	21	27	26	9	11	11
35-39	1.4	5.6	7.0	19	29	27	8	11	10
40-44	1.4	4.4	5.8	20	33	30	9	11	10
45-49	1.4	3.8	5.1	21	32	29	9	11	10
50-54	1.4	3.5	4.8	19	26	24	8	10	9
55-59	1.1	2.7	3.8	29	30	30	13	11	11
60 and over	n/a	1.1	1.1	n/a	26	26	n/a	10	10
All ages	18.4	55.9	74.4	16	22	20	8	9	9
East Midlands									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	6	6	6	4	5	4
18-19	2.0	3.4	5.4	11	12	12	7	8	8
20-24	3.1	7.7	10.8	12	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	1.6	5.4	7.1	14	17	17	8	9	9
30-34	1.2	4.5	5.8	17	24	23	9	10	9
35-39	1.1	3.7	4.9	18	24	23	8	10	10
40-44	1.2	3.0	4.2	16	28	24	8	10	9
45-49	1.2	2.5	3.8	21	27	25	8	10	9
50-54	1.2	2.4	3.6	18	26	24	9	9	9
55-59	1.0	2.2	3.1	22	27	26	11	9	10
60 and over	n/a	0.9	0.9	n/a	25	25	n/a	12	12
All ages	14.3	36.3	50.6	15	20	19	8	9	9
West Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.7	1.2	8	7	8	5	5	5
18-19	3.0	5.5	8.4	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	4.3	11.6	15.9	14	13	13	8	9	8
25-29	2.2	7.6	9.8	16	21	20	8	10	10
30-34	1.6	6.7	8.3	20	28	26	9	11	10
35-39	1.5	5.2	6.6	23	33	31	8	12	11
40-44	1.5	4.1	5.6	23	34	31	9	12	11
45-49	1.5	3.5	5.0	23	36	32	10	11	10
50-54	1.5	3.3	4.8	21	32	29	10	11	10
55-59	1.3	2.9	4.1	28	37	34	12	11	11
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	28	28	n/a	11	11
All ages	18.9	52.2	71.2	18	24	22	9	10	9
East									
16-17	0.5	0.5	0.9	8	7	8	6	6	6
18-19	1.8	3.0	4.8	11	10	11	7	7	7
20-24	2.9	7.0	9.9	10	12	11	7	8	7
25-29	1.7	5.1	6.8	13	15	15	7	9	8
30-34	1.4	4.6	5.9	15	21	20	8	10	9
35-39	1.2	3.8	4.9	16	22	21	8	10	9
40-44	1.1	3.0	4.1	18	24	23	8	10	9
45-49	1.2	2.6	3.8	18	24	22	9	9	9
50-54	1.3	2.4	3.7	18	24	21	9	10	9
55-59	1.1	2.1	3.3	23	25	25	11	10	10
60 and over	n/a	0.9	0.9	n/a	20	21	n/a	10	10
All ages	14.2	34.9	49.1	15	18	17	8	9	8
London									
16-17	0.5	0.4	0.9	9	8	8	7	6	6
18-19	2.8	4.4	7.3	14	14	14	9	9	9
20-24	6.4	12.0	18.4	15	16	16	10	11	11
25-29	5.1	10.9	16.0	17	22	20	10	12	11
30-34	3.8	10.4	14.2	23	30	28	11	15	14
35-39	2.9	8.3	11.2	24	37	33	13	17	16
40-44	2.3	5.8	8.1	29	41	38	14	18	16
45-49	1.9	4.0	5.9	29	44	39	13	18	16
50-54	1.7	3.0	4.7	30	42	38	13	16	15
55-59	1.4	2.3	3.7	34	43	39	16	17	16
60 and over	n/a	1.0	n/a	37	45	45	n/a	17	17
All ages	28.9	62.6	91.5	21	29	26	11	14	13

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 2002

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
South East									
16-17	0.5	0.7	1.2	8	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.0	3.6	5.6	10	10	10	7	6	6
20-24	3.4	8.8	12.2	10	11	11	7	7	7
25-29	2.3	6.7	9.0	12	14	14	7	8	8
30-34	1.8	5.9	7.7	15	19	18	8	9	9
35-39	1.6	5.0	6.7	15	22	20	8	10	9
40-44	1.6	4.1	5.6	16	22	20	8	10	9
45-49	1.6	3.4	4.9	15	22	20	7	9	8
50-54	1.7	3.3	5.0	15	21	19	8	9	9
55-59	n/a	2.7	4.1	n/a	25	24	n/a	9	9
60 and over	18.0	45.2	63.2	14	17	16	7	8	8
South West									
16-17	0.4	0.5	0.9	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	1.9	3.3	5.3	10	10	10	6	7	7
20-24	3.2	7.4	10.6	10	11	11	6	7	7
25-29	1.8	5.3	7.2	12	14	14	7	8	8
30-34	1.4	4.5	5.9	15	18	17	8	9	9
35-39	1.2	3.8	5.0	17	22	21	8	9	9
40-44	1.2	2.9	4.1	16	22	20	8	9	9
45-49	1.3	2.4	3.7	17	25	22	8	9	9
50-54	1.4	2.5	3.8	17	22	20	9	9	9
55-59	1.1	2.3	3.4	20	26	24	11	10	10
60 and over	n/a	0.9	0.9	n/a	21	21	n/a	9	10
All ages	14.8	35.9	50.7	14	17	16	7	8	8
England									
16-17	5.6	6.9	12.4	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	22.5	40.2	62.7	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	35.6	91.5	127.0	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	20.6	64.7	85.4	15	18	18	8	10	9
30-34	15.7	56.8	72.4	19	25	24	9	11	10
35-39	13.3	46.4	59.7	20	28	26	9	11	11
40-44	13.0	36.1	49.1	21	30	28	9	11	10
45-49	12.7	29.4	42.2	21	31	28	9	11	10
50-54	12.7	27.3	40.0	20	27	25	9	10	10
55-59	10.2	22.4	32.7	26	30	29	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	9.1	9.2	n/a	27	27	n/a	11	11
All ages	161.9	430.8	592.7	17	22	20	8	10	9
Wales									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	6	6	6	4	4	4
18-19	1.8	3.6	5.4	12	11	11	8	7	7
20-24	2.4	7.4	9.8	12	12	12	8	8	8
25-29	1.1	4.3	5.4	14	18	18	7	10	9
30-34	0.8	3.6	4.4	18	22	21	8	10	10
35-39	0.7	3.0	3.7	19	28	26	7	11	10
40-44	0.7	2.4	3.2	19	27	26	7	10	9
45-49	0.8	2.0	2.8	20	30	27	9	11	10
50-54	0.8	1.9	2.7	22	27	26	10	11	11
55-59	0.7	1.5	2.1	29	30	30	11	11	11
60 and over	n/a	0.4	0.4	n/a	27	27	n/a	12	12
All ages	10.3	30.7	41.1	16	20	19	8	9	9
Scotland									
16-17	1.5	1.9	3.5	8	8	8	5	6	5
18-19	3.2	6.3	9.5	12	12	12	7	8	8
20-24	4.9	14.3	19.2	12	12	12	7	8	8
25-29	2.5	9.8	12.4	14	17	16	8	9	9
30-34	2.0	8.3	10.3	15	23	21	8	10	10
35-39	1.9	6.9	8.7	17	26	24	8	11	10
40-44	1.9	6.0	7.9	18	27	25	9	10	9
45-49	1.8	4.8	6.6	21	28	26	9	10	10
50-54	1.6	4.3	5.9	20	26	24	10	10	10
55-59	1.3	3.3	4.5	27	29	28	13	11	11
60 and over	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	29	30	n/a	11	11
All ages	22.7	67.1	89.8	15	20	19	8	9	9
Northern Ireland									
16-17	0.1	0.1	0.1	7	7	7	5	4	4
18-19	0.9	1.6	2.5	16	17	17	10	10	10
20-24	1.7	3.6	5.3	17	19	18	9	11	11
25-29	0.8	2.2	3.0	17	28	25	8	13	12
30-34	0.5	1.7	2.2	24	54	47	11	17	15
35-39	0.4	1.4	1.8	36	65	58	14	19	18
40-44	0.4	1.1	1.5	37	84	72	12	19	17
45-49	0.4	0.9	1.3	40	110	89	15	26	21
50-54	0.3	0.6	0.9	31	70	58	12	16	16
55-59	0.3	0.5	0.8	38	87	69	17	18	17
60 and over	n/a	0.2	0.2	n/a	135	134	n/a	26	26
All ages	5.8	13.9	19.7	23	47	40	10	14	13

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

n/a Not applicable

Note: Claims in this table terminated in the February to April 2002 accounting months. Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.

C.51

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent												
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium ^f	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a												
1992		9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	..	7.1	11.2	8.6	11.7	10.0	6.6
1993		10.2	7.2	10.4	10.6	3.9	8.6	11.4	9.5	16.4	11.3	7.9
1994		10.5	7.0	9.5	9.5	3.8	9.8	10.4	7.7	16.6	11.8	8.4
1995		10.2	6.7	8.7	8.2	3.9	9.7	9.4	6.7	15.4	11.3	8.2
1996		10.3	6.8	8.2	8.2	4.4	9.5	9.6	6.3	14.6	11.9	8.9
1997		10.1	6.6	7.0	8.3	4.4	9.2	9.1	5.2	12.7	11.8	9.9
1998		9.5	6.4	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.3	8.3	4.9	11.4	11.4	9.3
1999		8.7	6.1	6.0	7.0	3.9	8.6	7.6	4.8	10.2	10.7	8.6
2000		7.9	5.7	5.5	6.3	3.7	6.9	6.8	4.4	9.8	9.3	7.9
2001		7.4	6.0	5.1	6.7	3.6	6.6	7.2	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9
2001	Apr	7.4	5.7	4.9	6.7	3.4	6.6	7.0	4.4	9.1	8.6	7.8
	May	7.4	5.7	5.0	6.8	3.5	6.6	7.0	4.4	9.0	8.6	7.8
	Jun	7.4	5.8	5.1	6.9	3.5	6.6	7.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	7.9
	Jul	7.4	5.9	5.1	6.9	3.6	6.5	7.1	4.3	9.0	8.6	7.9
	Aug	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.8	3.6	6.5	7.3	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9
	Sep	7.4	6.1	5.1	6.7	3.7	6.6	7.2	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9
	Oct	7.4	6.3	5.1	7.0	3.8	6.7	7.4	4.2	9.2	8.7	8.0
	Nov	7.4	6.4	5.2	6.8	3.8	6.7	7.6	4.2	9.2	8.8	8.0
	Dec	7.4	6.5	5.1	6.7	3.9	6.7	8.0	4.2	9.2	8.9	8.0
	Jan	7.5	6.4	5.1	7.0	4.0	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.1	8.9	8.1
	Feb	7.5	6.3	5.1	6.6	3.9	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.1	9.0	8.1
	Mar	7.5	6.4	5.2	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.7	4.1	9.1	9.1	8.1
Apr	7.6	6.5	..	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.6	..	9.1	9.2	8.1	
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^e												
2001	May	..	..	977	668	197	469	1,138	145	235	2,077	..
	Jun	..	..	967	676	200	466	1,149	144	234	2,117	..
	Jul	..	..	956	674	204	469	1,152	142	235	2,128	..
	Aug	..	..	953	671	207	466	1,185	142	236	2,141	..
	Sep	..	..	952	663	212	484	1,173	140	238	2,168	..
	Oct	..	..	955	694	215	487	1,201	140	239	2,201	..
	Nov	..	..	959	671	218	472	1,239	140	240	2,212	..
	Dec	..	..	960	665	231	471	1,319	140	240	2,209	..
	Jan	..	..	950	693	223	471	1,305	141	239	2,214	..
	Feb	..	..	946	653	221	477	1,293	141	238	2,232	..
	Mar	..	..	948	622	230	486	1,273	140	238	2,222	..
	Apr	..	..	952	622	227	483	..	..	238	..	..
May	..	..	945	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	3.1	6.3	6.9	10.8	7.6	5.0	9.1	9.1	9.6
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^e												
1992		..	..	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993		..	..	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994		..	..	2,639	829	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995		..	..	2,326	739	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996		..	..	2,122	751	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997		..	..	1,602	760	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998		..	..	1,362	721	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999		..	..	1,263	659	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
2000		..	..	1,102	611	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,879
2001		..	..	983	661	204	470	1,170	142	238	2,125	3,858
2001	May	..	..	981	672	197	436	1,159	134	235	1,964	3,721
	Jun	..	..	948	654	200	431	1,106	130	234	1,943	3,694
	Jul	..	..	962	618	204	484	1,205	140	235	2,022	3,799
	Aug	..	..	973	644	207	510	1,242	144	236	2,136	3,789
	Sep	..	..	940	673	212	513	1,069	130	238	2,178	3,743
	Oct	..	..	918	660	215	503	1,090	129	239	2,224	3,725
	Nov	..	..	926	630	218	471	1,157	127	240	2,259	3,789
	Dec	..	..	949	662	231	471	1,229	129	240	2,264	3,964
	Jan	..	..	1,022	727	223	476	1,401	160	239	2,322	4,290
	Feb	..	..	1,024	726	221	475	1,369	153	238	2,293	4,296
	Mar	..	..	998	662	230	470	1,354	157	238	2,231	4,156
	Apr	..	..	983	630	227	461	..	..	238	2,167	..
May	..	..	955	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month		..	..	3.2	6.4	6.2	10.9	8.3	5.6	10.4	..	10.0

- a ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.
- b The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 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 April for Netherlands and Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to January.

Thousands and per cent

		Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
1992		7.9	15.4	8.7	2.2	2.1	5.3	6.0	4.3	14.9	5.6	3.1	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.1	2.5	2.6	6.2	6.1	5.6	18.6	9.1	4.0	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.0	2.9	3.2	6.8	5.5	6.9	19.8	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.5	3.1	2.9	6.6	5.0	7.3	18.8	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996		9.6	11.7	11.5	3.4	2.9	6.0	4.9	7.3	18.1	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.8	9.9	11.6	3.4	2.7	4.9	4.1	6.8	17.0	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		10.9	7.5	11.7	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	5.1	15.2	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999		11.9	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	4.5	12.8	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000		11.1	4.2	10.4	4.7	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.1	11.3	5.9	2.6	4.0
2001		10.5	3.9	9.4	5.0	2.0	2.4	..	4.1	10.6	5.1	..	4.8
2001	Apr	10.4	3.7	9.6	4.8	2.0	2.2	..	4.0	13.1	5.0	..	4.5
	May	10.4	3.7	9.5	4.9	1.9	2.4	3.5	4.0	13.1	5.0	..	4.4
	Jun	10.4	3.8	9.5	4.9	2.0	2.4	..	4.0	13.0	4.9	2.6	4.6
	Jul	10.4	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.0	2.3	..	4.1	12.9	4.8	..	4.6
	Aug	10.4	3.8	9.3	5.0	2.0	2.3	3.6	4.1	12.9	4.9	..	4.9
	Sep	10.4	3.9	9.2	5.3	2.0	2.4	..	4.1	12.9	5.1	..	5.0
	Oct	10.7	3.9	9.1	5.4	2.0	2.4	..	4.2	12.9	5.2	..	5.4
	Nov	10.7	4.1	9.0	5.4	2.1	2.3	3.7	4.2	12.9	5.0	..	5.6
	Dec	10.7	4.1	8.9	5.5	2.1	2.4	..	4.2	12.9	5.2	..	5.7
	Jan	..	4.2	8.8	5.3	2.1	2.4	..	4.3	12.9	5.2	..	5.6
	Feb	..	4.3	..	5.3	2.2	2.5	..	4.3	12.9	5.2	..	5.6
	Mar	..	4.4	..	5.2	2.2	2.7	..	4.4	12.9	5.3	..	5.7
2002	Apr	..	4.4	..	5.2	2.2	..	..	4.4	..	5.3	..	6.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
2001	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	2,193	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	2,225	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
	Jan	..	156	2,198	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	..	3,470	..	..	72	..	1,622	131	92	8,594
2002	May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate (%): latest month	..	4.2	9.1	5.2	..	2.3	..	..	..	3.9	2.5	6.0
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a													
1992		185	283	2,535	1,421	2,734	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993		176	294	2,299	1,656	3,526	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994		180	282	2,508	1,920	4,643	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,638	2,098	5,130	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,654	2,250	5,680	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,688	2,303	6,357	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,744	2,787	5,534	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999		..	193	2,670	3,171	5,351	222	60	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
2000		..	155	2,495	3,198	4,964	187	63	327	1,558	178	72	5,655
2001		..	142	2,267	3,395	4,927	146	63	325	1,530	145	67	6,738
2001	May	..	134	..	3,480	4,557	132	55	319	1,478	130	61	5,846
	Jun	..	141	..	3,380	4,529	132	58	315	1,461	174	59	6,762
	Jul	..	147	2,193	3,300	4,608	135	65	313	1,451	189	60	6,797
	Aug	..	149	..	3,360	4,651	141	67	310	1,459	159	61	6,956
	Sep	..	141	..	3,570	4,832	140	61	318	1,489	136	62	6,708
	Oct	..	142	2,225	3,520	5,237	141	60	323	1,540	127	68	7,106
	Nov	..	147	..	3,500	5,368	135	64	327	1,573	122	78	7,551
	Dec	..	152	..	3,370	5,323	146	65	324	1,575	146	86	7,678
	Jan	..	160	2,198	3,440	5,934	152	77	338	1,652	142	94	8,935
	Feb	..	162	..	3,560	5,762	161	72	339	1,666	133	95	8,707
	Mar	..	162	..	3,790	5,405	167	71	340	1,649	127	92	8,659
	Apr	..	156	..	3,750	5,378	..	70	..	1,636	115	..	8,146
2002	May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate (%): latest month	..	..	9.2	5.6	..	2.3	..	..	..	3.8	2.6	5.7

Enquiries: 02075336119

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
	1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
	1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
	1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
	1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
	1998	29,049	28,258	853	3,710	7,708	10,318	5,668	791
	1999	29,419	28,584	848	3,713	7,627	10,537	5,859	835
	2000	29,737	28,891	850	3,757	7,516	10,759	6,009	846
	2001	29,804	28,972	810	3,761	7,309	10,941	6,152	832
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2001	29,785	28,956	808	3,757	7,321	10,929	6,141	828
	Mar-May (Spr)	29,804	28,972	810	3,761	7,309	10,941	6,152	832
	Apr-Jun	29,836	28,997	813	3,788	7,297	10,938	6,162	839
	May-Jul	29,820	28,957	811	3,776	7,263	10,946	6,161	862
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,841	28,977	805	3,797	7,227	10,953	6,195	864
	Jul-Sep	29,843	28,972	816	3,779	7,219	10,968	6,190	871
	Aug-Oct	29,883	29,018	827	3,813	7,211	10,971	6,196	865
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,924	29,043	831	3,835	7,195	10,980	6,202	881
	Oct-Dec	29,952	29,057	829	3,846	7,168	10,997	6,217	895
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	29,918	29,031	814	3,843	7,158	11,012	6,204	887
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	29,940	29,051	820	3,835	7,143	11,034	6,219	889
	Jan-Mar 2002	29,958	29,066	816	3,842	7,134	11,061	6,213	892
	Feb-Apr	30,025	29,130	822	3,856	7,120	11,098	6,234	895
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	107	99	8	14	-38	86	29	8
	Percent	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	-0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9
	Over last 12 months	241	174	14	99	-201	169	92	67
	Percent	0.8	0.6	1.7	2.6	-2.7	1.5	1.5	8.1
Male	Male	MGSF	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
	1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
	1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,557	3,186	297
	1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
	1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	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
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2001	16,517	16,245	419	2,040	4,143	5,955	3,687	272
	Mar-May (Spr)	16,519	16,246	416	2,047	4,135	5,956	3,691	273
	Apr-Jun	16,521	16,242	417	2,059	4,127	5,946	3,693	279
	May-Jul	16,538	16,250	416	2,062	4,118	5,965	3,689	287
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,566	16,282	422	2,080	4,095	5,966	3,719	284
	Jul-Sep	16,572	16,284	423	2,069	4,090	5,986	3,715	288
	Aug-Oct	16,585	16,297	428	2,079	4,086	5,988	3,716	288
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,596	16,303	427	2,089	4,077	5,992	3,718	293
	Oct-Dec	16,607	16,306	429	2,093	4,066	6,003	3,715	302
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	16,581	16,282	423	2,090	4,062	5,998	3,710	299
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	16,591	16,295	419	2,090	4,052	6,023	3,710	296
	Jan-Mar 2002	16,581	16,289	415	2,096	4,039	6,035	3,704	293
	Feb-Apr	16,601	16,305	416	2,102	4,023	6,056	3,708	297
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	20	22	-7	12	-39	58	-2	-2
	Percent	0.1	0.1	-1.7	0.6	-0.9	1.0	-0.1	-0.7
	Over last 12 months	84	60	-4	62	-120	101	20	24
	Percent	0.5	0.4	-0.9	3.0	-2.9	1.7	0.6	9.0
Female	Female	MGSF	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
	1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
	1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
	1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
	1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
	1998	12,868	12,359	422	1,689	3,323	4,695	2,229	509
	1999	13,053	12,514	411	1,692	3,321	4,781	2,309	539
	2000	13,212	12,659	418	1,706	3,263	4,874	2,399	553
	2001	13,285	12,726	394	1,713	3,173	4,984	2,461	559
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2001	13,267	12,711	388	1,717	3,178	4,974	2,454	556
	Mar-May (Spr)	13,285	12,726	394	1,713	3,173	4,984	2,461	559
	Apr-Jun	13,315	12,755	396	1,729	3,169	4,992	2,468	560
	May-Jul	13,282	12,707	396	1,714	3,145	4,981	2,472	575
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,275	12,695	383	1,716	3,133	4,987	2,476	580
	Jul-Sep	13,271	12,688	393	1,710	3,128	4,982	2,475	583
	Aug-Oct	13,298	12,721	399	1,734	3,124	4,983	2,480	577
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,329	12,740	404	1,746	3,119	4,988	2,483	588
	Oct-Dec	13,345	12,751	400	1,753	3,102	4,994	2,502	594
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	13,337	12,749	391	1,753	3,096	5,014	2,494	588
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	13,349	12,756	400	1,744	3,091	5,011	2,509	594
	Jan-Mar 2002	13,376	12,778	401	1,746	3,095	5,026	2,509	599
	Feb-Apr	13,424	12,826	406	1,754	3,097	5,042	2,526	598
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	87	77	15	2	1	28	32	10
	Percent	0.7	0.6	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.7
	Over last 12 months	157	114	18	37	-81	68	72	42
	Percent	1.2	0.9	4.6	2.2	-2.5	1.4	2.9	7.6

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

D.1

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All		MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1993		62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994		62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995		62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996		62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997		63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1
1998		62.8	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999		63.3	78.9	58.7	75.5	84.5	84.9	69.4	8.1
2000		63.6	79.2	59.1	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.7	8.2
2001		63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.0	70.2	8.1
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001		63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.1	70.1	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)		63.3	78.8	55.4	75.2	84.4	85.0	70.2	8.1
Apr-Jun		63.4	78.8	55.5	75.7	84.4	84.9	70.2	8.1
May-Jul		63.3	78.7	55.3	75.3	84.2	84.8	70.1	8.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)		63.3	78.7	54.8	75.6	84.0	84.7	70.3	8.4
Jul-Sep		63.3	78.6	55.4	75.2	84.1	84.7	70.2	8.4
Aug-Oct		63.3	78.7	56.1	75.7	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)		63.4	78.7	56.2	76.0	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.5
Oct-Dec		63.4	78.7	55.9	76.1	84.1	84.6	70.3	8.7
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		63.3	78.6	54.8	76.0	84.1	84.6	70.1	8.6
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		63.3	78.6	55.1	75.7	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.6
Jan-Mar 2002		63.3	78.6	54.7	75.7	84.3	84.7	70.1	8.6
Feb-Apr		63.4	78.8	55.0	75.9	84.3	84.9	70.2	8.7
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months		0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.6
Male		MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1993		73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.8	7.5
1994		72.9	85.6	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.7
1995		72.6	85.2	56.2	81.8	94.2	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996		72.4	85.1	59.5	82.6	93.4	92.5	71.8	7.6
1997		72.2	84.9	58.2	82.4	93.6	92.0	72.2	7.6
1998		71.8	84.3	57.9	80.7	93.7	91.5	72.0	7.6
1999		72.1	84.6	59.1	80.5	93.5	92.2	72.6	8.0
2000		72.2	84.8	58.6	81.2	93.9	92.4	72.5	7.8
2001		71.6	84.3	55.6	80.1	93.3	91.8	73.1	7.2
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001		71.7	84.3	56.1	79.9	93.3	91.9	73.1	7.2
Mar-May (Spr)		71.6	84.3	55.6	80.1	93.3	91.8	73.1	7.2
Apr-Jun		71.6	84.2	55.6	80.4	93.3	91.5	73.0	7.4
May-Jul		71.6	84.2	55.4	80.4	93.3	91.6	72.9	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)		71.7	84.3	56.1	81.1	93.0	91.5	73.4	7.5
Jul-Sep		71.7	84.3	56.1	80.5	93.1	91.6	73.2	7.6
Aug-Oct		71.7	84.3	56.7	80.8	93.2	91.5	73.2	7.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)		71.7	84.3	56.4	81.0	93.2	91.4	73.2	7.7
Oct-Dec		71.7	84.2	56.5	81.1	93.2	91.4	73.0	7.9
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		71.6	84.1	55.6	80.8	93.3	91.2	72.9	7.9
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		71.6	84.1	55.0	80.7	93.3	91.5	72.8	7.8
Jan-Mar 2002		71.5	84.0	54.4	80.8	93.2	91.5	72.6	7.7
Feb-Apr		71.5	84.0	54.3	80.9	93.0	91.7	72.6	7.8
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	-1.3	0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.3	-1.9	1.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.6
Female		MGWI	MGSQ	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	MGWR	MGWU
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1993		53.2	70.9	53.9	71.7	71.0	76.9	62.2	8.1
1994		53.3	70.9	55.9	69.9	71.2	76.9	63.1	8.1
1995		53.3	70.9	55.7	69.8	71.6	76.6	63.2	7.9
1996		53.8	71.4	56.5	71.2	72.3	77.1	62.9	7.8
1997		54.3	71.8	60.9	70.7	73.5	76.9	63.3	8.3
1998		54.3	72.0	59.4	70.4	73.8	77.1	64.3	7.8
1999		54.9	72.5	58.3	70.3	75.1	77.5	64.9	8.2
2000		55.3	72.9	59.5	70.6	75.3	77.7	65.9	8.5
2001		55.3	72.8	55.3	70.1	75.1	78.2	66.2	8.6
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 2001		55.3	72.8	54.6	70.3	75.0	78.1	66.1	8.5
Mar-May (Spr)		55.3	72.8	55.3	70.1	75.1	78.2	66.2	8.6
Apr-Jun		55.4	72.9	55.4	70.7	75.1	78.2	66.3	8.6
May-Jul		55.3	72.6	55.3	70.0	74.7	77.9	66.3	8.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)		55.2	72.5	53.4	70.0	74.6	77.9	66.3	8.9
Jul-Sep		55.2	72.4	54.7	69.6	74.7	77.7	66.2	8.9
Aug-Oct		55.3	72.6	55.4	70.5	74.7	77.6	66.2	8.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)		55.4	72.7	56.0	70.8	74.8	77.6	66.2	9.0
Oct-Dec		55.4	72.7	55.3	71.0	74.5	77.6	66.7	9.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002		55.4	72.6	54.0	70.9	74.6	77.8	66.4	9.0
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)		55.4	72.6	55.1	70.4	74.6	77.6	66.7	9.1
Jan-Mar 2002		55.5	72.7	55.0	70.4	74.9	77.8	66.6	9.2
Feb-Apr		55.7	73.0	55.7	70.6	75.1	77.9	67.0	9.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.3	0.3	1.7	-0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2
Over last 12 months		0.4	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.9	0.7

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						All	Students	Other
								Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other				
Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
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																
Feb-Apr 2001	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	
Feb-Apr	17,297	7,848	5,546	2,301	2,098	616	1,482	36	768	649	253	391	204	91	113	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	-41	-42	-48	6	1	2	-1	2	5	-3	6	-10	5	-2	7	
Percent	-0.2	-0.5	-0.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.1	6.5	0.7	-0.4	2.6	-2.6	2.4	-2.5	6.7	
Over last 12 months	36	67	4	63	75	-16	90	2	41	12	-2	21	-12	9	-21	
Percent	0.2	0.9	0.1	2.8	3.7	-2.5	6.5	6.8	5.7	1.9	-0.9	5.8	-5.4	11.3	-15.6	
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																
Feb-Apr 2001	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	
Feb-Apr	6,614	3,095	2,121	973	881	267	614	23	463	73	132	189	93	45	47	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	22	10	8	2	1	4	-3	0	8	1	4	-12	1	-2	3	
Percent	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.6	-0.6	-1.1	1.8	1.1	3	-5.9	1.0	-4.1	6.4	
Over last 12 months	87	72	44	28	38	13	25	2	19	4	3	9	-10	0	-10	
Percent	1.3	2.4	2.1	3.0	4.5	5.1	4.3	10.9	4.4	6.5	2.0	5.3	-9.5	-0.3	-16.8	
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																
Feb-Apr 2001	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	575	124	202	114	45	69	
Sep-Nov-Nov (

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAV	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,564	569	1,304	1,572	1,756	2,363	9,345
1995	17,023	7,676	592	1,271	1,576	1,805	2,432	9,347
1996	17,030	7,645	597	1,166	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,384
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,204	7,768	601	1,194	1,476	1,917	2,579	9,436
1999	17,086	7,665	597	1,202	1,401	1,875	2,589	9,422
2000	17,045	7,609	589	1,183	1,347	1,881	2,608	9,436
2001	17,267	7,787	651	1,240	1,350	1,928	2,617	9,480
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	17,261	7,781	651	1,238	1,356	1,921	2,615	9,481
Mar-May (Spr)	17,267	7,787	651	1,240	1,350	1,928	2,617	9,480
Apr-Jun	17,260	7,784	651	1,219	1,344	1,950	2,620	9,475
May-Jul	17,300	7,846	655	1,237	1,360	1,961	2,632	9,455
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,303	7,848	663	1,223	1,377	1,973	2,611	9,456
Jul-Sep	17,323	7,871	656	1,248	1,366	1,977	2,624	9,451
Aug-Oct	17,305	7,845	648	1,222	1,354	1,992	2,628	9,460
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,287	7,839	647	1,209	1,350	2,003	2,631	9,447
Oct-Dec	17,281	7,844	653	1,205	1,358	2,005	2,624	9,437
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,338	7,890	671	1,216	1,348	2,009	2,645	9,448
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,337	7,888	669	1,232	1,343	2,005	2,639	9,449
Jan-Mar 2002	17,342	7,892	676	1,233	1,332	1,997	2,654	9,450
Feb-Apr	17,297	7,848	673	1,227	1,326	1,979	2,642	9,450
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-41	-42	2	10	-22	-29	-3	1
Percent	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.8	-1.6	-1.5	-0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months	36	67	23	-11	-29	58	27	-31
Percent	0.2	0.9	3.5	-0.9	-2.2	3.0	1.0	-0.3
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	290	498	253	396	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	491	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	313	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,839	312	446	302	488	1,291	3,389
1998	6,366	2,952	313	484	294	521	1,340	3,414
1999	6,342	2,920	303	489	301	488	1,339	3,422
2000	6,356	2,907	305	474	277	482	1,369	3,449
2001	6,541	3,033	332	510	296	535	1,360	3,508
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	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	495	310	557	1,350	3,506
Jul-Sep	6,546	3,040	331	501	304	547	1,358	3,505
Aug-Oct	6,547	3,038	327	495	298	555	1,362	3,509
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,551	3,044	330	489	298	562	1,364	3,507
Oct-Dec	6,552	3,051	330	489	299	562	1,372	3,501
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,592	3,085	338	496	293	576	1,382	3,507
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,596	3,082	343	499	293	561	1,386	3,514
Jan-Mar 2002	6,620	3,100	348	498	296	561	1,397	3,520
Feb-Apr	6,614	3,095	350	495	302	550	1,397	3,519
Changes								
Over last 3 months	22	10	12	0	9	-26	16	12
Percent	0.3	0.3	3.6	-0.1	3.0	-4.6	1.1	0.3
Over last 12 months	87	72	22	-19	5	24	39	15
Percent	1.3	2.4	6.8	-3.6	1.8	4.5	2.9	0.4
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAV	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	4,929	290	780	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,883	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,399	1,228	5,981
1998	10,838	4,815	288	710	1,182	1,396	1,239	6,023
1999	10,744	4,744	294	713	1,100	1,387	1,250	6,000
2000	10,688	4,701	284	709	1,070	1,399	1,239	5,987
2001	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 2001	10,734	4,758	323	724	1,059	1,395	1,257	5,977
Mar-May (Spr)	10,726	4,753	319	730	1,054	1,393	1,257	5,973
Apr-Jun	10,706	4,735	318	717	1,049	1,395	1,255	5,971
May-Jul	10,748	4,793	320	736	1,065	1,414	1,259	5,955
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,764	4,815	334	736	1,067	1,417	1,261	5,949
Jul-Sep	10,777	4,831	326	747	1,062	1,430	1,266	5,946
Aug-Oct	10,758	4,806	321	727	1,056	1,437	1,265	5,952
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,736	4,796	317	719	1,052	1,441	1,266	5,940
Oct-Dec	10,729	4,793	323	716	1,059	1,443	1,252	5,935
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,746	4,805	333	721	1,055	1,432	1,264	5,941
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,741	4,806	326	733	1,050	1,444	1,253	5,935
Jan-Mar 2002	10,723	4,793	328	735	1,037	1,436	1,257	5,930
Feb-Apr	10,683	4,753	323	731	1,024	1,429	1,245	5,930
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-62	-52	-10	11	-31	-3	-19	-10
Percent	-0.6	-1.1	-3.0	1.5	-2.9	-0.2	-1.5	-0.2
Over last 12 months	-51	-5	0	7	-35	34	-12	-46
Percent	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	1.0	-3.3	2.5	-1.0	-0.8

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates^a by age

D.3

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All		YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFFJ	LWFFM
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
	1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1
	1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
	1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
	1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
	1998	37.2	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
	1999	36.7	21.1	41.3	24.5	15.5	15.1	30.6	91.9
	2000	36.4	20.8	40.9	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.3	91.8
	2001	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	15.0	29.8	91.9
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2001	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	14.9	29.9	92.0
	Mar-May (Spr)	36.7	21.2	44.6	24.8	15.6	15.0	29.8	91.9
	Apr-Jun	36.6	21.2	44.5	24.3	15.6	15.1	29.8	91.9
	May-Jul	36.7	21.3	44.7	24.7	15.8	15.2	29.9	91.6
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.2	24.4	16.0	15.3	29.7	91.6
	Jul-Sep	36.7	21.4	44.6	24.8	15.9	15.3	29.8	91.6
	Aug-Oct	36.7	21.3	43.9	24.3	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.6
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.3	43.8	24.0	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.5
	Oct-Dec	36.6	21.3	44.1	23.9	15.9	15.4	29.7	91.3
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	36.7	21.4	45.2	24.0	15.9	15.4	29.9	91.4
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	36.7	21.4	44.9	24.3	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.4
	Jan-Mar 2002	36.7	21.4	45.3	24.3	15.7	15.3	29.9	91.4
	Feb-Apr	36.6	21.2	45.0	24.1	15.7	15.1	29.8	91.3
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
	Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.6
Male		YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5
	1994	27.1	14.4	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.3
	1995	27.4	14.8	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8
	1996	27.6	14.9	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4
	1997	27.8	15.1	41.8	17.6	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4
	1998	28.2	15.7	42.1	19.3	6.3	8.5	28.0	92.4
	1999	27.9	15.4	40.9	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.0
	2000	27.8	15.2	41.4	18.8	6.1	7.6	27.5	92.2
	2001	28.4	15.7	44.4	19.9	6.7	8.2	26.9	92.8
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2001	28.3	15.7	43.9	20.1	6.7	8.1	26.9	92.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	28.4	15.7	44.4	19.9	6.7	8.2	26.9	92.8
	Apr-Jun	28.4	15.8	44.4	19.6	6.7	8.5	27.0	92.6
	May-Jul	28.4	15.8	44.6	19.6	6.7	8.4	27.1	92.4
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.3	15.7	43.9	18.9	7.0	8.5	26.6	92.5
	Jul-Sep	28.3	15.7	43.9	19.5	6.9	8.4	26.8	92.4
	Aug-Oct	28.3	15.7	43.3	19.2	6.8	8.5	26.8	92.4
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.3	15.7	43.6	19.0	6.8	8.6	26.8	92.3
	Oct-Dec	28.3	15.8	43.5	18.9	6.8	8.6	27.0	92.1
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	28.4	15.9	44.4	19.2	6.7	8.8	27.1	92.1
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	28.4	15.9	45.0	19.3	6.7	8.5	27.2	92.2
	Jan-Mar 2002	28.5	16.0	45.6	19.2	6.8	8.5	27.4	92.3
	Feb-Apr	28.5	16.0	45.7	19.1	7.0	8.3	27.4	92.2
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3	1.9	-1.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.6
Female		YBTE	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1993	46.8	29.1	46.1	28.3	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.9
	1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.1	28.8	23.1	36.9	91.9
	1995	46.7	29.1	44.3	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1
	1996	46.2	28.6	43.5	28.8	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2
	1997	45.7	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7
	1998	45.7	28.0	40.6	29.6	26.2	22.9	35.7	92.2
	1999	45.1	27.5	41.7	29.7	24.9	22.5	35.1	91.8
	2000	44.7	27.1	40.5	29.4	24.7	22.3	34.1	91.5
	2001	44.7	27.2	44.7	29.9	24.9	21.8	33.8	91.4
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 2001	44.7	27.2	45.4	29.7	25.0	21.9	33.9	91.5
	Mar-May (Spr)	44.7	27.2	44.7	29.9	24.9	21.8	33.8	91.4
	Apr-Jun	44.6	27.1	44.6	29.3	24.9	21.8	33.7	91.4
	May-Jul	44.7	27.4	44.7	30.0	25.3	22.1	33.7	91.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	44.8	27.5	46.6	30.0	25.4	22.1	33.7	91.1
	Jul-Sep	44.8	27.6	45.3	30.4	25.3	22.3	33.8	91.1
	Aug-Oct	44.7	27.4	44.6	29.5	25.3	22.4	33.8	91.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	44.6	27.3	44.0	29.2	25.2	22.4	33.8	91.0
	Oct-Dec	44.6	27.3	44.7	29.0	25.5	22.4	33.3	90.9
	Nov 2001-Jan 2002	44.6	27.4	46.0	29.1	25.4	22.2	33.6	91.0
	Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	44.6	27.4	44.9	29.6	25.4	22.4	33.3	90.9
	Jan-Mar 2002	44.5	27.3	45.0	29.6	25.1	22.2	33.4	90.8
	Feb-Apr	44.3	27.0	44.3	29.4	24.9	22.1	33.0	90.8
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.3	-1.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2
	Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.9	-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			Headline rate ^a
		LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate				Monthly rate	
				LNMU	LNNC			LNKW	LNNE
1995	Annual averages	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	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	129.8	5.8	5.1	119.5	120.4	3.2	3.6
	Mar	134.8	128.8	4.4	4.8	120.2	121.6	4.5	3.7
	Apr	128.4	128.8	4.9	5.0	123.4	123.1	5.4	4.4
	May	127.7	128.8	4.6	4.6	123.6	123.5	5.8	5.2
	Jun	129.3	129.5	4.8	4.8	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	137.5	133.0	2.5	2.5	124.4	125.7	4.4	4.7
	Mar R	139.2	133.2	3.5	2.9	124.9	127.0	4.4	4.5
	Apr P	133.4	133.9	4.0	3.3	127.8	127.5	3.6	4.1
Sampling variability ^c				± 1.3 A	± 1.2 A			± 0.8 A	± 0.8 A

SIC 1992					of which: Private sector services ^b				
Private sector									
1995=100	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Headline rate ^a
		LNKX	LNKY	Per cent change over previous 12 months		JJGF	JJGH	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
				Monthly rate				Monthly rate	
				LNKZ	LNND			JJGI	JJGJ
1995	Annual averages	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	132.0	6.2	5.4	142.0	133.9	6.8	5.7
	Mar	138.4	130.6	4.3	5.0	141.2	131.8	4.2	5.2
	Apr	129.7	130.3	4.8	5.1	130.0	131.1	4.5	5.2
	May	128.7	130.2	4.3	4.5	128.7	130.7	3.9	4.2
	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	140.8	134.8	2.1	2.0	145.0	136.0	1.6	1.5
	Mar R	142.8	134.8	3.2	2.6	144.9	135.5	2.9	2.2
	Apr P	134.8	135.6	4.0	3.1	135.2	136.5	4.2	2.9
Sampling variability ^c				± 1.6 A	± 1.4 A			± 2.1 B	± 1.9 A

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

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

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	Headline rate ^a		LNMN	LNMR	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Headline rate ^a
			Monthly rate					Monthly rate		
			LNMW	LNNF			LNMV	LNNG		
1995	} Annual averages	100.0			100.0					
1996		104.4			104.4					
1997		108.5			108.8					
1998		113.4			113.7					
1999		117.8			118.3					
2000		122.9			123.8					
2001		128.0			129.1					
2000	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	127.4	5.5	4.5	128.3	127.9	5.5	4.7	
	Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.9	
	Apr	128.1	127.4	5.1	5.3	129.0	128.4	5.1	5.3	
	May	127.3	127.8	4.5	4.9	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.0	
	Jun	127.5	128.3	4.9	4.8	128.2	129.3	5.0	4.9	
	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	130.5	130.1	2.2	2.6	131.6	131.3	2.6	2.7	
	Mar R	136.4	131.4	3.4	2.9	136.7	132.1	3.0	2.9	
	Apr P	132.6	131.8	3.5	3.0	133.6	132.8	3.4	3.0	
Sampling variability ^c			±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	Headline rate ^a
				Monthly rate	
		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	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	130.5	6.1	5.3
	Mar	135.5	129.0	4.3	5.0
	Apr	128.2	128.9	4.7	5.0
	May	127.3	128.7	4.4	4.5
	Jun	129.2	129.4	4.6	4.6
	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	139.5	133.4	2.2	2.3
	Mar R	139.5	133.3	3.3	2.7
	Apr P	133.2	134.0	4.0	3.2
Sampling variability ^c				± 1.6 A	± 1.4 A

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

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
July 1999=100 ^b	(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
	JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000) Annual 2001) averages	104.1 110.4	103.1 106.1	104.4 108.6	100.2 104.4	104.1 108.8	101.7 106.0	105.0 110.1	104.2 109.3	99.3 101.8	105.8 112.4
1999 Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aug	103.4	100.5	100.4	99.8	100.0	97.8	100.3	100.9	100.1	99.6
Sep	103.8	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.2	99.4	100.6	101.5	99.9	101.6
Oct	105.6	101.6	100.8	101.7	101.2	99.9	101.5	102.3	99.5	102.7
Nov	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.6	102.2	100.1	102.3	102.7	100.3	103.1
Dec	98.1	100.9	102.0	102.1	103.8	98.7	101.8	103.0	100.8	102.2
2000 Jan	98.9	102.4	102.4	97.7	103.1	100.7	102.3	101.8	101.2	103.0
Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.9
Mar	104.1	102.7	103.9	98.3	103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0
Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7	98.1	104.1	100.2	104.3	102.7	98.6	104.3
May	105.0	102.1	105.8	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
Jun	106.1	102.5	104.7	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1
Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7
2001 Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	109.6
Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	99.4	111.1
Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	109.6	107.7	110.5	109.5	101.5	113.6
Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9	109.6	102.3	114.0
Aug	114.2	105.3	109.1	104.1	108.8	106.5	110.0	109.4	105.1	111.2
Sep	119.0	105.7	108.9	105.2	109.2	106.4	110.6	110.7	101.4	113.4
Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	102.2	114.5
Nov	114.3	106.8	110.0	105.9	109.9	106.6	111.1	111.8	102.4	115.0
Dec	114.1	107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.2	114.1
2002 Jan	112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.3	114.1
Feb	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	103.0	116.0
Mar R	117.9	106.8	111.9	106.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.8	116.2
Apr P	114.7	109.8	112.2	108.1	112.7	109.4	114.1	113.8	102.9	116.4
Per cent change on the year										
	JVVT	JVVU	JVVV	JVVW	JVVX	JVVY	JVVZ	JVWA	JVWB	JVWC
2000 Jul	2.2	3.5	3.1	0.4	4.3	4.2	5.7	4.2	-1.4	7.0
Aug	-1.8	2.2	2.8	0.0	4.0	3.6	4.8	3.4	-0.9	5.3
Sep	7.7	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.9	4.4	-1.4	4.2
Oct	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	-1.2	4.7
Nov	5.8	3.3	4.3	0.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	3.7	-0.5	5.6
Dec	6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	0.5	6.4
2001 Jan	5.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	5.3	4.8	-0.4	6.6
Feb	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.5
May	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.1
Jun	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
Jul	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	6.0	6.0
Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.0	7.1
Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	6.5
Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	2.9	4.9
2002 Jan	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.5	3.9
Feb	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.4	5.9
Mar R	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.4	4.5
Apr R	6.1	4.2	3.0	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.5	4.5	2.0	4.8
Sampling variability ^c	±16.3 D	±12.7 D	±2.4 B	±5.3 C	±2.3 B	±2.7 B	±1.2 A	±1.9 A	±3.1 B	±2.6 B

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

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

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

A = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;

B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;

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

D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.

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

P Provisional
R Revised

EARNINGS E.2

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

Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^P
JVVJ	JVVK	JVVL	JVVM	JVVN	JVVO	JVVP	JVVQ	JVVR	JVVS	
103.8	102.4	105.0	102.9	104.5	104.5	103.7	102.2	104.9	105.9	2000) Annual
107.0	105.4	109.7	107.7	110.3	110.7	108.6	107.6	111.4	108.4	2001) averages
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999 Jul
99.9	100.7	101.3	99.0	99.6	98.3	100.1	102.7	99.5	100.0	Aug
100.1	101.0	99.4	100.2	99.2	98.8	100.2	102.3	99.8	101.8	Sep
100.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.1	98.9	101.3	100.9	99.7	101.6	Oct
99.6	99.1	100.1	99.6	100.3	99.5	102.3	100.2	100.5	103.3	Nov
101.0	99.5	105.7	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.3	100.2	101.4	104.5	Dec
102.1	103.2	102.4	103.4	104.1	102.8	102.5	99.8	103.0	106.1	2000 Jan
102.7	101.0	102.7	100.6	102.0	103.0	105.2	99.5	102.9	107.1	Feb
102.6	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.8	102.8	102.2	99.1	102.9	103.9	Mar
103.5	101.6	106.4	101.2	102.8	102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4	104.7	Apr
103.8	103.7	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
105.0	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5	105.4	Oct
105.1	101.	105.3	104.3	106.5	106.7	106.8	103.2	106.2	105.3	Nov
105.3	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
105.4	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
106.5	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
109.6	107.9	115.9	110.7	112.0	114.8	111.1	108.3	114.5	111.2	Mar R
109.6	109.1	115.0	110.2	113.1	115.5	112.6	110.6	118.0	110.6	Apr P
Per cent change on the year										
JVWD	JVWE	JVWF	JVYJ	JVYK	JVYL	JVYM	JVYN	JVYO	JVYP	
3.8	2.8	5.6	2.7	4.6	4.9	2.9	3.4	5.1	6.4	2000 Jul
3.7	2.2	6.2	4.2	4.9	6.5	2.9	2.4	5.7	7.4	Aug
4.5	3.0	6.0	3.5	5.7	5.9	3.6	2.3	5.4	3.7	Sep
4.7	2.3	6.2	4.5	6.8	6.8	3.1	2.6	5.8	3.7	Oct
5.5	2.4	5.2	4.8	6.2	7.2	4.4	2.9	5.7	2.0	Nov
4.2	2.5	2.3	3.9	6.3	7.3	4.4	3.3	5.9	2.7	Dec
3.0	0.7	2.3	2.0	3.7	6.2	3.5	3.1	5.3	0.8	2001 Jan
2.7	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
3.4	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
3.0	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
3.3	4.6	8.7	2.8	1.8	5.1	4.4	4.5	6.2	4.5	Mar R
2.5	3.6	5.5	2.3	2.3	4.9	4.6	3.0	6.0	4.8	Apr P
± 2.0	± 1.5	± 2.7	± 1.6	± 1.4	± 1.5	± 1.2	± 0.8	± 0.7	± 4.9	Sampling variability ^c
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^a

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
July 1999=100 ^b	(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL, DM)	(DD,DE,DF, DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
	JVUF	JVUG	JVUH	JVUI	JVUJ	JVUK	JVUL	JVUM	JVUN	JVUO
2000) Annual 2001) averages	102.9 108.9	102.1 108.2	104.9 108.0	103.1 106.5	109.4 114.5	101.0 105.7	104.6 109.2	103.9 108.4	99.5 100.4	106.3 112.5
1999 Jul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aug	101.4	101.0	100.8	99.3	99.5	94.9	98.6	99.1	95.8	99.0
Sep	101.9	101.4	99.5	101.5	100.1	96.1	98.5	99.7	95.4	101.5
Oct	102.1	101.6	100.3	102.4	101.0	99.3	99.6	100.8	95.5	102.0
Nov	97.7	102.5	101.1	105.1	102.4	97.6	101.4	102.0	96.2	103.8
Dec	97.7	105.0	105.4	105.5	111.8	97.5	103.5	105.2	97.5	107.8
2000 Jan	97.0	104.1	104.5	101.0	108.5	101.4	101.9	101.7	100.2	102.9
Feb	95.4	106.4	103.2	102.3	108.6	98.7	103.1	102.7	101.7	105.0
Mar	106.3	105.0	106.0	103.2	116.4	101.9	108.1	103.6	104.4	109.8
Apr	102.1	102.7	106.3	101.6	109.5	100.4	103.6	102.1	97.8	104.0
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
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
2001 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
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
2002 Jan	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	102.6	111.3
Feb	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	102.4	114.2
Mar R	116.6	129.8	118.1	111.8	132.1	106.9	114.4	114.2	111.3	121.5
Apr P	113.1	114.8	108.5	108.7	123.2	109.7	113.2	112.0	102.4	116.0
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
2001 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
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
2002 Jan	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.7
Feb	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.3	4.8
Mar R	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.7	7.2
Apr P	5.7	3.3	0.6	4.0	6.1	2.9	4.2	3.3	3.0	4.7
Sampling variability ^c	±16.4 D	±28.3 D	±10.6 D	±8.4 D	±4.6 B	±4.7 B	±2.4 B	±2.8 B	±7.6 D	±5.3 C

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

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

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

A = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;

B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;

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

D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.

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

P Provisional
R Revised

EARNINGS

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

E.2

Whole-sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b
JVUP	JVUQ	JVUR	JVUS	JVUT	JVUU	JVUV	JVUW	JVUX	JVUY	2000) Annual 2001) averages
102.3	102.7	105.2	103.5	110.3	103.2	103.8	102.1	105.0	107.3	
106.0	105.7	112.0	107.8	116.0	107.6	108.3	107.4	111.4	110.2	
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
102.3	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	98.4	105.3	108.7	111.2	112.2	111.2	Aug
103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.9	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
119.9	110.3	118.6	111.5	151.5	113.8	110.8	108.0	114.8	114.9	Mar R
106.0	110.7	118.0	110.2	111.7	110.5	112.1	110.3	118.3	110.9	Apr 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	2.1	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	-11.6	3.1	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.5	Dec
2.6	2.7	7.5	2.2	-4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.3	5.8	2002 Jan
0.9	3.8	8.6	3.2	-5.0	4.9	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.1	Feb
1.9	4.8	8.3	2.7	0.7	0.1	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.0	Mar R
1.4	4.3	6.3	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.4	3.1	6.1	3.6	Apr P
± 6.6	± 2.1	± 4.4	± 3.2	± 9.1	± 3.8	± 1.5	± 0.9	± 0.8	± 7.2	Sampling variability^c
C	B	B	B	C	B	A	A	A	C	

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

GREAT BRITAIN
SIC 1992

Whole economy (Division 01-93)

Public sector

		Change on year (%)						Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100											
1999	Jan ^a	LNMM 115.7	LOUJ 4.5	LOJH 4.4	LOUP 0.1			LNNI 110.3	LOUO 3.7	LOJM 3.7	LOUR 0.0
	Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3			111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5			110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4			111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	4.2	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	4.1	0.6
	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	5.1	-0.7			124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Oct	128.1	4.4	5.0	-0.6			124.3	5.7	5.7	0.0
	Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9			124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Dec	134.1	2.1	4.4	-2.3			126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0
2002	Jan	132.4	2.9	4.1	-1.2			124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0
	Feb	137.5	2.7	4.3	-1.6			124.4	4.1	4.2	-0.1
	Mar R	139.2	3.3	4.3	-1.0			124.9	3.9	3.8	0.1
	Apr P	133.4	3.9	4.0	-0.1			127.8	3.5	3.4	0.1

Private sector

of which: Private sector services^b

		Change on year (%)						Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100											
1999	Jan ^a	LNKX 117.0	LOUN 4.7	LOJL 4.6	LOUQ 0.1			JJGF 118.0	JJGG 4.9	JJGK ..	JJGN ..
	Feb ^a	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6			122.7	6.0	..	..
	Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8			127.9	5.7	..	..
	Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4			119.3	3.3	..	..
	May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9			120.1	4.2	..	..
	Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5			121.6	6.4	..	..
	Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1			121.7	4.9	..	..
	Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5			119.0	5.9	..	..
	Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0			118.6	4.8	..	..
	Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8			119.0	5.7	..	..
	Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8			120.1	5.3	..	..
	Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2			129.0	7.2	..	..
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2			126.9	7.6	..	..
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9			130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4			136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1			124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3
	May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9			124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9			125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6
	Jul	125.2	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	140.8	2.4	4.3	-1.9			145.0	2.1	4.3	-2.2
	Mar R	142.8	3.2	4.4	-1.2			144.9	2.6	4.7	-2.1
	Apr P	134.8	3.9	4.1	-0.2			135.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

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

EARNINGS E.4

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1995=100									
		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
1999	Jan ^a	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5
	Feb ^a	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8
	Mar	120.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	120.7	3.5	2.6	0.9
	Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0
	May	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Jul	118.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7
	Aug	116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1
	Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5
	Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6
	Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6
2001	Jan	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8
	Feb	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6
	Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1
	May	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Jun	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5
	Jul	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5
	Aug	126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Sep	126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Oct	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4
	Nov	128.1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	129.4	2.8	3.9	-1.1
	Dec	131.6	2.5	4.0	-1.5	132.9	2.5	4.0	-1.5
2002	Jan	129.2	3.0	3.6	-0.6	130.1	3.0	3.7	-0.7
	Feb	130.5	2.1	3.6	-1.5	131.6	2.6	3.7	-1.1
	Mar R	136.4	3.4	3.5	-0.1	136.7	3.1	3.5	-0.4
	Apr P	132.6	3.5	3.8	-0.3	133.6	3.5	3.9	-0.4

Services (Divisions 50-93)

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
		LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU	
1999	Jan ^a	115.9	4.6	4.5	-	0.1
	Feb ^a	119.5	5.5	4.0	-	1.5
	Mar	123.1	5.2	3.6	-	1.6
	Apr	117.3	3.6	3.5	-	0.1
	May	118.2	4.3	3.4	-	0.9
	Jun	119.6	6.1	4.5	-	1.6
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6	-	1.1
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	-	1.7
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	-	1.1
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	-	2.0
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	-	2.0
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	-	2.9
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	-	2.0
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	-	1.0
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	-	1.4
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	-	0.4
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-	-1.1
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-	-1.0
	Jul	123.6	3.4	4.1	-	-0.7
	Aug	122.9	4.4	4.6	-	-0.2
	Sep	122.0	4.0	4.3	-	-0.3
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-	-0.8
	Nov	123.3	3.9	4.8	-	-0.9
	Dec	131.9	5.4	4.7	-	0.7
2001	Jan	129.5	4.7	3.5	-	1.2
	Feb	135.9	7.5	4.0	-	3.5
	Mar	135.5	4.1	4.9	-	-0.8
	Apr	128.2	4.7	5.5	-	-0.8
	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	4.0	5.3	-	-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	139.5	2.6	4.3	-	-1.7
	Mar R	139.5	2.9	4.5	-	-1.6
	Apr P	133.2	3.9	4.0	-	-0.1

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

E.11 EARNINGS

Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey^a

January 2002

These tables present the results of projecting the April 2001 New Earnings Survey (NES) to January 2002.

Estimated average earnings in January 2002

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in January 2002 were £458.5. The tables show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Regions.

For categories not shown in the tables, users can construct their own January 2002 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from *Box 1* to the NES estimates for April 2001.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 2000 and 2001 New Earnings Survey so that the overall increase (which was 5.9 per cent) equals the 3.2 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 2001 and January 2002. The AEI used is an unpublished series that excludes arrears of pay.

This series is currently undergoing a methodological review which is planned for completion in the summer of 2002. This will be the last update to the series until the review is completed.

Table A Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; January 2002

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	766.1	537.4	694.4
Professional occupations	2	668.9	558.6	624.1
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	587.7	448.8	524.3
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	326.3	298.1	307.3
Craft and related occupations	5	404.8	271.8	395.8
Personal and protective service occupations	6	387.1	261.3	327.8
Sales occupations	7	384.1	268.1	330.6
Plant and machine operatives	8	369.6	265.2	353.5
Other occupations	9	318.2	228.3	299.6
All non-manual occupations		600.5	402.9	508.7
All manual occupations		368.4	249.2	347.1
All occupations	1-9	505.6	380.2	458.5

BOX 1 MULTIPLIERS USED FOR RATIO PROJECTION

	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0236	1.0302	1.0241
Non-manual	1.0310	1.0362	1.0323
All	1.0308	1.0365	1.0318

Table B: Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; January 2002

Industry	SIC code	Male			Female			Male and female		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	291.6	430.3	322.1	234.1	284.8	264.7	286.2	377.6	312.6
Mining and quarrying	C	425.9	815.2	609.9	*	*	*	425.6	717.3	584.7
Manufacturing	D	387.5	610.7	478.2	259.0	403.6	345.6	367.0	550.1	449.3
Manufacture of food products	DA	354.8	625.1	445.7	266.0	410.6	329.7	332.8	553.3	413.4
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	303.4	*	394.0	209.5	*	256.1	258.5	461.3	330.4
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	428.5	642.1	539.5	309.4	434.9	411.9	411.7	558.5	501.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	367.5	638.4	514.5	255.4	430.8	346.1	336.3	585.6	469.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	443.7	631.7	511.1	299.9	416.2	377.3	435.8	594.0	497.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	475.1	645.9	564.1	*	411.4	411.5	474.2	552.6	524.9
Construction	F	403.2	596.8	469.1	*	360.5	357.3	402.5	541.3	458.5
Wholesale and retail trade	G	326.4	494.2	439.1	237.3	317.8	309.9	314.3	422.5	395.3
Hotels and restaurants	H	255.2	458.8	333.6	202.4	321.6	257.1	232.3	389.7	298.3
Transport, storage and communication	I	395.9	592.1	473.2	347.1	402.6	391.4	391.5	522.6	455.1
Financial intermediation	J	427.0	787.7	777.4	*	448.8	448.6	419.6	621.9	618.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	348.8	693.8	607.1	258.3	438.1	423.2	333.8	586.2	538.4
Public administration and defence	L	337.6	509.0	489.5	254.4	374.5	371.3	325.0	449.9	440.0
Education	M	312.3	545.1	492.5	242.6	437.8	423.2	289.9	477.5	451.4
Health and social work	N	302.3	619.6	529.4	228.2	402.3	374.7	258.3	456.6	417.9
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	323.3	570.5	484.9	222.0	393.9	358.6	292.6	487.5	431.5
All industries and services	A-Q	368.4	600.5	505.6	249.2	402.9	380.2	347.1	508.7	458.5

* Not available

a Statistical updates in this series will appear quarterly in the December, March, June and September issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

Table C Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; January 2002

Region	Male			Female			Male and female		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
North East	364.5	496.2	431.5	231.9	347.4	330.0	343.7	420.5	392.9
North West	359.8	550.4	465.0	239.5	368.7	349.5	339.6	462.2	421.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	354.0	517.0	440.2	229.6	363.5	342.3	334.0	443.6	404.5
East Midlands	354.6	522.0	444.2	235.9	359.3	334.0	332.8	451.5	406.9
West Midlands	361.5	573.3	476.4	243.6	376.0	353.3	341.2	482.6	432.4
South Western	351.5	551.4	465.7	242.2	364.8	345.7	332.3	465.1	421.5
East	379.7	579.3	497.8	249.4	392.0	370.5	357.8	496.6	452.6
London	416.5	783.3	688.3	290.4	521.2	500.7	392.7	664.6	612.6
South East	388.9	625.8	542.8	273.2	416.3	395.5	365.9	534.3	488.1
England	370.5	610.2	513.7	250.7	408.0	385.1	349.4	517.5	465.9
Wales	350.7	493.7	425.0	232.1	359.5	339.3	332.2	429.2	394.0
Scotland	357.3	545.3	462.4	240.1	376.7	354.8	333.1	457.8	417.4
Great Britain	368.4	600.5	505.6	249.2	402.9	380.2	347.1	508.7	458.5

Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index
New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01633 819011/819024

Note: The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full-details, see New Earnings Survey 2001 (available from the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk).

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a

Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
	1992	94.9	0.2	99.1	2.3
	1993	94.8	-0.2	99.4	0.3
	1994	95.3	0.5	98.5	-0.9
	1995	100.0	4.9	100.0	1.6
	1996	105.0	5.0	101.4	1.4
	1997	108.5	3.3	104.6	3.1
	1998	112.4	3.6	107.5	2.8
	1999	112.6	0.2	111.6	3.8
	2000	111.7	-0.8	113.8	2.0
	2001	114.3	2.4	117.7	3.4
	1998 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	112.2	-0.6	116.6	2.9
	Q2	114.3	2.3	117.1	3.8
	Q3	115.1	3.7	118.1	3.6
	Q4	115.8	4.1	119.1	3.3
	2002 Q1 P	117.4	4.6	..	..
	1999 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	-0.4		
	Mar	112.4	0.7		
	Apr	113.6	1.4		
	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	117.6	5.2		
	Feb P	116.9	4.0		
	Mar P	117.7	4.7		
	Apr P	117.1	3.1		
Three months ending	1999 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	-1.3		
	Mar	112.2	-0.6		
	Apr	112.8	0.5		
	May	113.7	1.7		
	Jun	114.3	2.3		
	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	116.5	4.5		
	Feb P	116.9	4.6		
	Mar P	117.4	4.6		
	Apr P	117.2	3.9		

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS E.31

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

	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
1995=100														
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	103.8	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	105.8	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	110.3	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	107.3	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.8	111.0	110.1	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.5	105.1	115.5	118.2	121.3	116.0
2001	129.1	116.0	111.8	126.5	120.9	114.5	..	136.6	116.7	105.0	120.4	122.7	124.9	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	116.1	111.5	104.3	109.8	114.3	116.5	114.0
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	113.3	105.9	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	105.3	115.0	119.8	122.4	120.0
Q3	124.2	112.0	110.1	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.0	105.4	116.5	124.3	120.7	121.0
Q4	126.2	112.0	109.9	122.9	117.5	113.9	..	129.3	115.1	105.2	117.1	117.4	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.7	113.0	110.6	124.4	119.4	113.4	..	130.7	115.8	106.3	118.0	114.6	123.2	123.0
Q2	128.9	115.0	111.6	126.2	120.3	114.6	..	136.3	116.1	105.9	120.2	123.8	126.3	125.0
Q3	129.8	117.0	111.9	127.2	121.6	115.0	..	137.8	117.4	105.2	121.2	129.3	124.5	126.0
Q4	130.1	118.0	113.1	128.3	122.3	115.1	..	141.8	117.5	104.6	122.1	122.8	125.5	127.0
2002 Q1	131.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118.3	104.7	..	..	..	128.0
2000 Apr	122.2	..	110.0	..	..	112.4	..	..	114.3	108.9	114.6	..	122.7	119.0
May	123.2	..	110.8	120.5	..	..	..	..	114.9	108.4	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	128.2	113.0	110.9	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	118.1	..	123.9	124.0
Apr	128.4	..	111.6	..	..	114.6	..	..	116.1	106.1	119.9	..	126.5	124.0
May	129.0	..	111.6	126.2	..	..	..	..	116.1	105.7	120.3	..	126.1	125.0
Jun	129.3	115.0	111.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	105.8	120.4	..	126.2	125.0
Jul	129.4	..	111.8	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.2	121.2	..	124.5	125.0
Aug	129.9	..	111.9	127.2	..	..	..	..	117.4	104.8	121.2	..	123.6	126.0
Sep	130.2	117.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	117.4	105.5	121.2	..	125.5	126.0
Oct	130.2	..	112.5	..	..	115.1	..	..	117.4	105.5	122.1	..	124.8	127.0
Nov	130.0	..	113.0	128.3	..	..	..	..	117.5	105.5	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
Dec	130.2	118.0	113.6	..	..	..	..	..	117.6	102.9	122.0	..	126.8	128.0
2002 Jan	130.8	..	114.3	..	..	..	..	..	117.8	103.0	122.6	..	126.3	128.0
Feb	131.3	..	114.2	..	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.7	122.7	..	126.8	128.0
Mar	132.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	105.3	..	..	..	128.0
Apr P	132.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	3	3	5	3	..	5	2	2	4	2	3	4
2001	4	5	2	4	4	2	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	3
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	5	2	-1	3	3	1	3
Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	6	2	0	3	3	1	4
Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	7	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000 Q1	5	3	3	4	5	3	..	4	2	2	3	3	3	4
Q2	5	2	4	3	5	2	..	6	2	2	4	2	4	4
Q3	4	3	3	4	5	3	..	6	2	2	3	7	4	4
Q4	5	3	2	4	5	2	..	5	2	1	4	2	3	4
2001 Q1	5	3	1	4	4	2	..	8	2	0	4	-5	2	3
Q2	5	5	1	5	4	2	..	9	1	1	5	3	3	4
Q3	5	4	2	4	4	1	..	9	2	0	4	4	3	4
Q4	3	5	3	4	4	1	..	10	2	-1	4	5	3	4
2002 Q1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-2	..	..	..	4
Monthly														
2000 Apr	4	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	4	..	4	6
May	5	..	5	-3	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	..	2	7
Jun	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	5	7
Jul	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	5	7
Aug	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	3	7
Sep	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	4	6
Oct	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	0	3	..	3	8
Nov	5	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	-1	3	..	2	4
Dec	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001 Jan	4	..	-1	..	..	2	..	..	..	-1	4	..	1	4
Feb	5	..	-1	4	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	..	3	4
Mar	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	4	..	3	4
Apr	5	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	-1	5	..	3	4
May	5	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	-1	5	..	4	4
Jun	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	3	4
Jul	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	5	..	2	4
Aug	5	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	-1	5	..	4	4
Sep	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	4	..	3	4
Oct	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	-1	5	..	3	4
Nov	2	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	4
Dec	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	3	4
2002 Jan	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	-3	4	..	3	4
Feb	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	4	..	3	4
Mar	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-2	..	..	..	3
Apr P	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

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

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

P Provisional

F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Year/quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM^e									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	13.1	38.4	16.1	53.9
GREAT BRITAIN									
1998	101.1	33.5	134.6	157.2	57.3	214.5	56.1	23.8	79.9
1999	98.8	34.1	133.0	136.2	55.0	191.3	138.5	54.4	192.9
2000	80.1	28.1	108.5	124.1	51.5	175.9	142.7	57.5	200.4
Jan-Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.1	13.7	46.8	34.8	13.7	48.6
Apr-Jun 2001	72.5	25.5	98.2	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.6	5.0	18.7
Jul-Sep 2001	65.5	24.1	89.8	8.0	3.7	11.7	13.7	5.2	18.9
Oct-Dec 2001	63.8	22.9	87.0	6.4	2.7	9.1	7.2	2.8	10.0
Jan 2002	68.1	24.3	92.7	8.8	3.7	12.6	8.3	3.3	11.6
Feb 2002	67.5	24.4	92.3	9.7	4.0	13.8	10.3	3.9	14.2
Mar 2002	63.5	23.8	87.6	12.2	5.2	17.4	16.2	5.8	22.0

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 March 2002.

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

The data shown in Tables F.11-19 are now published quarterly and will appear next in the October 2002 issue of *Labour Market Trends*. See news item p288, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2002.

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-March 2002^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway ^b	Options					Follow-Through ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
All ^d	87.6	52.0	20.87	3.29	8.21	4.99	4.39	14.76
Male	63.5	36.7	15.39	2.45	5.90	2.95	4.09	11.37
Female	23.8	15.0	5.45	0.83	2.29	2.03	0.30	3.38
People with disabilities ^e	10.7	5.5	2.96	0.44	1.20	0.75	0.57	2.26
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	15.7	10.5	3.12	0.28	1.76	0.83	0.25	2.13
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 March 2002.
b Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
c Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
d Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.13
Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options			Other				
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c
Year/quarter/month of leaving										
All										
1998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89
1999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66
Jan-Mar 2001	44.7	12.01	15.19	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.44	4.36	8.71
Apr-Jun 2001	42.7	12.63	12.85	2.51	3.80	3.50	3.05	4.04	3.97	9.17
Jul-Sep 2001	44.5	11.88	14.20	2.22	5.67	3.29	3.01	3.94	4.97	9.52
Oct-Dec 2001	36.0	9.47	10.86	1.58	3.79	2.89	2.60	3.36	3.77	8.49
Jan 2002	10.7	2.43	3.33	0.43	1.13	0.91	0.86	1.14	1.19	2.66
Feb 2002	13.5	3.49	4.13	0.55	1.44	1.13	1.01	1.25	1.55	3.06
Mar 2002	19.6	5.76	4.70	0.75	1.50	1.31	1.14	1.71	2.24	5.17
Male										
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14
Jan-Mar 2001	31.9	8.66	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.40	3.10	6.49
Apr-Jun 2001	30.7	9.18	9.55	1.86	2.86	2.03	2.81	2.18	2.85	6.90
Jul-Sep 2001	31.9	8.64	10.42	1.65	4.09	1.89	2.79	2.13	3.48	7.19
Oct-Dec 2001	25.4	6.70	7.93	1.17	2.70	1.65	2.41	1.81	2.69	6.32
Jan 2002	7.6	1.76	2.50	0.33	0.85	0.53	0.80	0.59	0.84	1.94
Feb 2002	9.8	2.59	3.12	0.44	1.06	0.67	0.94	0.66	1.14	2.24
Mar 2002	14.3	4.30	3.52	0.56	1.11	0.79	1.06	0.92	1.56	3.97
Female										
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00
1999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44
Jan-Mar 2001	12.7	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	3.1	0.66	0.82	0.10	0.28	0.38	0.06	0.55	0.34	0.71
Feb 2002	3.7	0.89	1.01	0.11	0.37	0.46	0.07	0.59	0.41	0.81
Mar 2002	5.3	1.46	1.18	0.20	0.38	0.52	0.08	0.79	0.68	1.19

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 01142595741

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.14
Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal Leavers					
1998	80.01	36.40	10.51	11.34	21.77
1999	193.43	74.42	21.80	39.33	57.88
2000	215.55	81.23	23.01	46.06	65.25
Jan-Mar 2001	47.26	17.80	5.92	9.77	13.78
Apr-Jun 2001	45.75	17.92	5.36	8.44	14.04
Jul-Sep 2001	47.33	17.57	5.31	9.44	15.01
Oct-Dec 2001	41.03	14.41	4.66	8.40	13.56
Jan 2002	11.64	3.57	1.56	2.49	4.02
Feb 2002	14.24	4.93	1.74	2.91	4.67
Mar 2002	22.00	7.82	2.29	4.23	7.66
Those leaving before having a first interview					
1998	13.14	4.98	1.20	2.48	4.48
1999	20.51	7.08	1.77	3.56	8.11
2000	22.15	7.09	1.87	3.66	9.54
Jan-Mar 2001	4.87	1.59	0.46	0.77	2.05
Apr-Jun 2001	4.78	1.62	0.41	0.56	2.18
Jul-Sep 2001	4.96	1.58	0.41	0.71	2.26
Oct-Dec 2001	4.03	1.06	0.33	0.58	2.05
Jan 2002	1.43	0.43	0.12	0.23	0.65
Feb 2002	1.61	0.48	0.14	0.29	0.71
Mar 2002	2.48	0.74	0.20	0.40	1.14
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
1998	59.22	28.83	8.47	7.79	14.13
1999	99.47	44.67	14.57	14.58	25.66
2000	99.17	43.51	14.38	15.46	25.84
Jan-Mar 2001	24.65	10.42	3.98	3.58	6.67
Apr-Jun 2001	25.04	11.01	3.65	3.36	7.02
Jul-Sep 2001	25.36	10.30	3.54	4.25	7.27
Oct-Dec 2001	21.07	8.41	3.04	3.19	6.44
Jan 2002	5.99	2.00	1.02	0.96	2.00
Feb 2002	7.73	3.01	1.12	1.27	2.35
Mar 2002	12.40	5.02	1.51	1.84	4.03
Those leaving having started an option^a					
1998 ^b	7.64	2.58	0.84	1.07	3.15
1999	73.25	22.51	5.45	21.15	24.04
2000	81.88	25.13	6.09	25.15	25.52
Jan-Mar 2001	17.75	5.79	1.47	5.42	5.06
Apr-Jun 2001	15.93	5.29	1.30	4.52	4.83
Jul-Sep 2001	17.02	5.69	1.36	4.48	5.48
Oct-Dec 2001	15.94	4.94	1.30	4.64	5.07
Jan 2002	4.23	1.14	0.42	1.31	1.36
Feb 2002	4.89	1.44	0.48	1.36	1.61
Mar 2002	7.12	2.06	0.58	1.99	2.49

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 01142595741

- a Virtually all of these are individuals who have left their option and have not returned to claim JSA. Some of these may start a new JSA claim within 13 weeks of leaving the option, in which case they will re-enter the New Deal Follow-Through. The numbers leaving from Follow-Through are too small to be worth separately identifying.
b The numbers of leavers in individual months January to June are too small to show separately.
Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN			Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e		
All^f								
1998	44.40	36.27	8.14	16.96	16.22	0.74		
1999	87.10	76.06	11.04	32.78	31.57	1.21		
2000	96.89	86.62	10.27	22.37	20.99	1.39		
Jan-Mar 2001	18.34	16.37	1.96	4.85	4.40	0.45		
Apr-Jun 2001	19.26	17.36	1.90	4.93	4.43	0.50		
Jul-Sep 2001	18.64	17.01	1.64	4.96	4.50	0.46		
Oct-Dec 2001	15.95	14.67	1.28	3.61	3.40	0.22		
Jan 2002	3.42	3.10	0.32	0.90	0.82	0.09		
Feb 2002	4.75	4.32	0.43	0.95	0.82	0.13		
Mar 2002	7.51	6.76	0.76	0.77	0.72	0.04		
Male								
1998	30.70	27.15	3.56	10.40	9.80	0.61		
1999	61.73	57.39	4.34	17.42	16.51	0.92		
2000	55.79	52.41	3.38	15.73	14.90	0.83		
Jan-Mar 2001	12.41	11.75	0.66	3.31	3.06	0.26		
Apr-Jun 2001	12.42	11.74	0.69	3.57	3.32	0.26		
Jul-Sep 2001	12.17	11.38	0.79	3.93	3.70	0.23		
Oct-Dec 2001	9.35	8.51	0.85	3.67	3.47	0.21		
Jan 2002	2.50	2.26	0.24	0.69	0.62	0.08		
Feb 2002	3.53	3.19	0.35	0.72	0.62	0.09		
Mar 2002	5.57	5.03	0.55	0.57	0.54	0.03		
Female								
1998	11.35	10.05	1.30	2.98	2.75	0.23		
1999	22.18	20.64	1.55	5.21	4.88	0.32		
2000	21.43	20.16	1.27	4.94	4.54	0.31		
Jan-Mar 2001	4.85	4.61	0.25	1.08	0.99	0.10		
Apr-Jun 2001	4.73	4.50	0.22	1.12	1.04	0.07		
Jul-Sep 2001	4.81	4.52	0.29	1.23	1.14	0.10		
Oct-Dec 2001	4.01	3.65	0.36	1.29	1.22	0.07		
Jan 2002	0.92	0.84	0.08	0.21	0.19	0.02		
Feb 2002	1.21	1.13	0.08	0.23	0.19	0.04		
Mar 2002	1.93	1.73	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.01		
People from ethnic minority groups^g								
1998	4.80	4.34	0.46	1.60	1.53	0.07		
1999	9.53	8.88	0.66	2.72	2.60	0.11		
2000	9.22	8.72	0.50	2.61	2.53	0.08		
Jan-Mar 2001	2.12	2.02	0.10	0.57	0.54	0.03		
Apr-Jun 2001	1.95	1.84	0.11	0.53	0.51	0.02		
Jul-Sep 2001	2.04	1.93	0.11	0.57	0.54	0.03		
Oct-Dec 2001	1.82	1.71	0.12	0.65	0.62	0.03		
Jan 2002	0.44	0.41	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.01		
Feb 2002	0.61	0.58	0.03	0.12	0.11	0.01		
Mar 2002	0.85	0.80	0.05	0.08	0.08	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 on New Deal at year/quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in year/quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in year/quarter/month		
Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d		
Apr-Jun 2001	22.3	4.5	27.6	9.5	1.9	11.6	2.4	0.5	3.1		
Jul-Sep 2001	36.5	7.4	44.9	7.7	1.6	9.8	4.4	1.0	5.5		
Oct-Dec 2001	45.0	8.7	54.5	6.0	1.2	7.3	3.8	0.9	4.8		
Jan 2002	46.7	9.0	56.7	6.5	1.3	8.1	5.8	1.3	7.1		
Feb 2002	46.2	8.8	56.0	6.4	1.4	7.9	7.0	1.5	8.6		
Mar 2002	44.7	8.7	54.3	7.8	1.7	9.6	9.3	1.8	11.3		

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-March 2002 (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Gateway	Employer Subsidy	IAP ^a	BET/BS ^b	Self-employment	ETO ^c	Work experience/ placement	IAP training	Other ^d	Follow-through ^e
All	54.3	36.1	2.4	10.9	2.3	1.2	0.6	3.3	3.3	0.1	5.0
Male	44.7	29.5	2.0	9.0	1.9	1.0	0.5	2.8	2.8	0.1	4.2
Female	8.7	6.0	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7
People with disabilities	14.0	9.1	0.8	4.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.0	1.1
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	7.3	5.2	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.6

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 three months.
- f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'Prefer not to say'.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Still on New Deal		Left New Deal				Return to JSA
		Left JSA		Left JSA				
Quarter/month of leaving		Employer subsidy	IAP ^b	Unsubsidised employment ^c	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^d	Not known ^e	
All								
Apr-Jun 2001	6.3	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.2
Jul-Sep 2001	19.1	1.3	4.9	4.6	3.3	1.4	2.0	1.6
Oct-Dec 2001	25.4	1.3	8.1	4.8	3.7	1.5	2.3	3.7
<i>Jan 2002</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>
<i>Feb 2002</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<i>Mar 2002</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Male								
Apr-Jun 2001	5.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.1
Jul-Sep 2001	15.3	1.0	4.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.3
Oct-Dec 2001	20.6	1.1	6.8	3.8	3.0	1.2	1.9	2.9
<i>Jan 2002</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<i>Feb 2002</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<i>Mar 2002</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Female								
Apr-Jun 2001	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Jul-Sep 2001	3.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Oct-Dec 2001	4.4	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7
<i>Jan 2002</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>0.3</i>
<i>Feb 2002</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Mar 2002</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</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+^a (Post-April 2001 starts)

F.19

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
Quarter/month						
All^f						
Apr-Jun 2001	2.29	1.84	0.45	0.50	0.43	0.06
Jul-Sep 2001	5.88	4.85	1.03	1.60	1.43	0.17
Oct-Dec 2001	6.79	5.55	1.23	2.02	1.87	0.16
<i>Jan 2002</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.04</i>
<i>Feb 2002</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.05</i>
<i>Mar 2002</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Male						
Apr-Jun 2001	1.86	1.50	0.36	0.40	0.35	0.05
Jul-Sep 2001	4.64	3.83	0.81	1.29	1.16	0.13
Oct-Dec 2001	5.17	4.16	1.01	1.71	1.58	0.13
<i>Jan 2002</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.40</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.04</i>
<i>Feb 2002</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.04</i>
<i>Mar 2002</i>	<i>3.09</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Female						
Apr-Jun 2001	0.35	0.28	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01
Jul-Sep 2001	0.98	0.83	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.03
Oct-Dec 2001	1.17					
<i>Jan 2002</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Feb 2002</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Mar 2002</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
Apr-Jun 2001	0.22	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001	0.61	0.55	0.06	0.15	0.14	0.01
Oct-Dec 2001	0.73	0.65	0.08	0.20	0.19	0.01
<i>Jan 2002</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Feb 2002</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Mar 2002</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</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:^a seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
		DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR	
1997		283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0	
1998		295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5	
1999		314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4	
2000		359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6	
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6
	May	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1
	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4
	Jul	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0
	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
2000	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
	Jan	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1
	Feb	391.6	-4.1	5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4

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

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

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

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

Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4¹/₃ week month.

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

Thousands

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB
1999	Apr	12.0	35.8	21.3	19.5	35.0	23.7	31.5	35.5	25.3	239.6	16.2	31.0	286.8	..	295.7
	May	14.8	35.7	22.2	20.9	35.3	23.6	32.1	36.6	26.0	247.2	16.3	32.2	295.7	..	304.6
	Jun	15.6	35.7	22.6	21.0	34.5	23.4	32.1	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.6	296.7	..	305.6
	Jul	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	..	307.8
	Aug	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	..	315.8
	Sep	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	..	314.7
	Oct	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	..	336.5
	Nov	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	..	338.5
	Dec	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	..	347.4
	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..	340.3
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..	341.7
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..	344.6
2000	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..	355.7
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..	354.3
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..	357.2
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..	362.9
	Aug	19.3	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..	364.5
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..	374.3
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..	376.5
	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	..	391.6
	Mar	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	..	394.9
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9	..	387.8

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

G.3

Thousands

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres ^b		DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
1997		10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	..	..
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	..	..
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..	..
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..
	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..
	Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..
Vacancies at career offices ^b		DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ	BCSD	VASY	BCSJ	B CSK	BCSL	BCSM	BCSN
1998		0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7
1999		0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8
2000		0.3	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	18.4	0.6	1.4	20.4	..	..
2001		0.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.6	1.4	18.0	0.4	1.4	19.8	..	..
2001	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	..	..
	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	..	..
	Apr	0.3	1.9	3.6	0.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	16.7	0.3	1.5	18.5	..	..
	May	0.4	2.2	3.5	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	3.2	1.6	17.0	0.2	1.5	18.8	..	..

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

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

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
2000	207	212	182	183	499	52
2001	187	194	167	180	525	43
1999	Apr	12	26	27	4.3	2.2
	May	20	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
	Jun	16	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
	Jul	16	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
	Aug	12	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
	Sep	13	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
	Oct	15	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
	Nov	35	41	21.7	21.6	2.6
	Dec	15	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000	Jan	15	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
	Feb	10	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
	Mar	20	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
	Apr	13	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
	May	19	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
	Jun	8	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
	Jul	24	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
	Aug	16	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
	Sep	12	3.2	88.9	93.1	4.2
	Oct	24	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
	Nov	27	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
	Dec	19	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001	Jan	16	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
	Feb	23	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
	Mar	18	13.9	26.5	47.8	8.9
	Apr	21	3.5	4.4	16.1	1.7
	May	17	62.4	63.8	92.6	4.5
	Jun	18	7.3	7.7	12.5	4.1
	Jul	18	6.3	8.0	23.6	3.4
	Aug	9	5.7	6.3	17.6	2.4
	Sep	11	3.4	6.2	23.8	2.7
	Oct	10	3.7	6.8	38.9	2.5
	Nov	14	6.5	11.4	62.1	4.8
	Dec	12	30.1	34.4	102.1	-
2002	Jan	13	9.4	33.4	91.7	4.0
	Feb	3	3.2	6.4	23.8	2.0
	Mar	13	54.6	58.2	79.6	2.2
	Apr	12	3.7	7.1	15.1	1.2

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	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	0.4	0.1	0.8	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
	Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
	Mar	-	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
	Apr	-	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
	May	-	-	3.2	1.0	-	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1
	Jun	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.4
	Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6
	Aug	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1
	Sep	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0
	Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2
	Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7
	Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
2001	Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6
	Feb	-	-	5.6	4.5	-	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-
	Mar	-	-	8.9	0.4	0.5	-	6.5	1.2	12.7	0.6
	Apr	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.6	0.4	11.1	-
	May	-	-	4.5	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	-
	Jun	-	-	4.1	0.4	-	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8
	Jul	-	-	3.4	0.4	-	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	-
	Aug	-	3.3	2.4	-	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	-
	Sep	-	5.6	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	12.7	-	-
	Oct	-	6.1	2.5	-	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	-
	Nov	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	2.1	-	52.4	-	0.1
	Dec	-	9.6	-	-	-	3.7	-	82.9	5.5	0.1
2002	Jan	-	-	4.0	-	0.1	23.1	-	62.8	1.0	0.7
	Feb	-	-	2.0	-	-	4.3	-	16.5	0.8	0.2
	Mar	-	-	2.2	-	-	7.3	4.0	17.0	47.1	0.1
	Apr	-	0.2	1.2	0.7	-	4.1	1.2	5.4	0.3	0.1

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

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	12 months to April 2001			12 months to April 2002		
	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	800	2,100	1	300	15,100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	2	200	500	1	400	5,100
textiles and textile products;	1	100	100	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	*	1,800	1	200	800
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	3	400	800	5	2,500	3,300
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	200	300	1	200	200
chemicals, chemical products and man- made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	3	200	500	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	800	800	2	100	4,500
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	5	700	3,100	1	100	5,100
electrical and optical equipment;	4	2,100	2,500	2	1,800	4,000
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	5	2,600	3,700	3	400	1,900
Electricity, gas and water supply	13	19,500	48,900	8	5,100	8,900
Construction	2	400	3,900	3	2,500	10,400
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	12	14,500	47,500	6	1,500	1,900
Transport, storage and communication	1	100	100	3	100	500
Financial intermediation	2	12,100	40,900	4	200	200
Real estate, renting and business activities	133	57,800	126,300	67	53,000	103,600
Public administration and defence	-	-	-	1	100	200
Education	1	*	100	2	1,200	5,400
Health and social work	15	33,900	65,900	15	43,700	299,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	18	15,500	48,400	10	79,800	85,700
	9	27,400	168,400	12	4,800	25,000
	13	13,200	38,700	10	700	2,300
All industries and services	232^a	202,400	605,300	156^a	198,600	583,300

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: April 2002

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	18	7,100	15,100
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	12	3,700 ^a	4,400
Continuing from earlier months	6	3,500 ^b	10,600

a Includes 3,100 directly involved.

b Includes 100 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 April 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers	Working
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	65	101,800	204,100
extra wage and fringe benefits	6	3,400	4,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	2,600	3,100
Redundancy questions	18	10,700	26,900
Trade union matters	4	3,300	3,300
Working conditions and supervision	10	30,700	255,300
Manning and work allocation	36	41,200	79,300
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	14	5,000	6,700
All causes	156	198,600	583,300

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

February to April 2002

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS												
All												
16-17	781	286	495	649	214	435	132	72	60	714	72	642
18-24	3,769	3,169	601	3,373	2,821	552	396	346	50	1,314	491	833
All under 25	4,550	3,453	1,096	4,022	3,035	987	528	419	109	2,028	563	1,476
Male												
16-17	394	168	226	319	126	194	74	42	32	372	31	340
18-24	2,060	1,760	300	1,808	1,536	272	252	224	27	538	134	404
All under 25	2,454	1,928	525	2,127	1,661	466	326	267	59	909	165	744
Female												
16-17	387	118	269	330	88	242	58	30	28	342	40	302
18-24	1,709	1,408	301	1,565	1,286	279	144	122	22	777	347	429
All under 25	2,096	1,525	571	1,894	1,374	521	202	152	50	1,119	388	731
RATES (%)^c												
All												
16-17	52.2	79.9	43.5	43.4	59.8	38.3	16.9	25.2	12.0	47.8	20.1	56.5
18-24	74.1	86.8	41.9	66.4	77.3	38.4	10.5	10.9	8.3	25.9	13.2	58.1
All under 25	69.2	86.2	42.6	61.1	75.8	38.4	11.6	12.1	10.0	30.8	13.8	57.4
Male												
16-17	51.4	84.3	39.8	41.7	63.0	34.2	18.8	25.2	14.1	48.6	15.7	60.2
18-24	79.3	92.9	42.6	69.6	81.1	38.7	12.2	12.8	9.2	20.7	7.1	57.4
All under 25	73.0	92.1	41.4	63.3	79.4	36.7	13.3	13.8	11.3	27.0	7.9	58.6
Female												
16-17	53.1	74.5	47.1	45.2	55.7	42.3	14.9	25.3	10.3	46.9	25.5	52.9
18-24	68.8	80.2	41.3	62.9	73.3	38.2	8.4	8.7	7.4	31.2	19.8	58.7
All under 25	65.2	79.7	43.8	58.9	71.8	40.0	9.6	9.9	8.8	34.8	20.3	56.2
CHANGES ON YEAR												
LEVELS												
All												
16-17	13	-8	21	3	-17	20	11	9	2	23	8	15
18-24	101	101	0	88	83	5	13	18	-5	-13	-14	1
All under 25	114	93	21	90	66	24	24	27	-3	11	-6	17
Male												
16-17	-5	-8	4	-8	-11	3	3	3	1	23	3	20
18-24	63	40	23	47	22	25	16	16	-2	-19	7	-27
All under 25	58	32	26	38	11	28	20	21	-1	4	11	-7
Female												
16-17	18	1	17	11	-6	17	7	7	1	0	5	-4
18-24	38	61	-22	41	61	-20	-3	-1	-2	7	-21	28
All under 25	56	61	-5	52	55	-3	4	6	-2	7	-17	24
RATES (%)^c												
All												
16-17	-0.4	-2.2	0.5	-0.9	-4.7	0.5	1.1	3.8	-0.2	0.4	2.2	-0.5
18-24	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.0
All under 25	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2
Male												
16-17	-1.9	-2.0	-1.0	-2.1	-3.8	-1.0	1.1	2.6	0.2	1.9	2.0	1.0
18-24	1.1	-0.2	3.4	0.6	-0.9	3.7	0.4	0.8	-1.5	-1.1	0.2	-3.4
All under 25	0.4	-0.4	1.5	0.0	-1.1	1.6	0.5	0.9	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	-1.5
Female												
16-17	1.2	-2.1	2.0	0.4	-5.8	2.0	1.3	5.6	-0.5	-1.2	2.1	-2.0
18-24	0.3	1.7	-3.4	0.5	1.9	-3.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-1.7	3.4
All under 25	0.5	1.4	-1.0	0.5	1.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-1.4	1.0

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 7 June 2002 are unavailable due to new reporting procedures in line with Jobcentre Plus reporting. Data will appear in *Labour Market Trends* in August 2002.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 2002^a

G.31

	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Manchester)	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	0	5	1	9	10	13	1	3	8	8	58	21	50	129
Value of offers (£,000)	0	7,320	120	4,214	2,778	5,442	956	565	3,385	1,835	26,615	22,530	24,058	73,203

a Date of first payment.

Enquiries: Department of Trade and Industry, 020 7215 2598

Note: The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: January - March 2002^a

G.32

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
EAST MIDLANDS				
FEA Group Ltd	Mansfield	240,000	A	Architectural and engineering acts
J Howitt and Son Ltd	Mansfield	230,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Capital One Developments Ltd	Nottingham	6,600,000	B	Credit granting, mortgage finance
Coalite Products Ltd	Chesterfield	240,000	B	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s.
Total		7,310,000		
LONDON				
G and S Tyre Services Ltd	London	120,000	B	Maint and repair of motor vehicles
Total		120,000		
NORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)				
Colormatrix Europe Ltd	Liverpool	130,000	A	Manufacture paints, varnishes, ink, sealant
Greenberg Hansen Ltd	Liverpool	600,000	B	Shaping and processing of flat glass
Swiss Life (UK) Ltd	Liverpool	770,000	A	Life insurance
Agility Logistics Ltd	Runcorn	200,000	A	Other supporting land transpt acts
Aroma and Fine Chemicals Ltd	Warrington	245,000	B	Agents: sale of fuels, ores, chems
Forrester (Sales) Ltd	Warrington	99,000	A	Production and preserving poultry meat
Burton's Foods Ltd	Wirral and Chester	1,950,000	B	Manufacture biscuits/preserved pastry/cakes
Cookson Industrial Materials Ltd	Wirral and Chester	150,000	B	Lead, zinc and tin production
Total		4,144,000		
NORTH EAST				
Kenmore (UK) Ltd	Bishop Auckland	250,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Esmar UK Ltd	Sunderland and Durham	90,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Derwent Valley Foods Ltd	Tyn.e.s.ide	250,000	B	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
Sitel UK Ltd	Tyn.e.s.ide	245,000	A	Telecommunications
Procter and Gamble Technical Centres	Newcastle upon Tyne	1,850,000	A	Manufacture soap, detergents, cleaning preps
Total		2,685,000		
NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)				
Betts and Co	Manchester	400,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Nichirin UK Ltd	Manchester	240,000	A	Manufacture of other rubber products
Searchlight Electric Ltd	Manchester	150,000	B	Manufacture lighting equip and elec lamps
Commercial Contract Eng Ltd	Rochdale	80,000	A	Maint and repair of motor vehicles
FKI Eng Plc	Rochdale	500,000	B	Manufacture elec distrib'n and control gear
Fothergill Coated Fabrics Ltd	Rochdale	400,000	A	Shaping and processing of flat glass
Flowtech Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	140,000	A	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
Vauxhall Motors Ltd	Wirral and Chester	3,000,000	B	Manufacture of motor vehicles
M Sport Ltd	Workington	400,000	A	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Total		5,310,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Kent Salads Ltd	Dover	956,000	B	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings
Total		956,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Coutant-Lambda Ltd	Ilfracombe	150,000	A	Manufacture of elec motors/generators/transfm
Direct Wines Ltd	Plymouth	250,000	A	Non-spec wholesale of food and beverages
R D Industries Ltd	Plymouth	165,000	A	Manufacture of paper stationery
Total		565,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Dura Automotive Body and Glass Systems	Birmingham	480,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
East End Foods Plc	Birmingham	500,000	A	Bacon and ham production
Renaultprint Ltd	Birmingham	95,000	B	Bookbinding and finishing
Milisco Manuf Ltd	Coventry	75,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Premier Sheet Metal (Coventry) Ltd	Coventry	90,000	A	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Olympus Eng Ltd	Stoke	180,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Bruhl (UK) Ltd	Dudley	1,950,000	B	Manufacture basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys
Total		3,370,000		
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Spennac Holdings Ltd	Bridlington and Driffield	175,000	A	General constructing, civil engineering
Baxters of Speyside Ltd	Grimsby	980,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit and veg n.e.s.
Centaurus Group Ltd	Hull	100,000	B	General constructing, civil engineering
Bolier Oilseed Systems Ltd	Scunthorpe	90,000	A	Manufacture of refined oils and fats
Ant Marketing	Sheffield and Rotherham	80,000	A	Data base activities
European Roll Makers Ltd	Sheffield and Rotherham	300,000	A	Casting of iron
Total		1,725,000		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category ^b	SIC 1992 description
SCOTLAND				
Michelin Tyre Plc	Dundee	3,150,000	B	Manufacture of other rubber products
Rolls-Royce Power Engineering Plc	Dunfermline	180,000	B	Manufacture of engines and turbines
Merchants Ltd	East Ayrshire	545,000	A	Accounting/bookkeeping/auditing/tax cons
Edgar Allen Ltd	Edinburgh	460,000	B	Casting of steel
Excell Biotechnology Ltd	Edinburgh	750,000	A	Other human health activities
Grampian Country Pork Halls Ltd	Edinburgh	3,000,000	B	Bacon and ham production
Serologicals Ltd	Edinburgh	500,000	A	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical prods
Atmel Smart Card ICS Ltd	Glasgow	1,500,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Boxshop Ltd	Glasgow	180,000	A	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Esure Holdings Ltd	Glasgow	1,000,000	A	Acts aux to insurance/pension funding
I-Document Systems Ltd	Glasgow	185,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Mitchell Group Ltd	Glasgow	750,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Patak's Breads Ltd	Glasgow	200,000	B	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Intense Photonics Ltd	Motherwell and Lanark	750,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Lightbody of Hamilton Ltd	Motherwell and Lanark	650,000	A	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Stephen Clark Ltd	Stirling	190,000	A	General mechanical engineering
IBM UK Ltd	Greenock	8,400,000	B	Manufacture computers and other inf proc equip
Total		22,390,000		
WALES				
Bridgend Plastic Moulders Ltd	Bridgend	190,000	A	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Midcast Eng (Wales) Ltd	Bridgend	900,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Wardle Storeys (Safety and Survival)	Bridgend	250,000	B	Manufacture misc stationers and other mfg n.e.s.
Knight Plastics Ltd	Cardiff	250,000	A	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
NDT Inspection and Testing Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Reliance Manuf Ltd	Cardigan	240,000	A	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
Canadian Pizza Crust Co (UK) Ltd	Flint	1,300,000	A	Manufacture biscuits/preserved pastry/cakes
Continental Can Co Ltd	Flint	150,000	B	Manufacture of light metal packaging
Dailycer Ltd	Flint	250,000	B	Grain milling, mfg cereal foods
Faurecia Automotive Seating UK Ltd	Flint	1,250,000	A	Manufacture of chairs and seats
Nupharm Laboratories Ltd	Flint	129,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicams
Port of Mostyn	Flint	500,000	A	Construction of water projects
Tom Soya Ltd	Flint	230,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
Great Lakes (UK) Ltd	Llangefni and Amlwch	2,600,000	B	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chems
Design and Supply Ltd	Merthyr	80,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Merthyr Electro-Plating Co Ltd	Merthyr	140,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
T-Mobile (UK) Ltd	Merthyr	5,000,000	A	Telecommunications
R-Tek Ltd	Merthyr	500,000	A	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
Tech Assemblies Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	250,000	A	Copper production
Tempertech (Wales) Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	250,000	A	Shaping and processing of flat glass
E T Equipments Ltd	Newport	250,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Jojo Maman Bebe Ltd	Newport	235,000	A	Retail sale of clothing
Surface Technology Systems Ltd	Newport	930,000	A	Manufacture of industrial proc control equip
Pirelli General Plc	Pontypridd and Aberdare	1,700,000	B	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
Utility Partnership Ltd	Pontypridd and Aberdare	150,000	A	Other service activities n.e.s.
CQR Data Ltd	Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	230,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Pilkington Special Glass Ltd	Rhyl and Denbigh	1,800,000	B	Manufacture/proc of other glass inc tech
Green Waste Recycling Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	200,000	A	Recycling non-metal waste and scrap
M and J (Europe) Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	220,000	A	Manufacture of lifting and handling equip
Nacam UK Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	200,000	B	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Newpress Plastics Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	150,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Norgine Ltd	Rhymney and Abergavenny	761,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicams
Action Makers Ltd	Ruthin and Bala	95,000	A	Other constrn involving spec trades
Elev8 Solutions Ltd	Swansea	1,800,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Pharm Research Associates (UK) Ltd	Swansea	100,000	A	RandD on nat sciences and engineering
Team Precision Pipework	Swansea	100,000	A	Manufacture of steel tubes
Inblow Form Ltd	Wrexham	180,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Total		23,660,000		

a Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above, therefore, represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and **not** the amount actually paid to date.

b A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3103, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (020 7215 2598).

Scottish cases - Scottish Executive, SE IA 2, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).

Welsh cases - National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (029 2082 3626).

The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output											
	GDP 1995 prices		GDP market prices		Index of output UK						Index of production OECD Countries	
	1995=100		£ billion		1995=100		1995=100		1995=100		1995=100	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)	
	YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	GDQS	GDQB						
1994	97.2	698.9	4.7	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.9	4.8	100.0	3.8	100.0
1995	100.0	719.2	2.9	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.2	100.0	0.0	100.0
1996	102.6	738.0	2.6	101.3	1.3	100.7	0.7	103.6	3.6	102.7	2.7	103.0
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	0.9	105.3	1.4	124.0	4.5	111.5	-0.5	120.4
2001 Q2	117.5	211.2	2.4	104.5	-1.5	103.4	-1.3	125.0	4.0	113.1	3.1	118.3
2001 Q3	118.0	212.1	2.0	103.4	-3.2	102.0	-3.5	125.7	3.5	114.1	5.7	117.0
2001 Q4	118.0	212.1	1.6	101.1	-4.7	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	117.4	5.3	116.2
												-3.5
	Income				Prices				Producer Price Index ^{a,b,c}			
	Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^c £ billion		RPI		RPIX		All manufacturing industries		Excluding FBTP ^f	
	1995=100		1995=100		1995=100		1995=100		1995=100		1995=100	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)	
	OSXS	CAED	CZBH	CDKQ	RNNK	PLLU	RNNQ	PLLV	CAFU			
1994	97.5	117.5	2.4	2.3	..	2.5	..	2.2	4.8			
1995	100.0	125.2	3.5	2.9	..	4.1	..	4.2	4.5			
1996	102.4	133.5	2.4	3.0	..	2.6	0.1	1.9	1.8			
1997	106.8	145.7	3.1	2.8	-8.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	3.8			
1998	106.4	151.0	3.4	2.6	-8.9	0.6	0.1	-0.1	4.2			
1999	110.1	154.1	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.1	-0.4	5.0			
2000	114.7	156.2	3.0	2.1	11.5	2.6	0.1	0.8	2.5			
2001	..	153.6	1.8	2.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2			
2001 Q1	119.8	38.5	2.6	1.9	4.9	1.4	4.2	0.5	0.5			
2001 Q2	119.7	38.5	1.9	2.3	5.2	0.6	3.8	0.2	0.7			
2001 Q3	119.8	38.2	1.8	2.4	-2.6	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.5			
2001 Q4	..	38.4	1.0	2.0	-8.2	-1.0	-2.2	0.0	-0.6			
2002 Q1	..	..	1.2	2.4	-6.6	-0.7	-3.1	-0.1	0.4			
	Expenditure				Fixed investments							
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^d		All industries ^h		Manufacturing industries ⁱ		Service industries	
	1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices	
	1995=100		1995=100		1995=100		1995=100		1995=100		1995=100	
	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)
1994	435.4	3.1	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	71.8	4.8	15.0	..	56.8	..
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
2001 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
2001 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
2001 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
2002 Q1	143.2	3.8	131.5	5.3	127.1	6.1	28.5	-3.4	3.9	-12.3	24.6	-1.9
												40.2
												1.7
	Financial indicators				Trade in goods				Balance of payments			
	Effective exchange rate ^{d,j}		Base lending rate ^{d,k}		FTSE All-share		Money supply growth		Export volume		Import volume	
	1990=100		1990=100		1990=100		1990=100		1990=100		1990=100	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)	
	AJHX	AMIH	HSEL	EUAC	EUAD	BQKU	BQKV	BOKI	HBOP			
1994	89.2	5.46	1,521	6.4	5.1	91.3	9.9	11.1	-6.8			
1995	84.8	6.70	1,803	18.5	7.3	100	9.5	-12.0	-9.0			
1996	86.3	5.96	2,014	11.7	6.7	107.6	7.6	-13.7	-8.7			
1997	100.6	6.56	2,411	19.7	11.2	116.7	8.5	-12.3	-1.7			
1998	103.9	7.24	2,674	10.9	6.1	118.2	1.3	-21.8	-4.8			
1999	103.8	5.34	3,242	21.2	7.3	123.3	4.3	-27.4 R	-19.1			
2000	107.5	5.97	2,984	-8.0	8.0	137.6	11.6	-30.3 R	-17.0			
2001	105.8	5.13	2,524	-15.4	7.0 R	140.5	2.1	-33.5 R	-17.4			
2001 Q1	104.5	5.86	2,711	-12.8	6.6	146.1	11.3	-8.0 R	-2.3			
2001 Q2	106.4	5.36	2,728	-10.0	7.1	142.6	3.7	-9.1 R	-5.2			
2001 Q3	106.1	5.05	2,340	-22.7	7.1	137.9	-0.7	-8.1 R	-2.4			
2001 Q4	106.1	4.23	2,524	-15.4	7.6	135.9 R	-5.0 R	-8.4 R	-7.6			
2002 Q1	106.9	4.00	2,557	-5.7	7.4	133.9 R	-8.4 R	-7.9 R	..			

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	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
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2
2001	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
	Apr	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5
	May	176.2	1.1	175.2	1.8	167.3	1.8

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

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

		United Kingdom		European Union ^b		Monetary Union Area Average ^b	
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX	CLNK	CLNS
2000	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	2.0	107.5	2.2
	Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1	2.1	108.1	2.4
	Apr	106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6	108.8	2.9
2001	May	107.5	1.7	109.3	3.0	109.3	3.3
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8	109.5	3.0
	Jul	106.9	1.4	109.1	2.5	109.2	2.6
	Aug	107.3	1.8	109.1	2.4	109.1	2.4
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.4	2.1	109.4	2.2
	Oct	107.4	1.2	109.5	2.2	109.5	2.3
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8	109.5	2.1
	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.6	1.9	109.6	2.0
	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5	110.1	2.7
	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3	110.2	2.5
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.6	2.3	110.8	2.5
	Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2	2.2	111.4	2.4
May	108.4	0.8	111.3 P	1.8 P	111.5 P	2.0 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**
productivity@ons.gov.uk

Economic activity and inactivity **020 7533 6094**

Employment

Annual Employment Statistics **01928 792733**
 Annual and sub-regional estimates **01928 792733**

annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk

Workforce jobs series – short-term estimates **01633 812079**

Total workforce hours worked per week **01633 812766**
productivity@ons.gov.uk

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

General ONS enquiries **0845 601 3034**

Labour disputes **01928 792825**

Labour Force Survey **020 7533 6094**

New Deal (ES) **0114 259 6425**

Producer Price Index **01633 812106**
ppi@ons.gov.uk

Productivity and unit wage costs **01633 812766**

Qualifications (DfES) **0114 259 3787**

Redundancy statistics **020 7533 6094**

Retail Prices Index

Ansafone service **020 7533 5866**
 Enquiries **020 7533 5874**

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfES) **0114 259 4350**

Small firms (DTI) **0114 259 7538**
maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk

Trade unions (DTI) **020 7215 5780**

Training (DfES)

Work-Based Learning for Adults, Foundation and Advanced Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training for Young People **0114 259 3327**

Job-related training **0114 259 3489**

Travel-to-Work Areas

Composition and review of **020 7533 6114**

Unemployment

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

Vacancies

Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies **020 7533 6094**

Youth Cohort Study (DfES) **0114 259 4218**

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **020 7533 6094**

Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data **020 7533 6178**

Subnational labour markets **020 7533 6130**

Low pay estimates **020 7533 6167**

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline **020 7533 6094**
labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs **020 7533 6176**

Skills and Enterprise Network **0114 259 4075**

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

ONLINE

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

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

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

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): **www.nomisweb.co.uk**. See advert on page S57. **0191 374 2468**

National Statistics Time Series Data service. **0845 6013034**

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

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